

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

VOLUME 66

MARCH 31, 1928

NUMBER 13



In Future Days

By HARRY KEMP

*Let other countries glory in their Past,
But Kansas glories in her days to be,
In her horizons limitless and vast,
Her plains that storm the senses like the sea;
She has no ruins gray that men revere—
Her Time is "Now," Her Heritage is "Here."*

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We Have Plenty of Moisture

Now the County Needs Lots of Sunshine—and I Don't Mean Maybe!

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE sun is shining again after a rain of more than 1 inch, which was followed by 2 inches of snow. This has given us more moisture than we can use; the fields are sodden and plowing and oats sowing cannot be resumed for several days, even if no more moisture falls. We did not need any of this moisture; the soil was in fact, almost on the verge of being too wet when it came. Many oats fields remain unsown because the prospective sowers could not work the land; if this grain cannot be sown inside of the next 10 days the oats acreage will be cut down in this locality by 30 per cent. Little spring plowing has been done, and if the weather continues wet I presume it will mean another large acreage of listed corn. Listing is a very good method of planting corn in some seasons, but our rather heavy soil needs a good plowing at least once in two years. A light fall plowing for wheat is not enough; it needs a good deep "rooting up" early in the spring.

And Sweet Clover, Too

On this farm the oats acreage was all sown when the rain came, with the exception of 5 acres of rather wet ground which was covered with a heavy growth of corn stalks, and so dried slowly. We got the stalks cut just before the rain came, but have about given up the idea of sowing oats of this 5 acres unless it dries quicker than now seems possible. The land sown to oats was all double disked twice; the tandem disk was used with the tractor for power. The land was then harrowed and the oats sown with a press drill. We sowed the Kanota this spring, as we had good seed of our own growing. All the acreage sown to oats was then sown to Sweet clover, the seed being broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel to 4 acres. The seed was not covered; we depended on the rain and snow to carry the seed into the ground. This is the way we sowed this seed two years ago, and we got a good stand. Last summer a seed crop of Sweet clover was cut on the field sown two years ago. The clover then died, of course, but I noted that what seemed a good stand was coming up this week from seed scattered at harvesting time. The freeze last night may harm this clover just above ground, but it did not do it two years ago when we had a harder freeze than the one of last night.

Retailers Are Rather Slow!

The market department of one of our daily papers of national reputation in noting that well-finished cattle have dropped from \$3 to \$4 a hundred in price in the last two months, regrets that the retail price of meat has not followed suit. It also notes the fact, with which farmers are familiar, that when prices of live cattle advance the retail price of meat follows immediately, but when live cattle prices are lowered the retail price of meat is slow in following. The extremely high retail price of meat, most of which is stacked on somewhere between the packing house and the consumer, has a tendency to cut down consumption, and this reacts heavily on the producer. The same thing holds good in every line of farm production, the price which the farmer receives is in most instances but a small part of what the city consumer is called on to pay. Part of this goes for so-called service; the eggs which leave the farm in a 30-dozen case reach the city consumer in a neat little 1 dozen container delivered at the door. But with the advent of the chain stores those who do not care to pay for service but who are ready to pay "cash and carry" can buy with the service charge left out.

But No Late Varieties

Many growers of early potatoes on a small scale reserve planting until "St. Patrick's day," perhaps having the idea that not only was Patrick the patron saint of Irishmen but of potatoes as well. But they could not well

plant on that day here this year. The ground was extremely wet, and it was slightly frozen in the early morning. Many folks had already planted their early potatoes, but we had planted none on this farm. For several years our early planting of potatoes was "nipped" by frost after it was well above ground, and, while potatoes so cut down will come again, it thickens the top growth to such an extent that the yield is never large. So we have been in no hurry to plant, and will now have to wait at least another week before the ground is in condition. An inquirer from Bourbon county asks if we have any seed of the Eureka potato to spare. No, we lost our seed of that variety in the very wet weather of last spring.

Hard Luck in Nebraska

The recent failure of two so-called farmers' banks in Kansas has revived some talk of the success of the bank guaranty law in Nebraska. I have procured some figures covering that situation, and here they are: since 1920 Nebraska has had 220 state bank failures; of these 137 have been liquidated with no loss to depositors, leaving 83 still in the hands of the state guaranty commission or of receivers. Sixteen of this number are in the hands of receivers; the remainder is in the hands of the banking commission, and are being operated as going banks. So far all calls have been met by the Nebraska state banks, but it has been a terrific drain on them, and they are not "out of the woods," with 83 banks yet to liquidate. Of the assets in the hands of the commission it is estimated that some 30 million dollars is in the form of real estate, this is largely equities and it is all for sale. The value of this real estate equity is hard to set; it will not be great unless land values advance from the present low stage. I have in the past been an advocate of bank guaranty of deposits, but I must admit my faith is beginning to waver under such conditions as at present rule in Nebraska. It is too much of a drain on the solid, well-managed banks of the state, and it has resulted in making banking there about as unprofitable a business as we have today.

Upward Trend in Corn

The price of corn in Kansas City slowly is rising. Today the radio quotes No. 2 white corn at 93½ cents a bushel. The local elevator price is that of Kansas City less the freight and other charges. Out in the cattle feeding territory of West Coffey and East Greenwood counties it is higher and it is predicted that the retail price of corn will reach \$1 a bushel in Madison territory before June 1. A feeder market always is far better for the seller than is an elevator market. If one wishes to sell his corn to hogs they will at this time pay him about market price for it, with nothing allowed for their feeding and care. To offset this, the feeder would save the hauling of his corn to market, which is no slight item 'way out here where we are about as far from a town as we could well get in this part of the state. In the past the trucks have had a going rate of 1 cent a bushel for each mile hauled, but that is being shaded to quite an extent, as I have known of shelled corn and wheat being hauled from this locality to Burlington, 12 miles away, for 8 cents a bushel. So we may conclude that hauling costs and feeding costs in marketing corn about balance each other.

"Do You Dawnce?"

Girl Wanted—Companion for wife, must be between 20 and 30, and must be attractive and positively must use the broad "a" when company is present and must be able to do the "Charleston." Write John W. Waller, The Plains, Virginia.—Ad in a Fredericksburg (Va.) paper.

Double jeopardy is when the wearer suddenly realizes that both pairs belonging to the two-pants suit have seen better days.

"face to face"



YOU get the most satisfaction in doing business with a man "face to face," especially when you have to pick out important supplies or new farming equipment. At our "tag" store you get the benefits of personal contact. You get the help and service that come from personal interest in you and your needs—always an advantage to you when you buy. For this reason, you should make the "Farm Service" Hardware Store near you your supply station for all hardware needs. It will pay you in both satisfaction and dollars and cents.

Idea!

Wouldn't it be a good idea to come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores now and order a season's supply of lubricating oil? You know we can help you select the right kind for your tractors and automobiles, and can save money for you on quantity purchases. If you have it on hand it will save trouble and costly delays next summer when you need it the most. See us about oil and grease.

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STORES



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

March 31, 1928

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Regularity Is Next to Quality on Worth's Farm

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

A NIGHT shift has been added to the job George Worth, Rice county, picked out for himself. But he likes it. His experience seems to prove that the most profit for the individual is in the kind of farming he likes best. He couldn't work out the system he wanted where he first landed in Kansas so he changed locations. Now he is happy.

"If a man has a real liking for certain farm work, he gets enough kick out of it to pay up for some of the disadvantages it may have."

It had just turned afternoon as Mr. Worth sat milking the last cow, and made that remark. Midnight would find him at the same job. "I like my combination. I would have to like it to be willing to get out at midnight."

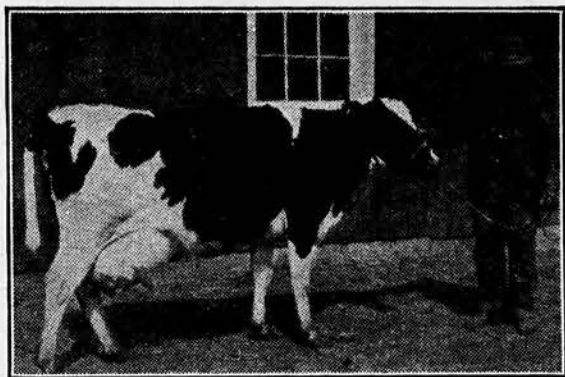
He has been milking four times daily since January 23, and this isn't the first time, because his cows have been on test before.

His high cow for 1927 produced 604 pounds of milk and 27.5 pounds of butterfat in seven days, as a 4-year-old. "She was somewhat handicapped," Worth said, "as she was put on test only 10 months after she had completed her records for the year before. She will do much better, I believe, during 1928."

"Here's the condition a cow should be in when she is put on test," Worth said, brushing the sleek

sides of the nearest cow. "I want some fat on them. I get paid back in the milk bucket for feed I give the cows to keep them in this condition." Worth believes in regularity with feed and care. He holds that after a man has quality stock, regularity is the next most important factor.

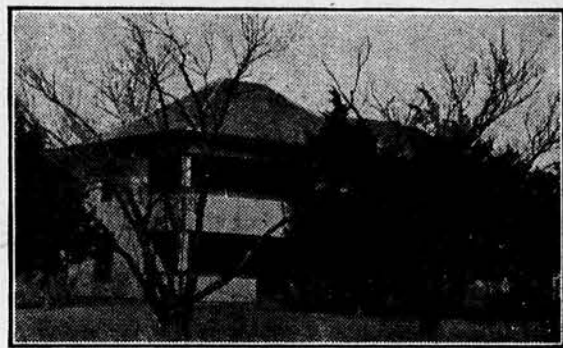
Worth doesn't believe in very heavy feeding. He feeds according to production; about 1 pound of



George Worth, Rice County, Exhibiting His High Cow for 1927. She Produced 604 Pounds of Milk and 27.5 Pounds of Butterfat in Seven Days, as a 4-Year-Old, and Promises to Do Better This Year

grain to 4 pounds of milk. When a cow gets down to 20 pounds of milk a day toward the end of her lactation period, he holds out the grain, allowing plenty of roughage and pasture. As soon as the cows are dry the grain ration is started again to build up their flesh and vitality. "It all comes back to me," Worth explained a second time. "I get it off their backs in the bucket when I start milking." The grain ration that has proved most satisfactory is made up of 400 pounds of ground oats, 300 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of cornmeal, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of oilmeal; in addition to this, of course, the milkers get all the alfalfa and cane silage they will eat.

When the cows get off official test they are milked by machine, three times daily. "As long as a cow is giving 60 pounds of milk a day it pays to



The Worth Home Built in 1915. It Is Strictly Modern, Having Hard and Soft Running Water, Hot Water Heat and Electricity for Lights and Other Appliances

do this," Mr. Worth assured. "I find that I get more production and that it doesn't strain the cow's udder capacity so much."

Mr. Worth was born and reared in Iowa. He left there when he was 30 years old and came to Rush county. That part of the country, according to his way of thinking, wasn't suited to the system of farming he eventually wanted to follow. He had his head set on cows.

"It is a good alfalfa country here," Mr. Worth said, indicating his acreage with a swinging-arm gesture. "Glad I came." For a time he handled beef and wheat. "I still grow wheat from force of habit," he put in, "but dairy cattle suit me much better than beef. I like them better and I'm sure for that reason I can give them better care. A good deal of a man's success depends upon his interest in his work. I don't mind getting up at midnight to milk. I can run the dairy business and wheat growing especially well together. Cows freshen in the fall and winter and testing is done in the winter and spring. Work goes on full tilt 365 days a year," and he might have added a good many nights. "I can't farm half the year or less and make a living."

Mr. Worth's son, Fernon, is responsible for the start with purebreds eight years ago. A livestock show at Wichita put the bug into Fernon's head, and he carried it home to his father. It was "catching." "Might as well spend your time with purebreds as grades," the son argued. "It won't cost any more for feed and care, and the returns will be greater."

Until this fall, Mr. Worth had around 20 cows in production, but the demand for cows was so strong that he sold all of the mature animals, except seven that he felt he absolutely could not do without. This cuts him short right now, but not for long, as he has a fine bunch of heifers coming on that have "real" blood in them. The herd bull was purchased from the agricultural college, and his

(Continued on Page 13)



The Dairy Barn and Milk House on Worth-While Farm, Both Modern and Convenient. Stalls in the Barn Soon Will Be Paved With Blocks of Wood Treated With Creosote

Now the Junior Partner Carries On

FOR almost a quarter of a century a Dickinson county farmer carefully bred up a special type of corn. He won recognition with it in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa. A good many customers learned to depend on him for seed. This man was J. F. Feigley. Thru his efforts he built up a business that earned the confidence and good will of its customers.

Then the worst thing happened. Mr. Feigley died. Was his business and the service it could render to die with him? That is a thought well worth pondering. Why shouldn't every farmer who can make sure that his business will be per-

petuated? Years of effort on the farm should not fall into the discard any more than years of effort in building up the factory, wholesale establishment or retail store in town or city.

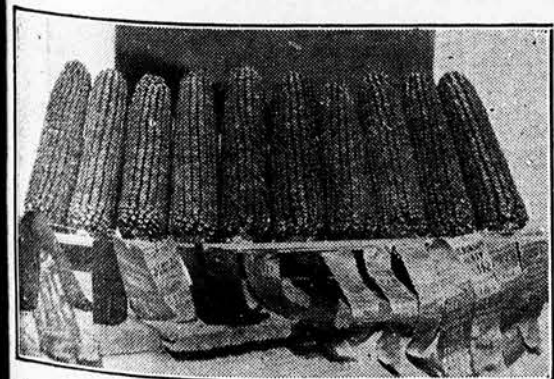
Doubtless Mr. Feigley had asked himself what would happen in the event of his death. And it must have been with genuine pride that three years ago he added a junior partner to the firm: Lawrence C. Feigley, his son. Lawrence had been working for his father all of the years from the time a boy is able to help until he was 20 years old. He knew every detail of the work from seed-bed preparation to selecting exactly the right type of seed corn. Three years ago he started working with his father, not for him, as a partner in the business. Today Lawrence is carrying on the business with no variation from the way his father managed it; and controlled by the constant desire for improvement inherited from the senior member of the firm. A son is likely to hold the memory of his father even more sacred if that parent entrusts him with the biggest thing he has carved out of life's material things—his business.

Lawrence was not denied the privilege of sharing his father's ideas, hopes and ambitions. He knows the story of how the present seed corn was started. How one day his father purchased some "Iowa Goldmine" seed from a farmer. It was a small type, short grains—in all poorly bred. But it had one quality that attracted the senior Feigley; it had a very rich yellow color.

With the first crop the desire for improvement of the seed seized Mr. Feigley. He took some of the corn to the house and spent some hours studying it. More out of curiosity than anything else,

he selected the larger grains, rich in color and with very strong germs. Some of this seed—really just a few grains—was planted in a special patch away

(Continued on Page 15)



These 10 Ears of Corn Won Sweepstakes at the North-West Kansas Show, and an Exhibit From the Same Crop Won Second in the Blue Ribbon Corn Show at the College During Farm and Home Week



Lawrence C. Feigley, Dickinson County, Who Is Carrying on the Work His Father Started. Seed Corn From the Feigley Farm Has Gone to Numerous Counties in Kansas and Other States

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT IS my opinion that the bootlegger is the most dangerous enemy of society in the United States. I do not mean to say that the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor is the greatest of crimes, but the bootlegging business is the best organized and most effective school of crime. All other forms of organized crime are linked up with it, and if the individual bootlegger is not actually guilty of other and more heinous crimes it is not because of any conscientious scruples on his part, but because he believes that by this kind of law breaking he can make money easier and with less risk and less effort than he could, for example, as a bank robber or hold-up man or as a common thief. If he could steal with no more risk to himself he would do that, provided he could make more and with as little effort as in selling rotten booze.

It is a most amazing thing to me that some people who patronize bootleggers actually seem to think that the men they buy the stuff from will deal honestly with them. Col. George Wark, the prohibition enforcement officer for Kansas, who has had a great deal of experience with bootleggers, owners of illicit stills and violators of the Volstead law generally, declares that such a thing as pure bootleg liquor is practically unknown. A great deal is sold under such labels as "Pure Scotch" or bearing a Canadian label, but the fact is that none of it comes from either Scotland or Canada. Even if it did that would be no guaranty of purity, but the foolish consumers think it is. Nearly all of it is poisonous and utterly unfit for consumption, even as whisky.

Why should anyone suppose that the man who will engage in an unlawful business will be honest about anything? Being a lawbreaker himself, the bootlegger will not only lie without compunction, but also as a lawbreaker he must protect other lawbreakers, even if they are not engaged in his particular line. This is not because there is honor among lawbreakers, but because the lawbreaker feels that it is safer to keep still about other violators. Whenever the lawbreaker feels that it will be to his advantage to "peach" on other malefactors he will generally do it.

A most astounding thing to me is that a good many men who pass as reputable citizens, and who would be greatly offended if told that they are criminals, will patronize bootleggers. To begin with, they are fools, suckers of the most gullible kind, and in the second place they put themselves morally on a level with the criminals they patronize. Certain it is that there would be no bootleggers if they had no patrons. These persons are to the bootlegger what the "fence" is to the thief. The "fence" furnishes a market for stolen goods, and the law rightly considers him as a partner in the crime. But the receiver of stolen goods at least makes a handsome profit, while the patron of the bootlegger not only encourages and promotes crime but also takes overwhelming chances of being poisoned by the liquor he buys. Morally the purchaser of bootleg liquor is no better than the bootlegger.

'Tis an Unsolved Problem

DESPITE the fact that business in the United States is prosperous, there is a great deal of unemployment. Within the last few years labor saving machinery has increased at a rate never before equaled. A publication called "Live Stock Markets" speaking of what has occurred in a certain factory, and this has been experienced in many others, says "One business has recently arranged an important piece of financing and completely reorganized its factory system. Production now starts at the roof and finishes in the basement, with the product seldom touched by human hands. The factory payroll has been reduced 40 per cent as a result, but output was increased about 60 per cent. Consequently, this more or less typical instance indicates how unemployment was created while production was expanded."

"Unemployment," continues this same publication, "is a problem, and perhaps will be a growing problem, but it is a somewhat different problem from that which we have confronted heretofore. It is the problem of taking care of workers that are out of employment, not temporarily and not because business is bad, but more or less permanently, because business has found a mechanical substitute." Business, however, can continue good only so long as it finds a ready and profitable market for its products, and men out of employment do not supply a good market. With a rapidly in-

creasing population and more and more substitution of machinery for man power, how are the workers to be profitably employed? How are they to keep up our higher standard of living if they are put out of their jobs by machines?

My opinion is that as a result of the displacement of men by machines there is going to be a decided check in the growth of industrial centers and a corresponding growth of farm population, but it will be a different kind of farming from the present. Farming methods will be greatly improved, the drudgery of farm life and the lonesomeness of it will be largely, if not entirely eliminated. In other words, co-operation will supplant individual effort and the present crude and inefficient methods will be succeeded by far more effective and scientific methods. These farm communities will consume more of the products they produce and will convert a large part of the raw products into the finished products at home.

Jay Took No Chances

JUST now there is a great uproar in Congress, more especially in the Senate, over the investigation growing out of the oil scandal. Of course these disclosures are disgraceful, but good is certain to come out of it. It takes disclosures of this kind to arouse the public conscience. In times past, ever since great corporations came into existence, both political parties relied largely on contribu-

bers of that commission. In those days it also was the custom of the railroads to grant passes to all politicians of any note, and also to a good many who were not of much note, and to practically all public officials, especially judges. These passes in the case of public officials, especially judges of the United States courts, were good all over the country; in some cases the judge was furnished with a private car in which he and his family were transported to some health resort or to the coolness of the mountains, where he could rest and recuperate, in order that he might be prepared on his return to dispose justice with impartiality.

But times have changed somewhat. The railroads have quit the pass business. Most of them do not take the active interest in politics they formerly did, but other corporations have grown powerful, and either want legislation favoring them or want to prevent the passage of legislation that will be adverse to their interests. They are willing to contribute liberally to party campaign funds. As the Republican party in late years has been much more likely to win than the Democratic party, these corporation heads have no doubt been more anxious to stand in with that party than with the party that was pretty certain to lose. If the situation had been different; if the prospect of success on the part of the Democratic party had been as bright or brighter than the prospect of the Republican party, they would have been courting the favor of that party. It should be remembered that Mr. Doheney, who has figured so conspicuously in the oil scandal, was a prominent candidate for the nomination for Vice President on the Democratic ticket eight years ago.

An Opportunity for Farmers

A HOPEFUL outlook for American sheep breeding is reported by the Department of Agriculture, in a statement of J. F. Walker, consulting specialist of the department. Wool production has reached the saturation point, Mr. Walker reports, in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, the principal rivals of this country, and cannot be further expanded because of limiting geographic and climatic factors. Australia is now carrying 10 million head more sheep than is "conservatively estimated as safe," and South Africa has 35 million head, which Mr. Walker states are "according to the best agricultural authorities there 5 million over safe carrying capacity." In both cases the figures exceed those of the past. Production in New Zealand, he reports, has reached the limit of space. Meantime the world demands an increasing supply of wool and must continue to do so with growth of population, and despite the large expansion in these sheep growing countries, "world production apparently has not kept pace with consumptive demands. Wool stocks today are extremely low, with no apparent surplus of wool anywhere in the world. Wool is being taken at the sales as fast as it is offered."

In this situation there is said to be an "opportunity for American wool growers to place their industry on the best financial basis in history." The opportunity is reported to be highly favorable, however, provided American wool growers are careful to breed sheep producing a type of wool the mills demand, breeding to produce wool uniformly instead of one kind of wool in one year and another the year following. Preparation of wool to command the highest competition for the product, and marketing wool with the same efficiency as that of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are urged upon American wool growers.

Marketing therefore is the farm problem, in wool as other products. Mr. Walker states that in competing countries "orderly marketing is practiced by allocating the volume of wool to be marketed monthly, and arrangements are made between producers and brokers to take wool off the market when prices are unfavorable." He quotes the consensus of opinion in the antipodes that a saving of 4 to 6 cents a pound has been effected thru proper preparation of wool for market, and an additional 4 cents a pound by the system of marketing. In Australia 25 concerns handle 500 million pounds of wool. In America 400 dealers regularly report to the Department of Agriculture on wool stocks. "All these men," says Mr. Walker, "handle only about 280 million pounds of wool." In Australia the speculative factor has been eliminated, and both England and France, countries



Diagram:
(1) - KODAK FIEND
(2) - MORE OR LESS NOTABLE WHO WANTS REFLECTED ATTENTION
(3) - FLIP FLAPPER
(4) - DESIGNING MAMMA
(5) - MONEY MAGNATE WHO WANTS TO SIGN HIM UP
(6) - TEST REPORTER
(7) - RABBLE IN GENERAL

tions furnished by the heads of these great corporations to supply the campaign funds necessary to finance the national and state campaigns. Forty years ago about the only big corporations were the railroads, and they were expected to do most of the financing.

In the course of an investigation started by Senator Plumb of Kansas many years ago, a number of railroad magnates were called on to testify, among them the late Jay Gould. He very frankly testified that he contributed impartially to both of the great parties; at that time the strength of the two parties was about equal, and as one party seemed to be about as likely to win as the other, Jay was taking no chances.

The same thing was true of other railroad magnates. They wanted to be in position to demand favors in return for benefits conferred. When Kansas undertook to control the railroads thru a railroad commission, composed of three commissioners, altho the commissioners were supposed to be selected by the executive council it was well known that the railroads actually named the mem-

with tremendous mill consumption, have taken steps to cut out speculative buying. It is up to the farmer in wool as other products to cut out the speculative buyer and handler in the marketing of farm products.

Developing Kansas Resources

FOLLOWING Ohio, Texas and some other states, Maine is starting a campaign for the development and advertising of its "transcendent advantages," to sell the state of Maine to the country, and particularly Eastern capital. A committee of the Maine legislature with the aid of 100 specialists is to make a survey of the state's "industry, finance, labor, power resources, agriculture, forestation, transportation, recreation, education and allied subjects," so that if there are persons who regard Maine as already well enough known, or as out of line for special development, the foregoing list of Maine interests is likely to disillusion them.

We call attention to this progressive effort in the state of Maine as suggesting to the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, the legislature, industrial interests of the state, the Geological Survey and the Soil Survey that such a movement is timely in Kansas. Maine is going about it in the systematic way that has been recommended in this state, and particularly by the late Dean Walker in the pamphlets he prepared on the subject. If an organized movement is put on foot in Kansas for the greater development of its special advantages and resources, to interest the outside world in what Kansas has to offer, it should be fundamentally based on the discovery of what nature herself in the first place has done for this state. Any systematic campaign within Kansas or outside to promote development and broaden the basis of Kansas prosperity and growth and to diversify its interests must depend on actual opportunities, rather than hope to prosper on hot air.

Kansas in fact possesses the resources and the opportunities. If it is to get away from a standstill program and dependence chiefly on wheat crops, or even on agriculture, it will need organization and leadership, combining all the state interests in a strong pull for Kansas. No equal opportunity has occurred in the past. In these active times business has been revolutionized and development is the slogan on every side. Kansas has an opportunity not behind that of any western state in situation, transportation facilities and rich untapped natural resources to double in population and industrial development in the next 20 years, with a soundly planned organization for that purpose.

In a circular describing its various activities the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce states that it has almost completed a special fund of \$15,000 to be used in making a study of Kansas and Kansas conditions, including a study of agriculture, commerce, markets, transportation, minerals, finance and other resources of Kansas. This information

will be used as the basis for the Kansas development campaign." It is also gathering information on marketing and other phases of business and industrial life, the information to be used "in studying ways of increasing the amount of money received by Kansas producers for Kansas products." The fund of \$15,000 will be a good beginning of the most valuable work the state Chamber of Commerce has ever undertaken for this state.

No Right to Marry?

A lives in Nebraska. B lived in California. B was divorced. One day afterward she came to Nebraska and married A. Are A and B legally married? M. F. O.

In California if the court trying the divorce case determines that the divorce ought to be granted, an interlocutory judgment must be entered declaring that the party in whose favor the court



decides is entitled to a divorce. This judgment may be appealed from or motion made for a new trial, as in case of final judgments in other civil actions. When one year has expired after the entry of such interlocutory judgment, and no appeal therefrom shall have been taken, or motion for a new trial made, the court on motion of either party, or its own motion, may enter the final judgment, which judgment restores the parties to the status of single persons and permits either to remarry.

In other words, the right to remarry in California does not accrue until this final judgment is entered by the court, one year after the granting of the interlocutory judgment. It is my opinion

therefore that B did not have a right to marry, and if she should return to California might be prosecuted. But so long as she does not get within the jurisdiction of California this marriage contracted in Nebraska would not necessarily be annulled, altho I am inclined to think it might be. In Nebraska marriages are void when either party has a husband or wife living at the time of marriage. If the divorce was not complete in California then I am inclined to think the courts of Nebraska would hold that from a legal standpoint B was still a married person, and being a married person, this marriage between A and B might be declared void.

A Judgment of No Value?

B rents a farm from A on a verbal contract, giving A one-third of the corn delivered. At husking time they agree to divide the corn by rows, breaking lands of 24 rows, B taking 16 and A eight. B has a force of men husking, who are ignoring the division of rows as agreed to. A positively knows he is not getting his third of the corn, B moving part of his off the premises. B's share is mortgaged, also his personal property, and his financial rating is poor. He is half done with the husking now. Could there be an action taken to stop him and recover one-third of the corn husked? A. N. G.

If there was an agreement that the corn should be divided by rows, the field being divided into lands of 24 rows each, and if B, the renter, is not living up to that agreement, I suppose he might be enjoined from husking the corn in a different way from the agreement. Or if A can show that he has not received his third of the corn delivered, he might sue B and get a judgment for the difference. The probability is, however, that he would have great difficulty in proving that he had been defrauded by B, and furthermore if B's financial condition is as stated in this question, nothing could be recovered after the judgment was obtained.

Bake Shop Didn't Pay

A mother and son have a bake shop in partnership. The business is not making expenses. The mother has some little property besides that invested in the bakery. If they cannot pay expenses and are closed out how could she keep the creditors from getting the property besides the shop?

As a partner in business of course the mother is responsible for the indebtedness of the partnership. She might turn her other property into money and divide it among her children if she so desires, but the mere fact that she turns the title to it over to someone else unless it is a bonafide transaction would not save her from her liability.

They Owe 1/2 Bushel

A owns half the crop. B and C own the other half. These parties each have one-third of the stock and each furnish one-third of the corn to feed them. What do B and C owe A if 6 bushels of corn were fed? L. C.

A, B and C are each supposed to furnish in this case 2 bushels of corn. As a matter of fact A furnishes 3 bushels. B and C each owe him 1/2 bushel.

