

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

MAR 23 '28

Volume 66

March 24, 1928

Number 12

## *The Glorious Youth of Our Land*





# CATERPILLAR

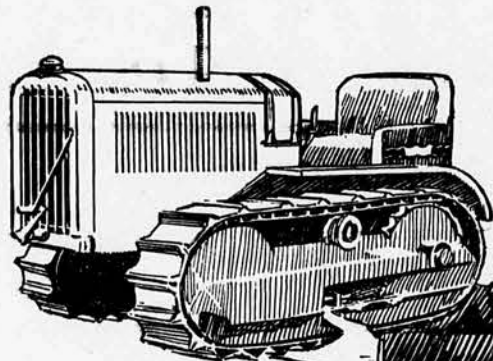
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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Cows Beat Everything Else for Staadt

*Grain Farming Called But Didn't Equal the Livestock Hub*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**D**AIRY cows come first for profit on the J. F. Staadt farm, Franklin county. Then hogs, hens and sheep. Records show they have paid profits in that order, everything considered. Mr. Staadt has been thru the grain farming program from start to finish but he turned to cows, and to other livestock. His farming operations now center around that hub. Reading back into Mr. Staadt's history will create a kindred feeling among a lot of Franklin county folks and Kansas folks in general, because he, too, had some experiences that were rather rough on the pocketbook.

In 1893 he was in Iowa. Somehow he pulled thru the panic. A lot of Kansas folks know something about that. That was Staadt's second attempt to get on his feet. Back in 1888 he was sailing nicely when diphtheria put a crimp in his plans and profits. Once when he expected to make some real money on hogs the cholera got every single one of them. Dry years and floods tried to break his ambitions to farm after he came to Kansas, but like hundreds of other staunch men of the soil, he stuck. Kansas owes much to those men. Today we benefit from their hard knocks. They certainly were shock absorbers for the present generation. But that no problems exist today; there are plenty of them. But the trail blazer deserves the credit that is due him.

On the Staadt farm one finds livestock that has real quality. The theory on which Staadt has built is this: "The very best is the most profitable in the long run." All of the sires are particularly good—purebreds, every one. The bull that heads the Holstein herd is a grandson of the cow that was the highest producer in Kansas for a number of years. The Duroc Jersey boar is a son of the grand champion at the Iowa State fair for two years, and of the National Swine Show for two years. The buck that heads the new flock of Hampshire sheep was grand champion at the fairs

at Topeka, Hutchinson, the Denver show and the American Royal in 1927. The White Leghorns are from a trapped flock. Staadt has had stock inferior to his present layout, but those hogs, sheep, cows and layers were not nearly so profitable as those he owns today.

Some Holstein heifer calves and yearlings were purchased in 1922. That was the first hint of the present herd. But Staadt really got started in 1925. Records of the testing association for that year show that 23 cows gave an average of 6,210 pounds of milk and 234.7 pounds of butterfat. Three-fourths of the herd that year were heifers with the first calf. Last year, 26½ cows averaged 9,004 pounds of milk and 323.5 pounds of butterfat; a gain in milk production for each cow of 2,794 pounds, and 88.8 pounds of butterfat. The average test was 3.59 per cent. Two-thirds of the herd last year were 2 and 3-year-olds, so the total production and the increase is rather good.

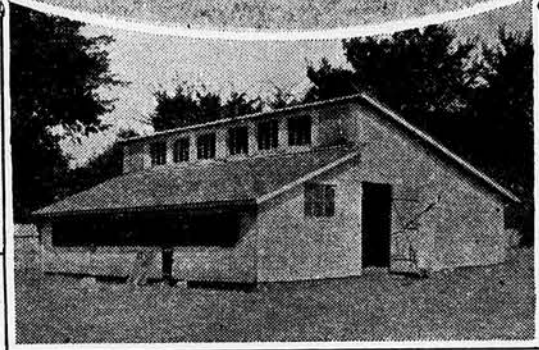
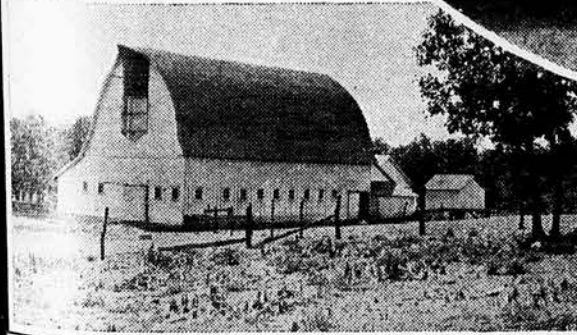
Better animals and better feeding will get results for any dairy-minded man, according to Mr. Staadt. He is working now for 400 pounds of butterfat and better, and he is confident he will ac-

complish that following his present methods. He now has 10 cows that will average 40 pounds of butterfat. Taking actual cash figures we find that Staadt's cows averaged \$86 more than feed costs two years ago, and boosted it to \$100 this last year. "This is nothing really big," Mr. Staadt said, "but it does show that an average farm herd can be profitable. We used to think it would be difficult to get 30 pounds of butterfat, but that isn't so much now." The dairy ration depends on the price of feed, but it always is well balanced and is fed according to production.



J. F. Staadt, Franklin County, One of the 15 Master Farmers of Kansas

Hogs and dairy cows work well together for Staadt. The porkers utilize the skim milk to good advantage. Recently the hogs have been put on the market rather than being developed for breeding stock, but Staadt can easily change the marketing end of the business and purchasers of his breeding stock will get quality animals. The flock of White Leghorns numbers up to 700 most of the time and the chicks are hatched right on the farm. A new poultry house strikes Mr. Staadt as being the best one he has seen. It is Missouri type, combination straw-loft and feed storage (Continued on Page 17)



Glimpse of the Buildings on the Staadt Farm Tells a Story of Efficiency. The Dairy Barn Is Modern With Cement Floors, Litter and Feed Carriers. The Two Poultry Houses Are Clean and Comfortable

In the Oval Is the Staadt Home, Franklin County. A New Water System Was Installed This Fall and Electric Lights Have Been in for Some Time. Labor-Saving Equipment Is Considered for the Home as Well as Farm

## Lattimer Pulled Out of Debt for Good

**C**APACITY production is the thing that pulled W. E. Lattimer, Rice county, out of debt and helps him to keep out. Every acre of his farm must produce the limit, but without endangering future production. Mr. Lattimer doesn't expect to take everything from the soil, return nothing and have his operations show up at the end of the year with a profit. He is in the wheat country and grows up to 100 acres of wheat, but his half section also provides cash returns from truck garden, orchard, hogs, poultry, alfalfa and cows. Lattimer can trace his progress from the day he landed in Rice county, as a harvest hand with only \$10, because he kept books. Record keeping is a habit with him, so naturally he knows what he is doing today. "I haven't set the world on fire by making money in the last few years," he smiled, "but I got out of debt in 1918 and have been able

to keep out since. And now prospects indicate some good years ahead."

There seems to be no room to dispute the fact that Lattimer's system works. From his \$40 start he has built up to the ownership of a fine half section and a strictly modern home. His cows, six of them, bring in from \$80 to \$128 a month. Regular customers in town take considerable sweet milk and cream, the balance going on the butterfat market with pigs and chickens thriving on the skim milk. The laying flock consists of around 240 R. I. Reds, and 40 to 150 head of hogs are sold each year. The farm is hog-tight so the porkers can be handled in a very satisfactory manner. They get a fine variety of range. All of the sires on the place are purebreds.

Last year the flood made it necessary for Lattimer to plow up 30 acres of alfalfa that had

been in only three years. He wants to keep about 35 acres available for pasture and hay, and to turn under. That is the agent he uses to keep up his fertility on his crop acres. He cleared 16 acres from timber land, and of course, that being new it hasn't needed anything to increase fertility. But aside from those 16 acres, all except 6 acres have been in alfalfa. All of the manure is used on the truck crops and in the orchard.

The orchard isn't the largest one in Kansas, but it is profitable. There are 120 apple trees, 100 peaches and 72 cherry trees. They were set out in 1913, which was a very dry year, but not a single tree was lost. "It wasn't because I'm so smart about taking care of trees," Mr. Lattimer admitted. "I really don't know much about fruit, but I try to find out what is the right thing to do" (Continued on Page 17)



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I RECENTLY had the privilege of attending a banquet of directors and other officers of numerous building and loan associations gathered from a number of different states. To my mind the growth of building and loan associations is one of the most interesting things in American history.

The first of these associations was organized in a suburb of Philadelphia on January 3, 1831. But altho such associations have been in operation in this country—counting this one at Oxford, the suburb of Philadelphia as the beginning—for 97 years, the idea did not make much headway for nearly 60 years. As late as 1890 there were comparatively few building and loan companies in the United States and most of them were doing business in a small way. It is only within the last 20 years that it has grown into a great business and the growth within the last 10 years has been far greater than during any other period; in fact the increase during the last decade has been at least two and a half times as great as during the entire time previous to that since the first association was started.

At present there are more than 11 million members of the various building and loan companies in the United States and the aggregate capital or assets of all the companies has increased from less than 2 billion dollars 10 years ago to more than 7 billion at the present time. This vast sum represents the savings of people of moderate means and moderate earning power. Rich people do not, as a rule, invest in building and loan companies.

Already the accumulated capital is so great that most building and loan companies are finding it difficult to lend their funds at more than a very low rate of interest. I have wondered whether there is not a field for these companies that would not only afford a fair investment but would be of great benefit to the cities and towns where the building and loan companies are located.

Every city of any size presents a striking contrast of riches and poverty; of extravagant luxury and squalor. Certain parts of the city have homes of great magnificence, beautiful lawns surrounded by every evidence of wealth, luxury and refinement, while within a stone's throw almost are the abodes of poverty and wretchedness.

The houses in the slum districts are not only unsightly but are unsanitary. They are unhealthy places of abode for those who have to live in them and they are a menace to the general health and morals. Of course, all the people who live in these hovels are not criminals but the surroundings tend to foster immorality and crime.

Suppose the building and loan companies should undertake the renovation of these plague spots. The first thing would be to get title to the land on which these wretched habitations are built, tear them down and build modern, tasty homes and apartment houses, cultivate neat yards with shrubbery and flowers, sell or rent these inexpensive modern houses to the working people at rates they could afford to pay; better, sell them on the building and loan plan and cultivate in the minds of the occupants an ambition to own their homes. My opinion is that the effect would be almost astonishing. The poor man and the rich man are not much different fundamentally; both are to a large extent the creatures of circumstance and environment. My opinion is that if everybody could live comfortably, with sanitary and beautiful home surroundings, there would be very little crime.

### Now Have Different Problems

THERE always are plenty of things to worry about if you are inclined to worry. I suppose there always will be. Take the matter of destructive insects. Undoubtedly their number is continually increasing. Old men who were raised on farms can remember the time when there were comparatively few.

Fifty or 60 years ago there was no trouble about growing an orchard in almost any of the Northern states. All the farmer had to do was to set out his orchard and just let it grow. Sometimes there was a late frost that killed the buds, but aside from that the orchard was reasonably certain to produce a good crop of good fruit, apples especially. That is not so any more. To plant an orchard of apple trees now and trust to nature to grow trees and produce fruit means that the farmer has just wasted the time consumed in planting the trees and also that the ground taken up by the orchard is of little or no value.

Almost from the very start the owner of the orchard must fight insects. Some of them attack the trees; some attack the fruit after the trees come into bearing. The farmer must be a skilled entomologist; he must not only be familiar with the different insect pests but he must know what kind of remedy to use to combat each particular pest. Otherwise he might just as well not plant his orchard, or cut his trees down if he has an orchard already planted and grown. As the farmer has so many other things to attend to, his orchard is likely to be neglected.

On the old home farm on which I was born there used to be two producing orchards; there is none now, and that is true of the other farms in that locality. The old time farm orchard is largely a thing of the past.

### May Become Specialized

FIFTY or 60 years ago insect pests affecting the ordinary farm crops were scarcely known east of Illinois. There may have been a few chinch bugs and possibly some Hessian fly, but the damage they did was scarcely considered. Sometimes there



"Favorite Son" is Right!

was too much rain and sometimes not quite enough, but aside from unfavorable seasons the farmers had little to fear.

Now it is a constant fight against insect pests of one kind and another. The Department of Agriculture has spent many millions of dollars in trying to destroy these pests but so far without very satisfactory results. Every once in a while the announcement is made that a way has been found to destroy the cotton boll weevil, but the boll weevil seems to be continually extending its territory. Millions are being spent by the Government in combating the new pest, the corn borer, but so far the borer seems to have decidedly the best of it and is more and more of a menace.

To my mind the eventual effect is going to be a complete change in farm methods. Farming will become a specialized business just as other lines of business have become specialized. That will mean, I think, that there will be a much closer combination of farmers and the farmer will no longer try to do a large number of things, each requiring special training to do them well.

### As Bad as the Men

I AM in receipt of a circular letter from the National Committee for the education of woman in financial matters and the protection of her money. I am told in this circular letter that it is desired that I become a member of this committee and am assured that I assume no financial obligation in joining the committee.

It is rather natural for a Scotchman to join almost any organization which involves no financial obligation, but I am curious to know just who is putting up the money necessary to carry on this work of educating the women so that they will not make foolish investments.

The statement is made in the letter that the women of the United States, during the year 1923, were "gypped" out of more than 700 million dollars

by being induced to invest in worthless securities of one kind and another. That is quite a considerable sum of money and simply indicates that the women are nearly as rank suckers as the men. If the women of the country have fooled away more than 700 million dollars in a single year thru the purchase of worthless stocks, or other equally bad investments, I have no doubt that the male suckers of the country have fooled away twice that much. But I have not heard of any nation-wide organization for the purpose of protecting them. Neither, in my opinion, will this organization be of any particular benefit to the foolish virgins, or other females, who are induced to part with their money and get nothing of any value in return.

The old adage, "The fool and his money are soon parted," is as true now as when it first was uttered. I do not know who first said it but probably the author had just realized that he had made a fool investment. Mankind seems to be divided, roughly speaking, into two classes. One class is made up of occasional suckers and the other class of confirmed and incurable suckers. I do not happen to know any man who has not been a sucker occasionally. Suckers, like all other fish, require different kinds of bait. The same bait that tempts one to bite has no attraction for another kind of fish, but the skilled fisherman who has carefully studied the habits and tastes of different kinds of fish, knows that he can hook any of them if he only has the right kind of bait and uses it at the right time; for fish have their times to bite and times when they will not bite.

So it is with the human sucker, male and female; they will not all swallow the same kind of bait and they also have their biting seasons, but the professional grafter, who has studied human beings as closely as any angler ever studied fish, has a great variety of bait and also he understands the psychological moment to dangle the bait before his victim.

By the way, these salesmen of questionable securities have their regular "sucker lists." Perhaps your name is on the list—I know that mine is. So I feel that I should be very modest about giving advice to other suckers.

### Bill Wilkins Defends His Record

WILLIAM," said Truthful James reprovingly to his old side-partner, Bill Wilkins, "you are getting on in years. In a few years more, according to the laws of nature, you will have to kick off, so to speak. According to these theological birds you will have to give an account of yourself at the day of judgment."

"Supposin', William, that the Court you have to appear before has your complete record. How, I want to know, are you goin' to explain a number of these stories you have been tellin' me? For instance, that story about your ridin' on the back of a whale for a distance of some 3,000 miles and finally steerin' it into the harbor of Honolulu, where you landed safe and sound. And that other story you told me about havin' climbed to the crest of the Andes mountains and wishin' to get down you grabbed the legs of a couple of condors, one with your right and one with your left hand, and how they sailed out over the valley of the Amazon for a thousand miles until they dropped you there among a tribe of savages and how you made them heathen believe that you was some kind of god; and how you crawled into a hollow log where the giant mosquitoes smelled you and rammed their bills thru the shell of that log and how with a hammer you happened to have in your pocket, you clinched the bills of them mosquitoes on the inside of the log 'til finally there were so many mosquitoes fastened that way that they flew away with the log on which you was restin' and carried you 500 miles, finally droppin' you and the log within the confines of civilization. I say William, how do you think you can explain all of these yarns on the day of judgment?"

"Don't you worry none, James, about the way William G. Wilkins is goin' to come out on the right Judgment day. What you should be doin' to git now, James, is to figure how you are goin' to git by on that occasion yourself, and not waste your time on me. I expect to be able to prove by competent witnesses that every one of the stories you refer to are Gospel truth and when I git thru the judge will look me right in the eye and say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, William G. Wilkins, Esq. Take your place there among the sheep who are to graze in pastures of Paradise,



as for that feller who claims that he is a friend of yours, who is registered as Truthful Jones, he must take his place with the goats and as best he may among the rocks and cactus of Hades.

I will intercede for you, James, I will tell the judge that he ought not to be hard on you; that he should be excused on account of your blamed ignorance. But I fear, James, that my pleading will do no good; that the judge will say that he appreciates my friendly intentions but Saint Peter will never let you thru the jasper gate, and into the goat herd you will go.

So far, James, as that whale story is concerned I may say to you that five years after my thrilling tale, that same whale was captured in the waters of the Arctic ocean and they found my initials branded in two places on his back just as I had told them there to while away the time during my prompt voyage. I might also say that the helicopter in which I was carried 500 miles across the forests and rivers of South America by them mosquitoes before they finally, sank exhausted on the ground, is now among the relics in the Historical Society of Rio Janeiro with the carcasses of the dead mosquitoes still attached to the outer surface. Also I might say for your information that both of them condors that carried me a thousand miles clingin' to their legs, wuz afterward shot by a hunter. He noticed the peculiarity about them that one leg uv each condor wuz 8 inches longer than the other leg; this wuz the result uv the strain uv carryin' my weight on those limbs.

No, James, don't worry none about my gittin' all right on the Judgment day, but I must say that I am losin' a good deal uv sleep thinkin' what is goin' to become uv you."

### What Is Our Trouble?

THE average price paid by the people of Canada for electric light and power is about one-third the average price paid in the United States. Does that mean that the Canadians are three times as smart as we are in business matters? If so, I do not blame them for not being ready to join the United States. They seem to be able to manage their own affairs better than we do.

### Soon Get His Number

"RAISE from the common people," said Francis Bacon, "is generally false, and rather follows the vain than the virtuous." Which after all is mostly rot, altho spoken by a man who had the reputation, and deservedly so, of being one of the wisest men who ever lived. A man may achieve temporary popularity who does not deserve it, but sooner or later the "common people" get onto him.

"It is as natural to a man to die as to be born," said Bacon, "and to a little infant the one is perhaps as painful as the other."

Once arguing a case before a Rhode Island judge, Ben Butler, who was getting the worst of it in the judge's rulings, finally said: "My cause is before an inferior judge, of an inferior court of an inferior state." Just what the judge did to Ben is not stated.

### Will Be Out of the Picture

MAYBE you are laboring under the delusion that when you pass out you will be greatly missed. Get that out of your head. You probably have a good many friends; if you have the chances are that it is your own fault. These

friends do not want to see you die. Some of them will be sincerely sorry when you go, but in a remarkably short time even your friends will cease to miss you or mourn for you. To my mind this is not regrettable. These friends will think kindly of you and when by chance your name is mentioned will say nice things about you, but you will be out of the picture; other matters of more immediate importance will occupy their attention.

### Wants Some Wireless Information

What is the extent of commercial wireless? What proportion of the messages sent between Europe and this country are sent by radio and what percentage by cable? What is the cost of a wireless message? B. H.

The above question was asked by a little girl who says she is an "eighth grader." However, tho she has not advanced further than the eighth grade, she has asked me some questions I am not able to answer.

Practically all the ships that sail upon all of the oceans are now equipped with wireless, but as to the value of this I have no statistics at hand.

The first demonstration of the sending of messages across the Atlantic by radio was about five years ago. However, this is still in more or less of an experimental stage. Very few messages, comparatively speaking, are sent across the Atlantic by radio. I would say that probably the proportion of radio to cable dispatches would be not more than



1 to 100 anyway. But this is a mere guess. The interest in it is growing constantly, and there is no doubt that in time cable will be supplanted almost entirely by radio.

The cost of a wireless message varies according to the distance. In a general way I might say that it is considerably more expensive than messages sent by telegram.

### Millet Got Too Ripe?

1—A and B had millet on B's land on shares, 50-50. A came and asked C to cut the millet. C was busy and told A to get someone else. When C had nearly finished his work B's wife phoned C's wife saying C was wanted to cut the millet. Both A and B have the same first name and she used only the first name. C's wife thought it was B that was meant. C called up B and asked him about it. B told him to come ahead before the millet got too ripe. C cut one field but left the binder at that place. Later B phoned C asking him to cut the remaining 5 acres of another field. B says A is to pay for all the cutting. All of A's things are mortgaged and he has moved away. Can B be held liable for the cutting? 2—The heirs of an estate signed away their share of a certain amount of money which is in the form of a mortgage record. A few heirs who were

not in this country did not sign. Can the administrator of the estate foreclose? How long has one after foreclosure to redeem? F. J.

1—A and B were apparently partners in the business of raising this millet. Each would be bound for the labor necessary in cutting and harvesting the crop if they employed someone else to do it. I would say therefore that B is responsible to C for what is due him for cutting this millet.

2—I do not think I clearly understand the facts in this second question. If it is meant that a mortgage was given on the estate and a part of the heirs disposed of their interest in this mortgage, then in my opinion the administrator representing all the heirs would have a right to foreclose the mortgage. He could substitute the names of the parties to whom the interest of the heirs was transferred in place of the name of the heirs themselves and go ahead with the foreclosure. Unless a mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of the land the period of redemption is 18 months. This might be shortened by the abandonment of the land by the mortgagor.

### Her Husband Went Away

My husband left me in 1881. I have never heard from him since. His father died at Clinton, Mo., in May, 1925. He left quite a bit of an estate to three children, and my husband is one of them. I cannot get any of it. They say he is still living. They won't tell his whereabouts. I have four grown children married. I am alone and have to work for a living at the age of 59. I would like to have some advice as to how to make him "come across" and help me. H. M. L.

I do not see how you can do anything until you find out where your departed husband is. If you could find out his whereabouts you could file a complaint against him and probably have him brought back to this state and prosecuted for lack of support.

### Better Have a Contract

We bought a farm in Kansas, and since we bought it the crops have been light. Therefore we have been unable to pay for the land. We put on a few small buildings that do not have any foundations, also a windmill and some fences. If we deed the land back to the man we bought it from can we keep the buildings, windmill and fence posts? C. J. A.

So long as the title is in your hands, unless you mortgaged this place after putting these improvements on it you have a right to remove them. But if you do not remove them before deeding the place back, then you should have this agreement put in the contract itself. Otherwise there will be at least a question whether you have a right to remove them.

### Let 'Em Work It Out

A is the owner of a farm which was willed to her when her father and mother died in 1918. She has a guardian to look after this property. B, a capable farmer, married A and is fully prepared to provide for A and one child. Is it right to pay A one-third of any grain on the market in care of her guardian? N. A. R.

By virtue of her marriage A is released from the guardianship and becomes the manager of her own estate. She has a legal right to manage this estate and rent it as she pleases and collect her share of the rental. This is a matter that must be settled outside of the law between A and her husband, B.

### Child is a Citizen

Is a child of foreign born parents who is born in the United States a citizen of the United States? J. G.

Yes.

## Republican Party Must Purge Itself

THE Republican party must clear itself of the oil smudge. It must repudiate the men, including the party leaders, who participated in the rape of the government oil lands. The smudge of oil, being smeared blackly across the pages of history, reeks with corruption. It has severely shocked and utterly sickened the entire country.

For "ways that are dark and tricks that are plain" for intrigue and plot; for impudent daring; for melodramatic episodes; for duplicity, craft and cunning—the conspiracy of Teapot Dome is the equal of any of the major crimes carried out by unscrupulous and infamous freebooters in the Middle Ages. It is more medieval than modern.

As represented by its chief conspirator Sinclair, Teapot Dome bought a cabinet officer of the United States with Liberty bonds after he had previously been bought with a "black satchel" by another oil conspirator.

With \$260,000 in Liberty bonds paid in 1923 to the former chairman of the Republican national committee to wipe out a campaign deficit, the implication is plain Sinclair believed this would buy him immunity in his plot to loot the Wyoming oil reserve.

Men who had not given a cent to "the cause" were induced to exchange their personal checks for packages of the Sinclair bonds and so became dummy contributors to the fund to wipe out the party's campaign deficit.

This had the effect of reducing a large campaign gift to several smaller amounts and to that extent concealed the Sinclair transaction.

But such perfuming of tainted money is worse than futile and has proved so.

In a further career "tainted with fraud and corruption," Teapot Dome spent money liberally to delay justice for years in the courts. It spent more of its money to hire a force of detectives to shadow a jury that was trying its leader, Sinclair, for criminal conspiracy, and following this, is believed to have broken into offices in Washington at night to make way with or destroy damaging evidence.

For spectacular rottenness, I doubt whether we have the equal of Teapot Dome in American history, or ever will have.

Our laws governing the use of campaign funds are ineffective in practice. They have no teeth. Campaign expenditures should be limited by law. The real source of every contribution should be a matter of public record. Merciless publicity in regard to the source of campaign funds is as necessary to prevent corrupt elections as a law placing a limit upon the amount of money that can be expended.

Congress and the states must find more effective means of preventing lavish use of money in elections.

The Republican party must make plain, by forceful action, that it repudiates the men who participated in the rape of the Government oil lands.

Teapot Dome and its attendant disgraceful transactions are repugnant to the rank and file of the Republican party, as they are to every other decent citizen. Both condemn the party leaders who lent themselves to any part or phase of the conspiracy—who smeared and besmirched the party

itself with oil. They have faith in the future of the party and of our government.

Republican leaders must realize the issue cannot be evaded. The leaders may condone, but the public will not forget.

Concealment of facts already has impaired public confidence to an extent that is just beginning to be realized. To regain the confidence of the party its leadership must free itself from the widening circle of suspicion that this leadership has tolerated too close an alliance with oil and with other exploiting interests. These leaders who have their eyes on the money bags, when their thoughts should be of the public welfare must cease to be represented in the leadership of the party. The leadership must be responsive and responsible to the rank and file of the Republican party, not subservient to selfish business interests seeking special favors from the Government.

The Republican party must purge itself from the oil smudge. The job must be thoroughly done. I believe it will be thoroughly done. I have every confidence in the patriotism, the loyalty, the honesty and sound judgment of the Republicans of this country.

They demand and will put honesty, ability, and public conscience in the leadership and management of the Republican party.

Arthur Capper

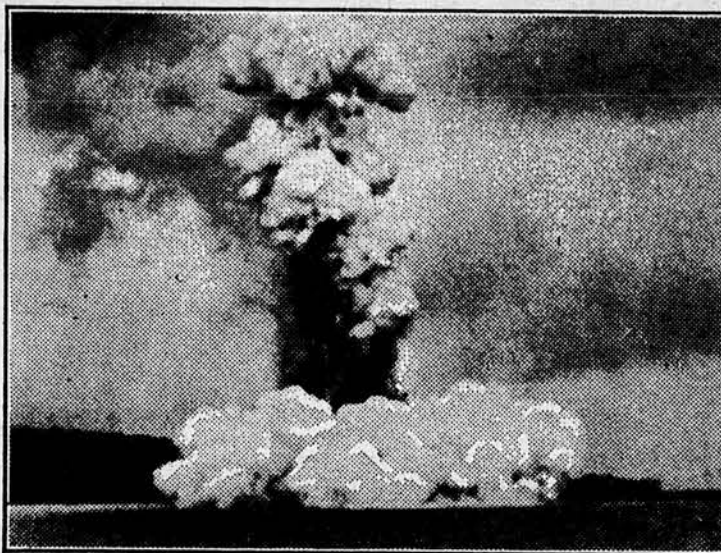
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



An Attractive Sports Outfit for the Cool Days of Early Spring. The Sweater and Blouse Are of Angora. The Tweed Skirt Has Kick Pleats



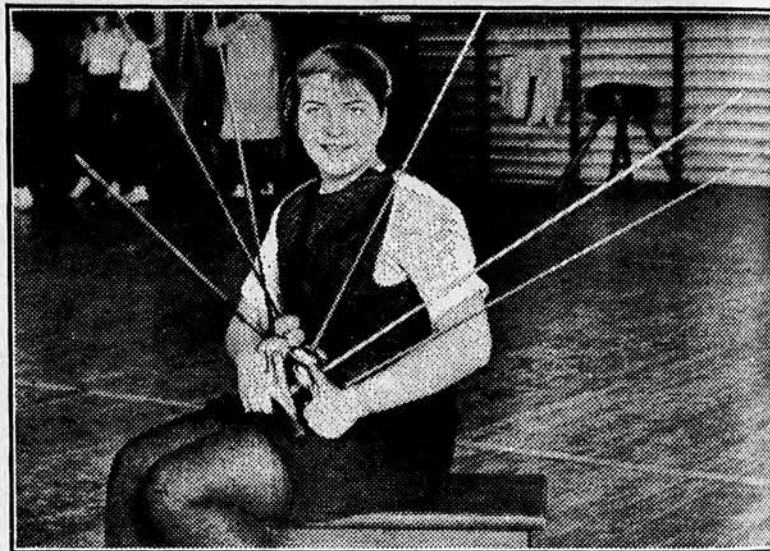
Striking View of an Eruption Near Krakatoa, in the Sunda Strait, Between Java and Sumatra, Said to Have Formed a New Island. Two-Thirds of the Island Krakatoa Was Blown Away in One of the World's Most Terrific Volcanic Eruptions in 1883, When 20,000 Persons Were Drowned



The Honorable Elsie Mackay, and Capt. Walter G. R. Hinchcliffe, British Ace, Who Attempted to Hop the Atlantic from England to America. They Are Among the Missing



Lieut. D. W. Tomlinson, U. S. N., After He Had Maneuvered Six Outside Loops, Aviation's Most Difficult Stunt, in His Boeing Navy Fighter. He Went up 3,500 Feet and from There Did Three Outside Loops, Going Straight Up. Then from an Altitude of 5,000 Feet, He Did Three More Coming Down



Miss Agatha Fedak, of Budapest, One of the Most Expert Fencers at Temple College, Philadelphia, Where She is an Exchange Student. She is a Niece of Franz Molnar, the Hungarian Playwright. She is a Brilliant Student and an All-Around Athlete, Being Hungary's Champion Long-Distance Swimmer



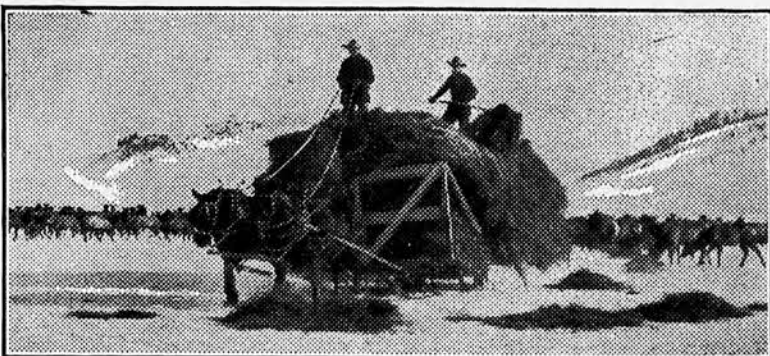
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dempsey, Receiving a \$30,000 Check. Jack's Horse "Dr. Wilson," Won the Derby at Tijuana, Mexico. Let's See, \$15,000 a Minute! The Horse Ran 2 Minutes. In the Tunney-Dempsey Scrap, Jack Earned \$20,000 a Minute



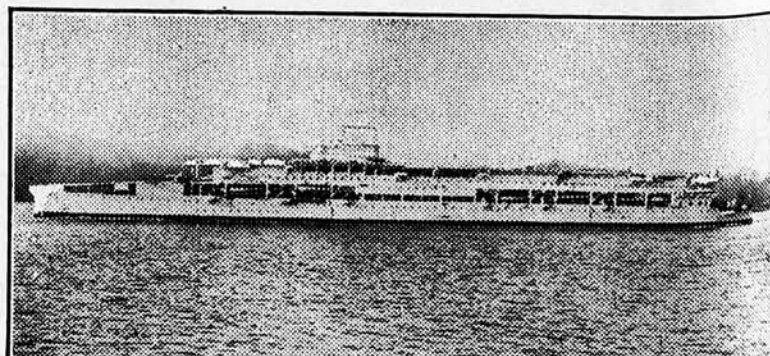
National Commander Edward E. Spafford of the American Legion and the Sombrero He Will Wear When the Legion Convenes at San Antonio, Tex., in October



Col. Sir David Harris, Cape Town, South Africa, Diamond Merchant and Member of the South African House of Assembly, Who Reports a Deposit Where Diamonds Are so Plentiful They Cover the Surface of a Field, Waiting to be Picked up



Feeding Hay to a Herd of 4,500 Wild Elk. Hunger Makes These Wild Animals Fairly Tame. The State, in Conjunction with the U. S. Biological Survey, is Providing 4,000 Tons of Hay for the Animals This Winter. In the Spring They Will Follow the Snow Back Into the Hills



The H. M. S. Courageous, on Its First Voyage Since It Was Converted from a Cruiser to an Aircraft Carrier. The Work of Rebuilding Began in 1924 and Has Cost 10 Million Dollars. This is One of John Bull's Rivals to Uncle Sam's "Saratoga"



# Geary Boasts Some High Salaried Hens

## Now It's a Kansas Grand Champion Hereford Traveling in Texas

GEARY county admits it is making rapid progress in the poultry business, and is willing to compare quality of flocks with those of any other county. The association in the county is doing much to attract attention as a center for birds of known production. The county has 28 accredited and certified flocks. Can any other county beat that mark? One of these flocks went in Class A and all the others in B or B plus.

Perhaps it won't be long until some Kansas county can boast a world's champion hen like Maizie. This White Leghorn pullet earned a prize of \$2,225 during 1927, at the University of Nebraska, Vancouver, B. C. Of the total, \$925 for hatching eggs and \$1,300 for breeding. Maizie's income could make a lot of town folks look pretty small.

And the problem is this: If one world's champion hen can earn \$2,225 in one year, what's the farmer with the farm flock that doesn't pay its keep?

### Maybe These Are Records

MEONE in Reno county measured a tree on the John Trotter farm and decided it might be the largest one in Kansas. As a matter of fact it was big enough to sass some of the famous California trees. It was found to be 29 feet in circumference and 95 feet tall.

It seems that Clay county whisks the honors from Reno with a tree cut on the banks of Elm creek—an elm tree, by the way. This measured more than 33 feet in circumference, stump measuring 11 feet 2 inches thru. C. Lyons, recalls measuring the tree in 1901 when it was only 27 feet in circumference. And while we are on a big subject, what do you think of an 800-acre alfalfa patch? It is said to be the largest alfalfa farm in Kansas, and is located at Garden City in Finney county. It is owned by C. C. Hamlin and operated by J. P. Nolan. Can anyone beat these records, or establish records of some other line?

### Didn't Waste Much Time

EVER try for a speed record husking corn? Chase county might well bid for a place in the national contest this year from all reports. George Jones, 65, decided to retire last year and sold his farm. But corn husking time made his fingers itchy. In gathering 2,000 bushels of corn, a job he usually "to keep in trim," he averaged 50 to 55 bushels a day, working 8 hours. Albert Pringle gathered 3,000 bushels. Working more than 10 hours a day he averaged 60 bushels a day, and in addition to husking the corn he hauled it some distance from the field in which he was working.

### Are Figures Truthful?

IF figures make us look prosperous, whether or not we believe it. Figures concerning motor cars and taxes, we mean. Automobile registrations are far ahead this year, of any previous year. Our folks have more cars, or they are getting more numbers earlier.

Other sets of numbers, however, seem to present a conclusive proof of "better times." H. H. Carter, internal revenue collector, reports that compared with last year's returns, more farmers are to be on the tax rolls this year, especially farmers. One cattleman is said to have paid tax on an income of \$60,000.

### Handed Her a Lemon Tree

EVER hear of Kansas-grown lemonade? Mrs. C. W. Willey, Brown county, has been growing lemons for 15 years. The lemon tree, a gift of the Ponderosa Wonder variety, 28 inches high, and each year bears a half dozen genuine lemons. The tree is planted in a tub and is kept in a reasonable size. Once Mrs. Willey wanted the tree in the ground out-of-doors, but it grew so rapidly she put it back in the tub. This is the time when being handed a lemon didn't have anything to it.

### A Kansan in the Air

THE pilot who recently sailed the dirigible Los Angeles to Panama and return to Lakehurst, N. J., is a former Kansas youth and was born in Lawrence county. He is Commander E. C. Rosen, and his birthplace is named as Topeka by his cousin, Mrs. Hulda Bergstrom, Leavenworth county. Wherever there is something doing you can find a Kansan.

### Some New Radio Fans

ANYONE doubts whether coyotes are vicious. Just ask Frank Kriley, Rooks county. One cold night recently a half dozen coyotes decided they needed lamb chops and mutton to appease their

hunger. Kriley's pens were selected, but Mr. Kriley got on to the trick and camped out with his flock of woolies all night. Five times the pack tried to get into the enclosure but were driven off by the dogs. Kriley's flashlight finally scattered the brutes.

No doubt this news was of keen interest to other Rooks county folks, in the vicinity of Codell, for their annual coyote hunt was just a few days off. Came the day and a multitude of men scoured 6 miles of country, but nary a coyote did they see. The wild dogs either were so utterly discouraged over the disappointment at Kriley's farm, or else they are developing a sixth sense that picked up the radio dope about the annual hunt.

### The Fountain of Youth

KANSAS has the world beaten again. Quoting from the report of the U. S. Bureau of Census, Dr. Earl G. Brown, secretary of the State Board of Health, shows that Kansas ranked highest in life expectancy. White males in Kansas may expect to live 59.82 years, while the fair sex may linger on to the age of 61.02. Wisconsin ranks second and Tennessee third. Now let California talk about her constant summer and Florida about her charms. Such pleasures are short-lived when compared to Kansas, the land of youth.

### Well Learned to Whistle

A WELL warns J. S. Torkelson, Brown county, when a change of weather is about due. It is a good barometer. Four hours to two days before a storm comes in from the northwest the well starts



to whistle. A snow storm gets a louder whistle than some other varieties.