Folks Who Say There is no Farm Problem

THE agricultural committees of both houses of Congress have favorably reported the newly-drawn McNary-Haugen bill for passage. And both committees have approved the equalization fee principle.

The purpose of the bill is to stabilize the prices of farm products by removing the surplus from the domestic market. If there is a loss incurred in the operation, each producer of the losing product is assessed his share of the "fee" to make up the loss.

That is about all there is to the much discussed equalization fee. It is not a charge against the Government. The farmers producing the surplus crop, marketed at a loss, are the ones who pay the money to make up the loss.

In the new bill now before Congress, the proposed Federal Farm Board is directed to apply first the loan features of the bill, to stabilize prices. If with this assistance co-operative and other farm organizations should be unable to bring about stabilization, the board may resort to the equalization fee.

The bill makes 375 million dollars in loans available to co-operative associations, besides 25 million dollars for the purchase of facilities and equipment.

The nub of the matter is that farming as an industry cannot go on without a fair price for its products and a reasonable return on its investment, and that means there must be some sort of a stabilized market.

What shall be the means employed to stabilize the market? This has been the chief question all along. So far nothing as likely to be effective as the "fee" plan has been evolved in the six years farm-relief has been debated.

It is nothing new for industries to be in need of legislation. Every industry from manufacturing to railroads, from labor to bankers, has been so helped and is being helped all the time to their benefit and the nation's welfare in most cases.

After a prolonged and gradually losing struggle, the agricultural industry finds that if it is to go forward henceforth it must participate in the American protective system on an equality with other industries.

Those who say the condition of the agricultural

industry is improving permanently do not know the facts, or they disregard them. There is of course some temporary improvement occasionally, but the real farm problem is here to stay until we solve it.

Every once in awhile some personage of more or less consequence tries to hypnotize himself and the country into believing there is no such problem. Disagreeable facts are not to be waved aside that way.

There was one such instance recently. A man whose opinions are marketable, who has lived most of his life in an agricultural state, but has done his farming in an office, declared in print that he was "suspicious of any man who said there was a farm problem."

That should make him suspicious of Roosevelt's Country Life Commission of 20 years ago—and coming down to present times—should make him suspicious of the National Industrial Conference Board of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce, of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and others.

They not only found there was a farm problem but that it was a knotty one.

There was decided lack of optimism in the report of the National Industrial Conference Board following its careful survey of agriculture. And the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended rather general tariff reforms in the interest of the farmer—a remarkable demonstration of unselfishness on the part of well-protected business.

When such a business group admits that agriculture's difficulties "are traceable to the undue advantages that other groups have secured for themselves" thru tariff laws, etc., can there be any further doubt of it?

In its appeal recently broadcast to editors of newspapers and magazines to support the pending farm legislation in Congress as all-important to business, industry and finance, the Illinois Bankers' Association said:

The lack of real purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is not alone due to natural influences but has been caused to a large extent by an artificial stimulation of other products brought about by prior federal legislation. Therefore some balance in legislation is required.

That puts the case in few words. There is a farm problem and that problem is to bring the agricultural industry up to the level of other industries. Until this is done we shall have a serious economic condition on our hands.

Note from these figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, what a rocky road to travel the farmer has had all these years. One hundred cents represents the normal farm dollar:

1914.....	103
1915.....	99
1916.....	72
1917.....	55
1918.....	53
1919.....	50
1920.....	41
1921.....	60
1922.....	60
1923.....	58
1924.....	62
1925.....	60
1926.....	62

These figures are sufficiently shocking as showing the low state of the industry. But the crop year ending June 30, 1927, recorded a decrease of 20 per cent in the farmer's net income compared with the preceding year. Beside that the return for the labor of the farmer and his family declined nearly 10 per cent, while earnings of factory employees were as high in 1926-27 as in 1925-26.

What the farm industry needs is some form of government-assisted co-operative marketing which will help it handle its surplus in a way to keep it from breaking down a live-and-let-live home market.

Farmers have got to have a fair return for what they grow. Give them that and they can iron out their other difficulties without trouble. They believe a co-operative marketing system sanctioned by the Government will enable them to bring this about.

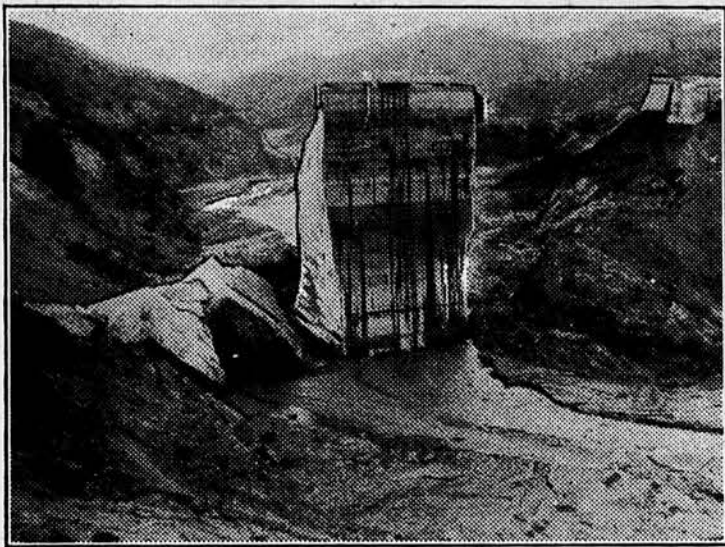
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

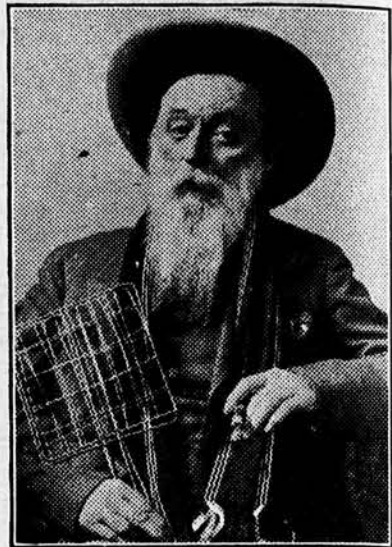
World Events in Pictures



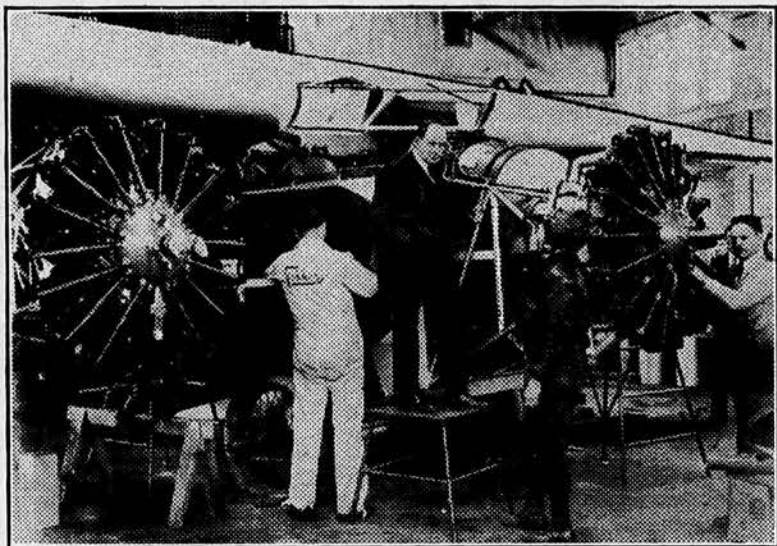
An Attractive and Practical Creation from the French Capital. This Model is of Flat Crepe, with a Bolero Effect, Lace Collar and Circular Drapes on the Skirt



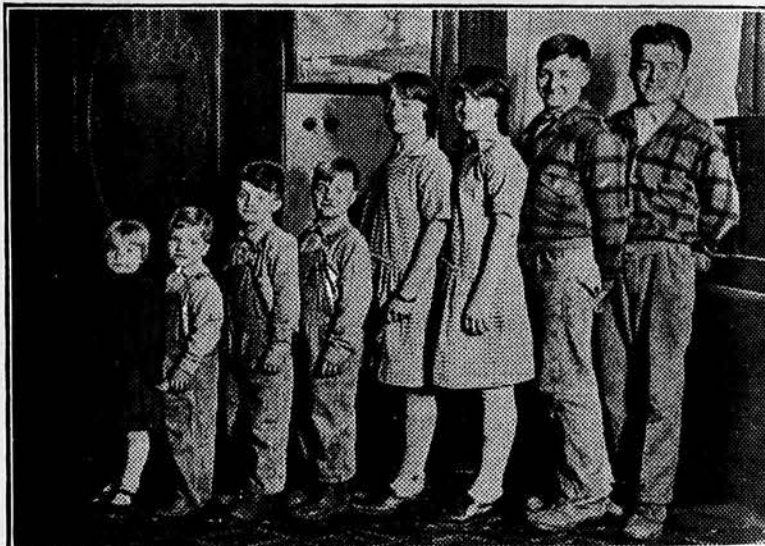
All That Remains of the St. Francis Dam, in California. Elwood Mead, Civil Engineer, and Director of the U. S. Reclamation Service, Heads a Board of Engineers Investigating the Collapse of the Structure. The State Also is Probing the Break in the Dam and the Flood That Took so Many Lives



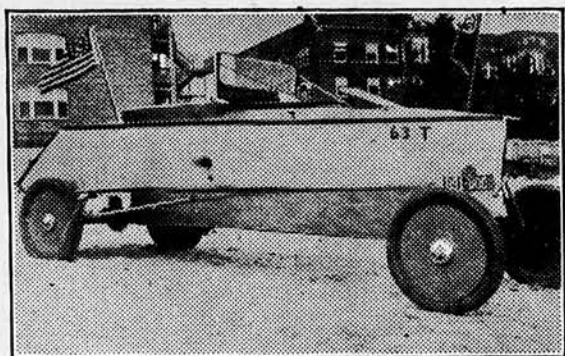
There Really is a "Trader Horn," and Here He is, A. A. Smith, and One of the Griddles He Used to Peddle in South Africa Before His Book Started Bringing Him \$4,000 a Week



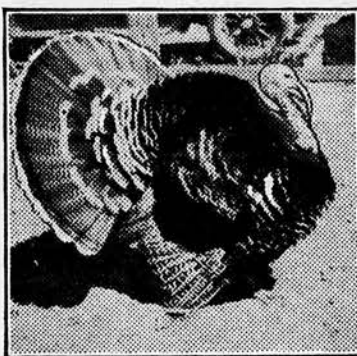
Anthony Fokker, Standing Before His Nearly Completed Giant Air Transport at Teterboro Airport, N. J. The Plane Will Carry Two Pilots, 12 Passengers and Will Travel 140 Miles an Hour. It Has a Wing Spread of 71 Feet. Comforts Provided Include Bathroom with Running Water



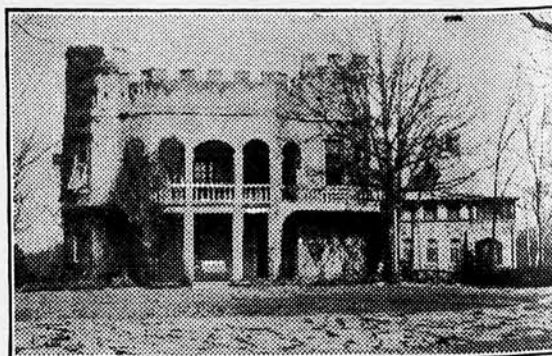
Andrew Keger, Council Bluffs, Ia., Claims the Record for Twins. He is the Father of Four Sets, of Which Five Are Boys and Three Are Girls. Both of the Parents' Families Included Twins. There Are Three Other Children in the Family Who Arrived Singly



New Type Autoboot. On Land It Travels 40 Miles an Hour, and as a Motorboat 10 Miles. It Was Built by George Powell for the National Geographic Society Expedition Which is Going to Study Volcanoes in Alaska



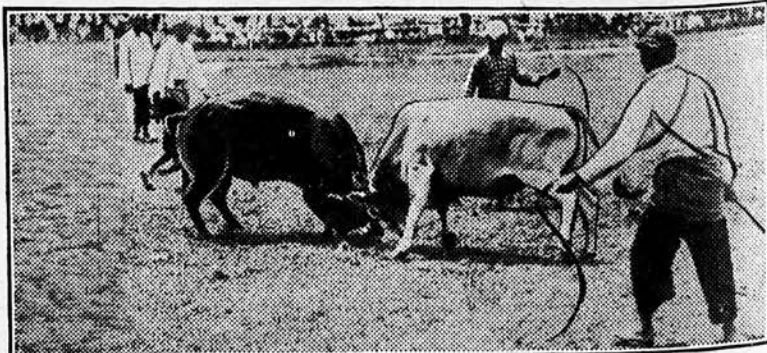
The Bird That May Decorate a White House Platter on Thanksgiving. It is the Mascot of the Alamo School, Danville, Calif., and Will be Offered by the Chamber of Commerce



The Mansion Called "Zealandia," Owned by P. S. Henry, Millionaire of Asheville, N. C., and Offered to President Coolidge as a Summer White House for 1928. The Estate Commands an Unsurpassed View of the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains



An Unusual Photo of One of the Rider's Horses Tumbling Over Like a Roped Steer During the Welsh Guards' Race, Hazelton, England. But a More Remarkable Picture Than That is of the Prince of Wales, Right, Safely on His Mount. He Usually Takes the Spills, But This Time He Won



This is the National Sport Among the Natives of Java, Dutch East Indies. This Picture Was Taken at Bondowoso and Shows Two Bulls Being Goaded Into Greater Rage by the Shouting and Dancing of the Attendants. In This Fight the Black Bull Lost and the Champion Heavyweight Retained His Title

Western Kansas May Help Potato Ills

Golden Gate State Buys Our Porkers and Mexico Takes Our Cows

SEVERAL hundred acres of potatoes are being planted near Shallow Water, in Scott county, in an effort to develop a new Irish potato growing district free from diseases that ordinarily infect the crop. Irrigated land will be used.

J. W. Lough likely has the largest tract, with 600 acres. A development company will try 100 acres, and if they make good this spring, 900 additional acres will be planted a year from now. B. M. McClure and his son, Basil, have 100 acres near Lakin, in the melon-growing country of the Arkansas River Valley. Irish Cobblers and Triumphs will be used for seed.

The agricultural college and experiment stations have taken a lot of aches and pains out of our crops, and by co-operating with the specialists there, more progress will be made in the future. We hope that some day they will develop a "disease-free" market at the time it is needed most.

More Good Will Ambassadors

BRINGING UP again the subject of "Good Will Ambassadors," it probably wouldn't be far wrong to start a special list for Kansas livestock. Two cars of Kansas Holsteins are going down into Mexico, having been sold to Senora Alberto D. Pellandini, Mexico City. The senora lives in town, while her husband runs a ranch of 100,000 acres about 5 miles out. During the recent revolution the rebels killed all of the cattle in that section, thereby making milk a scarce article—and 80 cents a gallon. The purchase was made from the Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale.

Now these milk producers will do their stuff down there and their fame will spread thruout the country. Our southern neighbors will likely generate some confidence in what Kansas has to offer and may do considerable cow business up here. If so it won't be long until everybody down there is so busy feeding and milking cows, and reaping the benefits therefrom, that they will even forget to fight among themselves.

Men Still to Wear the Pants

WOMEN may vote, smoke and do a lot of other things that custom, and habit, once reserved for their worse halves. But it is man's inalienable right to wear the trousers, and his alone.

Norma Talmadge says so. Or rather she opines that trousers for women never will be popular. It all started when Paul Poiret, Parisian Czar of feminine fashion, decided to make trousers for women popular. Norma says they are used in Europe for sports and games but otherwise not at all. And she ought to know, as she recently returned from France.

Maybe after all it isn't man's inalienable right so much as it is women's good sense that will keep the fad from spreading. Anyway it is in about the same class as drug-store cowboys wearing rouge, lipstick and plucking their eyebrows.

Buildings Should Be Right

THE most practical type of farm structures to meet the varying climatic conditions in Kansas will be discussed at the agricultural college, Manhattan, April 11 and 12, at the first state-wide Lumbermen's and Builders' school.

The college folks contend that builders actually can get their money's worth when they construct a shelter if they know the right system, and that buildings should have some other virtues aside from looking pretty. A good many prominent lumbermen, builders and engineers have consented to appear on the program, and folks who attend also will see demonstrations that have been carried on at the college.

Makes for Better Students

SIXTEEN schools are enrolled this year in a beautification contest in Greenwood county. This is the second year for the project and its aim is to make the school grounds more inviting and attractive. It is figured, and rightly so, that improvement in this line will be reflected in the mental attitude of the students, and that they will carry home and perhaps work out there, some of the things they learn.

R. L. Quinlin, professor of landscape gardening at K. S. A. C., is co-operating with the schools to the extent of grading their efforts and making suggestions that will help in the work.

Flowers for Every Farm

FIVE new lilacs, the last plants with which the late Luther Burbank worked, are in bloom in California. They are declared to be among the most beautiful species of lilacs known, very large, double, white, "hose-in-hose flowers," being double white and double purple of the same variety. Mr. Burbank got a life-time of enjoyment work-

ing with flowers, and earned the respect and love of the world. Any farm may have flowers. It takes work, but just a little. It isn't necessary to know as much about them as Burbank. Where flowers grow they are bound to add a touch of pleasure and happiness. And what is more, they create a deeper respect for the farm that can boast of them

Ship West, Young Man!

OUT West where the sun goes down in the ocean and the country tries to shake itself to pieces quite frequently—altho we don't hear much about that part of it—they seem to want the quality of pork that Kansas can produce.

Fred Spaulding, manager of the Gray County Livestock Shipping Association, declares Los Angeles is his best hog market. Three cars shipped there recently brought \$9.75 a hundred, topped the market and made a net return of \$4,236.39. The total weight at Cimarron was 53,300 pounds, and 52,320 pounds at Los Angeles. A shrinkage of only 1,010 pounds. The average shrinkage was 3.7 pounds. Commission and freight yard expenses were \$653.53. Charges paid the local shipping association for feed, bedding and insurance were \$200.30.

With Kansas supplying breakfast bacon for the



Golden Gate state, fresh eggs for Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, and first class trade in New York, and milk producers for some Southern states and Mexico, "imports" of cash are increasing. No reason why a lot of Kansas farmers shouldn't find special markets for these and a good many more local products.

But He Isn't Country Broke

NOW we probably will have to get used to "Mr. Televox." He is a mechanical man that does odd jobs for his master, R. J. Wensley, of the Westinghouse Electric Co., New York. His mechanical highness is alleged even to "hear" orders transmitted by telephone.

In a demonstration Mr. Televox lighted lamps—didn't know they had lamps in New York. He started a vacuum cleaner, and ended his debut by unveiling a painting of George Washington.

All right, Mr. Televox, you may be city broke, but we will wager you can't milk a cow, run a combine or feed a power hay baler.

Where Thrift is Real

INSTALLING traffic signal lights in New York City did away with jobs for 5,000 traffic policemen and effected a saving of around 12½ million dollars a year, according to P. D. Hoyt, first deputy police commissioner.

Perhaps these men could be used well to help dry up the wet Eastern city. But if New York wants some pointers on how to cut down expenses, let some of her experts come out and watch how average Kansas farm families make ends meet on what they get for their farm products, instead of what they ought to get.

Try This on the Tractor

BEING model husbands and wives and children may not be the best after all. According to

Dr. G. Leonard Harrington, psychiatrist of Kansas City, a little family fussing now and then may be good for the best of us.

"If a family gets along too well its members get too attached to one another and death or separation may mean the wrecking of several lives," he said. "A little conflict may be the means of saving them. I don't want my son or my daughter to waste their lives weeping over my grave."

Your theory is all right Doc, but it is better to have been happy all together than never to have been happy at all. We'll cuss out the weather and livestock, and maybe the tractor, instead of the family. Destiny seems to provide plenty of this stuff for the humans as it is without our practicing it.

So the Jury Sowed Oats

A NUMBER of Nemaha county farmers were sitting, or rather fidgeting, in the jury box, about to listen to a fine collection of stories about certain persons who had been caught sowing "wild" oats. Spring was in the air and work was suffering at home. The farmers were seized with the urge to do a little oats sowing on their own account and told the judge as much. So the jury was dismissed until the latter part of March. Farming has been getting under the hide of big business for several years. Now it even has the power to touch the stony heart of a judge.

A Million More Trees

MORE than a million trees were planted in Kansas Arbor Day, according to an estimate by James Farley, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. Folks who ought to know say that trees, shrubs and lakes will make Kansas, and particularly the western part, more productive by inviting better rainfall. All right, "Millions for defense" of our production, but not 1 cent for putting off until tomorrow what should be done today.

Purchased 28 Kansas Jerseys

RECENTLY J. E. Terry, county agent from Lonoke, Ark., purchased 28 head of Jersey cattle from three Reno county breeders, and he expressed real pleasure regarding the quality of the animals and the courtesy of the breeders. The animals came thru with clean tests, too. No reason on earth why Kansas should take a back seat in dairying.

Maybe Legumes Do Help

THE cash return to the cow last year on 20 Cloud county farms having no alfalfa or Sweet clover averaged \$54.25. The income to the cow on 20 other farms in the same county, having nearly one-third of the farms in alfalfa and Sweet clover, was \$62.89. Corn yield on the legume-milk cow farms was 3 bushels an acre more than on farms where no legumes were grown. It works the same in other counties.

Now Corn is Puffed Up

WE ADMIT that "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World," and now some of the corn is getting puffed up. A superior strain of popcorn having a popping expansion of 30 volumes, as compared with 18 volumes for ordinary varieties, has been developed by Dr. A. M. Brunsen, head of corn improvement at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The superior strain has been developed thru a series of selections during the last six years, from ordinary Pearl popcorn.

"Kept the Pig in the Kitchen"

KEEPING the pig in the parlor provided the inspiration for a song that everyone must have heard. But keeping the pig in the kitchen, in this present day, brought near disaster to John Burgert, Brown county. He found that one of the newly arrived porkers was chilled. Straightway he placed it in a pasteboard box beside the kitchen range.

The stove became overheated and ignited the box. The piggie was burned out of this particular sphere and the house caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

To Get the Same Sensation

A NEW world record of 1,433 consecutive loops in an airplane was established at St. Paul, Minn., by Charles Holman. He beat the former record by 300 loops.

That is enough to make anyone dizzy, but you can get about the same sensation by watching the market fluctuations after every favorable or unfavorable sign for crops. Or if you want to experience a "tail spin," just watch the prices go down when the crops are ready to be marketed.

What the Folks Are Saying

EFFICIENT producers of poultry and eggs in Kansas should have no fear of what the coming year holds in store for them, according to a recent survey of the situation by Morris Evans, farm economist of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The Kansas producer has many things in his favor. The climate is suitable, expensive housing is not required, and the feeds most satisfactory for chickens are all adapted to Kansas. The prospect for egg prices for the coming year is fair, and the prices for poultry as good or better than last year.

Rapid expansion in the poultry industry reached its high point early in 1927. This expansion brought with it very high receipts and lower prices than had prevailed in previous years. The general business situation for 1928 gives promise of conditions as good or better than those prevailing in 1927. This being the case, consumer demand should not be much different than for the last year.

While no estimate of the number of hens and pullets on farms on January 1, 1928, is available, many observers think there is little change from a year ago. Receipts of eggs at four important markets during recent months do not indicate an increased number of hens. From November 1, 1927, to March 1, 1928, the egg receipts at these four markets were about 5 per cent less than the same period a year ago, and the receipts of dressed poultry also were less. Receipts of eggs at these markets during 1927 were higher than in any previous year, while dressed poultry receipts were less than in 1926. The new year started off with 1½ per cent lighter receipts of eggs up to March 1 than last year and 8.6 per cent greater receipts of dressed poultry. If this larger movement of poultry continues it should result in somewhat smaller receipts of eggs.

The usual trend of egg prices during the year is downward until April or May, or during the storage season. Prices then remain stationary or rise gradually until fall, when there is a more pronounced advance. Kansas egg prices are based largely on New York prices, altho they also are influenced by the prices paid at the other big markets.

The live poultry situation is somewhat better than a year ago. While prices are not quite so high as a year ago, there is considerably less dressed poultry in storage. On February 25, 1928, the total storage holdings were 29 per cent less than a year ago. At 10 markets on March 1, the storage holdings were about 72 per cent of the amount in storage on March 1, 1927. With smaller holdings and prices moderate, there is little probability of decreased prices. R. D. Nichols.

Manhattan, Kan.

Let's Have Correct Tests

No producer can expect full pay for his milk or cream if the buyer is careless in weighing, sampling or testing. Until a few years ago, the milk and cream business was only a sideline with most Kansas farmers. Therefore, they sold to the buyer who was their friend or to the place that was handy, and seldom, if ever, giving the matter a thought as to whether they were getting a square deal, and never checking up the buyer in any respect to know if all the work was being done correctly and in accordance with the dairy law.

But conditions have been changing rapidly in the last few years. Especially is this true of Eastern Kansas, where the land has been farmed longest and is not so productive as it was 40 years ago. Most of the farmers are beginning to realize the importance of building up their soils, and as there is nothing better than clover and alfalfa to improve the land, they have found the dairy cow the most profitable medium to convert the clover and alfalfa into cash. Instead of the dairy business being a sideline, it is fast becoming one of the leading industries of the state, and it now begins to appear as if it will only be a few years until the dairy products of Kansas will yield more dollars than any other crop. As the farmers increase their dairy herds, it surely is time to think more about the selling end of the industry. The State Dairy Commissioner and his deputies are working constantly to enforce the dairy law, which embraces the sampling and testing of milk and

cream, and they are endeavoring to impress on the minds of the buyers the importance of doing all of their work accurately. Yet there are hundreds of buyers in Kansas who are not taking the samples of milk and cream correctly, and in a great many cases the testing is not being done accurately. Some of this is carelessness on the part of the buyer, and some of it is due to the producer being in a hurry to get his check. If the buyer weighs your cream carefully and takes the sample and does all the testing as it should be done, it will require from 45 minutes to 1 hour to have your check ready.

Producers would be rendering valuable assistance to the State Dairy Commissioner if they would insist on the buyer adhering to the official method of sampling and testing milk and cream. Instead of asking how soon they can get their check, they should insist on the buyer taking all the time necessary. The producer should see that the milk or cream is weighed correctly, then thoroughly stirred, poured into another dry, clean can and stirred again before the sample is taken. Should it be heavy, lumpy or frozen, it must be warmed slowly before attempting to take the sample. A very small amount of the milk or cream you deliver is weighed up in the test bottle, and if that is not a correct representative sample of your delivery, the buyer may use all the care possible in the testing and yet you may not be paid for nearly as much butterfat as you should be.

When the sample has been taken properly, each step in the testing must be strictly adhered to if the correct amount of butterfat is found. See that the test bottle is balanced on the Torsion scale, then see that the operator has warmed the sample until it is smooth. It must then be poured from one sample jar to the other several times before the 9 or 18 grams are weighed out. No operator is testing milk or cream correctly when reading the test directly from the tester, and no producer is sure of getting what is justly and lawfully due him for his milk or cream if the operator fails to submerge the test bottle containing the test into a water bath of 140 degrees F. for 10 minutes, allowing it to reduce to 135 degrees and reading it at that temperature, always using glymol on the cream test, but not on the milk test.

Producers of cream can assist the operators in getting correct samples and also improve the quality of their cream if they will always cool the freshly separated cream before adding to the cream already on hand. When adding, stir thoroughly with a standard stirring rod, and keep the cream in a cool sanitary place. This will avoid

lumpy cream, from which it is very difficult to get an accurate sample.

The method of testing milk and cream as required by the Kansas dairy law is absolutely correct, and producers should insist on all work being done according to law. When you have received your cream check, multiply the pounds of net cream by the test as shown on the check stub. This will give the amount of butterfat. Then multiply this by the price paid and you will have the amount your check should be. It is very important that you figure up the amount, as in my inspection work I have found a great many cream buyers so keen for business that they sometimes write down the test of your cream on the check stub from 3 to 5 points higher than your cream actually tests. But in writing out the check to you, some of these same buyers really figure your cream at a lower test than is actually due you.

Anyone desiring a copy of the Dairy Commissioner's Bulletin No. 6, including the State Dairy Law, together with full instructions as to how milk and cream should be sampled and tested, can obtain it free on application to the State Board of Agriculture, State House, Topeka. J. F. Crandall.

Topeka, Kan.

Give Soils a Chance

There has been a gradual decline in the quality of the corn grown by American growers in late years. This decline has been largely due to the impoverishment of the soil, with the consequent reduction in protein content of the grain and an ever increasing amount of corn which fails to mature. Even manufacturers of corn products have been finding fault with the product for the last three or four years. One manufacturer says: "Analysis of oil shows a higher percentage of free fatty acids in poor corn, and the oil in poor corn cannot be recovered to the degree of that in good corn, because it has escaped to a greater or lesser extent into the rest of the kernel, while in good corn practically all of the oil is contained in the germ. With poor corn manufacturing operations are not so easily controlled."

Another manufacturer of corn products says that no one has any conception of the difficulties manufacturers have with poor grades of corn, particularly in the last three years. Another manufacturer says that he prefers the large, broad kernels of South African corn, indicating that foreign competition will become an ever increasing problem for the American grower to solve.

The United States Department of Agriculture has kept a record of merchantable corn for many years. These records reveal the rather astonishing fact that a gradual decline in merchantable corn began in 1885. In the '80's, the United States Department of Agriculture set up a standard for

merchantable corn. Beginning with 1885 and taking 10 year periods, the average grading of corn marketed in the United States, in comparison with this standard, was 104.3 per cent, 90.5 per cent, 84.7 per cent, 84 per cent and 79.4 per cent. Since merchantable corn is the market reflection of quality, the steady decline in nutritive value is obvious.

Another evidence of this decline is shown by chemical analysis. Protein content of the present product often runs as low as 7 per cent. Sound dent corn should run from 9 per cent to 11 per cent. This low protein content may be a contributing factor to the constantly increasing uses of concentrated livestock feeds high in protein, some of them running as high as 50 per cent. Since corn is normally low in protein, it logically follows that corn abnormally low in protein is a contributing factor in the production of soft pork and beef.

In like manner we might recite statistics to show that there has been a large decrease in the number of livestock units an acre which pasture land of the United States can support.

All of those ills in the final analysis are traceable to farm practices which have brought about soil depletion of those elements necessary to produce a product of high protein content, and poor soil culture that has permitted corn and small grain diseases, noxious weeds and insects to thrive. Every farmer can correct this trouble in a few years' time if he goes about the work in the right way. The trouble almost wholly lies in soil depletion of organic matter, phosphorus, lime and sometimes potash. Organic matter, or humus, as it is more commonly called, has a high specific heat, a dark color and high capacity for holding water. Any soil containing sufficient humus is dark, and when the content is high enough this soil is black. This dark color usually is regarded as important, because it affects the absorption of the sun's heat, a feature of great benefit in cold and backward years. Thus a soil with high humus content will not only raise a higher quality product, but also will mature it much more quickly than the same soil which is in a state of low fertility.

It costs less to cultivate a fertile soil than it does an infertile one. The total cost of raising the crop may be slightly higher, due to the increased cost for harvesting, but the cost a bushel or unit is much less for a crop of high yield than for a crop of low yield.

What then, in short, does a well balanced program for good farming, particularly for the Corn Belt, include, with relation to building up the soil and controlling the ever increasing horde of insect and plant disease enemies that harass American farmers?

1. Lime sour soils.
2. Grow legumes.
3. Practice a three or four-year system of crop rotation.
4. Plow under deeply and thoroughly all corn stalks, straw, weeds and other vegetation, preferably in the fall.
5. Practice clean cultivation and tillage.

Chicago, Ill.

More Interest in Lime

There has been a considerable increase recently in the use of lime for improving the soils of Bourbon county. This is continuing into the spring; Frank Ober of Fort Scott and E. E. Stewart of Fulton each unloaded a carload of ground limestone a few days ago. This is a mighty fine thing. Southeastern Kansas needs a larger acreage planted to legumes—and the legumes need the lime. T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.

At Work Since 1878

I started work as a blacksmith in Greenleaf in 1878, and have been working at this trade in the state ever since. I have no difficulty in doing the general run of work brought to me. Probably not many of the blacksmiths in the state have been here longer. I hope to be working several years more. William Schwertfeger.

Rosedale, Kan.

Traffic Control

Robinson—"I met my wife in a very funny way—I ran over her in my car and later married her."

Brown—"If everybody had to do that there wouldn't be so much reckless driving."

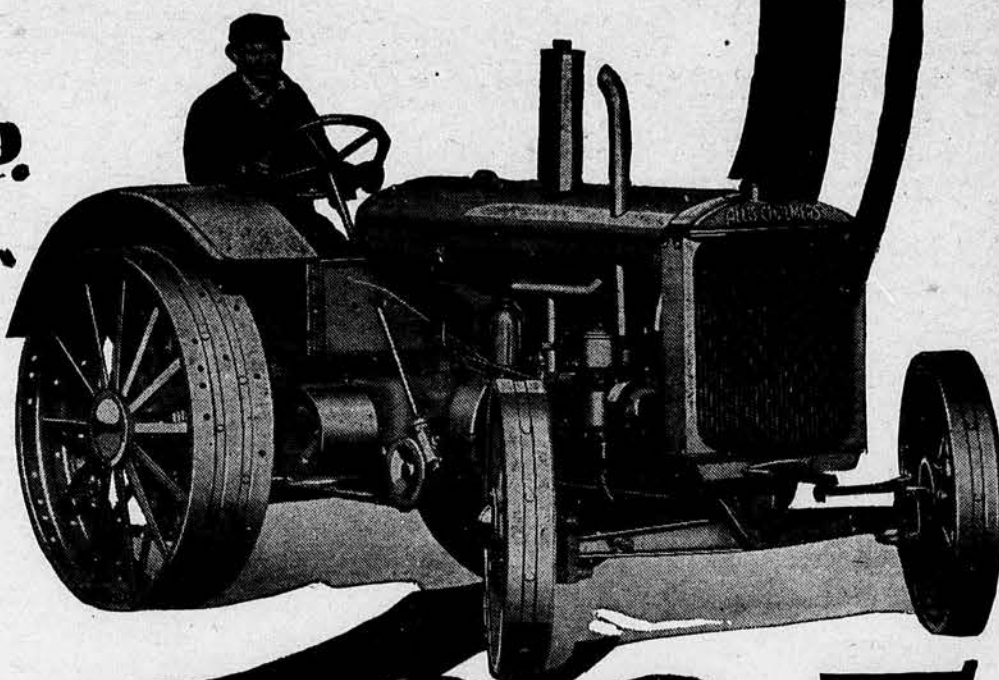


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Of and For Wheat Producers

The Southwest Agency Has Made Excellent Profits—And Growers Own All the Stock

BY JOHN VESECKY

THE Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association is a reorganization of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company, which was formed early in 1925 to market the wheat of the two Kansas wheat pools then in operation. In March, 1926, while C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba pool, was visiting in Kansas, a meeting of representatives of the Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado pools was called at Wichita, to consider matters concerning the welfare of the state pools and talk over methods of increasing their efficiency.

During this meeting, a great deal of time was given to the discussion of the organization of a central sales agency on the plan of the Canadian Wheat Pool sales agency at Winnipeg. Mr. Burnell explained its operation, and after a thoro discussion of the conditions here as compared to those in Canada, it was decided to call a meeting of the hard wheat pools in the Southwest to organize a sales agency on the same general lines.

After several meetings, this agency was formed by the reorganization of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Company, and changing the name to the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association. The number of directors was increased from six to 12, this making it possible for each state in the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association to have three members on the board. The capital stock of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association consists of \$190,000 of preferred stock and \$10,000 of common or voting stock. The preferred stock is given an 8 per cent cumulative dividend, and the common stock a 7 per cent dividend. A provision is made in the charter that after the payment of these dividends, 10 per cent of the net earnings remaining shall be set aside as a sinking fund for the retirement of preferred stock.

Preferred Stock to Kansas

Each of the states entering the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association is required to take its pro-rata share of the common stock, and may, if it so desires, take its pro-rata share of the preferred stock. At present, the common stock is owned in equal shares by the Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado wheat pools, while the preferred stock is all held by the Kansas wheat pool.

The principal reason which prompted the several pools to organize the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association as their sales agency was the added bargaining power their members would have by putting all their wheat thru one sales agency, in place of each pool competing with the others in the sale of its members' wheat. The next consideration was the saving in operating expenses, which, owing to its larger volume, the sales agency could secure for the state pools.

The head office of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association is at Wichita, but the main sales office is at Kansas City, Mo., 540 Board of Trade Building. Besides the main sales office in Kansas City, the Southwest operates branch offices in each state which is a member of the Southwest. These branch offices make some of the local sales of wheat to mills in that territory, and act as agents for the Southwest, forwarding wheat to any market or terminal elevator where that particular wheat may be sold or stored to the best advantage.

When the Barges Arrive

The Southwest agency owns a 400,000-bushel capacity terminal elevator at Leavenworth, and controls, under lease from the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, a 1 million-bushel capacity terminal elevator in Kansas City, Mo. The Kansas Elevator, as it is known, was built for the pool by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and is controlled by the Southwest under lease on very favorable terms. Both elevators are modern and equipped with up-to-date machinery, and the Leavenworth elevator is the

only elevator situated on the Missouri River in such a position that with a small outlay it can load wheat directly into barges when river navigation is opened.

The Southwest also owns and operates a modern protein laboratory in connection with the Leavenworth elevator, which enables it not only to test the protein on all incoming and outgoing wheat out of the Leavenworth elevator, but also all samples of members' wheat.

Popular With the Mills

Besides these elevators which the Southwest controls, it leases storage space in terminal elevators in Kansas City, Omaha, Wichita and such space as may be needed at the Gulf ports.

The wheat of the several state associations is shipped to the Southwest sales agency, either to Kansas City, Wichita or Omaha, or any other place where it will route to the best advantage or where it will sell best. It is either sold directly on arrival or sold to the mills out in the territory, or if the price is not acceptable or there is too great a rush of wheat to the market at the time, it is stored in our own or other elevators. Many times it is found that altho the market may be good on some grades of wheat, others cannot be sold at a fair price, owing to the excess of the particular quality or variety of wheat on the market at that time. So in place of selling the wheat and further depressing the market, we put the grain into storage and keep it for future sale. It has always been the policy of all the wheat pools, and of the Southwest sales agency in particular, to support the market. Whenever the market is over-supplied with any special quality or variety of wheat, we withhold our supply from the market, and so keep from further depressing it. In this way, the effect of the pooled wheat on the market level has been entirely out of proportion to the amount of wheat controlled by it.

The wheat stored in our elevators is processed and blended and made either into export or milling stock. Owing to the large variety of wheat as to protein and test weight and to the large territory from which it comes, we are enabled to make some of the best mill blends obtainable, and have built up a fine mill trade among some of the best mills in the United States. We have at all times tried to sell quality wheat to the mill trade and build up a reputation for furnishing wheat from our elevators which is very much superior

to the ordinary run of elevator wheat.

Altho the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, or the sales agency, as we call it, has never controlled as large a volume of wheat as we hoped it would control, and altho it is hampered somewhat by the lack of understanding and proper co-operation among its members, it has achieved remarkable results in its two years of operation. It has demonstrated that it is not only possible, but also very desirable and almost necessary, if we are aiming at the establishment of a complete marketing agency, to federate the different state pools into at least a regional, if not a national sales agency, which would have complete control over the flow of wheat to the markets. Owing to the larger territory from which this wheat comes, it is possible to make large savings by switching tonnage and using the tonnage from one territory where the wheat is not desirable for that particular market, behind the wheat from a territory where the wheat is of a desirable quality.

It also has demonstrated that a farmers' concern organized on business principles can and did establish a credit standing second to none in Kansas City, and not only can borrow money on good terms at a cheap rate of interest from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, but also from large commercial banks. It also has proved that farmers can acquire and operate terminal elevators successfully, and that terminal elevator facilities are a necessary part of any complete farmers' marketing system.

Net Savings of \$147,433.63

The Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association has made the same charges for service, such as commissions and storage, against the state pools as it would have been necessary to pay to an outside firm had we not had our own sales agency, and after paying all the expenses of operation, it shows a net savings before the dividends are paid of \$147,433.63. After paying dividends on the preferred stock and the common stock and putting aside 10 per cent of the net remaining earnings as a sinking fund to the credit of the different state associations, it has returned to its members 1.57 cents a bushel as patronage dividends, or savings made by the wheat pools operating their own sales agency. This saving is the smallest part of the benefit of the sales agency, as the added bargaining power and the ability to handle its own stock in its own elevators, so far as their capacity reaches, is far more important than the savings in the operation of the elevators. Even so, they show up nicely on the balance sheet. And there are other services, which on account of its large size and the large scope of territory which it covers, the Southwest can render better for its farmer patrons than any individual state pool could.

In the matter of freight rates, the Southwest has taken part in every freight rate case which has concerned the farmers in this territory. Last year it took part in two very important freight rate cases in which it was the only farmers' concern represented, and in both cases the weight of its testimony was not measured by the man who gave the testimony, but by the number of members who were represented. The Southwest also took part with the other farm organizations in the large rate case pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Officers of the Southwest are now working on a modification of the interpretation of total damage on wheat as made by the Federal Inspection Department. The officials of the Southwest took up this fight for the farmers, and for a time were entirely alone, but now other grain interests are beginning to take sides with us, so we are not standing alone. If it will be possible to convince the Federal Inspection Department that their interpretation is wrong and have them change their interpretation of total damage, it will have saved the farmers not only of Kansas, but of the United States, millions of dollars annually, without in any way lowering the commercial value of the different grades of wheat.

From Station KSAC

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

MONDAY, APRIL 2

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Asst. Prof. Helen Elcock. Lecture: Dinner Desserts. Instr. Ruth Tucker.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Why Farm Bureau Members Should Pay Dues, Dean H. Umberger. The Farm Bureau—the Professional Organization for Farmers, Asst. Prof. A. F. Turner. A Good She—A Good Investment, Asst. Prof. J. J. Moxley.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks, and other items of interest. Lecture: Every Day Courtesses, Dean Mary P. Van Zile.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History, Asst. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology, Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: Good Silage and How to Make It, Asst. Prof. C. E. Abel. Alfalfa as a Poultry Feed, Prof. L. F. Payne.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Nellie Aberle. Lecture: Children's Clothing. Asst. Prof. May A. Worcester.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Bad Weeds in General, Asst. Prof. H. R. Sumner. What Sections of Kansas Need Lime? Asst. Prof. E. B. Wells.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:00 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music, Mrs. Earl Litwiler and Mrs. H. J. Wyllie. Lectures: Nursing as a Profession, Dean Margaret Justin. Fundamentals of Insect Control, Prof. J. W. McCulloch.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. The Principle of Bee-keeping, Rev. W. U. Guerrant. Lecture: The Housewife's Spare Time. Asst. Prof. Myrtle Gungelman.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Sudan for Dairy Cattle Pasture, Asst. Prof. James W. Linn. Why Feed Cod Liver Oil?, Asst. Prof. J. W. Lumb.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 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: Progress in Engineering, Asst. Prof. B. B. Brainard. Ethics in Engineering, Instr. C. M. Leonard.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: What the Housewife Should Know About Insects, Dr. Roger C. Smith.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Root Crops, Asst. Prof. A. J. Scholtz. Controlling Ground Squirrels, Biology Asst. Roy Moore.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

FRIDAY, April 6

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lectures: Enjoying the Birds (Lecture I), Instr. H. K. Gloyd. The Child's Care and Training—Sparing the Rod, Dr. Helen Ford.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Have You Put the Woolens Out for a Summer Bath? Clothes Moths Hate Sunshine, Prof. E. G. Kelly. Seed Corn Treatment for Moles, Biology Asst. A. E. Oman.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, inspirational topics, and general subjects of interest. Lecture: Some Results of True Sportsmanship, Asst. Prof. L. P. Washburn.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News, Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: Type of Young People the World Demands, Dr. A. A. Heitz. The Three Costs of Production, Asst. Prof. W. H. Rowe.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7

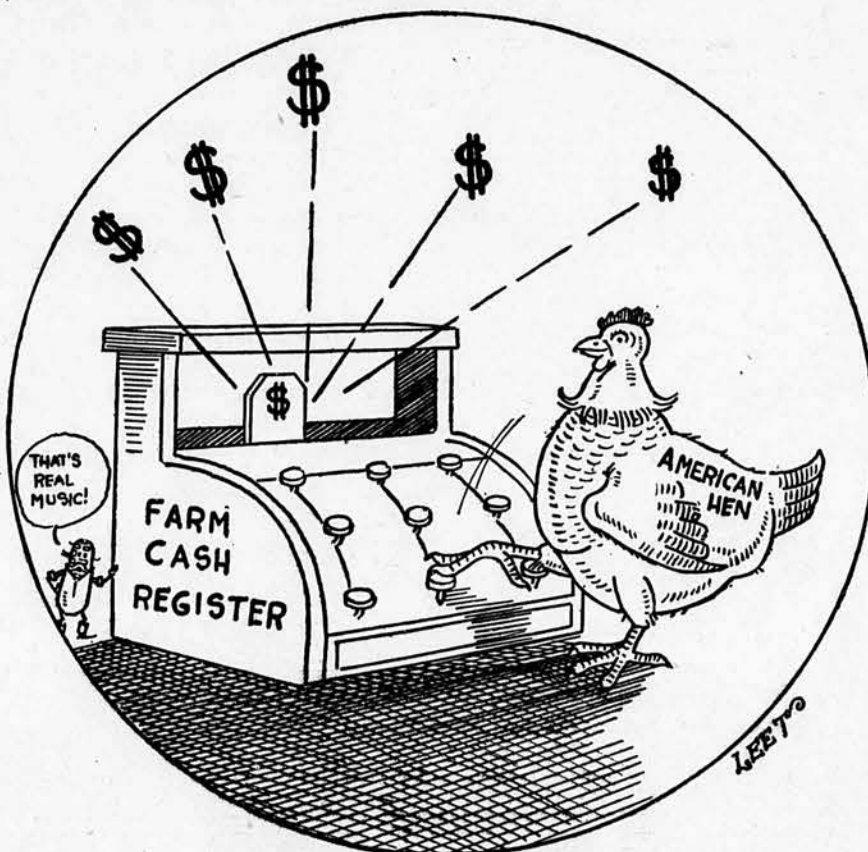
12:35 p. m.—Radio Fan Program, G. L. Taylor, Radio Engineer, Question Box.

At Wichita, May 2 to 4

The 63rd annual State Sunday School Convention will be held May 2 to 4 at Wichita. Programs may be obtained from Frank G. Richard, Secretary, The Kansas Council of Religious Education, 923 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

A Great Stride

This is the fifth of a series of little articles written by a woman who recently crossed, alone, on two of the White Star ships.—Magazine ad.



She Keeps the Cash Register Ringing

Limits the Wheat Market?

Secretary Kellogg Apparently Has Some Amazing Ideas on Preferential Tariffs

A RESTRICTION was placed on the business of Kansas millers the other day when Secretary Kellogg announced that he saw no grounds for intervening in the present practice of shipping to Cuba flour milled from Canadian wheat at Buffalo. This allows wheat milled in bond to receive preferential tariff treatment supposedly accorded only to American products. The reciprocal tariff treaty with Cuba states that products of American "soil or industry" shall come under the preferential rates, not "soil and industry." Secretary Kellogg pointed out that to re-word the tariff treaty to read "soil and industry" would exclude from preferential treatment the great bulk of American manufactured goods that now go to Cuba. However, the ruling has a tendency to restrict the market outlet for Kansas farmers by placing limitations on their chief consumer—the millers.

Farmers Sell Their Crops

Nearly 28 million dollars was distributed to growers this month by the central selling agency of the Canadian pools, when checks for 15 cents a bushel on all grades of wheat and flax were placed in the mail. More than 800 million dollars has now been distributed by the three western pools since the Alberta pool was started in 1923, according to E. B. Ramsay, manager of the central selling agency. For the crop year 1927-28 the three pools have handled more than 185 million bushels of wheat, which is nearly 6 million bushels over the entire amount delivered by the three provincial pools to the central selling agency for the crop year 1926-27.

Where Co-operation Started

A pilgrimage to the birthplace of modern co-operation is being organized by the trustees of the American Institute of Co-operation, in connection with its fourth summer session at Berkeley, Calif., July 9 to August 4. The "pilgrims" will assemble at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, the morning of July 8. The next day they will begin field trips to representative plants operated by the major California co-operatives. At those points executives and department heads will explain the mechanical details of handling some of the internationally known brands of co-operative products. The tour will include representative communities in the citrus, raisin, walnut, dairy and poultry belts, and in the deciduous fruit section. On July 16, co-operative officials and students will assemble at the University of California for two weeks of intensive discussion of the major problems affecting such organizations in the West and East. The American Institute of Co-operation is an educational enterprise devoted to the advancement of business of a co-operative character. It is controlled by a board of directors selected from the larger agricultural organizations; it is financed by such groups and its proceedings have become the classic reference source of information regarding the progress of the movement in North America.

When Joseph Was Comptroller

Ever since Joseph was made comptroller of supplies in Egypt there have been lean and fat years. Fortunately, therefore, is the industry which takes a long-time view of its problems and prepares for shoal waters while the sailing is smooth. That this holds true for agriculture was brought out in a small way in the experience of the National Pecan Growers' Exchange, Albany, Ga., this season. The 1926 crop exceeded demand, and the surplus was placed in cold storage. The 1927 crop was short. The hold-over and practically all the 1927 crop was sold for the holiday season at good prices. Intelligent merchandising will help take the shock out of bumper crops.

Very little statistical information is available to show the growth of the co-operatives in membership or volume of business in 1927, but what has been obtained indicates satisfactory pro-

gress. Information furnished by the Division of Co-operative Marketing, Washington, D. C., and by the executives of typical associations shows numerical setbacks in very few commodity groups, and a good growth in most of them.

The carryover of large stocks of tobacco, much of which is unsuited for consumption, is being used to unjustly depress prices by showing a large surplus of tobacco on hand, according to Congressman Ralph Gilbert of Kentucky, who has introduced a bill requiring manufacturers and dealers to report not only the amount of tobacco on hand but also the years in which it was grown.

What of the Markets?

"It is trifling with serious things," say Walton Peteet, economist, "to encourage farmers to invest money and labor in the production of new and specialized crops until a comprehensive market survey has been made and shows a reasonable certainty of a permanent and profitable market for

them." The agricultural programs of many business organizations are in direct conflict with definite trends in business. This is an era of specialization, and it would be just as sensible to advise all merchants to change their business and carry in stock everything from notions to hardware as it would be to advise all farmers to grow all the crops their soil and climate will produce. Intelligent crop diversification which will maintain soil fertility and permit efficient utilization of farm labor is essential to success, but beyond that crop specialization intelligently adjusted to market demands is preferable to unintelligent diversification. Many business groups have adopted as their program of farm relief the old slogan, "Make two blades of grass grow where one grew before." Standing by itself this is as great a fallacy as would be the advice to merchants to "double your turnover" without giving any thought to increasing profits, or to manufacturers to "double your output" without inquiring what the effect would be upon price and profits.

There is little incentive for a farmer to grow wheat of high quality unless he receives a part of the premium that high protein wheat usually brings.

If half as many farmers attended co-operative meetings as attend auction sales, united agricultural effort would likely make more progress.

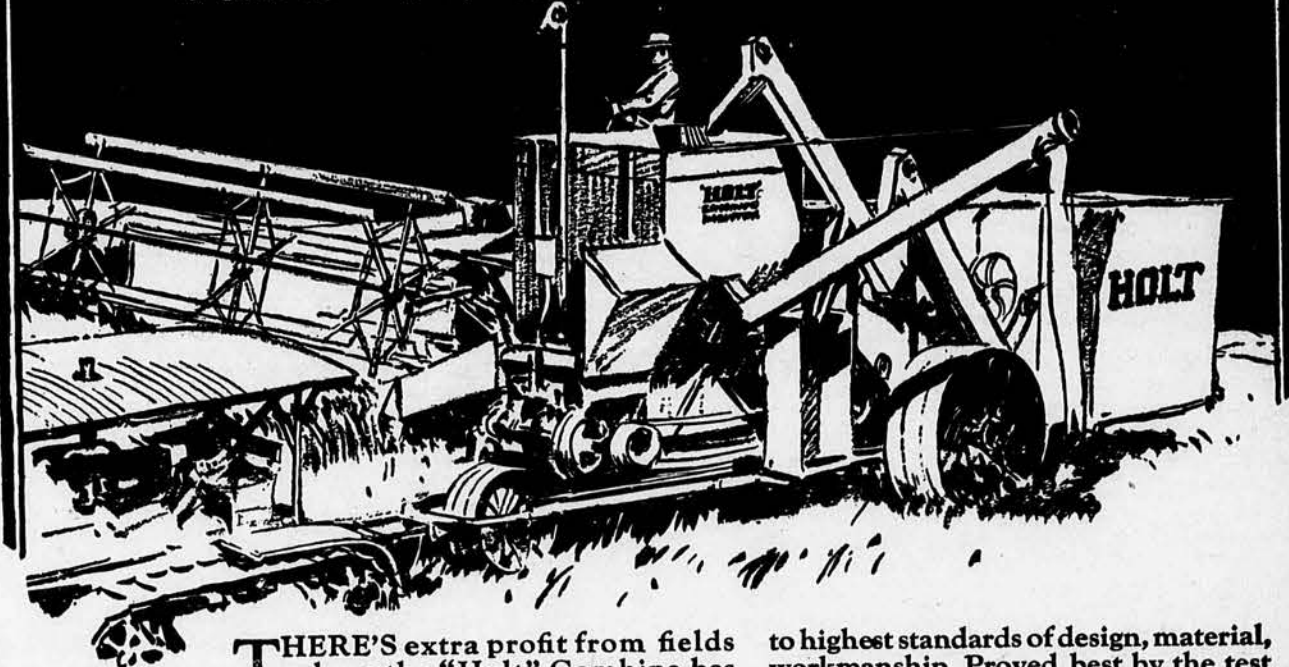
More Interest in Horses

Doubled Canadian demand for drafters this year was felt in Kansas recently with the sale of five purebred Percheron horses to Northern buyers. Henry Ernest, Walkerton, Ont., purchased a stallion from John Jeffrey of Richland and a stallion and a mare from Adam Becker & Son of Meriden. D. F. McAllister of Topeka made the sale of a stallion to William Smith, Listowel, Ont., buying for J. Wilson & Co. William Filsinger, also of Listowel and buying for himself and James Wilson, took a stallion from W. E. Dustin of Topeka and another from Mrs. C. L. Myers of Holton.

Horse market activity is greater everywhere this spring, according to Secretary Ellis McFarland of the Percheron Society of America. Before February 1 approximately 350 inquiries from prospective buyers had been received at the Chicago office of the society. Their names and requests for 1,000 Percherons were printed and sent out early in February. Twenty-three Kansas men were on this list, and most of them wish to buy good mares for work and breeding purposes.

Between February 1 and February 21, 306 additional inquiries were received from all parts of the country, and Percheron Buyers' List No. 2 is now on the press. A greater demand and better prices for drafters should benefit Kansas, which is the third state in Percheron production.

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Of course you want a combine—choose the "Holt" and have the best. Backed by more than 40 years of combine-manufacturing experience. Built

to highest standards of design, material, workmanship. Proved best by the test of field performance—from East to West, and from the haciendas of Mexico to the broad prairies of Canada, are thousands of "Holt" owners, who say: "The 'Holt' way is the only way"—small crews, little labor, light cost, quick—one trip through and the whole job is done.

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[Talk with the "Holt" dealer near you or write for illustrated folder]

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HOLT COMBINED HARVESTER

Where Is the City's Lure?

Farmers Need a Larger Income and Better Chances of Converting This Into Homes

BY C. J. GALPIN

BEFORE discussing the whys and wherefores of the case, let us get before us a summary of just what is known about the decrease of the farm people in the United States.

On April 13, 1923, the United States Department of Agriculture issued a press release to the effect that, during the calendar year 1922, the farm population decreased 460,000. This was the first positive statement on the matter. July 10, 1925, another release from the department stated that during the year 1924 the farm population decreased

recalled, contains not only the farm population, but also the village and town population in places of less than 2,500. There is a very high degree of probability, if anyone will look into these figures, that the losses took place in the farm population and not in the village and town part of the rural population.

Back Even to 1880!

But there is another series of facts to be reckoned with. The United States Census shows that in the decade from 1880 to 1890 there was a decrease in the rural population of Vermont and New York states; in the decade, 1890-1900, in Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Kansas; in the decade, 1900-1910, in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. A careful consideration of the figures for incorporated towns and villages of less than 2,500 will convince one that it was the farm population element in the rural population which lost in all these states in these decades.