The well is 72 feet deep. After it was drilled Mr. Torkelson noticed air coming up out of the well. It frequently had enough force to keep all the dirt blown from the wooden platform. Later a concrete platform was put over the well with a small pipe thru it so the air could escape. The pipe does the whistling as the air is supplied by the well. This has been going on for several years, and it was just natural to call the place, "Whistling Well Farm."

### Stone Traded in Kansas

Likely you have heard Fred Stone, one of the leading comedians of the American stage, over the radio. Well, he has decided to fly to his engagements now, and with flying and radioing, he will be "on the air" a good deal of the time. But where do you suppose he bought the plane? Yessir, Kansas.

### Tourist Season Has Started

A ROOSTER, belonging to Tim Carter, Cloud county, apparently tiring of country life, took a fling in the bright lights of town. When the family car was driven out of the garage and headed for town, Mr. Rooster was on the top deck. But he lost his desire for the wild city ways as readily as he had conjured its lure, and when the car headed for him again, the king of the roosts still occupied the upper deck.

A sitting hen belonging to J. C. Dant, of Phil-

lipsburg, recently was moved to a new home some 65 miles distant over in Jewell county, and stuck to her job the entire journey on a truck. Later she hatched 10 chicks from 11 eggs.

Now when poultry gossip gets this information broadcast over the state, maybe all the flocks will become temperamental and demand a trip to California, or some other summer resort, before they will get back on the job.

### Kansas Frogs and Fish

A FRANKLIN county man, Gus Schnert, fisherman and nature lover among other things, believes the Texas frog story. He vows a frog lived more than a year in an excavation in his garden. When his warty highness was uncovered he blinked his gratitude and hopped away.

Some Ellis county men discovered two fish 12 million years old, but still of a variety new to science, on a tour of chalk beds near Hays. No, the fish were not alive, but were fossilized. What is time to a fish like that?

### Calendar Doesn't Suit Him

THE calendar has kept us straight for a long time, but it's all wrong, according to Dr. Moses Cotsworth, Vancouver, B. C. He would divide the year into 13 months and have a Friday 13, in each month. Watch out, unlucky number! Each month would have 28 days, and presumably anyone born after that date in any month, automatically would stop having birthdays or growing older.

The extra day would be set aside as "Year Day" and would fall between the present December 28 and January 1. The extra month would be called "Sol." "Oh, what is so rare as a day in Sol?" someone suggests. But try to make a rhyme with that name. And "Thirty days hath September . . . ." wouldn't be worth a cent.

But there may be some good points, too. Dr. Cotsworth thinks it will simplify keeping accounts. However, it might increase rent in town with an extra month, might let criminals out with shorter prison sentences and numerous other things.

One thing sure, the good doctor can't make us believe the extra month would increase the farmer's income or change seasonal conditions.

### Will Eat More Vegetables

SOME 1,500 Kansas farm women are going to make their husbands eat carrots and parsnips and other garden products this summer, all "pre-conceived" tastes to the contrary. It is the result of projects carried on by the women in co-operation with the college.

The idea behind the garden projects has been to stress the importance of vegetables in the daily diet summer and winter. Reno, Pratt, Clay and Sedgwick counties are leading in the project.

### Good for Humans, Too

AN EXPERIENCED farmer in Jewell county, G. R. Fogo, says sulfur sprinkled generously in seed corn and kafir to be used for seed will prevent mice and insects from destroying the seed and will prevent smut in kafir. The treatment isn't expensive, he assures.

And grandmother would tell us, about this time of year, that sulfur and molasses will thin the blood and be good for what ails us. It's cheap, too, but gosh!

### They've Found the Drum

YOU don't know me, I once lost a drum," has gone the rounds for a good many years. Someone is supposed to have admitted losing such an instrument years ago, and nothing ever was seen of it again. But they have found it now. Anyway W. H. Bissland, general baggage agent for the Missouri Pacific Lines, is holding a bass drum which recently was discovered on one of their best trains at the end of a run.

### Another Traveler in Texas

THE grand champion Hereford female at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show this month at Fort Worth, Tex., was none other than Dorothy Hazword, owned by R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado. Now we hope the person responsible for the picture of "A Kansas tornado traveling in Texas," which appeared in a Texas publication, will give as much prominence to a Kansas world champion Hereford traveling in Texas.

### Might Understand Better Now

COMMERCIAL failures during 1927 caused a loss of more than 500 million dollars in the United States, according to the National Association of Credit Men. Probably a lot of folks concerned in the loss can understand now what a good many farmers have been going thru for some time.



## Will Sow Clover With Oats

We Produced Our Seed for This Year and Feel Free to Use Plenty of It

BY HARLEY HATCH

**D**ISKING for oats began on this farm this week but was stopped for a day by a good growing shower which seemed to be general over most of Kansas. The day before the rain fell we fitted and sowed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of hog pasture to Sweet clover. If nothing happens we will have one field ready for the drill today and on this we will sow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of Kanota oats to the acre and after this seed is in the ground will follow with Sweet clover at the rate of 1 bushel to 4 acres which is heavier than we sowed this seed two years ago, when we used 1 bushel to 5 acres and got a good stand. But this year we raised our seed and feel free to use plenty of it.

We plan on sowing 28 acres in oats and will sow Sweet clover on the whole acreage. The standard price for Sweet clover seed here this spring seems to be \$4 a bushel, at which price we sold all we had to spare and could have sold three times as much. At this low price for seed, Sweet clover should have been sown with every acre of upland oats in Coffey county.

### Oil Just Over Our Line

A trip to the southern part of Greenwood county this week disclosed soil in a much better condition to work than obtains in this part of Coffey county. We have a strip thru here which has had more moisture than any other part of the state, and with other localities reporting the soil dry and the roads in prime condition, we here are just able to work the dryer fields and our roads, while fairly good, are still spongy.

On the trip we saw many feed yards full of steers being full-fed and on many farms we noted some milk cows, but of cow herds kept for beef raising we saw few or none. In fact, all the spring calves we saw on the entire trip could have been counted on one's fingers. If there is to be an increase in beef cattle numbers it will have to come from some other locality than Coffey, Greenwood or Lyon counties. But if Greenwood has not the usual number of cattle it more than makes up for it in new oil production; the liveliest spot in new production just now is centered in northeastern Greenwood, and I am glad to report a good producer brought in this week over the line in Coffey county. While few share in the big production some of the benefits reach nearly all in the nearby territory.

### Extra Sack Sets the Price

Last week I told you that I believed packer buying in the country tended to lower prices of hogs at market centers, but that this alone was not responsible for the great decrease in hog prices. Receipts of hogs at packing centers have averaged about 12 per cent greater than one year ago in numbers. In addition the average weight of the hogs marketed this season has been much heavier than one year ago. This makes a total production between 15 and 20 per cent greater than last year.

This is not a great increase but it is sufficient to break the price in much greater proportion than would seem likely. A surplus of 5 per cent in any line of farm production often is enough to break the price by 25 per cent. Let me use an old illustration to show why this is so. A market near a farmer has use for nine sacks of wheat; the farmer produces and brings to that market 10 sacks. The extra sack which is not wanted fixes the price for all the rest. On the other hand, let us suppose that the farmer brings to the market only eight sacks of wheat. The sack that is needed but which is wanting fixes the price of the remaining eight. In such a case eight sacks of wheat would sell for 50 per cent more than would 10 sacks, while the difference in supply would be no more than 20 per cent.

### Hogs Heavier This Season

The hogs marketed this season have been made to weigh about 15 per cent more than the hogs sold one year ago. This weight increase is nearly all lard and lard is, of all hog products, the lowest in price. In virtually all parts of the West we find lard advertised for

sale by grocers at the rate of 2 pounds for 25 cents. This is not greatly above the price of live hogs.

That lard is so cheap is due to the substitutes which have to a great extent taken its place. The makers of these substitutes have by advertising, created a sentiment that their vegetable products are better and more healthful than lard, and the price of lard—and hogs, of course—suffers accordingly. One remedy would be to use the tariff to shut out these lard substitutes. Another and surer way would be to decrease hog production by 15 per cent. Last season demand and production were nearly equal for hog products and our market was a good one. To be sure, we cannot get hog growers to agree to cut down production but there is a force at work which will compel it and that is, 80-cent corn and \$7.50 hogs.

### Not Best for Silage

Jayhawk Farm has had, during the last two months, many calls for seed corn of the variety called "Coal Creek" and which we have been unable to fill. I have told these inquirers that this variety much resembles "Pride of Saline" except that it is somewhat flintier with a more solid ear, making it better adapted to our upland in dry seasons than many other varieties.

This week I received an inquiry asking whether "Coal Creek" would be a good ensilage corn. No, it is of all varieties about the poorest that could be grown for silage because it has so small a proportion of stalk to ear. In growing corn to put in the silo I believe the variety called "Commercial White" better adapted than any of the smaller varieties I have mentioned. If you wish corn for a certain purpose and which would be adapted to your locality I would advise you to write to Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, telling them just what you want. They have a list of reliable farm growers of seeds and will be able to send you the address of one near you. In this way you will get seed adapted to your locality and you will be able to save in freight charges by getting the seed close to your home.

### More Paint Inquiries

With the coming of each spring and fall I get many inquiries regarding the cheap paint made by using old motor or tractor oil instead of linseed oil. I have of late received several such inquiries and for those and others who may be interested I will say that this cheap paint substitute is made by mixing 6 pounds of Venetian Red with 1 gallon of used motor oil. Venetian Red is a dry color and should be found at nearly all paint or drug stores. The cost should not be more than 6 to 7 cents a pound.

Mix this dry color with the oil and keep it well stirred while applying. This does not make a paint equal to that where linseed oil is used, for motor oil is a mineral oil while linseed oil is a vegetable product. While this motor oil paint is inferior in quality it is 100 per cent better than no paint at all on old or weathered surfaces which would drink up more high priced paint than the surface was worth. For new work or on buildings of value it would be better to use linseed oil and Venetian Red in the same proportions—1 gallon of oil to each 6 pounds of the Red. This makes a barn paint which is superior to the cheap ready mixed paints sold in cans. It also has the virtue of being much cheaper.

### Spreading the Huddle System

Because low-flying air-mail planes passing over "cackle corner poultry farms" at Garrettsville, O., frighten the 2,500 men inhabitants, causing them to huddle together and injure each other and also to decrease their egg laying, Postmaster-General New has asked the National Air Transport to fly its planes higher over that town.—New York Evening World.

Lindy is also going over good as a writer, since he never lacks for atmosphere.



More than  
a million  
are riding with  
**ETHYL**

**I**T took seven years to develop Ethyl Gasoline—but it took only months for the motoring public to discover its advantages.

Today more than a million car owners are riding with Ethyl. They are enjoying a new standard of engine performance—more power on hills and heavy roads, faster pick-up, reduced gear-shifting, a cooler, smoother motor under all driving conditions. And to the owners of the new high compression automobiles, Ethyl is giving a still bigger thrill.

Follow the army of Ethyl users to the nearest Ethyl pump. It is identified by the trademark shown above. And the price of Ethyl Gasoline is simply the price of good gasoline, plus the few extra pennies the "ETHYL" ingredient costs.

Ethyl makes good gasoline better.

**ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION**  
25 Broadway, New York City

### Facts about Ethyl Gasoline

Ethyl Gasoline was developed by General Motors Research to provide a more efficient fuel for internal combustion engines.

It is formed by adding Ethyl brand of anti-knock compound ("ETHYL" fluid) to selected motor gasoline in an amount sufficient to utilize the higher compression created by carbon deposits or advanced engine design.

"ETHYL" fluid is a concentrated liquid containing tetra-ethyl lead which has the property of controlling the combustion rate of gasoline. It is a patented product.

Only oil refining companies licensed to sell Ethyl Gasoline can mix "ETHYL" fluid with their gasoline. In every case the amount of "ETHYL" fluid must be sufficient to meet a definite standard of "anti-knock" quality rigidly controlled by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

Ethyl Gasoline is colored red for identification. The color has nothing whatever to do with its performance. It takes more than dye to make "anti-knock" gasoline.

Ethyl Gasoline increases the performance of any automobile engine—whatever its compression—whatever the climate or other driving conditions.

If your car is designed to

operate on ordinary gasoline, the use of Ethyl Gasoline will:

Eliminate "that knock" and power loss.

Make carbon deposits a source of extra power. For carbon increases compression and Ethyl Gasoline is the high compression fuel.

Give a smoother and better pulling engine, particularly on hills and heavy roads.

Reduce gear-shifting and increase acceleration, thereby making traffic driving easier.

Cut down vibration, thereby reducing engine wear and tear and depreciation.

Save you the expense of carbon removal and other repairs caused by "knocking" and carbon formation.

Give more power per gallon for your fuel bills—and more mileage as compression is increased by carbon deposits.

If your car is a high compression car, just remember that Ethyl Gasoline made it possible and its use is necessary to obtain maximum performance.

Ethyl Gasoline is sold only at pumps which display the "ETHYL" trademark shown above.

Ethyl Gasoline is the yardstick by which other gasolines are measured.

# ETHYL GASOLINE



## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

It can rain in Kansas and do it pretty well, too. Last Wednesday night brought us another rain of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches turned off warm and has been like that ever since. The wheat looks good and is greening up considerable. I went out on my new alfalfa patch that I sown last year, and notice that it is beginning to show up green already in some places. The bluegrass patches and here are coming on in pretty good condition also, and the cattle already have found it out.

Some are talking of starting the field work by the middle of this week if the weather and ground are in proper condition.

A few members of the town golf club are to be seen almost daily on the links limbering up for the coming season's sport. Everything looks now as if spring is here, but am afraid we are due to have more cold weather before time to do very much field work comes.

The other morning I was out scouting around over the west pasture after cattle and while at that I took a little extra time and looked over that portion of the pasture occupied by the fire dogs up until last fall, and find that our last effort to get rid of them proved to be 100 per cent effective.

They have been burrowing in this pasture for about seven or eight years, going there from the pasture on the home place. We made several attempts to get rid of them but were unsuccessful until September when the county agent was here again and assisted us.

We used Carbon Bisulphide in the spring of 1922, dipping pieces of corn cobs broken to about 2 inches in length in this liquid and then dropping them into the holes and sealing the holes up with chunks of sod dug up with a narrow bladed tile spade. The sealing up of the holes was for two purposes.

First, to prevent the dogs from getting in the fresh air should they have strength to come to the surface, second, to mark the holes so we could tell that we had been there on our check-up trip. This method was used, but the reason it didn't seem to be more effective was that there were several dog towns around a few miles away and these dogs visit one another frequently. Dogs from other towns came in a few days and took up their abode here, which made it seem as if these dogs came to life again. But upon examination of the holes reopened and found in all cases that the holes had been dug into from the outside, which was proof that the dogs that had dug up the holes were not in there when the poison was administered.

In the spring of 1925 we tried the poisoned oats method, obtaining a bushel of this from the agricultural college at Manhattan, and scattering a small handful on the ground near and around each occupied hole. While this method got rid of a large number, it did not prove to be as effective as hoped for, as the dogs were beginning to get a little too much green vegetation, but the dogs from other towns kept coming in as before. About that time the Farm Bureau office was established and the County Agent began an active campaign against these rodents in the whole county, and after about 2½ years fighting them finally succeeded in cleaning up on the whole place, or at least in this part of the county.

The last fight we waged against them was last September when we used the Carbon Bisulphide method again. Instead of using corn cobs saturated in the liquid as before we used balls of

These balls hold quite a bit more liquid and roll down the holes better than do cobs. Three of us put in the last part of the day gassing and filling the holes as before, and finally succeeded in getting rid of them. The most effective way to get rid of them is to co-operate with others over a large area and exterminate the whole bunch once.

We have had them take up all the corn in the first 6 or 8 rows next the pasture for a distance of 10 to 15 rods down the row, and a little ways farther they would start in again and clean up on another patch. They won't let vegetation grow over an inch high anywhere near their holes if they can help it as it obstructs their vision. We are sure it is easily worth \$25 a year to be rid of them as they eat so much grass from the livestock.

# A Buying wave



## that sweeps away all records

## ... Value the reason of course

Sales that surpass all records for this time of the year; outselling all other cars at many points, and gaining momentum at a speed that astounds the trade, the new Essex Super-Six is enjoying the greatest public ovation in 6-cylinder history.

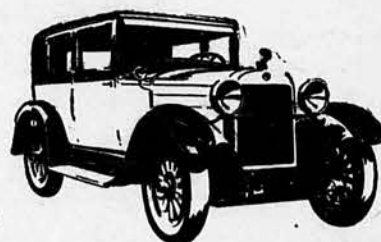
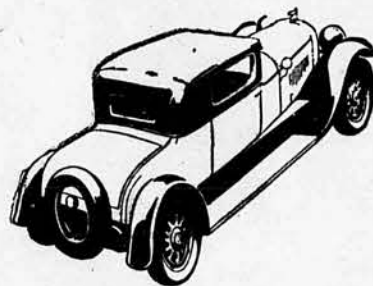
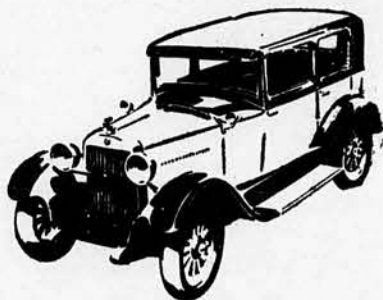
Everywhere dealers are reporting more than 100% greater sales than for the same period last year which was the previous record.

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

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

# ESSEX

## SUPER-SIX



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

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan





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SINCE 1873 the STAR trademark has been recognized as a guarantee of quality in plow shares. The STAR Company for more than half a century has concentrated its thought and effort on the manufacture of this most important part—the business end of any plow. Never in all this time has the search for better steel or better share design been neglected—never has this specialized effort been weakened.

Today with tractor power and gang plows so widely used, shares must be better than ever. STAR Shares are better—the best buy a farmer can make. Be sure that all your shares—for plows, listers and middle-bursters, are stamped with the famous STAR trademark.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873

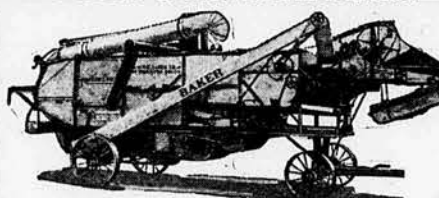


# STAR

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### Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

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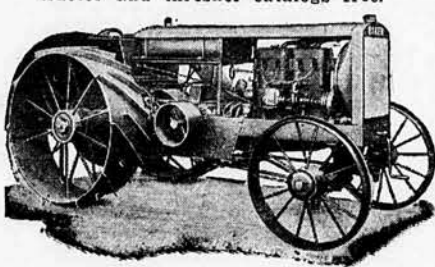


**TWO SIZES—22-40 AND 25-50**  
The tractor with the answer. Strong, substantial frame. Heavy duty Foote Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed power take off shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair.

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Branch offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried in your territory, giving assurance of prompt service and delivery. Write today.

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Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. 15 bar, 5 tooth track cylinder. Three distinct motions in straw. Double eccentric driven. Two cleaning fans. Double belted. Reasonably priced and generous terms. The purchase price of a Baker is not an indebtedness—only an investment. Complete tractor and thresher catalogs free.



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Please send me free Illustrated Booklets on Farm Opportunities in Canada.

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## Even the Motor Was Hot

### But the African Trail Continued to Open Up Until We Arrived at the Cemetery

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I'VE been too busy hanging on to motorcycle handle bars and keeping my bare knees away from the sizzling hot motor between them—and sleeping the sleep of the just tired at night—to find time to write articles of romance, adventure, and agriculture. Instead I will simply pass on the following observations from our log book as Jim and I motorcycle across Africa.

We are finally on the road with our little one-cylinder motorcycles—headed for the bush. Four thousand miles of jungle, bush, plateau, desert and mountains ahead of us. The Niger and the Nile Valleys to cross, the great Sahara desert, and the whole black continent of Africa—and it has never been done on motorcycles before. We're off—in a clump of bush.

Real jungle this, with trees, shrubs, and riotous tropical vegetation so dense and interwoven in many places that a man would have to chop his way thru with an axe. And yet a good road has been laid right thru its heart between the black walls of jungle on either side. A surfaced highway that shoots like an air-mail beacon light thru the black of night, pierces the African bush. It is the road that draws the native blacks out of their mud huts in the bush and leads them into the light.

#### Bare Legs Were Red

Hot, it is! So hot that even with our cork helmets, and our red-lined spine pads buttoned down the backs of our bush shirts, and even with the breeze stirred up by our 20-mile gait, we welcome the shade when the sun, that was practically straight above our heads at noon, ducks for a moment behind the jungle wall. Our baby-white bare knees, and considerable bare leg as well, exposed equally to the sun and the public gaze on account of our new "colonial" suits of "shorts," soon red up angrily, but they'll get more than this before we cross the sizzling Sahara, so we let 'em broil in their sweat.

A half-dozen, half-naked, half-asleep black men, hacking away at rough places in the road with their murderous looking machetes, scurry to one side and grin at us as we boil on. A good American one-man tractor grader would do more road work in a day than 50 of these cheerful natives, but it would cost more to hire one a day, too. If a few tons of gravel, stone or dirt are needed for a grade or bridge approach, it is carried there by these happy menials of the Dark Continent, a basket or calabashful at a time on their kinky, solid heads. One contractor introduced the wheelbarrow in a gang of natives who were carrying sand about a quarter of a mile, unloading a boat. He found them a few hours later first filling the wheelbarrow with their calabashes and then loading the wheelbarrow and all on to their heads and plodding patiently along. "These trousered apes don't know how to use their heads for anything else anyway," he growled.

I had seen, in Lagos, blacks going home from school with a book, a pencil, or even a bottle of ink perched serenely on their head and tripping along just as any boy would do at home with the same things in his pocket. I'd seen them carry typewriters and alarm clocks and chickens in crates, and I even saw one bowlegged old blackamoor treading down a Lagos street with a big steel safe settled snugly on his head, unsteadied by either hand. A missionary friend told me of a native carrier of his who had toted, oh the mass of bone he called his head, a crated kitchen stove weighing 142 pounds, and he lugged it 20 miles a day, for five consecutive days

#### Might Lose a Wheel

A screeching, honking lorry comes crashing down the road, and we pull off to one side and slow down lest the black devil at the wheel rip off two of our motorcycle wheels or wreck his own bus, overloaded with freight and bouncing passengers.

A little cluster of grass huts that calls itself a native village wakes up as we put-put past, and all hands rush

to grab the long-haired sheep and gling dogs which always watch and wait peacefully in the road. The African dogs, for some reason, have the same feeling of indifference toward an automobile or a motorcycle that an American cow has. Between dodges wonder why the sheep here have wool instead of hair, while the natives have hair instead of wool, and then I recall an old Hausa trader who tried to give me a native-made blanket. It was made in Timbuctoo, a few hundred miles up the desert, and was rather natively decorated.

"Is it cotton or wool?" I inquired. The old boy didn't savvy "wool" at all, but he'd been trying to sell ostrich and maribou feathers, and knew his wares.

"It be sheep, sah," he insisted. "be cotton. It be sheep, sah."

"Oh, it be cheap, eh?" Well, cheap?

"No, it be sheep, sheep. It be sheep feathers, sah. Be make from sheep feathers in Timbuctoo." I bought two of them, a sort of hair blanket woven in strips about 8 inches wide and the sewed together to form a blanket. (And we needed them both, and more too, those cold Harmattan nights in the desert a little later.)

Our American missionary friend in Abeokuta, 65 miles inland from Lagos, invited me to enter the annual tennis tournament which seemed to be the principal event of a local fete. We registered as an all-American entry in this African tournament—and found 24 Britishers opposing us. Sheer modesty forbids description of how we won our way to the finals just as it grew too dark for any more playing.

#### Had Plenty of Help

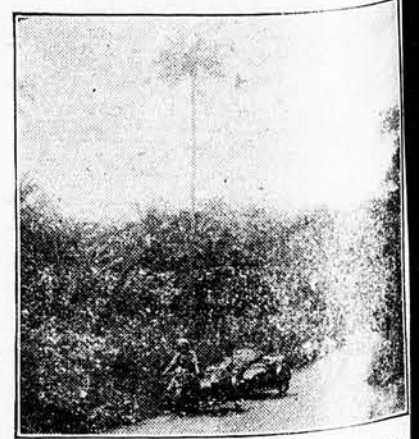
This tennis in Africa was a new one on me. At home when I see a tennis ball bouncing along off the court it is second nature for me to chase it. But as tennis is played here, a half-dozen black men or boys are deployed back of each end of the court and they chase all the balls. A white man would seem to walk 3 feet for a tennis ball, and it was embarrassing for a born retriever like me to find myself galloping off with the blacks after a stray tennis ball.

As early as it was safe to discard our cork helmets and be out in the sun an hour and a half before sunset, we met our opposing English finalists for the championship match. Bluzel They won the first set. But we didn't care for we won the second and third, and the match, and the championship of Abeokuta for the Stars and Stripes. And that was that.

Today was my birthday! Three big days in a row. (I won't discuss this subject because I've reached the age when one doesn't welcome birthdays.)

I might have known it! Too much celebration, and the only indisposition I've felt on the entire trip as a result. I'd stood all the terrors of the African tropics, but gave way before the dinner table hospitality of an American missionary. Intemperance finally got me—at the home of a missionary. Every night as he bowed us to bed he offered, "Now if there's anything you

(Continued on Page 24)



This Road Shows the Kind of Country Through Which Flood Traveled on the First Part of His Journey





# This Book it's

# FREE



## John McIntosh Makes Big Profits From Ross Chicks. Why Not You?

MOUNT FRANKLIN POULTRY YARDS  
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 13, 1928.

Dear Sirs: I heard your program over KFKB, and I thought I would write you a letter and tell you how your chicks grew, and as to how they are laying. I am sorry that the Wycoff chicks are all at you claim for them and then some. As they are for the new Ford "exceeding all expectations," so also does it apply to your chicks. I am sorry that I do not have complete figures for the year, but at present I have 100 pullets. The daily average of these birds is 128 eggs, a total of 7,808 for the past two months of November and December. We received an average of 60¢ per dozen for the eggs during these months. Expenses for feed amounted to \$102.60. All costs are rather high here. Other small items such as oyster shell and charcoal amounted to \$7. I am up:

Income from eggs.....	\$390.40
Expenses for feed, etc.....	109.60
Net profit for Nov. and Dec....	\$280.80

The birds were not "pushed" for egg production, and the laying was natural. The above birds keep at my residence, but I have more than 600 on my ranch and from reports the records from these are better than those above. We raised out 1,200 out of the 1,500 purchased from you. I made the initial cost by the sale of fryers. Thanking you for the interest you have shown in time to time, and assuring you of all future orders, I am,

John McIntosh.

## It Will Show You How to Make Bigger Poultry Profits in 1928

This Beautiful Three Color Book Tells How to Have 200-Egg Layers and How to Raise Ross Chicks to Maturity Successfully

This big book tells all about the most successful and progressive Kansas Hatchery. It tells how flocks totaling thousands of breeding males and females are carefully culled, inspected and mated by one of Kansas' best known poultry experts, Mr. Paul Gwyn. It tells how hundreds of purebred breeders gather eggs for us each day to keep our mammoth incubators filled to full capacity. It tells how we have won highest honors at the Kansas State Agricultural College Baby Chick Show at Manhattan, Kansas. It gives many of our satisfied customers' names and shows pictures of our famous flocks of Tancred

and Wycoff Leghorns, the kind that lay the big eggs that always bring top market prices. It tells the reason why thousands of poultry raisers return each year to buy bigger orders of Ross Chicks.

This big 32 page book, all printed in three colors, shows many of our breeding flocks in their natural surroundings. It is without doubt the most interesting and instructive poultry book ever offered to the public. Just fill out the coupon and mail today and the book will be sent to you at once absolutely FREE. Do not buy baby chicks this season before you receive our book. If you do, we may both lose.

## You Can Save Time—Order At These Attractive Prices

For Immediate or Future Delivery

**\$1.00 BOOKS YOUR ORDER—BALANCE C. O. D.**

**Grade A**—Bred from high quality matings. Every breeder has been carefully selected and mated for all physical qualities and for egg production.

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Anconas.....	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Barred and Buff Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	6.50	12.00	60.00	120.00
White Rocks.....	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
White and Buff Wyandottes.....	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
Buff Orpingtons.....	7.00	13.00	62.50	125.00
White Minorcas.....	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
Light Brahmas.....	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
Assorted Heavy.....	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Assorted Light.....	4.50	8.00	40.00	80.00

**Grade AA**—Two cents higher than our grade A quality matings. They are the kind that have special egg bred breeding records behind them, and will greatly increase your egg profit.

Tune in on the  
ROSS' HATCHERY  
POULTRY  
SCHOOL on  
KFKB, Milford,  
Kansas, every Tues-  
day, 7:30 to 8:30  
p. m.

**Ross Hatchery, Box 444, Junction City, Kan.**

## Poultry Raising Was Never So Profitable

The raising of poultry was never so profitable as it is today. Years ago the production of eggs in large quantities by purebred hens was unheard of. Today, the poultry raiser who takes care to get chicks that have real egg-bred breeding, will get average averages of from 2 to 3 times as many eggs as he used to get, and at very little additional cost per hen. Thousands of poultrymen and poultrywomen are enjoying all the comforts of life from the profits derived from their poultry. No other crop pays as well per acre. It will pay you to make it your main crop this year, because you, too, can realize handsome profits every month of the year. You will get a regular income produced every day of the year. Poultry will pay off your investments and put a substantial balance in your pocket, assuring you of a happy and comfortable future.

## Big Reasons Why You Should Buy Ready Hatched Chicks

**It Is Cheaper**—because you have no investment in incubators, no bother or delay in saving eggs. No labor or time required in hatching at home. You also save the expense of keeping breeders the year around. All you keep is just your pullets that you can push for production, and in addition you get chicks all the same size at one time, which saves you money on your feeding.

**Chicks Are Better Hatched**—You get chicks hatched by the most modern of incubators, and under the best of sanitary conditions, and by men of long experience and skill in their work, who know their business thoroughly.

**You Get Profit Making Chicks**—You get chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred for egg production over a long period of years. They are of known quality and will develop into real producers that will show you a handsome profit every day of the year.

**MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY SURE**

Ross Hatchery, Box 444, Junction City, Kansas  
Please send to me a free copy of your 1928 poultry book.

Name .....

Street or Route.....

City and State.....

YOU CAN SAVE TIME—ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS AD

Date wanted	Number wanted	Breed	Price



# Makes Whole Family Happy

Now Dad Gets His Favorite Dishes for Dinner  
and Mother Has Time to Catch Her Breath

BY GARNET BOWER  
Barber County

**A** TIME, labor, money and greatest of all, a health saver, is a power washing machine. I used to have a tub and washboard run by human elbow grease and lots of it, and to my opinion that is a real back breaker and nerve destroyer.

My family consists of four children, my husband and myself, and before I got my power washer I washed twice a week from 8 o'clock until 3 o'clock and sometimes until 4. When I finally pinned the last sock on the line, I was so tired my feet would scarcely carry me back to the house. When I did get there, if the children had spilled a bucket of cobs or moved a chair out of its place I was ready to "fly to pieces."

When my husband came in for supper I still hadn't gotten over my washday, and was ready to "snap him off" like a snapping-turtle. Supper, I think, always was a failure. The potatoes would burn, something boil over, the children didn't set the table just right or dad forgot to clean his shoes quite enough. In short, the whole family did something wrong, and was relieved when the day was ended.

New life is much different. Since I have a power washer I have my washing on the line by 9:30 o'clock, am not very tired, and dinner is ready by 12 o'clock, with dad's favorite dishes of fried chicken, creamed potatoes, peaches, whipped cream and cake. I have time to wash the youngsters' faces, comb their hair and mother has time to slip on a fresh house dress, powder her nose and greet dad with a smile instead of a frown. After dinner if dad is going for a drive of a few miles on business or to one of the neighbors to buy some pigs, hay or anything, mother never is too tired to go along, and the children are happier playing out in the sunshine and fresh air.

So there are fewer doctor bills to pay, and sonny boastfully says, when he comes in after making a play wheat field in the dirt, "Mother has a power washer now."

Would I go back to the tub and washboard? No! No! No! The power washer spells happiness for me and my family.

Washday is said with a smile now instead of a frown, and mother is ready to be a playmate to the children and a real pal to dad, instead of a tired, cranky old woman. Long may the power washer live!

## Allows Many Extra Days

BY JOHN J. BARR  
Barton County

The most valuable implement on our farm is the combine harvester. I have had it only one year, and am satisfied that it is the best method of harvesting and threshing wheat. I handled 200 acres of wheat within eight days, while I could only cut it in 10 days before. I have cut the wheat and threshed it with only myself and one man, without any trouble, while with the header it

would have required five men to cut and to stack the wheat. And later there would be the bother of the threshing machine.

I saved all of my wheat, while others lost a third or more, due to rain, and as some rotted in the stacks, their grain was not so valuable as it should have been. I received the top price, or 10 cents a bushel more than the headed wheat. I also sold wheat for seed. I threshed my kafir with the combine and also some for my neighbors.

## Means More Actual Cash

BY FAYE O. PROUSE  
Harper County

We have three labor-time savers in our home. A furnace, water piped to the kitchen, basement and bathroom, and electric lights in the house and poultry quarters.

Which of the three major conveniences do I consider first and foremost? The adequate water supply.

The task of pumping water by hand and carrying it in and out of the house, I dare say, is the cause of more wrangling in a rural home than any other household chore.

A year ago last August our electric plant came to our house to stay. We have extra time and less labor a day.

Electricity revolutionizes a rural dwelling.

Our chickens are happier by the use of artificial illumination. They have a 12-hour day thru the winter months. Folks in our home need not "chase off" to read or study to dodge the empty water pails. Housework is reduced to a system when water is supplied automatically.

Since we have had this "life saver" we attend more community affairs, farm bureau demonstrations, church, lodge and school gatherings.

I employ most of my leisure time teaching music.

## Water System Is Handiest

BY J. R. MORAVEK  
Republic County

My most useful labor saving equipment is my water supply system.

In the first place I erected a round concrete supply tank about 8 feet from the well. The inside measurements are 7 by 18 feet. The wall is 8 inches thick, well reinforced with hog fencing and 1/2-inch steel rods. The wall has a dead air space made by running in a thin layer of concrete, then standing a row of empty tin cans on end about 1 inch apart, being careful to have these in the middle of the wall; then filling in with concrete to about 1 inch above the cans, and there again placing a row of tin cans, and so on. The tin cans were procured at the city dump ground.

We used homemade forms 2 feet high, which we raised as the wall went up. When the wall was completed it was plastered and brush-coated inside as well as out. The cover also is made of concrete.

Water is lifted into the tank by having the pump pipe come up into the

windmill tower 2 feet above the top of the tank, with a tee and a pipe which carries the water across to the tank, just over the top. No pump head is required. The water is piped into the house thru the basement, to the garden, front yard fountain, to three stock tanks, also made of concrete; to two hog waterers, three poultry waterers and several hydrants. The water flow is regulated in the stock tanks by large floats and valves. And in poultry and hog waterers or fountains by toilet tank floats.

The hog waterers are 8 feet long, 4 inches wide and 6 inches deep. The float is placed in one tank. This requires about 14 inches of the trough and is boxed 6 inches above the rest of the trough. The float is protected by a sliding partition. For convenience in cleaning the opposite end of the trough has a slanting end. By proper banking with manure, these waterers are used all winter.

Two of the poultry waterers are placed inside of the houses with large pits under them filled with fresh horse manure in the winter. These are made the same as the hog waterers, only 12 inches deep for imbedding into the manure. They work the year around.

With this equipment we water 50 cattle, 200 hogs, from 1,200 to 3,000 chickens, and five horses and mules with very little attention, to say nothing about the convenience of having running water in the house.

## Helps With the Income

BY ELLA PLANK  
Harper County

The best labor saver that I have is my brooder house and brooder stove. I have a good brooder house that is large enough to accommodate about 40

# Why

*One out of every four, in fact!*

## SO MANY SMOKERS HAVE CHANGED TO CHESTERFIELD

**WE STATE** it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than in any other cigarette at the price.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

... and what's more—

**THEY'RE MILD**

and yet **THEY SATISFY!**



### The Prize Winners

Recently the Kansas Farmer requested readers to send in letters of not more than 300 words each, telling about the most useful machine, device, implement or equipment on the farm. It wasn't limited to those things—system and management were included.

A good number of "Best Saving Hint" letters were received, and the ideas in them were fine. The only regret is that a prize cannot be given for every letter. But you are interested in the winners, and here are their names:

Garnet Bower, Barber county, first, \$5; Ella Plank, Harper county, second, \$3; Lottie Parson, Lyon county, third, \$2.

Watch for other contests that will be conducted thru Kansas Farmer this year.



chicks to the broiler stage without crowding too much.

With so many good brooder stoves for sale it is easy to get a coal stove that requires very little work and is as safe as any. A few minutes' attention to the stove in the morning and again in the evening is about all that is necessary when once regulated.

When the chicks are started in a brooder house and a rain comes they will run for the house, and one need not scramble around rose bushes and other shrubbery trying to rescue baby chicks and an old hen from drowning. Or, if away from home when a rain comes, one need not rush home to put the chicks in and perhaps find enough drowned to take the profit.

I can raise 400 chicks with about the same amount of work that I can raise 75 with hens, also saving much worry. They develop sooner, thereby coming into production earlier.

By this method chicks may be at the stage when they need very little attention when the really busy time begins, because there is a good place to keep them in all kinds of weather.

Most farm women feel they must have chickens, not only for the money it makes but also to help supply the table. By using a brooder instead of hens it gives extra time to do things that we otherwise could not do.

My brooder is my best labor saver, because it is not only a labor saver but also helps to turn poultry into profit quickly, thereby giving the farm woman a good, steady income.

### Saves Rush and Worry

BY LOTTIE PARSON  
Lyon County

My most useful time, labor and money saver is my canner, which holds 18 square Mason fruit jars. At butchering time I can the sausage, ham and beef. I cook the bones in a large kettle and pour the hot broth over soaked beans, which I place in jars and finish cooking in the canner. It takes about \$1 worth of beans for a canner full; sometimes I make chili of part of the beans.