This new line of figures adds something to our information. Decreases in farm population are by no means exclusively a phenomenon of post-war depression; and what is very significant, decreases began in some states in the decade 1880-1890, in still more states in the decade 1890-1900, and in

more states still in the decade 1900-1910. Perhaps the most significant part of this information is that not only Eastern states which sent their farmers west are among these losers, but strong agricultural states of the Midwest. A further important coincidence may be noted, namely, that these losses were taking place in the rich lands of the Midwest, during the very years of the rapid increase of tenancy in those states.

The whole case of movement of people from farms to cities, with consequent net losses of farm population is widened by this additional set of figures; and now any broad discussion of why people leave farming, and what kind of people they are that leave, must cope with the fact that the net loss of farm population is a phenomenon beginning in some states 40 years ago; beginning in some of the great agricultural states of the Mississippi Valley during periods of prosperity and a high rate of increase in tenancy.

The outstanding result of these figures is that recent losses in farm population in the post-war period are grave accentuations in hard times for agriculture of a rural social phenomenon which has its rise in a cause, or set of subtle causes, not yet very clearly defined.

A recent investigation carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture into the cases of 2,745 farmers who in recent years left farming for city work and life may throw some light upon what sort of farmers and people they are who leave. First, let us see why these farmers, representing every state, left farming. There are four main reasons given: (1) high cost of farm production, 37 per cent; (2) physical disabilities, 25 per cent; (3) to give children better schooling,

11 per cent; (4) accumulated competency sufficient to live in city, 25 per cent. Secondly, what kind of people were they? Obviously, the Department of Agriculture could not ask these farmers whether they were inefficient farmers, but the following facts will give some clues to their character.

1. On the whole, they were farmers of long standing, that is, from nine to 39 years.
2. More than half of them still hold title to their farms.
3. One-third had operated farms of 100 to 174 acres; one-sixth, farms of from 175 to 259 acres; another sixth, farms of from 260 to 499 acres.
4. One-third of the owners had received some high school training, while about half of them had been thru eight grades of school, and their wives made about the same showing.

Putting two and two together, it is fair to say that among those who left farming because of the "high cost of production," there were both the inefficient farmer and the unfortunate farmer; because of "physical disabilities," there were both poor farmers and good farmers, whether you count "poor" by the financial test or the efficiency test; because of "poor school facilities in the country," there were farmers who appreciated education; because of an "accumulated competency," there were prosperous farmers who were presumably efficient.

And Here Comes Machinery

Now what are the salient points in this drop in farm population, and what are the inferences to be drawn from the facts presented?

In the first place, there is a force, or there are forces which operate to decrease the farm population in good times and bad times, and it behooves us all to scrutinize the forces at work in rural life to discover the underlying cause or causes. The three well-known

Just why have farmers been leaving the open country for the city's great white way in such large numbers? This has quite properly been the subject of an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been in charge of Doctor Galpin. In this article, which appeared originally in Wallaces' Farmer, he tells of the reasons, as they developed in this investigation.

182,000. April 7, 1926, another statement from the same source was to the effect that during 1925 there was a loss of 479,000 farm people, and April 20, 1927, another release that during 1926 there was a drop of 649,000 persons in the farm population. Moreover, the United States Bureau of the Census found, in its agricultural census of 1925, that there were 2 million fewer people living on farms than the United States Census of population showed in 1920; that is, an average decrease of 400,000 a year for the five-year period.

The loss, moreover, was found due to losses in Maine, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oregon; that is, every state but New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nevada, Washington and California.

Due to Post-War Depression?

Official attention having been thus called to losses of farm people during the post-war period, it was a very natural conclusion that the whole situation as to decrease and loss was an outgrowth of post-war depression, low prices, and general hard times for agriculture. This view probably is the prevailing one in the minds of the public generally. But there are some additional facts bearing on the case which have had no large circulation. Let us take a look at these facts.

The United States Bureau of the Census, in 1926, made a careful estimate of the farm population of 1910, which indicated a net loss of 463,000 persons in the whole farm population of the United States in the decade 1910-1920, this being due to actual losses in farm people in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

Another series of facts should be taken into account at this point, namely, in a comparison of the United States Census figures of rural population (the actual figures, not the estimated) for 1910 with those of 1920, it is found that there was an actual loss in rural population in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi and Nevada.

The "rural" population, it will be

MILD?.. Yes! VERY MILD.
AND YET THEY

SATISFY



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forces tending to reduce the amount of man-labor on farms necessary for the production of a fixed total product are doubtless somewhat related to the cause we are looking for, namely: (1) the transfer of many agricultural processes from farms to towns and cities; (2) the mechanization of the agricultural industry; (3) the introduction of scientific efficiency into farm practices. These forces have been at work in good times and bad, and laborers made unnecessary for a fixed amount of production, having had their farm roots cut out from under, have moved away from farming—sometimes with a mind which is aware of the real cause, sometimes with a mind very far from the real cause.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that an equilibrium of the farm population was first reached in those states where city industry was most developed, and made its bid for laborers; and no wonder further that, after the moment of equilibrium, a fairly steady gradual drop in farm population began in those states and continued down to the present time.

In the second place, it is obvious that in times of prosperity and in times of depression both the efficient farmers and the inefficient farmers leave the farms. This, however, must be said about many inefficient farmers: they tend to remain on farms and reduce their standard of living to meet either their poor production on the one hand or poor prices for their production on the other.

Many efficient farmers, however, gaining a competency in good times, tend to leave farming in order to attain the high standard of living which a deficiently organized rural society denies them; and in bad times, many such leave, if it can be done without too much financial sacrifice, just because they are unwilling to subject their families to a low standard of living on farms. Undoubtedly, there are efficient farmers who temporarily reduce their living, and wait out the storm of bad times on the farm, hoping for better times. There are also rolling stones, of course, between farm and city, and back again from city to farm.

When "Bad Times" Arrive

In the third place, it is quite plain that the public never hears of the going to cities of the prosperous farmer in prosperous times. He is making no complaints, and it is easy to think that the exodus of farmers to town is taking place only when murmurs are heard in bad times. Moreover, it probably is true that agriculture and country life as a whole suffer more from the departure of the efficient, prosperous farmers, who, either in prosperous times or in bad times, have gained a competency and leave for cities to buy a high standard of living, than it gains from the going of the inefficient farmers, who they go in large numbers. You cannot reckon the gain or damage to agriculture by simply counting and comparing the people in these two streams. Year in and year out the loss of good farmers in prosperous years, due to prosperity itself, and in bad years because they will not victimize their families in the matter of living, is a loss which overshadows the importance of other losses. Farming can absorb its share of the inefficient persons of the nation, if it can adjust its social organization so as to retain a fair share—its own share—of the efficient, the prosperous, the wealth-producing and wealth-conserving persons. Two and five-tenths per cent of the 2,745 farmers who left the farm for the city in these recent years (years not of agricultural prosperity) went because they have accumulated enough to live in town as they would like to live. One out of 40, this is. Now, if one out of 40 going to town goes with his wealth—like bees carrying nectar from clover—you are presented with a situation which it is difficult to cure with more prosperity alone. And what would be the remedy? It is a long story, and only a clue can be given here at this time.

The remedy, in my estimation, for holding on the land the people who are the nucleus of the efficient, the prosperous, and the lovers of a high standard of life, is social in nature and not individualistic. While production, marketing credit—the income-getting forces generally—are becoming more and more socialized, efficient and scientific, the forces of living, spending and outgo have remained too individualistic, inefficient and unscientific. Over-

hauling the whole machinery of expenditure, whether by local government, thru taxes or by voluntary association, is the clue.

Farmers can have the primary goods of modern living within reach of the farmstead, if instead of running away to town with their wealth, they will energetically start in to reorganize their social structure so that enough rural people shall be massed together in income-spending groups to create and support the institutions that people crave. Farmers need the guidance of state and federal governments in reorganizing their income-spending machinery along with the government aid in reorganizing their income-getting machinery.

If rural despair comes to America—which God forbid—it will come as much thru failure to keep its surplus country wealth on the land, wrought into noble institutions thru a reorganized rural social structure, as thru a defective income-producing system. The two social science-guided techniques—that of income and that of spending—must go forward hand in hand. If income-getting is socialized while spending remains individualistic, high-standard farmers will constantly leave farming, take their wealth, leave tenants, and by so much impoverish the country and help on the day of gloom. It takes institutions of distinction accessible to all farm people to satisfy efficient farm men and women in these modern days.

Regularity Is Next to Quality

(Continued from Page 3)

dam's butter record is almost 1,000 pounds. Since he is in the cow testing association, Mr. Worth will be able to keep more accurate data on each individual cow. At present he does not have a cow that produces less than 60 pounds of milk a day, and it runs up as high as 86 pounds; and it is getting better with the years.

In the dairy barn one finds steel stanchions and concrete gutters. The curb just back of the cows is 6 inches wide. Inside of that where the cows stands is dirt, but it isn't entirely satisfactory. Mr. Worth is going to pave the stalls with creosoted blocks of wood. He will cut the blocks out of 6 by 6's he got out of an old barn. They will be 2 inches thick. The concrete and tile milk house affords real convenience in handling the milk. A gas engine supplies power there.

Poultry and hogs also help with the family income and utilize the skim-milk to good advantage. Mr. Worth has mixed up a special ration he is trying out for brood sows. It is made up of alfalfa leaves, ground oats and cornmeal, soaked in skim-milk. He figures having alfalfa leaves for the bulk of the ration will do no harm and will supply minerals the brood sow requires. And it likely would be difficult to get a sow to eat so much alfalfa if it wasn't soaked in milk.

Three hundred White Leghorn layers drink skim-milk and nothing else. No water. When his flock won second in an egg laying contest some years ago, Mr. Worth gave skim-milk the credit. A poultry house made over into the straw-loft type with concrete floor provides dry, comfortable quarters and a good brooder house gets the chicks started well. Worth mixes his mash for the layers. It is 4 parts mill run, 2 parts shorts, 2 parts fine cornmeal and 1 part meatmeal.

Mr. Worth built his modern home in 1915. It has hot water heat, hard and soft running water, and a variety of electrical equipment from lights to iron.

Here is the Difference

BY MRS. HARRY A. MOORE
Sumner County

The difference between day old chicks and hatching them on the farm is quite a question to some people, but not to me. In raising them on the farm, one is all summer getting a large batch of young chickens, as the facilities are inadequate to hatch them in large numbers.

As to day old chicks, one can get the number expected to be raised at one time and raise them all at once and have them all one age, therefore the pullets will all lay about the same time. That is the difference, and it is an important one.

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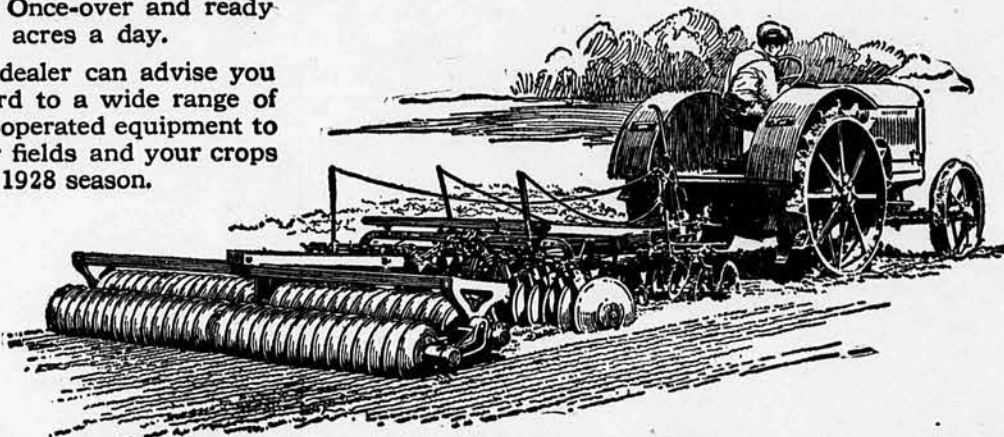
WHEN it's time to go on the land it's time to go. Everything waits on Spring's work. The year's profit depends on plowing, tilling, sowing and planting. Once it was a time of heavier toil and greater risk and worry.

Now the well-equipped power farmer is ready to handle the peak loads and the emergencies as they come. His McCormick-Deering Tractor and broad-capacity machines prepare better seed beds at the best time for each crop and at lowest possible costs. The saving of farm help alone goes a long way toward paying for his fast-working equipment.

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Protective Service



Thief's Sweet Tooth Was Satisfied But Stealing Put Him in Jail for 90 Days

SOMETIMES thieves have a sweet tooth. Sometimes a sweet tooth causes a thief's arrest. Feen Wells, who just finished serving 90 days in the Crawford county jail, is convinced that the best way to obtain honey is not to steal it at night from the premises of a farm where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted.

The \$50 Protective Service reward already has been paid in the case of Wells's stealing honey from R. L. Ketterman, who has his apiary located on Oscar C. Smith's farm in Crawford county. This simply is another in-

corner where there are two filling stations and where they attracted much attention and suspicion.

"The next night Wells and his companion camped near Cherokee where Constable Fred Bornhauser and Ralph Taylor, of Cherokee, caught Wells returning to his camp with the stolen honey. Wells said the honey was 2 years old but the live bees were thick on it.

Needed More Evidence

"Constable Bornhauser and Ralph Taylor, with members of the Cherokee Anti-Horse Thief Association, set out that night to find where Wells had obtained the honey. A hurried examination of the hives on my place at 3 o'clock that morning failed to show where the honey had been removed.

"The next morning Wells was released because of lack of proof for the evidence against him. This would have ended the matter for all concerned, but my wife was not convinced and made a trip to Pittsburg that day to see Mr. Ketterman, the owner of the hive. She had a 'feeling' that the honey came from our place.

"Mr. Ketterman came out that evening and found one hive had been rifled and that another had been opened but the thief evidently had been frightened away before robbing the second one.

Was Busy But Got Results

"That same evening we were due with our little boy and girl at a school program in Beulah. Only two hours remained before the program was to begin and I didn't see how I could spare time to do anything. But my wife insisted on milking alone and doing the chores, so I made a trip to Cherokee and notified Constable Bornhauser and Ralph Taylor that Mr. Ketterman had found honey missing from his apiary.

"Bornhauser and Taylor that night found and held Wells, who had moved on, and the next day Mr. Ketterman swore out a warrant for his arrest. The following Saturday he was taken to Cherokee for trial but when confronted with the evidence against him he pled guilty and was sentenced in Justice of the Peace T. J. Lisenbee's court to serve 90 days in the Crawford county jail at Girard and pay costs.

Lived on Thefts From Farmers

"Wells is a worthless character who is known to live by his thefts from farmers. Proof of his thefts, however, have not always been at hand. He previously had been convicted and fined, but this, I believe, was his first sentence. Wells pretends to be, or is, a trapper. This gives him opportunity for prowling.



Constable Fred Bornhauser, Bud Williams, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Crawford County, and Ralph Taylor. Bornhauser and Taylor Stuck on the Job Until Justice Was Ordered for Feen Wells

stance to show that the \$50 Protective Service reward is paid when a Protective Service sign is posted on a farm, even tho the property stolen from farm premises is not that of a Protective Service member.

Had Sign Posted on Gate

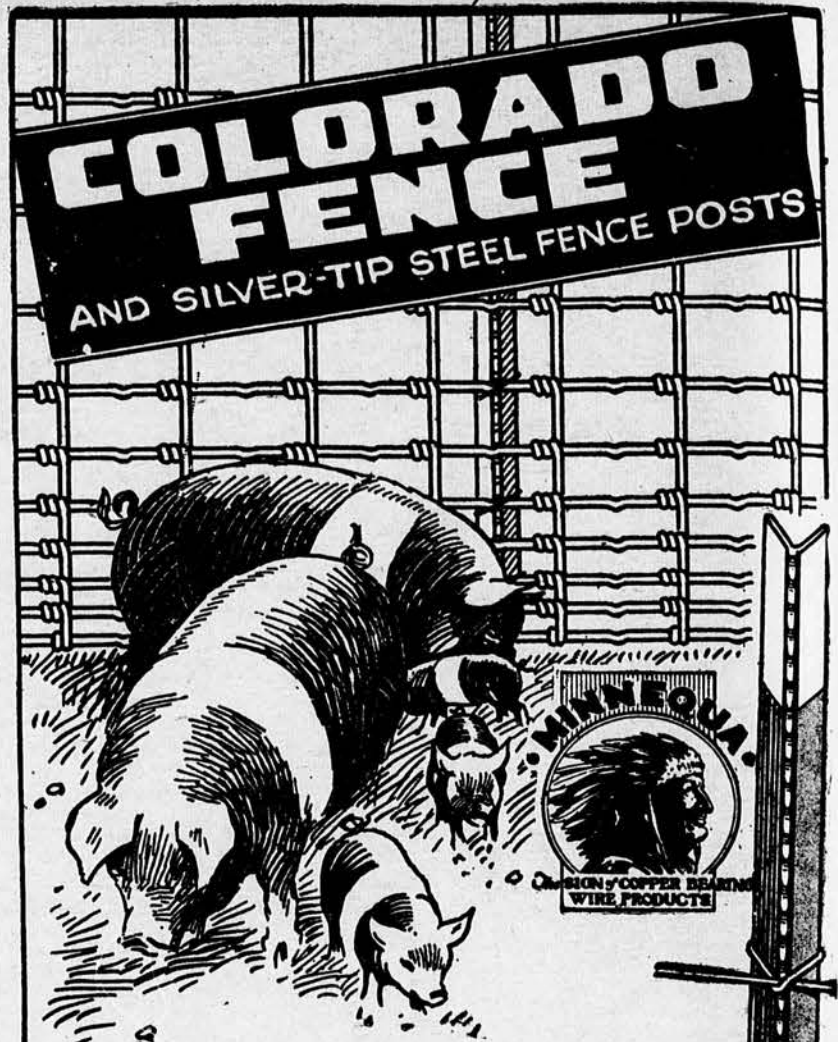
Read the following letter from Protective Service member Oscar C. Smith: "I am a member of your Protective Service, living 6 miles west of Pittsburg on the main road. I have your sign posted on my farm gate.

"On the night of last October 26, between 50 and 60 pounds of honey were stolen from a hive of an apiary belonging to R. L. Ketterman, located on my farm and in my care. The queen bee, of the hive molested, was removed and the bees practically destroyed.

"Feen Wells the evening of the night this honey disappeared, passed my farm accompanied by another man driving an old team trailing an old truck. They camped 1 mile west on a



Mrs. Oscar C. Smith With Allan and Alice. Mr. Smith, in the Oval, Was Away Making Arrangements About a Postponed School Program When the Protective Service Investigated the Case of Feen Wells Stealing Honey From a Farm Where a Protective Service Sign Was Posted



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A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

"I think when you investigate this case you will find that Ralph Taylor and Constable Bornhouser come in for a share of the \$50 cash Protective Service reward. They were tireless in their efforts to bring Wells to justice."

When the Protective Service investigated this case, indication of the finest kind of co-operation and interest among the officers of the law, Cherokee Anti-Horse Thief Association members and Mr. Smith's neighbors was shown in the prosecution of Wells. Similar interest was shown in the payment of the Protective Service cash reward of \$50 to the men primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief and his sentence.

The Protective Service \$50 cash reward has been paid and divided equally among Oscar Smith, Ralph Taylor and Fred Bornhouser. All three of these men did effective work in the capture and conviction of Wells. The Protective Service will be mighty glad to pay more rewards to men who co-operate like these men did. As soon as any theft is discovered it is best to get immediately in touch with the law officers and give them all clues and information regarding the theft, and work with the officers until the thief is sentenced.

G. E. Davis

Now the Partner Carries On

(Continued from Page 3)

from other corn. There was a difference. This process was repeated for several years with some improvement.

Folks took notice of Feigley's corn. Two men bought some seed one day. That started a seed corn business that has grown until the supply falls short of demand. Lawrence calls the present corn "Feigley's Iowa Goldmine." Last year he sold 2,600 bushels and had to return orders for 600 bushels that could not be filled. Other types and varieties of corn have been tried out with the "Goldmine," but in the experience of the Feigleys they could not equal it in yield.

Every precaution is taken to keep the seed pure, and it is quite a job. Friendly relations with other fields of corn must be nil. The seed corn used at home is field-selected so that everything from condition and growth of stalk to germination can be checked, and the very best bushel of seed obtainable out of the entire crop is planted in a field to itself to keep breeding up the type.

"Ears like these," Lawrence said, offering several for inspection, "must be thrown out. Here is what I want. Uniformity of ears and rows of kernels; well-filled ears that taper slightly to one end. Ears must have well-filled ends, but for seed the ends of every ear are taken off before going thru the sheller and grader. Last year I had 175 acres of corn, but floods cut it down to 94 acres. However, that amount averaged 68 bushels an acre, so I had more than 6,000 bushels.

"We don't get big yields here," Feigley explained, "because we cannot plant thick as we don't get the rain. We have the soil but not the rain. But one Brown county man, near Effingham, got 110 bushels of corn to the acre from seed that we sold him. We get \$2.25 a bushel shelled. If we field-selected all the corn we sell for seed the price would have to be doubled. But after all, our customers get the benefit of field-selection because all of our crop comes from field-selected seed in years and years before."

Corn is not planted on the same ground more than four years in succession. After corn, oats go in for a year, wheat four years and then back to corn. Alfalfa land goes into wheat three or four years and then to corn. Alfalfa and manure are used to build up the ground.

Seedbed preparation is the starting point of good corn, according to Feigley. "With the opening of spring," he said, "we cut down the stalks with a two-row cutter. If they lay heavy on the ground I rake them up and burn them. Otherwise I double-disc. Sometimes about April 15 we get in with a two-row lister pulled by a tractor. After we have listed a day I come along with the planter. The reason we plant this way is that the ground is a little dry on top, thus making it pack down well for a more even covering over the corn. At other times we plant between the

old rows without disking. We generally cover about 2 to 2½ inches, and we always get a good, even stand. A two-row weeder is used when the corn is up about 3 inches, and three cultivations follow that by the time the corn breaks. No customer has kicked about the seed in 22 years. It is sold with a guarantee of 98.5 per cent germination."

Cattle, alfalfa, wheat and hogs, with a new orchard that is getting well started account for the balance of the operations on the 480 acres of bottom land under Feigley's supervision. Lawrence knows every detail of the big business because he grew up with it and was made a member of the firm. And as he carries on, the valuable experience of his father continues to serve agriculture. And that is only one of the values generated by a father-son partnership.

Mighty Huntress

The old-fashioned girl certainly knew how to get a dinner. The modern girl does, too but she uses a different method.

Cash in on Your Lessons

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Use some of the lessons learned at school by putting them into practice this summer. Get a sow and litter or some chickens, and you can use nearly every lesson by practicing what you learned in reading, spelling, arithmetic and so on. You will have simple records to keep on the pigs and chickens, and letters to write. Use your arithmetic to figure your feed costs, income and profit; your grammar in letter writing; agriculture in better methods of care of your stock; your reading to pick useful information from your farm paper; your geography in locating buyers for your surplus pigs and chickens and your work will teach you good management.

Start a business while you are young. Boys and girls can manage pigs and chickens. They were doing that when your club manager was a boy and every year there are new boys and girls starting out as poultry and swine producers. The remarkable thing about it is they are successful. They get the

best kind of stock and in some cases father's record falls short of that of his children.

School soon will be out, and school boys and girls then will have time to care for some pigs or chickens at home. This will give them something to be interested in, and will turn out some cash earning besides. We don't wish to overlook these opportunities to earn money. It is a good clean game that will give the club member experience and training which will be useful always. There are good times in club work, too. Just ask anyone who has been a club member.

Capper clubs are made up of several hundred boys and girls all living in Kansas. They are raising pigs and chickens this year and are making friends as they go along. Perhaps you are living in a county where there are some club members. If you are, I hope you will get acquainted with them. Here is your chance to be one of the club members. Just write me a letter. In your letter mention whether you wish to raise pigs or chickens in the contest this year.

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College Cook Reveals Secrets

Pies and Cakes That Please the College Crowd

By Mary F. Reed

NELL PALMER'S pastry fame has spread far and wide. Connoisseurs in pies and cakes acclaim her the best pastry cook in Kansas, and visitors and students who have eaten her pies and cakes at the College Cafeteria of the Kansas State Agricultural College, sing her praises.

"What is your secret?" I asked this modest little woman. "How do you make such good pies and cakes?"

"Why, there isn't any secret," she assured me. "Nothing, only liking the work, and—"

"Using cornstarch," supplemented her sister, Amanda, and we all three laughed. "She can't do anything without cornstarch," explained Miss Amanda. "Nearly every recipe she gets, she changes somehow to get in cornstarch."

"Well, I think you have to have a little natural taste for anything," Miss Nell insisted, "if you're going to do it well. You have to have experience, too, and just ferret things out for yourself. There's a knack about cooking, I don't know just what. Now, I can't take just any recipe and use it successfully, I have to work it over to suit myself. I never could make good cakes from recipes until I'd doctored them up."

The Palmer sisters came with their family from Canada to Kansas some years ago. The two then came to Manhattan where for some time they cooked for boarders until Miss Amanda became ill. Then for a time, Miss Nell cooked at various places while her sister kept house. It was at the Pine's Cafeteria and the College Cafeteria that she became famous among townspeople and students for her delicious pastry and cakes.

"We learned to cook when we were small," they said. "We had a large family, and Mother, who was a splendid cook, taught us. We've been cooking ever since."

These are some of her best liked cakes and icings—also any kind she makes are good.

Potato Chocolate Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk	3 eggs
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or substitute	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
1 cup mashed potatoes	2 cups brown sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs and potatoes. Then add flour and sour milk alternately. Make trial cake. If a little too stiff, add more milk—if it falls, add more flour. Cook in moderate oven. The sour milk gives the cake a more reddish color and keeps it moist longer.

Apple Sauce Cake

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups apple sauce (of medium juiciness)	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon soda	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 cup raisins
1 teaspoon cinnamon	4 tablespoons cornstarch
2 cups sugar, brown or white	2 eggs (can omit, but cake is lighter if used)
	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs, and cream in with shortening and sugar. Add apple sauce. Sift spices, flour, cornstarch, baking powder and soda together three times. Add alternately with apple sauce. "I always try a little sample cake, first—it's the safest way, because flour differs, and if the cake needs more liquid or flour, I can tell from the sample cake and not ruin the big cake," Miss Nell told me. "I always bake it in

layers, altho it can be baked as a loaf cake. I start with a medium oven, increasing the heat until it's quite hot."

White Icing

2 cups powdered sugar	Water to make of consistency to spread
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon butter	
1 tablespoon caramel sirup	

Mix ingredients and spread on cold cake.

Variations: For liquid use lemon and orange juice, or pineapple juice and thicken with powdered sugar, adding the butter to make the paste spread smoothly. When using orange and lemon juice grate the rind and use it, also.

Chocolate Icing

1 tablespoon cocoa	2 cups powdered sugar—
1 teaspoon butter	or enough to make
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk	icing thicken

Scald milk. Add butter, cocoa and sugar while hot. Spread on cold cake.

This is the recipe for the much talked of

Palmer Pie Crust

3 cups flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold water
1 cup lard	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon baking powder

Combine flour and lard. "I always combine by rubbing it thru my fingers until the consistency of cornstarch," Miss Nell explained, "and stir in the water with a spoon. I use the fresh dough for top crusts and the worked over dough for the bottom crusts." This recipe makes 4 large one-crust pies, or 2 large two-crust pies. "I think it's a good plan to make up a quantity of pastry and keep it in the ice box until ready for use, if one uses much pastry," Miss Nell said.

This is the recipe for the pie filling the students chose most often:

Butterscotch Filling

2 cups milk	2 egg yolks
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup caramel sirup	2 tablespoons cornstarch
$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cup sugar	(rounding)
Pinch salt	1 teaspoon butter
2 egg whites	

Heat $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the milk. Mix sugar and cornstarch together. When milk boils, add cornstarch and sugar to it, stirring vigorously. "This can be done more easily in a double boiler," remarked Miss Nell. Mix the $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold milk with the egg yolks and add to the cooked cornstarch mixture. Add vanilla as desired. Pour into baked pie crust. Spread with meringue made from the beaten egg whites, and brown in the oven.

Following is her general recipe for fruit pies:

Fruit Pies

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups fruit with juice (for big pie)	1 cup sugar
	1 tablespoon cornstarch

Mix sugar and cornstarch together. Put half the mixture on bottom crust of the pie, then the fruit, and then the rest of the sugar-cornstarch mixture. Cover with top crust, pinch edges together, and bake.

Both sisters like their pies fairly juicy. "I use quite a bit of fruit juice in making my fruit pies," Miss Nell stated.

careful about my clothes, too. If I'm in the kitchen in the afternoon I put on an apron."