Once our sack of potatoes froze in the cellar, I placed them in cold water to thaw and canned them without liquid. They were fine for salad or to turn out in hot fat to brown for a quick meal. I can about 3 dozen Leghorn hens at once, and they are fine for sandwiches and pie.

Once when we had more fish than we could eat I canned some; the bones were soft like canned salmon, but the meat was much better. Roast wild duck breasts are fine canned, and will keep for years just as fresh as when first roasted.

I have baked bread in the canner. It rises nicely, and when browned in the oven it has a richer flavor than that just oven baked.

During the summer the canner saves much time and work in the kitchen. I can several kinds of vegetables at once when I have time to get them ready, but most of my canning is done in winter when we need a fire. Hominy, beans, turnips and carrots for soup, sauer kraut, sweet potatoes, baked apples and anything eatable is canned, and it leaves more time to be out in the garden, as all I have to do is warm up a jar or two and dinner is ready with no rush or worry.

### How Our Combine Helped

BY MRS. O. D. JACKSON  
Sedgwick County

The best time savers and money makers that ever have been made are the combine and tractor. I was left as a widow three years ago with seven small children and a large wheat crop to harvest, so what was I to do? I had no relatives to help me or take care of the children.

I had a tractor, so I bought a combine. My oldest boy, 15 years old, drove the tractor, while I worked the combine. We cut 500 acres of wheat in 10½ days, hired a truck to haul the wheat to town, and our cutting and threshing were forgotten.

The other children did the house work, got our meals and did the chores. When I finished, I figured with one of my neighbors on our expenses and found that I had my combine paid for and \$250 left to cover gas, oil and other expenses. Before we had paid the same amount for hired help, threshing machine, repairs for binder, groceries and so on.

Last year we did the same thing—we

cut 500 acres of wheat and had no help to worry about. So hurrah for the combine and tractor for a widow.

### The Best Help We Have

BY HAZEL NELSON  
Marshall County

We have a machine on our farm that all the horses, cows, hogs and chickens appreciate; and if it is possible for an

inanimate thing to love, I would say our farm loves it, for it gives the owner more time to fertilize and care for the ground and crops, thereby enriching the soil.

It saves hired help. It works early or late regardless of the hour. It is the best natured and cheapest help we have ever had, and it requires only two meals a day, consisting of a quart of gasoline and a cup of lubricating oil. The "Mrs." does not have to have meals

ready and hot for it. It requires 10 minutes a day for washing.

It never loses its temper, never abuses the cows, nor does it swear. The climate or weather does not affect its working. It is dependable, always ready when you want it and ready to perform the job most farmers dislike to do—milk. It helps the cows pay taxes and interest, and buy groceries, clothes and luxuries for their owners.

(Continued on Page 15)



# Once Over the Field Grain in the Bin

LET the steady purr and whirr of a "Holt" Combine Harvester tell this story in your fields—

Harvesting done in days instead of weeks. Few men instead of many—father and the boys now handle the whole job. Costs cut to an amazingly low point. Grain saved—saved by doing away with constant grain-wasting rehandlings; saved by the "Holt" thorough-agitation separating system.

Light work for the men. No drudgery for the women-folks, of cooking and washing dishes for a big harvest crew. Grain ready for early markets, fields cleared to speed up fall work.

The "Holt" was a pioneer in 1886—it leads today. More than 40 years experience have developed supremacy in grain-saving, and in long life; easy handling; sturdy, simple construction.

With a "Holt" you can harvest light crops at a profit, can handle extreme conditions successfully, can look forward to many years of maximum returns from your investment in harvesting equipment.

[[See the "Holt" dealer. He can show you the right equipment for your work. Sizes 10 foot to 20 foot cut]]

## WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A SUBSIDIARY OF CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.)  
General Offices and Factory: Stockton, California

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## Combined Harvester



## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### The Browns Decide to Fight Fire With Fire

WITH Hal Brown on his way to Mexico, Father and Mother Brown receive a warning message advising them that if Hal is not brought back and Lone Oak Farm abandoned, "far worse than has happened will happen to you." As in the past, Little Joe had been menaced by a kidnaper, Hal had been fired on from ambush and an attempt had been made to burn their home, here indeed was a threat to be feared. But Henry Brown defied his enemies and Hal, unconscious of this new peril which menaced his loved ones, kept on his quest.

Tensed to the breaking point, Father Brown stood while Little Joe, amazed at his father's outburst, began to cry. Mother Brown gathered her small son in her arms and soothed him. At times she had urged that all leave Lone Oak and seek a new home, but now the spirit of her husband struck fire. The pioneer blood of her fathers which had faced perils called, and Mother Brown was ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with her loved ones and fight to win.

"It won't help matters to swear, Henry," said Mother Brown, "but I can't blame you. Hal's gone too far to call him back if we would. We'll see the thing thru, and with the help of Jack Miller and Uncle Neb I have no fear but that we can care for ourselves. What do you propose to do?"

"We've been passive long enough," said Father Brown grimly, "and now I propose to fight fire with fire. We'll bring Big Judd from the mine and put him on as a night man here, while Neb can look after the children when they are away from home. I'm going to get help and watch Fernandez and Jacks, his henchman. I'd stake my life that Fernandez is back of all of this, altho I don't think that he'd stoop to do the dirty work himself. Jacks is the man who hates us and he'd do anything for money."

"I'm going to 'phone Jack to come over," said Beth, "and I'm going to tell him everything. If he thinks best to have Hal come home we should send for him."

"We'll do nothing of the kind," said Mother Brown sharply. "Hal is going thru with his part of the work. It's all right to let Jack know about this but that's all you are to tell him. If he's the man we think he is he'll help fight, not run away."

"He's been helping fight!" cried Beth as spark of color glowed in her cheeks. "At least I'm going to show him this letter," and Beth rescued the torn scraps.

Worried and anxious by the evident distress in Beth's voice as she summoned him, Jack Miller lost no time in hurrying to the Brown home. "It may be just a bluff," he observed, as he studied the sinister message, "but I admire your pluck in sticking to the finish, and I'm with you, Mr. Brown, to do anything I can. Fernandez is the only man I can suspect, altho of course there always will be the possibility that some member of the old pirate crew is responsible."

"They would know nothing about Hal's trip," insisted Father Brown. "I tell you, Jack, this comes close home. It's only three weeks now until we have to give possession, anyway, under terms of agreement with your ward if we can't produce proof we are entitled to stay on. And during that three weeks I'm going to have the Fernandez home watched or watch it myself. I want Big Judd here at the house, for he has a keen eye and he's true blue. Some other man can go on at the mine."

"I'll take turn about with you, Mr. Brown," said Jack Miller quietly. "We'll keep an eye on Neighbor Fernandez and that tricky friend he's so much interested in. I'm interested in the safety of this family." Jack's eyes dwelt on Beth for a moment in a look which caused Beth's glance to fall.

"Thanks, Jack," said Father Brown heartily. "You have been as good as another son to us. We miss Hal, and no mistake. He's a fine boy if I do say it," and Father Brown brushed a hand across his eyes.

"That he is," agreed Jack, "and I'll do my best to take Hal's place while

he's gone. We may have a surprise for him when he gets back home. I wouldn't think of asking him to come back now."

"I knew you'd say that, Jack," said Beth. "Some day I hope we may be able to pay you for all you've done for us."

"Little enough I've been able to do," said Jack, and there was bitterness in his voice. "It seems I've been more trouble than help. I had no thought but that Isobel would do the fair thing by you, but for some strange reason she seems determined to drive you away. I can't understand it at all."

"It isn't so mysterious," remarked Mother Brown, smiling at her handsome young friend. "But girls are queer creatures, Jack."

"Sure are," said Jack, smiling back. "Well, I'll send Big Judd up for tonight and you will take first watch, I presume, Mr. Brown, on the Fernandez place. I'll be on hand tomorrow night."

As they watched his stalwart figure swinging down the road Beth Brown found herself wondering how ever they could have believed Jack Miller a traitor to their cause. "As good as another son to us," Father Brown had said. And now as all wounds had been healed, Beth's heart told her that no matter what might be the outcome after days of menace and mystery here was one who was more than friend.

Hal's letter, mailed at Monterrey on the first lap of his journey, betrayed none of the difficulties which he had encountered. Chatty, filled with colorful description, Hal made light of his task and spoke only of his great adventure which was to bring full fruition of their hopes. Nor did the letter in reply, which was to reach Hal at his journey's end after he had overcome serious obstacles to get it, tell of new developments at home. The Browns, stirred to fighting pitch, were out to win.

Acting on the advice of Juan Morales, whom he had met on the train, Hal stopped off in Tampico, Mexico, and went to call on the American Consul. What that suave diplomat told him of Mexican customs in provincial towns was not calculated to make Hal enthuse over the tasks of coming days. Yet having begun the quest he would not turn back.

"Celaya?" inquired Consul Stanfield as he bade Hal a cordial welcome. "One of the strange towns of a strange country. At times it has been as much as an American's life was worth to be found there."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Pets of the Farm Flock

BY H. F. SMYRES  
Cherokee County

A healthy flock of chickens all one kind and color, walking proudly about the farm, their bright red combs and pretty heads bobbing this way and that way, will make anyone want to watch and make pets of them.

It is easy to keep the farm flock healthy with free range in fair weather where nature's tonics are available—exercise, sunshine, fresh green feed and clean earth to plume themselves in.

As pet hens always are good layers, all of the farm flocks should be pets. If they are pets the whole family will take an interest and they will have a clean, dry, well-ventilated home where the whole farm flock will be warm in winter, cool in summer and be free from lice and vermin. As pets they will have plenty of fresh, clean water and good soft nests in their home and the farm flock thus cared for will not only come home to roost but will come home often thru the day. Thus they will not range so far from home or steal their nests so often. This year try making pets of the farm flock and have a full egg basket.

### Doubled Up

Summer Boarder—"But why are those trees bending over so far?"

Farmer—"You would bend over, too, miss, if you wuz as full o' green apples as those trees are."

## POWERFUL Light Durable

Power enough for the heaviest work on the average farm; light enough for economy of operation; strong enough to stand the severe strains that a tractor must undergo; tested to prove it—easy to operate, easy to care for—that, in brief, is the story of the Rock Island 18-35 Model "F" Tractor, and the reason why it will help cut your production costs and bring more profits from your farm.

Although weighing but 4,700 pounds, the Rock Island will pull 3 or 4 moldboard bottoms, an 8 or 10-disc sod plow, a 15 to 20-disc cylinder plow, a 16-ft. combine. The belt power handles a 28-in. separator, the larger silo fillers, shellers, sawing outfits, etc.

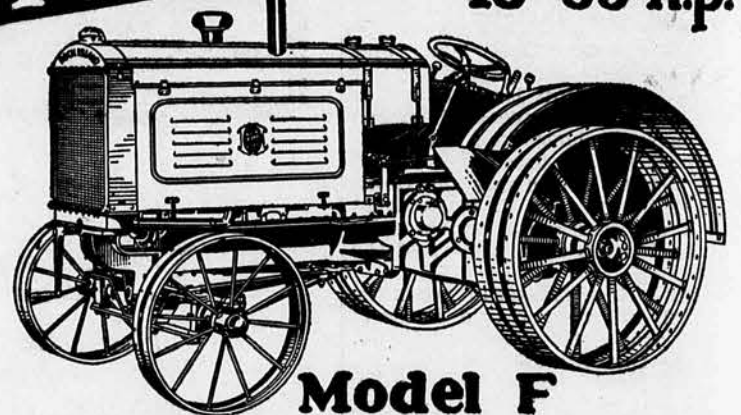
The Rock Island is easy to handle, economical in operation and easy to care for. The mechanical features include a dust-proof transmission, a positive gear train, frictionless bearings, forged steel gears, machine-cut and heat-treated; Hyatt and Timken bearings. Lubrication is simple, easy and efficient.

For 73 years the name Rock Island on a farm machine has been known as a guarantee of quality and efficiency—and it means just that when placed on the Rock Island Model "F" 18-35 Tractor.

Complete details of this machine are contained in our Free Book.

Write today for Free Book M-126.

## Rock Island 18-35 h.p.



Model F

Rock Island  
Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.



## Making Hogs Pay

There's a lot of difference between "raising hogs" and "making hogs pay". The coupon below will bring you a big valuable book that contains the result of extensive research of the farmer's problems in hog-raising. You are entitled to two husky litters every year—and to the most out of the feed you place before them. This big book will prove invaluable to every farmer who raises hogs. It tells how to make them pay!

**The DEWEY dealer will help you.** He has studied your problems and is prepared to supply you complete plans for all types of buildings. Among his stock of dependable building materials you will find Dewey cement—the cement that is widely known for its superior quality and its high early strength.



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Write today for your free copy of this valuable book. It's worth many dollars to every farmer who raises hogs. Edition is limited.

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## Seeds of ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products. Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods



# Makes Whole Family Happy

(Continued from Page 13)

saves the owner's temper, time and money, thereby making it pleasanter for the farm wife. It makes it possible for the calves, hogs and chickens to have plenty of skim milk, which is good for them and cannot be substituted. It milks the cows in one-third the time required by hand. It takes the place of the hired man and asks less pay. It gives the owner that free, independent feeling he loves. It consists of a small engine, vacuum pump, two gauges, pipes, aluminum pail and pulsator, two branch connections, eight test cups, two milk tubes and two rubber tubes. It is a milker that we find we cannot do without.

## This Would Go Last

BY EFFIE JAMES HALT  
Doniphan County

In these days of later inventions, we must not forget one of the earliest and most useful labor saving devices. To the housewife and mother who must keep in readiness the clothes suitable for the rough work of the farm, there is nothing more helpful than a sewing machine.

Men's work clothes can be made of much stronger material than that in the ready-made ones. Children's wearing apparel for the entire family can be made at a very noticeable saving of money, and are better made, thus lasting longer.

The late models of machines have attachments for binding, braiding, darning and fancy edgings, which enables one to make even the prettiest and daintiest dresses. There also is an attachment for quilting, which is a happy relief from the tedious method. Likewise the question of patching is greatly simplified by the machines.

All of our sheets, pillow cases, curtains and roller towels are bought by the yard, cut into suitable lengths and made by the machine. During the summer sales material is bought and most of the Christmas gifts are machine made. In this way the gifts are inexpensive and yet nicer than could be bought at Christmas time.

Now and then one can take in sewing, if such is necessary, while it would be impossible to leave home to work.

For these reasons, if I had to part with all the labor saving devices, one by one, the sewing machine would be last to go.

## A Telephone Serves Us Best

BY W. B. LEE  
Bourbon County

My answer to your question as to what is the most useful and best saving device on the farm or in the home is the telephone. I know of a case where a two-story house caught fire on the roof. A telephone call was sent out, and in a short time enough men were there to save about \$1,000 worth of household goods—which is quite a saving.

A neighbor was injured badly in an automobile accident. A telephone call was sent out for an ambulance from the city, 9 miles away. The injured person soon was in the hospital.

A valuable horse owned by a neighbor fell in a stock well. A telephone call was sent out: in a short time the horse was taken out alive, and \$150 was saved.

In 1916 we had a cyclone which tore down my best barn. I was not at home, but my wife sent out a telephone call for help, and before I got home the neighbors were getting the horses out of the barn.

The telephone is a saving in business, in sickness, in accidents and in death. It always is on the job in any emergency; both day and night it has saved us time and money in many instances. The telephone is a very present help in the time of need, and yet some folks think it is costing too much.

## This Change Saved Time

BY MRS. EMILY E. SMYRES  
Cherokee County

Since we fenced a plot so we can step from the house into the garden, the garden has proved one of our best time, labor and money savers.

The farm garden should be the farmers' best market from early spring un-

til late fall, and one cannot realize the time and steps taken in going to the garden every year until it is by the door, where they can step out and get this and that while they are cooking a meal. Of the two, I believe most farm women make more trips to their garden during a season than they make to the well for water in a year.

## Our Tractor Means Most

BY MRS. M. HUTINETT  
Neosho County

My husband was a farmer, but now is working for the cement plant as a machinist. He received a gold button for five years' service last week, so most of the work has been for me to oversee.

We did not wish to rent the farm, for we expect to move back. We live in town at present to give our children

the advantage of an education. It is 6 miles to the farm.

Our handiest implement is a tractor, next to a car, which we bought last spring, with two 14-inch plows, for the price of a good team. We hired a man at \$3 a day. He double disked, then plowed and harrowed the ground at the same time, and also plowed for a neighbor, thus paying back the expenses. We had a two-row cultivator rigged up, and cultivated 50 acres; some of it got very hard and dry. We raised the best crops we had for 19 years, while our neighbors didn't get theirs all in. The season was very late and wet. It gave us more time for truck. We sold \$87 worth of cucumbers and \$150 worth of strawberries, with less help. My husband can help 2 to 4 hours some days. We hired the man again, for he is handy for repair work. We also will plow for neighbors, charging \$2.50 an acre, supplying oil and the operator.

Here and there are tiny signs that the world moves imperceptibly toward peace: hereafter the French army will wear olive.

## And Then Higher Yields

BY T. F. YOST  
Bourbon County

Most of the cultivated acreage of Bourbon county needs phosphorus. The only way to add phosphates is to buy it in bags and apply it to the soil by the use of a fertilizer drill or by disk fertilizer attachments. Many of the low yields and failures with wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa are due to a lack of available phosphates. Phosphorus is a necessary plant food and it should be present in the soil in sufficient amounts to grow good yields. The need for phosphate fertilizer is greater on the medium or thin and light soils which do not produce good yields. Oats should have 125 to 150 pounds of 16 or 20 per cent phosphate fertilizer an acre, while clover and alfalfa should have 200 to 250 pounds. The better stand and increase in yield secured will more than justify the expense.

Italy has placed a duty on pork products.

# As Gently as Human Hands MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Threshers Rub Out All the Grain

WHEN seeking a sample, you select a few fine heads, rub out the grain and blow away the chaff. The plump, whole kernels remain in the palms of your hands. Not one is broken.

With the same gentleness, the grain is rubbed free from the heads in the Cylinder of the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher. The Corrugated Bars pass like caressing hands over a slatted steel concave. There are no pegs or teeth to batter or break the kernels which are threshed out unharmed.

The gleanings pass into an Auxiliary Cylinder of the same corrugated bar construction where the process is repeated. This Auxiliary Cylinder prevents the gleanings being mixed with the incoming crop, increases the threshing capacity and assures a cleaner sample.

Farmers who use Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers send in the cleanest grain the elevators get, free from broken kernels, chaff and weed seeds.

## Write for new Free Folders on Reaper-Threshers

They will give you some interesting and valuable information.

## The complete MASSEY-HARRIS line includes

Mowers, Reapers, Wagons, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Dump Rakes, Hay Tedders, Side Rakes, Disc Harrows, Soil Pulverizers, Hay Loaders, Cultivators, Manure Spreaders, Headers, Harrows, Reaper-Threshers, Pump Jacks, Ensilage Cutters, Cream Separators, Grain Drills, etc.

## Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

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Stocks Maintained at  
Many Western Points

## Other Features That Mean Satisfaction

Several Sizes: No. 6 with 10-ft. and 12-ft. cut. No. 9 with 12-ft. and 15-ft. cut.

Main Gears run in enclosed oil baths.

Alemite Pressure System assures perfect lubrication.

Pur-O-Lator Equipment supplied as on the best automobiles.

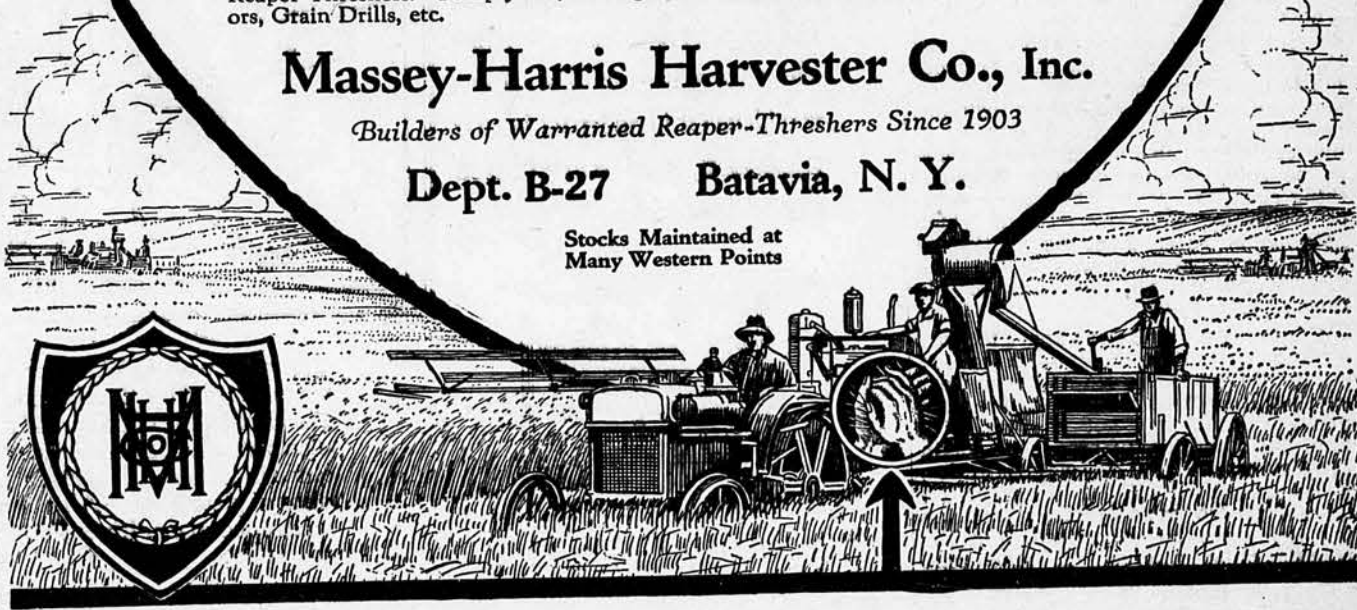
SKF and Hyatt Roller Bearings used at vital points.

High-Grade Motor, 4-cylinders, supplies abundant power.

Only One Canvas—The platform canvas delivers the crop to a slatted conveyor. There is no elevating canvas to clog.

Multi-Bestos Disc Relief Clutches prevent danger of breakage.

Grain Elevators are made of heavy-gauge galvanized steel, grain-tight in all weathers.





## Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE Man we have been getting glimpses of, now and again, for the last three months was popular. One or two of the reasons for this we shall touch on. Would we want the degree of popularity which he enjoyed? I rather doubt whether he always enjoyed it. One likes to eat and rest, and at times he was not permitted to do this. Henry Drummond, the Scotch professor, and famous as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," had a popularity hard to explain. At 23 years old he was sought by college men in the great cities of Great Britain, who opened their lives to him without reserve. Huge audiences hung on his words. He had, it was said, a genius for friendship. To write his life, said his biographer, was like writing the history of a fragrance. How did he get that way? We ask. No one can tell exactly. You cannot define personality. He was not selfish, he sought nothing for himself, and his head was not in the least turned by his popularity. He liked people, and they in turn liked him. Multiply this enough times, and one has a partial picture, at least, of Christ. He loved people. He would do anything for them. He always seemed to have plenty of time for the humblest. The same thing was characteristic of Drummond. Christians all ought to be friendly folk. We ought to specialize in friendliness, and take time for it. Maybe if we did we would be more popular.

II. Personality. Jesus undoubtedly had a striking personality. We do not know what he looked like, tho a tradition has come down to us as to his appearance. What is it that makes personality? It is not good looks, that is, regular or symmetrical features. Some of the homeliest people have had most impressive personalities, Lincoln, for instance. Some folk who have made a deep impression on their fellows have been small of stature, as Napoleon or Wesley, or Wilberforce, or Alexander Stephens. Others have been large. The physical is important, but not everything. It seems to lie in that indefinable thing we call character, that looks out thru the physical. Goodness makes personality.

III. Power. Ah, now we are talking. Power is what we want—show us the road to it. We do not need to travel far. This is the age of power. I was in a restaurant a while ago that has machinery for washing 40,000 dishes an hour, and other machinery which can peel and wash 1,500 pounds of potatoes an hour and can bake 500 pies in hour. It has required, we are told, 27 million dollars for new machinery for making the new Ford car. We live in an age of unprecedented power. On the average, each of us has the equal of 20 slaves to wait on us day and night. Oceans of power. But somehow we remain unsatisfied. Jesus had no such mechanical helps. The fastest he ever traveled was when he walked. He never saw an ordinary plow, or talked over the telephone. And we are going back there, to tiny Palestine, to get the real values of life. In other words, the finest power is not mechanical, at all. It is personal. It speaks to hearts from the heart. It cannot be counterfeited for any length of time, and it cannot be produced by short-circuit methods.

It takes as long to grow a tree or a bird now as it did when men traveled on foot. It is no easier to do right now than it was when John Hancock put his signature to the Declaration of Independence. Temptation is as insidious and as persistent as when Jesus kept his lonely vigil in the wilderness. Power of soul, the power behind everything good, the power that gives value to everything else, and without which nothing is safe, must be cultivated much the same as it was in the long ago. There are no short-cuts to the City of Man soul.

IV. Prayer. Jesus went apart to pray a good deal. Just how much we, of course, do not know. No doubt he went many times more than the gospel records mention. This was not a form with him, but a reality. In prayer he got in connection with the Eternal Batteries, which gave him all the power he required. There is no other explanation for the cures he performed, and the teachings he uttered. A much-read writer says that he believes Jesus

found power in three ways. "He lived close to human need, he withdrew from the multitude for periods of silence, and he spent hours in fellowship with the inner circle." The art of prayer has to be cultivated, like anything else. Thru prayer, anger is turned into love, fear into joy. It is renewing in its effects.

V. Play. If we make our work drudgery we are slaves; if we make it work, we are men; if we make it play, we are gods. All great geniuses have made their work play. "I never worked a day in my life," says Edison. "It was all play." Was it not so with Jesus? He became so immersed in his work that it seemed play. He forgot to eat at times he used the night often in talking with God, rather than in sleep, he exulted as he saw the coming Kingdom. It was toil, but there was the play spirit in it all, the spirit of liking to do it. Is it possible to introduce that spirit into church work? Suppose it suddenly became fun to teach that class of wriggling boys. Can it enter into farming? Suppose all the farmers suddenly stopped moaning and began to tell what a great work they have, and the fun there is in farming. The price of farms would double in

six months, and you couldn't drag people off them.

Lesson for March 25—Review the Early Ministry of Jesus.  
Golden Text: Matthew 9:35.

### And Parasites Thrive

Why are the parasites of domestic animals becoming more troublesome than formerly? Dr. Maurice C. Hall, chief of the Zoological Division, United States Department of Agriculture, asked and answered the question recently in explaining why that division is devoting increasing attention to parasitism.

"Most parasites of livestock," he explained, "are spread by means of parasite eggs, larvae or cysts in the manure. The more manure there is on an acre, the more parasite material there will be. And the more valuable the land, the more and better animals it must carry an acre to pay for its use as grazing land. Now, primitive livestock conditions in any country are pastoral, with flocks and herds ranging widespread over many unfenced acres under dog and shepherd and cowboy. Such conditions never last. The fertile valleys turn to farms, and irrigation converts the dry lands to crop areas. Livestock goes under fence and no longer roams from bed ground to distant bed ground, or follows springs from home ranch to the hills, or ranges back before the early snows.

"Once animals are under fence our

parasite cycle begins; increased land values call for more and better stock an acre; more stock an acre means more manure an acre; more manure an acre means more parasite material an acre; more parasite material means greater certainty of infection and greater infection to the animal; and greater infection means more worm material for any given amount of manure; and this means more infection an acre; and so on.

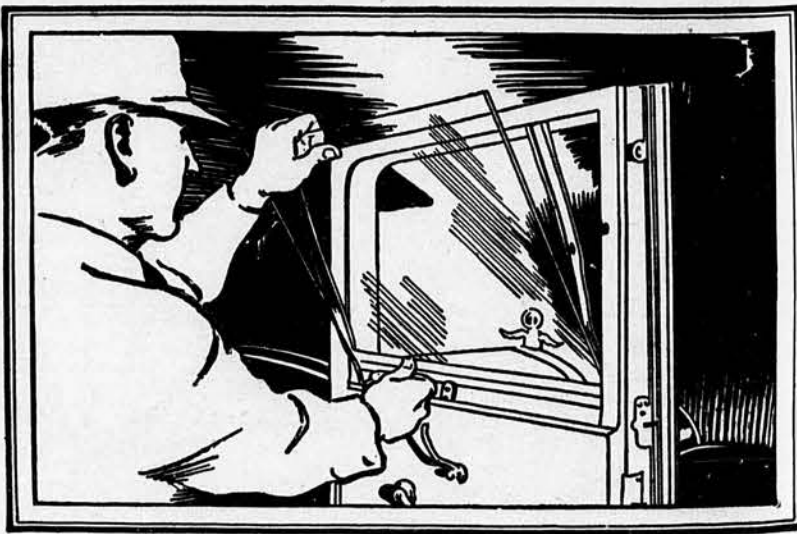
"Starting from the open range the livestock industry seems to run a course of increasing prosperity as values of land and stock rise with the change from the free range to the high-priced farm land. But side by side with the prosperity run the parasites, and gradually, in two or three, or 10 years, the parasites build up to killing strength and strike. This is neither fancy nor a dream. It is in general terms the individual stories I have seen and heard and read over and over for 20 years."

### To Increase Corn Yields

For 5 cents an acre, farmers can treat their seed corn with a chemical dust that will largely prevent losses caused by organisms. This is described in Circular 34-C, "Chemical-Dust Seed Treatments for Dent Corn," that may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# Genuine Plate Glass *in every* Body by FISHER

THERE is nothing which more clearly reflects Fisher quality than the fact that genuine, selected, polished plate glass is used in *all* closed Bodies by Fisher.—You will quickly realize the higher quality of Fisher bodies if you compare the richness and clearness of the plate glass used, with the lesser attractiveness of "crystal plate"—which is not plate glass at all.—The plate glass used in Fisher Bodies differs from common glass in that it is thoroughly ground and polished on both sides, providing clear, true vision. It is, of course, far more expensive. "Crystal" glass sometimes distorts the vision. To the eyes which look through it, objects appear distorted, taking on a wavy or misshapen appearance. Distortion of this kind is unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous.



The glass used in Fisher windows and windshields is manufactured by the National Plate Glass Company, a Fisher unit, one of the world's largest producers of genuine plate glass. Its main factory is amid the white silica sands in Ottawa, Illinois. Silica sand is the chief ingredient of plate glass.—All edges are ground and polished with special machinery to eliminate all roughness.



## From Station KSAC

Here is the program coming next week from Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on a frequency of 333.1 meters or 900 kilocycles.

### MONDAY, MARCH 26

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Asst. Prof. P. Helen Hostetter. Lecture: Gossip. Asst. Prof. P. Helen Hostetter.  
10:00 a. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Care of Young Lambs, Asso. Prof. C. G. Elling. Farm Improvements—Shelters for Sheep, Prof. W. G. Ward.  
1:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
4:00 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks, and other items of interest. Lecture: The Value of Sportsmanship, Asst. Prof. Frank Salmon.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Asso. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: Pasture Crops for Hogs, Asst. Prof. C. E. Aubel. When to Harvest Alfalfa, Prof. S. C. Salmon.

### TUESDAY, MARCH 27

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: How to Beat the Clothes Moths at Their Game, Dr. Roger C. Smith.  
10:00 a. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Alfalfa, Asso. Prof. C. G. Elling. Smite Sorghum Smut, Asst. Prof. C. E. Graves.  
1:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
4:00 p. m.—Music.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Music, Mrs. Earl Llewellyn and Mrs. H. J. White. Lecture: Sweet Potato Seed Treatment, Asst. Prof. O. H. Elmer. Our Insect Friends, Dr. Roger C. Smith.

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Planning for Company, Asst. Myrtle Gauselman.  
10:00 a. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Brooding on Free Range, Asst. Prof. G. T. Klein. Making Chick Raising Pay, Asso. Prof. J. H. McAdams.  
1:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
4:00 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music Appreciation.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Athletic Sports. Prof. M. F. Ahearn. Music, Engineering Lectures: Keeping Cool the Year Round by Refrigeration, Prof. J. P. Calderwood. Conservation of Engineering Resources, Instr. C. M. Leonard.

### THURSDAY, MARCH 29

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Spring Tonics, Instr. Conle Foster. Lowering the Cost of Feeding Chickens, Asst. Prof. H. H. Steup.  
10:00 a. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: The Document Spray, Asst. Prof. W. R. Martin, Jr. The Bulletin Describes the Method in Detail, Prof. L. C. Williams.  
1:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
4:00 p. m.—Music.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 30

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:30 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Katherine Bower. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Pictures We Like, Instr. Dora Louise Cockerell.  
10:00 a. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Worth-While Accomplishments, Asst. Prof. G. W. Salisbury. The Smallest Mammals, Biol. Asst. Joe Moore.  
1:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
4:00 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, inspirational topics, and general subjects of interest. Lecture: What Is True Sportsmanship?, Prof. M. F. Ahearn.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News, Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Annual Association. Music, Lectures: Right Standards of Measurements, Dr. A. A. Elitz. Helping Young People Plan for Worthwhile Use of Leisure Time, Dr. C. V. Williams.

### SATURDAY, MARCH 31

12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program, G. L. Taylor, Radio Engineer. Question Box.

## Lattimer Pulled Out

(Continued from Page 3)

and follow out along that line." His trees were set out in good condition and once a week during the dry summer of 1913 he went over the orchard with a five-shovel cultivator. This kept a good dust mulch on top and that is the thing that conserved the moisture, he believes.

Now the fruit trees and the 480 Concord grape vines and the truck crops are not in danger of going thirsty, as Mr. Lattimer has irrigated for the last two years. A 6-inch pump brings the water from the creek. "It is extremely important to irrigate just right," he advised. "Two good irrigations a year will make fruit. The same number will make potatoes. It is better to irrigate too little than too much. In other words, one shouldn't work on the theory that if a little is good, more will be better. Potatoes shouldn't be irrigated after they have bloomed to any extent." Mr. Lattimer feels that he has a great deal to learn about fruit and vegetable growing under irrigation, but one thing sure he has been making money at it.

"A man can get a lot of fruit from a small space," Lattimer said. "With an orchard the size of mine it should pay \$700 an acre as an average over a period of five years. Some years it will make considerable more than that amount." Sweet corn has proved to be one of his good crops. He planted 10 rows, a quarter of a mile long, every week for seven weeks last year, so this gave him a seven-weeks' harvest. In that time he sold 2,200 dozen ears at 20 cents a dozen. Irish potatoes have been a good crop and Lattimer has planted from 2 1/2 to 6 acres. Last year he got 120 to 160 bushels on acre, the biggest yield he has had for years. He sold them at 2 cents a pound. He uses Northern seed every year, planting to

Irish Cobblers and Early Ohio half and half.

Tomatoes bring from \$150 to \$600 an acre. Lattimer now puts out 3,000 to 4,000 plants. From three-fourths of an acre some years back he got \$504.40, so it is evident that tomatoes make a good money crop in his locality.

Half of the fight with fruit and truck crops, according to Lattimer, is finding a good market. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it? One big point, however, as he sees it, is to put the produce up in good condition in attractive packages and let the folks see it. "I used to peddle my fruit and vegetables," he said, "and I found that it paid to cull and grade everything I had to sell. Go into a store where things are attractive and you buy more than you had intended. The same thing applies to selling from the wagon or at your farm. I culled and graded and put things up in attractive packages. There was considerable resistance to overcome at first, and instead of trying to sell something I carried to the door I insisted that the housewives come out to the wagon. High quality products well displayed sold them.

For the last eight years most of the truck and fruit has been sold at the farm, or on special order delivered to town. Nothing leaves the place without being carefully graded, unless the purchaser is entirely aware of the fact. Another thing Lattimer sticks to is one price to all, and that means the same price whether purchased at the farm or delivered on special order in town. He follows the markets and if he finds that he has overcharged for fruit and vegetables delivered, say to a merchant in town, he refunds the amount of the overcharge. "A person will not have any trouble selling his stuff if he grades it and puts it up in an attractive way," he said.

Truck gardens and orchard must be kept clean, Lattimer declares. He uses a tractor for seedbed preparation for garden and all. He finds that he can get around in the orchard much better with the tractor than he can with a team. Open cultivation is followed in the orchard now, but some inter-cropping was done at first before the trees started to produce. Some raspberries are being set this year, 300 peonies will be ready for sale by Decoration day

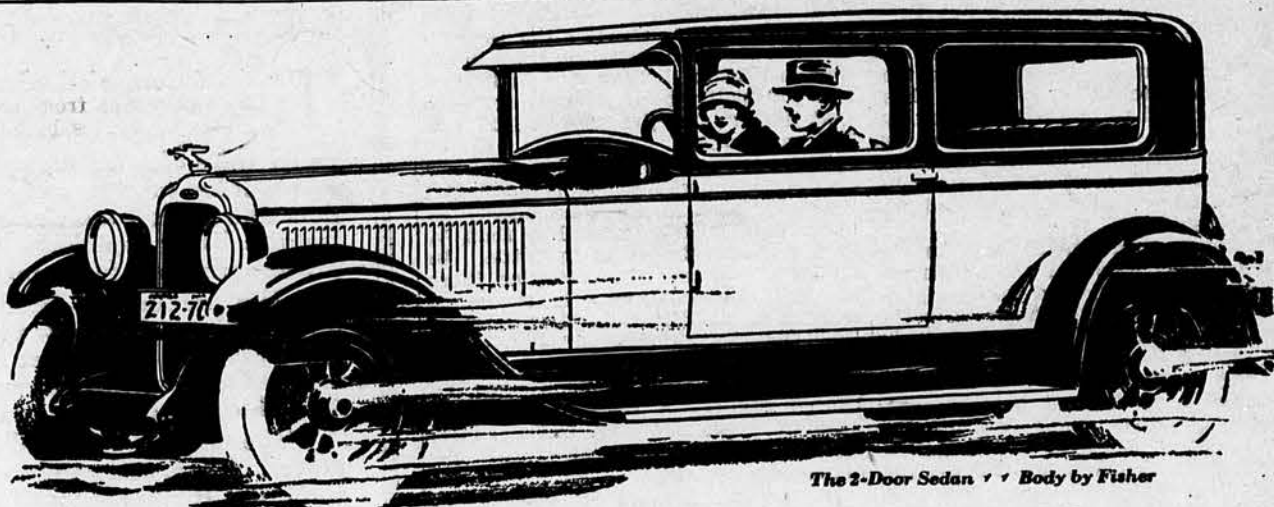
and Lattimer is watching for other things that he can turn into cash. He profited from the timber that was on his place. Since he bought it in 1913 he has sold \$4,700 worth of wood, he burned wood for fuel entirely until last year, and he sawed 11,000 feet of lumber that he used in some of his farm buildings.