She looked so anxious to please that I gave her a good hug, and told her I thought that was lovely and I was sure we could keep her looking nice and clean.

Times and fashions have changed since our daughter went to grammar school. She had more school clothes than Mary Jane, but not of such expensive material. They had more trimming, too, but I'm free to confess that Mary Jane's are prettier. Perhaps the simplicity of the way they are made has something to do with it. I like the soft

white collars and the narrow ribbon ties, too. Of course she has several of those for each dress, and the ties are of different colors.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL 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.

Economical Summer Underwear

LAST summer I ran short of every day underwear and money also, therefore I went to the scrap bag. I cut a tight waist out of flour sacks, bound it in a colored bias tape I had and made the steps out of the skirt of an old gingham dress. These I joined together. They made a suit which was cool, comfortable and easy to launder. Before the summer was over I had several suits of similarly humble origin.

Crawford County.

Decorative New Shades

THE shades in my kitchen became worn so I removed the old and made new ones of white Indian head. The lower hem for the stick I made

Cedars

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Give me the impudence of cedar trees
That clasp the deadly frost and hold it high.
While trees about them rattle in the wind,
The cedars see a promise in the sky.

of blue fast color gingham, and embroidered a Dutch windmill in the center just above the hem with blue floss. These when stiffened with cold starch and tacked on rollers can be removed and laundered when soiled and will last for years.

Allen County.

Mrs. W. J. Huscher.

Flaked Noodles

THIS is my quick way of making noodles. I mix the dough very stiff—much too stiff to roll—and grind it thru the food chopper, using the fine cutting plate. I stir the flakes at once into the boiling soup with a fork so that they do not pack together. These are fine. Try them.

Dickinson Co.

Mrs. Sara Neaderhiser.

A Tip on Meringues

WHEN whipping egg meringue add a pinch of baking powder to it and it will go farther and beat up so much nicer. Miss Sylvia Freemyer.

Cheyenne County.

Plant a Dahlia Bed

IF YOU admire the beautiful dahlias we have seen and heard so much about the last few years, plant dahlia seed and raise your own bulbs. It is best to buy the mixed seed as it is cheaper and only a little more trouble in the fall.

Plant the seeds indoors in boxes and transplant into the open soil when danger from frost is over. Keep the soil loose and never let it get hard around the roots of the plants. Most of the plants will bloom the first year, but the blossoms will be immature. Then is the time to label the bulb. Tie a string with name attached, loosely around the center stalk, or put a plant marker by the root. Be careful not to injure it.

As soon as it freezes lightly, cut off the tops and in a few days, dig the bulbs and put in a dry, cool place for the winter. You will have at least half a bushel of bulbs from a packet of seeds.

The next spring the clumps may be separated and each bulb planted by itself, or the entire clump planted. The latter is preferred for the second year, the third year it is necessary to separate the clumps.

You will have both new and old varieties in your collection and they will be just as pretty as if raised from expensive bulbs. In fact some of your flowers may have had prize winners for parents.

Olive Rambo Cook.
Livingston Co., Mo.

A New Problem Arrives

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

IHAVE a new problem," said Bill's mother. "Arrived last night."

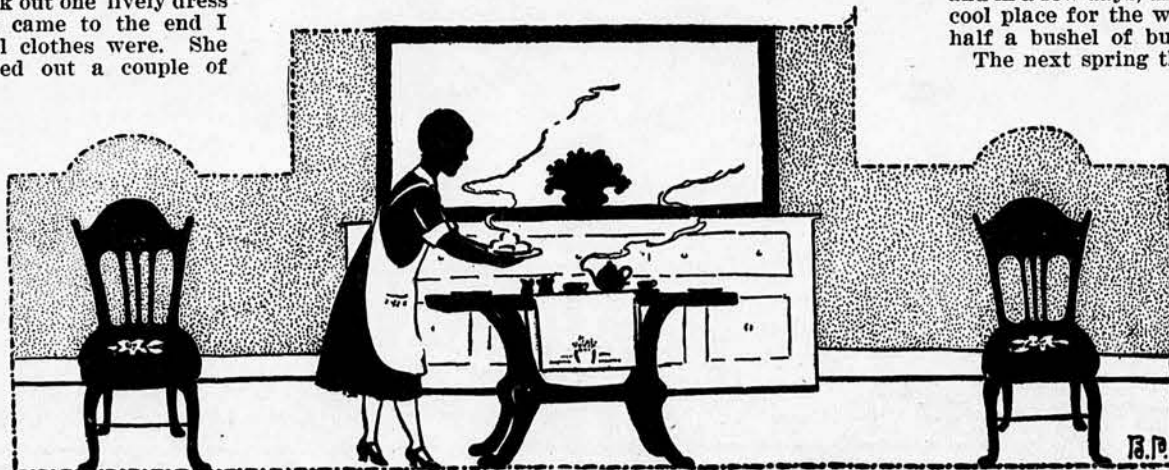
"I saw her going off with Bill to school," said the neighbor. "Who is she?"

"She's my niece. Her mother had to go to a sanitarium indefinitely and Mary Jane is going to live with us for awhile. Bill isn't much used to playing with girls and Mary Jane hasn't any brothers or sisters, so I'm expecting some developments."

"I had my first surprise this morning when I unpacked her clothes. I took out one lively dress after another and when I came to the end I asked her where her school clothes were. She looked surprised and picked out a couple of dresses. One was a wool jersey dress of warm brown and light tan and the other a wool challis of soft green and brown. Both were very simply made, with no trimming—but white collars and ties of narrow ribbon.

"But how do you keep them clean?" I asked.

"Mother just washes them. Mother says you don't need many clothes for school but what you have you want good and washable if you're going to look nice. I'm pretty



Designing Festive Costumes

BY LAURA ALICE TRIPP

MARCH with her wind and noise is almost gone or at least March is, but the wind and noise probably will make us several return calls before they are satisfied to let April's showers reign supreme. Already we have had a few warm days and balmy evenings to remind us of the pageants, May Fetes and operettas that come with the awakening of Nature's sleeping children.

The beauty of the festival is often forgotten by teachers and mothers in thoughts of work that it takes to make all the fussy, ruffy dresses and the many garlands and streamers of flowers.

In making paper costumes as in making most every kind of a costume as much time is spent in wondering how to make it as it takes to make the whole costume. We have a book entitled "How to Make Crepe Paper Costumes" that I know will be a great help to you in deciding how to make the costumes for the spring festivals.

This book shows the pictures of 60 different costumes, gives the directions for making and the amount of material needed for each. It contains almost every kind of a costume one could think of—flower, bird, vegetable, nature, those for the Mother Goose characters, special days and the different national costumes. Then too, we have another book entitled "How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers." It contains the

pictures, patterns and directions for making 24 different kinds of crepe paper flowers. I know that it will be helpful to you too in designing settings for spring entertainments. These books are 10 cents each and may be ordered from Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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.

Beginning Again With Walnut

My walnut furniture has been scarred and tarnished until it is not attractive any longer. Now I would like to remove all of the old varnish and finish it over again. How can I go about it? Mrs. A.

You can remove the old varnish quite successfully with a commercial varnish remover. Apply the varnish remover with a brush and let it stand 4 or 5 minutes, then scrape with a safety razor blade held vertically, being careful not to cut the wood. After the first coat has been removed, apply the remover again, again removing all that is loosened, with a safety razor blade. If necessary, make a third application, brushing it and rubbing it briskly with the brush. With a cloth remove any remaining bits of varnish while still wet. Now go over the whole piece with a cloth wet with benzine and the wood is ready to finish in any way desired.

Accidents Harass Best Families

Last week my little boy received a bad cut on his arm. It bled so badly that I was terrified. I did not know how to stop it and could not get the doctor. I called a neighbor and she had a first aid book that gave the help I needed. She had obtained this book from the Capper Publications but she did not know from what paper or what it cost. Can you tell me about it? Mrs. A. R. L.

The little book which you asked about is "Health in the Home" and it can be obtained thru the Book Editor, of Kansas Farmer. Send 15 cents with your request for it.

As to Accessories

WHEN planning your new spring wardrobe, give a thought or two to accessories if you would assure yourself of its elegance. Fortunately, the little touches that mark the perfect costume for spring need not be expensive so that we should not feel extravagant if we purchase what may be a fad, to complete our attire.

Take jewelry, for example. The mode for spring tends toward massive effects. Rings are so conspicuous that only one can be worn to a hand. Brooches are not the dainty accessory our grandmothers adored, but have the earmarks of a placque. The dainty pearl necklace gives way to the heavy, rope-like strand of dazzling rhinestones, topaz or onyx. Bracelets, too, have the same striking tendencies. We may

not approve of but we must admire this modern jewelry.

Buckles are the leading dress ornaments, replacing the once-popular flower, and instead of a dress being belted, it is often buckled. The buckles usually are trimmed with rhinestones. Buttons also are much in evidence as a trimming for new spring frocks. They frequently are sewn broadcast over a blouse, or a row may mark the hemline, or they may design a yoke or cuffs.

Fashion designers seem loath to change the mode for light hosiery, and what are called the nude shades will be sold again this spring. It is quite chic to match hose and gloves, especially in beige and gray.

Handbags are not so large as we have been carrying, and the pouch variety is in best taste. They often are wider than deep and are shirred onto

an attractive metal frame. Leather leads materials, altho one sees a few velvet and silk bags. It is quite the thing to have the bag decorated with one's monogram in small letters. The color of the bag should match or harmonize with the rest of the ensemble.

Novelty belts are a popular accessory for evening dresses as well as sports dresses and coats. We would not regret adding one or two to our spring wardrobe, especially if they are used to grace last year's frocks.

For Orderly Service

BY FAYE O. PROUSE

OUR Sunday School class meets once a month in the homes of its members, for a business and social hour. The host serves a snack which usually includes a beverage.

The class owns trays of uniform size. There is one for each member and extras for occasional visitors and refreshments are served on these.

The use of trays is time saving to the host and most convenient for lap serving. A number of rural clubs have adopted this plan.

The trays need not be expensive. Some variety stores sell them as cheaply as two trays for a quarter.

Old Window Shades Useful

BY HALLIE A. SAWIN

SOME time ago we bought a house in which the roller shades were old and faded, of that ugly dark green color which made the rooms dark and gloomy, and most of them were cracked and torn at the ends. As soon as we could, we bought new shades of a creamy color which harmonizes with the outside painting and makes the rooms lighter and more cheerful even on a dark, cloudy day. What to do with the old shades was a question, for I did not like to burn or throw away so many, especially those that were fairly good except for being so faded. I soaked them in warm water, changing the water occasionally until all starch and filling came out and some of the color as well, then boiled them in soapy water until all color was removed.

Now I suppose you are wondering what I did with them. Four of the best ones were filled with cotton batting and quilted on the machine, making a fine pad for a mattress. Other good ones were used to make tea towels, for the material was linen in some of them. The poorer ones make nice, soft dust cloths and all kinds of cleaning cloths which never come amiss.

Four Conservative Fashions

3209—In a more serious mood Fashion approved this model for general service. Bindings of braid in contrasting colors and a simple flower are all the decorations needed. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3252—A grown up style that is very becoming to the younger miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3201—The side drape which decorates the skirt of this model takes on a distinctly dressy touch in the shirring which fits it to the waist line. This model shows a modification of the extremely plain neck line that will be be-

coming to the woman who requires softer lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3044—The constant search for practical underwear has resulted in the development of this bloomer and bandeau set. The shaped yoke of the bloomers gives an excellent foundation for the smooth hip line so much in vogue now. The bandeau is after the most approved styles. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.



One woman, after thus treating some old window shades that were linen, dyed them and made her little daughter a lovely dress.

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.

My Wrap for Cold Days

MY MOTHER made me something that she says is so nice for me to wear when I sleep out of doors. It is called a baby bunting and it surely keeps me nice and warm. I wore it to my aunt's the other Sunday when we all went there for dinner. One thing about this bunting that I do not like is that I cannot get my fists or fingers in my mouth, but my mother specially likes this feature about it. This sort of a wrap keeps my hands and arms



Mrs. Page

warm and at the same time gives me plenty of room to move them about. When I have my bunting on and Daddy carries me he does not get my dress and skirt up around my neck.

My bunting is made of all wool elder-down. Mother says they may be made of any good warm material. The cap part is lined with soft thin silk so that the wool will not rub my cheeks and



MARY ANN SAYS:—I had a girl helping me one time who always, as she turned eggs when frying them, encouraged them not to break by saying, "Be Yourself." I always laughed. It did sound funny to admonish an egg. But I've taken her saying for a motto when entertaining guests. Time was when they fussed me considerably, perhaps because I tried to do too much. Many brides make this mistake, I think. Now I just "be myself" and share with them whatever happens to be in my cupboard, be it a pot roast or a fried chicken dinner. Extra and unexpected guests seldom cause me any worry any more, and so I can give a brand of real hospitality that helps in the long run more than an intricate salad or dessert would.

The edges are bound with light blue ribbon. It is closed at the bottom with plenty of room allowed for me to grow some. It buttons all down the front, which makes it easy for mother to get me in and out of it.

In the summer my coat will be made of wool cashmere lined with silk. Mother says that it will be warm yet light in weight. Then I will have a separate cap made of silk and lace. A cap should not be thick enough to cause my head to perspire and no starch should ever be used in it, for the strings might scratch my tender skin.

I heard my mother tell my Aunt Annie that a little baby exercised so very little when taken out that one had to watch carefully to keep the baby warm enough and yet not too warm.

—Baby Mary Louise.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



old and Valeta was 1 year old yesterday. I wish that the boys and girls who have a birthday on February 9 would write to me.
Iuka, Kan. Martin W. Huner.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A post. 2. Place for baking. 3. Loan. 4. Finishes.
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.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Lincoln school. I live 2½ miles from school. I have brown hair, blue eyes and am fair complexioned. I have nine pets. They are two gold fish named Topsy and Turvey, two cats named Toots and Blackie, two calves named Spot and Brownie, a

horse named Charlie, a cow named Goldie and a four-months old pup. I live 10 miles from the foot of the largest flat top mountain in the world. Its name is Grand Mesa. There are about 500 lakes in and around it. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Ernestine Gigax.
Grand Junction, Colo.

To Keep You Guessing

What modern invention is like a voice from the other world? The radio.
What is the principal part of a horse? The mane (main) part.
Why does a bay horse never pay toll? Because his master pays it for him.
Why is a horse like a stick of candy? The faster you lick it the faster it goes.
What can a man have in his pocket when it's empty? A big hole.
What is a pig doing when he is eating? He is making a hog of himself.
Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire? The sooner it's put out the better.
What is that we often see made, but never see it after it is made? A noise.
Why is a needle one of the most per-

sistent of forces? It always has an eye open for business, and invariably carries its point.
Why is a nail fast in the wall like an old man? Because it is infirm.

The Little Green Men

Sh-h, come on tiptoe, hold your breath!
The wee men are at play,
But if they know you're watching them
They all will run away.

This shepherd lad with pipe of reed,
And magic melody
Has called them out; already some
Are skipping merrily.



And some are coming on the run,
Others shyly peep;
One swings on the lily bells,
And one is fast asleep.

Now if you had a magic pipe
I really think that you
Could play a little tune, and lure
The wee green men out, too.
—Edna Becker.

Freda Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My birthday is July 18. I have a twin. I go 4½ miles to Shermanville school. There are 18 pupils in our school. Mrs. Glaser teaches our school. For pets I have a dog named Tony, a cat named Rastus and a horse named Jimmy. I wish some girl my age would write to me.
Freda Gemmer.
Edson, Kan.

A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Enjoys the Children's Page

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Baker. I live 1¼ miles from school. I go to the Melonfield school. I haven't any brothers or sisters. For pets I have a dog named Ted and a pony named Dickie. I wish some boy or girl my age would write to me.
Evelyn Robertson.
Las Animas, Colo.

Goes to Star School

Today, February 9, is my birthday. I am 11 years old. I go to Star school. My teacher's name is Miss Cline. I like her very much. I am in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Shep and a little calf named White Face. I have two sisters. Their names are Valeta and Elta. Elta is 8 years

Peter Rabbit Asks the Purple Martins If Birds Have a Sixth Sense

Farmer Brown was at work in the garden when the first purple martins arrived. As the birds soared about Farmer Brown stopped and watched them and said to himself,



"It is wonderful that those birds have been all the way to South America and back during the winter! How did they find their way back here to the same house where they built their nests last year? Birds must have a sixth sense!"

Under the raspberry bush, not 3 feet from Farmer Brown, sat Peter Rabbit, and he heard all that the man had said. For days Peter could not get it off his mind about birds having a sixth sense.

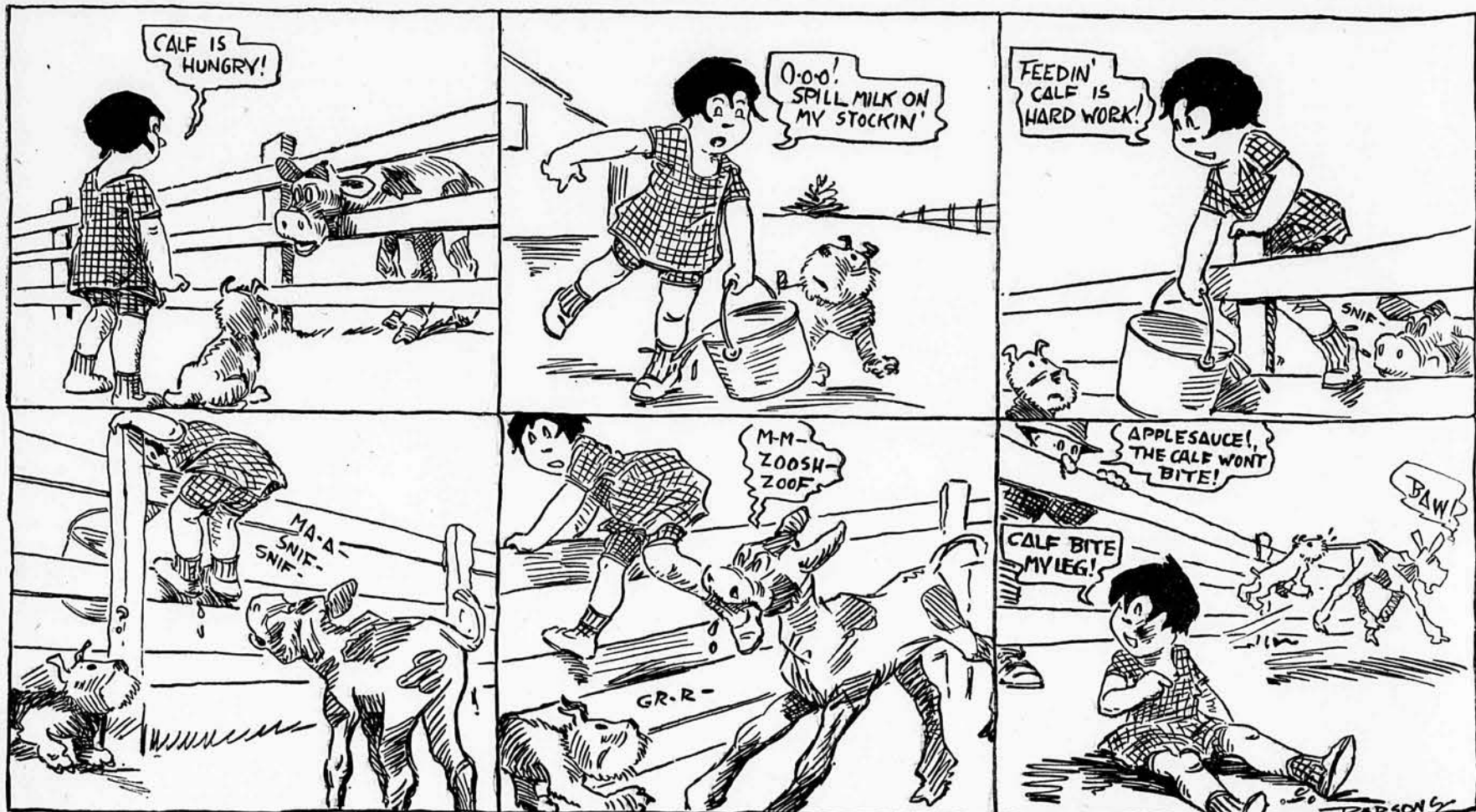
He would say to himself, "Just what is a sixth sense?" So the very first time he had a chance to talk to one of the martins he told him what he had heard.

"Now, what did he mean by your having a sixth sense?" asked Peter.

And the martin answered, "You have five senses, Peter, hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling and touching, but some folks think that birds have a sixth sense—the sense of direction. You understand, we purple martins spend the winter in South America, three or four thousand miles from here. How do you think we find our way there and back if we do not have a sense of direction?"

"You must have," replied Peter. "I know that I could never find my way all the way there and back."

"Well, some wise men say we have that sixth sense, and some say we do not. Just how we know the way there and back is a mystery, yet year after year we come back to the nest in the same home."—Cobb X. Shinn.



The Hoovers—A Story of "Spilled Milk"



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

The Negro Health Week Is a Move in the Right Direction and Should be Encouraged

THROUGHOUT the United States the first week of April is observed as National Negro Health week. The negro is gaining in resistance and personal health, yet there is a decided difference between the health of the negro and the health of the white in this country. Taking figures from the Southern states in 1920, based on 100,000 negroes and the same number of whites, the deaths were higher for the negro population in every important disease but cancer. In cancer there was a big advantage to the negro, but in tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, influenza, Bright's disease, malaria, pellagra and typhoid the negro race suffered much heavier death losses.

The consideration of these facts impressed leaders of the negro race to join with the whites in an endeavor to improve personal health and hygiene. Clean up campaigns, better housing campaigns, instruction in personal health habits and such efforts to improve health among the negro are now systematically pushed. Already an improvement is seen.

Physicians believe there is no racial tendency to disease that will not be bred out in a few generations of right living, with proper nutrition, good housing and healthful personal hygiene. Even tuberculosis, the disease to which the negro seems especially susceptible, may be conquered.

For the 1928 Campaign, Negro Health Week has been divided into a series of special days. Each day takes up a particular question and, as indicated, should be under the direction of a special day committee. The following is the general schedule of days proposed:

Sunday, April 1, Mobilization Day.
Monday, April 2, Home Hygiene Day.
Tuesday, April 3, Community Sanitation Day.
Wednesday, April 4, Children's Health Day.
Thursday, April 5, Adults' Health Day.
Friday, April 6, Special Campaign Day.
Saturday, April 7, General Clean-up Day.
Sunday, April 8, Report and Follow-up Day.

But No Harmless Dyes

My hair is getting gray very fast. I am only 42 years old and don't feel old at all. Is there any remedy to bring the natural color back?

There is no remedy that will restore gray hair to its natural color. As to dyeing the hair: Unless you are a rich woman don't try it. There are no absolutely harmless dyes. There are some that are comparatively so, but their successful application demands the frequent services of a skillful hair-dresser. Remember that your friends and associates estimate your character by just such actions as this. There is sure to come a time when either through carelessness or misfortune the subterfuge will fail you, and you will stand forth among your friends as a woman who could not appreciate the dignity of gray hair. So don't try it. Why add to your worries?

Surgical Operation Is Best

What form of iodine should be taken to remove goiter?

For internal use a good form is sodium iodide. The dose depends on the case and the patient, and your doctor must see you to determine what you need. Old cases of goiter cannot be cured by taking iodine either internally or externally. Some doctors have good success by the hypodermic injection of an iodine preparation into the substance of the gland, but the most reliable treatment in old, chronic cases is a surgical operation.

Better Send an Envelope

What causes pin-worms? I notice in last week's paper you recommended using quassia-chips. How strong? Or does it matter? I have been advised by a doctor to use salt, 1 tablespoonful to a pint of warm water, but it does not cure. I am anxious to know what causes pin-worms. Is there any medicine one can take internally?

If you knew more about the intricate details of making up a paper you would not ask for a reply in the next issue.

When in a hurry always send an addressed envelope for a personal reply. Pin-worms are intestinal parasites easily acquired. The reason they are so hard to eradicate is because the patient reinfects herself from scratching and getting the eggs under the nails. Salt water is the simplest treatment, but infusion of quassia chips often cures when that fails. A compound tablet of santonin and calomel is sometimes prescribed for internal medicine, but I do not think it reliable.

Don't Take a Chance

Is there any danger from ptomaine poisoning in using tomatoes and fruit that are spoiling or have turned sour when in a glass jar? Does boiling do away with the danger?

N. A. H.

Boiling such foods for 10 minutes does away with every danger but Botulinus. That is not common, but when it does occur it is so deadly that I would not advise taking a chance.

Paint Is an Investment

BY J. L. STEWART

The average person may think he can't afford to paint his farm buildings. Of course it's all very well to keep the buildings attractive and trim when you have the money to spare. But when you have to make every cent count, there's not much cash for making the farm attractive. . . . This is the usual trend of thought.

But here are the facts. The primary service of paint is not to beautify but to protect property. Farm buildings are an investment that must be guarded like any other investment if you want to get your dividends. Manage your property wisely and you will make money. Neglect means loss. The first item in wise management is upkeep and the first item in upkeep is paint. For paint performs the double service of preventing corrosion and saving repairs.

Unprotected wood will weather and decay. Where the variation in temperature is great and the moisture excessive, the rate will be the quickest. But in any climate decay proceeds rapidly enough to be costly. What happens is this. Moisture causes an unequal rate of swelling and shrinking, for it affects the inner part of the wood very little if at all, while the outer layers are subject to considerable fluctuation. The first evidence of weathering is a roughening of the wood. Then comes checking—the small fissures gradually becoming conspicuous. With cupping and warping the internal stresses sometimes become great enough to twist the whole board. Nails pull loose and shingles blow away. In the final stages of weathering the surface erodes—it actually wears away.

Metal, like wood, corrodes if unpainted. While it will last even longer if protected its deterioration will be more rapid if it is neglected.

With painting neglect repairs begin. Roofs and gutters spring leaks; nails rust; replacements of many kinds have to be made that would have been avoided. It is possible for upkeep costs to eat up profits entirely. If, however, every surface is regularly and adequately painted, repairs are few and far between.

Then there is the question of rental, resale, and loan values which no farmer can afford to overlook. It has been estimated by those who know that well painted buildings may in some cases increase property values by as much as 20 per cent. They further point out that after a bank takes over property its buildings usually are well painted because of the effect on value. Not only does painting increase values, but it will generally be impossible to obtain a loan or to find a buyer or a good tenant when property is neglected.

While it is difficult to estimate in dollars and cents just how much paint saves farmers in repairs, replacements, and general deterioration, there is no doubt that well-painted buildings are a good-paying investment.

U. S. Experts Find— Improved SEMESAN JR.

Is Most Effective Corn Treatment



CORN farmers want a disinfectant that is harmless to seed corn, effective against diseases and beneficial to increased crops. And they want the best there is. Government experts have found it! It is *Improved du Pont Semesan Jr.*

U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 34 shows *Improved Semesan Jr.* to be the only treatment that does not injure the seed or decrease the crop. In more than 300 tests it increased corn yields on an average of nearly 2 bushels per acre from good seed to 12 bushels from diseased seed. These crop increases were $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than were produced by any other disinfectant. A profit of 50 to 300 times the cost of treatment!

In short, *Improved Semesan Jr.* will produce every desirable result claimed for any seed corn disinfectant and do it far better! Its equal does not exist! Easily applied as a dust—costs only $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ an acre. Use it for most profitable results!

"The outstanding result from our seed corn treatment demonstrations was the showing of *Improved Semesan Jr.* This chemical showed favorable results not only on good seed, which was above the average planted by farmers generally, but gave exceptional results on known diseased seed. Until some better chemical seed treatment is produced, we can safely recommend *Improved Semesan Jr.* for use on all seed corn."

Annual Report of LOGAN COUNTY (Illinois) FARM BUREAU.

"Last year we tried a great number of chemical treatments for corn and, after the results were compiled, *Improved Semesan Jr.* proved to be the best. We are sold on this dust and expect to use it on all our corn this year."—RENTSCHLER BROS., Lincoln, Illinois.

"The chemical that stood out above all other seed corn disinfectants in my demonstration tests was *du Pont Improved Semesan Jr.* I expect to treat my Disease-Free Seed Corn this year with it."—OSCAR MOUNTJOY, Atlanta, Illinois.

Ask your County Agent, Farm Bureau Advisor or dealer to arrange a showing of the Semesan Jr. Motion Picture entitled "Controlling Corn Root Rots by Seed Disinfection."



Send for U. S. D. A. Circular No. 34 Giving the Facts

Ask for
SEMESAN JR.
Booklet
for CORN

Write your name and address below and mail to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Desk W2, Wilmington, Del., for a copy of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular No. 34 and the Semesan Jr. Corn Booklet. Both free!