## Cows Beat Everything Else

(Continued from Page 3)

room upstairs. The feed is mixed and sent down thru a chute to the self-feeders. Staadt tries to keep things efficient. In the dairy barn and milk house things are convenient—cement floors, feed carriers and the like. Around 50 to 75 breeding ewes are kept. They certainly keep the place clean. The wool pays their way and the balance is profit.

The manner in which Mr. Staadt handles his livestock and crops, and the part he takes in home and community life, appealed to the judges so strongly last fall that they named him as one of the 15 Master Farmers.



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## Don't Interfere Too Much

BY MRS. J. M. NIELSON  
Marshall County

It is a common belief that turkeys are different to raise and for this reason they are scarce and high. The turkey hen in her undomesticated state was fully capable of raising her family. She still can do it, provided she is allowed to.

A few years ago I invested in a trio of Bourbon Red turkeys. When the hens had laid 15 or 20 eggs they became broody so I shut them up to break them, setting their eggs under Rhode Island Red hens. Nearly all the eggs were fertile and hatched.

The second day I began feeding the little poults five times a day—cottage cheese sprinkled with a little pepper and bread soaked in milk, then squeezed dry. I had read they should be fed this way. Also I kept water before them all the time, and we know a wild turkey wouldn't have this. Inside of three weeks every poult showed appreciation of my efforts by turning their propellers skyward.

By the time the turkey hens had laid their second clutch of eggs I figured their time wasn't worth a bit more than mine, so I let them have the job which nature intended they should have. One hen sat under a pine tree on 20 eggs, hatched out 18 and of these 15 were raised to maturity. If you can beat that, go to it. The other hen raised 11 until half grown, when two of them came to grief in the jaws of a coyote. And, of course, nine had my record bested.

This made a nice little flock for the second year. We bought a new tom and sold the hens that were too mealy as we wanted to keep the flock up to the Standard of Perfection. They did not stay around the hen houses at all but went up in the fields and lived on weed seeds, grain and grasshoppers. The young poults drink dew off the grass in early morning. I've forgotten the exact number we, no, not we, the turkey hens raised that year. But I do remember the check when they were sold was \$89. They were more profitable than anything else on the farm as no expensive equipment is needed. Bourbon Reds do not roam as far from home as other varieties of turkeys. They roost somewhere near the buildings or cow lot fences.

Turkey feathers are nicer for pillows than chicken feathers and there simply isn't a thing the matter with a plump roasted turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

## Was a Tight Squeeze

When the U. S. S. Saratoga, the navy's largest ship and the largest airplane carrier in the world, passed thru the Panama canal recently, she came nearer scraping the paint from her towering sides than any ship that has followed her route heretofore.

Only 2 feet clearance remained to each side when the ship entered the locks, her beam being 106 feet and the

locks having a width of 110 feet. Before the Saratoga took her trip, the record of being the largest ship to go thru the canal was the British battleship Hood, which is 860 feet long. The Saratoga is 888 feet long. Undoubtedly it was quite a job to take a large ship thru 1,000 feet of canal locks with only 4 feet to spare. Like driving a hayrack thru a narrow gate.

## Away With the TB

Ten years ago, soon after he had taken charge of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, the late Dr. J. A. Kiernan made the significant and prophetic statement that "tuberculosis can be eradicated from all the cattle and all the swine in the United States."

At that time official testing showed that 4.9 per cent of the cattle were infected with tuberculosis, and figures on 40 million hogs slaughtered under the Federal inspection indicated that 10 per cent of all the swine in the United States were infected.

At the close of 1927 the same sources of information indicated that tuberculosis in cattle had decreased to 2.9 per cent infection, and that altho the disease in swine had increased from 10 per cent in 1917 to 15.2 per cent in 1924, it has gradually been decreasing since that time, and at the close of 1927 was 13.5 per cent.

There are now 401 counties, or 13 per cent of the entire number in the United States, classed as modified accredited areas because they have less than 1/2 of 1 per cent infection in cattle. In addition to these free counties there are 627 others engaged in the work looking to modification. This total of 1,028 counties, either modified or working to that end, constitutes one-third of the total number of counties in the United States. A total of 18,610,865 head of cattle are now under supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis.

In reviewing the last 10 years' work, Dr. A. E. Wight, acting chief of the division, said that this marked decrease of infection in both cattle and swine has been accomplished as a result of the intensive campaign against the disease. It is apparent, he says, that the prophecy made in 1917 relative to the possibility of controlling and eradicating this disease is being borne out. He emphasizes the necessity, however, of continued and determined effort to completely eradicate the disease as early as possible. If a feeling of security is permitted to exist to the detriment of organized efforts, dire results may yet occur in some localities.

## Our Best Three Offers

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

## The Country School House Speaks

BY FLORA HOLROYD

I AM a country school house. I am a legion, for I am found thruout this United States of America from east to west, and from north to south. I stand on steep mountain sides, in canyons, in rich valleys, and on wind swept plains. I stand by the broad-paved highways that band our land from state to state, by the seldom traveled by-road, by the cowpath that crosses the vast stretches of prairie, and by the mountain trail that wends its tortuous way up the steep slopes.

Over my threshold countless thousands of boys and girls have passed. I have been a power of force for the training of leaders in the great land of America.

In the past, my doors opened to an opportunity for educational training that was equal to the best, but not so today. Business, industry, commerce and transportation have marched forward in a great epoch of progress. I am a relic of the past.

Five million boys and girls cross my threshold today. They must be trained in the highest ideals of life and citizenship; they must be given the tools of the mind; they must be kept strong and stalwart in body; they must be trained for leadership if America is to grow in prosperity, in truth and in justice. I am unequal to the task.

I need teachers that will protect and foster the health of childhood, that will bring them efficient tools of workmanship and will give them ideals of grace, culture and beauty.

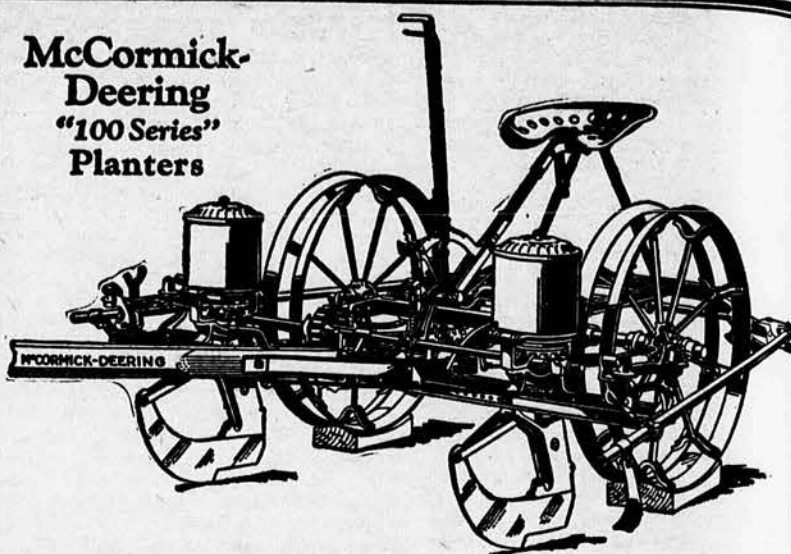
I need teachers of vision, teachers with a preparation for their work, teachers with a passion for children, and with a love for the true and the beautiful, and with a foresight of tomorrow's needs.

I need a supporting public with a social vision, with a desire to render service and with high ideals for themselves and their posterity.

I am the school home of 5 million rural boys and girls looking to the nation for equality in educational opportunity.

I am a challenge to thinking America.

## McCormick-Deering "100 Series" Planters



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THE McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters combine old, time-proved principles with a simplified design which insures greater accuracy, a wider range of adaptability, and easier ways of adapting the planters to the different requirements. It has taken a number of years to perfect this combination. The result is a series of planters, which have no untried features. Their superiority lies in the manner in which these proved principles are combined and applied.

The McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters are furnished both as check-row planters and drills. The check-row planter can be quickly set for drilling, and only a moment is required to change it to power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling. Available with either 30 or 36-inch wheels.

The pea-and-bean and fertilizer attachments are of an improved design, and can be quickly installed both on planters and drills. If you are looking for a planter that will plant your crops accurately and that will require minimum attention, it will pay you to ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate a McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planter.

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## Then the Hens Lay

BY E. G. KIRBY

A practical poultry house must be dry, well ventilated, easily cleaned and economical to build. The house should be insulated, to help make it warm in winter and cool in summer. A few sudden drops in production due to severe winter weather will cost as much as the insulation of the poultry house. Poultry houses need ventilation because the hens consume much water which is breathed out into the air and tends to make the air moist. Moist air is heavier than dry air and settles to the floor. The damp air must be taken out and dry air permitted to enter without allowing the birds to be in draft.

The ventilator shaft should be 18 by 8 inches with no leaks along the sides. Even if it is left open at the top, very little snow will enter, but most poultrymen place metal ventilator caps over the outlet. It is the custom to use one outlet to each 20 feet, and two inlets. The flow of air from the inlet can be controlled with a small board. It is not advisable to build a poultry house in the shadow of a large barn, as it may cause a back draft. Even if a poultry house is not insulated all over, it pays to insulate over the roosts. On very cold nights the breath of the birds in a house without insulation will condense on the ceiling and freeze. This will melt when the weather becomes warmer and help to make the house damp.

In placing the insulating material, it is found that an air space makes a place for rats and mice, and carelessness of a caretaker may poke a hole thru the commercial board used in insulation. The best method is to place the insulators tight against the siding.

The glass windows should be placed to allow sunshine to reach all of the floor space. The common rule is to allow 1 square foot of glass to 10 square feet of floor space. If a cellar sash is placed every 8 or 10 feet in the north wall of a poultry house, it helps to make the hens use all of the floor space. Hens naturally face the light when scratching and throw the litter backward. The rear windows help to prevent the litter from stacking up under dropping boards.

Dirt floors are the poorest kind for the poultry house because of the great amount of labor required to keep them clean, thru the removal of large quantities of dirt every year. Board floors are better than dirt, but are hard to clean thoroughly. Concrete floors are sanitary and economical. It pays to put in concrete floors in the spring or early summer so they will have time to dry out before the hens are housed for winter. The concrete floor should be 6 or 8 inches above the outside soil.

Dropping boards should be placed 10 inches below the perches and made of matched material. Run them in the direction in which they are cleaned. Paint the boards with waterproof or asphalt paint and the boards will last longer and the droppings will not stick to them so easily as to bare boards. Nailing 2-inch poultry netting beneath the perches will keep the hens out of the droppings and help to keep the eggs clean. Most diseases are spread thru the droppings, and if they drop thru the wide mesh wire out of range of the hens there will be less danger of one sick bird infecting healthy members of the flock.

## Where's an 1878 Steer?

A search has been instituted by the International Live Stock Exposition for a large steer of the old style type which was in favor when the first fat stock show was held in Chicago in 1878, and anyone who knows of such an animal is requested to write to Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

It so happens that the 1928 International will be held the same week in December that the first Fat Stock Show in America was staged on Chicago's Lake Front half a century ago, and it is the plan of the management to commemorate this anniversary by having on exhibition, if possible, an example of the old type bullock as a contrast to the early maturing baby heaves of today. It is hoped that somewhere in this broad country there will be found such an animal which can be fitted to represent as closely as possible the massive bullocks of the old time shows.

At the first Fat Stock Show there

were on display 84 fat steers and cows, of which 53 were grades and cross-breeds, 18 were Shorthorns, eight were Herefords and five were Devons. The grand championship was awarded to a high grade Shorthorn, John Sherman, exhibited by John D. Gillett of Elkhart, Ill. This bullock was 1,328 days old, weighed 2,185 pounds and stood 4 feet 9 inches from the ground to the top of his shoulder. He was purchased by John B. Sherman for the Union Stock Yard Company, and for some time after the show was kept on exhibition in a pasture which now is covered by the home of the International Live Stock Exposition.

Out of the 84 cattle at the first show, 27 weighed more than a ton each. The heaviest bullock was a grade Shorthorn steer, 2,162 days old which weighed 3,155 pounds and stood 5 feet 5 inches high at his shoulder. When he was led

around the arena in the evening parade his owner amused the crowd by standing upright on his back.

## Big Season for Elevators

More than 500 million bushels of wheat, corn, rye and other grains were handled by 3,331 farmers' elevators reporting to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, for the 1926-27 marketing season. This grain had a sales value of 460 million dollars and was handled for 840,000 farmers in the five important grain-producing areas of the United States.

The 3,331 associations operating the elevators reported paid-up capital to the amount of 57 million dollars and surplus of nearly 25 million dollars. The total investments in buildings and equipment amounted to nearly 60 mil-

lion dollars. The associations have about 420,000 stockholders, most of whom are farmers. Many of the associations buy farm supplies for their patrons, this business in side lines totaling nearly 170 million dollars last year.

The reports show that during the 1926-27 season about 61 per cent of the associations paid dividends on capital stock. In addition, about 28 per cent of those reporting paid out patronage refunds to their patrons. Considering these facts and also the fact that 83 per cent of these farmers' elevators had financial surpluses, while but 17 per cent reported deficits, there is justification for the statement that farmers' elevators as a whole are in a satisfactory financial condition.

The pen is mightier than the sword because it is used to sign contracts for building armaments.

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(Regardless of Age, Make or Condition)

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## NEW! Low Model MELOTTE

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My 30 Days FREE Trial will show you that the NEW Melotte will save you cream that your old separator is losing right now—enough to soon pay for a NEW Melotte.

Year in and year out, the New Melotte will put MORE cream in your cream can than any other separator made—because—the Melotte is the only separator with a TRULY suspended Self-Balancing Bowl hanging free from a single top bearing, with NO bottom bearing or bushing to wear out. Rebalancing expense is UNKNOWN with the Melotte because it is designed to balance itself! Never gets out of balance. Skims as perfectly after 10, 20 and even 40 years use as when new. Stop your cream losses FOREVER—trade-in your old cream wasting separator now for the NEW Melotte. BESIDES—the NEW Ball Bearing Melotte has many NEW features that guarantee you new comforts, new conveniences, never possible with any cream separator before. Mail coupon now for my liberal Exchange Offer, my 30 Days FREE Trial and Easy Terms Offer.

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We will send the NEW Low Model Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm for a 30 Days Free Trial, and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. OR—you can have over a year to pay with small easy monthly payments you'll hardly miss. We make you this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the NEW Ball Bearing Melotte and we want to prove it to you. AND ADDITION—as I told you above, I'll also make you a most liberal trade allowance on your old separator regardless of age, make or condition. I don't know how long I'll be able to make you this liberal offer so be sure to mail that coupon NOW.

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Send today for the free Melotte catalog telling all about the NEW Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte that is fast replacing other separators everywhere. Get my liberal Exchange Offer, my 30 Days Free Trial, Don't Pay for 4 Months and Easy Terms Offer. Even though you feel you won't need a new separator for months be sure to get all this Melotte information—NOW!

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Ball Bearings Of course the NEW Melotte Separator has Ball Bearings. The Melotte Separator has always had ball bearings. It has had ball bearings for 40 Years

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How many cows do you milk? .....



# Meal Plans That Work

## What I Do With My Plans When the Family's Appetites Don't Conform

**A**S A HOME economics teacher, I advocated planning meals a week at a time, buying all staple groceries at one time, with perhaps a mid-week buying. But frankly, it is hard to do. Just when I have planned rice pudding from the left-over rice from breakfast, the family is unusually hungry, and there is no rice left, in spite of careful measuring. Or when I planned baked hash for supper every scrap of meat and potato would be consumed at dinner by the unexpected company my husband brought home.

Sitting at my desk, I would work out beautifully planned meals, but in the rush of house cleaning, there simply was not time to execute them, and I would boil some potatoes, fry some ham, and shred some cabbage for slaw, and let it go at that—not very interesting, but the best I could do where there were no planned for left-overs to make into more interesting scalloped dishes.

While I still believe in planning meals a week at a time, just as I believe in budgets, the most practical way is to keep a good variety of food in the house, and then plan two or three meals ahead of time. It is quite possible to plan from meal to meal, or for a day at a time. Then once the plans are made, they need not be changed.

Keep on hand all sorts of canned fruit, vegetables, meats, jellies, jams and pickles, and a supply of all staple foods, as macaroni, raisins, dried apricots and salad dressing. I also have lettuce, celery, ground bread crumbs, chopped nuts, sweet chocolate, marshmallow creme, and grated cheese in the house. Cocoa sirup is made up ready to add to warm milk for a beverage and in summer, lemon sirup for lemonade. These things do not spoil in a cool place. It is a simple matter to make croquettes if the bread crumbs are ready.

### Cooking Once and Eating Twice

One cooking of potatoes may as well do for two meals, and the same with most other foods, if the second appearance is quite different. Part of the cake batter is poured into a loaf tin, frosted with chocolate frosting. The rest is baked in muffin tins, and served with hot lemon sauce as cottage pudding. All of these ways of planning save cooking, save fuel, and save dishwashing.

Over one burner I can cook a whole meal—pot roast, browned potatoes, spinach and steamed pudding, or some such combination. If the pan that fits in the top is not filled, I cook cornmeal mush or other cereal for next morning breakfast, as thus made it requires no stirring.

My cooker is a waterless cooker, and while I can cook potatoes, juicy roast or carrots without water,

By Doris W. McCray

steam is kept inside, keeping food from burning. We especially like spinach cooked this way because of its fine flavor and color.

After breakfast I prepare vegetables and fix pudding, or bake a pie. For instance, I might cook sweet potatoes, beets, apple sauce and baked ham in my waterless cooker. I would plan to serve the beets buttered at noon, reserving enough for beet and egg salad the following day, and enough apple sauce for next morning's breakfast. That evening the left-over sweet potatoes would be fried



You are especially invited to refer your problems on arranging color schemes, painting, papering, finishing woodwork—all the problems on interior decoration, which spring house-cleaning brings up—to the Home Department of Kansas Farmer. A letter giving as completely as possible the details of your problem and a rough sketch of the room or rooms, showing location of windows and doors, will bring you a personal reply from the editor, answering specific questions and suggesting color schemes and materials. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a 2-cent stamp.

a delicate brown, and served with hot biscuits and jam, and tapioca pudding. While the pudding was cooking in the waterless cooker, oatmeal for breakfast would be cooked with no extra fuel. Enough biscuits would be made to put in a very cold place, ready to bake for breakfast and serve with honey.

By skipping one meal, then serving the food in a different manner, the family does not remember it. Two meals in succession for the same food, in exactly the same dish is very tiresome.

Planning in advance makes our meals more interesting, while they take less time to prepare.

### 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.

#### Buns

1 quart sweet milk 1 cup mashed potatoes  
1 cup sugar 1 cup shortening  
1 tablespoon salt

Put milk in pan and bring to scalding point. Add sugar, shortening, salt and potatoes. Let cool to lukewarm. Add two 5 cent cakes of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda and flour to make a medium stiff batter. Let rise 15 minutes, then add flour to make stiff. Keep in cool place for 24 hours. Make in buns and let rise in warm place an hour or more. Bake in a hot oven. This recipe can also be made with whole wheat flour.

Decatur County.

Mrs. Laura Strayer.

#### Baked Apples That Are Different

**U**SE tart cooking apples, pare and cut in eighths, stand slices in a baking dish. Squeeze over them a lemon, grate or slice part of the rind thin, drop in small pieces of butter, a tablespoon in all, a few cloves and sugar to taste. Bake, serve either hot or cold. This can be served with meat or as a simple dessert with cream.

Stafford County.

Chrissie Shell.

#### Keep Bread and Cake Fresh

**S**OAK a small new sponge in water and keep in a small dish in the box with the bread and cake to keep it fresh. Marshmallow and large coffee tins make excellent cake and roll containers.

Furnas Co., Nebraska.

Mrs. S. L. Meyers.

#### From Little Cooks' Note Books

**M**ANY little cooks in Kansas know how to make good cookies. And healthful ones, too! Neama Ball, who is 10 years old, sent me this fine recipe. Her cookies contain both bran and raisins, which are health promoting foods.

To make Bran Cookies use ½ cup butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, ¾ cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon allspice, ½ cup

raisins, ¼ cup walnut meats, 1 cup bran flakes and ¼ cup milk.

Cream butter and sugar. Mix thoroly. Add beaten egg and mix well. Sift flour, baking powder, salt and spices together. Add to egg mixture with the raisins, nuts, bran flakes and milk. Mix well and drop from a teaspoon on greased tins and bake in a moderate oven. This makes three dozen cookies.

From Pearle E. Wimberly comes this recipe for Prize Coffee Cookies. Pearle says these cookies are easily made and that she likes them in her school lunch. Use 2 cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, ¼ cup lard, 2 eggs, 1 cup cold coffee, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water, 1 teaspoon each nutmeg and cinnamon, 2 cups raisins, 1 teaspoon baking powder and 4 cups flour.

Cream the sugar and shortening and add the unbeaten eggs. Add the soda and coffee, the flour sifted with the baking powder and spices, and the raisins, first dredged in a little flour. Drop on greased pans and bake. This is a large recipe, and may be divided if you wish.

I wonder what recipes our little cooks make, especially to please their little brothers and what recipes little brothers like to help make. Please send me these favorite recipes and tell me how old you are and how old your brother is. I will print all of the letters I can and then keep the very best recipes to put in our Little Cooks' Note Book which we are going to have before long. Send your

letters to Mrs. Nell B. Nichols, care of Little Cooks' Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Interest Centers on Gardens

BY ALICE WILLIS

**W**E HAD very good luck with our Bermuda onion and frost-proof cabbage plants last year. I got them about the middle of March, and as there are often very cold nights, sometimes going below zero, at this time I had to be careful about setting my plants outside without protection.

I set the onions in rows, about 2 inches apart in the row, and mulched them heavily with straw, which I pulled up over them when it was very cold, scattering it again as soon as it grew warmer. Later I thinned them by pulling out every other one and we had an abundance of fine onions.

The cabbage plants were set in boxes and pans. The bunches must be separated or they will mildew, but they can be set very closely. I set the contain-

**MARY ANN SAYS:** I have no quarrel with interior decorators nor folks believing in evolution. But I have my own theories. And one of them regards displaying photographs in the living room. I would not care to have the enlarged photographs of half the family tree hanging around the walls of my living room.



But my home is my castle, be it ever so humble, and in it I'm going to put there what I like. I spend much of the time of actual living in my living room, so I intend to have neatly framed photographs that I especially prize. There is one home I visit where I see the photograph of one of the daughters, a wholesome, happy, typical American girl—whose laughter will never again echo thru that living room—and every time I see that picture I gather inspiration for my own small daughter. I'm quite sure that photograph has given me more genuine inspiration than the work of any master and I covet many of them.

ers out in the garden but brought them into the house several cold nights. They rooted in a few days and were easily transplanted.

A half pint of water poured close to the root, every other evening, will carry them thru a dry spell, if they are well hoed.

I have learned a dry weather trick for planting garden. Make the furrow, fill it with water, let settle, plant the seeds, cover slightly, water again carefully, then rake in dry earth as needed, and firm. Seeds will start this way, no matter how dry the season may be.



Waterless Cooker Is Sturdy Ally of Meal Plans

I feel much safer with ½ cup water in the bottom, but none in the inset pan. There is a separate base, which protects the food from scorching. The lid fits tightly, and when steam escapes, I turn the flame very low. The food cooks as fast as in an ordinary stewpan, but requires no watching as the



## Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

### Those Burdensome Pounds

I am 25 pounds overweight and feel that I cannot get around and do my work as well as I could before I put on this extra flesh. Is there any safe and sensible way of actually reducing by dieting?

Mrs. C. D.

Yes, there is a safe and sensible way of reducing by dieting which many women use in keeping themselves at their best, but it is too long to discuss in this column. So if you will write me again and inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your letter I will be glad to tell you about it. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### First Steps in Finishing Floors

Can you tell me how to make a crack filler with newspapers and paste?

Mrs. M. H.

Here is a recipe for making a crack filler, that I have found to be quite successful. Mix 1 pound pastry flour to a paste with cold water. Add 3 quarts boiling water and 1 tablespoon alum. and boil. Cut newspapers into fine pieces and stir into this paste until it is as thick as it can be stirred. Continue stirring and boiling until it is of even consistency.

Fill cracks very closely. Smooth off the top and sandpaper down before finishing the floor.

## The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

### A New Drink for Me

SINCE I have been 3 months old I have been getting some orange juice or tomato juice every day at the same time. Mother says these juices contain nourishment in the form of vitamins and every baby should have them to help him grow and keep healthy.

The first time I got 1 teaspoonful of strained orange juice with a teaspoon-

ful of boiled water. It tasted so different from my water and milk feedings that I didn't know just what to think, but after I had taken two or three tastes I liked it very much. When mother gives me tomato juice I get nearly twice as much as I do of the orange juice. For example, if mother had started me with tomato juice she would have given me 2 teaspoonfuls with a little boiled water.

The amount of fruit juice given to me is increased very gradually. A few drops more are added each day and in a few weeks I will be getting 9 teaspoonfuls of orange juice or 18 teaspoonfuls of tomato juice. My mother likes to take me on her lap, put a soft towel up under my chin and feed me with a spoon but the fruit juice may be given just as well from a clean nursing bottle. Nine teaspoonfuls make

about 2 ounces of liquid.

Sweet oranges are best to use as they do not require sugar. Canned tomato juice is all right since tomatoes keep most of their food value even when cooked. All fruit juices should be strained before they are given to an infant.

Baby Mary Louise.

### Don't Attempt Too Much

IF YOU must have a real company dinner and have no help, the sensible thing to do is to plan your menu around things you cook most successfully. Your favorites will be new to others, you will be sure of the result, will not be annoyed by the petty details of a strange menu, will enjoy your guests and they enjoy the dinner. You will not be worn out, and they will in all probability, be expressing their delight at your ability. A well served, really palatable meal is always appreciated, regardless of much or little preparation. Leave the elaborate meals until you have some help to relieve you.

Mrs. E. F. English.

Cooper County, Missouri.

### Removes Stubborn Stains

BY FAYE O. PROUSE

WHEN we first got our bathtub, one of the faucets leaked a trifle. The water made a long yellow streak on the inside of the tub. I used any number of solutions and scouring powders but of no avail. Just recently I discovered that mechanics soap would remove these unsightly marks.

## From Fashion's Stores



The lovely soft toned crepes and vivid flowered chiffons that the coming season promises to favor demand just such dainty lines as are shown in this model. The diagonal neck line which ends in a cascading jabot is one of the new devices of spring fashion.

A flower which you may make yourself makes a delightful ending for the jabot and accents the diagonal waist line. The simple trimming may be of plain color suggested by the figure in the dress, with edges hemstitched. Hemstitching is an excellent mode for finishing the bottom of the skirt, for the circular cutting makes anything but a very narrow hem or bias binding impossible. This pattern may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material. Price of pattern is 15 cents. Order No. 3134.

Our spring fashion magazine contains many more equally delightful models so that you can find a pattern to suit your type whatever it may be, and a great many hints as to accessories, that will be a decided help to the woman who wishes to be well dressed. Price of the magazine is 10 cents. Both magazine and pattern may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering patterns be sure to give sizes and

3134

numbers and to write your name and address plainly.

## STANDARD SPARK PLUG OF THE WORLD



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For easier starting, faster pick-

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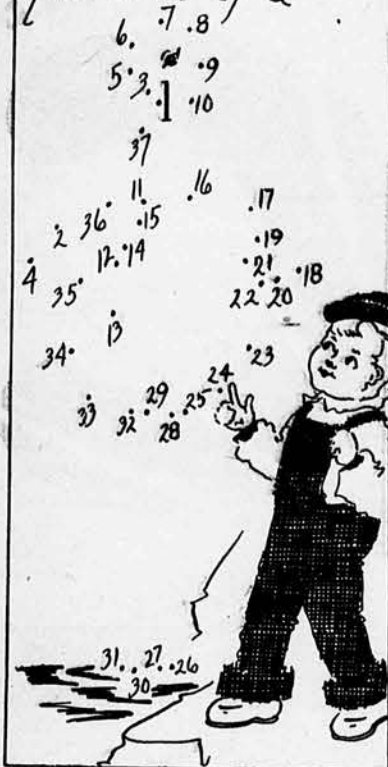
© 1928, AC Spark Plug Co.



# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

## CAN YOU TELL

How many cents there are in the Bill of a



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

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I take music lessons and am in the third and fourth grade in music. My music teacher's name is Mrs. Blackely. My school teacher is Miss Barkis. We like her very much. For pets I have two canaries named Fanny and Pete, two cats named Gray and Orgie, two dogs named Tootles and Betty and a pony. We just call her pony. I also have three fish named Silvey, Whitey and Goldy. I have three sis-

ters. Their names are Nola, Marjorie and Dixie. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Sterling, Kan. Nona Willis.

## Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A plant, 2. A disease, 3. Cessation, 4. Snake-like fish. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square 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.

## Frances Can Typewrite

I am 15 years old, and a Junior in Kiowa High School. I have dark brown hair and dark eyes. I am 5 feet and 3 inches tall. I have three brothers and two sisters. We have a different teacher for each subject. I take English, Civics, stenography and second year typewriting. I like typewriting and stenography the best. I can write 51 words a minute in speed test in typewriting. My teacher has sent for a bronze medal for me for writing 48 words in a reward speed test. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Francis Ligenstoffer. Kiowa, Kan.

## Try to Guess These

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

What is that which is bought by the yard and worn by the foot? A carpet.

What kind of a cat do we usually find in a large library? A cat-alogue.

What plant is fatal to mice? Cat-nip. How do you make a Maltese cross? Pull its tail.

What tradesman should always be prosperous? The sausage-maker, because he makes both ends meet.

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

Why does a hair-dresser die a sad death? Because he curls up and dies (dyes).

When is a lady's hair like the latest news? When it's in the papers.

Why does a man's hair generally turn gray sooner than his mustache?

Because it is about twenty-one years older.

When is hair like a stick of wood? When it is knotted.

Why is a burglar using false keys like a lady curling her hair? Because he is turning locks.

When does a man's hair resemble a packing box? When it stands on end. Why are guns like trees? People plant them and they shoot.

When is wine like guns? When barrelled.

her she will put her head in your lap. I also have a pet calf. She is black with a few white spots. We call her Dina because she is black. She will chew your apron if you want her to. I wish some one would write to me. I enjoy the puzzles and all the other stories. Betty Bowen.

Wiley, Colo.

## Dorothy Writes to Us

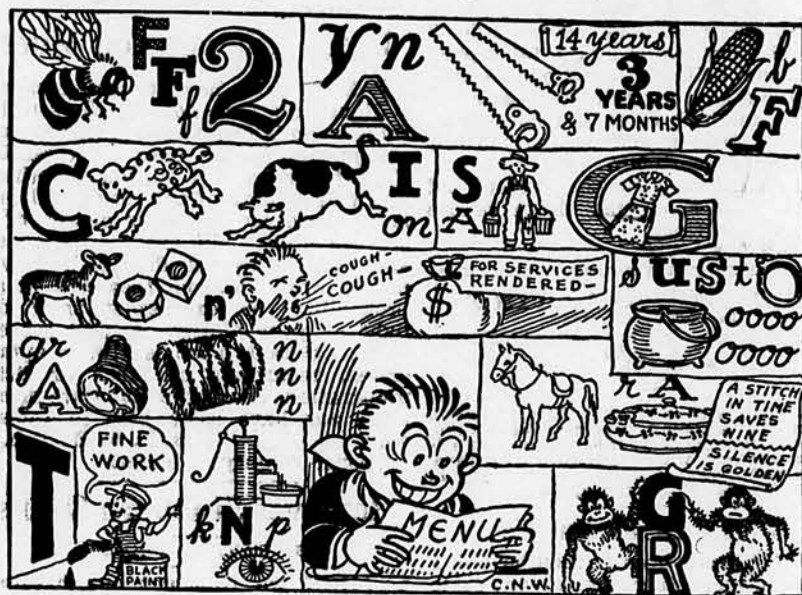
I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Cairo school. My teacher's name is Mr. Grumble. I live 7 miles from town. I have one little sister. Her name is Patty Jean. She is 2 years old. I live on a 160-acre farm. For pets I have a horse named Daisy, a dog named Ponge and a cat named Puff. I have had a six-day vacation. My teacher's mother and sister died. His father isn't living and he hasn't any brothers or sisters. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Dorothy Grier.

Cunningham, Kan.

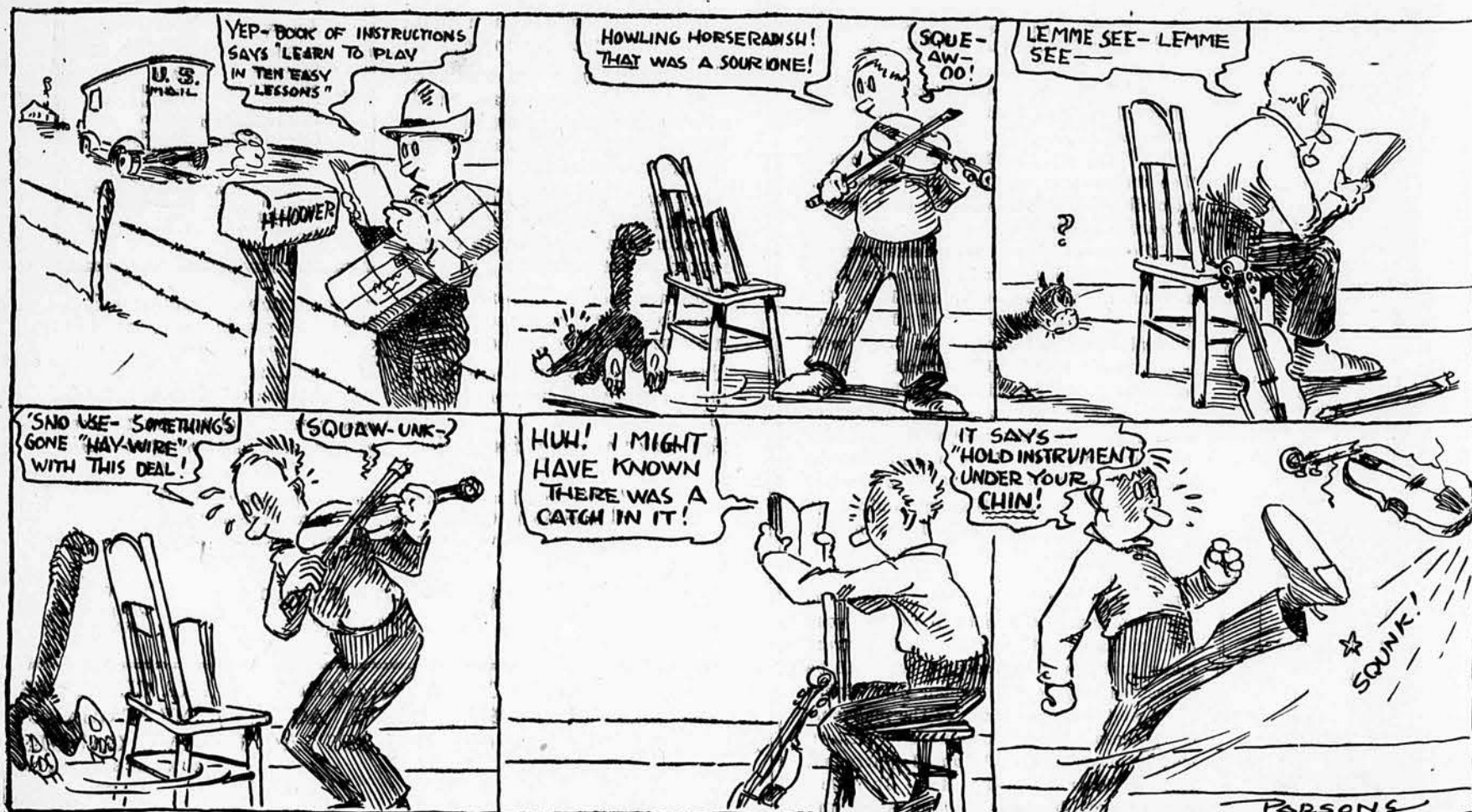
## Betty Has Three Pets

For pets I have a small kitten which I call Niggle. She is black with a white spot on her chest. She will sit up and beg for something to eat. For another pet I have a puppy I call Tootsie. She is a queer looking dog. She has one black and one brown eye. One ear is brown and the other has a little tip of black. Tootsie will sit up and cross her paws and whine and bark for something to eat. If we don't feed

## Hungry Harry's Wants



"AH! BUT I have a dandy appetite!" exclaims Hungry Harry as he sits down and scans the menu card. "Um-m-yum! Let's see, now, what they have for a hungry fellow like me!" Above are a few of the things he was considering. Guess what they were. The first one is beef stew. Now, I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send the correct answers and a harmonica for the first five boys who send the correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Chin is Absolutely Necessary





# Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

## If You Wish to Beat Tuberculosis Make an Early Start With the Task

DOCTOR J. J. MARKEY, on a railroad trip to Portland, Ore., heard two women passengers talking about doctors. "I've given up doctors for good," said one. "We've taken Jenny to two the last week and both say she has consumption."

Her friend arched her eyebrows in sympathetic surprise. "And her so fat and red cheeked?"

"So we've taken her to a Chinese herb specialist. He says she has stomach trouble and can cure her in a month."

Jenny is a high school girl 14 years old, explains Doctor Markey.

It makes your blood boil to read of such idiocy, doesn't it? But such is the common course of human nature, not only in Oregon but in every state, including Kansas. The doctor's verdict of tuberculosis is a disagreeable shock. Our picture of a consumptive is a coughing, blood-spitting, wasted person, ready for the grave. We do not remember that the early symptoms are nothing more than "tired feeling, loss of weight, indigestion and a persistent cough."

There is not much about tuberculosis in its early symptoms to mark the patient as one having a terrible disease. The fact is that when found early it really is not so terrible but is distinctly curable. Nevertheless, the doctor who knows his business insists on radical changes in the child's way of living. She must stop school. She must sleep outdoors. She must be in bed for weeks at a time. She must have the best and most nourishing food. There must be no more parties, or dances or perhaps even visitors. The person who is to get well from tuberculosis cannot be disposed of merely by giving a little medicine.

If the mother is wise she does as the doctor orders, the girl stays out of school for a year, perhaps is in bed three months, cuts out parties and late hours indefinitely, saves her strength in every possible way, and the result is that she never knows the miseries of advanced tuberculosis. But all too often parents are unwise. They won't accept the doctor's verdict. They try this, that and the next thing, meantime letting the child waste her strength in trying to keep up with well children. A year later, when the marks of the Great White Plague are stamped on every line of her frame, the girl is sent to a sanatorium. Perhaps she will get well even then, but the right time to fight tuberculosis is at the earliest possible moment. It never pays to neglect health.

### But Take Life Easy

I am a woman 46 years old. I have nervous spasms in the thighs and small of the back. Are these nervous spells likely to disappear after a time or will they get worse?  
G. E. F.

At your age it is very probable that such symptoms are due to the onset of the "change of life." The best course is to take matters as easy as possible and pay no more attention to such symptoms than you can help. When nervous symptoms at the climacteric are very marked, they are sometimes relieved by the administration of ovarian extract. I have a special letter on "Hints to Women Nearing Fifty" which I will send if you will forward a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

### From Doctor Wiley's View

Here are some of the statements that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, one of the editors of the Good Housekeeping Magazine and a pioneer in the pure food movement in America, makes in his article in the February issue calling on the consumers of the nation to awaken to the necessity of greater income for farmers:

"There is no greater threat," declares Dr. Wiley, "to health and sanity than rural isolation, hard and unremunerated labor and the absence of modern sanitary appliances. . . . The Census shows the continual falling off in rural population. It also shows the

paucity of the income of the farmer, and that great fortunes are made not in agricultural regions, but in industrial centers.

"First of all to get relief, the farmer must know the actual cost of what he grows. If the farmer can be informed of these costs, and he can be if a concentrated demand is made for them, he would be in position to know what he should receive for the products of his fields. Having this knowledge, he would be much more inclined to unionize himself, join with other farmers, and demand that the farming industry should have the same right to fix the prices of the farm products that other industries have in fixing the price of their product.

"The wise manufacturer, and most of them are wise, knows exactly what the object he makes cost him. Having determined this, he sets upon it a price which covers the cost of the article and yields him a fair profit. The pub-

lic utility, whatever it may be—the railway, the steamboat, the bus line or any other form of conveyance for passengers or freight—is permitted by the law to have a certain valuation placed on its assets and then demand a fare for passenger or for freight which covers a generous interest on the total investment. The public utility furnishing gas, electricity or water has the same privilege. The labor organization fixes the price on skilled and unskilled labor and the hours of service, and the union demands that when their services are rendered they shall get their price. This principle obtains with all the other industries of every description except that of the farm.

"Think what benefit it would be to the farmer if the same condition should be established for the farm! The cost of production then would include not only what the farmer had to buy in the way of seed and fertilizer and agricultural implements, but also his labor, his wife's labor, the labor of his children, and the labor he hires would all be computed in the cost of his product. He could then demand as a unified organization, a reasonable profit. He could then make as much on his investment as the railroad does, and farm life would be entirely renovated. . . . It would place it on the same plane as every other industry.

"One can hardly realize the improvement which would take place in the attitude of the farmer's wife. Her

mental reaction to the farm would be revolutionized, her health would be promoted; her view of life would be rosy.

"One objection to this plan is that it would raise the cost of our food supply. Perhaps it would for the time being. So has the high cost of labor raised the cost of living. So has the high cost of transportation raised the cost of living. So has the high cost of gas and electricity raised the cost of living. People are accustomed to pay these increased prices. They may grumble but they know they have to do it.

"Why should they not then pay for a slight increase in the cost of food and clothing? It would be very slight. In a loaf of bread which weighs a pound, there is only 60 per cent of wheat product, and the rest is water. At present a bushel of wheat is worth about \$1.40, the value of .6 pound of wheat at that rate is less than 1 cent and if the cost of wheat should be doubled, so as to be \$2.80, less than a cent more would pay for the increased price of the loaf.

"But another fact must not be forgotten. To put agriculture on a paying basis would enable the farmer to improve his processes and his machinery, by means of which the cost of production would be greatly reduced. In the end there would be no increase in the price of agricultural products to the consumer from putting agriculture on a paying and ethical basis."

## Keeping crops up and bacteria down

### Why Dan J. Schaaf "depends on Concrete"



For more than half a century the John Schaaf Dairy has been supplying the city of Columbus, Ohio, with the highest quality Grade A milk. They now have about 120 head of Guernseys and Holsteins, all pure-bred, all clean healthy cows, all tested in the

testing association. In addition the Schaaf farm produces double the state average yields, last year making 45 bushels of wheat per acre.

In describing this profitable farm Mr. Dan J. Schaaf, manager, says: "We live next door to a city of about 300,000 population with city lots all around us. This location with its high taxes and high labor cost requires the best in farm practices and farm buildings to make things pay. We do it by producing quality milk and retailing it in the city.

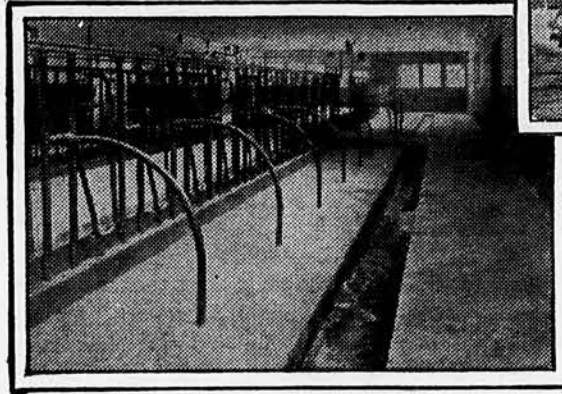
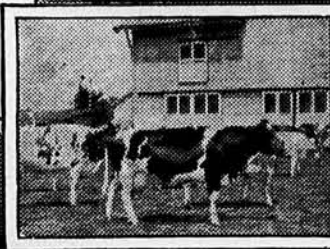
"This requires attractive buildings and surroundings, sanitary conditions throughout the barn and dairy. All fertility must

way to do that. Then we use concrete throughout our dairy room, too. It is easily cleaned, always sanitary and attractive to the visitor, and with us has been the most economical."

Structographs—simplify the building of the improvements. Mr. Schaaf describes

More than 29,000 farmers have already requested and are using the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs. It is unlike any book previously published on the subject of concrete farm construction. Briefly it contains 280 progressive illustrations, showing each important step in the building of 18 different concrete improvements. Enough

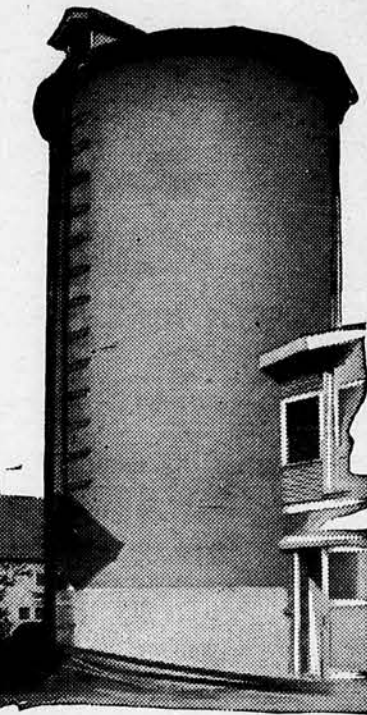
"Our yards are concrete and floors throughout all barns are likewise made of this material."



"A clean stable with concrete walls, gutters and mangers keeps down our bacterial count."

non-technical description in addition to make each operation doubly clear. The book is sent free to any farmer planning concrete construction.

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# A Home-Made Seed Scarifier

This Efficient Device May be Made at a Cost of Only \$2.50, Plus Some Labor

BY M. A. SHARP

**A** BUSHEL a minute! Sounds like a fairy tale, but it is true. With a very simple device Sweet clover seed may be hulled and scarified at that rate. The huller is so easy to make and costs so little that the average farmer can make most of it in a few hours, and the total cost need not be more than \$2.50, not including labor.

Many farmers have become discouraged trying to produce Sweet clover because the hard seed would not grow the first year, thus causing a poor stand. But it would come up the second year and be difficult to get rid of in the next crop grown on the land. By hulling and scarifying, these difficulties are mostly eliminated.

To make this device, which is semi-circular, 4 feet long and 2 feet high, place the boards for the sides on a floor, and by using a piece of string or wire 2 feet long, and a pencil, mark out the curve. Common 3/4-inch boards will do, but shiplap is better. After the curve is marked out nail on the felloe from a 42-inch buggy wheel, which will serve as a cleat to nail the bottom tin on, and will hold the boards together while working with them.

Be sure to have 3 inches between the felloe and the outer curve. If a 42-inch wheel is not available, use a smaller one and reduce the outer circle accordingly. Common boards may be sawed to the proper curve and used instead of a buggy wheel.

After the sides are sawed out, set them up on the straight edge, get them even endwise and nail in the 8 1/2-inch board to hold the sides in place. Now nail the 1 by 12 by 10-inch cleats on the bottom. Next, cut some strips of tin 3/4-inch wide and nail over the curved edge. On top of this nail a strip of wood 3/4-inch thick and 3/8-inch wide, even with the outside. Leather may be used in place of wood. Nail a strip of tin on the felloes to make the bottom of the spout, and nail tin over the top to hold the sandpaper in place. All the tin may be obtained from old wash boilers. Use 1-inch wire nails.

Nail on the 3 by 18-inch strips to hold the sandpaper spools, and bore holes in them 1 1/2 inches from the end for inserting the rods to hold the spools. The B spool may be loose on the rod but the A spool must be fastened, either by bending the rod or by drilling holes thru it and inserting cotter keys or nails. Use 3/8-inch rods. Chisel grooves in both pieces of the spool for the rods before fastening them together. The sandpaper is fastened to the spools by inserting in between the pieces before they are tightened. The A spool may be held in place by boring small holes in the end and putting a nail or plug part way in so it will catch on the side strips.

Some kind of connection, preferably of metal, must be made to fit between the blower and scarifier. This must fit tightly or seed will be blown out. Cracks about the blower may be stopped with rags.

Use No. 2 garnet paper, which may be obtained from any building contractor who owns a floor-sanding machine, or from a hardware dealer. Strips 25 to 30 feet long are a handy

size. The paper must be cut so it will fit loosely between the wood or leather strips, and not drop down between the sides. The greatest wear will be where the seed strikes first, and worn paper is reeled up on spool A without stopping the blower.

Seed should be put into the blower where the ensilage enters, by means of a trough or hopper with a hole in it about 2 1/2 inches square. A sloping board should be placed under the end of the scarifier, which rests on the wagon box, to turn the seed toward the front end. It may be necessary to cover the box to keep the seed from blowing out over the top.

Run the ensilage blower about three-fourths as rapidly as for filling a silo. If run too slowly the seed will not be scarified, while if too much speed is used, considerable seed will be broken. About 5 per cent of the seed will not be hulled. A germination test should show 85 to 90 per cent germination in three days.

More than 300 bushels of seed have been run thru the original machine constructed after this pattern, and the average germination, in satisfactory form, was about 85 per cent. No tests have been less than 80 per cent, and the highest have been close to 90.

## Even the Motor Was Hot!

(Continued from Page 10)

want, ask for it—and if we don't have it we'll send for it." And when a good South Carolina cook extends that principle to the dining table it is no wonder I weakened and fell after three holidays.

I am still under the weather, but today we start out again and drive 35 miles to the government agricultural experiment station near Ibadan.

"Better have dinner and stay all night," invited Mr. Faulkner, director of agriculture for Nigeria, "and let us show you what we're doing here on the farm."

That evening, after looking over the farm, we strolled thru a native cemetery and noticed the following inscriptions, most of them crudely hand carved on an ornate monument of sandstone: "Anna S—devoted wife and partner of her husband's missionary labors in the ——— district, where they scored four converts in 40 years. Well might she exclaim 'Lord, now lettest Thy servant depart in peace'."

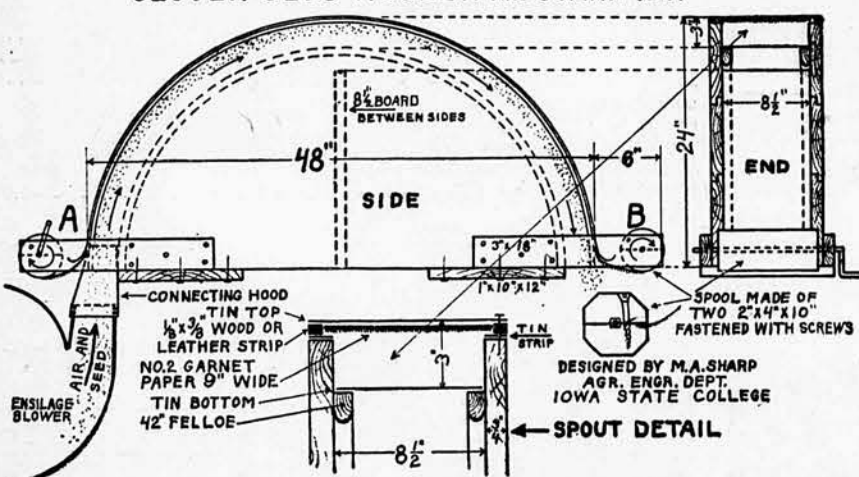
Another read, "In loving memory of Okoya Onilegbola. Died 10 December, 1909. Aged 120 years." Two graves away was another who had died at 102. This epitaph interested me. "S. P. Joke, who died ——— leaving a mother, husband, and 10 little Jokes."

Our visit at the experimental farm, and something about agriculture in general in Nigeria will be discussed next week.

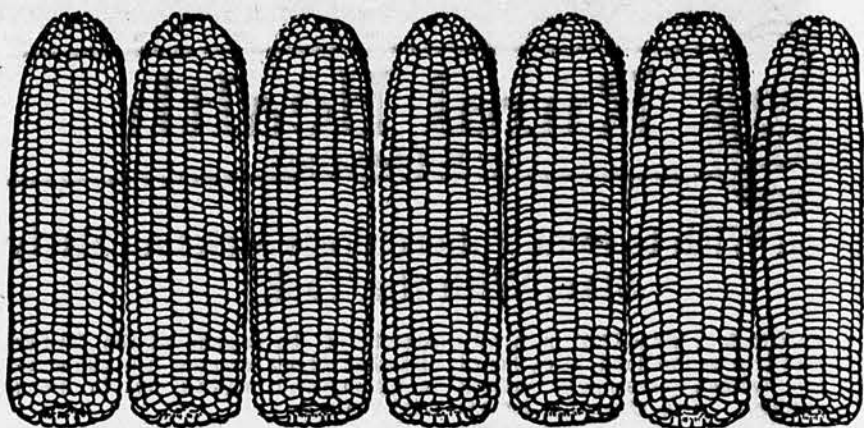
## Ladies Last

In the Dakotas, a young man killed himself, before shooting, perhaps fatally, his sweetheart.—Hibbing (Minn.) paper.

## CLOVER SEED HULLER AND SCARIFIER



With This Simple Device, Which Can be Made in a Few Hours, Sweet Clover Seed May be Scarified at the Rate of a Bushel a Minute



## A Message to You About Seed Corn Treatment from 180 Practical Corn Growers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Easy to Use—Costs Little

You can use Bayer Dust at a cost of less than five cents an acre. No special equipment is required. Simply use as a dust treatment. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes.

## GUARANTEE

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

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

**BAYER DUST**

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

## \$70 in Prizes

Write your prize letter now for the Kansas Farmer Contest on "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store." The March 17 Kansas Farmer gave details of the contest. Letters must deal with advantages of buying from home hardware and implement dealers with emphasis on Farm Service stores. They must not exceed 250 words.

Frank T. Stockton, Dean of the School of Business of the University of Kansas will judge the letters and choose the fourteen winners. These awards will be important recognitions of ability. The contest closes March 31.



## Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

Birds that are laying heavily need great quantities of water to moisten the mash they consume. I have a pen of Leghorns laying around 60 per cent, and the 100 birds in this pen drink 30 quarts of water or more a day. Egg production depends on plenty of water, and supplying it is certainly one of the cheapest ways to get eggs. I notice that my birds all drink deep just before going on the roost, and so I always see that there is water in the pans at night.

The principal reason for damp litter in houses is that all this water the birds drink with the exception of what goes into the eggs is either exhaled or excreted in the pen. If you took a milk can full of water and sprayed it around in the henhouse every day you would soon understand why the litter gets wet. This moisture must go out the windows or out the ventilators if the house is to remain dry, and in damp, foggy weather the air that comes in is as damp as that which goes out, so the litter has to get wet.

Hatching eggs should be gathered frequently, especially on cold days, as a low temperature will injure them. It is best to store them in crates and turn the crate once a day until they are ready to be set. It is not a good idea to save eggs more than two weeks ahead.

I had a pen which started the egg-eating game, and I broke it up by hanging up a pail and gathered the eggs every time I tended the trapnests in an adjoining pen. This is a mean habit to control. Hens think that what is good for one is good for all, and so three of them will pile in one nest to lay, altho there may be plenty of unoccupied nests handy. The resulting fracas results in broken eggs, and so the habit starts.

Geese generally start to lay about now, and the eggs should be watched for and gathered at once to prevent freezing. A good motherly Plymouth Rock makes the best foster mother for goslings.

There is going to be a great interest in turkey raising this year. The new methods of hatching the eggs in incubators and raising the youngsters in brooder houses the same as chicks have given some remarkable results. Old birds and fowls are responsible for transmitting diseases and parasites to the little turkeys, and to be successful in raising turkeys the poults must be kept strictly by themselves.

The old-fashioned method of hatching out chicks under hens is out of date. One can handle 300 chicks in a brooder house with less trouble than a dozen old clucks will make, and have a nice bunch of a hundred pullets in the fall beside.

## Hit Direct Marketing

The Kansas Livestock Association, in its 15th annual convention, held this year in Wichita, took another crack at any proposed increase in freight rates, and heartily indorsed the Capper-Hope bill for the regulation and supervision of all private stockyards owned by packers and adjacent to the great public livestock markets. With a better tone in the cattle business there is to be no letting up on the fight against factors that have proved to be, and would be in the future, a detriment to the business.

This year's meeting brought out a very good crowd of interested stockmen and pasturemen, and a good representation of Texas cattlemen who were offering cattle for sale. The convention was marked, however, by the absence of trading.

Speakers at the various sessions included, aside from officers of the organization, E. H. Lindley, chancellor of Kansas University; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; M. M. Borders, Kansas City; E. H. Olander, Kansas City; Prof. Albert Dickens, K. S. A. C.; Mrs. Doris York, Meriden; William A. White, Emporia; M. H. Coe, K. S. A. C.; R. C. Pollock, Chicago; Dr. A. W. Miller, Washington, representing the United States Department of Agriculture; J. C. Swift, Kansas City, and Dean L. E. Call, K. S. A. C.

Dean Call warned that Kansas 23

million acres of grass land, valued at approximately 400 million dollars and capable of feeding 4½ million head of livestock, is "being rapidly impaired by improper use." Overstocking during seasons unfavorable for growth of grass and turning stock on pasture too early in the spring were blamed for the decrease of 175,000 head of cattle on Kansas pastures in the last 25 years.

All thru the convention interest was sustained, from pasture talk to 4-H club work. Marie Antrim, Kingman county, winner of the national girls' 4-H health contest, and known as the healthiest girl in America, occupied a place of honor on the convention program and was well received. Warren Ljungdahl, Manhattan, state champion in the baby beef contest; Joe and Kermit Davies, Lyon county, winners of the state pig club contest; Erma Skelton and Hester Detter, Reno county, all 4-H club members, also appeared on the program.

W. J. Miller, Topeka, was elected president of the association to succeed Arnold Berns, Peabody. Mr. Miller has been a member of the association for the last 20 years and twice has been a director. J. W. Greenleaf, Greensburg; William Ferguson, Wellington; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, and Rodney Elward, Hutchinson, were elected vice-presidents.

The summer rooster spoils the eggs.

## Must Compare Conditions

BY A. M. BRUNSON  
Associate Agronomist K. S. A. C.

Corn is one of our most variable and easily adaptable plants, but any given strain has a comparatively narrow range of environment under which it will thrive to best advantage. When we move a variety from one environment to another, natural and artificial selection weeds out the plants unadapted to the new conditions. This takes a number of years to accomplish, even where comparatively small changes of environment are involved. During this period of transition high yields are not obtained and the variety or strain is said to be undesirable.

This condition is well recognized by all seedmen and corn growers, but unfortunately too much emphasis has been placed on the distance that the corn is moved and not enough emphasis on how much the growing conditions are changed. It is conceivable that the growing conditions may vary more between a rich bottom land and poor upland, which are 2 miles apart, than might be encountered in some instances in a distance of 200 miles or even farther. This may explain the conflicting statements regarding individuals who have had, and who have not had, favorable results from seed corn obtained at a distance.

If corn must be shipped for some dis-

tance involving changed conditions, I think that it is safer in Kansas to ship East and South rather than North or West because of our well-known conditions in regard to rainfall and length of growing season. Where it is feasible, I am strongly in favor of obtaining seed corn from as short a distance as possible, paying particular attention to the growing conditions under which the seed corn was raised as they compare to the growing conditions where the crop is to be produced.

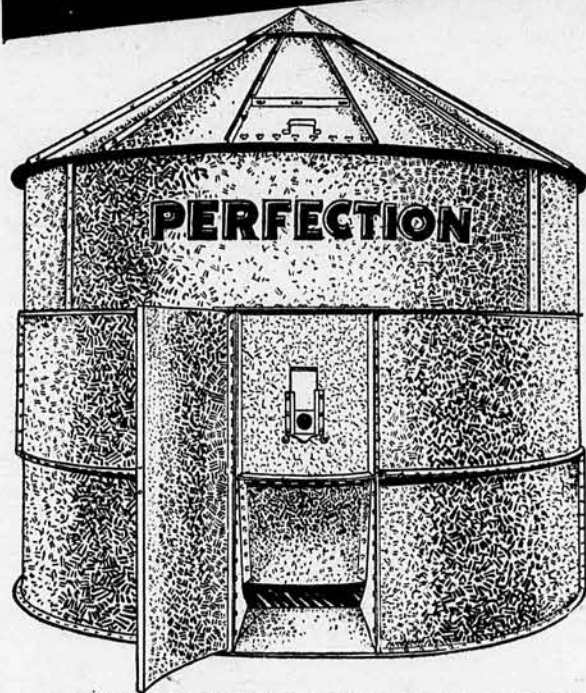
## Beebe Started Something

Kansas is ahead, as usual. Even beating California in this instance. Charles P. Beebe, private secretary to Governor Paulen, received a letter from the office of the governor of California, stating that the Golden Gate state is going to issue a "California Facts" book, along the line of Beebe's popular publication, "Kansas Facts." The Californian wrote that the Native Son state has worked out about every publicity scheme on record, but has nothing to correspond to the "Kansas Facts" book. The omission is to be remedied at once.

## Will Grind Lime Rock

John Larimer, who lives east of Bronson, has purchased a lime pulverizer to use in grinding the limestone on his farm. He also will do some work for neighbors.

# Bigger Money for your WHEAT CROP



The **NEW**  
**PERFECTION**  
ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

THIS NEW  
FREE BOOK tells how

Get the higher prices for wheat you are entitled to. This free book tells how. Written in easy-to-read language. Tells how to raise grain more profitably. Informs you on the latest implement improvements. Shows new ways to prevent losses. Saves you many dollars on your crop. Farmers all over are getting their copies. Send for yours before it's too late. It's free.

**Hold Wheat for Higher Prices**—Speculators make money by using the economic law of supply and demand. They buy low when farmers dump their grain on the market, and store it until prices go up. The difference is their profit and your loss. Hold your wheat, and get these higher prices.

**Own Your Own Storage Space**—Storing grain makes you more money. The extra dollars you get, pay for the things you want. New machinery—better stock—improved buildings—a new car. But dumping the wheat on the ground is not storing. Put it in your own Grain Bin, and then sell when prices are right.

**Greater Protection**—The answer is the new, heavier all-steel Perfection Grain Bin. Keeps out rats and vermin. Is fire, lightning and storm proof. Made of heavier, galvanized steel. Special bridge truss top makes it non-collapsible when empty. Smooth on the bottom. Ask your dealer about the new Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin.

Now is the time to prepare for higher wheat prices. Mail this coupon right away. Get our free book. Read the facts. You'll thank us for putting money in your pockets. Write now!

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Please send me a copy of your new book, "How to Get Higher Prices for Wheat."

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# Small Hog Houses the Style Now

*They Can Be Moved Easily as Desired to "Worm-Free" Ground*

**T**HE rapid advance of sanitary methods in hog production has created a distinct tendency toward smaller central hog houses, and more use of small individual houses which can readily be moved about. The central hog house has much in its favor in the way of convenience and probably always will be used to a certain extent during the coldest months of the year when it is difficult to feed and care for animals that are scattered all over the place. Such a house has the disadvantage of creating about it an unsanitary condition of the hog lot, which can scarcely be prevented even with the greatest care. Such a hog house also is necessarily remote from pasturage.

The individual house has all the advantages of sanitation and convenience during the part of the year when pasturage is available. The best modern idea seems to be to use a central hog house of small to medium size, and make the best possible use of individual houses.

The individual house is simple in construction. The most widely used type is of "A" construction, inexpensively but solidly built. In such a house several things are of importance. The roof must be tight so that the hogs do not get wet. Sills and all parts which come next to the ground ought to be of creosoted lumber, for this will add immensely to the durability. In fact it is desirable to have the entire house treated with creosote, as this eliminates a large factor of decay and makes a house last a great deal longer.

Sills should be low, as it is entirely evident that it is not best for a brood sow to climb over a high sill. A guard rail should be provided in all cases, as it is inexpensive to put in and if it saves a single little pig from being crushed to death it has more than paid for itself the first time.

Such a house needs no ventilation except the door, which in practice is always placed facing the south. Sometimes the opening is left without any door, but some hog raisers consider it desirable to put in a door, so if they want to shut the sow inside they can do it. The only extra cost is for 2 or 3 feet of lumber, a pair of hinges and a hook.

Some lumber dealers have arranged to supply the exact amount of lumber needed for such a house at a fixed cost. It also is possible to buy a well-built individual house in sections which can be put together in half an hour, at a low cost and with much saving of labor.

In building a central house, permanent construction is necessary because such a house is expected to remain for many years. There should be a concrete floor, and it is highly desirable to have at least the first 12 to 18 inches of the side walls built of concrete. The entire side walls of the house may be of concrete, either of solid wall or concrete block construction. Clay tile also is used to advantage in the same way where it is available. Lumber construction is most largely used, and in such a case the sills should be bolted to the concrete foundation.

In the design of a permanent central hog house sunlight is an important consideration, so an abundance of south windows must be provided. Some hog men prefer to let the house extend east and west with the windows on the south wall, others prefer to extend it north and south so that the hogs get the benefit of both morning and afternoon sun. The disadvantage of this arrangement is that they get no direct sunlight at all during the noon hour, which during winter is when they need it most.

## Build a Good Chimney

**I**T IS a mistake to build a brick chimney these days without a flue lining. The lining not only avoids all possible danger from cracks which might set fire to the house, but also helps to maintain a warm chimney, essential to good draft. Some folks prefer to use a lining which leaves a round hole for the flue, on the theory that the corners in a square chimney are not of much service anyway. One of the newest ideas in chimney construction, which seems to have much merit, is an interlocking tile 2 inches deep, which with four pieces laid together with mortar makes a perfect 8-inch or 9-inch flue with a round hole, and with all the advantages of a lined chimney. Such tile is not much more expensive than brick, and is considerably easier to lay.

## Thoughts for Zero Mornings

**A** MORNING in winter and the thermometer sulks around 5 below zero. The radio weather forecast says continued cold. In town the institute starts today. So you go out after a little, to where the car stands in the driveway of the granary, or in the shed which is just a shelter but doesn't pretend to keep out the northwest wind. You climb into the car, pull out the choker, and step on the starter. Down in the midst of the engine there is a groaning sound as the starting gears grind slowly. The oil is thick as taffy. The gasoline won't vaporize, and all you can get out of the engine is an occasional feeble "pfft." You get the

teakettle full of hot water to pour over the manifold, and if you're lucky and the battery is fully charged, the car may start. Know what we are talking about? This is a fine sample of how to start the day wrong.

A tight garage that is easy to keep warm is not expensive. Many folks have found that it pays to keep the car where it will start at the first touch, instead of going thru this heartbreaking struggle every zero morning.

First of all you must have tight wall construction. This means, if lumber is used, a layer of waterproof paper or roofing underneath the siding. Doors and windows must be well fitted so they will not admit cold wind. A small door is needed so you can go in and out without opening the big doors.

A lining of insulating board over the inside of the studding and over the ceiling will complete



A Picture No Artist Should Paint

the job and make it tight enough to live in if you want to. Then a small stove will keep the temperature above freezing, and keep many a mean thought out of your mind on these cold mornings.

## Locating the Dairy Barn

**O**NE of the first things to be decided in planning the dairy barn is how and where it will be placed. Authorities as well as practical farmers do not agree whether the barn should be set with the long way east and west, or north and south. If set with the long way east and west, the south side stalls receive plenty of sunlight, too much if the cows are to face out. The north side of the building, however, receives no direct sunlight, and it is almost impossible to keep dairy stalls on that side clean and sanitary. If the barn is set with the long way north and south, it receives good direct sunlight both from the east and west, the latter being quite strong. This sunlight extends farther into the barn than if set the other way, and is spread better over the whole floor space. Where both sides of the barn are to be used for dairy stalls, there seems no question but that the north and south arrangement is better. If any feed is to be stored on the ground floor, it might well be put on the north as a protection against the north winds. Where horses also are sheltered in the barn, it is usual to put their stalls at the north, since they need less protection against cold, and more against heat than cows do.

Some writers argue that the east and west arrangement is better because of the better shelter from north winds it gives to the exercise yard, but I doubt if there is anything to this. Our coldest winds come as much from the northwest and west as they do from the north, so that the north and south setting would give as good shelter as the other. Protection from the winds must depend on good shelter belts on both the north and west, so that the cows can be free to move around the lot, rather than to huddle against the south or east side of the barn. Until shelter belts are grown, it may be necessary to depend on stray sheds or other open types of shelter around the lot.

The dairy barn should be either northwest, north or northeast of the house, if such an arrangement can be secured. If the stables are cleaned every day and the manure hauled away as fast as made, the direction would make but little difference, but this is more likely to be neglected during the busy crop season when the prevailing winds are from the southwest, west or south. In the colder season, when the winds are more likely to be from the northwest, west or northeast, smells do not develop so rapidly, and even if they do our windows are usually closed and we do not notice them.

If located in the proper direction, the distance is largely a matter of convenience. Usually it is not desirable to have it closer than 150 feet, and if over 300 feet, it becomes more of a task to go back and forth and carry the milk if the separation and cooling are done at the house.

Another point to be considered is the question of drainage of the dairy barn and lots. Either there should be a general slope, or else a reasonable near outlet for tile drainage. Very much slope is to be avoided on account of the loss of fertility from washing.

The barn should not be so located as to add to the fire risk of the farmstead. Sheds and other small buildings must be watched carefully as possible carriers of a farm fire, and it may be advisable to move them if they interfere with the correct location of a new barn.

Other things being equal, it probably is a little better to have the silo on the south side of the barn, as the heat absorbed during a sunshiny winter day would keep the temperature several degrees higher during the night and there would be less tendency for the silage to freeze fast to the walls. With the better known methods of handling silage so as to prevent freezing, this influence on freezing becomes of little importance.

## Facts About Kansas Ready

**KANSAS FACTS**, is just off the press. It is a booklet issued by the Governor's office at Topeka, giving pertinent facts about Kansas, answering a good many questions you have asked yourself and have been at a loss to answer at times.

The introductory remarks printed in the little book have this to say: "Many inquiries come to the governor's office and to other state departments for information about Kansas. These cover its government, its agricultural, stock raising, mineral and industrial life, as well as its educational advantages, and its opportunities as a home state. For the same postage that would carry a letter replying to an inquiry on a single subject, the brief story of our state's history as herein outlined may be sent."

"No general outline of the history of Kansas has been considered in issuing this little booklet. There was no thought of presenting other than matters of information called for in nearly every mail by our citizens, and by those of other states desiring to know about our achievements and opportunities."

"The citizens of Kansas are proud of their state. They always are glad to tell their friends back in the old home state of its wonderful growth and development, of its outstanding educational advantages, and of its record and achievements in every walk of life. It is hoped that this little pamphlet of information may be found useful to our citizens, and that they will, after perusing it, find it of sufficient interest and value to pass along to friends living in other sections of the country."

This book is authoritative and answers your questions in a nut shell. It may be obtained from the Governor's office.

## Sprinkle Brick Before Laying

**I**N LAYING common brick, as for a chimney or the landing of a cistern, it is quite important that the brick be dipped in water or sprinkled before being laid. The absorptive power of a common brick is extremely great, and as a result when ordinary mortar is used, all the water is soaked out of it and it becomes almost immediately too dry to adhere well. Bricks should not be soaked so much that they lose all of their suction, but just enough so that they do not dry out the mortar so it cannot stick.

## Cement Sticks Tightly

**S**OME recent tests on the strength of the bond between concrete and building tile show that the stronger the concrete, the greater strength of the bond. Specimens cured dry had a slightly higher average strength than those cured damp. Furthermore, the greatest strength of adhesion was where the mortar had been applied to dry tile, was slightly less where the tile had been sprinkled, and was weakest where the tile had been saturated previous to applying the mortar.

## Nailing Shingles Over Siding

**I**N OVERCOATING an old house with shingles over siding, it is important first to cover the siding with a layer of waterproof paper or lightweight felt roofing. In doing this, mark at the corners where the siding comes so the shingles can be nailed thru the thick edge. If the nails go in below this edge, they may pull the shingles out of shape, and they will not grip as tightly. Such use of shingles is one of the best ways to add warmth and good appearance to an old house.



# What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HE pasture question is one of the serious problems of the stockraisers of Southeast Kansas, in the opinion of local farmers, and experiment station and college authorities. The native grasses have been largely replaced by weeds, and the problem is to replace these weeds with tame grasses and clovers.

To determine what can be done, a number of experiments are being started over the state. One of these was located recently on the farm of Nelson Bros. of Savonburg. In this experiment three plots were staked off, and on each a different seeding was made. On one plot Sweet clover was seeded, while on another, Korean, Lespedeza, an improved variety of the common Japan Clover, was sown. The third plot was left with the native grass as a check.

A fence will be thrown about half of each of the three plots, the remainder of each being left in the open pasture, all seeds being seeded in the native sod without any treatment. The experiment will be watched closely to observe the stand obtained in each plot, both in the pasture and when the stock is kept off, and in this way get some worth while information as to methods of seeding and management.

Roy E. Gwin.

Iola, Kan.

## As Farm Co-operation Grows

The rapid growth of co-operative marketing is an interesting phenomenon. It runs counter to the general development toward specialization in agriculture. During the Nineteenth Century the American farmer became less self-sufficient and more of a specialist than he ever had been before. He concentrated his attention on fewer enterprises and depended increasingly on other people. As his business became more specialized and commercialized his dependence on others came to involve the marketing of his products as well as the making of his clothing, butter and cheese, the repairing of his harness and machinery, the shoeing of his horses, and the sharpening of his plowshares.

Apparently he has been less satisfied with the service of commercial marketing agencies than with that of the agencies to which he has shifted other responsibilities and tasks. At any rate, there is a definite swinging back in the matter of marketing. The farmer appears to be taking back the responsibility for the distribution of his products. Last year fully 2 million farmers in the United States were members of co-operative associations that did a business of at least 2,500 million dollars.

F. D. Farrell.

Manhattan, Kan.

## Horse Outlook Has Improved

Market demands and prices warrant the production of a better grade of draft animals. Small farm chunks are not in demand, but recently city markets have provided an improving outlet for weighty animals, a premium being placed on drafters weighing from 1,500 pounds to a ton. Eastern and Northern buyers have made the Chicago market quite interesting with orders from clients having particular needs: the requirements are mainly that a horse have size and quality, be sound and ready to go to work. Drafters weighing 1,700 pounds to a ton at Chicago have sold at \$225 to \$350 thru-out the year.

Light chunks of 1,100 to 1,200 pounds may fill the need of a number of farms, but prices paid for these animals on city markets do not indicate a very large outlet, and the breeder cannot afford to raise them for what they bring. It seems the man who is going to realize on an investment in horses must produce the heavy horse which is wanted, and which a buyer is willing to pay for. Altho practical horsemen say there is little difference in feed cost of a 1,400 and an 1,800-pound horse, some breeders may perhaps never be able to produce drafters weighing upward of a ton because of their foundation stock, and the added fact that colts are fed too sparingly while developing.

Better than 90 per cent of the stallions licensed in Kansas are purebred and grade draft animals. This preponderance of draft stallions in service in Kansas is a favorable situation from the standpoint of mare owners. Our

purebred draft stallions weigh about 1,800 pounds on the average, and the mares brought to them for service approximate 1,300 pounds each. If care is exercised in mating proper-type mares to the best weighty stallions available and the resulting colts are reared properly it is possible to produce a horse of the wanted weight when he is offered for sale.