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.....
City.....State.....

You Are Invited to Come to Eastern Oklahoma

The Inland Empire of Undeveloped Resources

Altho less than 21 years old since admitted to statehood, Oklahoma stands well to the front in agricultural production.

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

Later, as the Indian has adopted the manners and customs of his white brothers, the surplus lands have been sold and are being brought into cultivation.

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

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

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

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

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

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA

National Colonization Company

Reference, Chamber of Commerce of State of Oklahoma, Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, Tulsa Bldg., Tulsa, Oklahoma

COUPON

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

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Enlists the Aid of an American Friend

CONFERRING with American Consul Stanfield at Tampico, Mexico, as he pursues his quest of the real heiress of the Pettibone estate, Hal Brown is warned that he is entering a dangerous country.

"Yes," repeated Consul Stanfield, "there have been times when an American should give Celaya a wide berth. But sentiment now is more friendly, and the lone American I know there has had no trouble."

"What's his name?" asked Hal eagerly. "Will you give me a letter of introduction to him?"

"His name is Holt," answered the Consul, "and he's the type who will fight at the drop of a hat. Young, too, and he will be glad to see a fellow American. I'll not only give you a letter to Holt but one of general recommendation written in Spanish. Beyond that I can only advise you to be careful. Especially if, as you say, you hope to take this girl home with you. She may have a Mexican admirer who will object. No, don't thank me," as Hal warmly expressed his gratitude. "It is a pleasure to serve an adventurous young American."

Armed with his letters of introduction, Hal set forth on the final lap of his journey. Had it not been that he was worried and preoccupied, the trip would have been of intense interest. Immense fields of maguey plants cultivated for the juice from which pulque, Mexico's national drink, is made, met his sight. As the train stopped at stations along the way, dark-faced girls and women offered Mexican foods cooked on charcoal braziers, among them fat juicy worms which infest the maguey plants and are considered a great delicacy by Mexican peons.

"That's one way to keep from getting hungry," meditated Hal as he shrank in repulsion from an offering of the slimy worms thrust thru an open window. "Man, if ever I get to sit down to a real meal of ham and eggs at home again!" Hal's eyes filled, and his voice choked as he thought of the folks at home. Was danger threatening Little Joe again? In Hal's boyish heart there was an unspoken prayer for the safety of his loved ones.

Celaya—quaint old city under a burning sun. A street car pulled by burros thru narrow, crooked streets. In the center of the town was the inevitable park or plaza, where fountains played, beautiful flowers abounded and the grass was green and inviting. Here, if the Spaniard, Estrada, was to be believed, Hal would find a girl with American blood in her veins who might be more kind than that other Isobel Sanchez who would drive them from the place which had become a real home. Securing a room at the little hotel with its meager comforts, Hal tipped his porter generously and was rewarded with many smiles and bows. Now the thing to do was to get in touch with his fellow American, lay all his cards on the table and ask for help.

"Senor Holt, Americano?" queried Hal with the suggestive fingering of another tip. "Si, senor," was the answer and with a rapid flow of Spanish and expressive gestures the boy made it plain to Hal that he would be glad to show the way. Here was luck. It

was evident that the American was well known in Celaya.

Again thru narrow, crooked streets Hal followed his guide, until finally at a barred door they paused. Hal had noted that almost every door was barred, and that eyes had peered out at him curiously as he walked along. A call from the guide, an answering call, and the door opened, while Hal stepped within. Busily at work at a desk was a powerfully built young man, whose face was burned by the sun to almost as dark a hue as those of the natives. "Is your name Holt?" inquired Hal as he diffidently fingered the sombrero he had acquired after crossing the border. The young man wheeled, stared for a second in amazement, then came to his feet with a shout of welcome.

"By all the gods of Mexico!" cried Hal's new friend. "If it isn't an American. A white man in this God-forsaken country. What brings you here and what can I do for you?"

"It's a long story," said Hal, as his hand was clasped in strong brown fingers, "and you can do a lot for me. Mind if we talk alone?"

"Vamonos!" cried Holt, and as the Mexicans disappeared he pulled up a chair and invited Hal to sit down. "Bother the introductions," said the young American as Hal tendered the letter from Consul Stanfield. "I know by looking at you, kid, that you are all right. Gee, it's great to see an American again. Yes, I'm Holt and a mining engineer. Now spill the whole story. I take it that you are a globe-trotting adventurer and that there's a real reason why you are down here."

"I'm just a farm boy," announced Hal humbly, "who never would have thought of coming so far if it hadn't been almost a matter of life and death. I'm going to tell you the whole story." Leaning back in his chair as he blew smoke rings above his head, Holt listened in silence. "It seems to me," he observed, "that you've taken a long chance in coming away down here with no more information, but now that you are here we'll soon find if your information is correct. It's too late in the day now and, anyway, we need some little time for investigation. Be my guest tonight and I'll take you up to the plaza where all the señoritas will be on display during the band concert. They flock by themselves, but twice a girl who looks as if she might be part American has acted as if she'd like to speak to me. There is a 'September' street here, and I know where 16 is located. We'll look over the fair ones tonight—but be careful not to speak to 'em. And now forget your troubles and let's have a real visit. I'm only two years out of college and I haven't been home since."

The hours sped, until with his new friend Hal found himself strolling about the brightly lighted plaza while the band played and groups of young Mexicans paraded solemnly, each in a separate group. No talking was allowed, but many were the ardent glances cast. "Custom of this old town which is bossed by the padres," explained Holt. "By George, there's the girl now that I was telling you about! She's marked you as an American, I can tell by her smile."

Hal Brown's heart beat like a trip-hammer as a slight, dark-eyed girl yet one with unmistakable American features came toward them.

"I'm going to take a chance," breathed Hal, "and speak to her." "Are you Senorita Isobel Sanchez?" Hal queried softly in English. Over the face of the girl flashed bewilderment and alarm. Then she began to speak.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Spinning Lizzie

FORD 1926—2 door. New Duco, Good tires. Runs like a top.—Lansing (Mich.) paper.

Of Trumps

The Girl—"I should think you'd feel happy as a king when you're in the air."

Aviator—"Happier. I'm an ace."



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHILE ago, a minister in an Eastern state resigned. "It is a beautiful parish. Good human folk, these people, who don't think any the less of their rector for taking a drink when he feels like it; in fact will even supply the drink. Good but not too good; Christian but not too Christian; imperfect but not too imperfect; not too wise or too good; no meddlers with other peoples' morals. I love these tolerant, friendly, faulty folk. They and I are of a piece. We never interfere with each others' politics or religion or anything else. We have never found fault with the politicians. We leave the laws to be executed or neglected by the civil authorities, just as Christ did. It is for the citizen to look after the laws and for the Christian to look after religion. The two don't mix."

This is highly interesting. Perhaps some of my readers will be inquiring where this man's church is, with a view to joining. But somehow it does not sound very much like the teachings of this week's lesson. Tolerant, friendly, faulty folk, who take occasional drinks and do not care whether good laws or bad laws prevail are not particularly akin to the Man who said that the secret of the right life was to deny self, forget self, take up the cross and follow him. There is a discordant note here somewhere. This preacher and his people at least had a comfortable religion, and that seems to be what many folk want, a religion that soothes, and perhaps even opiates, that guarantees sweet regions of rest hereafter, and all for very little effort. But effortless religion has never stirred the world much, any more than effortlessness in anything else. No reforms have been started by it. As Dean Inge, the English divine who says so many uncomfortable things remarks, "We are losing our Christianity mainly because Christianity is a creed for heroes, and we are harmless, good-natured little people, who want everybody to have a good time."

Some of the readers of this column are members of the Baptist church, or are the children of Baptists. The reason there is a Baptist church in the world is because many folk endured everything, anything, rather than give up their faith in the Bible, as they understood it.

Some rainy Sunday, when church seems a long way off, get down the encyclopedia and read up on the faith of your fathers. The following Sunday you will not stay away from church. Others of you are Congregationalists. Ever read the story of the Separatists, in England? It is a great tale, and the sailing of the Mayflower is a part of it. These were not harmless, good natured little people, looking for a good time. Still others are Presbyterians, and if there is a Presbyterian who does not know anything about the history of his church, he ought to inform himself at once, for he has thrills coming to him. Others are Methodists, and date their spiritual ancestry back to Wesley, who faced many a mob, and averaged 5,000 miles a year on horseback, as he preached all over England. And these churches by no means exhaust the list. These people took up their cross and followed, as best they knew, the Christ, and didn't shrink from paying the price.

When Jesus said that self must be denied, and set out to be the first example, his friends were horrified. "This be far from thee, Lord." Let the bad and the indifferent suffer for their sins, but what has Christ to do with such an experience? It is instructive to note how Peter was answered, when he protested. "But He, turning about, and seeing the disciples, rebuked Peter." Was the rebuke more severe because the disciples were present? It seems so. Here were the other 11 men. If they got the impression that their Master was not to undergo any suffering, and that the truth He taught could be broadcast over the world at no great pains or trouble, these men would get a totally wrong impression. The way of truth is always hard, and the way of Christian truth doubly hard, because it reverses so many of the values to which people are accustomed. How, he asks, will his followers be willing to suffer, if their Lord does not? The Kingdom comes in on a road that has many painful turns. "No cross, no crown."

We like to be reminded that Mark is Peter's gospel, that in all probability Peter dictated much or all of it to his young friend Mark. And the old apostle does not spare himself. He records the rebuke he received, and later relates in detail how he denied his Lord, the night of the arrest. Mark's gospel is a chapter taken out of the most active kind of life. Cut his words, and they will bleed.

"Let him deny himself." That little word holds the meaning of this. In Greek it means to forget one's self, lose sight of one's interests, in the interest of some valued object. When a hound gets on a trail he forgets all about himself. All night he will keep on the scent. He comes in at last, hungry and tired, but happy. He has lost himself in the game. Christians who get most out of their religion have a somewhat similar experience.

Lesson for April 1—Jesus Interprets His Messiahship. Mark 8:27 to 9:1, and 9:30-32. Golden Text, Mark 8:34.

Good Care Spells Profit

BY MRS. JOSIE WARD
Greenwood County

I have found that unceasing, systematic care of the farm flock the year around is the royal road to success, whatever breed of chicken you may raise. Plenty of clean water, warm in winter and cool in summer, is as essential as plenty of feed of the right kinds.

Give the birds a change of feed occasionally and see how they enjoy it.

I mix oats with the other scratch feed a few mornings each week and how they enjoy it! While my hens were shut in because of cold weather I gave them a small bundle of green kafir every few days and they stripped off every leaf, leaving only bare stems to be wasted.

Another thing the layers must have is plenty of grit and oyster shell, if they are to lay. I think if every one would pick out a special breed, buying the best cockerels possible each year and culling out the undesirable hens, they would make the most in the actual profit and satisfaction. I don't believe they would ever go back to the old time mixed flock.

I like the English White Leghorns, as they are a good size and good layers, but there are many breeds to choose from and after all it is the feed and care as much as the breed that spells profit or loss.

I Do Not Choose

BY NATALIE PHELPS JOHNSTON

Up in New England, when your son Determines to defy you,
He calmly stands and waits until Your anger passes by you.
No use to threaten him, or storm "Obey me, or you'll rue it!"
He looks you in the eye and says "I do not choose to do it."

Up in New England, when a man Is urged to run for sheriff,
Because of views on income tax, The Volstead act, or "Teriff,"
If he agrees to try the job He'll promise and stick to it.
There's no use arguing if he says, "I do not choose to do it."

Call it colloquial, if you will, Or obsolete, or local— "I do not choose" will hold its own Against all protests vocal.
With speculations, arguments, Or theories, don't pursue it.
Up in New England, it just means "I ain't a-goin' to do it."

Oh Boy! a Karymor

MERRY GO ROUND for our school Playground

Gosh!

I wish our school would get a Karymor. We don't have anything much to play with only some old things you can't have much fun with. We could all play on a Karymor at one time, too. Yes!—and we've got as much money as other schools and they're getting them. Gee! I wish we had one.

LISTEN BOB! Show this to one of the "Regular Fellows" on your school board. Ask him to mail this coupon. I'll send him an illustrated folder showing how much fun and exercise a bunch of kids can have on a Karymor, and how safe it is for big and little playing together because of ample head room and no side sway.

Your pal, "HUSKIE."

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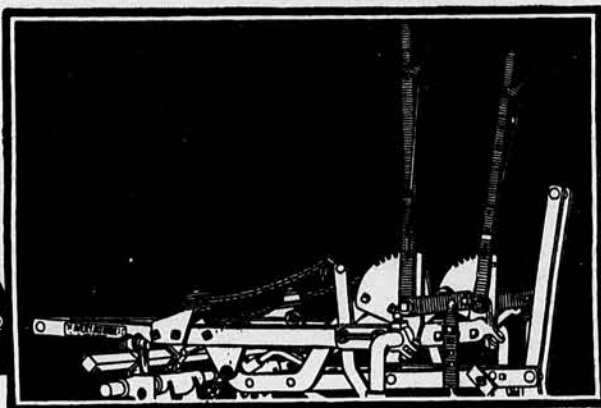
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Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

I should like to know if the United States Credit Bureau at Los Angeles, Calif., has a right to collect a bill here in Kansas. I also wish to know if a doctor bill made five years ago would be outlawed.

IF THIS United States Credit Bureau is a corporation it would have a right to collect accounts in other states just as individuals would. That is, it might send the account to the state in which the debtor lived and have it sued upon there.

As to whether a doctor bill outlaws in five years if the bill was made in Kansas and the patient still resides in Kansas and has resided here since the bill was contracted, it was outlawed unless something has been paid upon it within three years. If, however, the bill was contracted in another state and after contracting the bill the party moved out of that state, the statute of limitations would not run.

Limitations vary in different states. In Kansas an account such as a doctor bill would outlaw in three years from the time it was contracted or from the time the last service was rendered or the last payment, if any, made upon the bill. But if the person contracting this bill should move out of Kansas the statute of limitations would be suspended for the time being, and the account would not outlaw so long as he was not a resident of Kansas.

Could Obtain a Judgment?

1—A owes B some money on a doctor bill. He has been paying \$10 a month on it. B is not satisfied. He wishes more and says he can get it. A says as long as he pays that much a month or even \$1 B cannot collect more by law. Which is right and where can one find any law on this? 2—Under what conditions can A collect from B a sum under \$20? 3—Can A collect from B house rent which is past due for two years? L. W. S.

1—In this case apparently the doctor bill is not disputed, the only question being the manner in which it shall be paid. Assuming that it is an entirely valid bill the doctor has a right to collect it as he would any other bill. He can obtain a judgment against A for the amount of the bill, and if A has property which is not exempt under our law, that property might be levied on to pay the judgment. Or if A is working on a salary B would have a right if A is head of a family to garnishee 10 per cent of his wages each month and apply it on his judgment obtained against A. In addition to the 10 per cent he would have a right to collect not to exceed \$4 each month to pay the cost of garnishment. Of course, the claim of A that as long as he pays anything on this account B cannot enforce the account is absurd.

2—If B has an account of less than \$20 he can collect it by bringing suit either in the district court or before a justice of the peace, and after he has obtained judgment he can collect that judgment just as he would any other judgment.

3—This bill for house rent I presume is merely a running account. It would not outlaw until three years from the time the last rent was due, and could be collected the same as any other account.

No State Widow's Pension Law

1—A owned property, a farm and a residence in town, on the first of March when the assessments were made. He sold both properties to B in October. Who will be responsible for the taxes in December? 2—There is a provision in our state for a widow's pension. A few widows in this county positively need this benefit and our commissioners when asked about the matter replied that our county has never availed itself of that privilege. They grant the widow and three children \$15 a month and ignore the fact that she needs more than that. Should she apply to the state or is this pension paid thru the county? If it is the county's business how could the commissioners be induced to attend to it and see that this widow has her share of the taxes we pay for that purpose? S.

1—Where real estate is transferred prior to November 1 without any condition in the deed in regard to taxes the purchaser is supposed to pay the tax.

2—We do not have any state widow's pension law. We have what is called a mother's pension which provides that where a mother has children under 14 years old depending on her for their support and she has been a resident of the state for two years and a resident of the county in which she resides for one year, the county commissioners are required to pay her a pension of not to exceed \$50 a month. It is discretionary with the commissioners as to how much pension they shall pay, with the limitation that the pension shall not exceed \$50 a month. If the commissioners in this case decide that \$15 a month is a sufficient pension, there is no way that I know of that they can be compelled to pay more.

Write to George Wark

1—A single man died in California leaving his money to his sister, B, at a certain date if B was still living at that date. If not, the money was to go to the heirs of B's body. Does that mean that the money is to be divided between the living children of B or is it to be divided among B's children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren? B lives in Kansas. 2—If several school districts are joined in a consolidated district and some of the districts have bonds to run several years yet do the said districts have to pay these bonds along with the expense of the consolidated district or does the con-

solidated district take care of this? 3—To whom should a person write to report booze peddlers? E. J. N.

1—I am of the opinion the children of the deceased children and their direct descendants would inherit the share of the deceased parents.

2—Whenever two or more school districts shall have consolidated any specific or outstanding obligation shall be charged on the property of the district that incurred the obligation, and the consolidated or joint district shall not be liable for said obligation.

3—Write either to the Attorney General at Topeka or to Col. George W. Wark, Prohibition Enforcement Officer, Topeka, Kan.

What the Law Says

1—In surveying and making a plat of an addition to the city can an engineer other than the county engineer make such survey and plat and file it with the register of deeds? 2—Are the fees or wages of the county engineer established by law? 3—Can an engineer other than the one appointed by the county be prosecuted for making such surveys and plats? E. E. B.

1—Section 1413 of the Revised Statutes provides for the subdividing of any tract of land within or touching the boundary line of a city of the first class. It was not provided that this survey or plat must be made by the county surveyor or county engineer. It does provide that no plat of land of which the streets and alleys do not conform to the streets and alleys next adjoining, without submitting said plat to the governing body of the city,



shall be legal. This will apply to cities of the second and third class.

2—The salary provided for county engineers is fixed in Section 119 of Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes. In counties having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 15,000, \$1,300 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 15,000 and not more than 20,000, \$1,400 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 20,000 and not more than 25,000, \$1,600 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 25,000 and not more than 30,000, \$1,800 per annum; in counties having a population of more than 30,000, \$2,000 per annum. Provided, that in counties having a population of 10,000 or less the county engineer's salary shall not be less than \$1,200 per annum. And provided further, that where two or more counties unite to form a county engineer district the salary shall be determined by the population of the district according to the same schedule and in the same manner as for single counties.

3—There is nothing in the law that I know of that would prevent any surveyor or engineer from making a plat or survey of a tract of land either for the purpose of laying out the same as an addition to the city or for any other purpose. Of course, the only survey of land in general that is recognized as a legal survey is one made by the county surveyor or the county engineer in such counties where the engineer has assumed the duties of the county surveyor.

Needs the Word "Homestead"

Can a man in Colorado sell his homestead without his wife's consent? X and B were husband and wife. B died and X married again. B has been dead four years. He still signs her name to transfers. Is it right for him to do that? How can C, his second wife, get her share? X tells her she won't get a cent. What will C's children get if they stay and help pay for the place? Can they come in for a share when they are of age? X has a boy who isn't "right." X says he will come in for half of what X has. He is 25 years old. D. R.

Under the laws of Colorado any householder being the head of a family, or the husband or wife of such householder may have his or her rights protected by having the word "homestead" written in the margin of the record title and attested by the clerk and recorder of the county in which the premises are situated, together with the date and

time of day of such entry. And while such property is occupied as a homestead by the owner thereof or his or her family, it is thereafter exempt to the extent of \$2,000 from execution and attachment. If the title does not appear of record the owner or husband or wife of the owner may have the property entered as a homestead by filing an acknowledged statement, describing it, reciting the capacity of the subscriber, and claiming the property as a homestead. No mortgage or other conveyance of property so entered shall be binding against the wife of the grantor, who may be occupying the premises with him, unless she shall freely and voluntarily, separate and apart from her husband, sign and acknowledge the same. In other words, the transfer of the homestead would not be good without the consent of the wife.

C, the second wife, has the same wifely rights as the first wife had to the homestead now occupied by herself and husband as a homestead.

If C's children remain with her until they are of age and work on the homestead or lands occupied by their mother and stepfather, my opinion is they cannot collect regular wages during such time, but are entitled to maintenance and education, and would not have any rights in the property as heirs. That is to say, they could not come in and demand any share of this property when they become of age.

Life Estate is Possible?

Some time past we noted an opinion in your column in the Kansas Farmer that land deeded to a woman and the heirs of her body would prevent the woman's husband from inheriting half of the land as provided by law. Will this hold good in a deed made to a man? That is, can land be so deeded as to deprive a man's wife of her half of the land in case of the man's death? M. B.

The same rule would apply to the husband that applies to the wife. But if a deed were made to a man with the evident intent to deprive his wife of her rights of inheritance, that deed might be set aside. In this case this deed was merely another name for a will, where instead of making a will a deed had been made to the daughter and the heirs of her body. I held that in that case the wife held a life estate with the right to use the land during her life, and the residue would go to her children.

The same kind of a deed might be made to the husband, and in case of his death without children this land would become part of his estate and descend to his wife. In other words, I hold that it would be entirely legal to give either the husband or wife a life estate in a piece of real estate with the provision at the death of such person it should descend to the heirs of his or her body, in other words to his or her children. In that case in event of his death if he had children it would not descend to his wife.

Must Pass an Examination

1—Is a high school education required of a girl who wishes to become a nurse? 2—We own land in Oklahoma but are living on a rented farm in Kansas 3/4 miles to a one-room school. We take four children 5 miles to an Oklahoma school on account of it being a two-room school. Can we collect mileage from the Kansas district? L. P.

1—It is not necessary that a nurse should be a high school graduate. Our law concerning the registration of nurses provides that persons who desire to engage in the practice of professional nursing shall legally qualify by securing a certificate of registration from the board of registration of nurses. Such applicants shall give satisfactory proof of being 21 years old, of good moral character, and shall present a diploma from an accredited training school of nurses and pass the examination given by said board. An accredited training school for nurses within the meaning of this act is defined to be one connected with a hospital requiring the persons who shall have begun to receive training as nurses thereat prior to the time this act shall take effect to have a common school education or its equivalent, and persons who shall begin to receive training thereat after the time this act shall take effect to have at least one year of high school education or its equivalent.

2—The Kansas district would not be required to pay your tuition to the Oklahoma school. All you might be able to require of this district would be to furnish transportation for your children to the Kansas school.

Note Outlaws in Five Years

1—A and B are husband and wife. Each own land in their own name. Can A make a will to his interest in B's land, B owning this land before she knew A? 2—Is it lawful in Kansas for two persons under age to witness a marriage? 3—How long does a note hold good in Kansas? L. M. C.

1—Persons have a right to make a will to any property which is already possessed by them or which may come into their possession thru some future contingency.

2—There is no reason why minors might not act as witnesses to a marriage ceremony. As a matter of fact, it is not absolutely necessary that there should be witnesses.

3—A note in Kansas outlaws in five years from maturity of the same provided there are no subsequent payments in the way of principal or interest made on the note. In such event the statute of limitations begins to run from the time of such payments.

Farm Crops and Markets

The Wheat Outlook is Excellent; Kansas Should Produce a Big Crop This Year

WHEAT is in excellent condition over almost all of Kansas, the only exceptions being a few communities, as in the northwestern corner, where the conditions were especially unfavorable during the winter. We certainly ought to grow a real crop this year. The soil contains ample moisture, which came largely from the recent rains and snows. Alfalfa and grass have made a fine start. There are many indications of an early spring. The fruit outlook remains good.

The reports on industry and trade show that business has made further progress, but the situation is still marked by irregularity, and prospects for the future continue clouded. A number of important lines of industry such as iron and steel and automobile manufacturing have had a substantial recovery from the December-January low points, but taking business as a whole the gains have not been broad enough to carry general conviction, and the prevalent attitude is still one of uncertainty as to how much of the recent improvement can be counted on as permanent.

While admitting that tangible evidences of recovery are not so definite as was hoped for months ago, a re-examination of basic factors fails to reveal any fundamental reasons why we should not expect at least an average amount of good business during the year. Certain psychological factors, it is true, exist which may influence the trend, but the fact of its being a Presidential year, with the usual political investigations of business and charges and counter charges about prosperity, tends to keep business in a state of uncertainty, and may be a restraining factor, even tho' no seriously disturbing economic issues hang upon the election.

Aside, however, from such psychological influences, there seems no reason why business should not look forward to a year of gradual improvement. By and large there are no burdensome inventories to be worked off. On the contrary, inventories generally have been allowed to run down to the point where some stocking up would now seem to be in order. Money conditions continue easy, and there is an abundance of funds seeking investment. Such conditions are favorable to enterprise and pave the way for projects whose carrying forward involves employment of labor and consumption of materials—in other words, provides the ground work for general business recovery.

We are aware that industry in many lines is said to be overdone already in the sense that a productive capacity exists which is in excess of the consumptive demand. This does not mean, however, that new avenues of investment of capital no longer exist. So long as there is no limit to human wants there will be no limit to the possible expansion of industry and trade. There is never a state of general overproduction in the sense that all wants are satisfied. Business may be thrown temporarily out of balance by over-expansion in individual lines, but so long as people's wants remain unsatisfied there will always be opportunities for the employment of capital in supplying them.

Financial Recovery

Altho occasional bank failures continue to be reported from the regions most seriously affected by the fall of farm products since 1920, they are almost invariably traceable to losses related to the period of deflation. The same as a rule is true of mortgage foreclosures. Reports differ as to the trend of land values and of sentiment in farming districts. The preponderance of the testimony indicates an increasing number of farm sales and a more cheerful sentiment, but there are numerous reports to the contrary. Evidently the considerable number of farms acquired under foreclosure and offered for sale at or about cost to the holders, and very much below the prices at which they were valued when the mortgages were executed, has a depressing influence, not only on land values but also on sentiment in farming communities. Current prices for land, like the prices of everything else, depend on the relation between supply and demand, and at present these holdings of foreclosed lands make the supply on the market exceptionally large. Not until these pass into the hands of permanent owners will the situation be normal. Even now sales frequently are reported at figures much above the level of the distress offerings, due to the fact that the localities in which they occur are not under the immediate influence of such offerings.

It is very significant that according to experienced observers the net current returns on farming operations in the last several years have represented a higher percentage upon current farm values than was realized when farm values were higher. This means that the decline of land values has been out of proportion to the decline of

income, and to the extent that former values were not unduly speculative a readjustment upward is reasonably in order.

The capital value of all income-producing property changes with changes in long-term interest rates, reflecting the play of supply and demand. As capital accumulates and seeks investment the prices of investments will rise, unless the supply increases in like or greater proportion. The great advance in stocks and bonds which has occurred since 1921 has been due largely to this increasing supply of capital and the decline of long-term interest rates toward the pre-war level, and it is logical to reason that the same influence will be effective on farm values.

A number of investment companies have been organized in the Middle West for buying farms that have been acquired by banks, insurance companies and others by foreclosure proceedings and which are on the market at low prices. Such operations under experienced management should help to restore the agricultural equilibrium.

Livestock Outlook Is Good

The National Live Stock Producer is taking a rather optimistic view of the livestock situation these days, even for the hog producers. In the March issue it remarks that "present corn prices tend to discourage feeding, as evidenced by the number of inquiries coming from all parts of the Corn Belt requesting information regarding possible outlets for pigs weighing from 60 to 125 pounds. Some sections are well supplied with corn, but the corn hog ratio does not encourage the purchase of pigs at a distance when the immediate outlook appears to be as discouraging as it is now."

"Nobody seems to want the light hogs. They lack quality and finish for the packer demand, because these grades do not dress well—owing to the limited corn they have had—and because of the influence of the Lenten season. The light hogs go into the fresh meat trade and the demand for fresh pork is materially lessened during this season."

"Better prospects are in sight, however, for the man who can plan on feeding and marketing 60 to 90 days hence. Beef prices are tending to hold hog prices steady, and as the scarcity of beef animals continues, the consuming public will find pork at the price very acceptable. Nothing can be expected from foreign demand, altho some improvement in the domestic demand is anticipated. Export demand for 1928 is expected to be less than in 1927 because of increased production in Europe. Government outlook figures for domestic production show an increase of 11 per cent in the 1927 fall pig crop over 1926, altho the December survey shows a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of sows to farrow this spring in the Corn Belt."

"Outlets for heavy hogs have not been dependable because of the consumer aversion to fat pork and the surplus of lard supplies. There seems to be no place for the heavy hog."