One of the best places to seek signs of interest in any kind of livestock is at a fair or stock show. If some of the stalls at the show are not occupied by representatives of a certain kind of stock, or if there is no crowd of people watching the judging of these breeds when they are shown, it is safe to conclude that interest in such animals is at least slight. For several years previous to 1927 our horse exhibits were smaller and interest relatively less than at the time when the horse business was flourishing. The big breeders of former years either reduced their herds or else have quit the business entirely, and in a large measure it has been left to smaller breeders to maintain the showings at less important exhibitions.

Last season witnessed a revival of interest in showing of horses, both from the breeders themselves and by people attending the fairs and livestock shows. More horses were to be found in the barns last year, and decidedly a better audience was present when the judging was done. Not only this, but the folks were interested enough to look at the animals in their stalls. The American Saddle horse has proved to be quite popular with the public, and for the first time in the history of the state, breeding classifications were scheduled at the State Fair at Hutchinson. One Kansas breeder made this show, and it is hoped to make it a permanent feature both at Hutchinson and at Topeka. Without doubt more interest could be generated in heavy horses if owners of good individuals would fit and exhibit them at local and the larger fairs. It is reverse advertising to own good stock and let no one know about it. Inquiry is keen for the good ones, and it costs little to parade them at the nearby shows.

W. A. Atchison.

Topeka, Kan.

## Let's Grow More Alfalfa

In many respects alfalfa is the most important crop grown in Kansas. The total value is, of course, greatly exceeded by wheat and corn, but there is no other crop which is so essential in relation to the livestock industry, so useful to rotate with other crops, or so valuable in proportion to the cost of production. Alfalfa undoubtedly will, in the future as in the past, play an important part in any system of farming that may be considered permanent.

Kansas ranks second in the number of acres devoted to alfalfa, and fourth in total production, according to figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1925. Nebraska ranks first in acreage and second in total production, and California is third in acreage and first in total production.

Altho the alfalfa acreage of Kansas is relatively high, there has been a general decline during the last 12 years. Thus in 1915 there were 1,360,000 acres, as compared with about 890,000 acres in 1926. This represents a decline of more than 465,000 acres, or of about one-third the acreage of 1915.

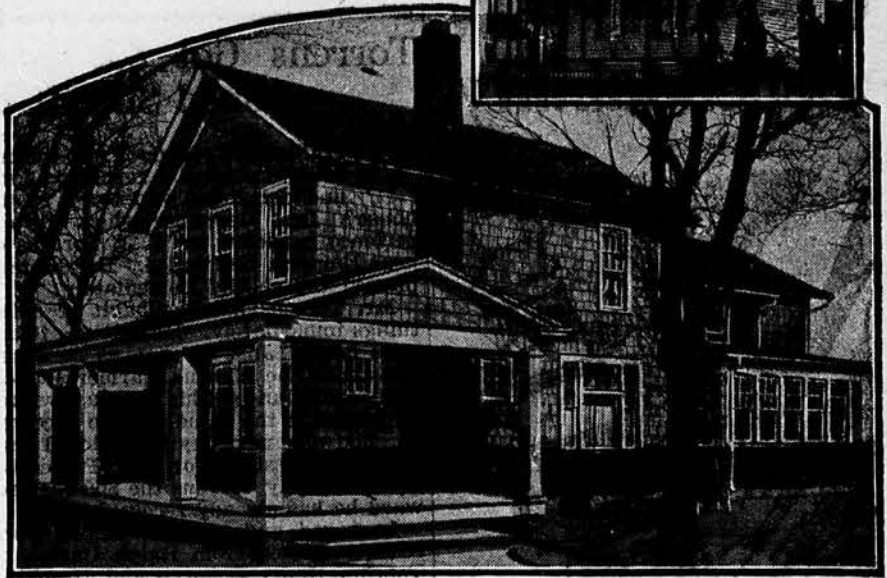
Considering the value of the alfalfa crop to the state, this decline in acreage of more than one-third calls for an explanation. The decrease has taken place largely during two periods; namely, from 1915 to 1917, and from 1920 to 1922. The first period of decline probably was due to high grain prices during the war, which induced many farmers to break up their alfalfa for grain crops. The decrease during the second period is not so easily explained, but is known to be due, in part at least, to insects and plant diseases and unfavorable seasons. The pea aphid, for example, was responsible for the loss of perhaps 100,000 acres in the spring of 1921. Other important factors are decreased fertility of the soil and winterkilling.

One of the most serious difficulties in growing alfalfa in Northern states is winterkilling. This is generally due to low temperatures during the winter.

(Continued on Page 29)

Home of J. F. Dean, McCarron's Lake, near St. Paul, Minn.

Photographs by courtesy of Edham Colored Shingle Co.



~ and it cost Mr. Dean  
only \$1418!

**T**HAT'S all it cost, for materials, labor and everything, to remodel the old house shown in the small photograph above—and now look at this charming modern home!

Only a home built of *Wood* could be remodeled so completely, so easily, at such small expense.

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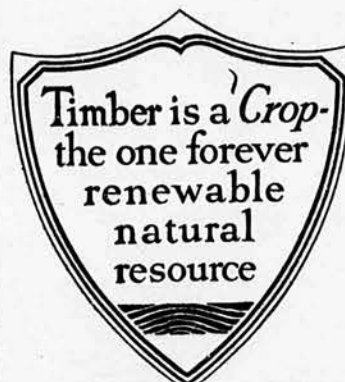
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G.E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service



### Torrens Got \$50 Reward Because He Telephoned Sheriff Owens Immediately

WHAT would you do if two colored fellows pointed a revolver at you and demanded you to go to the house? Last December when this experience happened to W. J. Torrens of near Emporia he minded. But he telephoned the sheriff immediately.

Mr. Torrens has the habit of doing things immediately. He believes it is a good habit. Just as soon as he found out about the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and got his sign last winter he posted it the same day he received it. The very next day two colored boys made it possible for the Protective Service to pay Torrens the \$50 cash reward he has already received.

In a red and cream trimmed Ford roadster stolen from Ralph Cardee of Topeka, Henry Osborne and Hezekiah

said, "Now just consider yourself paid and beat it quick into the house. Don't try to look back at the license number, or don't look back."

Torrens minded explicitly but he didn't forget about the telephone. He went immediately to the house and called Sheriff Tom Owens and told him everything. He did this even tho the boys inquired of him the road leading away from Emporia. Mr. Torrens suspected they were simply trying to fool him about the direction they expected to travel.

#### Sheriff Arrests Thieves

Sheriff Owens with his deputy, Dallas Morris, drove east from Emporia. When the young criminals were met on the road by the sheriff their revolver immediately became of no use to them, and they were taken to Emporia and confined in the Lyon county jail.

Twelve days after they were caught Osborne and Gardner pled guilty in the district court of Lyon county to the charges of robbery in the first degree against W. J. Torrens and to the theft of an automobile from Ralph Cardee.

Osborne, who is 19, was sentenced by Judge I. T. Richardson and now is at the Hutchinson State Reformatory where he will serve time until recommended to be released by the institution's board of control. Osborne's crime draws a prison sentence of from 10 to 21 years. Gardner, less than 15 years old, was returned to Topeka where, under parole, he is responsible for his actions to the Topeka Juvenile Court.

Following are the conditions governing payments of Kansas Farmer Protective Service rewards:

#### Payment of Rewards

Thefts must be from farm property where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Application for reward must be attested by county sheriff and made within two weeks after thief or thieves are captured.

Rewards are paid when thief is convicted and sentenced.

In case thief is fined or paroled without serving an actual prison or other penal institution sentence of at least 30 days no reward is paid.

Only one reward is paid in each case of theft, even tho more than one thief is captured and convicted for the same crime.

Rewards are paid to the person, or persons, primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves. In case two or more persons are equally responsible for the capture and conviction of a thief or thieves the reward is divided.

In case of a dispute as to person, or persons, entitled to rewards, or a dispute as to division of reward among two or more persons, the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service reserves the right to be the sole judge in deciding such disputes or differences of opinion.

The amount of the reward paid in each case is \$50.

Any person primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of a thief or thieves stealing from a member of the Protective Service, is eligible to share in the reward whether he is a member of the Protective Service or not.

Only subscribers to Kansas Farmer can be members of the Protective Service and share in its many benefits. If you are not a subscriber to Kansas Farmer you can become a subscriber by sending \$1 for a one-year subscription, \$2 for a three-year subscription or \$3 for a five-year subscription. To the subscription price add 10 cents for postage and handling of Protective Service sign and membership certificate. Send your remittance to Kansas Farmer, Eighth and Jackson, Topeka.

*G.E. Ferris*



W. J. Torrens and His Dog, Goldie. Torrens Says the Protective Service Sign and Goldie Both Protect His Farm

Gardner, also of Topeka, were driving west toward Emporia. On highway 50S their car ran out of gasoline near the home of W. J. Torrens.

Osborne and Gardner went to Mr. Torrens and asked to buy some gasoline. He told them he could spare 3 gallons from a small supply he keeps.

The young criminals put the gasoline in the stolen roadster and then refused to pay for it. Then one of them pointed a pistol at elderly Mr. Torrens and

#### Did It "Today" — Got \$50

Just the day before I was held up by the two colored fellows I received and posted my Protective Service sign provided by the Kansas Farmer at Topeka. I put Sheriff Owens and his deputy on their trail and I'm mighty glad to have received one of the \$50 cash rewards paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal anything from the premises of a Protective Service member. As soon as I found out about the Protective Service I ordered my sign and now I certainly do realize what it would have "cost" me had I not posted my sign the day I received it.

—W. J. Torrens.

# Thrift



THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store "tag" stands for thrift. At our stores you purchase dependable hardware at prices that will continually save money for you. Better business methods, careful buying and the desire to hold your business keep our prices at the lowest level. Quality, however, always comes first, for only by buying quality can you secure economy. Our service means thrift for you. Use it!

## this week

Your local creamery pays the best money for cream that is properly kept and cared for from milking time to delivery. It only takes a small amount of equipment, such as a cooling tank, good milk cans and proper washing equipment to keep your cream clean and sweet. If you are lacking in any of these requirements or losing money, it will pay you to talk it over at a "tag" store. You can get your separator there to the best advantage. Also check over your dairy needs now and come and see us about them.



Your  
**Farm Service**  
**HARDWARE**  
**STORES**



# What the Folks Are Saying

(Continued from Page 27)

when the ground is not covered with snow. In some cases alfalfa is killed by ice sheets over the fields or by heaving which is a result of alternate thawing and freezing in the early spring.

Very little difficulty of this sort has been observed in Kansas until very recently. In the last few years numerous complaints have come to the Agricultural Experiment Station with regard to maintaining stands apparently because of winterkilling or winter injury. In many cases the difficulty seems to have been due to the use of seed imported from countries having a milder climate, as, for example, South Africa. In other cases the trouble seems to have been due to diseases or to a combination of winter injury and diseases. Information concerning the subject is very meager and the problem is being investigated. In the meantime, it may be said with confidence that the use of Kansas-grown seed from fields that have been established for a number of years will reduce losses of this sort to a minimum, and that no one should hesitate to plant alfalfa in Kansas because of winterkilling or disease if good seed of an adapted variety is used.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

## Let's Control the Floods

Water is an essential element in our existence. Our entire civilization has been built around its availability. Here where nature has made it so easy to live without first bringing it under our control, we have given but little thought to the control of our water resources, nor have we even been impressed with their value, and at the present time water, our greatest natural resource, is given less economic consideration than any other factor of basic wealth.

With the increase in population, the industrial expansion and the intensification of agricultural production which Kansas can reasonably look forward to in future years, measures for the control, conservation and utilization of the waters of the state become of ever increasing importance. Long before the state reaches its limit with respect to its agricultural and industrial possibilities, a very definite limit on development will be set by the amount of water available. It is essential therefore, that the state, looking to the future well-being of its people, its agriculture and its industries, and being guided by thoughts for the orderly and economical development of its water resources, should secure such information and make such surveys and studies as will bring about the most orderly development and the greatest ultimate use.

Not all of the water falling in the state is subject to control. Only a relatively small portion of that falling in the form of rain appears as runoff in our streams. In the Kaw Valley the average annual runoff, so far as records are available, is equivalent to 1.02 inches in depth over the drainage area. In the Arkansas basin it amounts to but 0.34 inches. In Southeast Kansas the amounts are greater, with 3.97 inches for the Marais des Cygnes, 4.90 inches for the Walnut, 5.59 inches for the Neosho, and 6.45 inches for the Verdigris. These are the amounts with which we can deal where conservation and use of water are concerned. Where flood control is involved, maximum amounts instead of averages must be taken into consideration.

It is quite likely that whole watersheds will have to be considered as units, so that the possibilities of reservoirs as a factor in improving sanitary conditions on our streams, aiding irrigation and preserving wild life will receive proper consideration along with flood control. While certain engineering plans might not be entirely feasible when considered from the viewpoint of flood control or any other one use alone, they might be economically sound when considered from all viewpoints.

George S. Knapp.

Topeka, Kan.

## Then the Dahlias Grow!

Altho every one knows and admires the dahlia, very few folks are aware that it can be grown from seed and bloom the first year. Start seed very early in the house or in a hotbed and transplant as you would tomatoes. The

soil should be very rich as plants are good feeders and do not bloom well in poor soil. In planting seed you can have a fine selection of colors and varieties, which would be impossible were you to depend on bulbs. Some plants will come single from the best double seed, and any not wanted may be discarded. Seed sown in the house in March and April will produce flowering plants as soon as bulbs; so the purchase of bulbs is a needless expense. They are easily grown. No two plants will be alike in flowers from a packet of seed, and every color is represented.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

Altamont, Kan.

## That Lime Paid Well

E. W. Hartman of Fort Scott limed 10 acres for alfalfa 18 years ago. Fifteen tons of lime was used. The stand of alfalfa lasted 13 years. The average yield was more than 3 tons of good hay an acre. All of this was fed to dairy cows. Mr. Hartman states that the alfalfa hay has reduced the amount of grain needed in his dairy ration. This has reduced the cost of producing milk and butterfat. It is unusual that the effects of lime should be noticed for such a long time. Mr. Hart-

man is going to lime this same field and seed it back to alfalfa this spring. He has also found that applying barnyard manure in the fall or early winter is a good practice. Usually 10 loads an acre are added. Bourbon county farmers need to grow more alfalfa. It is the most valuable hay crop that can be grown on any farm.

Fort Scott, Kan.

T. F. Yost.

## An Upward Trend in Land

The fifth annual survey of the farm land market thruout the United States, made recently by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, indicates appreciable improvements in prices. A summary of the survey shows that a larger farm acreage was sold in 1927 than in 1926 at the same or at higher prices.

Purchases of farms are now predominantly by persons selecting the farm as a business enterprise and as a home.

Optimistic sentiment as to farming and farm land values prevails among the farmers themselves in 70 per cent of the communities reporting.

Action by the Federal Government in regard to the farm situation is favored by the real estate boards of 61 per cent of the communities reporting.

Of the reports made by the 72 communities thru their real estate boards, 67 per cent indicated a larger volume of acreage sold during 1927 than during 1926, 21 per cent reported the vol-

ume of acreage sales as the same, and 12 per cent as less. Also a larger proportion of cash sales was reported.

Prices for farm lands as of last year were reported to be higher than prices prevailing for the same lands in 1914 in 41 per cent of the replies made to the association's inquiry, and in 35 per cent of the cases prices were stated as on a level with the prices of the pre-war year. In 24 per cent of the communities prices were reported lower than in 1914. A present upward tendency in farm prices is reported in 47 per cent of the replies received, a stationary situation in 38 per cent, and a downward movement in 15 per cent.

W. I. Drummond.

Kansas City, Mo.

## Higher Yields Are Possible

Farmers buying corn planters this spring would do well to purchase implements which have fertilizer attachments. J. F. Wimmer of Fulton says he is buying a new corn planter with the fertilizer attachment. H. P. Trotter of Fulton has bought an attachment for his old planter. On average or thin upland soils it usually will pay well to use fertilizer with corn. Use from 50 to 75 pounds of 16 or 20 per cent superphosphate fertilizer an acre. Bottom land soils that have grown corn continuously for 10 or more years also should have some fertilizer.

T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.



## When Users Talk It Over

If you get down to causes, you'll find the big differences in tractor performance are not a matter of machines so much as method.

And chief of these is the lubrication.

Profitable tractor performance comes largely from the use of the right oil, changed at proper intervals.

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It has the quality to withstand the intense heat and the enormous pressure of the motor in tractor, car or truck, working at top power—it protects cylinders, pistons and bearings.

Don't take an unnecessary risk this year. Make certain of dependability by getting a drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil right away.

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I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

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**En-ar-co Gear  
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5 Gal. Drums... \$1.00 Per Gal.  
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The whole world knows Aspirin as an effective antidote for pain. But it's just as important to know that there is only one genuine Bayer Aspirin. The name Bayer is on every tablet, and on the box. If it says Bayer, it's genuine; and if it doesn't, it is not! Headaches are dispelled by Bayer Aspirin. So are colds, and the pain that goes with them; even neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism promptly relieved. Get Bayer—at any drugstore—with proven directions.

**Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart**

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telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

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## Always War on Poultry Ills

Disease Lurks Around Corner to Destroy All Profits If One Is Not Careful

BY HAZEN C. ROSS

IT IS a far cry from Old Biddy sitting patiently on her nest to the big, modern incubator with its thousands of eggs, but one must go almost as far back in the dim past to compare any phase of modern poultry raising to the old haphazard former methods.

But no matter how vastly improved are the methods of bringing chickens into the world, disease and parasites strive just as hard as ever to snuff out their lives before they reach maturity. I believe most authorities agree that these dangers are more pronounced than ever, even in the face of better sanitation and knowledge of disease control on the part of most poultry owners.

To many persons who have been fighting disease and germs successfully for years a discussion of such subjects may sound superfluous; but I believe that a sort of compilation of elementary diseases, their symptoms and treatments will be of direct benefit to thou-

*Hazen C. Ross of Junction City, author of this article, has been raising baby chicks by the hundreds of thousands and if care ever is needed in fighting disease, it is when poultry is raised on such a large scale. This article is based on his own practical experience in fighting poultry ill.*

*Mr. Ross's final chapter will be in an early issue. Should you desire a reprint of the two articles, address the Poultry Editor, Kansas Farmer, with 2-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing. The reprint is free.*

sands of Kansans. I do not argue that every disease and its treatment is bullet proof. In fact I am not guaranteeing anything. I am merely describing the results of personal experience in the raising of hundreds of thousands of chickens annually.

The most common diseases, their symptoms and treatments, follow:

**TUBERCULOSIS**—This affects poultry as well as human beings and livestock. The bacteria may be in the blood or any other part of the body. It may be spread thru the digestive tract. An unaffected fowl may contract the disease from feed or from the droppings of an infected fowl. It can be spread by sparrows, pigeons or other birds. Tuberculosis will be found usually in birds that are 1 year old or older.

External symptoms—Loss of flesh, droopy appearance, a tendency on the part of the bird to isolate itself; probably will become lame in left leg, head will be pale but will not show diarrhea. Post mortem will show nodules on the liver and in the liver. Nodules also will be found on the spleen and in the spleen.

Treatment—Sell off the unaffected members of your flock, lime your yards, scrub your houses with boiling water and lye; let stand one year before using.

**CHOLERA**—This is a blood disease; is formed by a virus; spreads mostly thru feed and drinking water.

External symptoms—Birds will have diarrhea, with greenish, yellow and liquid droppings; the birds will have high temperature of 112 to 114 degrees and probably will be lame in one leg and will drink an excess of water. Post mortem will show liver and heart enlarged, and will show pin-like hemorrhage. Spleen will be enlarged and will be covered with mucous and will show hemorrhages.

Treatment—Kill all sickly chickens and burn them; inspect remainder of the flock every day; lime your yards; scrub your houses with boiling water and use a carbolic acid solution of 1 per cent in drinking water.

**DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY TRACTS**—Common colds are merely an irritation of the sinus gland.

**COLDS**—These are caused by poor ventilation of the poultry house. Colds will stop egg production immediately.

Watch ventilation so as not to have too much or too little air.

**Flock Treatment**—Put kerosene in the drinking water, enough so that the oil will cover the whole surface. Mentholatum rubbed over the back is very good. Sulfur and formaldehyde fumes are good. Use 1 cup of sulfur to 1 teaspoonful of formaldehyde. Use this treatment in the morning. Be sure all doors and windows are closed. When chickens begin to sneeze open the doors and windows. Colds will develop into roup if not properly treated.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Geese for Every Farm

BY MAY L. PECK  
Jackson County

My experience with raising turkeys has been summed up in the following: First get the idea clear in your head just what you are going to do—then do it.

Young turkeys must be kept dry. After they are feathered let them run—the more range the better. When the weather is dry and neighbors not too close, turkeys may be a good money maker, but as they are great rangers they are very likely to cause trouble between neighbors.

For me, I prefer ducks and geese as they are so very hardy, only great neglect will cause much loss. Little ducks must be fed soft feed with small amounts of sand for several weeks and always should have access to water, deep enough to wash bill and eyes while eating. They should not be permitted deep water until nearly full feathered. There are many varieties to choose from. On account of large size and pure white feathers I much prefer the White Pekin.

Geese may well be raised on every farm as they are great foragers and will live on weeds and grasses with only such a small amount of grain it will not be missed. They may be hatched any time spring or summer, as lice, mites and chiggers seem to steer clear of them, and still be large enough for good market at holiday time. Different ages of ducks and geese may run together much better than chicks, ducks and geese may be picked every few weeks all summer and feathers used or sold.

White Embden geese are large but are poor layers, White Chinese are considerably smaller but are excellent layers, while the Gray Toulouse are good layers and also large bodied and seem to be the general favorite for farmers.

## Incubator Is Great Help

BY E. E. SMYRES  
Cherokee County

The incubator not only is a farm money saver but a blessing to the busy farm woman for it saves her time, steps and trouble. She can do her work and tend the incubator easily, but to run after sitting hens and hens that will not sit is a hard task seeming to have no end.

While the brooders are fine it is a question of how much help and how many morning and evening chores the farm has, whether they are a helper.

If the tired farmer or housekeeper must get up nights and go out-doors to tend their brooder and chick, hens are far better for them. Also if all members of the family are extra busy morning and evening, chicks with mother hens will fare much better than brooder house chicks. The mother hen will have only a fair-size flock and she will feed and take them under her of an evening without watching, but the large flock in the brooder house may crowd and pile up until they smother if not watched closely at this time. Also the mother hen is always on duty when on free range, while the brooder house chick must scratch for himself.

## Lower Mathematics

Teacher—"Tommy, what is one-half of one-tenth?"

Small Boy—"I don't know exactly, teacher, but it can't be very much."



Meet This Better

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The leather, a 25 year development, produced by our special exclusive oil tanning and practically odorless, keeps hands from cracking and chapping.

Try a pair of National Napa Goat gloves and you will get more for your money than you ever did. If your dealer cannot supply you send his name and 50c for a pair postpaid. Made exclusively by

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GLOVES

This trade-mark sewed on each pair denotes the only genuine Napa Goat tannage—"National."

**Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)**

## SHEEP and SOY BEANS

J. L. Fleshner, Allenville, Illinois, plants 2 or 3 soy beans in each hill of corn. A carload of Fall lambs get fat on the beans, lower blades of corn and stray weeds.

Soy beans planted with corn and rye drilled between the corn rows gives R. V. Disharoon, Villa Ridge, Mo., a live stock profit out of his corn field.

## RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing makes extra profits possible for many years to come. More than this, it keeps the children on the farm. "For what boy or girl will learn to love the farm if they are continually worn out running after breechy stock or chasing neighbors' pigs?" asks Mrs. Grace Frey, Abilene, Kansas. Fence for greater profits with RED BRAND. Copper in the steel keeps long life in; extra heavy zinc "galvannealed" coating keeps rust out; picket-like stay wires, wavy line wires, can't-slip knots help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight, bull-proof.

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What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.



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WE PAY FREIGHT 17 Cents a rod for a 26-inch Galv. Hog Fence. Freight Paid in Ill. and Ind. 19¢ in Kans. etc. Best quality wire. 108 styles Sold on 30 Day Free Trial. Factory to User—FREIGHT PAID! Don't buy till you see our low prices on barb wire, steel posts, roofing, paint. Write for Free Catalog. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.** Box 625 MORTON, ILLINOIS. **FREE BOOK**



# Farm Crops and Markets

## Satisfactory Progress Has Been Made in Farm Work and Crops Are Starting Well

**P**RACTICALLY every Kansas county has received some moisture during the last two weeks. Wheat has been helped generally, and in the north-western counties in particular. Condition of Kansas soils is good to excellent. Satisfactory progress has been made in all farm work which includes cutting corn stalks, disking and seeding of early spring crops. A few farmers have reported winter-killing and Hessian fly damage.

Oats seeding in southern counties is nearly completed and is getting under way in other sections. Seedbeds worked up in fine condition. The bulk of the potato ground is in condition for planting, or already has been planted. Central and southern counties will have a considerable acreage this season. Alfalfa is starting well. Considerable lime is being spread in eastern counties for sweet clover and alfalfa.

Livestock is doing well. Horses and mules have been bringing unusually high prices at sales. Flint Hill pastures promise early grazing.

**Barber**—Wheat made a wonderful growth during the last warm, dry week. Sickness is raging over the entire county, and a large number of schools have closed for a while. Spring plowing and disking is under way, potato planting has started, as well as oats planting. The oats acreage will be short here this year.—J. W. Bibb.

**Barton**—Wheat is getting nice and green now. Considerable road work is being done. The first public sale of the spring was held last week with a large crowd attending that but prices up well. The Barton County Livestock Shipping Association has done a big business this winter. Four carloads of hogs and one carload of cattle were shipped in one week. Farm women are busy with baby chicks. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 80c; heavy hens, 17c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 47c.—Fannie Sharp.

**Brown**—Ground is working well. Farmers are beginning to seed oats. Wheat is getting nicely green. Plenty of feed for livestock and hay is cheap.—from \$5 to \$8 a ton. Cattle are high. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.20; cream, 48c; eggs, 25c; hogs, \$7.75 a hundred.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cloud**—About 3 inches of wet snow fell on March 15 which is proving a great help to growing wheat. The crop is making a fine start and almost covers the ground. Farm work has started but no oats has been sown. There is a demand for seed oats and corn for feed. Corn is selling at 75 cents a bushel. No young chicks have been reported, altho incubators are running. Hens are not doing well. Livestock is doing well and feed is plentiful.—W. H. Plumly.

**Harvey**—Weather has been favorable for wheat, oats and alfalfa. Wheat, \$1.23; oats, 85c; corn, 80c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 22c; flour, \$1.88.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—More than 2 inches of rain has fallen during the last three weeks which is bringing the wheat out well and putting the ground in good condition for spring work. Wheat isn't providing much pasture, however, as the dry weather last fall and winter hurt it some. Oats seeding soon will start, and apparently there will be a normal acreage. Altho hog prices are low the spring pig crop, with luck, will be larger than usual.—Vernon Collier.

**Johnson**—Spring-like weather has made it possible for farmers to get busy seeding oats and potatoes. The soil is in fine condition. No precipitation to speak of in several weeks. Early gardens have been made. Roads are good. Hay is plentiful and cheap.—prairie hay selling as low as \$5 a ton. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 44c; seed potatoes, \$3 for a 120-pound sack; oats, 60c to 75c.—Mrs. R. B. Whitelaw.

**Labette**—Ideal weather for this time of the year. Oats sowing is finished. Plowing for corn and planting berries and fruit trees are progressing well. There is some dry grass and weeds to burn yet in order to destroy bugs. Some thin spots in wheat fields, caused by zero weather when snow was off. Spots are not large, however. Not many sales. Some potatoes planted. Wheat, \$1.20; eggs, 22c; bran, \$1.75; corn, 69c.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—Fine, cool weather continues. Plenty of moisture in the ground. Cattle holding their own. Barley sowing likely will start next week. Fewer farm sales than usual.—A. R. Bentley.

**Marshall**—The ground is in fine condition for spring work. Some oats have been seeded; plowing and cutting stalks progressing on other farms. March 17, found potato planting in order. Farmers Union had a big meeting at Marysville recently and laid plans for the state meeting which will be held at Marysville this fall. Roads in excellent condition. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 24c; cream, 47c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Neosho**—Weather conditions have been excellent for wheat. There is plenty of moisture and every indication for a bumper crop. Farm reserves of old wheat have about all been marketed. A large acreage of oats with many fields nice and green. Spring work progressing rapidly. Potato planting and gardening are the chief occupations. Dairy cattle owners have been notified that the T. B. test will be compulsory immediately.—James D. McHenry.

**Osborne**—We had a nice rain followed by about 3 inches of snow. This is fine for oats and puts the ground in excellent condition. Wheat is fair. Some local buyers paying 80 cents for corn. Butterfat, 46c; eggs, firsts, 21c; cattle selling well; good demand for horses; hogs, \$6 to \$7.—Albert Robinson.

**Reynolds**—Another good rain this week and ground is in excellent condition for spring work. Livestock wintered well and there is plenty of feed on hand. Wheat, alfalfa and pastures doing well. Many are plowing and some sowing oats. Not so many early chicks as usual, but everybody has an incubator set. Farm sales continue and prices are good. Corn, 76c; oats, 40c; wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.23;

eggs, graded, 19c to 26c; butterfat, 44c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Reno**—It looks and feels most of the time as if spring were on the way. Wheat is greening up well. No oats seeded yet. Peach trees are going to bloom, but we don't want to count the peaches yet. Old wheat is going up in price, but it is all gone from the farms so the rise in price won't help us any.—D. Engelhart.

**Riley**—We had a nice rain recently. Stalk cutting is progressing well and oats sowing soon will start. Wheat is in good condition. Some old wheat is being moved to market. Farms for rent are not very numerous. Robins and redbirds in the timber indicate an early spring. Wild geese and ducks are flying north. Seed oats, 70c; wheat, \$1.12; corn, 70c; hens, 20c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 21c to 23c.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Roots**—Wheat is not showing up as well as expected since the rains and warm weather came. Many sales are being held and are bringing good prices. Corn, 74c; wheat, \$1.05; oats, 55c; bran, \$1.75.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—This county has an abundance of moisture for present needs. Wheat is greening up nicely. Very little field work has been done, altho some oats have been seeded. Livestock is in fair condition. A few public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.36; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 45c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Russell**—A recent rain is bringing the moisture to the front. Spring work is getting under way. Cattle have come thru the winter in fine condition. A big demand for milkers. Many sales listed and all bring

good prices. Horses even have brought more than they did last year. With plenty of roughness farmers are keeping their stock. Not much sale for hogs. Corn, 75c to 80c; wheat, \$1.35; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 49c; heavy hens, 16c; light hens, 11c; kafir, 70c; cane, \$1.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Smith**—We had a fine rain which ended with snow. Wheat is looking extra fine and the ground is in the best of condition. Everyone busy sowing oats. All livestock is healthy and ricks of feed will be held over. Sales about over now. Corn, 75c; cream, 46c; eggs, 37c.—Harry Saunders.

**Sedgwick**—Continuous rain and snow for 36 hours has blocked the roads. The heavy, wet snow will be good for the wheat and oats. Some fields of wheat are badly winter killed and fly infested. The condition at present of the growing wheat in the county is 70 per cent of normal. Alfalfa is getting green. Peach and pear buds are pushing out. The soil is going to be too wet to work for some time. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 82c; oats, 65c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 40c.—W. J. Roof.

**Sherman**—From 1/4 to 1 inch of rain fell in Sherman county on March 7, followed later with about 6 inches of snow which was like water. Barley sowing is in full swing. There will be a great amount of corn and barley planted in this section. Fall wheat which did not come up last fall on account of being dry is sprouting now. Several public sales and good prices. A number of farmers are wanting to buy dairy cows, especially Holstein heifers. Corn, 77c; barley, 70c; wheat, \$1.28; cream, 46c; eggs, 22c; chickens, 18c.—Col. Harry Andrews.

**Thomas**—Recent rains have penetrated the soil well and the ground now is in good condition for spring work. Wheat is very promising. Cows and poultry are doing well and income from dairy and poultry products is much more satisfactory than a year ago, considering the price of feed. Cream, 45c; eggs, 22c; hogs, \$7.20; corn, No. 2, 78c; wheat, \$1.20; barley, 75c.—L. J. Cowperthwaite.

**Trego**—The soil has plenty of moisture and most of the wheat fields are greening up well. Weather has been mild and farmers took advantage of it for sowing oats and

barley. Some corn going to market. Livestock is doing well with plenty of rough feed until grass comes. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 45c; seed oats, 60c; barley, 65c; corn, 74c.—Chas. N. Duncan.

**Washington**—Wheat is greening up and looks fine since the recent rains. Farmers are waiting for the ground to dry so they can sow oats. Some spring plowing has been done. Stock cattle are in good demand at good prices. Washington county cheese factory started March 5, with a good supply of milk.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wilson**—Tenant farmers have made their changes and are ready for spring work. Oats are coming up nicely; there seems to be a good stand in most every field. Plenty of moisture in the ground so it plows well. Wheat is doing well. An abundance of early garden and potatoes being planted.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

## Opens a Salina Branch

The Advance-Rumely Thresher Company of La Porte, Ind., has opened an agency at Salina. The new house is to be known as the Salina Oil-Pull Machinery Company, and will be located at 138 South Fifth Street. J. M. Voohrees will be in charge of the Salina house, while Henry Schwerman of Salina will assist and look after the sales of machinery and repairs in the Salina territory. Jim Voohrees is a son of M. R. Voohrees, manager of the Advance-Rumely Branch House at Kansas City. He has had several years under the able direction of his dad, and is an enterprising young business man. The new agency will be in a position to give the best of service to owners of Oil-Pull tractors and Rumely machinery.

# Life and Strength In Every Sack



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**Comes Only In Sacks Like This**



**It's a SPEAR BRAND PRODUCT**

**SPEAR BRAND FEEDS**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
**START to FINISH**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
**CHICK MASH**  
Dried Buttermilk, Minerals And Cod Liver Oil

**Starts—Grows—Matures**  
MADE AND GUARANTEED BY  
**SOUTHWARD FEED & MILLING CO.**  
KANSAS CITY, U.S.A.

**SAVE your baby chicks from death and disease by feeding START to FINISH.** Most chick deaths are caused by coarse or incorrectly proportioned feeds. Grains and hazardous mixtures clog and upset the tender digestive organs. Bowel troubles and other diseases set in and chicks die by dozens. Or—if they do live—they are weak and slow of growth. Dead chicks, scrawny fryers and eggless pullets make a heavy price to pay for mistaken feeding.

**SPEAR BRAND START to FINISH CHICK MASH**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This famous "all-in-one" mash supplies every need of the growing chick. It does for baby chicks just what rich milk does for human babies. Its life-giving, strength-building ingredients are so pure and so skillfully blended that START to FINISH chicks are healthy and strong. It is so easily digested and turned into bone, flesh, blood and feathers that it gives the greatest growth in the shortest time.

**STARTS—GROWS—MATURES**  
No "Developing" or "Growing" Feeds Needed

Makes chick raising easy and simple. Saves work, time and money. No mixing. No expense feeding different rations to different batches of chicks. Just keep START to FINISH before all chicks in dry mash hoppers. Better and actually cheaper to feed than home mixtures.

**Minerals, Dried Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil**

**ASK THE SPEAR BRAND DEALER** for a sample and feeding directions.

**Makes 2-lb. Fryers In 8 Weeks**

Starts Pullets Laying Weeks Earlier

Helps Prevent White Diarrhea Bowel Trouble and Leg Weakness

**100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks First 5 Weeks**

**SPEAR BRAND FEEDS**





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We want you to raise

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for us under a buy-back contract. No selling to worry about. We take them as fast as you raise them under our

### CONTRACT

Every man, woman, boy and girl who has ambition should start. No previous experience necessary. We show you how.

**\$4.00 Each**

We pay under the terms of our contract. You know how rabbits multiply. Can't you see money in this for you, as many of our customers have found?

### WE ARE

the largest exclusive Chinchilla breeders and dealers in the United States. We have ample finances to back our contracts. We furnish the finest mountain-bred, registered stock obtainable. Absolutely guaranteed. We have a record of three years' fair dealing with not a single animal rejected.

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FOR BIG ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLING ALL ABOUT THIS WONDERFUL BUSINESS—IT'S FREE.

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## Black Leg

In your calves is easily prevented with our Kansas method, liquid.

### Blackleg Vaccine

Lasting immunity. \$12.00 gets 100 doses and free syringe worth \$3.50. Extra doses 12 cents each. If you need fewer doses now send \$12.00, get doses required and free syringe with first order, then remaining doses when needed.



The Peters family, manufacturers of serums for twenty years.

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## DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Never sold in stores nor by agents. Every appliance made to special order and sent direct from Marshall. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

Brooks Appliance Co., 267A State St., Marshall, Mich.

## 10 DAYS TRIAL!

The SHAW Du-All Tractor

Try it at our risk! Write for Liberal Trial Offer and Low Direct-from-Factory Price. The SHAW does every farm and garden power job in less time, with less labor. Fine for truck gardens, estates, etc. Runs belt machinery. Walking or riding types, single or twin engines. 2 speeds forward; can be equipped with reverse. Gauge wheel regulates depth of cultivating.

Plows, Seeds, Cultivates. Free Book tells how power farming saves you money—no obligation—postcard brings it. THE SHAW MFG. CO. 3403A Front St. Gallegosburg, Kan.



## Coleman Generators

The Coleman Q-99 Cell Generator (at right) is regular Standard Equipment on the famous Coleman Lamps and Lanterns. It has more generating surface directly in the heat zone. Insures a completely vaporized dry gas. For these reasons the Q-99 Generator is best on Coleman and other similar gas-pressure lights.

The Coleman Q-77 Straight Generator (at left) is a good low-priced generator. Cheaper in price because easier to make and requires less metal.

THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE CO. Wichita, Kansas



If your dealer is not supplied with genuine Coleman Generators write us

## Lock-Joint SILO

BEST QUALITY CONCRETE RUST PROOF REINFORCING Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment.

Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed. Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas

## NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment. NO Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing.

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents. NATIONAL TILE SILO CO. R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Humes Will Organize Club

The 4-H Folks at Solomon are Active with Pig, Poultry, Calf, Sheep and Bread Projects

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

SO MUCH interest was shown in club work in a community in the southwestern part of Mitchell county that L. L. Humes, breeder of Durocs, decided to help the boys and girls organize. Mr. Humes has three children who are going to join the Capper Pig Club, and other boys and girls in the community will have the plan explained to them at the first meeting.

With 30 or 40 members enrolling in Mitchell county, that will make one of the largest clubs in the state. A program is being planned now for the next meeting, and this is going to be something extraordinary. It is the plan of the club to meet regularly, and to have special entertainments frequently.

At Solomon a 4-H Club is well started. About 75 members are enrolled, and they have projects with pigs, sheep, calves, poultry, bread-making, sewing, canning and so on.

Club meetings are held every two weeks and the Capper Club Manager was fortunate enough to attend one of these affairs. The business meeting was carried out in a very orderly manner and there is a genuine interest in this work. Gail Davis is secretary. B. J. Conroy is leader and adviser. The next function will be a party and "wienie" roast.

The vocational agriculture boys of the Chase County High School have a number of pig and poultry projects they will enroll in the Capper clubs. George Ellis, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, will assist these boys, and will present the plan to all the boys under his supervision.

Features of the Capper Pig Club work that are pleasing vocational agriculture students are the insurance plan, the prizes, and the low cost advertising. All these benefits may be had with very little extra work. First, the insurance costs the member only \$1, and in case his sow dies between farrowing time and the day the pigs are 6 weeks old, the student receives a compensation for his sow. Secondly, the prizes are additional incentive to do good work altho it requires special care. And the advertising plan allows members to list their surplus pigs and chickens in a special group advertisement in Kansas Farmer for a payment of only 50 cents.

A number of club members have been reporting good hatches of baby chicks. And a number of large litters of pigs have been found. "I have six fine Chester Whites," wrote Loy N. Harreld, Coffey county.

We still are enrolling members and I shall be glad to have your application soon. Find the coupon with this story, and use it for your enrollment.

### And a Profit, Too

A properly handled flock of 125 chickens will supply eggs and poultry for the family table and produce enough in addition to meet all expenses involved, Prof. Loyal F. Payne, head of the poultry husbandry department of Kansas State Agricultural College, recently said. Data concerning the handling of such a flock were gathered

during a five-year experiment at the college with a flock of 125 chickens.

The experimental flock was housed in a house 18 by 28 feet, divided by a partition into two unequal pens. The larger, which was 18 feet square, housed 75 pullets. The remainder of the house, 10 by 18 feet, was used for 50 hens. The separation of young and old birds is necessary. Professor Payne explained, to allow the pullets to be liberally fed in order that they may produce a high egg yield during the season of high prices. The hens were fed less that they might not become overfat during the molting season. Overfat hens, he said, often produce eggs of low fertility and hatchability, a source of considerable loss during the hatching season.

Pullets of the general purpose breeds, hatched the middle of March, will generally be in production by the first of October, Professor Payne explained. In the experiment 75 choicest pullets were selected and placed in the larger unit of the house. When once placed in winter quarters they were not turned out of doors until the middle of the following April. A laying mash was kept before them all the time and a scratch grain fed them about 4 o'clock every afternoon.

The 50 best hens kept from the preceding year's flock were housed in the smaller portion of the house. They were fed grain and a laying mash until the molt was complete. After the molt they were fed sparingly with grain and laying mash until January 1, when the regular laying ration was given them. The hens were given the free range all year, the exercise helping to prevent overfatness.

An important factor in the college plan, Professor Payne declared, was the culling given both hens and pullets in mid-summer and again the middle of September. At the September culling the 50 most desirable birds were chosen from both flocks to keep for the breeding pens to supply hatching eggs for another season.

Under this plan of management the pullets averaged about 125 eggs a year and the hens about 96 eggs each. During each year approximately 10 pullets and five hens died. The flock of 110 birds left produced 1,042 dozen eggs each year.

Deducting from the total number of eggs produced, the number consumed by the average Kansas farm family, which is 180 dozen, according to estimates; 30 dozen, required to reproduce the flock; and the 270 dozen required to pay the feed, labor and overhead expense; the net return is 562 dozen eggs which, sold at 25 cents a dozen, will yield an even 14 per cent on the investment.

The plan, Professor Payne pointed out, will work equally well with a larger flock kept to provide a greater part of the farm's income.

### Admiral's Boots?

RELIC OF PERRY'S FEET FOUND ON LAKE SHORE —Bridgeport (Conn.) paper.

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed.....Age.....

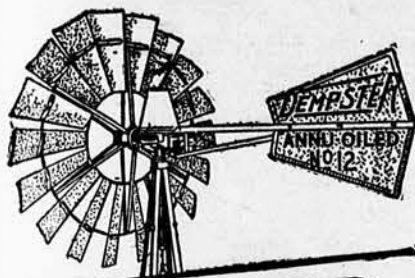
Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.  
Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

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





## DEMPSTER Puts Running Water on Your Farm at Low Cost



**PUT** up a Dempster No. 12 Windmill and let it work for you for years! Forget about it, except to oil it only once a year. Timken Roller Bearings, machine cut gears and many other features make it famous for long service. **Ask Your Dealer** to show you this Dempster Windmill.

**FREE Water Supply Service!** Don't be a slave to the water bucket. Dempster Windmills, Pumps, Tanks and other supplies make it easy and economical to have running water on your farm. We can furnish everything. Get our low-cost estimates. Our engineering department figures your needs free.

**Write today for particulars.** See how little it costs to have this great convenience on your farm. Send us a postcard now.

**DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.**  
719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.  
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## Factory to Farmer



**This Harness \$36.25**  
23 Styles, \$19.75, \$35.50 to \$64.50 for the best. 58 Styles Anti-Rust Hardware. Made in our own big factory. Farmers all over the U. S. buy direct—say they save from \$10 to \$20 on each set. Nationally known for quality—low prices. 35 Years harness making experience. **Iron-Clad Money-Back Guarantee on every purchase if not satisfied.**

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**FREE** Write today for big New Catalog; hundreds of real bargains. **FREE**—postpaid.  
**THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. M331, Salina, Kans.**

## KC BAKING POWDER

*Same Price  
for over 35 years*

**25 ounces for 25¢**

USE LESS THAN OF  
HIGHER PRICED BRANDS

**Why Pay  
War Prices?**

THE GOVERNMENT USED  
MILLIONS OF POUNDS

## Just Follow Directions

BY MRS. W. E. WELTMER  
Brown County

I have tried raising chickens the old way by hen hatching and raising them and also by hatching with the incubator and raising them with the brooder. I find the latter way far the better, and just as much improvement over the old way as the auto is an improvement over the horse and buggy. In the first place the incubator is a time saver. And in this day and age time saved is a wonderful accomplishment. I find I can care for eggs in the incubator in much less time than I can the same number of eggs under hens. And I think with less expense. It eliminated the special place for sitting hens which you must provide if you have any success with them, then the running to see whether they are on the right nest and to be sure there is one on each nest instead of two on one nest. The extra space may be used and the hens kept laying with much more profit.

Most every one has room in the cave or cellar for an incubator, and there is no better place than a well-ventilated cave or cellar for an incubator. A good incubator run by directions will hatch as many chicks as hens from the same amount of eggs, and they are hatched free from lice and mites.

You can plan your time for setting the eggs instead of waiting for the hen to make up her mind. And with a good brooder stove cared for properly and chicks fed right you are most sure to raise a large per cent of the chicks. If you care to have broilers for an early market you may do so.

I have used both incubators and brooders for some time and I find the best way is to follow directions just as they come for each make of incubator or brooder.

## I Find Ducks Profitable

BY MRS. W. E. WELTMER  
Brown County

I didn't raise ducks as long as I had chickens. But I find them easy to raise and also profitable. I have had the best success with the White or the Fawn and White Indian Runners. They are not so large for selling on the market as many other varieties. But they are such wonderful layers they more than make the difference in eggs. They are rightly named the "Leghorn" of the duck family. They not only begin laying young but they continue to lay for a long period. I have some that began laying at six months and still are laying. They also are fine table fowls.

I have had excellent success hatching the eggs in incubators. The little ducklings are easily raised. Some of the main things to keep in mind all the time are to keep them warm and dry and not overfeed. They are such ravenous little things it is very easy to overfeed.

It is best not to feed until they are 30 hours old and then feed lightly. I give bread soaked in milk mixed with some scratch feed and a little charcoal for their first feed, and water not too cold. I keep water in vessels that they may get their heads into as this is the way they wash the food from their nostrils and their mouth. Also keep plenty of sand or grit around their drinking place. They must have this and it is astonishing how much of it they use.

I feed the old ducks a great deal as I do my chicken hens for laying, only they need a great deal more water.

## Then the Chicks Grow

BY H. H. STEUP

Where are you going to brood your baby chicks this year? With the exception of white diarrhea, a baby chick is free from all parasites the day it is hatched. You can keep it free by keeping it away from contamination. Move your brooder house to a new, clean range where no old birds have ranged for two years. If this is impossible, fence off a small range around the brooder house and cover this with 3 or 4 inches of clean sand or gravel. If this is not practicable, then keep your chicks shut up in a clean brooder house at all times until 12 weeks old. This can be done without harming the birds if a tested codliver oil is fed to the chicks.

# Read This Ad Before Ordering Baby Chicks

**T**HIS year, more than ever before, concentrate your baby chick buying with Kansas Farmer advertisers. You can deal with them with assurance of getting a square deal. Do not take any chances this season. Your poultry profits next fall and winter largely depend on the purchases you make now.

Every advertiser in Kansas Farmer pledges himself to deliver exactly what he describes. In the very nature of things no chick advertiser can afford to spend good money for large display or classified space unless he can deliver the goods. His prestige and reputation are built at too great a cost for him to risk them by shipping inferior chicks.

For these reasons you should watch Kansas Farmer and choose one of the reliable hatchery advertisers from whom to order your chicks. In this way you will be playing safe. You can order with the assurance that you will get full value for the money you spend.

One hundred per cent delivery of live and healthy chicks is guaranteed by all up-to-the-minute hatcheries.

Look through the baby chick ads in this issue and be sure to mention Kansas Farmer when ordering.

# KANSAS FARMER

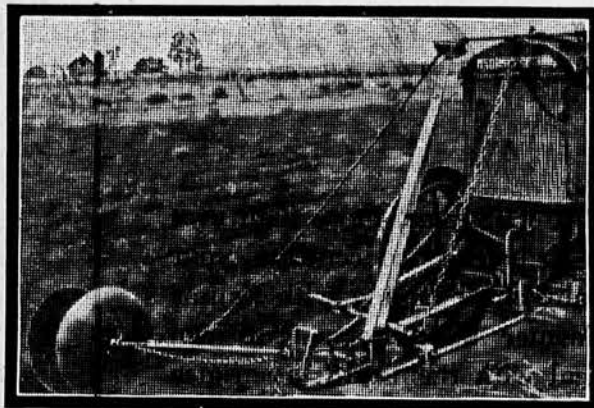
MAIL & BREEZE

READERS ARE SURE OF  
A SQUARE DEAL



## The Willrodt Guide Does all the Work of Steering Your Tractor

Everyone knows it is a terrible strain on the nerves to steer a tractor and try to do a good job of plowing, cultivating or listing. THE WILLRODT solves this problem. It guides your tractor all day long and gives you time to see where you are going and just how your tractor is working. IT STEERS YOUR TRACTOR PERFECTLY.



### Plowing

All you need do is place the guide in the first furrow and turn on the juice in the tractor, then watch it plow. YOU will plow more, have a straight furrow and do a better job.

### Listing

YOU know it is difficult to list and watch where you are going at the same time. The WILLRODT WILL solve this problem for you.

## Will Fit Any Tractor

You need not drill holes in the frame of your tractor, or depend upon any weak attachments. The Willrodt attaches right to the frame of your tractor which is as strong as the tractor's strongest part.

THE WILLRODT TRACTOR GUIDE is now in use all over the corn belt. They are sold on a positive guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. We have never found a dissatisfied user. Write us today for booklet showing the Willrodt in use, also prices. Sold through authorized tractor dealers.

**Willrodt Tractor Guide Co.**  
East Omaha, Nebraska

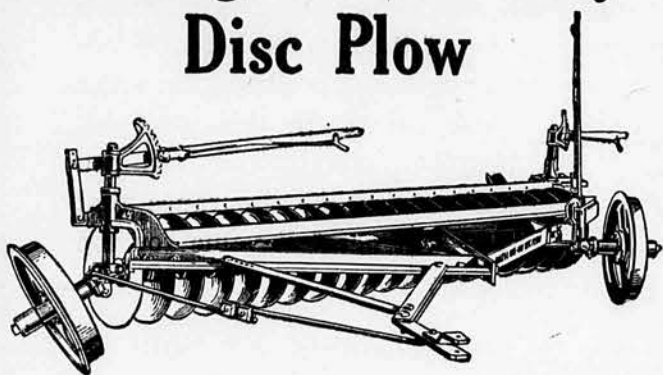
### A POSTCARD WILL DO

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

### 20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00

4 APPLE 2 CHERRY TREES \$1.00  
4 CURRANTS 4 GOOSEBERRY \$1.00  
All postpaid and guaranteed to reach you in good condition. Send for FREE Catalog.  
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box J FAIRBURY, NEBR.

## The Angell "One Way" Disc Plow



### Revolutionized Wheat Farming

The need for a faster, cheaper, better method of preparing wheat land was answered by Charlie Angell's development of the "One Way" Disc plow.

He developed this plow on his own farm at Plains, Kansas, and made hundreds of them for his neighbors because they saw how it cut the cost of fitting wheat land by one-third, how it killed volunteer wheat, left the soil level for the combine, and did away with all the other tools the wheat farmer used.

In fact it revolutionized wheat farming in this section. We made

and shipped thousands of these Genuine Angell "One Way" Disc Plows to western wheat farmers in 1927.

Naturally all the big manufacturers, who originally turned Charlie Angell down, have rushed into the field with imitations of his plow and tried to sell them on the basis of what the Angell "One Way" plow will do.

It is well to remember that the Angell "One Way" Disc is the plow that has revolutionized wheat farming—that it is the only plow of its kind that has raised wheat year after year at a profit.

Manufactured by

**THE OHIO CULTIVATOR COMPANY**  
Bellevue, Ohio

Authorized Distributors

T. G. Northwall Co.,  
Omaha, Neb.

Rhodes Implement Co.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas

## Our Luck With Turkeys

BY MRS. GEO. WHEELER  
Otis, Colorado

It is with pleasure that we write of our success with turkeys. We never have raised very many, but have had wonderful luck with them. We find the essentials of successful turkey raising are to keep them free from lice, feed little grain and plenty of sour milk, and at all times keep them away from other poultry.

We use one side of the farm for turkeys and let them roost outside or in an open shed. Never let them in or with the chickens. We sometimes hatch turkey eggs under chicken hens, but always give the poults to the turkey mother to raise, for hens scratch in the earth too much and don't find the right kind of bugs or feed for the turkeys.

When the little poults are old enough to leave the nest, about 12 hours old or older, we put them in a large, airy coop on the grass or in the garden as they only pick bugs and never hurt flowers or vegetables. For 10 days or two weeks the mother turkey is kept confined in the coop, allowing the little turkeys to run at will, moving the coop each day to a new ground. For three days they are fed nothing, but get sour milk to drink. After the third day they get a small amount of oatmeal three or four times a day, and sour milk at all times. After 10 days or two weeks we let them go out in the wheat fields. But they have sour milk all the time at their coop and they come up several times a day for it. We give a little grain at night when they come up.

We do not shut them in unless there is danger of varmints or storm. We are careful to free the sitting hens of lice by use of sodium fluoride while sitting. If little turkeys act sick at once look for lice.

In 1927 we hatched 23 little fellows and raised 21. They grew rapidly and made large birds. We find that turkeys eat very little grain, but like to hunt grasshoppers and bugs in the field.

## My Ducks Pay Well

BY MRS. W. O. GARBERICK  
Neosho County

I raise Mallard ducks and find it a great deal less work than raising chicks, and for the time and money expended on them, more profitable. Their eggs are very fertile, often every egg hatching. When hatched I put them with hens.

Let me say here I hatch them with hens in a portable coop and pen: They will not eat much for a couple of days but I give them sour milk and water in containers they cannot get their feet in, and start feeding them a little fine cornmeal, middlings and bran moistened with sour milk, on the second day. I give this four times a day.

On the fourth day start feeding a little cottage cheese, then watch them grow. Move their pen when they have eaten all the green stuff in it. When I think they know how to find their way back to their pen I raise it up and let them out in day time, making sure they are in at night. Little ducks cannot stand much water but they can stand lots of green stuff and are very fond of lettuce.

The last of May is time enough to have them hatch. Of course, if one has only a few old ducks and wishes to raise a great many they will have to start earlier. Eggs cannot be kept more than two weeks for hatching. It is a waste of feed to hatch too early if you intend them for the holiday market.

Ducks hatched in May or June will be fully grown by October. Mallard ducks will equal or surpass Indian Runners in laying. Mine often lay 80 or 90 eggs each by July and then off and on until November.

## Lindbergh

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD

Lone eagle of the wild Atlantic plain,  
Tall, laughing boy, with sun-glints in your eyes,  
Playfellow of the lightning and the rain,  
Co-sentry with old watchers in the skies,  
Light-hearted prologue to the epic muse,  
Glad reuniter of long-riven parts,  
Bright Hermes of the nations, bringing news  
Of love still flaming in all human hearts!  
"Do I deserve all this?" Oh, more, far more,  
More than the grateful world can ever pay.  
A fouler fog than hides Newfoundland's shore  
Your little bark's propeller whirled away.  
Fly on, above the mist of sordid things:  
Rise, like the sun, with healing in your wings!



W. G. Lewis,  
Pres.,  
Lincoln  
Hatchery

## MORE EGGS

From Lincoln  
Hatchery  
Winter Layers

## 1/2 Your Net Yearly Income from Poultry Must Come from Winter Eggs

It means that half your net profit from poultry is never achieved unless you exercise precaution in the choice of stock, securing only chicks that will be WINTER LAYERS! 15 to 20 eggs per month per hen, right through the dead of winter. Multiply that by the number of hens in YOUR flock! Then you will have an almost perfect picture of what Lincoln Hatchery chicks can yield you in profits! And it's the bred-in-the-bone laying for years that does it.

## Why Lincoln Hatchery Maintains Its Own Breeding Farms

Why? For your benefit and protection. We distribute selected breeding males to egg producers supplying our hatchery with hatching eggs. These are the very best progeny obtainable, selected from well-known blood lines. One male heading a Lincoln Hatchery flock has five successive generations of 300-egg layers behind him! Our hens are rigidly culled for high-egg yield. Blood-tested. Nothing is omitted that will increase their productivity of eggs, the year 'round. Only by such control can we assure you the vigor, vitality and production you need. 17 standard breeds. ALL WINTER LAYERS. Write now for our FREE catalog and prices.

**The Lincoln Hatchery**  
3909 South St. Lincoln, Nebr.

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS ONLY 7 1/2¢ UP



13 varieties, accredited flocks. Every hatch personally supervised by men whose experience is your safeguard. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Write

**SUPERIOR HATCHERY**  
BOX 45, WINDSOR, MISSOURI

## CHICKS 8¢ UP

From vigor's culled flocks 100 500 1000  
W. B. Buff Leg., Anconas \$10.00 \$50.00 \$100  
Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons 11.00 55.00 110  
R. I. Wh., Wyand., M'reas. 13.95 67.50 139  
Light Brahmas 14.95 72.50 149  
Assorted \$8.00; assorted heavy, \$10.50.  
100% live delivery, prepaid. Prompt shipments.  
Nettie May Farms, Box 906, Kirksville, Mo.

## Western Acclimated Chix



Chicks, like people, thrive best in climates to which they have become acclimated. Besides the Quality and Class, bred into our chicks, they are acclimated to the high dry climate of the Southwest. They will do better than eastern chicks. Write for prices and descriptive matter. Box 367-M  
Augusta Hatcheries, Augusta, Kan.

## Guaranteed to Live Chix

From bred-to-lay, free range flocks 50 100 500  
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$ 6.00 \$11.00 \$23.50  
Reds, Barred Wh. Rocks, Buff Orp., Bk. Lan. 7.00 13.00 26.00  
White Orp., White Wyandottes, White Lan. 8.00 15.00 30.00  
Light Brahmas 9.00 17.00 34.00  
Jersey Black Giants 10.50 20.00 39.00  
Light Assorted per 100, \$8.00; Heavy Assorted, \$11.00. 100% Live delivery prepaid. Circular Free. Special Matings any of the above breeds and 5¢ per chick to above price.  
Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, 719 E. California, Olathe City, Kansas

## 4 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION for 10¢

Regular price 10¢ per copy.  
Special subscription offer 4 months, 10¢; 6 months, 15¢; 1 yr., or 3 yrs. \$1.00.  
Contains practical information on profitable poultry raising written by poultry experts. Easy to understand—can be applied to your flocks. Send coin or stamps now.  
"OK" POULTRY JOURNAL, Box 500, MOUNDS, OKLA.

## BARNETT LIGHTNING RODS

A flash of lightning may leave your buildings in ashes. No losses when Barnett Approved Copper Rods are used. Lightning Protection to life and property guaranteed. Write for our book Lightning sent free to property owners. Make big money. Work all or spare AGENTS WANTED. We teach you the business. Start now. Write for Agents' prices, free samples, Catalog, etc. Jos. K. Barnett & Co. Mfrs., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

**FISH** FOR LENT. New Salted fish in Brine, 100 lb. kegs, net weight. Holland Herrings \$9.00; Norway \$7.50; Round Shad \$7.50; Flat Lake Herring \$7.50; Whitefish \$12.00. Also fresh smoked fish in 10 lb. boxes. Trout fish \$1.60; Chubs \$1.60; Carp \$1.00; Chunk \$2.20; Chunk Salmon \$2.20; Finnan Haddies, 15 lb. boxes \$1.80. Fresh Frozen Carp, 100 lb. Box \$3.75. Sheepheads \$5.75. Remit with order. Freight or express shipments. Green Bay Fish Company, Green Bay, Wis.





# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

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

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

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**  
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

## POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on 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.

### BABY CHICKS

**SELECTED BABY CHICKS—9 CENTS UP.** Lincoln Hatchery, Lincoln, Kan.  
**FIFTEEN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM** accredited flocks, low prices. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.  
**BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD FARM** flocks. Heavy breeds, 15c, light, 12½c. Trepaid, Hill, 1180 High, Topeka, Kan.  
**ACCREDITED CHICKS LEGHORNS \$10** hundred. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, \$11. Catalogue. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.  
**QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY BREEDS.** \$12.00 hundred. Light breeds \$10.00 hundred. Quantity prices. Pratt Chick Hatchery, Box 171, Pratt, Kan.  
**RELIABLE BABY CHICKS. ENGLISH** White Leghorns. Pronounced by poultry culturists as best ever culled, 10c prepaid. Mrs. Yeat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.  
**STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW** taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 5c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, SINGLE COMB REDS.** Barred White Rocks, Single Comb, Brown, White Leghorns. Toulouse Geese Eggs. Selmeier Hatchery, Howard, Kan.  
**BABY CHICKS. WHITE LEGHORNS. FROM** trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains. \$14.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested, \$10.00-100; \$90.00-1,000, delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischehauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. B. W. D. AC-** credited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8 to 10 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.  
**BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY: LARG-** est accredited hatchery in territory. All leading breeds. Only chicks from accredited flocks. Wm. H. Drehe, Prop., Great Bend, Kan.  
**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,** large type, heavy laying, immediate delivery. Best chicks in years. We hatch quality not quantity. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.  
**BIG DISCOUNT QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY** layers. Light breeds, \$8. Heavy breeds, \$10 and up. 100% alive. Poultry book free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.  
**HARDY OZARK CHICKS—BLOOD TESTED** for Bacillary White Diarrhea. State accredited. Eight varieties. Established 11 years. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Dept. D, Springfield, Mo.  
**YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS** money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$8 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.  
**ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS ARE BET-** ter. Pure bred, productive, healthy. Sent prepaid, full count. Free literature. Don't wait until ready for chicks before ordering. Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.  
**BABY CHICKS FROM FARM RAISED** flocks. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c. White Langshans, 12c; Leghorns, 10c; assorted, 7½c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kansas.  
**CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. PRE-** paid, live delivery guaranteed. Heavy breeds, \$10.75-100; lights, \$9.50. Heavy assorted, \$10; lights, \$9. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Fosteria Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.  
**CALIFORNIA POULTRY FARM. STATE** Accredited. Guarantee 100% healthy live delivery. Choice baby chicks, 12 popular breeds, \$8.50 to \$15 hundred. Shipped C. O. D. 2% discount for cash with order. California, Mo.  
**RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS.** Rose and Single Comb. Large and good laying strain, \$10.00 per 100 prepaid, every chick guaranteed living and good health at delivery. J. E. Olson, 1805 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
**MASTER BRED CHICKS. FROM WORLD'S** Largest Poultry Breeding organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility chicks low as 9c. Live delivery. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.  
**PRICES CUT. BRED TO LAY CHICKS.** From State Accredited flocks, triple tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; Assorted, \$8.50. 100% alive. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.  
**STIRTS STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS** from State Accredited flocks. Anconas and Leghorns, \$10 per hundred. White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Reds, and Wyandottes, \$12. Order your chicks from an Authorized Accredited Hatchery. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kansas.  
**YOUNG'S CHICKS. FROM BLOODTESTED.** Accredited and Eggbred Flocks. Shipped C. O. D. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, 11c. English White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 10c. White Minorcas, 14c. Assorted heavies, 9c. Prepaid, 100% Prompt Delivery. Discount large orders. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

### Farm Raised Pure Bred

White Rock Baby Chicks from finest strain of heavy layers. No other breed kept. Flora Larson, Rt. 5, Petrolia, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

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

### White Quality Chicks

from twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, Kan.

### ONLY 8 TO 12 CENTS

for Fluffy Healthy Chicks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, and Wyandottes. Postpaid. Why pay more? Write for literature. Square Deal Hatchery, Melvern, Kan.

### Better Baby Chicks

from personally inspected, culled flocks. Light and heavy breeds \$11 and \$13; valuable feeding information free. Harry Street Hatchery, 809 East Harry St., Wichita, Kan.

### STARTED CHICKS

Also day-olds, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas. Shipped C.O.D., \$8.50 up. Get a good coal brooder for \$3.50 with your chicks. Younkens Hatchery, Box 152, Wakefield, Kan.

### Big Husky Chicks, 7½ Up

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

### BOOTH CHICKS 7½c UP

1 line trapnested. Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 258, Clinton Mo.

### Shinn Chicks are Better

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

### McMASTERS CHICKS

Get in with the crowd of satisfied customers who are buying our Big Husky Pure Bred Chicks from heavy egg producing flocks of highest quality and you can't go wrong. Quick service and lowest prices. Leading varieties. McMASTERS Hatchery, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.

### Tudor's Superior Chicks

Buy from one of the oldest most reliable Hatcheries. Chicks better this year than ever. Strong and vigorous that will grow and make you money. Prices low. Live delivery guaranteed. Nineteenth season. Catalogue Free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan., or Osage City, Kan.

### GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Chicks dying from diseases during first week replaced free; no strings attached to this guarantee; largest hatchery in the West shipping chicks from stock tested for bacillary white diarrhea 3 consecutive years; more than accredited or certified; flocks culled, bred and mated by a poultry judge and experienced poultryman who knows his business; chicks shipped C. O. D. if you like; big free poultry book; our quality chicks and low prices will surprise you. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Box 11, Burlingame, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

### STATE ACCREDITED

Baby Chicks. White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, also Whites, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, other breeds, \$12.00-100, \$58.00-500. Shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00-100, heavy assorted \$9.00 per 100. Tischehauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

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

### BABY CHICKS

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

### Lund's Triple "S" Chicks

For Success—Buy Smith hatched chicks from the Sunnyland of Kansas. Their vigor and health are unsurpassed. Not one complaint received this season. All are purebred from free range flocks. Chicks by the thousand, 8c to 12c. 100% Live Delivery Circular Free. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kan.

### FAMOUS

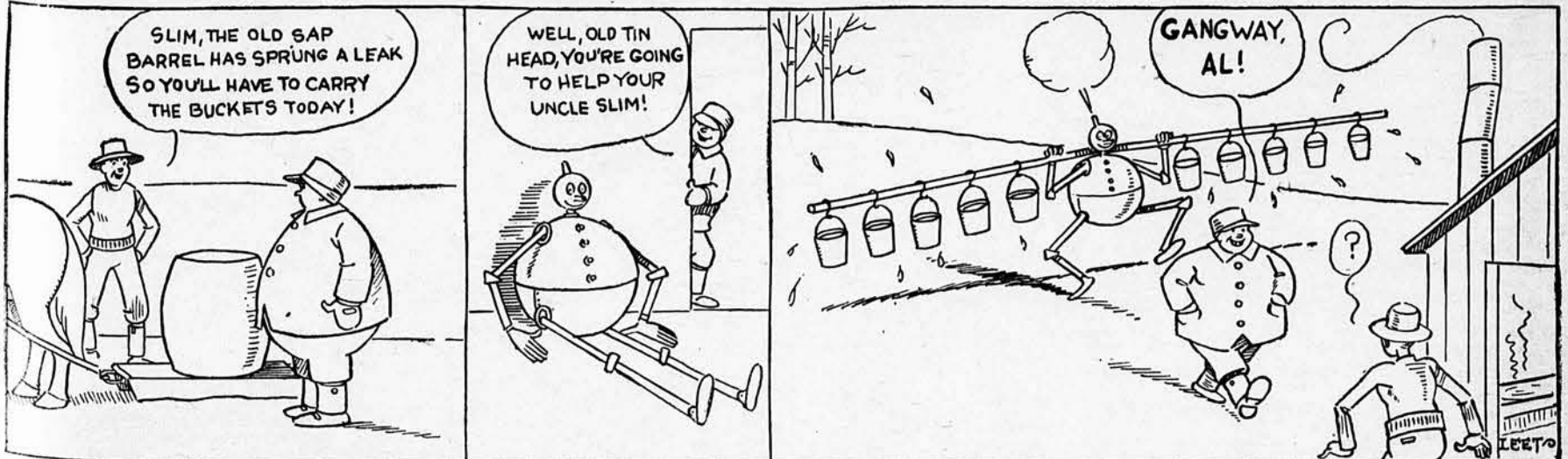
are our standardized chicks, excellent in quality, low in price. We ship to all localities, guarantee 100% live delivery, pay all mailing charges, ship C. O. D. if you prefer. S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, Buff, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$12-100, \$58.50-500, \$115.00-1000. White Langshans, \$16-100, Light Brahmas \$16.00-100, \$78.00-500. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted Heavies, \$10-100, \$48-500, \$95-1000. Assorted Lights, \$9-100, \$43-500, \$85-1000. If you want satisfaction, try us. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

### Johnson's Peerless Chix

Kansas' largest Hatchery will produce a million Big, Husky, Healthy Baby Chix for 1928! Every chick Smith hatched from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range, profitable breeds of 20 leading varieties. Immense hatchings in our model, sanitary, centrally located hatchery. Saves you money! 4 railways' service assures quick shipments. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Interesting New Catalog Free. Gives full information. Buy Peerless Quality Chix and you get chicks hatched by the best methods behind poultry success. We give extra satisfaction in service and quality. Write now! Johnson's Hatchery, 218-C West 1st Street, Topeka, Kan.

### Bartlett's Pure Bred Chix

State Accredited, Bartlett Certified and trapnested flocks. Hogan tested, heavy winter laying strains. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Fifteen leading varieties. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only pure bred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fourteenth successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in twenty-seven states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature. Bartlett Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says His Middle Name Is Efficiency



**ANCONAS**

ANCONA CHICKS, SHEPPARD STRAIN, 11c. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Winifred Young, Wakefield, Kan.  
 KANSAS CERTIFIED ANCONA EGGS AND CHICKS. Accredited cockerels. Free Catalogue. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.  
 COCKERELS ALL SOLD. HENS AND PULLETS \$1.00 each. Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$6-100. Chicks 15c. Sheppard Strain. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

**ANCONA-EGGS**

ANCONA EGGS, SHEPPARD STRAIN, \$4.50 100 prepaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

**ANDALUSIANS-EGGS**

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$5-100, CHICKS \$10-100; twelve hens and cockerels \$25. Alva Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

**BRAHMAS**

LIGHT BRAHMAS, GOOD LAYERS, EGGS 105-60.00. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.  
 HEAVYWEIGHT LIGHT BRAHMAS, chicks, beautifully marked, excellent layers, pens rigidly culled and mated by expert poultry judge. Chicks 17c, eggs 8½c. Write for full information. C. S. Cantrell, Route 1, Box B, Yates Center, Kan.

**BRAHMAS-EGGS**

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5.50-100. POSTPAID. Robert Scholz, Huron, Kan.  
 LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5.50 HUNDRED. Postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Rt. 4, Atchison, Kan.  
 CHOICE PRIZE WINNING LIGHT BRAHMAS, eggs \$1.50 for 15, chicks 20c each. Winifred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

**BLACK SPANISH**

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH EGGS for sale. E. S. Dunlap, Columbia, Mo.

**DUCKS AND GESE**

TOULOUSE GESE, \$2.00. EGGS, \$1.75. Feathers, \$1.00 lb. E. Cook, Chetopa, Kan.  
 DUCKS, GESE, FOURTEEN LEADING varieties, low price. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.  
 WHITE EMBDEN GESE EGGS 35c EACH. White Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 doz. Prize stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

**DUCK EGGS**

WHITE INDIAN PUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per dozen. S. W. Dally, Peck, Kan.  
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH ROUEN DUCK eggs, \$2.50 doz. Eleven pound stock. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

JERSEY BLACK GIANT, EGGS, CHICKS. Abe S. Ackerman, Larned, Kansas.  
 MARCY STRAIN CHIX 20 CENTS EACH. 110 eggs \$7.75, prepaid and guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH MARCY GIANTS, BIG AS TURKEYS, 1,500 layers. Chicks, eggs. Hatch every Monday. Free Catalogue. The Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS**

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, EGGS, 105-60.00. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.  
 EGGS, \$1.25 PER SETTING. 100-57. MRS. Arra Stickel, Route 8, Manhattan, Kan.  
 JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$1.50 PER setting. \$7.00 per hundred. Henry Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.  
 JERSEY BLACK GIANTS MARCY'S Strain Hatching Eggs, \$8-100. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kan.  
 PRIZE WINNING JERSEY BLACK Giants. Won 25 ribbons since last September-11 at State Show. 15 eggs, \$2.00; \$10.00-100; prepaid. Ralph Hornbaker, Stafford, Kan.

**LANGSHANS-BLACK**

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, tall big-boned type, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$5.00-100; \$3.00-50; \$1.25-15. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

**LANGSHANS-WHITE**

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 PER HUNDRED, postpaid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.  
 WHITE LANGSHAN 265 EGG STRAIN, chicks, pens, prepaid. Guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.  
 STATE ACCREDITED WHITE LANGSHAN eggs-\$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. S. Travelute, Marysville, Kan.  
 PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00; chicks, \$14.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

**LANGSHAN-EGGS**

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, 75c-15; \$5-100, prepaid. Mrs. M. Barcus, Preston, Kan.  
 EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN eggs. \$4.50-100, f. o. b. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.  
 PURE BRED TRUE TO TYPE WHITE Langshan eggs, \$4.25-100, prepaid. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

**LEGHORNS-BROWN**

QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. State accredited. Eggs, \$5. Chicks, 13c, prepaid. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

**LEGHORNS BROWN-EGGS**

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS "Everlays." Eggs, \$4.50-100. Postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

**LEGHORNS-BUFF**

SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs, \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Lola Holloway, Galva, Kan.  
 BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS EVERLAY Strain, 11c. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. WON 18 firsts last season. Feb. flock average 16 eggs. Eggs 5c, chicks 12c. Postpaid. Mating list free. S. E. Corman, Culver, Kan.