"Nothing bearish appears on the cattle-men's horizon. Altho cheap pork, Lent and the weather may exert an influence on prices at present altitudes, yet the indisputable figures on supplies offset all predictable factors which may tend to bear the market during coming months. Stable supplies of cattle offered in 1927 are expected to be reduced 6 to 10 per cent for 1928. Present supplies are the smallest we have had in 16 years."

"Quoting the Agricultural Outlook of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for 1928: 'The number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt January 1, 1928, was estimated at 6 per cent below January 1, 1927, and the decrease in the western states at 16 per cent. Nebraska, Kansas and the Lancaster District of Pennsylvania and Maryland are the only areas in which there were more cattle on feed this year than last. Average weights of cattle on feed are the lightest for many years.'

"Light weights of cattle on feed show how closely the calf crop was commandeered for the feedlot. Stronger incentives for restocking with cattle are now offered than have been observed for 10 or 12 years, altho as yet breeders of purebred animals have not reported much of a scramble for their breeding stock."

Despite the excellent work which is being done by the National Live Stock and Meat Board to increase consumer demand for lamb, prospects are that this will not be sufficient to offset the prospective increase in production. The 1928 lamb crop is expected to be 6.5 per cent larger than in 1927, and the largest in 16 years."

"Altho the lamb market has enjoyed a remarkable stability, the general sentiment on the market indicates that there is no justifiable reason for expansion. Contrasting hog and lamb prices, one is impressed by the fact that hogs are now nearly \$4 under a year ago, while lambs are about \$3 higher."

"One encouraging factor in the present market is that lamb supplies are concentrated in western feeding sections. Feeders have planned to distribute their shipments and avoid market gluts and over-supplies, a move which clearly indicates the development of the co-operative spirit. Packers are realizing good returns for the by-products on their lamb purchases. Wool is selling well. Much depends on receipts at the markets and weather conditions in range territories. The usual spring advance in prices is expected to be less than usual, because lamb production is approaching the peak of the cycle. Caution should be exercised if plans have been to expand."

Barber—We have received a great deal of moisture recently, in the form of snow and rain. Roads and fields are very soft. Wheat is making a better growth with the coming of warmer weather. There is considerable illness over the county.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—The county received considerable moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow. Most of the barley and oats have been sown; the barley acreage has been limited somewhat because of a shortage of seed. The condition of the wheat is still uncertain. Hogs are scarce, and the spring pig crop will be light. Eggs, 22c; seed barley, 75c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—We have been having some nice spring weather. Wheat is greening up nicely; some fields, however, likely will not produce much of a crop. The spring (Continued on Page 25)



As Gently as Human Hands

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Posted at the farm entrance of Kansas Farmer subscribers has been responsible for the payment of 18 Protective Service rewards of \$50 each for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole property from the farm premises of Protective Service members.

More than 47,000 Kansas Farmer subscribers have posted near the entrance to their farm the orange and black sign with the protecting eagle. This sign is a warning to thieves of every stripe that it is unsafe to steal from the premises of any farm where the sign is posted. Thieves hate to have a reward offered for their capture and conviction.

Thieves co-operate and work together. Beat them at their own game. Help the 47,000 other Protective Service members rid Kansas of farm thieves by protecting your own farm with a Protective Service sign. Any of the offers in the coupon below will bring you a sign and make you a member of the Protective Service.

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

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

☐ \$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ \$2.10. The \$2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

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(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route

3-24-28

The Protective Service pays cash rewards of \$50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Here are 18 cases in which \$50 cash rewards have been paid by the Protective Service to date. Eleven more rewards will be paid as soon as the cases can be investigated.

PROPERTY WAS STOLEN FROM	COUNTY	THIEF CONVICTED OF	SENTENCE
Mrs. Charles Conley.....	Nemaha	Chicken stealing	Released on bond—committed suicide
Andrew Ford.....	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
W. E. Kennedy.....	Sedgwick	Chicken stealing	Jail 6 months
Charles and Elizabeth Knoche.....	Miami	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
C. V. Cole.....	Montgomery	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
Henry Fisher.....	Shawnee	Horse stealing	Industrial school
M. A. Erpelding.....	Atchison	Chicken stealing	Prison 5-10 years
F. O. Thomas.....	Johnson	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
Pete Werner.....	Shawnee	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
Louis Banzhaf.....	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 7-21 years
Alex Stanwix.....	Douglas	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
C. F. Molzen.....	Harvey	Wheat stealing	Reformatory
L. F. Vautravis.....	Nemaha	Chicken stealing	Reformatory
F. R. Colander.....	Montgomery	Stealing of watch	Jail 30 days
L. L. Morris.....	Labette	Chicken stealing	Prison 5 years
T. C. Dews.....	Leavenworth	Chicken stealing	Prison 1-5 years
W. J. Torrens.....	Lyon	Gasoline robbery	Reformatory
E. W. Whiteside.....	Butler	Stealing of steer	Reformatory

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE
8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The veterinarian who tested the cattle for tuberculosis in this portion of White Rock Township visited our place recently and found our herd to be all O. K. This job is now finished for Smith county. I was told by him that some 20,000 cattle were tested in this county and only 69 reactors were found. As this is quite a bit below the 1/2 of 1 per cent of cattle tested, the county is to be accredited.

Since the testers started work January 13 there has been quite a bit of argument about the test, many farmers objecting to it, especially those who were so unfortunate as to have reactors in their herds. But to a number of others and myself it appears to be a good thing, as it is a safeguard to public health. Many farmers who object to this test would not think of having a hog on the place that was not vaccinated for cholera for fear it might take the disease and spread it. I consider that it is just as important to safeguard one's health against tuberculosis by eliminating all cattle affected with it as it is to eliminate all swine that are diseased.

The question has often been asked as to what is done with the reactors. According to the county agent they are handled in about this manner:

First, they have a numbered tag put in their ear and are branded with a T on their jaw. Second, they are appraised by their owner and the county commissioners. Third, they are shipped to the market and sold subject to inspection. If the carcass is passed for food the commission returns are marked O. K. This fools many persons, as they think that it means the animal was not diseased, when it simply means that the meat was fit for food. Another report sent to the livestock sanitary commissioner tells of the location of the diseased part.

When the animal is sold for slaughter, the owner gets all it brings. The average net return of all animals sent to Kansas City has been about \$20. The loss on the animal is the difference between what it brings at the market and the appraised value. Say that a cow is appraised at \$65. She is sold and brings \$20. The loss is the difference, or \$45. This is split three ways. The county pays a third of the loss, the Federal Government a third and the owner a third. So for a \$65 cow sold for \$20 the owner would receive \$50. The Federal Government will not pay to exceed \$25 indemnity for a grade or \$50 for a purebred.

When I was getting our brooder house in order I got to wondering how many folks use the oil burning wickless type of stove with a thermostat control. Our brooder house is equipped with a ventilating system which is continually changing the air, so the chickens have absolutely fresh air to breathe all the time. This type of brooder house is called the cold and warm room type. The two rooms are connected with a common sized door raised 6 inches from the floor and having a heavy piece of cloth tacked to the bottom edge and almost touching the floor. The cloth has a few slits cut in it, so the little chicks can pass thru it quite easily. At night we place a board cut to fit under the edge of this door, closing it up tight.

The brooder stove is a hoverless type, burns kerosene, and is controlled by a thermostat. We have a thermometer suspended by a string from the ceiling and hanging about 2 inches from the floor and 18 inches from the brooder stove.

When lighting the stove the needle valve is opened so as to flood the oil burner. When enough oil has run in the burner, a short piece of toe string

is placed in it as a lighting ring and lit, and in about 10 minutes the room is warm. When the thermometer has registered the desired temperature the thermostat can be adjusted so it will take care of the heat thereafter.

The warm room should be practically air tight, to keep out all drafts; we use the ventilating system to supply fresh air. It is a good plan to keep the ventilator on the windward side partly closed.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 23)

Pig crop is light. Large numbers of chicks have been hatched. There has not been a sale recently within 7 miles of my farm. A considerable amount to hedge has been cut this winter. Livestock has wintered well.—F. M. Lorson.

Cowley—The recently snows delayed farm work for a few days. Oats are all sown, and farmers are ready to plant corn. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Wheat, \$1.20; butter, 40c; eggs, 22c.—E. A. Millard.

Gray—Wheat is in fine condition, and there is plenty of moisture to carry it into late spring. Considerable corn is being marketed. Cattle have wintered well. Several carloads of horses have been shipped from here recently, at fairly good prices. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 85c; seed barley, 75c; stacked alfalfa, \$12.50.—Forrest Luther.

Greenwood—We have received considerable moisture recently, which delayed farm work somewhat. Potatoes and early gardens have been planted. Considerable kafir is being shipped; farmers are receiving 74 cents a bushel for it. A great deal of feed probably will still be on hand when grass comes. Eggs, 21c; cream, 40c; bran, \$1.75.—A. H. Brothers.

Edwards—The soil contains ample moisture; the wheat outlook is good, and farmers are optimistic over the prospects for 1928. At a public sale here recently milk cows sold for \$80 to \$125 a head; mules, \$65 to \$135; horses, \$50 to \$90. Wheat, \$1.38; No. 1 corn, 85c; oats, 65c; barley, 65c; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 21c; cream, 45c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—The soil contains plenty of moisture; wheat is making a fine growth. Roads are in bad condition. A large acreage of oats and barley will be planted. The acreage of corn probably will be somewhat smaller than last year. Spring work has opened up in good shape; farmers are quite busy. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 75c; bran, \$1.85; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 23c.—C. F. Erbert.

Ford—The wet weather recently delayed oats and barley seeding somewhat. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Roads are in bad condition. The Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association and The Farmers Co-operative Commission Company met last week at Dodge City. Wheat, \$1.42; corn, 80c; kafir, \$1.20 a cwt.; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 22c.—John Zurbuchen.

Harvey—We received considerable moisture, more than 2 inches in all, in the form of rain and snow recently. Wheat fields are becoming green. Roads are soft. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 80c; oats, 55c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; seed potatoes, \$1.75; bakers' bread, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lyon—Oats sowing has been the big job recently. Wheat, alfalfa and grass have been making a good growth. A considerable part of the early gardens and potatoes has been planted. Good prices are being paid at public sales. No. 1 eggs, 24c; cream, 42c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The farmers have been busy cutting stalks—and sowing oats. Considerable quantities of hay are for sale, at very low prices. Wheat is doing well, and pastures are becoming green. Eggs, 24c; cream, 46c; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 80c; hay, \$5; hogs, \$7.15; flour, 2c; bran, \$1.65; shorts, \$1.65.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is in fairly good condition, and the soil contains ample moisture. The oats is all sown, and farmers are busy with their spring work. Livestock is in good condition. There is some demand for farm labor. Quite a few sales are being held, with good prices. Wheat, \$1.19; corn, 90c; oats, 75c; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c.—F. M. Shields.

Morris—We have had favorable spring weather recently. The acreage of oats is somewhat smaller than last year. The sweet clover acreage probably will be larger. Wheat is in excellent condition. Feed is plentiful. A few cattle are still on feed; fat hogs have been mostly all sold. High prices have been paid at public sales; there has been a keen demand for horses, cattle and machinery.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and wheat is doing well. Spring work has been delayed somewhat by the rain and snow. Roads are in bad condition. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—James McHill.

Osage—We have been having very favorable weather for spring work. Potatoes are being planted; about the usual amount of nursery stock will be set this year. Wheat is doing well; probably all that sown last fall will be harvested. Local hatcheries are not selling so many chicks as in the last two years; there seems to be more competition in this business. Strange as it seems, all heavy and old roosters bring about 40 per cent more on the market than usual. The public sale season is over, but there still is an excellent demand for horses.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—We received some rain and snow recently; wheat is in excellent condition. Some of the oats acreage has been sown. Roads are improving. Young pigs are arriving. Corn, 74c; wheat, \$1.35; barley, 75c; cream, 46c; eggs, 23c.—Roy Haworth.

Republic—We have received some moisture recently. There are more brood sows in the county than usual, and hogs are doing well. Other livestock is in good condition, and there is ample feed. Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.23; corn, 78c to 80c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 46c; graded eggs, 26c to 19c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat is in fine condition and it is making a splendid growth. Quite a large acreage of oats is being sown. Most of the fence rows have been burned in the warfare against crop pests. A number of farm bureau meetings are being held over the county. Wheat, \$1.19; eggs, 22c; cream, 48c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and the wheat fields are green. Excellent prices are being paid at public sales. Corn, 73c; wheat, \$1.15; hogs, \$7; bran, \$1.75; shorts, \$1.80; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 22c.—C. O. Thomas.

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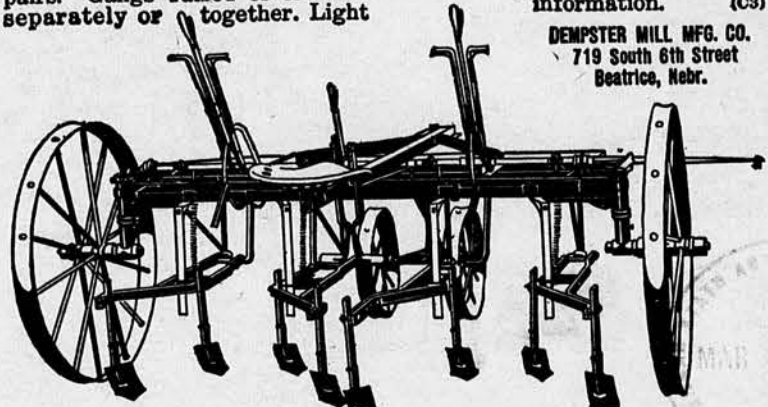
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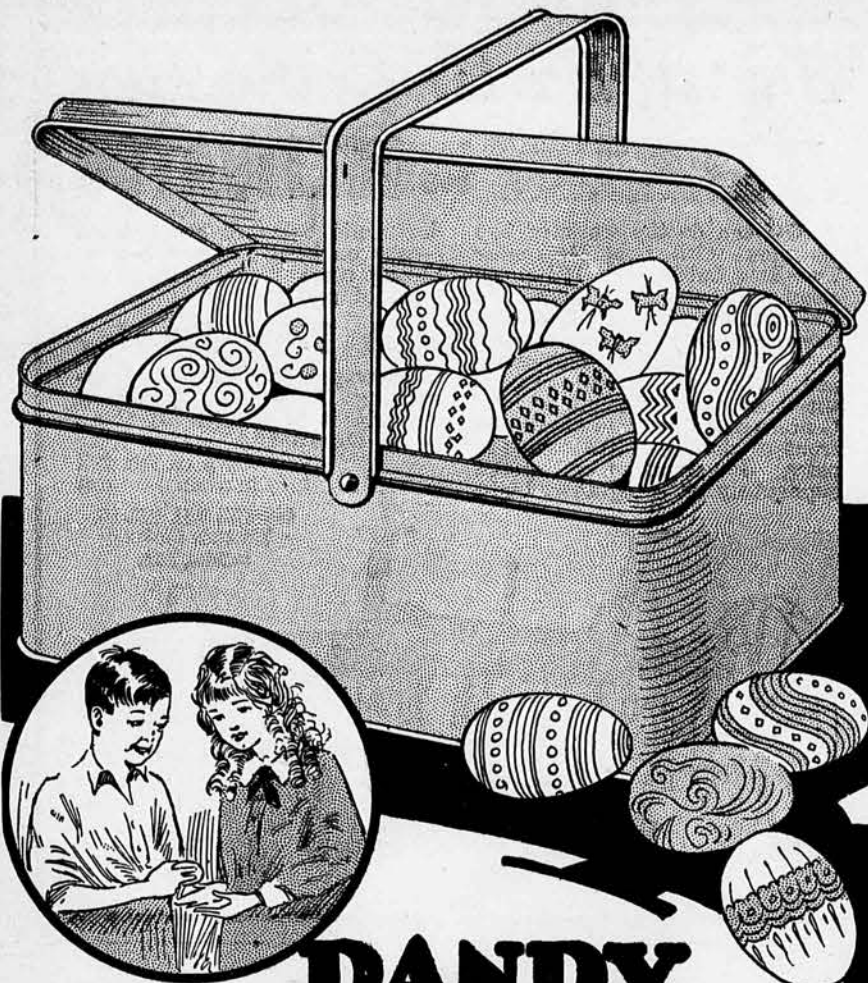
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In addition to the Lunch Box full of candy Easter Eggs, we are going to send a Bunny Surprise Package to each boy and girl who is prompt in sending in their order. We won't tell you what is in this Surprise Package now, but it will be a real surprise that every boy or girl will enjoy.

You will get a lunch box full of Easter Eggs and a Bunny Surprise package by sending in \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



CAPPER'S FARMER,
Easter Egg Dept. 21, Topeka, Kansas.

On a separate sheet of paper attached to this coupon you will find the names and addresses of the subscribers who are to receive Capper's Farmer. I am enclosing \$1.00 to cover these subscriptions. Send me your wonderful Easter Egg Outfit.

Name.....

R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice.....State.....

Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

The baby chick season is now in full swing, and the foundation of next season's success or failure is being laid. The chicks demand the best of care in every way if the pullets are to develop into profitable layers. A proper ration and method of feeding are one of the fundamentals. There are good commercial mashers, and every experiment station recommends a suitable formula. One of these should be chosen and carefully followed. It is a poor time to experiment with untried systems and quack mashers.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that chicks do best when the flocks are not over 350 to the hover. It seems to me that if I only wanted to brood 100 chicks I would depend on a colony brooder house and stove to do it. A good stove is little trouble. I took off my first 1,000 chicks the first of March and put them under three stoves. They are doing fine, with very small losses and a minimum of trouble.

For a flock of 350 chicks I find that a gallon earthenware fount is the best arrangement. I use two to the pen, and they last a day with one filling. Small founts, and home made contrivances using old tin cans and jars, are a nuisance and waste of time. Half the time they are either empty or won't work, and the chicks go thirsty in consequence. These gallon founts with the saucer cost about 50 cents and will last forever unless they are dropped. They also are perfectly safe, as they do not form poisonous compounds with sour milk as galvanized ones do.

For the earliest feedings of mash and grain I use a flat tray made of a section of board a foot wide and 18 inches long, with ordinary plaster lath forming the sides. I do not like to scatter grain in the litter, as the practice is not sanitary, and if an excess is fed, the chicks may get sick. Chick grit can be scattered over the mash or a small pan be put in the pen.

As the chicks grow, similar but larger hoppers will be found satisfactory. Do not use a deep hopper for small chicks, or they may get in it and crowd themselves to death. Better have a set an inch deep, 2 inches deep, and 4 inches deep. They cost very little. Be sure to have enough in a pen so that most of the chicks can feed at one time. They rapidly outgrow hopper space.

It seems to be a growing practice to hold chicks in the shipping boxes or in the incubators until ready to feed. This means 48 to 72 hours after they are hatched. There will be no trouble from eating litter if this is done. If kept in the boxes in a moderately warm, dark room, they will sleep and remain quiet while absorbing the yolk, instead of yelling for their owner to feed them too soon, as may be the case when they are put under the hovers before they are old enough to be fed.

How are the layers doing? They will have to work hard to support themselves, the youngsters and their owner at this season with prices approaching the low point for the year. Mine are certainly shelling out the eggs. I have been feeding cabbage, lots of yellow corn and 1½ per cent cod liver oil in the mash all winter, and they are in nice condition. There is danger this month of a slight molt and loss of production in heavily laying flocks unless they are kept in good flesh and condition.

Saves Money for Me

BY C. S. WILLIAMS
Scott County

Every progressive poultryman knows he no longer can raise his own chicks unless he raises several thousand each year.

The cost of equipment and time is much more than the cost of the chicks, and it is almost impossible to regulate the small incubator under all conditions and get strong chicks.

Besides the flock needs extra care to get strong eggs, so raising chicks on the farm means lots of extra work which would bring more profit if spent in the garden, while the modern hatchery, which is equipped to turn out strong chicks, does the work. This is their business and they must become experts at it if they keep up their reputation and trade.

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Socket Wrenches

ALL nut-tightening on cars, tractors, and implements is easier, faster and safer when you use Blackhawk Socket Wrenches.

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BIG HUSKY CHICKS ONLY 7½¢ 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 7¢ UP

From Inspected, Well Cull'd Flocks 1000
W. Br., Buff Legs, Anconas \$ 9.00 \$11.00 \$ 9.00
Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons 11.00 55.00 11.00
R. I. Whites, Wyandottes,
Black Minorcas 12.00 60.00 12.00
Light Brahmas 14.95 72.50 14.00
Assorted per 100, \$7; heavy assorted, \$8. 100% live delivery. Prepaid.
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 \$25.50
Rocks, Barred W. Rocks, Buff Orp., Bk. Lan. 7.00 13.00 65.00
White Orp., White Wyandottes, White Lan. 8.00 15.00 70.00
Light Brahmas 9.00 17.00 82.50
Jersey Black Glades 10.00 20.00 95.00
Light Assorted per 100, \$8.00; Heavy Assorted, \$11.00 100% Live Delivery prepaid. Circular Free. Special Matings any of the above breeds add 5¢ per chick to above price.
Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, 719 E. California, Oage City, Kansas

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This big special Club Offer is good for a limited time. Save Money by sending your Order Now!

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CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



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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.

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14.....	1.40	4.48	3.64
15.....	1.50	4.80	3.90
16.....	1.60	5.12	4.16
17.....	1.70	5.44	4.42
18.....	1.80	5.76	4.68
19.....	1.90	6.08	4.94
20.....	2.00	6.40	5.20
21.....	2.10	6.72	5.46
22.....	2.20	7.04	5.72
23.....	2.30	7.36	5.98
24.....	2.40	7.68	6.24
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RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and 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
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Chicks, 12c prepaid. Bertha Mentzer, Leroy, Kan.
FIFTEEN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM accredited flocks, low prices. Glenn Davidson, Grand River, Iowa.
CHICKS YOU CAN DEPEND UPON AT reasonable prices. All flocks blood tested. Goerner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.
ROSS CHICKS—8c UP. ALL BREEDS. From 300 egg blood. Free Catalog. Ross Hatchery, Box 405, Junction City, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD FARM flocks. Heavy breeds, 15c, light, 12½c. Prepaid. 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 cullers as best ever culled. 10c prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.
STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c 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. Selmeiers Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
YESTERLAD WHITE LEGHORN BABY Chicks, best winter layers, \$12 hundred, live delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$5 hundred. Mrs. Hayes Showman, Sabetha, Kan.
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.
FOR SALE LARGE TANGRED BLOOD Tested State Certified Grade A Leghorn Chicks. Pedigreed males 256 to 317. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, 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.

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. Tischauer Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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.

STIRTZ 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.

White Quality Chicks
from twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, 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 2806, Lancaster, Mo.

Farm Raised Pure Bred
White Rock Baby Chicks from finest strain of heavy layers. No other breed kept. Flora Larson, Rt. 5, Petrolia, 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., \$5.50 up. Get a good cull brooder for \$3.50 with your chicks. Younkins Hatchery, Box 152, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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 S-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 528, Clinton, Mo.

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.

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. Tischauer Hatchery, 2126 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, 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
BLOOD TESTED
Chicks from bloodtested flocks and guaranteed to live. Smith hatched twice weekly. 200-300 egg strains. Why take chances? 100% live delivery guaranteed. All flocks tested from 1 to 3 years. Special discount until March 1st. Extra quality. Low prices. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame Kan., Box 100.

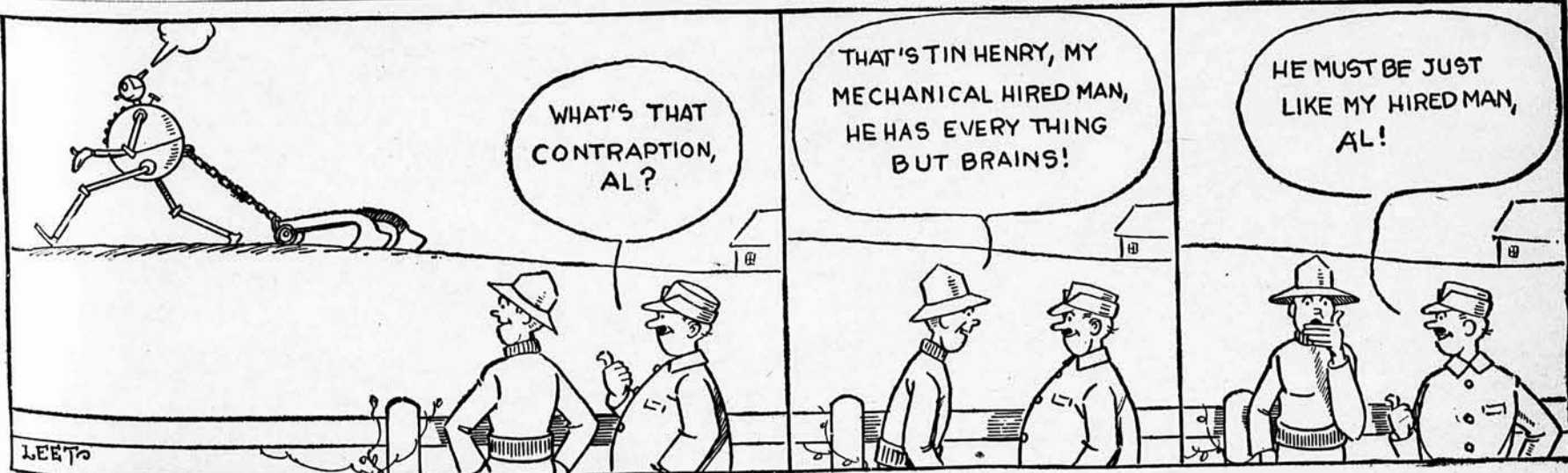
BABY CHICKS
Feeding Methods Free. Do not hatch or buy a single chick before you write for our free feeding methods. My method will save one-third on feed cost and will raise 90 per cent of your chicks. This is a conservative statement. Write now and get this free. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 2, Greentop, Missouri.

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.

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.

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.

ROSS CHICKS 8c UP
\$1.00 deposit, balance after you get the chicks. Bred from the best heavy egg producing flocks in Kansas. All flocks rigidly selected and mated by registered inspector. Egg blood as high as 312 eggs yearly. S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Barred, Buff Rocks, and S. C. and E. C. Reds, \$12.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 500. White Rocks, White, Buff Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500. White Minorcas and Light Brahmas, \$14.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 500. Heavy assorted \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Light assorted \$8.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500. For less than 100 add ½c chick. For 1,000 or more deduct ¼c chick. Just send \$1 deposit with your order and pay the postman the balance due and the postage when he delivers the chicks safe and sound in your hands. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free instructive catalog on request. Ross Hatchery, Box 404, Junction City, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—We'll Bet He Doesn't Work as Hard as Tin Henry

BABY CHICKS

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, \$15-100, Light Brahmas \$16.00-100, \$78.00-500. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted Heavies, \$10-100, \$45-500, \$95-1000. Assorted Lights, \$9-100, \$43-500, \$85-1000. If you want satisfaction, try us. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

ANCONAS

CERTIFIED ANCONA EGGS AND CHICKS. Prize winning high production strain. Free catalogue. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

ANCONA CHICKS, SHEPPARD STRAIN, 11c. Postpaid. 100% delivery. Winifred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

ANCONA-EGGS

SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA EGGS \$4.00-105. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

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-\$6.00. 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 8 1/2c. 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.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BRED TO LAY, WIN and Pay. Winners at National Western Show, Denver 1925. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. C. S. Holtzinger, Ellis, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE EGGS 35c EACH. White Pekin Duck eggs, \$1.50 doz. Prize stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

DUCK AND GEESE-EGGS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH ROUEN DUCK eggs, \$2.50 doz. Eleven pound stock. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 25-35 POUNDS, aged stock only. Eggs 50c each, postpaid. Greenwood Farms, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT, EGGS, CHICKS. Abe S. Ackerman, Larned, Kansas.

MAMMOTH MARCY GIANTS, BIG AS TURKEYS, 1500 layers. Chicks, eggs. Hatch every Monday. Free Catalogue. The Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, EGGS, 105-\$6.00. R. D. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

EGGS, \$1.25 PER SETTING. 100-\$7. MRS. Arra Stickle, Route 8, Manhattan, 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-WHITE

WHITE LANGSHAN 265 EGG STRAIN chicks guaranteed, prepaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LANGSHAN-EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$4 HUNDRED. Peter A. Fleming, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 PER HUNDRED, postpaid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

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. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

LEGHORNS-BROWN

SINGLE-COMBED DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. "Everlays." Tested heavy layers. State winners. Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

LEGHORNS BROWN-EGGS

SINGLE, DARK, EVERLAYS EGGS \$4.50-100. Ray Leonard, Lyons, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS "Everlays." Eggs, \$4.50-100. Postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

LEGHORNS-EXCHEQUER

EXCHEQUER LEGHORN EGGS FROM two Champion matings \$5-15, postpaid. Clyde Draper, Cedar, 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 5c, chicks 12c. Postpaid. Mating list free. S. E. Corman, Culver, Kan.