**LEGHORNS BUFF-EGGS**

PURE BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 120-50.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00-120. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Route 2, Council Grove, Kan.  
 PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50-105 prepaid. Selected heavy winter layers. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.  
 PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. HOGANIZED, vaccinated. Eggs, \$4.25 hundred, postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.  
 GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN, PURE BRED eggs, \$4.50-100. Heavy layers. 15 years' experience. Edith Kirkpatrick, Kingman, Kan.  
 CERTIFIED GRADE "A" BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$5 hundred prepaid. Winners second and third pen Hutchinson fair 1927. Chicks \$12 hundred. E. Strickler, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

**LEGHORNS-WHITE**

IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS. WRITE. Automatic Nest Co., McPherson, Kan.  
 LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN Chicks, 10c. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Mrs. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.  
 WHITE LEGHORNS, AMERICAN STRAIN. Personally inspected flocks. Baby Chicks \$15 per 100. C. M. Hanson, Sedan, Kan.  
 BARRON, FERRIS, TANCRED STRAINS, High egg production. Eggs, 5c; chicks 12c. Mrs. J. Hargrove, Richmond, Kan.  
 STATE CERTIFIED S. C. W. LEGHORNS mated to Sires with dams records, 285-303. Eggs, \$5-100; chicks, \$12. Mrs. Edwin Flory, Valley Falls, Kan.  
 LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS-273-324 egg lines. Direct from importer. Chicks, 100, \$10-15; eggs, \$5-8. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Box K, Weaubleau, Mo.  
 CERTIFIED GRADE A-S. C. W. LEGHORN hatchery eggs and chicks, 875 birds mated to 200 to 284 egg record males. Wm. Bauer, Rt. 2, Clay Center, Kan.  
 TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and hatching eggs. Pens headed by males from 300-317 egg record dams. Circular. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.  
 ENGLISH BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS. Large Hens with big top combs having highest egg capacity. Closely culled. Eggs, \$5.50 per 100, prepaid. Chas. Cooley, Bogue, Kan.  
 IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST Pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs. Guaranteed custom hatching. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED, TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns, Sunflower Strain are big egg producers. Something extra to offer. Send for valuable free book quoting low prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.  
 CHICKS AND EGGS FROM OUR OWN flock of high producing Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Buckeye hatched chicks at 12 cents, eggs at \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Murrison Bros., Box 266, Chapman, Kan.  
 DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 100-60.00. Special pen 100-\$8.00. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

RAY'S "TRU-BLU" AMERICAN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Exhibition Layers. Standard bred-28 year Specialty. Order Eggs, Cockerels, Mated Pens of Quality and Be Proud of your 1928 Show Birds that win and lay. Promptness, Honesty. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE ENGLISH S. C. W. Leghorns. St. John Strain. All cockerels direct from St. John. Hens mated to pedigree cockerels with dam's records 285-314 eggs. \$6-100; chicks \$15. Pulletts mated to cockerels, dams records 225-250. \$4.50. \$14-case. Chicks \$12. Mrs. Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

**ENGLISH LEGHORNS**

Pure Tom Barron Strain of S. C. White Leghorns. One of the greatest money making strains in the world today-preferred by many poultrymen for their large size and egg producing ability-Kansas State Certified-entire flock headed by Pedigreed male birds-farm raised, free range, these big heavy laying pure Tom Barron hens are real producers of profit-\$13.00 per 100-\$62.50 per 500-\$120.00 per 1,000. Wichita Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY**

Single Comb White Leghorns Mountain Bred High altitude stamina Baby Chicks guaranteed alive and strong at delivery. Hatching eggs all guaranteed fertile. Also Eight-Week-Old Pullets strong, large, and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**Capitol City Egg Farm**

Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our imported pens. Hatching eggs \$10.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$20.00 per 100; \$95.00 for 500; \$180.00 for 1,000. Hatching eggs from imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks from imported pens 50c each. Also custom hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

**BEALL-TANCRED**

Big, strong boned S. C. White Leghorns. Unmatched for vigor, type and egg producing qualities. Kansas State Certified Grade "A." Every male in the flock a pedigree bird direct from the Famous Beall Farms, bred from dams with egg records of 250 to 314-Eggs produced by this flock are of good size and shape and average from 26 to 30 ounces per dozen-There is a difference-You can't buy better egg production anywhere-\$15.00 per 100-\$72.50 per 500-\$140.00 per 1,000. Wichita Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**LEGHORNS-WHITE****ACCREDITED**

S. C. White Leghorns from high egg producing flocks-Kansas inspected and accredited free range, farm raised, strong and healthy. We can furnish either the Tancred or Tom Barron strains. We know that we can please you with our Accredited Leghorns, \$10.00 per 100-\$48.50 for 500-\$95.00 per 1,000. We guarantee 100% live delivery prepaid on all our chicks. Wichita Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**White Leghorn Chicks**

From our own trapnested flocks. Fourteen years breeding and improving Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorn. Heaviest White Leghorn in existence. Heavy winter layers of large white eggs. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. Only mature fowls of trapnest records from 220 eggs per year upward used in breeding pens headed by cockerels from imported pedigree matings, 270 to 314 egg record dams and granddams. Free range, strong healthy stock. Reasonable prices. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Interesting descriptive literature. Bartlett Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, Box 2B, Wichita, Kan.

**LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS**

FERRIS LEGHORN EGGS, \$4-100, PREPAID. Isaac Smith, Alden, Kan.  
 ENGLISH S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$3-100. S. F. Crites, Burns, Kan.  
 TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 100 prepaid. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.  
 ENGLISH BARRON S. C. LARGE VIGOROUS birds. Eggs, \$5-100. Albert Veatch, Anthony, Kan.  
 TANCRED EGGS FROM OLD HENS. ALL stock direct from Tancred. \$6-100. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.  
 WYCKOFF HATCHING EGGS LARGEST strain snow white Eggs, \$7-100. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Eudora, Kan.  
 ENGLISH TOM BARRON. STATE Accredited Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. Leona Unruh, Goessel, Kan.  
 BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. 300 egg strain. 50 eggs, \$3.50. 100 eggs, \$6.00, postpaid. John F. Hubka, Wilson, Kan.  
 ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00-100. Best laying strain. Mated with cockerels from 275-312 egg strain, trapnested. R. M. Polson, Benedict, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH ENGLISH LEGHORNS. 5 AND 6 pound hens. Large Hollywood stock. Extra large eggs. \$6 per hundred. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.  
 ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS-LARGE White eggs from large vigorous stock, 5c each, very special mating, \$3.50 per 15. Satisfaction. E. G. Wolfe, Altamont, Kan.  
 TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. State Accredited. Large hens. Flock headed by Imperial mating cockerels. This flock rigidly culled by Poultry Experts. Approved by Kansas State Agricultural College for your protection. Select eggs, hundred, \$5. Case lots \$4 hundred. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

**MINORCAS-BUFF**

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-50. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.  
 LARGE EGG PRODUCING BUFF MINORCAS; chicks, \$15-100. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.  
 ONLY FLOCK OF STATE ACCREDITED Buff Minorcas in Kansas. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.  
 BUFF MINORCA CHICKS BRED FROM my large type, big egg, heavy egg production pens will prove very profitable. Pens are headed by cockerels from dams with known egg records. Save time-order direct from this ad. Chicks, 19c; eggs, 10c. Full information on request. C. S. Cantrell, Route 1, Box A, Yates Center, Kan.

**MINORCAS-WHITE**

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS-GLSEN KRIER, Box E-172, Newton, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, 15c. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.  
 GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.  
 BLUE RIBBON TRAPNESTED WHITE Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Stock from trapnested flock. Free range. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred postpaid. Mrs. Jess Wilcoxon, Ford, Kan.

**MINORCAS-EGGS**

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, 5 cents each (prepaid). Large flock, free range. Joe Grievling, Nashville, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS-BUFF**

BUFF ORPINGTON-DIRECT FROM Owens farms; trapnested; Boston and Madison Square Garden, New York winners; eggs, \$7-100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Steele, Alma, Kan.

**ORPINGTON-EGGS**

EGGS, COCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS. Write Mrs. G. G. Richards, Haviland, Kan.  
 ENGLISH BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$4-100. Perry Teaford, Norton, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4.50-100. Prize winning strain. Lou LeFevre, Norton, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM SUPERIOR FLOCK OF BUFF Orpington Winter Layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5-100. Prepaid. Range flock. Mrs. Chas. J. Kasper, Narka, Kan.  
 STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Orpington Eggs, \$6-100. Baby chicks-16 cents. Sunnybrook Stock Farm, Waterville, Kansas.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 per 100. Kellerstrass Strain Farm Range. Louis Metzger, Mahaska, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM SELECTED WHITE ORPINGTONS, healthy range flock, males heading are from trapnested hens with high egg records. \$5.00 a hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Louis Tajehman, Ramona, Kan.

**ORPINGTON-EGGS**

PURE BRED GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTONS. Carefully selected eggs \$5-100, prepaid. Mrs. Hudsonpillar, Concordia, Kan.  
 SELECT FLOCK BUFF ORPINGTONS. State accredited. Culled by trapnest. Eggs \$3.50 per 50. Opal Herring, Sparks, Kan.  
 BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM BLOOD tested flock, bred for size, color. Good layers. Range \$5.00, pen \$3.00, \$4.50 for 50. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.  
 BUFF ORPINGTONS. OWEN STRAIN, carefully culled. Eggs \$1.25-15; \$3.00-45. Postpaid. White Pekin Ducks, \$1.00-12. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kansas.  
 WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FLOCK State Accredited in Class A for 6 years. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$8 per 100. Mrs. Harry White, Council Grove, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BUFF**

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING range flock, \$5.00 per 100, prepaid. Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.  
 BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, \$3.25 fifty. Postpaid. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.  
 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.00-100. \$3.00-50. Postpaid. Males from Certified flock eggs. Mrs. James Huston, Route 5, Abilene, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED**

BARRED ROCKS, PARK'S OVER 200 EGG strain. Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 15c each. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain, eggs 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.  
 DARK BARRED ROCKS! ARISTOCRATS. Ringlets. Greatest exhibition and laying combination, guaranteed. Circular free. Dr. McCosh, Randolph, Kan.  
 THOMPSON RINGLETS. CERTIFIED Class A. Flock mated with cockerels from 230 to 290 egg hens. Eggs \$7-100, \$1.50-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Route 7, Clay Center, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED-EGGS**

PARKS BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100, \$5.00. Penna DeBusk, Macksville, Kan. Permit 28, C-112.  
 BRADLEY'S BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6, 100; \$3.25, 50; \$1.25 15. Florence Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan.  
 PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50, \$3.00, 15. \$8.00-100. Mrs. Henry Lauber, Yates Center, Kan.  
 LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS BLUE ribbon winners. Eggs \$5 per 15. Range \$6 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCKS; HEAVY LAYING, BRADLEY strain. Eggs 100-\$6.25; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kansas.  
 DARK BARRED ROCK EGGS, GOOD TYPE, color and size. Heavy layers. \$5 a hundred, pens \$3 a setting. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.  
 PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER LAYING Barred Rock eggs. Range, Fifty, \$3.00. Hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM ACCREDITED Grade A flock, \$8.00-100. Postpaid. Special Pens, \$5.00-15. Wm. C. Mueller, Rt. Hanover, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING BARRED Rocks. Prize winning cockerel, stock from 195 to 263 egg hens. \$5.00 for 15. Mrs. Frank Early, Utica, Kan.  
 DARK BARRED ROCKS. DEEP NARROW barring. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs \$6 hundred. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Otto Plepmeier, Stafford, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS BUFF-EGGS**

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6.00, 50-\$3.50. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.  
 BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5-100, \$3-50. POSTPAID. Mrs. Jos. Hynek, Bremen, Kan.  
 BUFF ROCKS, PRIZE WINNING STRAIN, 100 eggs \$4.50. Cockerels \$3. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.  
 BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYERS. 108-\$6.00; 54-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS-WHITE**

BLOODTESTED WHITE ROCKS ACCREDITED Grade A. Eggs, \$5-100, prepaid. 30 doz. case \$15 f. o. b. Ness City, Kan. A. E. Gibbens.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS, CERTIFIED GRADE A. 100-\$8. Also trapnest pens. Cockerels records 208 to 246. Mrs. H. S. Blankley, Council Grove, Kansas.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE-EGGS**

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. Nellie Bird, Eudora, Kan.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS. BACILLARY tested, \$5-105. Mrs. J. H. Hoover, Rozel, Kan.  
 EGGS, WHITE ROCKS. STATE ACCREDITED Grade A. \$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.  
 CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM SELECTED hen hatched farm stock, \$5-100. Mrs. John Cook, Route 5, Abilene, Kan.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM STATE ACCREDITED and state certified flock, grade B plus, 100-\$6. J. M. Montagus, Anthony, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGGS laying strain. Eggs, \$5.50-100; 300-\$15. Prepaid. Insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS, STOCK DIRECT from Fishel's selected pens, large boned, heavy layers, certified "A". 100-\$6. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS. FISHEL STRAIN direct. State accredited; blood-tested. High producing stock. \$6 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murock, Kan.  
 APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCKS. STATE Certified Grade A. 27 years breeder. Range eggs \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100 prepaid and insured. Trapnest eggs 12 and 25 cents each. Applebaugh's White Rock Farms, Cherryvale, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

STATE ACCREDITED, A-ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs, \$6 per 100 postpaid. Mrs. George Fisher, Wilmore, Kan.



### RHODE ISLAND REDS

ACCREDITED, LARGE, DARK, SINGLE Comb Red. Eggs, 100-\$5.50. Chickens, 100-\$15.50, prepaid. Mrs. Pete Fisher, Route 4, Girard, Kan.

S. C. REDS. STATE ACCREDITED PURE bred hatching eggs from large dark reds. Healthy flock. 50 eggs, \$3.25; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Forest Payne, Sabetha, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED—GRADE B—ROSE Comb Red. Blood tested, Pedigreed, Wingbanded, Males, Eggs, Chickens, Circular free. Mrs. Frank Walker, Valley Falls, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, twenty years breeding large size, splendid color, heavy layers, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50 postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. George Larkin, Aetna, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG-BONED ROSE COMB Red. Red from trapnested, pedigreed stock. Fifteen years breeding for egg production. 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

CANTRELL S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS were winners at Eastern Kansas egg laying contest. First high heavy hen and first high heavy pen in January and February; get your chicks from egg bred pens with flock average of 200 eggs or more; prices as low as 13c. Write for full description of these wonderful chicks and prices on hatching eggs. Cantrell Farms, Route 1, Box C, Yates Center, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

ACCREDITED S. C. R. I. RED EGGS, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. T. M. Hall, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red Eggs, \$5.00-100. A. A. Wiltzius, Clifton, Kan.

PURE BRED R. C. R. EGGS FROM HEAVY laying flock. Nelson Smith, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

S. C. REDS, 220-290 EGG DIRECT TRAP-nested ancestors \$5.00 per hundred. H. C. Dam, Marysville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, EXTRA FINE, large Dark Red. Eggs, \$6.00-100; \$1.25-15. Prepaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB RED eggs, large dark even red, high producers. \$6-100. Mrs. John Petty, New Albany, Kan.

LARGE DARK PURE BRED ROSE COMB Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Diarrhea Tested Range Flock. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

FROM PREMIUM ROSE COMB RED birds, winter laying stock. \$1.25-15, \$6.00-100. Prepaid. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, direct Thompson strain, heavy layers, \$5.00 per 100, \$3.00 per 50. Mrs. H. H. Dunn, Marion, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS Exhibition Pens \$10.00 per setting. Range flock, \$6.50 per hundred. Prepaid. F. F. Riedinger, Spearville, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE Comb Rhode Island Red. 15 eggs \$1.25; 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK red. Rhode Island eggs from tested pen stock. \$6.00 hundred; pen, \$2.00, 15. Prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FOUR-teen years breeding for size, color and egg production. 100-\$6, postpaid. Cockerels, \$3. Baby chicks, 14c. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY Single Comb Dark Red hens with 150 to 250 egg record. Trapnested for over 5 years. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS. Big boned heavy layers. Red to skin. Years of experience breeding eggs. \$5.50-100 postpaid. Insured. Fertility guaranteed. Lida Marsh, Sun City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. STATE CERTIFIED Grade "A" last 5 years. Range flock specialty. Eggs, 100, \$8.00; 50, \$4.00; 15, \$2.00. Few cockerels left. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

FOURTEEN YEARS BREEDING ROSE Comb Rhode Island for eggs. Dark even red, long broad backs, deep breasted, low tails. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 15-\$1; 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. NO BETTER blood. Pen 1. Pure Harold Tompkins, and State Show Blood \$5.00 per 15. \$10.00 per 50. Pen 2. State Show Blood. \$2.50 per 15. \$5.00 per 50. Write for catalog. Hanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN S. C. REDS DIRECT. Blood tested. State Accredited, this flock has been rigidly culled by Poultry experts, approved by Kansas State Agricultural College for your protection. Eggs, 50-\$4; 15-\$1.50. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" ROSE Comb Red past seven years. Superior quality, trapnested, pedigreed stock, combining highest exhibition, production, and non-setting qualities. "Eggs" request Mating list. Mrs. Jas. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ALPHONSO STRAIN. SINGLE COMB Whites. Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

CHICKS, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites \$14.00 hundred. Delivered, discount on 200 or over. Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites. State Accredited flock. \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB WHITES, EGGS, 5c. WELL bred layers. Paul Brice, Fowler, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Eggs, \$5-100. H. H. Crome, Herkimer, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, \$5-105. Postpaid. Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White Eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Geo. Piper, Mahaska, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITES—EX-cellent winter layers; 100 eggs, \$5.50, postpaid. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

### TURKEYS

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10. Joe Dickson, Webster, Kan.

### TURKEYS

SEVEN WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY Toms, \$10. Grace Scott, Anthony, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE BRED BOURBON TOMS \$8; Hens \$6. F. A. Lamer, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE: LARGE TYPE GIANT BRONZE Toms, hens (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BOURBON RED Toms, \$9.00. Two-year, \$12.00. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

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STANISLAUS COUNTY CALIFORNIA—where Farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write Free booklet, Dept. 4, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

## COLORADO

BACA COUNTY BARGAINS. Farms for sale or exchange. Lee W. Oyler, Pritchett, Colo.

FORECLOSED stock ranch near Pueblo, Colorado, 640 acres, \$1280. Fenced, lots of water. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

1680 A., \$25 PER A., all tillable, abundance irrig., W. Colo. No imp. Will divide. Want lower altitude, 120 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

A SMALL RANCH SNAP 1100 acre ranch, 1 mile to the Santa Fe depot at Holly, Colo., 3 miles river front; more than 200 tons of hay this year good house, hay barn, good school, good market for milk, a splendid dairy farm; Price \$16,000.00 one-half cash, balance very easy. Write E. J. Thayer, Holly, Colo.

Priced to Sell by Owner Farms & Stock Ranches

NEWTON & HERSCH CO., Pagosa Springs, Colo.

## IDAHO

COME TO TWIN FALLS, county, Idaho; the banner irrigation project of the west; for investors with at least \$2,000 we have improved, irrigated farms for sale; investigate our farming advantages; ideal climate with no cyclones, floods, earthquakes, droughts, blizzards or sunstroke; not a crop failure since irrigation was started 22 years ago. Write Chamber of Commerce or Realty Board for full information. Twin Falls, Idaho.

## KANSAS

WRITE FOR new printed list land bargains. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

DESCRIBE THE FARM, ranch or property you desire. B. C. Hays, Americus, Kansas. FARMS, Suburban homes and city property, for sale.

T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan. SLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Choice 320 acres of Ford Co. land, 200 acres in wheat, balance pasture. Joseph J. Schmitt, Kinsley, Kan.

216 A. STOCK FARM, 1 mi. State University. Well improved. \$40,000. Easy terms. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE. Chance for oil, 178 acre farm outside town limits Udall, Kansas. \$100 per acre, 1-32 oil rights retained. Good soil. E. D. Scott, Franklin, Ill.

680 ACRES, well improved, 7 miles Wells-ville, Kan., 300 cultivation; balance pasture. Some timber. Oil and gas. House heated and lighted with gas. Price only \$50.00 per acre. Loan \$20,000.00 cash and terms, for equity. Will consider clear land for city property. For rent if not sold. The Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

STOCKS AND BONDS 5 1/2% and 6%

INVESTMENTS Idle Money is earning no interest and if kept idle any length of time will destroy a large portion of the interest earned when put to work. Write or call for particulars.

The Mansfield Finance Corporation 202 National Reserve Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improvements. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

FARM—200 acres, 100 acres cultivation; good improvements; 2 miles county seat town; price \$17.50 per acre; terms one-half, no trade. Box 66, Houston, Mo.

## MISSOURI

MEADOW BROOK JERSEY FARM, 200 Acres 30 cows. Equipment. Immediate profits. G. A. Sunderwirth, Rockville, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LAND. Large and small tracts. Cut-over \$22.50 per acre, \$5.00 cash, balance like rent. Improved and partly improved farms, sacrifice prices, liberal terms. Free map and information. K. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

## MONTANA

LAND OPENING New 75 mile branch to be built this year in Montana, opens 1,500,000 acres good farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs. Send for free new line book, also free books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low Homeseekers Excursion Rates.

E. C. Leedy Dept. 600. St. Paul, Minn.

## NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A splendidly improved and well located New Mexico ranch. J. M. Mason, Matland, Mo.

## OKLAHOMA

COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 123, 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

TEXAS CO., OKLA. BANNER WHEAT CO., U. S., 1921 & 1926 50 wheat and corn farms for sale, \$20 per acre, good terms. John Barnes, Texoma, Oklahoma.

INDIAN LAND ON AUCTION SALE

April 19th to 28th, 1928 By United States Government

An opportunity to buy cheap farm lands will be offered at the coming public auction of allotted Indian lands. Over 60,000 acres in 400 tracts of from 10 to 400 acres each. The land offered is suitable for fruit culture, stock raising, dairy farming, corn and cotton. Some of the tracts are in the beautiful Ozarks and on or near the great highways of that section. A complete booklet, describing each tract, terms of sale and other information will be mailed on request. Write Dist. Supt. in Charge, U. S. Indian Agency, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

TEXAS PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades, B. F. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

BOOKLET, "15 Farm Home Opportunities" Texas Panhandle. Mailed direct from owner, Jim Pigman, Dalhart, Tex.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

TEXAS PANHANDLE most productive corn and wheat land, \$15 to \$25 per A. Small cash pmt. J. N. Cole, Box 212, Dalhart, Tex.

IDEAL DAIRY FARMS, S.W. Texas. Climate, water, markets. Orange groves. Free inf. S. A. Guy, 509 Milam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley in grape fruit. On main highway. Will sell all or part. C. R. Borah, Owner, Edinburg, Texas.

CITRUS LANDS, groves, irrigated Magic Valley, Lower Rio Grande. Low prices, terms, booklet. Lesslie & Son, Realtors, McAllen, Texas.

RANCHES in Dallam and Hartley counties, Texas. We are now cutting up the great XIT ranch, originally comprising three million acres, into small ranches which we are selling in tracts from 2,500 acres to 50,000 acres at exceptional values and on extremely liberal terms. Choose while you have a broad range of selection. Write Samuel H. Roberts, 504 Rule Bldg., Amarillo, Tex.

WASHINGTON DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE. 50,000 acres cut-over land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural routes on macadamized highways. Creameries and buying agencies in all towns. Average price \$15 per acre, 12 years to pay. Interest at 10% down. Loans made for buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.



## The Hay Outlook

With an unusually large carryover in sight this year from the record 1927 crop of 123,512,000 tons, the supply of hay for 1928-1929 will be in excess of the average domestic requirements for the last five years should an average yield be secured in 1928 on an acreage equal to that of 1927. With such a crop, only a slight price advance over the low price levels of this season may be expected. The continued decline in the number of hay-consuming animals will further tend to restrict the demand next season, and no material increase in demand is in sight for several years.

The hay acreage is overexpanded. About 1.04 acres of hay were harvested in 1927 for an animal unit (One horse or one cow or seven sheep) of hay-eating animals on farms, compared to 0.86 acres in 1920 and 0.88 acres in 1910. In addition, hay yields have shown a slight upward tendency during this period, largely because of the substitution of tame hay acreage for low-yielding wild hay acreage. From 1910 to 1919 the acreage of hay roughly followed the trend in hay requirements. Since 1919, however, the number of hay-eating animals steadily declined, while hay acreage continued to increase to its highest point in 1922. The 1927 acreage was only slightly below the record 1922 figure, and was 10 per cent larger than in 1910, while the number of animal units of hay-eating animals on farms was 5 per cent smaller than in 1910.

Another contributing cause for the present low farm price levels for hay was the decrease in the number of horses in cities from 1910 to 1927, which has been much greater than the decrease for all hay-eating animals on farms. The city horse population decreased about 70 per cent from 1910 to 1925, according to a survey of 19 cities. This decrease has continued since 1925. Receipts of hay at such markets as Boston and New York for the years 1910 to 1927 indicate plainly the effect of this decreased horse population in cities on the demand for hay in those markets.

## Away With the Worms

What is this McLean County system of hog raising that I hear so much about? Brown County. T. H. N.

The main idea with the McLean system is to keep the young pigs from coming in contact with roundworm eggs. The method has been used quite extensively in Kansas. It was developed by Drs. B. H. Ransom and H. B. Raffensperger of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who had made a thorough study of the common roundworm of hogs, the cause of much of the loss and unthriftiness among pigs. In this work, they studied the life cycle and reproduction of the roundworm.

From their studies, they devised a system of roundworm control which was tried out on the farm of G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, in 1919. The same plan was continued the following year and in subsequent years, thru the co-operation of the McLean County Farm Bureau, and thus the "McLean County System of Swine Sanitation" developed.

Of what does this system consist? First, cleaning all manure and filth from the farrowing house and pens and scrubbing them with boiling lye water. The lye aids in removing dirt, while the boiling water kills the roundworm eggs with which the house is infested. Drs. Ransom and Raffensperger found, in their studies, that ordinary chemical disinfectants would not kill roundworm eggs. Second, washing the sows with warm water and soap before putting them into the cleaned farrowing quarters, in which clean litter had been placed after scrubbing. Third, keeping the sow and pigs confined to the clean quarters until the pigs are 1 to 3 weeks old. The sow and pigs must not be allowed out of the pen during this time. Fourth, hauling the sow and pigs to fresh pasture—"clean ground"—on which no hogs have been kept for at least a year previously. Fifth, keeping the pigs on this "clean ground" until they are 4 months old, after which danger from worm infestation is very slight.

## High Yields From Kanotas

Kanota oats gave higher yields in co-operative tests with Kansas farmers last summer than any other variety tested, averaging in 10 separate tests in

different sections of the state 38.5 bushels an acre. Yields of other varieties were: Burt, 35.7; Burt X 60 Day, 32.8; and Red Texas, 25.

These tests made in 1927 strengthen evidence of previous years, showing that Kanota is the best variety for all parts of Kansas. In 200 farm tests over a period of nine years, Kanota has averaged 40 bushels an acre, while Red Texas has given 30.2 bushels, or a difference of 9.8 bushels. In the same nine years Kanota and Burt were compared in 187 individual tests, Kanota yielding higher by 3.3 bushels, on an average. Burt X 60 Day was developed at the Hays Experiment Station and tested co-operatively on Kansas farms last summer for the second time. It averaged 2.9 bushels less than Burt, which it resembles closely in type and date of maturity.

The test weights favor Kanota, also, as indicated in the table:

Variety	Yield (bu. an acre)	Test Weight (lbs. a bushel)
Kanota	38.5	32.4
Burt	35.7	31.3
Burt X 60 d.	32.8	31.2
Red Texas	25.0	24.2

In similar comparisons of barley varieties in Western Kansas, Club Mariout gave the best yield, with an average of 23.2 bushels in 11 tests, mostly in Northwestern Kansas. Yields of other varieties were: Coast, 22.7 bushels; Flynn, 22.2; and Stavropol, 20.3.

In the last six years, Club Mariout has outyielded Stavropol five times and has yielded more than Coast every year. The averages for the six year period are: Club Mariout, 21.3 bushels; Coast, 19.8; Stavropol, 19.4; Flynn was compared co-operatively for the first time.

The test weights during the last year for the four varieties were: Flynn, 42.3 pounds a measured bushel; Coast, 40.6; Club Mariout, 40.2; Stavropol, 39.5.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Poland China Hogs**  
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.  
April 17—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Ks.  
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**  
April 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Sale Pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
April 12—John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, at Hiawatha, Kan.  
May 3—Alice J. Young, Wiley, Kan.  
May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

**Guernsey Cattle**  
April 17—Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle**  
April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.  
April 17—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan.  
April 25—Edward Bowman, Clyde, Kan.

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle**  
April 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

In the Hereford sale, held in connection with the fat stock show at Fort Worth recently, 50 head sold for an average of \$673. 40 bulls averaged \$625.

P. J. Dewey, Hollenberg, (Washington county) sold twenty-six yearling Hereford steers on the Kansas City market one day last week for \$14 per hundred.

N. H. Angle & Son announce a sale of Duroc bred sows and fall boars for April 17, which will be held at their farm north of Courtland. The sows are bred to farrow in May and June and the young boars will be just right to use this spring.

Petrack Bros., Oberlin, breeders of Chester White hogs, write me that they were very well pleased with their bred sow sale held there in February. Their offering of bred sows and gilts which was a very good one, averaged a little over \$43, and this was very satisfactory.

The Helendale Ranch, Campus, will sell 50 Duroc bred sows and 24 dairy cows at the ranch April 7. That is a week from next Saturday. The ranch is located seven miles east of Oakley on federal highway 40 south, and is the home of one of the strong herds of Durocs in the west.

D. H. Forbes, pioneer hardware merchant of Topeka, has recently sold his fine farm of 240 acres, four miles west of town and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Forbes will move shortly to their new home near Auburn. Harry Forbes has operated the farm for years and it is where he was born and Cedar Heights Shorthorns will be bred in the future at the new home.

The central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association is a new organization that came into existence at a meeting held in Abilene recently. The territory embraces Dickinson, Ottawa and Marion counties. The new organization starts off with a membership of 40 and officers were elected as follows: J. A. Engle, Talmage, president; E. P. Miller, Junction City, vice president; and A. E. Jones, Abilene, treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held at Herington, April 3.

The Clay County Breeders Association held its annual meeting at Clay Center re-

## Jersey Cattle Dispersion

Mt. Hope, Kan.

Tuesday, March 27



40 HEAD, comprising 25 cows and heifers fresh or near freshening, 12 choice young heifers and 3 bulls including the herd bull, **BEAUTY'S FINANCIAL KING** one of the best high producing record bulls in the Middle West. His dam made four consecutive R. M. records up to 14,366 milk, 788 butter. More than half of the offering sired by above bull. Great individuals backed by Golden Lad, Flying Fox and Eminent ancestors. **FEDERAL ACCREDITED.** All but a few head bred by present owner. For catalog address

**J. R. IVES, Mt. Hope, (Sedgwick Co.) Kan.**

Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman. Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, W. H. Baird.

## Helendale Ranch Sale

## Bred Sows & Dairy Cows

Sale at the ranch, seven miles east of Oakley on Federal highway 40 south. Sale starts at 10 A. M.

**Campus, Kan., Saturday, April 7**

50 Duroc Sows, "the best in Durocs." Helendale raised gilts sired by our famous 1000 pound boar **Golden Rainbow** and bred to Stilt Designator. Many Junior sows bred to **Golden Rainbow**. Sows with litters, others to farrow soon.

23 High Grade Dairy Cows, consisting of Holsteins, a few Jerseys and Milking Shorthorns. Young, easy milkers and splendid producers. Many are just fresh, and all will be soon after the sale. A number are pure bred, but not registered. For the sale catalog address

**Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kansas**

J. G. King, Farm Manager, Tel. Oakley 1923

Auctioneers: E. F. Herritt, J. G. Felts, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Poland China Fall Boars

and gilts, not related. Also daughters of The Promise bred to Best Goods by Iowa Grand Champion.

H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

## Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs either sex. Immune, priced right.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## GUERNSEYS

Registered yearling and two-year-old bull for sale—May Rose Breeding.

R. C. Krueger, Box 39, Manhattan, Kansas



cently and about 60 members and those interested were in attendance. Officers were elected as follows: R. E. Hanna, president; A. E. Page, vice president, and Albert McClurkin, secretary. The board of directors as follows: A. E. Page, Albert McClurkin and L. C. Roenick. Clay county breeders are active in calf club work and other efforts for promoting better livestock. There are many good herds in the county. The Amcoats Shorthorn herd is one of the strong herds in the state.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

The Kaw Valley Holstein Breeders' Association is a new organization and embraces Leavenworth, Jefferson, Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte counties. Grover Meyer of Basehor was elected president and a meeting was held recently at Tonganoxie.

W. K. Heaton, milking Shorthorn breeder formerly of Kinsley, Kan., is now nicely located on a well improved farm ten miles south of Springfield, Baca county, Colorado. Their herd now numbers over 40 and is the largest and strongest herd of milking Shorthorns in southeast Colorado. Since moving they have sold their senior herd bull to a group of Baca county farmers.

T. M. Steinberger, proprietor of the Bonnygreen Milking Shorthorn herd located at Morrowville, has decided to consign a dozen head of good young cattle to the Blue Valley annual Shorthorn sale, to be held at Blue Rapids, April 11. The Steinberger consignment will comprise young bulls and heifers all sired by Pine Valley Viscount, the 2,500 pound bull, whose dam has official record of 14,734 pounds milk and 620 pounds butter in one year.

Joe Gruver of Texhoma, just over the line in Oklahoma, claims to be the champion barley grower of his locality. Every bushel is fed right on the farm. In 1925 he raised and threshed 30,000 bushels and fed it to steers that topped the Kansas City market in the spring of 1926. Mr. Gruver raises and markets from six to eight hundred hogs every year.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Just the Young Jersey

bull you are looking for, also baby calves from good C. T. A. Cows. SENSIBLE PRICES. A. H. KNOEPEL, Colony, Kan.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** Established 1907  
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$8000 imported bulls. Young bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. 2000; \$250. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

## Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Good ones old enough for service. Also some cows and heifers. Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, Kansas

## Polled Shorthorns

Males and females. Reds, roans and whites. Both sexes, all ages. H. C. Bird, Albert, Kan.

## DUROC HOGS

## Bred Sows

To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

## Bred Duroc Gilts

and sows, sired by Stilt Major and the Architect. Bred for early April farrow to son of Golden Rainbow. A few October gilts. On approval. DeWitt Craft, Garden City, Kan.

## KANSAS 1927 JR. CHAMPION Duroc

boar's brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 yrs. Real bears, unrelated pairs, brios, etc. Shipped on approval. Reg., immuned, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

## DUROC BRED GILTS

for March and April farrow. All bred to Uneda Top Scissors and a son of the Nebraska champion 1927. All immunized. Write quick if you want them.

E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

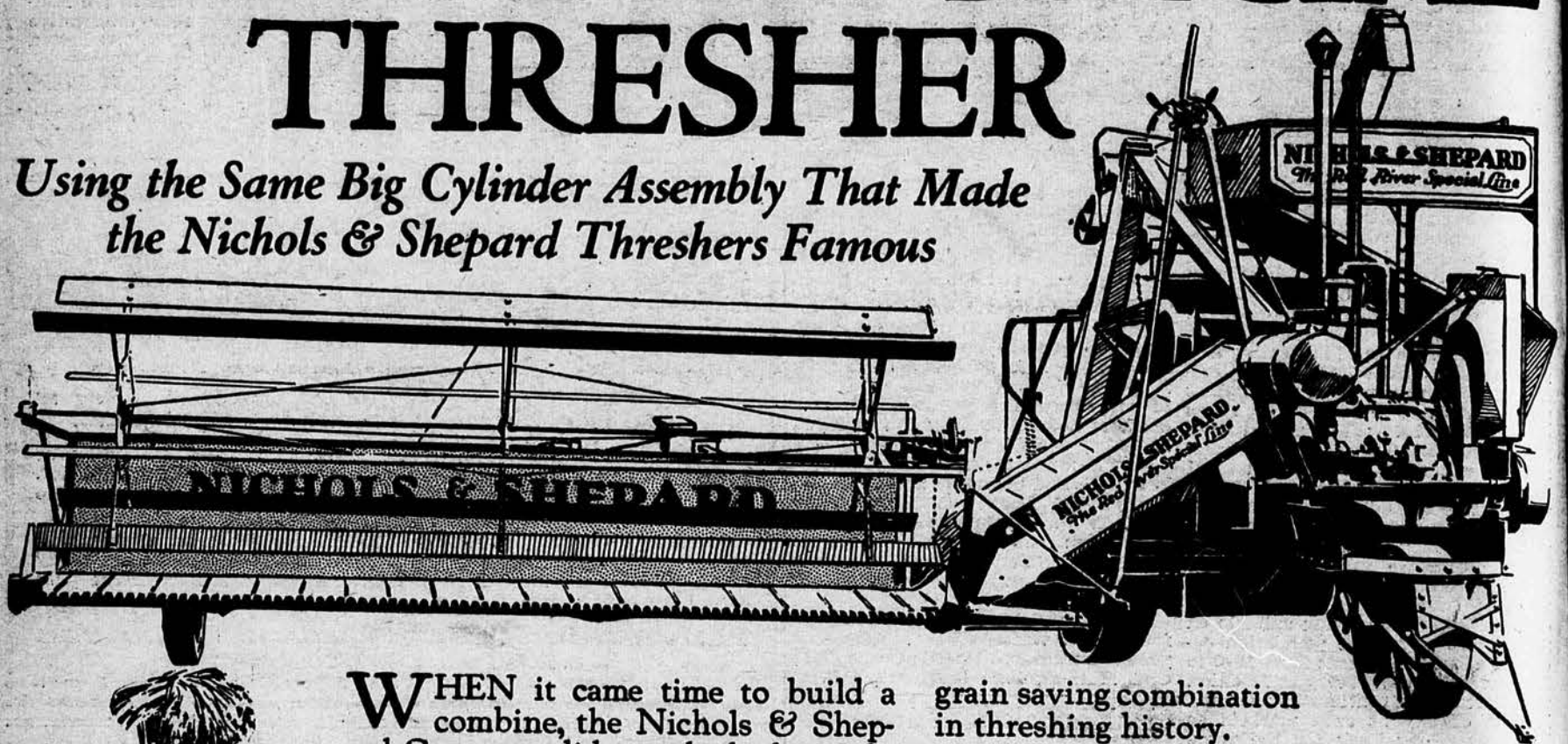
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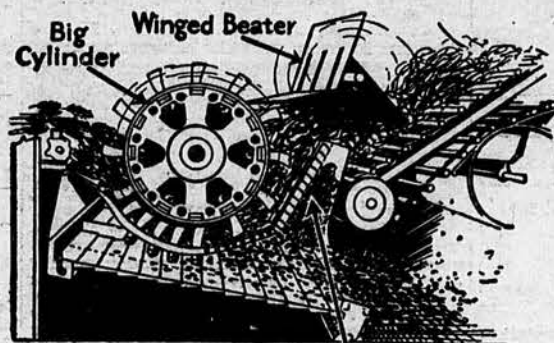
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**W**HEN it came time to build a combine, the Nichols & Shepard Company did not duck the problem of putting in a real Big Cylinder, the basis of the separating machinery that made the Red River Special Thresher so famous. Having built the most efficient threshing machinery ever devised, this company applied these same proven principles to the combine.



*The Man Behind the Gun*

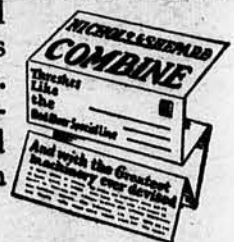
Today in the Nichols & Shepard Combine you will find the Big Heavy 12 bar Cylinder, the heaviest in any combine, equally sturdy concaves, and the Man Behind the Gun, the greatest

grain saving combination in threshing history.

This combination grate and check plate saves more than 90% of the grain right at the cylinder and saves it forever. It can never again become mixed with the straw.

Lighter cylinders, of the usual type, were tried many times in the field, but they never could do the work that the big Cylinder could do, any more than lighter cylinders could do the same work in a stationary thresher.

As a result you have in the Nichols & Shepard Combine a machine that threshes like the Red River Special Threshers. Which means that it is a great grain saver. You will want to know more about this Combine, and its many features. They are all listed in our folder, "The Nichols & Shepard Combine." Send the coupon for your copy.



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