LEGHORNS BUFF-EGGS

PURE BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 120-\$5.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50-105. Mrs. A. Hoaglund, Leonardville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BUFF LEGHORN, 100-\$4.50; setting \$1.25, prepaid. Lavina Cole, Medford, Okla.

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

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.

LARGE ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns (Charley Tiffen Strain). Eggs 4c each. J. H. Goertzen, R3, Hillsboro, 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-272-324 egg lines. Direct from importer. Chicks, 10c, \$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 lop 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.

CHICKS AND EGGS FROM OUR LARGE bodied, lopped comb, Tom Barron Single Comb White Leghorns. Chicks at 10 cents, Eggs \$4.50 per hundred, prepaid. Morrison Bros., Chapman, Kan., Box 266.

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-\$6.00. Special pen 100-\$8.00. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE ENGLISH S. C. W. Leghorns, St. John Strain. All cockerels direct from St. John. Hens mated to pedigreed 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 Huenegardt, 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 record 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 Pulletts strong, large, and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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.

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 pedigreed 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-EGGS

FERRIS LEGHORN EGGS, \$4-100, PREPAID. Isaac Smith, Alden, Kan.

PURE TANCRED LEGHORNS, CAREFULLY culled, eggs 5c. Postpaid. Fred Skaliky, Wilson, Kan.

LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

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 SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs \$4-100. Perry Teaford, Norton, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. LARGE VIGOROUS birds. Eggs, \$5-100. Albert Veatch, Anthony, Kan.

CERTIFIED, BLOOD TESTED, HIGH-producing English Barron S. C. W. Leghorn eggs \$5.00-100. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. 300 egg strain. 50 eggs, \$3.50. 100 eggs, \$6.00, postpaid. John F. Hubka, Wilson, Kan.

SUPER QUALITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Tom Barron and Warren strain culled for size and egg production. Eggs 5c each. Ira Negley, Larned, 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.

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-\$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.

LARGE EGG PRODUCING BUFF MINORCAS; chicks, \$15-100. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCAS. Eggs \$6. Chicks \$16. J. M. Miller, Mapleton, 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—GLEN KRIEder, 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. T. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON TRAPNESTED WHITE Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS. EGGS \$5.00 hundred. 90% fertile. Chix \$15.00. Free Range. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Stock from trapnested flock. Free range. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred postpaid. Mrs. Jess Wilcoxen, Ford, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS TRAPNESTED. State Accredited, extra heavy egg producers. Send for valuable free book describing and quoting low prices on Famous Sunflower Strain. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

MINORCAS-EGGS

ROSE COMB MINORCA EGGS \$7. PETER A. Fleming, Hillsboro, Kan.

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.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5.50-100 prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, 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.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs from Byer's Superior mating. \$6 per 110 eggs. M. A. Hatch, Mahaska, 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.

SELECT FLOCK BUFF ORPINGTONS. State accredited. Culled by trapnest. Eggs \$3.50 per 50. Opal Herring, Sparks, 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.

COOK'S NATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS S. C. Buff Orpingtons. All birds direct. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 100-\$7.00. Exhibition pen 15-\$2.50 prepaid. Mrs. Will Suberly, Rt. 1, Kanopolis, 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-BUFF

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING range flock, \$5.00 per 100, prepaid. Peter Davies, Osage City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK HEN HATCHED CHICKS, 15 cents entire season. Eggs \$5-100. Leitch Sisters, White City, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. Eggs \$6.00 hundred, \$3.25 fifty. Postpaid. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-BARRED

BARRED ROCKS, PARK'S OVER 200 Egg strain. Eggs, 100, \$7. Chicks, 15c each. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLET'S, CERTIFIED Class A. Flock mated with cockerels from 230 to 290 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100, \$1.50-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, 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, \$5, 100; \$3.25, 50; \$1.25, 15. Florence Wolf, kill, 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 \$8 per 100. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY strain, eggs 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS; 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.

FOR SALE—20 HORSE AULTMAN and Taylor Steam Engine Minneapolis 36 x 64 separator good as new. Stockham Bros., Conway, 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-WHITE

WHITE ROCK EGGS, CERTIFIED GRADE A. 100-\$8. Also trapnest pens. Cockerels records 208 to 246. Mrs. H. S. Blankley, Council Grove, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM HIGH PRODUCTION stock \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45 postpaid. Fine cockerels, \$3 each. Thomas Owen, Route 7, Topeka.

BERTHELSON WHITE ROCKS WON 4 firsts, 2 sweepstakes at Topeka 1928. Eggs \$8; chicks \$16 per 100 prepaid; mating list on request. Frank Berthelson, Tesco, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE-EGGS

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. Nellie Bird, Eudora, Kan.

EGGS, FISHEL WHITE ROCK, \$4 HUNDRED. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE QUILL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5-100. Pen mating \$10. Mrs. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A. \$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, HIGH producing flock. Fishel strain. \$5.00 per 100. H. D. Glue, Bremen, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED GRADE A WHITE Rocks. Range eggs \$6 per 100. Applebaugh's White Rock Farms, Cherryvale, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGGS laying strain. Eggs, \$5.50-100; 300-\$15. Prepaid. Insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN direct. State accredited; blood-tested. High producing stock. \$6 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB Reds. Eggs, \$6 per 100 postpaid. Mrs. George Fisher, Wilmore, Kan.

McNALLY'S SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. Won best display at Topeka Free Fair 1927. Dark red. Prices reasonable. Claude McNally, Olathe, Kan.

SINGLE RED COCKERELS TOMPKINS exhibition quality \$2.75 to \$10. Eggs from \$75 Pen \$3.90. Half price after April 29. Sol Banbury, Pratt, 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.

TOMPKINS BLOODTESTED S. C. DARK healthy large Reds. Hoganized for color, type, heavy layers. Range eggs \$5.00. Select pen \$7.00 per 100. B. G. Burkman, Talmage, 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.

CANTRELL S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS were winners at Eastern Kansas egg laying contest. First

RHODE ISLAND RED—EGGS

S. C. REDS. 220-290 EGG DIRECT TRAP-
nested ancestors \$5.00 per hundred. H. C.
Dann, Marysville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, EXTRA FINE,
large dark red. Eggs, \$6.00-100; \$1.25-15.
Prepaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, ROOSTERS DIRECT
Harrison strain, are beautiful. \$6.00 per
100, prepaid. Mrs. Doc Zedrow, Selden, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB RED
eggs, large dark even red, high producers.
\$6-100. Mrs. John Petty, New Albany, Kan.
FROM PREMIUM ROSE COMB RED
birds, winter laying stock. \$1.25-15. \$6.00-
100. Prepaid. Lillie Wayde, Burlington,
Kan.
LARGE DARK PURE BRED ROSE COMB
Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Diarrhea Tested
Range Flock. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield,
Kan.
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
eggs, direct Thompson strain, heavy lay-
ers. \$5.00 per 100, \$3.00 per 50. Mrs. H. H.
Dann, Marion, Kan.
SINGLE COMB REDS, TRAP NEST, PED-
igreed 281 to 320 egg lines; pen 1, eggs \$2-
15, \$10-100. Pen 2, \$1.50-15, \$7.50-100. Gor-
such, Route 3, Olathe, 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 Reds. 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. Pre-
paid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.
HATCHING EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY
Single Comb Dark Red hens with 150 to
250 egg record. Trapped for over 5 years.
\$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska,
Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED—GRADE B—ROSE
Comb Reds, Blood tested, Pedigreed,
Wingbanded males, Eggs, Chicks, Circular
free. Mrs. Frank Walker, Valley Falls,
Kan.
EGGS FROM BIG-BONED ROSE COMB
Reds from trapped, pedigreed stock.
Fifteen years breeding for egg production.
100-\$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White
City, 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 CERTI-
fied Grade "A" last 5 years. Range flock
a 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.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, BEAN
strain! Bred twenty years for eggs, rich
dark color, large size, deep breasts, long
straight backs. Eggs \$6.00-100. Insured pre-
paid fertility guarantee included. Mrs. Hazel
DeGeer, Lake City, Kan.
STATE CERTIFIED GRADE "A" ROSE
Comb Reds, past seven years. Superior
quality, trapped, pedigreed stock, com-
bining highest exhibition, production, and
non-setting qualities. Eggs, mating list. Mrs.
Jas. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES, BLOOD TESTED.
Chicks 13c up. Goenner Hatchery, Zenda,
Kan.
ALPHONSO STRAIN, SINGLE COMB
Whites. Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackwelder,
Isabel, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Whites. Excellent layers. Chix \$14.00.
Madeline Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.
CHICKS, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Whites \$14.00 hundred. Delivered, dis-
count on 200 or over. Lester Beck, Peabody,
Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
Eggs, \$5-100. H. H. Crome, Herkimer, Kan.
PURE ROSE COMB WHITES—EGGS \$5-110
postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6, North
Topeka, 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

FOR SALE: LARGE TYPE GIANT BRONZE
toms, hens (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey,
Syracuse, Kan.
\$15.00 WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$12.00—
sire, 48 lbs. Eggs, 50c. Dale Hash,
Benedict, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BOURBON RED
Toms, \$9.00. Two-year, \$13.00. Peryl
Royer, Gove, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 35c, 50c,
75c each. Guinea eggs 20c each. Ella
Jones, Speed, Kan.
EXTRA LARGE BONED W. H. TOMS,
also Bronze Toms, \$6.00 and \$8.00. H.
Specht, Sublette, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 30 LBS. AND
better \$12.50. Prize winning stock. Sam-
son Ranch, Quinter, Kan.
OUR TURKEYS SCRATCH FOR US. THEY
will for you. Giant Bronze. Show and
win. Eggs, 50 and 75 cents. Mabel
Falmans, Beeler, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 11 FOR
\$1.25, postpaid. A. A. Wiltz, Clifton,
Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED EGGS, 40c
each, postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf,
Kan.
EGGS — BRONZE TURKEY — EGGS.
Healthy stock. Vigorous, productive. W.
R. James, Parker, Colo.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS. TOMS DIRECT
from Bird Bros. 10 eggs, \$6.25, postpaid.
David Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c EACH. MRS.
I. V. Webb, Route N. S., Dodge City, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c.
Headed by prize winning stock. Pearl
Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN

GOLDEN LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50-
100; \$3.00-50. Postpaid. Mrs. John Smith,
Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES SILVER—EGGS

SILVER LACE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5.00
hundred. Mrs. John Erpelding, Olpe, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT ALWAYS
make good. Eggs \$7.00 for 100. M. B.
Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS,
from fine, healthy stock \$4.50-100. Mrs.
Albert Kuhn, Farmington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES PARTRIDGE—EGGS

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25
per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. J. McClana-
than, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE AC-
credited, Grade A—\$6.00 per 100. Henry
Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS
from free range flock. Extra good winter
layers. \$5-100. Philip Wagner, Shafter, Kan.
MARTIN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT
Certified. Grade "A." Eggs, \$9.00-100.
Postpaid. Mrs. M. A. Smith, R. D. 6, Smith
Center, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FOUR YEAR
accredited flock. Grade A. 100-\$5.50. Baby
Chicks, April 21st. Ralph Colman, Route 1,
Lawrence, Kan.

WYANDOTTES WHITE—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4-100, PRE-
paid. Mrs. Faulkner, Belvue, Kan.
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES
Direct, Prize Winners. Eggs, \$5.00-100.
Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kansas.
WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT MARTIN-
Keeler's laying strain. Eggs \$5.00-100;
case \$12.50. Mrs. Jerry Mellichar, Caldwell,
Kan.
BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE
Wyandotte eggs, 15-\$1.75; 100-\$7.00 pre-
paid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler,
Lebo, Kan.
MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS BIG BONED
heavy laying farm range flock. Eggs \$6.00
per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer Rt. 2,
Augusta Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM
Martin-Keeler's pedigreed show quality
record layers. Eggs, \$6.00-100. H. O. Col-
lins, Fontana, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5.50-100.
Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.25-12. Postpaid. Mar-
vin Seoby, Sabetha, Kan.
ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
chicks, 12c; Reds and White Leghorn
chicks, 10c. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
eggs \$5 hundred. Single Comb White Leg-
horn eggs, \$4 hundred. Standard flocks.
Minnie Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR
best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT
market eggs and poultry. Get our quo-
tations now. Premium Poultry Products
Company, Topeka.

INCUBATORS

800 SCHWALGE SMITH INCUBATORS, \$40
each. Bertha Mentzer, Leroy, Kan.

PIGEONS

MAMMOTH WHITE PIGEONS, DOLLAR A
pair. Chas. Haworth, Argonia, Kan.
10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R.
S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kan-
sas City, Mo.
PIGEONS—TWENTY VARIETIES CHEAP.
Beautifully illustrated list free. Day Pi-
geon Farm, Port Huron, Mich.

RABBITS

FOR SALE: SOME VERY FINE CHIN-
chilla bucks for sale. Swisher's Sanitary
Rabbitry & Caviary, Lyons, Kan.
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA
Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for
facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN: GET OUR PROPOSITION. EX-
perience not necessary. Permanent work,
liberal pay. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa,
Kan.

WE PAY \$48.00 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO
and expenses to introduce our Soap and
Washing Powder. Buss-Beach, Dept. A89,
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

AGENTS! DAIRYMEN! SELL NEW PAT-
ented Valveless Water Bowl. Absolutely
prevents backflow, pipe clogging, overflow.
Always works; can't break; lasts forever.
Low priced. Big profits. Experience un-
necessary. Free particulars. G. A. Hutton,
Box 426, New Castle, Pa.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—FARMER OR FARMER'S SON
to travel in country. Steady work. Good
profits. McConnon & Company, Dept. F18,
Winona, Minn.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR.
Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or
hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch,
Denver, Colo.

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WHEAT AND ROW CROP FARMS—in the rapidly developing Southwest. Abundant moisture growing wheat, prices advancing. Buy now. Write for booklet. B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

FOR SALE—Unimproved 240 acre farm, 40 acres cultivation, 30 acres timber, balance pasture and meadow, good spring water 30 miles west of Kansas City. \$40 per acre, no trade. E. N. Taylor, 817 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kan.

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.

Grain and Stock Farm

431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Soil, never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts. 1 mi. of Town; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. On sanded road; 6 mi. of Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

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.

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.

MISSOURI

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.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, 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-O, Carthage, Mo.

MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improve- ments. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LAND. Large and small tracts. Cut-over \$22.50 per acre, \$5 per acre cash, balance liberal terms. Improved and partly improved farms, sacrifice prices, part cash, balance like rent. Write for free map and list. K. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

COMBINATION stock farms and ranches, \$3 to \$6 per acre. A. S. Palmer, Clayton, New Mexico.

FOR SALE: Improved farms and ranches; good climate, water, roads and schools. Write H. H. Errett, Clayton, New Mexico.

OKLAHOMA

TEXAS CO. leads, wheat, corn and mlo maize. Improved and raw land, \$15 per A. up. Wm. Davis, Goodwell, Okla.

COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bar- gains 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, Texhoma, 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. E. 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.

PANHANDLE wheat land, 8 half sec's. 33 yrs. to pay, 5%, no cash payment. W. C. Collins, (Owner), Channing, 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 Millam 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.

JAMES RANCH, containing 65,000 acres corn and wheat land, for sale. Any sized tracts. 1/2 cash; balance 2 to 9 years, 6%. Write for information and booklet. W. H. Latham, Realtor, Dalhart, 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 3 kane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for livestock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural milk 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 build- ings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Invest- ment Co., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan. West Mo. Farms— Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERONS



If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review, Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Ellis McFarland, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Percherons For Sale

Having sold my farm must sell horses. My herd stallions, one 4-yr-old grey by son of Carmo and out of granddaughter of Casino, one 9-yr-old strongly imported blood weights about 2200 lbs. Mares and fillies. Two coming 3-yr-old stallions. Priced to sell. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



HOLSTEINS for Profit

Holsteins are profitable because they lead in milk and butterfat production, calve regularly, adapt themselves quickly to all climates and fit profitably into the farming program.

Write for literature Extension Service The HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA 230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records of 29 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Calantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Sale

I am consigning 9 choice young things to the sale to be held at

Blue Rapids, Ks., Wed., April 11

3 bulls and 6 heifers, yearlings past. Nice reds and roans. All sired by our big bull PINE VALLEY VISCOUNT whose dam has official record of 14,734 lbs. milk and 630 butter in one year. All of them are out of heavy production dams. For catalog of sale write Jas. Nielson, Sale Manager, Marysville, Kansas.

BONNYGLEN FARM

T. M. Steinberger, Prop. MORROWVILLE, KANSAS

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and twos. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality. GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows

To farrow in March and April. Registered, immunized and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

Bred Duroc Gilts

and sows, sired by Stilts 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

bar'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 boars, unrelated pairs, tris. etc. Shipped on approval. Reg., mounted, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS

for March and April farrow. All bred to Uneda Top Selsmora and a son of the Nebraska champion 1927. All immunized. Write quick if you want them.

E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, veteran breeders of Shorthorn cattle are advertising their coming draft sale of Shorthorns which will be held in the King sale barn, Hiawatha, April 12, in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. W. P. Lamberton, Fairview, and E. A. Congrove & Son, Monrovia, are consigning a few with them in this sale. There will be 38 head in all in the sale.

The Helendale Ranch sale of registered Duroc sows and gilts and about 25 dairy cows will be held at the ranch near Campus,

a small station near Oakley in Logan county, next Saturday. Campus is on highway 10 South, and the sale affords a good opportunity for anyone in that section that wants to buy bred sows and gilts and dairy cows. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

The Edward Bowman dispersal sale of his herd of Holsteins, over 100 head, at his farm near Clyde, Kan., April 25, marks the closing out of one of the strong herds of Holsteins in the Northwest. The herd was founded by Mr. Bowman in 1918 with the purchase of a few heifers that were the daughters of outstanding bulls and since that time he has used only the very best of bulls and the herd is one of great merit. The sale will be advertised soon in the Kansas Farmer. W. H. Mott, Herington, is sale manager and will be glad to send you a history of the herd and sale catalog.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association is one of the breed organizations that came thru the depression in livestock affairs in good shape and in their association sale April 11 there are 13 consignors and the offering is pronounced by Mr. Nielson, Marysville, who has been either the association secretary or sale manager for years, as the best offering they have ever been able to make. The 13 consignors are selecting from their herds 41 cattle for this sale which will be held in the sale pavilion at Blue Rapids on the above date. There are 15 bulls in the offering and there are no cows in the sale as the females are yearling and two year old heifers. There are six yearling heifers and three yearling bulls from the Steinmeyer milking Shorthorn herd at Fairbury.

W. H. Mott announces a change of date for the Holstein breeders sale to be held at the fair grounds, Topeka. The change is from April 17 to April 18 and the sale will be advertised in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer. In breeding and individual merit this sale will be one of the very best sales of Holsteins held in Topeka in a long time and such breeders as G. G. Meyer, Basehor, Ernest Chestnut, Basehor, Ralph Button, Elmont, Noel Coleman, Meriden, George Young & Son, Manhattan, Dr. J. P. Kaster, Topeka, and W. H. Mott are the consignors. The offering is one of outstanding merit and the sale catalogs are ready to mail out and you can have one by addressing sale manager Mott, Herington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Brice L. Newkirk writes that his Duroc pigs are coming along fine. He will have about fifty when the sows are thru farrowing and expects to grow them out better than ever this season. Mr. Newkirk also breeds registered Jerseys and has one of the very high class little herds of the state.

J. F. Lehman, Halstead breeder of registered Shorthorns adheres to what he calls the double deck kind, that is, explains Mr. Lehman, a very large, deep bodied cow carrying a big udder and one that cannot only produce good beef but capable also of turning feed into milk. This kind, mated to a milk bred bull bred in Wisconsin, goes in the Lehman sale to be held April 5. The cows selling are of good ages and have good breeding.

On their big farms out in Stephens county, near the old townsite of Woodsdale, L. L. Hogan and Wilson Bros. are busy raising wheat and raising cattle. On each farm there is a good herd of registered and high grade milking Shorthorns and from eight to a dozen cows are milked regularly. On each farm the calves are fed and cream sold to the station in town. The boys own jointly the bull, Prairie Dale, a son of the noted Scotch Milking Shorthorn bull, White Goods. The young bull's dam was one of the great Wild Eyes cows in the herd of the late J. W. Hyde of Altoona. Over 2,000 acres is under plow in these farms and the wheat looks fine now.

On his well improved Stephens county, Kansas, farm 9 miles north of Hooker, Oklahoma, J. E. Ray is making a success of diversified farming. The farm of several hundred acres is handled by horse power, wheat, cows and poultry afford the income that keeps the boys and girls in school and improves the farm. Mr. Ray, who is a son of the late J. P. Ray Shorthorn breeder of Lewis began breeding registered Shorthorns about fifteen years ago. The present breeding herd is composed largely of pure Scotch females. And the herd bull, Villager's King, is a ton bull. The cows are developed for milk as fast as they come fresh. The six cows in milk during a part of last season brought in \$45 per month in cream sold, besides plenty for family use and skimmilk for calves and chickens.

The Doggerel Club
\$5.00 For One Line

The Five Dollar prize offered for the best completion of the doggerel which appeared in March 17, Kansas Farmer, based on the advertisement of the Globe Stove and Range Company, has been awarded to Margaret W. Parsons of Arkansas City. Her winning line is "You may know, wears the Globe brand." The complete verse reads:

The range out in the kitchen
Of the farmer's little home
Is the center of the household
That kills the urge to roam.

"Good Eats" has been the motto
Of farm homes o'er all the land
And the stove of satisfaction
You may know, wears the Globe brand.

A Cat's Rival

He fired four times, each shot striking the prowler, and killing him.—Detroit paper.

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 Darocs." Helendale raised gilts sired by our famous 1000 pound boar Golden Rainbow and bred to Stilts Designor. 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. Herriff, J. G. Felts, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Blue Valley Shorthorn Sale

In the association sale pavilion, fair grounds,

Blue Rapids, Ks., Wednesday, April 11

There are 41 cattle in the sale consigned by 13 prominent breeders.

15 choice young bulls, most of them with excellent Scotch pedigrees.

20 attractive two year old and yearling heifers, very choice and popular families. Six yearling heifers and three yearling bulls consigned from Thos. Steinberger's Milking Shorthorn herd at Fairbury, Nebr.

For the sale catalog address,

J. M. Nielson, Sale Mgr., Marysville, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer

John McCoy & Son Consignment Sale
38 Shorthorns in Auction

Sale in King's Sale Barn, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m.

Hiawatha, Kansas, Thursday, April 12

The sale offering consists of 38 lots, 10 cows with calves at foot, 11 bulls, eight yearling heifers and nine two year old heifers.

W. P. Lamberton, Fairview consigns six head and E. A. Congrove & Son, Monrovia consign two bulls. The balance of the offering, 22 females and eight bulls are sold by the McCoy's. For the sale catalog address

E. A. McCoy, Sabetha, Kansas

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer

Lehman's Shorthorn Sale

on farm 9 miles west of Newton and 5 north of Halstead, Kansas.

Thursday, April 5

25 Registered Shorthorns, comprising 14 mature cows and heifers bred to the Wisconsin Milking Shorthorn bull WARRIORS DUKE, 8 yearling bulls, 4 of them registered and two year old heifers. Bulls and heifers sired by the Scotch bull BABTON'S SNOW-FLAKE, whose sire and dam are both imported. All mature animals in sale are Scotch except two. Cows weighing up to 1600, the big udder, double deck kind. Also 6 Duroc bred gilts. This is practically a dispersion sale only keeping back two cows and one bull. Write for catalog.

JACOB F. LEHMAN, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Roy Hand, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.



SHORTHORN CATTLE

Scotch and Scotch Topped

10 head young bulls 8 to 12 months. 2 yearlings. Accredited herd.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Chapman, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Six bulls 11 to 13 mo. old. Best of breeding, reds and roans. Shipping stations Stockton or Phillipsburg, Kan. T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan.

Polled Shorthorns

Males and females. Reds, roans and whites. Both sexes, all ages. H. C. Bird, Albert, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Financial King Jersey

bull. For sale, his dam a state champion R. M. cow, 720 lbs. fat in one year. Also excellent young bull calves sired by him, 7 months old. Priced to sell.

BRICE L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

A few choice Spotted Poland boars. Priced to sell. E. F. Detrich & Son, Chapman, Kan.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

Two of the best grandsons of Penhurst Rising Star left, priced low. Write. MANLY BROS., Diamond Springs, Kansas

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 16, Salem, Ohio.

— JUDGE E. C. BRANCH.

HERE are two chicks out of the same hatch. The one in my right hand was fed exclusively on NUTRENA Chick Mash and the other on straight grains. The difference in cost of feeding was only 1 cent—but just look at the extra growth on the one fed on NUTRENA. That is why I say, 'I know what NUTRENA Chick Mash will do.'

I am paid by the NUTRENA FEED MILLS CO. to make

such as NUTRENA Chick Mash produces for them.

The NUTRENA fed chick has a constitution that resists disease—because he is fed properly. He is peppy and ambitious and his appetite and digestion are good. NUTRENA Chick Mash contains Cod Liver Oil, the only known substitute for sunshine, and provides in a palatable, easily digested form, all the minerals, vitamins and proteins the chick needs.

Feed NUTRENA Chick Mash and help your chicks thrive and grow quickly into "pert little pullets and foxy little roosters." It is the only feed you need. It is a balanced feed for chicks of all ages, from hatching day until maturity.

NUTRENA Chick Mash enables you to raise chicks indoors successfully—it enables you to get the heavy early broilers that bring top prices. NUTRENA produces 4 lb. broilers in 14 weeks and pullets fully developed and ready to lay in five to six months.

the best chick starter money will buy, and NUTRENA Chick Mash is the answer. Over 250,000 poultry raisers attest this fact. They know there is no money in dead or weak and undeveloped chicks—they know that the only real profit is in healthy, husky birds,

Read What These **Nutrena** Users Say!

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"NUTRENA Chick Mash is the greatest feed I have ever fed. I got 400 Chicks 2 weeks ago and have been feeding NUTRENA, have lost only 2 chicks. Weather has been cold and rainy and the chicks have not had any sunlight. I am for NUTRENA."—Clifford Myers, Cambridge, Ia.

"For the past three years I've used NUTRENA for my baby chicks and like it better than any starting mash I've ever tried."—Mrs. R. S. Orbin, Rose, Kansas.

"We are using NUTRENA to raise our chicks and are having wonderful success. 241 hatched 5 weeks ago and still have 241."—W. E. Reynolds, Mountainview, Mo.

"I have been a satisfied feeder of NUTRENA Chick Mash for 3 years. The chicks grow faster and develop quicker than on any other feed."—Mrs. T. L. Hays, Boicourt, Kansas.

"We put 739 chicks in the brooder house and I have never seen so large a bunch grow so fast. I haven't lost one from sickness. We have had only one day of sunshine since they were hatched and not one sign of Leg Weakness has developed. They have been fed entirely on NUTRENA and sour milk."—Mrs. L. Weidman, Dunkerton, Ia.

"I have fed my Barred Rock pullets NUTRENA Chick Mash from the start and never saw a flock of poultry do better or develop faster than these have. NUTRENA is the last word in poultry feed with us."—Mrs. G. A. Jones, Amoret, Mo.

"I would not be without NUTRENA Chick Mash. I hatched 97 on Feb. 26 and lost only two—the door fell on them. I hatched 130 on March 17 and have 128 left. 5 chickens pay for a sack in full."—Mrs. Theresa Roggash, Duff, Nebraska.

Nutrena

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CHICK MASH

WITH COD LIVER OIL

NUTRENA Chick Mash is a complete feed for chicks of all ages, used and endorsed by more than 250,000 poultry raisers—all satisfied users. Full feeding directions, enclosed in each bag, are simple and easy to follow. NUTRENA Chick Mash is the safest feed to use—you can not make it fail, for it gives RESULTS regardless of conditions. It is the only feed manufactured under the Miller System of Quality Control, which insures the highest quality and strict conformity to the standard in the manufacturing process.

Makes Pert Little Pullets and Foxy Little Roosters



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KANSAS CITY U.S.A.

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Make Your Own Test! Go to your nearest dealer today. Buy a sack of NUTRENA Chick Mash. If he doesn't have it, write us direct and we'll see that you are supplied.

KAW STATION

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS