

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

April 28, 1928

Number 17



Contest Winners on "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store"

Farm Service Stores

Abilene.....Kugler, H. R.
Abilene.....Shockey & Landes
Alden.....Taylor & Sons
Alexander.....Olson Lumber Co.
Alta Vista.....Wolfgang Hardware
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co.
Andale.....Horsch Hdw. Store
Arcadia.....Dunton Hdw. Co.
Argonia.....Buse Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Arkansas City.....A. A. Downing Co.
Ashland.....Mull Hardware Co.
Assaria.....Assaria Hardware Co.
Attica.....Stith & Larmer

Barnes.....F. & F. Hardware Co.
Basehor.....G. F. Collett Hdw. Co.
Belle Plaine.....C. H. Glover
Belleville.....R. L. Johnson Hdw. Co.
Benton.....E. F. Lanham & Son
Bigelow.....Hale & Son
Bonner Springs.....The Owl Hdw. Co.
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bronson.....Hammons Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bucklin.....The Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.
Bucklin.....Robinson & Forrest
Bunker Hill.....A. L. Kennicott
Burdick.....The Burdick Hdw.
Burlingame.....J. E. Amos
Burns.....Smith & Crawford
Burr Oak.....Walden & Johnson
Bushong.....Geo. W. Harder Hdw.

Canton.....W. A. Cray & Co.
Canton.....Canton Hdw. Co.
Carbondale.....Smith & Land
Cedar Vale.....The C. Adam More Co.
Cedar Vale.....Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.
Centralia.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
Chapman.....Louden Bros.
Cherokee.....Wiles Hdw. Co.
Chetopa.....Leon Brothers
Chetopa.....Porter Hdw. Co.
Cherryvale.....Clayton Supply
Clatfin.....Watson Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Clatfin.....J. W. Miller & Co.
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
Clay Center.....W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co.
Clearwater.....Henry Wilk & Son
Cents.....A. E. Horney
Coffeyville.....The Isham Hdw. Co.
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
Colby.....Pratt-Golden Hdw.
Coldwater.....Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup.
Coldwater.....Roberts Hdw. Co.
Columbus.....The Tyler Hdw. Co.
Corning.....J. W. Hyskemann
Council Grove.....Durland & White Hdw.
Council Grove.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Cuba.....Store Oneensky & Sons
Cullison.....Pearson Brothers
Cullison.....G. I. Toews
Cunningham.....Fee Hdw. Co.

Della.....A. E. Macha
Delavan.....J. F. Martin
Dighton.....Hall & Kieweno
Dighton.....The Dighton Lbr. Co.
Dodge City.....H. O. Pugh Imp. Co.
Douglass.....Dunagan's Hdw.
Dover.....W. J. Mansell Hdw.
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.

Elkhart.....W. H. Legg
Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo
Ellis.....J. G. Perigo Hdw. Store
Ellsworth.....Thos. G. O'Donnell
Elmo.....Guthal Bros.
Emporia.....The Haynes Hdw. Co.
Emporia.....McCarthy Hdw. Co.
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw. Co.
Esbon.....Hartzler Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Eudora.....Eudora Hdw. Co.
Eureka.....J. H. Wiggins

Fairview.....Minneman Hdw. Co.
Florence.....C. M. Howard
Florence.....J. B. Melrowsky
Fowler.....Lasater & Mendenhall
Frankfort.....Bonnell Bros.
Fredonia.....Brockway's Hdw.
Freepert.....Watkins Hdw.
Fulton.....Fulton Lbr. Co.

Galena.....Schmidt Bros.
Garden City.....Carter Bros. Hdw. Co.
Garden Plain.....Wulf Bros. Hdw. & Imp.
Girard.....J. D. Barker
Goff.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
Great Bend.....Bondurant's
Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Great Bend.....O'Leary Hdw. Co.
Greenleaf.....M. Thines Hdw. Co.
Greensburg.....Greensburg Imp. Co.
Grinnell.....Bauman & Hunter

Haddam.....A. R. Hoffman & Son
Halstead.....Rieser & Dyck
Hanover.....Stanley Hdw.
Hanston.....A. J. Halling Hdw. & Imp.
Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Haviland.....Bryant Bros.
Haviland.....The Farmers Co-op Co.
Herington.....L. R. Runft
Herndon.....O'Leary Hdw. Co.
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....Cornelsen Hdw. Co.
Holton.....Bender Bros.
Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Hope.....Koch Hdw. Co.
Hosington.....John M. Lewis
Hosington.....Fred Childs
Horton.....Dealy Hdw.
Hugoton.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
Hugoton.....J. B. Porter Hdw.
Hutchinson.....Hitchcock Imp. Co.
Hutchinson.....J. C. O'Donnell Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....St. Young Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Hutchinson.....Woodwards Int. Agency

Ingalis.....J. F. Burns
Independence.....Ideal Supply Store
Inman.....Inman Hdw.
Isabel.....Larabee

Jewell City.....E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.
Junction City.....J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer

Kelly.....Leo J. Guth
Kingsdown.....Kingsdown Hdw. Co.
Kismet.....J. C. Benson Mds. Co.

First Prize Letter

By

JAMES W. CROOKS, Frankfort

"I buy from Bonnell Bros., our Frankfort farm service store, because they carry a good line of agricultural implements and a full line of repairs. I can look over their line before buying and know just what I am getting. I have confidence in the proprietors and they know my needs. When they recommend a thing to me I know it will be as represented and suited to my purpose. In an emergency I can have implements sent out to the farm or can get repairs immediately. If I do not have the money on hand I can pay when I get it. And finally, Bonnell Bros. are the kind of men I like to patronize because they stand for the best things in the community.

"To illustrate their farm service: One spring when we had considerable inside painting they sent a color card to the house and let us make our selections and then delivered the paint. When my old cream separator suddenly gave out one morning I phoned the store and they sent out a new one ready for use that evening, and I paid for it as I used it. When the baby dropped the tap from the top of the cream bowl inside the Victrola and it could not be found they had another on hand. We had milk to care for and cream customers to supply and what would we have done if we had been obliged to wait for one to be ordered?"

sas and a genuine appreciation of the community service that is being done by the stores in the campaign. The first prize letter is typical in pointing out the advantages of immediate service and personal confidence that come from trading with Farm Service stores. "See Before You Buy" is becoming the slogan of a greater number of Kansas farmers each day.

The "Tag" Store is Your Store



"Look For the Tag"

DEAN Frank T. Stockton, head of the School of Business of the University of Kansas, sole judge in charge of awards in Kansas Farmer's letter writing contest on "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store," has announced his decision as to the fourteen winners among whom the \$70 in prizes have been distributed.

James W. Crooks, Frankfort, Kan., has been awarded first prize of \$20 for his letter which is published here. Others winners are listed at the bottom of the page.

These prize awards represent a considerable honor as they have been awarded by the Dean of one of the leading university schools of business in the country in recognition of ability in analysis of business organization.

This contest has revealed a great interest in the Farm Service Hardware and Implement stores among farmers of Kan-

The Other Winners

Mrs. A. J. Regier, Newton, Kan.
Allan M. Pinkerton, Durango, Colo.
Russell Schaub, Independence, Kan.
E. E. Walker, Redmesa, Colo.
Mrs. Paul Warburton, Winfield, Kan.
Clarence Sheldon, Cedarvale, Kan.
C. W. Bozworth, Leavenworth, Kan.
Mrs. Annetta W. Astle, Haven, Kan.
R. A. Richardson, Lecompton, Kan.
Mrs. M. B. Sharp, Healy, Kan.
Mrs. Frank Williams, Emporia, Kan.
George Ross, Alden, Kan.
W. P. Hamilton, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Farm Service Stores

LaCygne.....R. C. Smith Hdw. & Imp.
LaFontaine.....Springer Hdw. Co.
Lake City.....Lake Hdw. Co.
Lakin.....J. C. Hart & Co.
Larned.....Louis Robinson
Lawrence.....Green Brothers
Lawrence.....Achling Hdw. Co.
Leavenworth.....Olive Hdw. Co.
Lewis.....C. R. Nelson Hdw. Co.
Little River.....Hodgson Imp. & Hdw. Co.
Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
Longford.....Brown Hardware Co.
Lyons.....Graber Implement Co.
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co.

Mahaska.....C. H. Conrad & Son
Manchester.....W. E. Cramer & Son
Manhattan.....R. R. Hull
Manhattan.....The Johnson Machine Co.
Manhattan.....Akin & Limbocker
Marion.....Hansline Hdw. Co.
Marion.....C. F. Pantle Hdw. Co.
McCracken.....J. P. Warden
McGuire.....W. M. Savers & Co.
McPherson.....Crary's Hdw. Co.
McPherson.....Hawley Hdw. Co.
Meade.....R. F. Todd & Co.
Meriden.....G. W. Gay Hdw.
Miller.....The Chambers Hdw. Co.
Minneapolis.....Williams Mills Lbr. Co.
Minneapolis.....Ward & Kinsey
Mitchell.....Taylor & Sons
Monument.....Sondburg Hdw. Co.
Morroville.....R. J. Stanton
Moscow.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
Mound Valley.....Murray Hdw. Co.
Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
Moundridge.....Goering Hdw. Co.
Mount Hope.....Larsen Hdw. Co.
Mullinville.....W. H. Culler's Sons
Munden.....Jos. F. Stranksy

Neosho Rapids.....A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.
Navarre.....The Hussey Lbr. Co.
Nawaka.....R. Maresch Lbr. Co.
Ness City.....Miner's Cash Store
Newton.....Graber Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Newton.....Oliver & H. Hart
Nickerson.....The Turbush Hdw. Co.

Oakley.....Harrison & Schallie
Oakley.....Churchill Hdw. Co.
Olathe.....Willis C. Keefe
Olathe.....The Big Grange Store
Onaga.....Peter Gurtler Hdw. & Imp.
Onida.....Conwell & Co.
Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
Ossawa.....Gossard Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Oswego.....John Brady Hdw.
Oxford.....Ira Abildgaard

Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
Paxico.....J. R. Clark Hdw. Co.
Perry.....Willard Good Hdw. Co.
Peru.....Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Pittsburg.....Derry Hdw. Co.
Pittsburg.....A. Hood & Sons Imp. Co.
Pleasanton.....Humprey Hdw. Co.
Pomona.....Farmers U. Co-op. Co.
Portis.....Angell's Hdw.
Pratt.....Thos. Tracker
Prescott.....A. Kite Hdw. Co.
Preston.....Wiedower Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Princeton.....C. E. Blouch Hdw.
Protection.....W. J. Lehman Hdw. Co.
Protection.....Ashcraft's Hdw.

Randall.....W. F. Easter Hdw.
Republic.....R. W. Peter
Rexford.....Robert Morgan
Richland.....D. C. Van Nise & Son
Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
Riley.....L. & R. Hild
Robinson.....Glenn & Furse
Rolla.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
Rose Hill.....W. N. Harris
Rossville.....C. E. Cless
Russell.....Quint Hdw.

Saint John.....Gray Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Salina.....Lockstrom & Henderstelt
Salina.....Ruhling Hdw. Co.
Salina.....Cal Borough Imp. Co.
Sawyer.....S. Brubaker
Scandia.....Wm. Gunter
Scranston.....Gabler & Shields Hdw.
Scranston.....Borland Bros. Hdw. Co.
Sedgwick.....Fred S. Hayden Hdw.
Seneca.....John H. Komes Hdw.
Silver Lake.....J. Thomas Lumber Co.
Smith Center.....Henderson & Lase
Soldier.....Riley's Hdw. Co.
Solomon.....Meagher Bros.
Springfield, Colo.....Baca County Merc. Co.
Stafford.....Stafford Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Stafford.....J. L. Canlinger
Stirling.....Hanson Lbr. Co.
Strong City.....Strong City Hdw. Co.
Sublette.....J. C. Benson Hdw. Co.

Topeka.....Bowen & Nuss
Topeka.....D. H. Forbes
Topeka.....R. D. Perry Hdw.
N. Topeka.....Pratt Hdw. Co.
N. Topeka.....N. Topeka Hdw. Co.
Seabrook Corner.....Fleming Hdw. Co.

Ulysses.....C. D. Galloway Hdw. Co.
Vassar.....Todd Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Vassar.....R. F. Storbeck Hdw.
Walton.....A. R. Moorhead
Washington.....Allender Hdw. Co.
Wellborn.....Lewis Hdw. & D. G. Store
Wellington.....Meyers Imp. Co.
Wheaton.....Kufahl Hardware
White City.....P. H. Nelson & Co.
White City.....H. J. Norden & Imp.
Woodbine.....M. G. Engel Hdw. Co.
Woodbine.....Fred E. Feversand
Wichita.....O. D. Nossaman Hdw. Co.
Wichita.....Yungmeyer Hdw. Co.
Wichita.....Steele Hdw. Imp.
Willis.....J. H. West Hdw. & Imp.
Wilson.....Schwarz Bros.
Wilmore.....Wilmore Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Winfield.....Goodwin Hdw. & Mtr. Co.
Winfield.....Geo. B. Moore Co.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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April 28, 1928

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Laptad's Ads Work Long After Dark

Paint and Electricity Talk to Railway Passengers and Motorists

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SUDDENLY it appears out of the darkness. A phantom form traced in fire. Every night it can be seen to the west. Passengers, local and long distance, get a glimpse of the apparition as their trains rush by, and turn for a second look. Motorists skimming along the paved highway see the same phenomenon.

A few seconds it holds. Then it fades back into the mystery of its origin. But in that time the traveler recognizes the form of an animal. Not wild and belching flames and poisonous gases, like in some of the story books we once read. Instead, very tame and doleful. A hog.

Already the mystery is nearly solved. And a second after the ghost porker is swallowed by the night, five strong lights flood a large sign, "Laptad Stock Farm. Hogs, Cattle and Seed Grain," it reads. That completes the solution.

This is evidence that Fred G. Laptad, Douglas county, is making the best of certain advantages that are his by virtue of location. Main lines of two railroads pass within 100 yards of his barn. A heavily-trafficked, hard-surfaced highway lies within less than that distance on the barn side of the tracks. Mr. Laptad's most important job, after producing purebred breeding stock and certified seed, is to advertise, and he uses every means within his power. Not hit and miss fashion. What he does must pay out just the same as in the case of the advertising a manufacturer does.

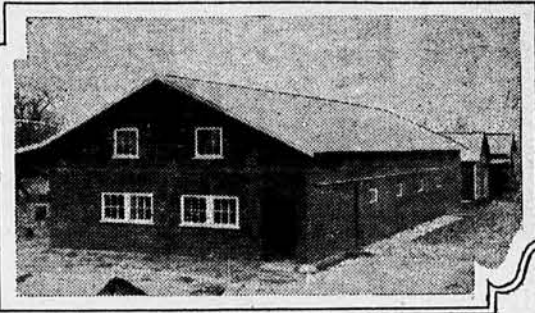
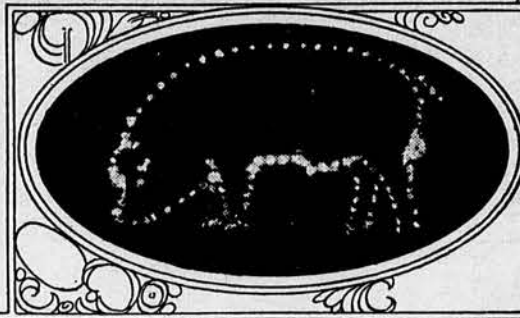
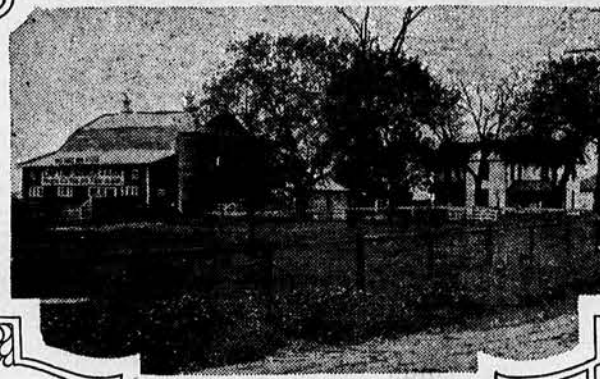
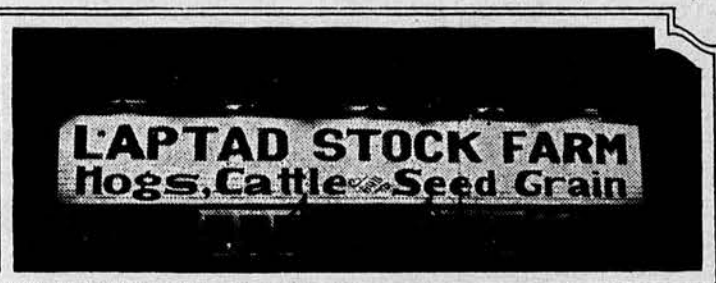
Out there were two railroads and a main-traveled highway. Laptad wanted folks who passed that way to know what he had to sell. Two large painted signs near the road catch travelers going north or south during the daytime. The big sign painted on the side of the barn can be seen from the trains.

"But why should my advertising there cease with nightfall?" Mr. Laptad probably questioned. He considered how merchants and manufacturers in

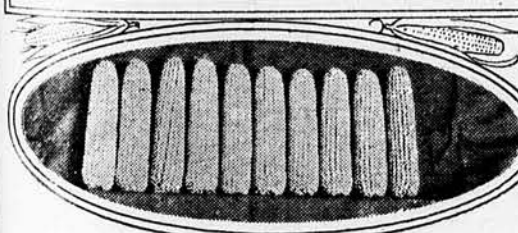
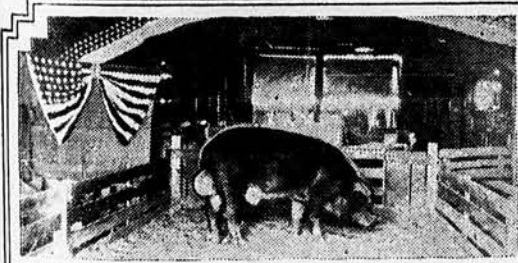
made the biggest successes, as well as other business men, have advertised freely to the market they wished to reach." That last remark is important, Mr. Laptad assured. It is necessary to know exactly the market that should be reached before the advertising is started. Then it is a matter of getting the advertisement in the right form. Mr. Laptad studies the territory he desires to reach. He considers everything from farming hab-

Laptad keeps a careful record of each transaction from buyer to the day the animal is moved; and, of course, anything the buyer has to say afterward regarding how his purchase pleased him. Also a record is made of the ideas in a sale that seemed to be successful. Such information is valuable for reference, Mr. Laptad finds. It helps him to study his customers, their likes and dislikes.

Customer comfort is an important item with Laptad. Here again his ideas and those of town business show relationship. One day, some years back, Mr. Laptad got out his pencil and measuring



Immediately Above Is a View of the Laptad Farmstead, Douglas County, and F. G. Laptad, the Owner. Mr. Laptad Is One of the Master Farmers of Kansas. The Man, His Business and Farming Methods, and the Results He Gets Justify This Title. At Right, Above, Is the Big Sign, Illuminated at Night by Five Electric Lights. This Alternates With the Hog Outlined in Electric Light Bulbs. Five Complete Changes Take Place in One Minute and the Sign Is Designed to be Read at 100 Yards. At Right Is a New Machine Shed Just Being Completed. At the Left Is a Glimpse in the Sale Pavilion and 10 Ears of Prize Winning Corn



the cities he knows handle the proposition. They do some of their best advertising at night. Why shouldn't he follow their example?

Having graduated from the University of Kansas in an engineering course, Mr. Laptad is handy with machinery and familiar with the possibilities of electricity. His mechanical drawing makes it possible for him to plan everything in these lines to the most minute detail. A bit at a time he worked out his present system of electric sign advertising. He did more than work it out; he built it from plans he made.

Out in the barn where the light plant is housed is a small, glassed-in box. In this is a disc that revolves when the current is turned on. Contact is broken for an instant, then made again with the wire that lights the bulbs outlining the phantom hog. Folks who see this are likely to remember it and talk about it. Another break comes in the contact as the connecting disc rotates. When it is made again the painted sign is illuminated for the information of those who may be passing. It costs very little to operate this sign, according to Mr. Laptad, and it does him a considerable amount of good.

But the electric signs do not comprise the entire advertising schedule. "First of all a man must have the goods to advertise," Mr. Laptad said. "Then stress the advertising. That is the thing that has helped us build up. Farmers who have

its to good roads. "Roads are important in the farmer's business," he said. "Here is a copy of an ad I ran in a Franklin county paper that just sold load after load of potatoes for me. Good roads helped as folks called for their supply, the right medium and copy that was worded just right did the rest." Laptad uses a good many papers from time to time.

Letters and printed matter lend their aid. A follow up letter goes to old customers. Printed matter goes to a regular mailing list that is culled carefully of "dead" names. Just 22 years ago this spring Mr. Laptad went to work on his present farm. He has complete records of sales made for 21 years. In that time he has built up a mailing list of good prospects, totaling between 15,000 and 20,000. Buyers still are coming back who made their first purchases from the Laptad farm 15 and 18 years ago.

On every letter Mr. Laptad sends out, and his correspondence is rather heavy, he places a special bit of information. He picks up a rubber stamp, inks it on the pad and dabs it on letterhead and envelope alike. The impression left informs the recipient of the letter that another sale is to be held on a certain date.

A letter at hand bears this stamp: "Laptad Stock Farm, 31st semi-annual Hog Sale, April 26, 1928." Of course, the sales are held on the Laptad farm and not in any make-shift fashion. The big barn is turned into a sale pavilion; the sales have been improved upon from time to time. Any mistake of last year would not occur during this year's sale. Big business in towns and cities works after the same manner. Eyes always are open for mistakes, and you bet they are corrected. Mistakes are costly whether in factory or on the farm.

rule and worked out his customer comfort. Now before sale time the big barn is cleared, and out of special storage spaces come hurdles, fencing for a 10 by 20 foot sale ring, the sale criers "soap box," and seats—customer comfort—for folks who gather at the sale. Here and there around the barn are permanent iron rings and hooks that hold the seat supports. Everything is numbered, stored away in the order it should be taken out and constructed so as to take up the least amount of space necessary. Therefore, it is a simple matter to set up the "scenery" in the barn, converting it into an efficient sales pavilion.

Things that get favorable reaction from sale visitors, regardless of whether they buy at the time, is good business, according to Laptad. In all the things he does he keeps expense down to the minimum, and usually gets the maximum benefit from his efforts. That is the result of planning and experience. At noon everybody eats at Laptad's expense. "Costs something, of course," he said. "But it is the best money we ever spent." It's the old spirit of friendly fellowship that works, when men sit down and break bread together.

And here is another point that is worth mention. It, also, comes out of years of experience. "Too many animals in a sale kill the spirit." That is Laptad's decision. "We can sell 40 to 50 animals within two hours or less," he explained. "That is by pushing the business right thru as rapidly as possible to the finish. Sixty head are too many for one sale. The audience gets a little restless and indifferent if held too long and the spirit of the auction is killed." Somewhat like after-dinner speeches that string out long after the taste of the dessert is gone.

Each litter of Durocs is sorted twice and the culls are disposed of immediately. Laptad doesn't

(Continued on Page 15)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer
HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Dairying

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT MUST be admitted that in the Nicaragua matter we are like the man who grabbed a mad bull by the tail; it is dangerous to let go, and, to say the least, very uncomfortable to hold on. If our Marines were to be withdrawn just now it probably would mean a good deal of bloodshed and quite possibly a condition of anarchy. We have agreed to superintend the coming election and see that it is fairly conducted, but it is necessary to have a law passed by the Nicaraguan Congress providing for the election and the manner in which it shall be held. So far the Congress has not been able to agree on this law, and so we seem to be compelled to keep a military force down there and practically run the government, which is not in accord with our general policy.

Not very long ago we seemed to be having a lot of trouble with Mexico, with a prospect that it would grow worse instead of better. President Coolidge seems to have made a happy choice in sending Dwight W. Morrow down there as our ambassador. He is a real diplomat, which means that he has tact and a lot of good sense. The Mexicans like him. He gets on well with the Calles government.

He has done more in the few months that he has been there to establish good will between Mexico and our Government than any of his predecessors were able to do in years. He has ironed out nearly all the matters that were in dispute, not only between our Government and that of Mexico, but also the disputes pertaining to American holdings in Mexico.

Why not send him down to Nicaragua and let him try his hand on settling that mess? I apprehend that a good many things have contributed to bring about the bad situation in Nicaragua. Of course that country is not a republic as we understand the term. There has never been a government of the people. There has been government by revolution. The revolutionary leader who happened to be strong enough to control took charge and held it until displaced by some other leader or until he was forced out by the intervention of the United States. Private commercial interests with headquarters here in the United States have undertaken to dictate the policies of Nicaragua, and they have called on our Government to protect them and their interests. The present head of the Nicaraguan government, Diaz, could not hold his place a week if our Marines were withdrawn. Nicaragua presents our most troublesome problem either in Central or South America. Perhaps Ambassador Morrow might effect a settlement and bring about an era of good will, as he seems to have done in Mexico. General Lane, recently from the Nicaraguan front, testified before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that if the Marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua General Sandino probably would be declared president. He has become a popular hero by fighting the Marines for nearly a year. Even if he should be killed that would not make us popular. Sandino would be regarded as a martyred hero.

Scepter Was Transferred, Maybe?

MY FRIEND, Mark E. Zimmerman of White Cloud, has taken to prophesying again. This is a sort of a pastime he indulges in occasionally. I do not pretend to say that he is either correct or incorrect, nor do I understand just what he means, but as prophesy is always more or less interesting and rather more interesting if obscure, I give a part of Mark's prophesy:

"The scepter of Judah was transferred from Jerusalem to Erin in 586 B. C. From there it was taken to Scotland and from there to England, some authorities assert, but I believe that from Scotland it went to Wales and from there was brought to the United States, where it has been ever since and will continue until Christ returns.

"The great harlot, the woman of mystery, described in the 17th chapter of Revelations, is the woman referred to in Jeremiah 31:21-22 as the woman who was to compass a man. It was to be a new thing in the earth for the royal descent from David to be traced thru a woman. The woman in the picture is world dominion by the feminine creative principle.

"Woman, like the moon, is ever changing. After her work is done here on earth, she is neither female nor male, and yet she knows that she is neither immortal nor perfect.

"Soft-soap making, flying machines and radio cannot change the destiny of woman. She brought

death into the world; she conceived and bore the Messiah, whose heel shall bruise the serpent's head.

"Certainly in the United States and Great Britain women believe that all war implements should be converted into farming and fruit-growing tools. We must have apples, because Eve always falls from them."

I might remark here that I have not more than a very remote idea of what Mark is talking about, but at that it seems to be about as clear as most of the prophesies theologians mull over.

Senators Are Not Liars?

SPEAKING of distinctions without a difference, I quote from the Congressional Record of April 24, during a heated controversy between one of the Senators from Maryland, Millard E. Tydings, and one of the Senators from Indiana, Arthur R. Robinson. During the course of his speech the Maryland Senator made the following reference to the Senator from Indiana:

"I cannot here mention the minor members of the Senator's particular flock, or galaxy—the birds



with whom he has been flocking and whose plumage is presumably, according to his own masterful apothegm on this floor, similar to his own—a convicted mayor of his home city, elected under the same auspices which brought the Senator to serve his country from this floor, a half dozen indicted councilmen, and so on almost without number."

Naturally these remarks on the part of the Maryland Senator sort of got under the hide of the Senator from Indiana, and he replied in part as follows, speaking of his campaign for election. "In the campaign that ensued immediately—he was first appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Senator Ralston—I was opposed by four candidates in my party for the nomination for the unexpired term of my good friend Senator Ralston. In a field of five I was nominated by a majority over the entire field of nearly 75,000, notwithstanding the fact that these very malicious campaign lies and insinuations just uttered by the Senator from Maryland were used in that campaign against me from one end of the state to the other."

At this point the scholarly Senator from Ohio, Simeon D. Fess, arose and remarked: "I think we are getting a little loose in our language. The rules of the Senate provide: 'No Senator in debates shall directly or indirectly, by any form of words, impute to another Senator or other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.' The Senator from Indiana is using language just now which I think the Senate would not permit."

Mr. Robinson of Indiana: "Yes, Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Ohio. I am very glad to withdraw the statement 'campaign lies and insinuations just uttered by the Senator from Maryland.' In doing so I apologize to the Senate for the use of unparliamentary language of that kind. I

will change it to this statement: 'Campaign misrepresentations and insinuations which were repeated or uttered on this floor by the Senator from Maryland.' And so the offended dignity of the Senate was satisfied. Of course the plain common citizen may have some difficulty in drawing the distinction between calling a man a liar and telling him that he is guilty of misrepresenting the facts, but then, of course, he does not have the enlightened point of view of a United States Senator.

Do They Really Think?

IN CLOSING a rather lengthy letter in defense of the new McNary-Haugen bill, Hugh Craig of Brown county says, "Most of the farmers do not understand their position—they have not learned to think along modern, economic lines; consequently they don't arrive at any fundamental conclusion. They realize the injustice of conditions, but they can't see the whole battlefield. I do not think this fact would keep the McNary-Haugen plan from being a success where it was tried. Trying is the only way in which the farmer can be educated so that he will understand the things he ought to know. The farmers have the mother-wit to make it work just as our forefathers made the Constitution work notwithstanding all the division of opinion and doubt and lack of comprehension of many who were to come under its government."

"Whenever anyone advocates the McNary-Haugen bill there are many ready to call it 'political bunk.' I am not much interested in politics, as it is generally understood. In fact, politics is rather distasteful to me. My neighbors say I am inclined to be a shirker in politics, but I am interested in politics after all because I am convinced that we can obtain relief only thru legislation and political action."

Perhaps Mr. Craig is correct in saying that the farmers generally have not learned to think along economic lines, but why limit that observation to farmers? How many persons in other vocations have learned really to think along economic lines? And of the people who assume to think along economic lines, how many really think correctly? I must say that it seems to me the number is small. Our civilization has become so complex that to think straight amid the mazes of life is so difficult that the solution of the most difficult crossword puzzle is simplicity itself in comparison. The wonder to me is not that mankind as a whole does not progress faster but that we make any progress at all.

I would like to see the McNary-Haugen plan tried out, not because I have a great deal of faith in it, but because it would be an interesting experiment, and out of it would, I think, come a better condition for agriculture.

Questions I Cannot Answer

EVERY day I am asked questions I cannot answer. For example, "Were the old times when all the work of the world, or nearly all, was done by hand; when wages were small but there was almost no such thing as unemployment better than the present when machines are doing most of the work, wages are high but millions are out of work because the machines have taken their jobs away from them?"

Not easy to answer! Times are better, no doubt for those who have jobs or who have plenty of money. There are many more opportunities for enjoyment than there used to be, but what good does that do the man or woman who has no money and no job?

If you say that it would be better for everybody to have jobs at small wages but with few or none of the modern improvements, than to have all of these improvements without the means of enjoying them, so far as several millions of people are concerned, then I will ask if you would be willing to go back to the days of the tallow candle, mud roads, planting corn by hand, harvesting the grain with the scythe or cradle, threshing it out with the flail and cleaning it with the old fashioned windmill.

Would you want to go back to the days when there were no fly screens on the doors or windows; to the days of no ice and rancid butter; to the days when there was a superabundance of eggs in the spring and none at all the rest of the year; to the days the roads were impassable during nearly half the year and so dusty during the rest

of the time that one traveled in a cloud of flying dirt so thick that he couldn't see a distance of more than 3 or 4 rods; to a time when about half the people were salivated by the calomel administered by country doctors and a good share of the rest were either burning up with fever or shaking to pieces with chills; when nearly everybody more than 40 years old was "gumming" it on account of having lost their teeth; when there were no daily papers and the principal recreation in the country districts was attending funerals; when it was customary with farmers to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and work till 9 o'clock at night while the farm women generally worked for an hour or so after the men went to bed?

Are you ready to go back to those good old times?

If you can say truthfully that you are, then so far as you are concerned the old times were better than these.

It must be acknowledged in those old times that almost anybody who wanted a job could get one. If he was a good worker he could sometimes get as much as 75 cents a day for his labor and not have to work more than 12 or 14 hours a day. The rest of the 24 hours he could fritter away as he liked, figuring, of course, that he would use up say an hour and a half a day feeding his face. The rest of the time he could while away in sleep or some other pleasant employment.

And here is another: "What are the fundamental differences between the Republican and Democratic parties?"

Well, brother, the principal fundamental difference seems to be that at present the Republicans are in and the Democrats are out; aside from that it would bother me some to point out any fundamental difference. That is one reason why I refuse to get heated up over politics.

And here is another: "What do you think of Big Bill Thompson of Chicago?" Well, sister, my private opinion publicly expressed is that he is about the worst four-flusher in public life today. I cannot understand how he has managed to get where he is, but at that I apprehend if I knew him right well I would find that he is a very likable fat fellow. Maybe it is because he is that kind of a fellow that he has been several times elected mayor of Chicago and has a following all over Illinois.

Here's another: "Will Al Smith be nominated at Dallas and if so, what are his chances for election?" If he should be elected what would be the effect on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law? Would the Catholic church try to ruin the country in event of his election?

That is a fine lot of inquiries to throw at a man. I do not know whether or not Al Smith will be nominated at Dallas, but the present indications all point that way. Neither do I know what will happen in November. My opinion is, however, that Al Smith is the strongest candidate the Democratic party can nominate. If he is nominated the Democratic National Committee will have no need to worry about campaign funds. The bootleg industry is well organized, has ample re-

sources and will dig up liberally. This does not mean that the bootleggers will have any promises from Al Smith. I do not believe he will make any promises to them.

His election, however, will be regarded as a body blow at prohibition. The liquor interests will count on the moral effect of his election. They do not hope for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but hope for a modification of the Volstead law to permit the sale of light wines and beer. They know that such a law would mean the opening up of saloons all over the country, where not only light wines and beer would be sold but also every other kind of intoxicating liquor. The person who believes that such a law would be obeyed possesses a credulity almost beyond belief.

I do not take any stock in the talk about the South refusing to support Al Smith in case of his nomination. Some of the Southern Democrats are doing a good deal of talking now, but he will get the electoral votes of the solid South in November despite the fact that he is a wet and a Catholic.

My opinion is that the people who think, in case of Smith's election, that there will be a modification of the Volstead law so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer will be disappointed. The law may not be made any stronger than it is now, but it will not be weakened.

If Governor Smith is elected he will take an oath to support the Constitution. He has the reputation of being an honest man. If he is, and I have no reason to doubt his integrity, he will have to stand by the enforcement of the law.

I do not think the Catholic church will run the country in the event of Al Smith's election. Quite possibly he would not appoint any more Catholics to office than a Protestant President would appoint. The one place where his election might influence our Governmental policy is in our dealings with Mexico. Catholics in the United States seem to be pretty well united in opposition to the policy of Calles in Mexico. Maybe, as President, Al Smith would not be swayed by this sentiment, but on the other hand he might be.

And here is another: "What do you think of Billy Sunday?" Here is where I will get bumped. I think he is as much of a religious fraud as Big Bill Thompson is a political fraud. There are many folks who have faith in Billy Sunday. That he is a remarkable man and has an astounding influence over a mixed audience must be admitted. Maybe he is sincere, altho it is difficult to believe that a man of his intelligence can do and say the things that he does and be honest and sincere. However, you have as much right to your opinion as I have to mine. If you believe in Billy Sunday and the Sunday type of religion I am not going to quarrel with you about it.

"Granting that there are a good many folks out of employment thru no particular fault of theirs, what would you suggest ought to be done about it?" That is another large order which I do not consider myself wise enough to fill. As our civilization becomes more complex the problem of the individual becomes more difficult to solve. In the

old times when practically everything was done with hand labor, working with few and simple tools, it required little skill to perform most of the work. True, there were skilled workmen then, along certain lines the old workmen excelled the new. Nothing in modern architecture is as fine as is shown in some of the buildings of centuries ago. The old-time carpenter could do things the modern carpenter cannot equal. The old-time blacksmith and wagonmaker was an artist in his line, there was plenty of work for the unskilled man to do. The wages were small and the hours long, but there was plenty of work.

Now the opportunities for unskilled men are less numerous, altho the wages of unskilled labor now are as great or greater than the wages of the best skilled labor a generation ago, and the hours are shorter; but now the man cannot control his own labor as he could then. Even if he is a skilled laborer he cannot work at his own job, as he could then. Industry has become so organized that big business controls it, and the individual must look to organized industry for a job. Of course there still are so-called odd jobs that are not organized, but even they are becoming more scarce.

I believe in two general principles, one that no man, or woman either, is entitled to get something for nothing. I believe that in some honest, legitimate way every being able to work should earn a living; I also believe that in a country which is capable of furnishing a living for all of its inhabitants, every man and woman should have an opportunity to earn a living by some sort of honest effort. There is something wrong with an economic condition where any person able and willing to work cannot have the opportunity.

Our economic organization will not be properly constructed and adjusted until no willing worker needs to be idle.

Now unfortunately there are a good many individuals who lack what is called initiative. They do very well when working under intelligent and efficient guidance, but left to themselves they fail. In the great industrial plant owned by Henry Ford there are at times 200,000 persons employed, and every one of them does his or her work efficiently; if they did not they could not hold their jobs, but if those 200,000 men were turned loose to shift for themselves a great many of them would be on the brink of starvation within a month.

We need a more efficient leadership—and a more sympathetic one. Those who lack initiative should be directed into the places they can fill. That in a general way seems to be the solution.

Write to the University

Has there been a state geological survey with reference to oil and gas? If so, are there any bulletins for distribution?
L. M.

There was a geological survey made under the authority of the state, but not especially with reference to the deposits of oil and gas, some time ago. Incidentally that report should give some valuable information in regard to oil and gas, and I think it does. Write to the Department of Geology, State University, Lawrence, Kan.

Farmers Have Only One Issue This Year

Senator Capper Tells Easterners It Is a Bread-and-Butter Issue, in a Radio Address

Broadcast From Station WRC, Washington, April 13

A million listeners-in in Eastern states, and particularly in Eastern big cities, heard this address, the director of Station WRC, Washington, estimates. Senator Capper was asked to put the farmer's case before them by the National League of Women Voters.—Editor's Note.

THE farmer's interest in the campaign this year is a "bread-and-butter" interest. Thru conditions forced upon him by other business and industrial groups, his interest has become economic rather than partisanly political. Fundamentally all political interests rest on an economic foundation.

The farmer, thru his organizations, thru reading, thru the radio, thru observation of his neighbors, is coming to realize that his economic interest in government is greater than his partisan political interest.

Conditions are making the farmer a "ham and egg" man in politics.

The farmer is not asking favors of the Government. He doesn't want a subsidy. He does not believe in subsidies, altho he sees the railroads taking a flat subsidy following the war—and at the same time he, the farmer, was being "adjusted" thru a deflation that bankrupted hundreds of thousands of farmers and piled up the mortgage indebtedness of other hundreds of thousands not quite so unfortunate as those bankrupted.

The farmer, in politics, has been asking only a square deal, an equal opportunity to profit from his investment and work, as business, industry, and labor have profited thru conditions largely influenced by legislation.

The farmer, in my judgment, is growing a little bit tired of asking for this industrial equality, and is looking for some means by which he may demand as a right what he has been asking, from the reception given his requests, as a favor.

It is no longer necessary for farmers and farm organizations and farm exponents to prove the agricultural depression.

The National Industrial Conference Board, in a voluminous and statistical report, has admitted there is a serious farm problem, that agriculture has been woefully discriminated against in the race for wealth and power, and the future best interests of the country demand that agriculture be placed on a more nearly equal footing with other industries and with labor.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, collaborating with the Industrial Conference Board, also has come to realize and admit this condition of affairs, and to a realization that unless the purchasing power of the farmer is rejuvenated, business is going to be deprived of a buying market comprising nearly one-third of our total population.

The farmers, especially of the Middle West, are by tradition and heredity and choice, Republicans. They believe in the policy of protection. They believe in good wages for labor and fair profits for business. They believe these conditions should provide a good market for farm products.

But they are beginning to wonder if protection as afforded by the tariff is giving their products protection in the domestic market.

Protection for manufacturing and for labor has produced a condition where the price the farmer pays for what he must buy is far higher than in the world market.

But he is learning that the prices on what he has to sell, instead of being protected and in line with the prices on what he buys, are set in the lower world market.

It is not reasonable to assume that the farmer as a seller will remain content to compete in the world market when as a buyer he must buy in a protected home market.

It is an insult to his intelligence to think that he will continue content with this economic situation.

Department of Agriculture statistics—and no

one has gainsaid their accuracy—show that factory wage earners in 1925-26 were able to buy with their earnings 16 per cent more than they could in 1919-20, while the farmer with his income has been able to buy at the utmost 20 per cent less.

The farmer loses steadily, year after year, on the exchange of his products for the necessities he has to buy. This in face of the fact that he never has been more efficient as a producer than he is today.

The farmer is entitled to an American price for what he sells in the United States. He does not get it.

Farm profits have long been inadequate—much of the time a minus quantity, if allowance is made for labor and investment.

As the Industrial Conference Board and the United States Chamber of Commerce have recently pointed out, this in the long run is a national problem, not a class problem.

The farmer wants it solved as such.

And that is the farmer's interest in the coming campaign.

The farmer wants a public sentiment and a Congress sympathetic with and understanding his problem. The national parties will do well to recognize this fact, in my judgment. Legislation has benefited the manufacturer, the banker, the railroads, and labor. The farmer sees no reason why legislation should not also benefit him.

The farmer is asking only equal opportunity, not an unfair advantage, not a subsidy, not a dole.

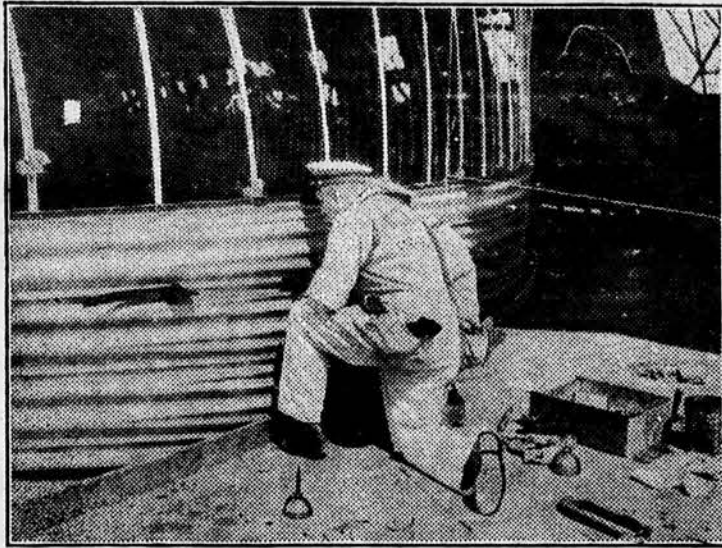
I repeat it, the farmer's interest in the campaign is an economic interest, a bread-and-butter interest.

And I repeat, also, the national political parties should meet that interest with candidates and policies that will give the farmer the equal economic standing with industry and labor to which he is entitled.

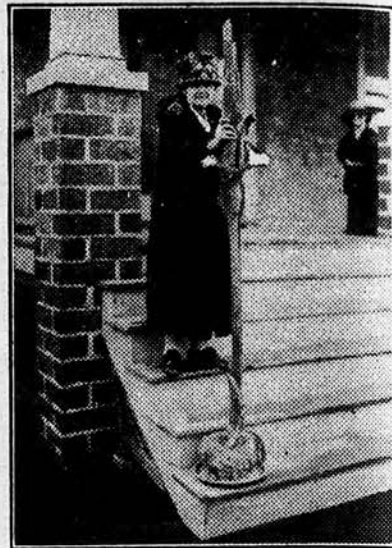
World Events in Pictures



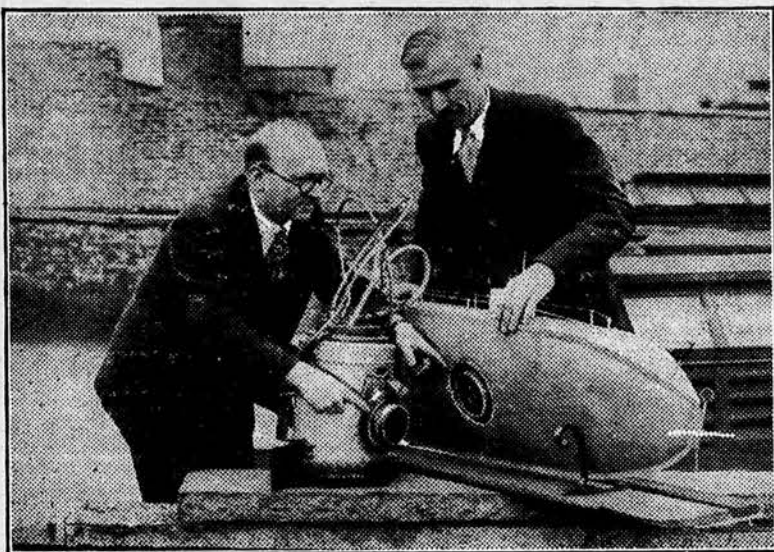
An Unusual Sports Frock of Transparent Rayon Velvet with Blue and Cream Stripes. The Tiered-Skirt is of Finely Accordion Pleated Rayon Crepe



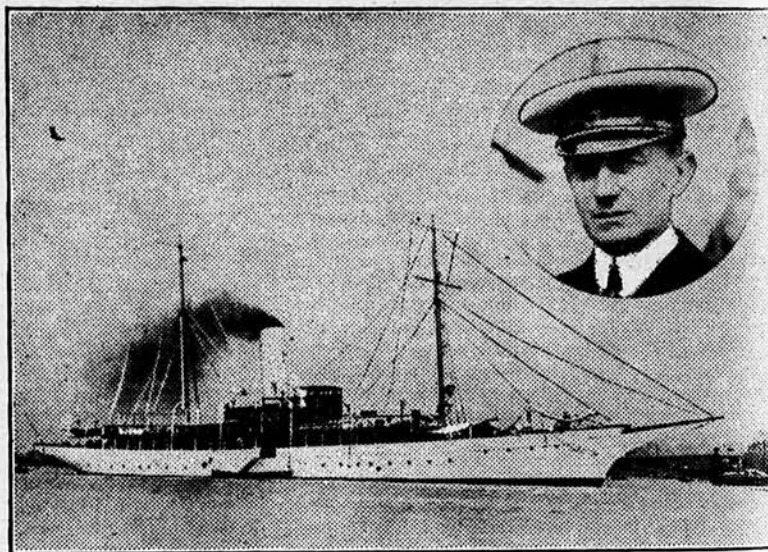
A Workman Laying Strips of Aluminum Alloy on the Giant, All-Metal Dirigible, Which in June Will Start 36-Hour, Transcontinental Service. It Will be Driven by Steam Turbines, Elevators for the 40 Passengers and the Freight Will Eliminate the Need of a Mooring Mast



The Tallest Snake Lilly Ever Grown in Washington, 88 Inches and Still Climbing. It Subsists on Water and Air, Growing on a Platter Without Soil



Deszo Fischer, Left, and John Kardos, New York, with Their Invention for Saving Men Trapped in Sunken Submarines. It is a Diving-Bell, 6 Feet in Diameter. The Side Entrance Screws Into a Special Port Hole of the Subs. Six to 10 Men Can be Raised at One Time



S. W. Marconi, Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy and of the New Radio "Beam" Transmission, Will Make a Four-Months Tour of the Atlantic in an Effort to Perfect His New Discovery. The Boat is the "Electra," Which is Marconi's Private Yacht



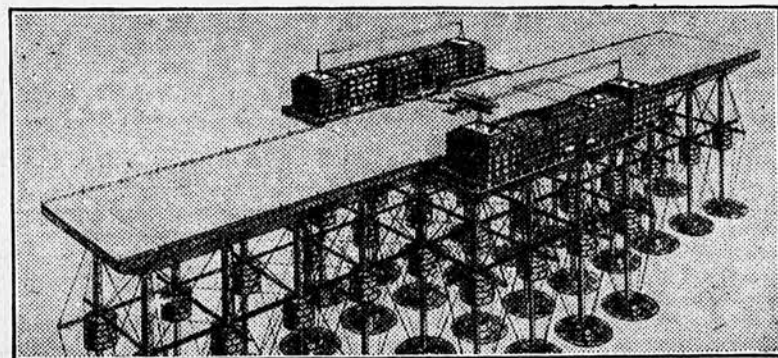
"Anna Fayne Piebe," of the Los Angeles County Farm Herd, Produced 23,208.3 Pounds of Milk in 305 Days and 794.32 Pounds of Butterfat, Beating the Former Milk Record by 1,125 Pounds and the Butterfat Mark by 40.43 Pounds



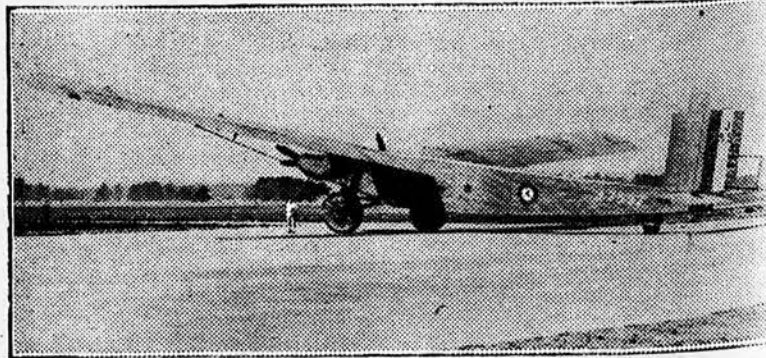
The Sea Elephant, Ladies and Gents, the Mam-moth Marine Mas-todon! Two of These Monsters Cause a Tidal Wave! He Eats 300 Pounds of Herring a Day, or 35 Thou-sand Sardines!



Nancy Ann Miller, Formerly of Seattle, Wash., with Her Guide at the Ceremony of Her Conversion to Hinduism, Gangapur, India. Her Name Was Changed to "Devi Sharmista," and a Week Later She Wed the Former Maharajah of Indore



Design of the Armstrong Seadrome. There Will be Eight Such Stations Between This Country and Europe. Each Field Will Have Service Stations and a Hotel for Passengers Flying Across the Ocean. The Seadromes Will be 1,200 Feet Long and 400 Feet Wide; They Will Cost About 1½ Million Dollars



The World's Largest Airplane, the Beardmore "Inflexible," Which L. J. Noakes Tested Out for 15 Minutes, Reaching an Altitude of 2,000 Feet, Martlesham Heath, England. This Mammoth Machine is Powered by Three 650-Horsepower Motors and is 30,000 Pounds Heavier Than Air

As We View Current Farm News

Wool Producers Have Something Better to Do Than Weed Picking

WHAT is the function of the farm flock?" Dr. C. W. McCampbell was talking about sheep. It was at the first annual Kansas Sheep Day at the Agricultural college.

"Clean up the weeds," one fella remarked to his neighbor, and winked.

"Earn a profit," Doc was saying. "Don't let the flock be scavengers. They can manage for themselves, but will pay for care that is given to them. A flock properly handled will return greater profit on the investment than anything else on the farm."

One-hundred-fifty sheep men, the sheep day crowd, smiled approval.

"Now in establishing a flock, keep away from gunners and broken mouths," McCampbell said.

"If you don't"

"Bum udders and bottle babies," one fella said, drowning out for his neighbor, what the speaker said. But Doc admitted afterward that was partly what he meant. "Don't want to start the lambs on bottles," he said, "so get good ewes."

"January and February lambs are the right item," he explained, "feed them 90 days and get them on the market from Easter on until July 1. After that there will be competition from hot weather, stomach worms and the Western Range country. If you don't have the spring lambs, better stay out."

Just after Doc said the lamb crop properly handled should be three-fourths of the revenue from the flock, and wool the balance, one fella wants to know, "Why do range lambs out-sell native lambs?"

"Lighter weights and fatter, 70 to 80 pounds off grass," Doc said. "Range lamb is 125 pounds mature and the native, 200 pounds. Smaller, finer type in range stuff. Smaller cuts again."

"Oh, yeh, same as baby beef," one fella put in, getting the idea.

"Feed your lambs to the limit," Doc advised, "push them for 70 pounds. Creep feed them ground corn, oats either ground or whole, plus 10 per cent flaked oilmeal. Feed them up to 1 pound a day, but let the 90-days average about 1/2 pound daily."

"Fifty to 100 ewes are enough for the average farm. You can figure 8 pounds of wool at 35 cents, or \$2.80; a 70-pound lamb at 15 cents, or \$10.50. Feed costs should not run more than \$5 for the ewe and \$1 for the lamb. Incidentals will be \$1. The difference is your profit."

More farmers can find profit in sheep.

'Twas Egg Eat Egg

AT LEAST one Kansas hen is a booster for big egg production. She belongs to a Dickinson county man. The other day she produced an egg weighing 5 ounces and 33 grains; almost 6 ounces. And we remember that 24 ounces to the dozen is standard for eggs. In other words, this egg was almost three times normal weight.

When the egg was broken open it was found to contain an egg within an egg, hard shell and all, the inside egg being normal in size. It is just likely this hen feels ashamed of some of her boarder relatives and is trying to make up for their shortcomings.

Dugouts May be Stylish

TEN years from now commercial aircraft production will total more than 3 1/2 million units annually, or on a scale comparable with the motor car industry, if we are to believe Governor Loening, New York, a noted aeronautical engineer and airplane builder. He based his prediction on recent observations as to the condition of the American commercial airplane industry as a whole.

Guess we will have to teach the hogs and cows and chickens to dig in, like the boys of the A. E. F. did in France.

The Most Valuable "Article"

SOME Brown county women set out to find the oldest and most valuable article in their section of the state. When Andy Miller, at Everest, heard about it he grinned as usual. Everest folks believe Uncle Andy's smile is the oldest and most valuable thing in their community, since it has been on the job for 92 years.

And that's a thought. The older a smile grows the more valuable it is. Thru its years of existence it has gained wisdom and an understanding of human hearts. And think of the lives it must have touched, and made a little brighter!

Why, the Women Knew This!

HEAR ye this, ladies, all of you! American men are becoming the domestic sex, and female mentality is superior. Thus observes Count Hermann Keyserling, German philosopher.

Great grief! Does the count think he has discovered something new? The women have been

quite aware of these facts since the time of Eve.

Just step into the great American home some evening and you likely will find Daddy doing the dishes or rocking the baby to sleep—he's domesticated. And did a man ever win an argument with his wife? Well, doesn't superior mentality win out?

The Count explains that man enslaved woman in the past because he was afraid of her superior mental and spiritual qualities. "Whoever first called woman the weaker sex," he declared, "must have been a shrewd and unscrupulous woman. In the long run women are going to run the government, as man becomes more and more domestic."

The way the count stresses his opinion that woman is not the weaker sex makes one think he must be married, and that he has been put out for the "count" in some slight domestic misunderstanding.

Can Give a Real Horse Laugh

TWO horses to 1,200 acres of Meade county farm land? Correct you are. But they are privileged characters. About all they have to do is whinny across the meadow fence to the tractors, "go to it, iron boys, that's the way we got our start."

These two horses are on the W. A. Long ranch, near Fowler. Two large tractors do about all the



jobs horses formerly handled, and get better results. Fifty acres of row crops are cultivated in a day. Seventy acres of wheat is combined in one day. Two men drill 125 acres of wheat in one day and one man can handle 200 acres of corn in a season.

So Hollywood is Taboo

FOLKS in Elstree, England, wanted to change the town name to "Hollywood." Resolutions to that effect were adopted and everything was lovely. That is until the city officials decided to find out just how the change could be brought about.

Besides other red tape, they discovered it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the Parish Council, County Council, Railway Company, Postmaster-General and the Ministry of Health. Elstree still is Elstree.

Some Good Folks Left

IT IS just possible that the world isn't getting worse, after all. Last year the churches of the United States gained more than 1/2 million members. Of course, being a church member may not mean that a person is particularly free from selfishness and other moral sins, any more than the fact that a man is not a church member would indicate that he is steeped in sin. However, church membership is a sign that a person knows the difference between right and wrong and indicates his preference for the better path.

And Cats Have Nine Lives

LICENSE the cats? No, no, might as well poison the dears. At least the Izaak Waltonites in Kansas are wondering why cat owners shouldn't pay a license the same as dog owners. And the question may come up for discussion at the national convention of the league in Omaha, according to Don Moehring, president of the Wichita chapter.

Moehring contends that licensing dogs has accomplished wonders thruout the nation. His big objection to the increasing cat population is the fact that a cat will account for 150 to 450 birds each season. The license for cats would eliminate the homeless felines and save the songsters.

And as if this cat business were not enough for the women to bear, the same Waltonites are thinking it might be wise to require women more than 18 years old to buy fishing licenses. Game wardens complain that men dodge the license question by placing their fishing paraphernalia in the hands of their wives or companions when said wardens are around. So it's the men's fault after all.

But a license for cats, and they have nine lives!

For Building Booms Galore

THE corner whittlers' club won't have to break up for some time to come, because Uncle Sam isn't out of wood yet. The forest land of the United States amounts in all to about 730,000 square miles, 150,000 of which is managed for permanent timber production under public ownership, federal, state and local. The other 580,000 square miles, an area larger than France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and the British Isles, is privately owned.

And More Progress Ahead

AN AMERICAN syndicate has purchased American, Canadian and Mexican rights of the Baird Television device, and announces it soon will begin to broadcast nightly programs in which the head and shoulders of speakers will be shown as they talk into the microphone.

Wonder how long it will be before the speakers will be able to see their audiences? We soon will be seeing moving picture shows, grand opera, sporting events and the like via our private radio receiving sets. And perhaps, for so much extra, an attachment may be obtained that will enable the ladies to keep an eye on their husbands when they have to call on a sick friend too frequently.

A Good Day's Catch

ALARGE catfish—or should we call it a barbed trout?—weighing 38 pounds, and with some championship claims announced to the world, recently was exhibited by George Partridge and Harold Cottrell, Marshall county.

Now you tell one. It's spring, and, of course, open season on fishing yarns—elastic and otherwise. But who can beat this 38-pound record?

Movies Behind the Times

CHEERS and more cheers, for a 20-year puzzle of the motion picture industry has been solved. It has been announced at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Hollywood, how to make buggy wheels appear to turn forward instead of backward on the screen.

The solution to this problem, according to John Nickolaus, studio laboratory head, is in painting out groups of spokes, thus timing the balance to the hundreds of separate pictures on the film.

Now all they have to do is find the buggy in use in this motor age.

Worth More Than a Song

NATIONAL Egg Week again will be observed from May 1 to 7. The purpose of all this is to remind the public again of the food value of the hen's masterpiece. Another point that will be emphasized is taking better care of the eggs before marketing so they will reach the consumer in better condition.

Why doesn't some one write a popular song that sounds like a hen's cackle? You remember some one stepped on a cat's tail and wrote "Meow."

Radio Makes Better Farmers

ACHECK-UP of farm radio service in Clay and Sedgwick counties, Kansas, will be used largely as a guide for the basis of next winter's Department of Agriculture radio programs, according to Morse Salisbury, chief of the radio service of the department at Washington.

Thirty-five per cent of the 188 farm radio listeners in these counties reported improved farming practices as a result of information obtained over the radio.

Heading Toward a Record

MAYBE a Sumner county Holstein heifer will chalk up 25,000 pounds of milk to her credit this year. At least her owner, Bert Shockey, has some hopes. Take the records for seven days under consideration—7 gallons of milk a day for that time, with a total of 420 pounds. The state record for 3-year-old heifers is 23,833 pounds a year.

Equipment Helps Man Power Do More

A Grain Elevator, Tractor and Combine Reduce Habiger's Expenses

THERE are so many factors to be considered a man can't lay down a hard and fast rule for rotation in this country," F. J. Habiger, Rice county, sat down on the door step to talk farming. "But there always is a right thing to do." He mentioned seasonal conditions, nature of the soil, and mark this—how the particular field has produced in the past.

That is the keynote of Habiger's farming operations. It is his business to see that the land will have enough energy to produce well next year, just as much as it is to see that each field produces to the best advantage this year. He makes it his business.

Wheat is the money crop in his section and on his farm. But the bread grain isn't the only thing that pays. In 1923 and 1924 Habiger shipped all the corn he grew to a seed house for \$1 to \$1.27 a bushel, F. O. B. his nearest station. In 1927 he sold 1,000 bushels of seed oats in his vicinity. Right now he is keeping an eye on the cattle business, as he thinks it is a good thing. Habiger has spent some time and effort in breeding up his corn.

On his farm is an elevator that handles the grain with a minimum of human labor, and work in the fields is done with the same idea in mind. Man power must be helped with machinery, as Mr. Habiger and his son, Edwin, handle the farm work, except in rush times. And Edwin and his sister are attending the Kansas State

put delivered to their homes. They pay 55 cents a pound for it. The other customers call at a local store for their butter and pay 50 cents, or else it is sent out with the regular order from the store. All of this butter is spoken for in advance.

Delivery to town is made every Saturday—about 45 pounds a week at present, plus some extra cream to sell. Churning is done three times a week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Cream gets the best of care—a cool place always; ice in summer. The butter is put in pound prints and kept on ice in hot weather until time to deliver, and it gets to its destination in good condition.

"In the winter the difference between the market price for cream and what we receive for butter isn't so great," Mrs. Thompson said, "but as we

the chickens I would have been back asking for a job on the railroad again."

When he got the farm he had one cow and an \$800 doctor bill. The land was clear, but he put a "plaster" on it to satisfy the doctor. Then the battle started. Things didn't go exactly right. Crops didn't "pan out" as they should. But the poultry stood the test.

Now Walker farms to poultry first of all, and he is going to build to that program. Of course, he has some crops to sell, but poultry stood by him



when he needed help the worst kind, and now he is going to trust them to build for him. He has 900 layers this winter, and hopes to have 2,000

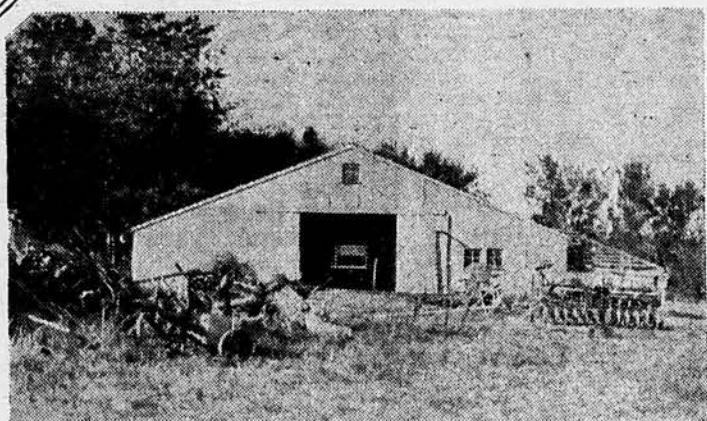
pullets by fall. So far he has had his chicks hatched, but "you are not in the poultry business unless you do the whole job," he said. Therefore, in the future when things work out on his present plans, he will hatch his chicks at home. It means new equipment, but that will come when the layers do their job of supporting the family and pay for it.

Two more laying houses likely will be built next fall. At present there are three. Two 16 by 60 feet and one 16 by 40 feet. They are open-front, shed type. Three brooder houses are heated with coal stoves. Everything is carefully disinfected and chicks get the advantage of clean ground.

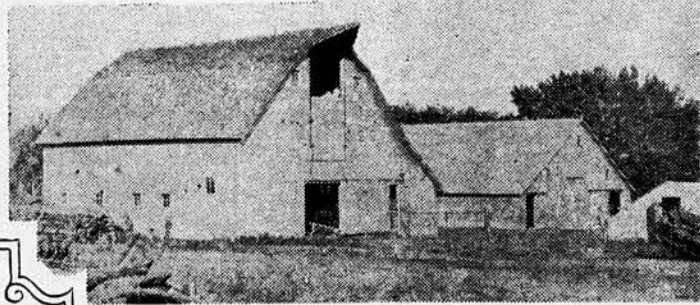
Besides selling eggs on a graded basis to the market, Walker sells hatching eggs at \$4.50 a hundred in season. He has the English Barring White Leghorns. He follows the college methods in caring for the flock.

He Is an Alfalfa Specialist

TWO hours' delay in handling alfalfa can easily make a difference of \$2 to \$4 a ton in the value of the hay, according to J. F. Rankin, Wilson county. And Mr. Rankin really knows what he is



In the Oval Is a Likeness of F. J. Habiger, Rice County, Who, With His Son, Handles 420 Acres. Wheat Is the Cash Crop, But Corn and Oats Also Bring a Good Price. In the Other Pictures You Will Recognize the Comfortable Farm Home, the Implement Sheds and Barns, Which Are Fire Proof, and the Grain Elevator That Has Some Important Work to Do Right After Harvest



Agricultural College in the bargain. Mr. Habiger graduated from the same school in the class of 1899.

With 350 acres of a 420-acre farm under cultivation, it is quite evident that efficient machinery would be necessary. A tractor has been used for six years, and the farm couldn't be run without it now. The same thing holds for the combine that has been in service for five years. It has cut the expense of harvest markedly. "I can put the wheat in my elevator for 5 cents a bushel," Mr. Habiger remarked. He never has had any dockage on wheat because of heating. One cannot help noticing that the machinery on this farm is in good condition, and that fire-proof shelter is provided for it where it can be kept in repair.

But to get back to the soil building thought for another minute. Some 40 head of Shorthorns turn roughage back to the land. Then the rotation will be something like this: Corn one year, oats one year, wheat three to five years, alfalfa 10 to 15 years and Sweet clover two years. There is something like 260 acres of wheat this year, 40 to 50 acres of corn, 10 acres of alfalfa and 40 acres of Sweet clover. The legumes are worked over the cultivated acreage to add fertility.

The Habiger farm is a good example of limited man-power doing the maximum amount of work as it should be done thru the aid of proper equipment. It requires system to get the work done each year, and on a basis that builds up soil fertility for better future production.

Butter Paid \$1,422 in Year

LAST year Mrs. John Thompson, Allen county, sold 2,843 pounds of butter from a mixed herd of 10 dairy cows. That is one reason the cows have proved to be more profitable than anything else on the farm. She has sold butter for 16 years, but during the last 10 years she has been specializing in this job.

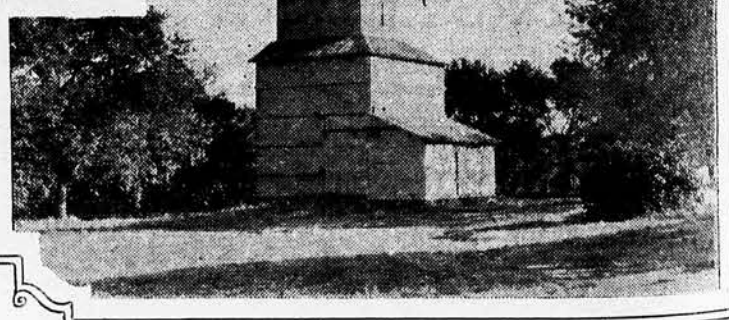
During those years she has built up a trade that will use nothing but Thompson butter. Only two customers now have their share of the week's out-

get 55 cents a pound where we deliver to customers and 50 cents at the store the year around, the total difference for the year is worth working for. And, besides, the buttermilk is good for the chickens. We feel that we must count part of the profit from the poultry in with the butter money, because the buttermilk means so much to the flock. We get an extra profit for our cream in the form of butter, a profit from the buttermilk in the egg basket, and the calves mean a third profit. Everything considered the cows beat anything else on the farm." The poultry flock consists of 300 to 350 White Rocks and Barred Rocks. "We are not getting rich on our 160 acres," Mrs. Thompson said, "but we are making a living."

A good many folks on Kansas farms are finding special markets for some of their products. Marketing good butter is one way to get extra profit, and selling other products on a graded basis will help. There is room for more of this type of marketing. Everyone cannot do it for a good many reasons, but more folks can than are at present.

Poultry Stood the Test

HAVING been a switchman for a good many years, C. R. Walker, St. Paul, decided to go to farming. He traded 5 acres in Parsons for his 160 acres, and paid something extra. He has been there five years now, but he says, "If it hadn't been for



talking about since he has produced and sold, with his brother, a good many hundred tons.

In five years he hasn't had a single bale cake. The crop always goes into shelter with the maximum amount of leaves saved for feed, instead of being scattered over the field. It is in the way it is handled, Mr. Rankin assures. "If you are talking about my success with alfalfa in the last two years," he said, "there isn't anything to tell. We have been about washed out by floods." But before that time he had real success, and he will have more.

He usually gets 400 to 500 tons of alfalfa on 100 acres. In good, normal years it will make 5 tons to the acre in four cuttings. Perhaps he cuts just after the dew is off or so many hours after a rain. There is no set rule, according to Rankin. A man must stay right on the job and know by the feel and condition of the hay exactly when it should be cut.

"It is best to put it in the barn as rapidly as possible," he advised. "I don't consider the cost of the baler when the hay must be handled. To get alfalfa up in the right condition is a trade in itself."

The MIRACLE of MULCH PAPER

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

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The cost of Model T parts and of necessary labor is unusually low because of established Ford policies.

New fenders, for instance, cost from \$3.50 to \$5 each, with a labor charge of \$1 to \$2.50. Tuning up the motor and replacing commutator case, brush and vibrator points costs only \$1, with a small charge for material. Brake shoes can be installed and emergency brakes equalized for a labor charge of only \$1.25. A labor charge of \$4 to \$5 will cover the overhauling of the front axle, rebushing springs and spring perches, and straightening, aligning and adjusting wheels.

The labor charge for overhauling the average rear axle runs from \$5.75 to \$7. Grinding valves and cleaning carbon can be done for \$3 to \$4.

A set of four new pistons costs only \$7. For a labor charge of \$20 to \$25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. Parts are extra.

All of these prices are approximate, of course, because the cost of materials needed will depend on the condition of each car. They show, however, the low cost of putting the Model T Ford in shape for thousands of miles of additional service.

See the nearest Ford dealer, therefore, and have him estimate on the cost of re-conditioning your Model T Ford. He will tell you, in advance, exactly how much the complete job will cost.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

What the Folks Are Saying

AT THE recent Republican-Brown county convention, a resolution was passed to telegraph to Senator Arthur Capper thanks and commendation for his vote in favor of reporting favorably the McNary-Haugen Bill from the Senate Agricultural Committee. The same resolution was proposed to the resolutions committee at the First Congressional District Convention at Atchison. Here it was defeated, and a successful fight was made to prevent its being carried to the floor of the convention.

A delegate who proposed to the chair that the candidates for Congress from this district be heard by the convention expressed a wish that they make known their positions on farm relief. Every candidate who spoke, save one whose position on the McNary-Haugen Bill has been and is unequivocal and public, straddled the farm question. None of them defined themselves as to their attitude toward the McNary-Haugen Bill. Several times during the afternoon, thinly veiled sneers were made at the farmer and his plea for relief.

The farmer asks to know what individuals and what interests are behind this opposition to the McNary-Haugen Bill in particular and in a more vague way to farm relief in general, made so manifest at this convention. He grants any individual and any interest the right to oppose the McNary-Haugen Bill and the whole principle of farm relief. He asks only that they do so openly and with avowed reasons.

As Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska has so well said, farm relief is the paramount issue this year with the Middle West. The farmer will brook no straddling of this question or secret opposition to it. He that is not for us is against us, and must be treated accordingly. The Republican party in Kansas cannot escape its responsibility to the farmer.

Hiawatha, Kan.

Hugh Craig.

To Aid Stockmen

There is real need for a national service organization in the development of a co-operative livestock marketing program. This organization should include as members all the efficient co-operative livestock marketing associations. Such an association would serve to co-ordinate and strengthen the co-operative movement in livestock marketing and would eliminate the elements of competition among the various co-operative groups. Federation of the marketing associations for a given commodity on a national scale has been carried out successfully in Canada and in some other countries, and it is felt by these co-operating groups that the plan has important advantages.

Control of the national organization would be in the hands of representatives from the boards of directors of the member associations. This would make a large directorate, but most of the business could be transacted by an executive committee.

This association should have an official organ which would give information to livestock producers over the country and discuss their marketing problems. The work of the national organization might be along the following lines.

(1) To unify and help put into execution a forward-looking program for co-operative livestock marketing agencies. The research work of the national organization should be especially important and might include such projects as collecting and disseminating the best available information on receipts and prices of livestock, stabilization of receipts on the central markets which would tend to eliminate the severe drops in prices that cause heavy losses to shippers, and making inquiry into specific problems of current interest to the livestock industry. The results of these special studies should be made available to members of the associations, either in pamphlet form or thru the columns of the official organ.

(2) To consolidate, wherever practicable, two or more co-operative agencies competing for business on a given market. Effecting a merger of these associations should result in more efficient and more economical organization of the business and a further standardization of operations.

(3) When, after study of existing conditions, it was found inadvisable to merge the co-operative agencies on a given market, the national association might assist the agencies in planning and carrying out a common program thru which they could work together in a community-of-interest relationship. A co-ordinated selling program could be adopted under which the associations would work together in handling and selling their livestock. Most of the duplication in field work and in advertising and publicity could be eliminated by a unification of these programs.

(4) To give attention to the handling of specific projects, such as the direct movement of stock from range to feedlot, whenever this service is desired by farmers, and any other activities that could be more

efficiently handled by the national than by the terminal associations individually for their members.

(5) To assist stockmen, thru the agencies, in meeting emergencies, such as the movement of large numbers of livestock from a drouth area to new pastures, to feed lots or to market. Such a project could be handled most efficiently when organized by a central agency working thru the terminal commission associations.

Financial support for the national organization could be provided by means of a nominal fee a car, paid on the basis of the business handled by each agency. In view of the large volume of business handled by the co-operative agencies, the amount paid a car would be comparatively small. One large overhead marketing organization is operating on a basis of 50 cents a car of livestock sold.

Several large overhead marketing organizations, already existing, have been of substantial service to their member associations. They have, in fact, served to demonstrate the advantages in efficiency and economy to be obtained thru a central organization. These groups should be the first, therefore, to sponsor the next step forward in the advance of co-operation in the livestock industry—a national service organization for the co-operative livestock marketing agencies.

Washington, D. C. C. G. Randell.

Anyhow, the Pools Grew

The farmers of Western Canada have demonstrated the desirability of large-scale business organizations in the marketing of grain. Early experience with local co-operative elevators proved that much good could be accomplished in improving the conditions surrounding the handling and shipment of grain at local points. They showed also, however, that such elevators were at a decided disadvantage when purchasing grain in competition with strongly organized line elevator or milling companies engaged in other phases of the grain business. This led to organization by farmers on the same basis, and it is no exaggeration to state that the companies thus created have been dominating influences in the marketing of Canadian grain for many years.

Opinions will differ as to the reasons for the success of Canadian co-operative grain-marketing organizations, particularly in the case of the wheat pools. Some will contend that uniformity of production and marketing conditions, distance from markets, and the fact that the bulk of the Canadian crop is exported are the factors mainly responsible for the development of large organizations in Canada. In the case of the pools it will be held that the use of long-term contracts, direct selling, and the adoption of the pooling principle of settlement have contributed most to the success of these organizations. These features, because of the psychology of the situation at the time the pools were organized, doubtless aided materially in the successful organization of these associations.

Important as these and other factors have been, however, it is believed that the achievements of both co-operative elevator companies and the pools are due primarily to the fact that they have been organized in such a way as to co-ordinate the operation of country and terminal elevators with central selling agencies. This has put the farmers' companies in a position to compete successfully with private traders similarly organized. Whatever success the present organizations have attained is due in large measure to this principle of operation and to the accumulated experiences of nearly 30 years in co-operative grain marketing.

Washington, D. C. J. F. Booth.

Protecting Sheep From Wolves

Here is something that might do the readers of your good paper who have been bothered with the wolves killing their sheep some good. I have tried it and haven't had any annoyance from wolves killing my sheep. It scared them all away. I merely put bells on six of my 200 sheep.

Men with sheep ought to protect them from the gadfly. Use brick salt and smear it over with pine tar; the sheep will get it on their noses and the gadfly won't bother them.

Clifton, Kan. H. McLaughlin.

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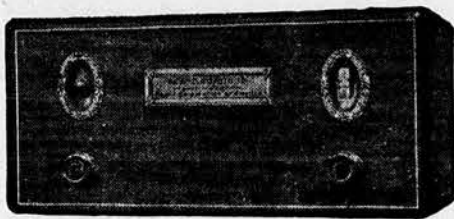
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Strong Wheat Prices Ahead?

If Kansas Can Produce a Good Crop It Likely Will Bring Some "Real Money"

BY R. M. GREEN

WITH the risks of getting a wheat crop coming nearer and nearer to an end in Kansas thoughts turn to the risks of getting a paying price. Are prices the next few months likely to head upward or downward? All the wheat grower can do is hope. But what can he reasonably hope for?

The winter wheat acreage in the United States for 1928 was increased about 10 per cent. Seedings in other important winter wheat areas of the world also show an increase in acreage of 10 to 10½ per cent. Russia is the main exception, conditions in that country indicating about a 5 per cent decrease in winter wheat acreage.

Intentions to plant reports by the Government suggest a 5 to 10 per cent decrease in spring wheat seeding in the United States, except in the case of durum wheat.

Increased acreage does not always mean a corresponding increase in bushels of wheat! It has been found that increases in production of spring wheat depend to the extent of about 95 per cent on weather and other factors than increase in acreage. Likewise increases in winter wheat production are due about 17 per cent to other factors, and about 83 per cent to increase in acreage.

Heavy Loss in the East

There already is evidence of extensive abandonment of winter wheat in the Eastern Corn Belt, where there was the largest percentage increase in acreage last fall.

Seldom have there been two successive spring wheat crops with such high average yields as the crop of 1927, which were 15.4 bushels an acre.

There have been three larger than average world wheat crops in succession—in 1925, 1926 and 1927. Since 1892 there have seldom been more than two or three large crops coming one right after the other. This gives at least better than a gambler's chance for fair price levels ahead. While what will actually happen is anybody's guess, the actual known facts are more encouraging than they are some years.

If experience means anything, wheat prices during April, May and June should work around levels as good as those of last July or better. With but few exceptions, where a large world wheat crop has been followed by one smaller than average, prices at the close of the big crop year have been higher than they were at the beginning of the crop year, back in the previous July.

Furthermore, a weak fall market during the heavy export period—July to October—compared with the opening summer market in July, as was the case in 1927, has most frequently meant relatively weak midwinter and spring markets. In 21 such years there have been five exceptions when the winter market was strong in spite of weakness in the fall. Such has been the case this last winter. In four of the five exceptional years of the past the strength of the winter months has continued into the spring months.

Only 11 Times in 36 Years

The March price of Kansas City cash wheat has shown the strength it did this year only 11 times in the last 36 years. In seven of these 11 years the March advance has continued into April. In the other four years, April declines of ¼ cent, 2 cents, 1½ cents and 1½ cents a bushel were offset by May advances of 2½ cents, 3½ cents and 3 cents in three years, and in the fourth year by a June advance of 15½ cents a bushel. Apparently a strong March market, when Argentine and Australian supplies most frequently weaken prices, is indicative of fair strength in the rest of the spring market.

From experience it seems that after wheat prices have advanced to higher levels for a year or two the higher prices tend to check demand, especially speculative demand, and turn prices down. Likewise, after prices have worked to generally lower levels for a year or two, demand is stimulated by what then seems like bargain prices.

Aside from seasonal or month-to-month price changes, wheat also experiences these up and down trends every few years.

For instance, Kansas City No. 2 hard winter wheat prices advanced from 51 per cent as high as 1910-14 average prices in May, 1894, to 76 per cent as high as 1910-14 average prices in May, 1895. The general price tendency was up for just one year. Likewise, the price tended downward from May, 1895, to June, 1896, or for 13 months. The price then turned upward from June, 1896, to May, 1898, or for 23 months. The next decline was from May, 1898, to May, 1900, a period of two years. The next advance was from May, 1900, to January, 1902, a period of 20 months. Prices then turned down for 15 months to April, 1903.

The next turn upward extended to November, 1904, 19 months. Prices were then down 28 months, up 28 months, down 21 months, up 15 months, down 21 months, up 15 months, down 11 months, up 11 months, down 12

months, up 26 months, down 18 months, up six months, down 12 months, up 18 months, and then down 27 months to April, 1927. Since April, 1927 prices have been gradually working to higher levels despite the seasonal fluctuations. Prices have now been working upward for about 12 months. The rate of advance has been such as to make the present price level no important check, in itself, on demand.

While the market outlook for wheat, in-so-far as one can see at this early date, is more hopeful than the acreage sown last fall suggested, there is still room for caution. Large wheat crops mean lower prices, and small wheat crops mean higher wheat prices, so ran an article in some recent trade journals. This is not always the case, however. Like all good rules, this one has its exceptions. Such was the case in 1895, 1900 and in 1920, when smaller than average world crops were followed by generally declining prices at Kansas City. Likewise, in 1894, 1903, 1906, 1913 and 1923, larger than average world crops of wheat were followed by wheat price advances at Kansas City.

Exceptionally strong price advances at the close of this year might easily lessen the chances of continued advances on the 1928 crop even if the world's crop should turn out smaller than average. On the other hand, sharp seasonal declines in May and June from recent levels would make 1928-

29 a much less risky "holding year." In brief, adjustment of wheat prices to near last July levels does not seem out of place so far as any one can now see. Prices very much higher would mean starting the new year at levels so high that they could easily be broken. Prices much lower would mean cheap wheat early in the season, with better than average chances of some later price advances.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

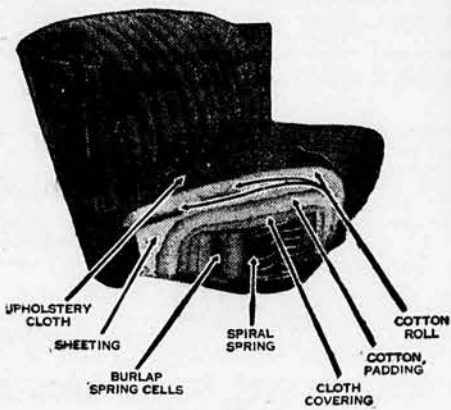
BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

We shelled corn Monday afternoon, "putting by" in the bin what we wanted for summer use and marketing the rest. The price seems to be on the upgrade. The local buyers have been paying 78 to 80 cents a bushel.

According to the market forecasts for the next 30 days the prices of corn and wheat are likely to advance a little, while with fat cattle the forecast is steady to lower, and steady to higher feeder cattle prices, steady hog prices followed by moderate declines, lower butter and poultry prices, and steady to higher egg prices. These were gleaned from the forecasts sent out monthly from the Kansas State Agricultural College.

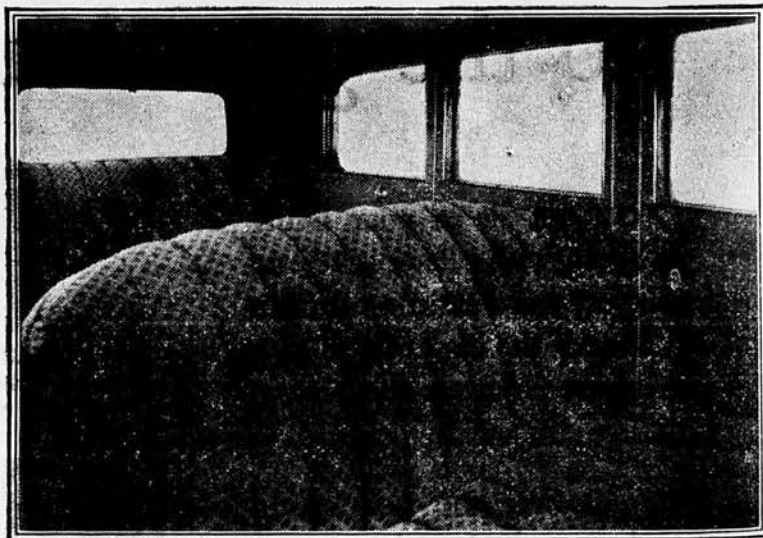
We are still feeding silage to our stock, and they seem to relish it as well as ever, even tho they have access to a green wheat field. They all seem

Beautiful Upholstery Affording Delightful Comfort



Method of Upholstering

In upholstering a Fisher Body the seat and back cushion spring assemblies are covered with cloth and a hair pad is laid on top. On the hair pad is placed the upholstery cloth. The flutes, or pleats, of the upholstery cloth are first stuffed with cotton batting and sewed by highly skilled workers. After the trimming material has been applied and sewed to place, the bottom of the cushion is covered with textile leather, and the cushion is ready for installation in the body.



All who inspect cars equipped with Body by Fisher are impressed with the beautiful and luxurious upholstery, whether the cloth used is mohair, velour, broadcloth or worsted. All Fisher upholstery cloth is subjected to the most severe tests to assure that it will give long service without undue wear or fading. Cushions and backs are designed with special attention and utmost care for comfort and durability. Saddle-back type upholstery springs are used, to fit the contours of the human body, thus providing maximum passenger comfort. A seat cushion of the conventional type, under five inches in height in the rear and seven inches in the front, contains 50 spiral springs. The backs also contain 50 springs of a lighter gauge wire. To completely trim a Fisher Body, about 225 separate and distinct operations are necessary.

Body by
FISHER



to be doing well, and came thru the winter in good condition. We have about 2 feet of corn silage left in the pit, and believe this will pull the stock on thru to green grass. We expect to turn them in another field the last of this week, where we have a 16-acre patch of Sweet clover and let them try that out.

Several men here say that stock will have to learn to like green clover pasture, while others say their stock take to it right away. I don't anticipate any trouble in getting our stock to eat it from the way they take hold of the green clover growing along the roadsides every chance they get.

Friday afternoon, when the weather was too windy and dusty to work in the field, we put in a part of the time grinding corn for the horses and chickens.

The scarcity of feed raised here of late years has gotten several farmers to grinding their feed for the stock, and it seems to pay them well to do so, as it puts it in a more palatable condition and they get more good out of it.

We have a small 11-inch cutter of our own that we have used with satisfactory results a few times even tho it is small. A neighbor near here has a large combination grinder and cutter fixed to grind and mix feed. He said it took seven shocks of fodder to feed his son's herd a week, and by running it thru the cutter seven shocks fed the same herd for three weeks. At that rate of saving it certainly is a paying proposition to grind the feed.

This is the age of power machinery, and there is a lot of it being put out for farm use of late. When handled properly it is a paying proposition.

The neighbor who shelled corn for us Monday purchased a new four-hole sheller and a popular make of tractor on December 3 last, and he tells me that since that time he has shelled 107,000 bushels of corn. He charges 1½ cents a bushel for his services. His sheller cost him \$582.50, and his tractor \$613. Since then he has replaced worn out parts in the sheller, this costing \$100. His help costs him \$3 a day, and gas and oil somewhere near the same amount. He has been working pretty steadily since then, laying off only 25 days on account of bad weather and when working for himself at home. At the rate he has been going he will soon have his outfit paid for.

Last year was ideal for kafir in Kansas, as the co-operative variety tests show. Reports from 25 tests show that Red kafir averaged 47.5 bushels an acre. In 37 tests Pink kafir made 44.8 bushels, and Dawn kafir 43.8 bushels. These seem to be the best kafirs, and all will grow here. The yield of other kafirs was Black-bull, 41.1 bushels; Reed, 40.7; Wonder, 37.3, and Sunrise, 36.1. The test weight of a measured bushel of Dawn was 57.6 pounds, of Pink 57.2 pounds, and Red 56.8 pounds.

As kafir did so well last season several farmers here are planning on planting larger acreages to this feed again this year. We expect to plant the Pink variety this season, as it has long large heads well seeded out. The fodder grows quite tall and has lots of foliage on it.

A Practical Farm Program

The Capper-Ketcham bill, which provides for the further development of extension work in agriculture and home economics, including boys' and girls' club work, is thru Congress—it passed the Senate unanimously. It provides a plan and funds for the development of a happier, brighter national agriculture in days to be. In the course of his speech before the Senate, in support of this bill, Senator Capper quoted the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture on it, as follows:

"This bill provides for the further development of the co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys and girls, inaugurated under the Smith-Lever Act passed May 8, 1914. The bill is in conformity with the plans of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges for completing the co-operative extension system. The Smith-Lever Act and this measure provide for the putting into practical operation a permanent, national policy for our basic industry, agriculture.

"The extension system is less than half completed. To complete the system and provide for extension agents

in all the counties requiring them, there is a further need for the employment of 700 county agricultural agents, at least 1,500 county home demonstration agents, and approximately 1,650 club agents and assistant agents to conduct boys' and girls' 4-H club work.

"There is an urgent demand from the entire country for the further development of extension work in agriculture and home economics. Several national agricultural problems are now particularly pressing. The problem of the control of the corn borer is one which demands constant watchfulness and advice on the part of the county agricultural agents. Tuberculosis eradication among farm animals to protect the health of the nation calls for much education and supervision such as trained extension workers can give. Altho emergency appropriations are being provided to the states for immediate flood relief to agriculture, it will be many years before normal agricultural conditions are re-established. This measure will enable these states to increase the number of county extension agents and therefore help

in re-establishing and maintaining a more prosperous and permanent agriculture.

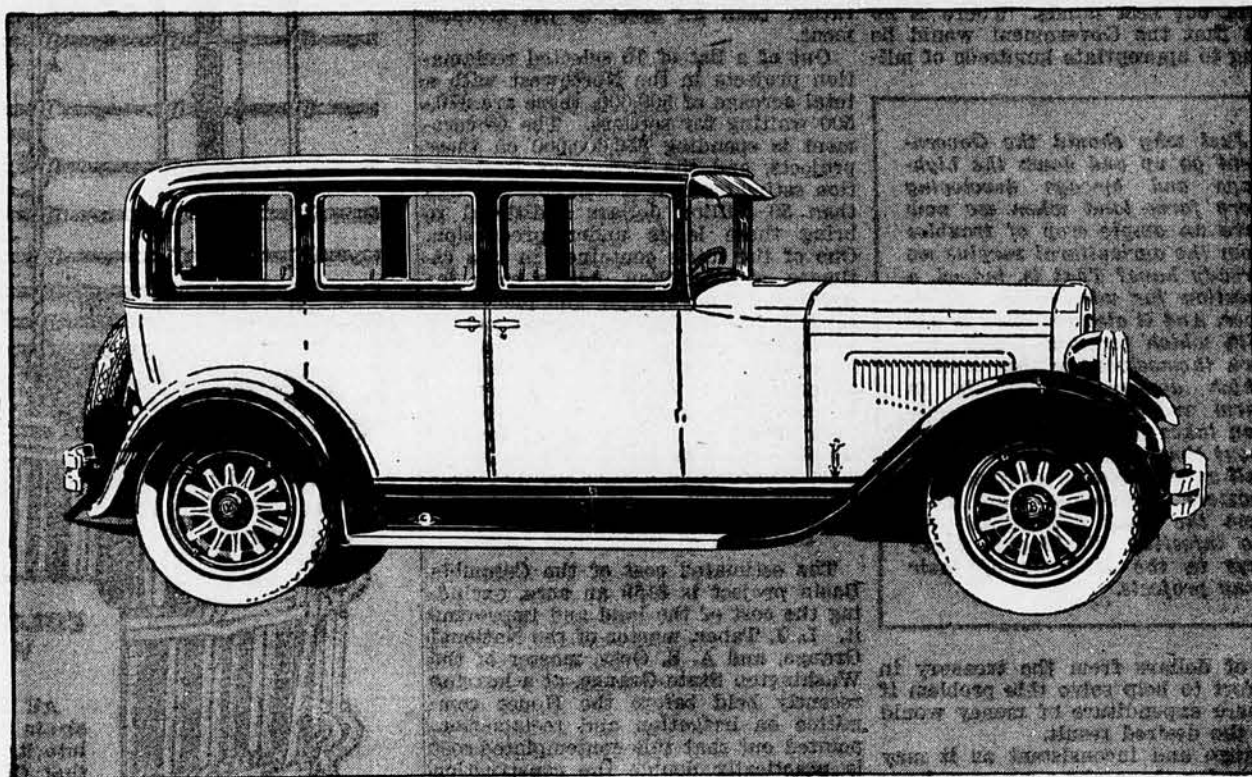
"Other important phases of the agricultural problem at this time are the lowering of the cost of production, the adjusting of production to consumption, and the development of more efficient marketing of farm products.

"The changing economic conditions facing agriculture call for the development of new types of farm management, better farm business practices among farmers, improvement in quality of products, and maintenance of soil fertility. The solution of these problems is basic to a permanent agriculture, and make essential additional and continuous educational service for the farmers in the several states.

"The welfare of the farm family is an important part of a permanent system in agriculture. The home demonstration work with farm women is making a distinct contribution to farm home life. A large number of counties in the United States are asking for county home demonstration agents and are ready to contribute their share of

support, but existing federal and state appropriations are not sufficient to meet the demand for this important phase of extension work.

"There are approximately 11 million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 in the rural districts of the United States, nearly 3 million of whom, or about 960 a county, are not in school. There are now enrolled approximately 600,000 individual boys and girls in the 4-H clubs, or an average of about 200 to the county. One or more boys' and girls' club agents or assistant agents are needed in every rural county in the United States to give his or her whole time to this constructive work. The bill provides for such agents. 4-H club work influences young people while their minds are plastic; it demonstrates the best practices in agriculture and home economics; it develops rural leadership; it develops self-reliance, ambition, aggressiveness, and fosters individual ownership. It prepares these young men and women to be more efficient farmers and home makers in the days that are to come."



FASTEST AND FINEST PERFORMER UNDER A THOUSAND DOLLARS

A broad statement—but one that has been checked and rechecked by stop-watch—confirmed and reconfirmed by the public and by Dodge Brothers.

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For the Dodge Standard Six provides more horsepower per pound than any other car in the world.

The way it leaps from the traffic line and glides on up to rocket speed—utterly without effort—reminds you of the costliest cars you have driven. And gear shifting is reduced to a new degree of simplicity.

A BIG, good-looking car. Staunchly built! Typically Dodge Brothers! Materials of such ruggedness that Standard Six performance is doubly enjoyable because you know it is doubly safe!

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ALSO THE VICTORY SIX \$1045 TO \$1170 AND THE SENIOR SIX \$1570 TO \$1770



Why Make More Farm Land?

In View of the Crop Surplus, it Would be Better to Discontinue Reclamation Work

BY FRED BRECKMAN

ECONOMISTS and statesmen may differ as to what should be done to restore agriculture to its rightful place of prosperity. But there is at least one thing the Government can and should do to assist farmers, concerning the economic soundness and constitutionality of which there can be no question in the minds of disinterested and well-informed persons. It can refrain from bringing any new irrigation or reclamation projects under development until there is a demand at profitable prices for the products which such lands will produce. For years the agricultural surplus existing in this country and the depression resulting from it have presented a problem which has baffled the collective wisdom of our best minds. There is no doubt that the Government would be willing to appropriate hundreds of mil-

chambers of commerce, and like interests, now on the ground in Washington.

The uncompleted irrigation and reclamation projects comprised under the 10-year program of the United States Government will call for additional expenditures of more than 105 million dollars. It is pertinent to note that the Bureau of Reclamation acknowledges that during the last 15 years it has been "struggling" to secure a sufficient farm development on various reclamation projects to make them solvent enterprises. The Government now holds a lien on the unimproved, unpopulated lands under various projects as security for the repayment of construction costs, and unless these lands are settled and cultivated they are a liability rather than an asset to the Government.

Out of a list of 10 selected reclamation projects in the Northwest with a total acreage of 509,000, there are 370,500 waiting for settlers. The Government is spending \$56,800,000 on these projects, and the Bureau of Reclamation estimates that it will cost not less than 36 million dollars additional to bring these lands under production. One of the items contained in this estimate of 36 million dollars calls for \$500,000 for advertising and placing of settlers on the land. It must not be overlooked that while the Government is spending this large sum of money in advertising for settlers, other settlers in many instances are abandoning their farms on these projects for the simple reason that they are unable to meet their overhead expenses and make a living besides.

Situation of Abandoned Land

The estimated cost of the Columbia Basin project is \$159 an acre, excluding the cost of the land and improving it. L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and A. S. Goss, master of the Washington State Grange, at a hearing recently held before the House committee on irrigation and reclamation, pointed out that this contemplated cost is practically double the construction cost of many similar projects where settlers have experienced great difficulty in making a living. Reference also was made at this hearing to the fact that during the last seven years approximately 20 million acres of farm land were abandoned because they could not be put to profitable use, and that our surplus of agricultural products is as great as ever. It should be kept in mind that much of this abandoned farm land is nearer the consuming centers than the land it is proposed to irrigate and reclaim, and, therefore, is not subject to the heavy transportation costs that the products from these new projects would have to assume. Much of the abandoned land is situated in communities already well supplied with roads, schools, churches and other conveniences that go to make up a civilized community, while in the case of the new projects all these things must be added and paid for.

Another proposed project that is being given serious consideration by Congress now is outlined in H. R. 8221, intended to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development. Under this bill the Secretary of the Interior, acting thru the Bureau of Reclamation, is authorized to acquire thru donation, purchase or eminent domain an area of swamp, cutover, neglected, abandoned or poorly-farmed land sufficient to create therefrom at least 200 farms and farm workers' allotments in each of the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

'Tis a Fool Bill

For the purpose of giving effect to this bill, there is authorized an appropriation of 10 million dollars with the provision that of this sum not more than 2 million dollars shall be spent in any one of the states mentioned. Under the bill the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to advance

(Continued on Page 21)

Just why should the Government go up and down the highways and byways developing more farm land when we now have an ample crop of troubles from the agricultural surplus we already have? That is, indeed, a question for wise minds to answer. And it also certainly is one with which farmers should concern themselves. In this article, which appeared originally in Farm and Ranch, Mr. Breckman takes the position that it is about time to shove over a brick wall on the chamber of commerce boosters and other loose nuts from the West and South who are infesting Washington these days in the interests of their home projects.

lions of dollars from the treasury in an effort to help solve this problem if the mere expenditure of money would bring the desired result.

Strange and inconsistent as it may seem under these circumstances, however, powerful interests are at this time making a determined effort to commit the Government to the expenditure of vast sums for the development of new and reclamation projects, which, if approved, cannot fail to aggravate the malady from which agriculture has been suffering during the last seven years.

For Example

A conception of the size of some of these projects may be gained from the fact that one plan known as the Columbia Basin project in the state of Washington will require to complete it appropriations aggregating 315 million dollars and calls for the irrigation of 1,883,000 acres. The estimated cost which has been named is about equal to the cost of building the Panama Canal. It also is interesting to note in passing that the expenditures of the Government for irrigation and reclamation projects from 1902 to 1927 aggregate \$183,887,000. The Columbia Basin project, therefore, is greater than all the other Government irrigation and reclamation projects put together. In fact, it is the largest and costliest enterprise of its kind in the world. According to the published statements of Dr. Ellwood Mead, commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, if this project be adopted, it will ultimately bring under cultivation an irrigated area that will be twice that now farmed in Utah, including the lands farmed without irrigation, and, as he observes, Utah is a great agricultural state. It will put 30,000 additional farmers on the land and call for over 3 million dollars a year to maintain and operate the project. If the crop production on the proposed project should equal the average of the Yakima project, it would add a yearly total of 90 million dollars to our agricultural production.

All this is provided for in S. 1462, which is exactly 16 lines in length, and which is being vigorously boosted by a powerful and no doubt well-financed lobby, representing the railroads,

COLORADO FENCE

OF COPPER-BEARING STEEL



COLORADO FENCE ALWAYS WINS IN SUCH A TEST OF STRENGTH!

All fence is at times subjected to the strain of heavy cattle or horses crashing into it. It is under such trying conditions that COLORADO FENCE shows its great power to resist.

To withstand such strain without damage requires fence material and construction of unusual merit. And here is what you will see when a heavy animal throws his weight against COLORADO FENCE:

—the impact is taken up and the sudden rush stopped by the "give" of this FENCE, without damage. Construction and material hold fast. The animal DOES NOT go through.

No sooner is the rush halted than COLORADO FENCE is back in place. The line wires, with their tension curve, give and take; the special lock joint which holds the stay wires to line wires cannot slip nor slide; for note the offset where the stay grips the wire—a special feature.

The copper-bearing steel of which COLORADO FENCE is made thruout, and its heavy galvanizing, further resist wear, weather and rust. So the outstanding feature in COLORADO FENCE is great STRENGTH.

Erect it—with SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS—to be sure of strong protection to your stock and property. Many miles of COLORADO FENCE, erected 20 years or more ago, still wins in these crashing tests of strength.

FREE—this new book—A genuine help to the hog raiser; not an advertisement. Profusely illustrated, giving sound facts on how to raise hogs for more profit, by authorities and successful raisers. Get your copy from your dealer, county agent, or write us.



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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

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SALINA
KANSAS CITY
WICHITA
SPOKANE
PORTLAND



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

If Your Child Has Fever It Indicates the Presence of an Infection That Needs Attention

I AM scared to death, Doctor. Bobby has a high fever. Please come as quick as you can!" One of the most gratifying things in the family doctor's experience is that parents get "scared to death" when the child has a fever. The fact is well proved that fever is not a harmful thing, but is one of Nature's methods of fighting disease. The only real reason for alarm lies in the fact that the very presence of fever gives a token that the child has some infection to fight. And we thank fever because it is the red light that rouses parents to the need for action, and gives the child a better chance to win the fight.

The normal temperature of the body is a little below 99 degrees Fahrenheit. In a child normal temperature is slightly higher than that of adult life, and 99 degrees may be accepted as normal, especially if taken shortly after a meal. One cannot tell the temperature of the body by feeling the forehead or even by taking the pulse. The head or hands may feel hot to your touch while yet the body temperature is normal. Every family should have a clinical thermometer. One should always have the instrument at 96 degrees or lower before using. Also bear in mind that the clinical thermometer must not be placed in the mouth of a young child, an irresponsible person, or one very feeble.

Never give "fever powders" to a child to "beat down the fever." In all probability the fever is beneficial in character. If the little patient has been over-eating you may give a laxative, but a better and quicker plan is the use of an enema of warm water. A quart of warm water may be given by enema to good advantage if the child is a year old or more. All food should be stopped for 12 hours. Cool drinking water may be given freely unless the child is vomiting. Usually a sponge bath of lukewarm water is helpful. If given in a warm room in a skillful way, avoiding chilling drafts, the bath is always safe. It is one of the most helpful things you can do for a feverish child. Give the bath and the enema and put the child to rest in a comfortable bed. Give no medicine. If fever persists after your simple efforts have been tried lose no time in getting a good doctor.

Glasses Also Are Needed?

I have been bothered with my eyes and nerves being weak for several years. In looking at a pencil I see two, and one eye gets blurred. It seems impossible to wear glasses. Is it the muscle of the eye or is it because I am nervous that causes the trouble, and is there any remedy for it?

A. R.

You should build up the body by nourishing food and rest to get in as good condition as possible. But I think you need glasses, too, and have no doubt that a good oculist can fit you to satisfaction.

Might Cause Serious Results

What would be the effect on the system, what the symptoms and what the remedy if case-tinned food had been used from cans that were not real bright?

Mrs. A. J.

The danger would not be from the tin, but from the spoiled condition of the food. In all likelihood there would be vomiting and purging. It might work quickly and be over in a few hours, or it might leave a chronic intestinal disturbance.

Need Have No Fear

I am expecting a baby in a few months. The other day my oldest boy and I butchered a calf, as my husband was sick. Now I am worried for fear my baby will be marked. I was scared. I never did any butchering before. Will the baby be marked?

Mrs. D. B.

No. You need have no fear of any marks appearing on the baby. I think it much better, on general principles, that a pregnant woman not witness such scenes, but "marking" the baby is not among the reasons. I have had many birthmarks shown to me and many explanations given. I have never yet seen a birthmark that seemed to me to have any logical connection with the story that went with it. The story

is usually made to fit the mark, and would never have been thought of if the mother had not felt the necessity of offering some explanation of the birthmark.

Laptad's Work After Dark

(Continued from Page 3)

want them on his hands. Only the best are retained to keep up the farm herd and for the sales in April and October of each year. The purebred business is a job of details, so Laptad finds. "We must pay attention to them," he said, "and almost see things before they happen." He has one man handle the feeding of the farm herd so this will be uniform. This is one of the biggest jobs, and fitting is another. Putting the final touches on the animals for the auction, washing them, sorting and the numer-

ous details require about two days of good, steady work. The animals to be sold are picked out six to eight weeks before the auction and they are "held for the sale." Is all of this good business? Mr. Laptad admits he hasn't been losing money at his sales and records show that customers come back year after year; some of them, you will recall, for 15 to 18 years.

The signs mean purebred Jerseys, when they boast the word "cattle." "The cows have just about fed and clothed us," Mr. Laptad assured. "We carry about 20 head and that helps to keep everyone busy. But we are not in the dairy business. We breed a small herd of good purebred cattle and have been sorting them out for the last 15 years to get better individuals." The market for breeding stock takes the cattle. Sales are made at private treaty. Just as much thought and care has gone into building up the Jersey herd as has been expended with the hogs.

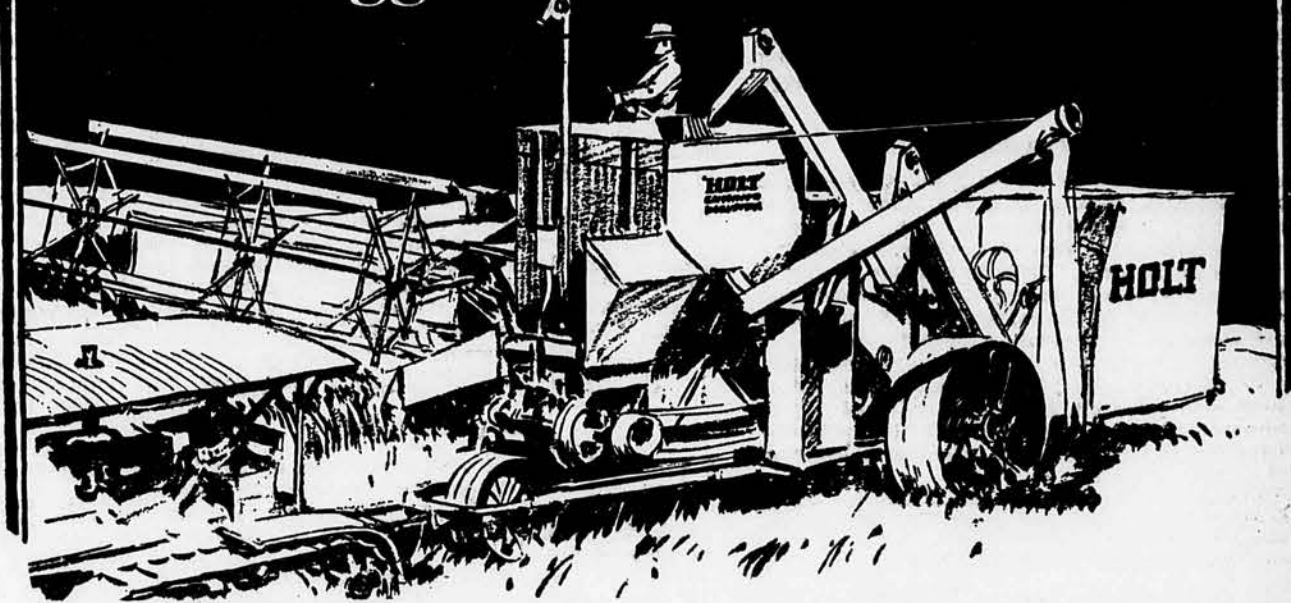
Certified seed—corn, wheat and oats—fits in with the livestock end of the work to make Laptad's 150 acres do their level best. Perhaps you looked in on the last Kansas Free Fair. That being the case, you might have bumped into Mr. Laptad's booth in agricultural hall. He is a booster for pure fields for Kansas. "The average farmer doesn't think in terms of 100 per cent," he said, "but he must come to that before he can hope to reach the top in

efficient production." Laptad's 100 per cent pure oats field is a good example of his work. "Since Kanota oats were introduced," he explained, "I have maintained field inspection by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Never have we found a trace of smut or obnoxious weeds. I have the same strain that I bought from the first distribution from the department at the college." He maintains a special plot of 4 acres for his seed for the next year. The lowest yield he has obtained on this special field was 50 bushels an acre, and the highest was 84 bushels. In 10 years Mr. Laptad has not sold corn, oats or wheat on the open market. The best goes for seed and the balance is fed to the livestock. Laptad thinks in terms of 100 per cent insect and disease control; 100 per cent seedbed preparation, and 100 per cent care of the crops.

He is busy every day following the plans he has made at his desk in the home; he has a 10-months selling season. But with it all he isn't too busy to share his time and energy with school, church and community affairs, and with six different farmers' organizations. Whenever you drive out north from Lawrence on highway No. 10, at night and see the phantom hog outlined with electric light bulbs, you are passing the farm of one of the Kansas Master Farmers.

Do not use poor brooding equipment.

Lower Harvesting Costs Mean Bigger Grain Profits



YES—You can make more money this year! Increase your grain profits with the savings in grain, low operating costs — long life and low upkeep.

Get More Grain — Since 1886 "Holt" Combines have been famous for thorough grain-saving. The "Holt" separation principle of *positive vigorous agitation* has never been equalled. It means more bushels per acre. "Holt" cuts close to the ground. You can save all the straw.

Long Life — "Holt" Combines give extra years of service — anti-friction bearings — strong structural steel frame — roller bearings in self-aligning cages — safety

snap clutch drives — powerful, dependable motor — *positive agitation* without undue vibration of separator.

Low Upkeep — Embodied in "Holt" Combined Harvesters are those things that save replacement costs: force feed lubrication by extra large grease gun — bearings of proper size and type for the specialized duty of each moving part — accurately balanced, flexible header — gentle slope of header spout lessens canvas wear — main frame of ample strength for traveling over rough fields — built-in grain tank — these are only a few reasons for the low upkeep cost of "Holt" Combines — reasons for profitable ownership.

You can depend on the "Holt" to harvest your grain at a BIGGER PROFIT TO YOU.

Talk with the "Holt" dealer. He will advise you — Or send for illustrated folder or complete catalog.

PRICES

f. o. b. Mississippi Valley Points

Model 34 . \$2340.00
Model 36 . 2691.00
Model 38 . 1630.00

[Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.]

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HOLT COMBINED HARVESTERS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

2028

MAY DAY—celebrated since early Pagan times as the festival of growing things has taken a new significance as a day dedicated to American childhood. This movement is being sponsored by the American Child Health Association. The slogan is "Better children for our nation; a better nation for our children." Here is the Child's Bill of Rights to which every community should be pledged this May Day.

The Child's Bill of Rights

The ideal to which we should strive is that there shall be no child in America:

That has not been born under proper conditions.

That does not live in hygienic surroundings.

That ever suffers from undernourishment.

That does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection.

That does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

That has not the complete birthright of a sound mind in a sound body.

That has not the encouragement to express in fullest measure the spirit within which is the final endowment of every human being.

Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Wiggs Initiated Experiments With Cabbage

BY FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

WHEN Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch spread her cabbage salad on her bread and butter at that memorable after-the-theater supper, she established a precedent in food combinations fully appreciated now-a-days. For who would dare gain-say the value of the indisputably vitamin-rich whole wheat bread and butter sandwich filled with finely chopped cabbage, a lunch or picnic combination, particularly recommended by nutrition specialists today?

Nor is cabbage practicable only as a sandwich filling. Its uses are many. As our one year-round leafy vegetable, it is unique in its availability, its adaptability, its cheapness and its high roughage and vitamin content.

Paprika Slaw

Remove coarse outer leaves from cabbage, cut cabbage in half, remove core and allow cabbage to stand in cold salted water for 1 hour to coax out the insects and to freshen the leaves. Then dry the leaves on a towel. If it is possible to use a vegetable slicer, it will be easy to slice the cabbage very thin. Otherwise, the cabbage may be shredded with a sharp knife or cut in a chopping bowl.

Pour over the shredded cabbage a dressing made from 1 teaspoon paprika, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 4 tablespoons salad oil, 1 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon sugar. Heap lightly in a bed of lettuce leaves on a platter and garnish with sliced radishes and strips of green pepper.

This dish is a particularly good luncheon, especially when served with rye bread and cold meats.

New Cabbage in Butter

To prepare cooked cabbage attractively, care should be taken to boil it only until it is tender since longer cooking tends to discolor it.

Cook together in covered dish 1 small head finely chopped new cabbage, 2 tablespoons water and 4 tablespoons butter. Stir occasionally. The cabbage should be tender after 10 minutes' boiling. Season with salt and pepper.

Red Cabbage With Bacon

Prepare and slice a firm red cabbage, cut six strips bacon into 1-inch pieces and broil them in a skillet until slightly brown. Add the cabbage to the bacon and bacon fat, and toss about until well mixed. Add an apple, peeled and cut into slices. Cover tightly and cook until tender over low heat. Remember to remove cover and stir occasionally. Season with salt and pepper. Serve hot.

Swiss Kraut

Bury 1 pound spare ribs in 1 quart sauer kraut. Grate into the mixture 1 small potato. Bring to boiling point and simmer, stirring occasionally until kraut is tender. It may be necessary to add a very little water. The spare ribs combine with the kraut in a most tasty fashion.

Cabbage Soup

Add 2 cups shredded cabbage, 1 minced onion and 1 bayleaf, to 1 pint soup stock and 1 pint tomato juice. Cook until cabbage is tender. Season with salt and pepper. Remove bayleaf. Serve hot in heated bowls, with buttered croutons.

Mary Jane Teaches Tidiness

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

WHEN Mary Jane came to stay with me and I saw that she had only two school dresses and those of materials that I would have thought suitable for Sunday wear. I wondered if I hadn't bet-

ter make her some others. But the way that child has been trained is a surprise to me. She is careful of her clothes and yet she is as lively as a cricket. When Ruth was 11, with a brother less than two years older and two brothers younger, I just considered her a healthy tomboy and expected to provide a clean dress pretty often. Perhaps that was the best way for me to do, with four youngsters to look after, but I might have saved myself lots of hard work by giving Ruth a little more training.

"The first morning Mary Jane went to school she wore the tan and brown jersey dress. She and Bill were having a grand time when they came in at noon and they talked all the time they were eating lunch. But just as she was going to put on her coat to go back to school she said, 'I got my dress pretty chalky this morning. If you'll tell me where the whisk-broom is I'll brush it off before I go.'

"I showed her just where she'd always find it and she did a thorough job of brushing while Bill looked on. Then he said, 'Give me the brush. I'm chalky, too.'

"I tried to look as if Bill's brushing himself at noon time—or any time, for that matter, was a normal thing, and they went off together as naturally as could be.

"While I was getting dinner that night Mary Jane ran upstairs and came back wearing a little colored apron, and said, 'I can help you, if you like.' I saw she was a bit homesick so I kept her busy. After dinner she said, 'I dropped some jelly on my dress. Shall I wash out the spot now? I guess I can do it if you'll give me a cloth. That's the way mother does.'

"And so it went all the week. That child has been so well trained to keep her clothes clean and herself tidy that she takes it as a matter of course. She wore that jersey dress a full week and looked nice all the time. And washing it was more of a formality than a necessity."

101 Ways to Make Money

SELLING a bushel of popcorn for \$20 by making it into popcorn balls is just one of the 101 ways of making money mentioned in a booklet published recently by the Capper Farm Press.

The book was intended for use by churches, clubs and charitable organizations which must raise funds to carry on their work, but there are numerous methods outlined that may be used by individuals to earn pin money. The booklet may be obtained by sending 15 cents in stamps to Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Be Mistress of Your Costume

BY HELEN LAKE

HEALTH, age and weather change complexions, so that, even the you may have belonged definitely to one of the types, colors must be chosen which will make the most of your complexion of the present time.

And let us remember that we can add charm to our own personal color scheme by right living. Sleeps adds a sparkle to tired, expressionless eyes and exercise brings a rosy glow of health to cheeks made plump and firm by proper eating habits.

In selecting colors, we must think not only of our own color scheme, but of personality. We must not be afraid to be different, and yet we must not allow ourselves, as the little brown mouse type of woman often does, to be buried by bright colors. There seems to be, with some people, a reaction of color upon mood. If one feels dull, a bright colored gown may change her to a gay, pleasure loving person. Many of the great artists choose their costumes carefully that they may aid them in expressing the mood they wish to portray.

Colors should be chosen in keeping with the occasion. For evening, we usually wear light, gay colors, while the business woman carefully avoids anything that is suggestive of social occasions. Colors speak very loudly for the wearer—so loudly indeed, that the large person cannot afford to be a blotch of color upon the horizon. Black is the commonly accepted garb for the stout lady, but it has been found that hues of blue-green, blue and violet can be worn quite successfully. A short, stout build may be transformed to a tall graceful form—apparently—by the addition of a bright color on the shoe, which produces an optical illusion. The eye is caught first by the tip of the slipper and as the glance wanders to the face, we feel that it has traveled much farther than it has in reality.

Each costume must have a color keynote, and let us never overwork it. It is much more interesting to see a flash of brightness near the face, which causes one to gaze with admiration at the face, than to see a whole costume of vivid color.

Accessories may also play an important part in one's color scheme.

'Round the Year Canning

BY CATHERINE CLARK

HOW do you Americans manage to use up all of your surplus vegetables?" asked a very serious Englishman.

"We eat all we can and what we can't eat we can," was the ready answer.

"What did those people say they did with their vegetables?" asked the astonished wife of the Englishman a few minutes later.

"He said they ate all they could and what they couldn't they could."

Well, we can if we can. Few of us will forget last year because of the scarcity of fruit, following on the heels of a scarce 1926. Yet as I look into my well filled pantry a thrill of gladness passes over me.

"How do you do it?" my neighbors ask. "It's always as easy as can be if you can all you can."

The fruits come first. I never miss canning them—whatever I can find as they come in season. Then there is the kraut, the corn and beans, and succotash, mixed pickles, stuffed peppers, cucumbers or any sort of pickle that I can get. Then comes the scrappy vegetables, a few of this and a little of that, to be worked into vegetable soups

We Who Strive

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

*We who strive for individuality
Are as kittens tangling themselves
In yarn to hide their identity.*

for winter time. Nothing to do then but open a can, dump the contents into the boiling soup stock and I have a regular feast of delicious vegetable soup.

As the cans are being continually opened, I don't forget that pumpkins are ripe, and that pumpkin pie tastes as good in summer as it did at Thanksgiving time. Now before we forget there are the sweet potatoes. Perhaps canned sweet potatoes are not as good as fresh ones, but they are handy to have when neighbors drop in on us just at meal time, or if we are in a special hurry. Drain off the liquid, spread over with a little butter and slip them into a piping hot oven to bake a while.

Then comes butchering time and all the sausage to be fried down and canned, the back-strap and the ribs or other meat that cannot be used up right away to be roasted and canned.

Contest Editor Reports

A NOTEBOOK on Fish and Cheese—a list of recipes sent in by our readers and tested in the kitchens of our foods staff is now ready for you and you may have it by sending a 2-cent stamp with your request, to Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Here are the names of women whose recipes appear in the leaflet. Each woman received \$1 for her recipe.

Mrs. Ione M. Miller, Brown county.
Chrissie Shell, Stafford county.
Mrs. E. R. Stauffer, Ellsworth county.
Thelma Loving, Platte Co., Missouri.
Mrs. R. L. Oliver, Butler county.
Eulalie Weber, Marshall county.
Olive Robinson, Cloud county.
Belle Walker, Denver Co., Colorado.
Mrs. F. F. Straadal, Trego county.
Mrs. J. G. Gibbens, Kingman county.
Mrs. J. C. Kometmann, Pottawatomie county.
Mrs. Pauline Hayen, Marion county.
Mrs. M. P. Gartrell, Miami county.
Mrs. H. C. Roth, Ellsworth county.

What is Your Favorite Song?

GUESS I'm fickle when it comes to music. Someone asked me the other day to name my favorite song, and I couldn't. Sometimes one song is my favorite, sometimes another appeals to me more. Just now I have a new favorite. I can listen to it over and over again, without tiring. It is called "Among My Souvenirs." Besides being a right good foxtrot, and having a marvelous accompaniment, it has beautiful words—with a story that you can easily imagine. Here are some of the words:

There's nothing left for me,
Of days that used to be,
I live in memory
Among my souvenirs.

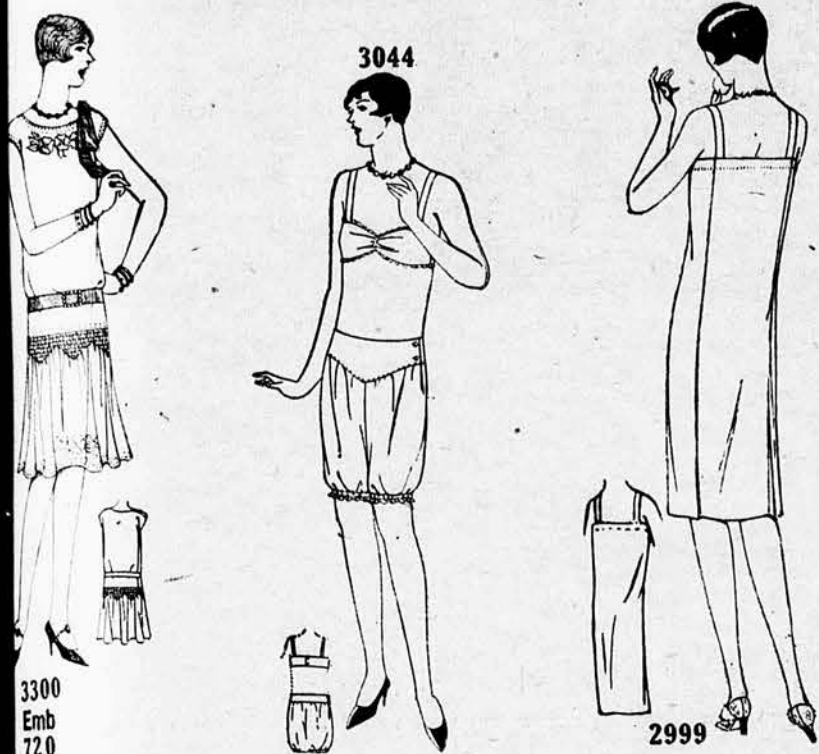
Some letters tied with blue,
A photograph or two,
I see a rose from you
Among my souvenirs.

I count them all apart
And as the tear-drops start,
I find a broken heart
Among my souvenirs.

You have to hear it to let it become a favorite. However, you may not be so fickle. Perhaps you have one song you like best of all. Let's hear about it. Write to us about your favorite of the past, present—or future. Address your letters to Mary Ann, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Looking to Graduation Day



How far we have traveled in the matter of dress is never so evident as when we consider the graduation costume. You mothers who call commencement times in which you yourselves figured when the spare dress was given over to the costume and all of the great day was taken up with putting it on, can appreciate the change now that you are getting your own daughters ready for the great occasion.

Instead of the billows of starched, embroidered and ruffled petticoats, the daughter has a slip with a hem reaching to the hips to make it shadow-proof. This slip is made without a seam at the waist line so that she may wear it under the filmiest of dresses and the matter of fullness is taken care of in the seams that extend from the shoulder straps.

Excellent materials for a slip such as No. 2999 are the Baronet satins which cost about \$1 a yard, ABC silk and cotton Charmeuse which are a little less expensive. From among the silk materials you may choose the de Chine, a dependable grade of which costs about \$2. The slip pattern shown above may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The simple bloomers and brassiere which will be the foundation of daughter's costume are hardly comparable to the elaborately beruffled muslin drawers and corset covers of other days. No. 3044 represents a very popular type of underwear for summer. Favorite materials are plain and novelty voiles, jerseyettes and dimities which range in prices from 40 cents to 75 cents and the more expensive silk crepes and Celanese materials at about \$2 a yard. This pattern may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The graduation dress of other days which took weeks to make has now resolved itself into a simple, dainty thing that deft fingers can finish in only a day or two of work. Instead of stiff ruffles are soft flares and gathers suggestive of the fresh daintiness of youth.

It would almost seem that the spring materials have been designed with the newly graduate in mind. For the tiny dress who wears crisp ruffles and gathers, there are organdies that retain their crispness, which may be had in all of the dainty tints and white at 75 cents a yard and both silk and Celanese tulleffets which cost from \$2 to \$3. She who wears the soft materials made in lines similar to No. 3300 shown above may choose from the voiles at 75 cents a yard and the various crepes which range in prices from \$2 to \$3.50 a yard. The pattern for the dress No. 3300 comes in sizes 16, 18

years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of the patterns shown above may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Suggestions for the other dresses for which this great occasion calls and for other types of graduation dresses may be found in our new summer fashion catalog which will be sent you on receipt of 10 cents.

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.

Mother's Afternoon Out

SEVERAL afternoons since I arrived mother has hired a neighbor girl to stay with my little brother and me while she attended a Parent-Teachers' Association meeting or some other affair. Since she feeds me every four hours she says it is easier for her to get out more in the afternoons.



Mrs. Page

I take a nap after my 2 o'clock feeding and all I need when I awaken is some dry clothes and a drink of water from the bottle. You see it isn't hard for someone else to care for me two or three hours in the afternoon, because my habits are so regular. It is a pleasant change for mother and I really like to stay with this good neighbor girl.

Mother told me a long time ago, when I was only a few days old, that I could not take all of her time. My sister is in the first grade at school and that is why mother feels she must belong to the P. T. A., and attend the meetings when possible. She feels that it is her duty to keep in touch with the teacher, the progress of the school and to know the other mothers.

My Auntie has never let anyone keep Bobby since he came. She says she would like to go sometimes but she just hates so much to leave him. Well, my mother said to her, "Anna, you are robbing yourself and your baby, too. You let him keep you from attending and enjoying lots of good things. You need to get out once in a while to get new ideas and a change of scenery. If you begin leaving Bobby some now while he is very young it will be easier when he is older and there is some real need to leave him. A woman ought to be able to go on living happily and fully even after she has children."

I am glad to see my mother when she gets home.

Baby Mary Louise.

There is only
ONE
Genuine
CEL-O-GLASS
-be sure you
get it!

If you are willing to risk the use of any
CEL-O-GLASS substitute, insist upon

U-V GLASS

Price 10 1/2 cents per square foot from your dealer

It is made by the makers of CEL-O-GLASS. Frankly, U-V GLASS is not as good as CEL-O-GLASS. But it is the nearest imitation of CEL-O-GLASS—as good at its price as CEL-O-GLASS is at its price. But do not expect proved CEL-O-GLASS results from anything except genuine CEL-O-GLASS.

OTHER materials may look like CEL-O-GLASS—no other material can perform like CEL-O-GLASS.

The one prime ingredient that has made genuine CEL-O-GLASS possible—that makes it so clear and durable and allows it to admit the Ultra Violet rays of the sun in so much greater quantities—must be omitted from all imitations of CEL-O-GLASS. This great chemical ingredient was perfected only after years of research. It simply can not be procured for use in imitation products, and if it could, they would sell for more than CEL-O-GLASS instead of less.

That is why it is wise to beware of imitations of CEL-O-GLASS.

If you want the same results that successful poultry raisers and experimental stations have obtained from CEL-O-GLASS you must use genuine CEL-O-GLASS. Cheap imitations are disappointing and are more costly in the long run.

If your dealer cannot supply you with genuine CEL-O-GLASS, do not accept substitutes but write us for the name of the CEL-O-GLASS dealer nearest to you. Send for free samples and valuable poultry book No. H.

ACETOL PRODUCTS, INC.

21 Spruce Street

New York, N. Y.

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CEL-O-GLASS

REG. U.S.

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WON'T
AN UNBREAKABLE



BREAK
TRANSLUCENT

Sweeten Sour Soil and Raise Bumper Crops!

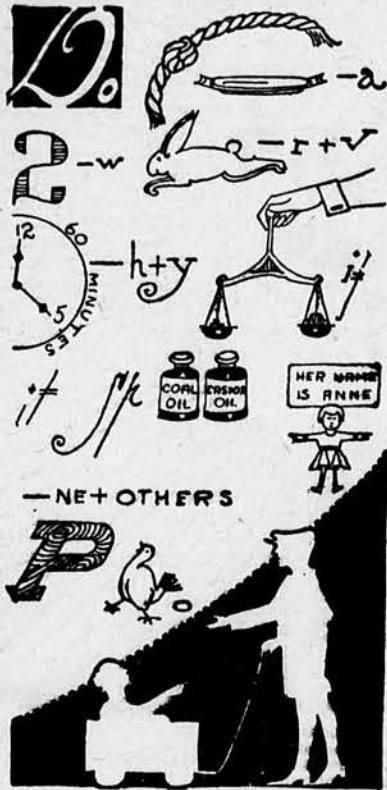
Solvay is so fine that it is readily absorbed. It brings results the first year and many years thereafter. In Solvay Agricultural Limestone you get the MOST LIME PER DOLLAR! LIME CONTENT IS HIGH and prices are right!

Solvay Limestone is shipped in carload lots direct from quarries at **Moline, Kansas**

Solvay Sales Corporation, Laclede Gas Building, St. Louis, Mo.

MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is 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.

There Are Seven of Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Miss Bristow. I am 5 feet 2 inches tall and weigh 84 pounds. I have dark hair and brown eyes. I have three sisters and three brothers. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will answer all the letters. Barbara Reynolds, Oleson, Colo.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Kleiber. For pets I have some little pups, rabbits and Bantams. I have two sisters. One is in the second grade and one is in the fifth grade. Their names

are Katie and Mollie. I have a little brother that is in the third grade. His name is Samuel. I go to school in the bus. I live 2½ miles from town. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me. Lydia Mohn, Ramona, Kan.

Try These on the Family

Why is a freshman like a telescope? He is easily drawn out, seen thru and shut up.
What is a good thing to part with? A comb.
Why is cold cream like a good chaperon? Because it keeps off the chaps.
When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it's rung for dinner.
What is the difference between a chicken who can't hold its head up and seven days? One is a weak one, and the other is one week.
When is a chicken drunk? When it is stewed.
What is the difference between a

wealthy toper and a skillful miner? One turns his gold into quarts, the other turns his quartz into gold.

What is the difference between a hen and an idle musician? One lays at pleasure, the other plays at leisure.

Why is a dead hen better than a live one? Because she will lay wherever you put her.

Plant tight shoes and what will you raise? Corns.

Why does more corn grow in crooked rows than in straight ones? There are more crooked rows.

Why does a duck go into the water? For diver's reasons.

Goes to Raymond School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Raymond school. My teacher's name is Miss Thiel. I like her very much. I am 5 feet and 3 inches tall. I weigh 105 pounds. I have three pets—a dog, a cat and a pig. The cat's name is Toots, the dog's name is Jiggs and the pig's name is Dick. I have

Second-Hand Dealer's Stock



Mike, the Second-Hand Dealer, is the most cheerful fellow you ever met. "Yes'r, Mister, everything from pianos to darning needles. What can I do for you today?" Above are a few of the things he has in stock. Let's see if you can guess what they are. The first one is boilers. Now I'm sure you can guess the others. 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.

four brothers and two sisters. Their names are Robert, Frank, Jess, Pa, Icele and Gladys. I have three nephews and one niece. Their names are Gerald, Ralph, Jack and Rosalee. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Irene Robertson, Rago, Kan.

Nature's Notelook

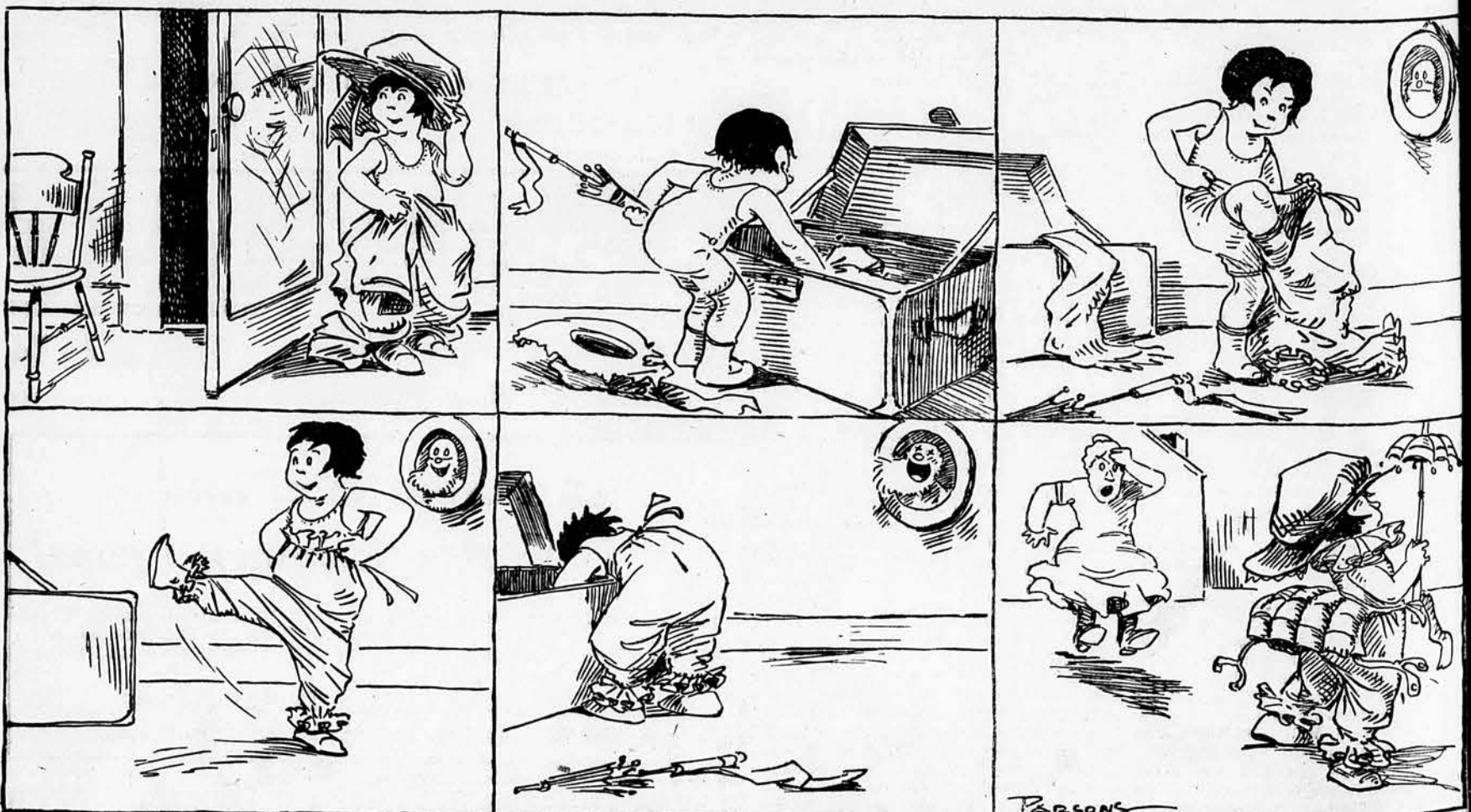


Beaver

Now that spring is breaking up last of the ice even in the Big No Woods, the beavers are coming out of their winter retirement and looking over their engineering works, preparatory to repairing such damage as winter has wrought. There is plenty building material on hand for this well as for new operations, for all winter long the little families in the dome shaped beaver houses have been chipping bark off sticks of aspen and willow, and the naked and unpalatable sticks are the favorite building blocks of the beaver. Rammed by main force into leads and breaches and plastered over with mud from the bottom of the pond, they form a sort of carpenter masonry that surpasses in solidity the structures erected by any other animal except man himself.

However, with the beaver as with other animals, a notable display of intelligence and ingenuity has been credited for more than it is really worth. The beaver after all does his work instinct—whatever that may be—shows his limitations in various ways. For instance, he makes really remarkable canals into the swampy land around his ponds, to float down larger pieces of wood; but frequently he will run a canal uselessly out into the open meadow, where no trees grow at all.

But for all that, the beaver is a clever animal, and one of the real resources of America for nature study. His value as a resource in the fur industry came near destroying him for any other purpose, and it is only within recent years that close protection, and prohibition of trapping in most localities, have given him a chance to "come back."



The Hoovers—Among Grandma's Souvenirs

So We Can't Market Crops?

The Federated Agricultural Trades of America Proposes to Tell Farmers Where to "Get Off"

THE Federated Agricultural Trades of America is out to put the farmer back where they say he belongs as a producer of crops and a consumer of hogs. This organization, of about 300 manufacturers and distributors of grain, cheese, vegetables, eggs, butter, fruit, tobacco, sugar, potatoes, livestock, cotton, wool, flour, ice cream, milk and poultry, was formed at a meeting in Chicago last November. Its purpose, frankly stated in the meeting, but later revised for publication, was to form a permanent organization of private dealers to fight co-operative marketing by farmers thru opposing Government help or any Government legislation which would aid farmers in selling their crops. The dealers, who say it is a fight to the finish, have established offices in Chicago and already have issued considerable anti-co-operative material. They say they have billions of dollars invested; that they employ more than a million men, and that the chief trouble with the farmer is not the old-line marketing system but rather that it costs him too much to grow crops because his standard of living is too high. The Federated Agricultural Trades does not object to local co-operation (for instance, local livestock shipping associations, farmers' elevators and creameries), but it does object strenuously to farmers and their local co-operative associations uniting and entering the central or terminal markets, or distributing their products direct to the ultimate user. Just now circulars and bulletins designed to enlist the aid of every private dealer in farm products in the anti-co-operative fight are being mailed over Oklahoma. More than that, attempts are being made to enlist chambers of commerce in the fight against marketing by farmers. The same tactics may be expected in Kansas. It is not expected, however, that chambers of commerce will fall for the idea. The average business man not serving as a middleman for farm products knows that his prosperity rests on agriculture and that the more money farmers can make for themselves by co-operative marketing, the more money they will have to spend. It appears like a real fight.

A Good Wheat Price Outlook

Farming is a peculiar business. The farmer, for example, raises a whale of a crop. A hungry world rejoices in a flood of wheat. Then the farmer discovers that in producing enough wheat to fill every hungry mouth he has ruined himself. The value of a big crop, he finds, may actually be less than the value of a smaller crop. One might say that if production were big enough the value would be nil. This is what economists call the paradox of value. The explanation is that our economic system aims at producing values rather than abundance of everything for everybody. And the value of a thing is just exactly what the person who wants to dispose of it can manage to get. If he organizes the selling of it he stands to get a great deal more for it than if he just lets it go any old way. Danish farmers organized their selling and they got the price that paid them. All over the world the producers of goods are organizing to get their price. Price, in the last analysis, is what Adam Smith said wages were, "the result of a dispute," in which the weaker one loses, and the farmer always will be the weaker party in marketing his products until he organizes and exerts an organized strength. There never will be money—that is, fair remuneration—in farming, until farmers learn that economic strength is the main factor in making price. Prices for wheat in Kansas this year, on present prospects elsewhere, likely will be good. In other words, when Kansas farmers get an unusually good price for wheat there must of necessity be a failure elsewhere. There is rejoicing in Kansas over the prospect of better prices; rejoicing based on the misfortunes of farmers in other wheat-producing sections. Business men do not exult when failure overtakes men in that line of business in other sections. Why should farmers? And isn't there something inherently wrong with

agriculture when farmers are penalized for producing plentifully and rewarded when crops are lean? Farming is a peculiar business.

Producers Got the Profits

The experience of Canadian farmers with local elevators is changing radically the viewpoint of farmers in this country toward local elevator facilities. A quarter of a century ago, Canadian farmers began to build and operate their own loading facilities. They corrected many local abuses, but they found themselves unable to solve the marketing problem. The next step was to form large elevator companies—the largest in the world—but, owing to the fact that they did not control the wheat all the way to the consumer, they did

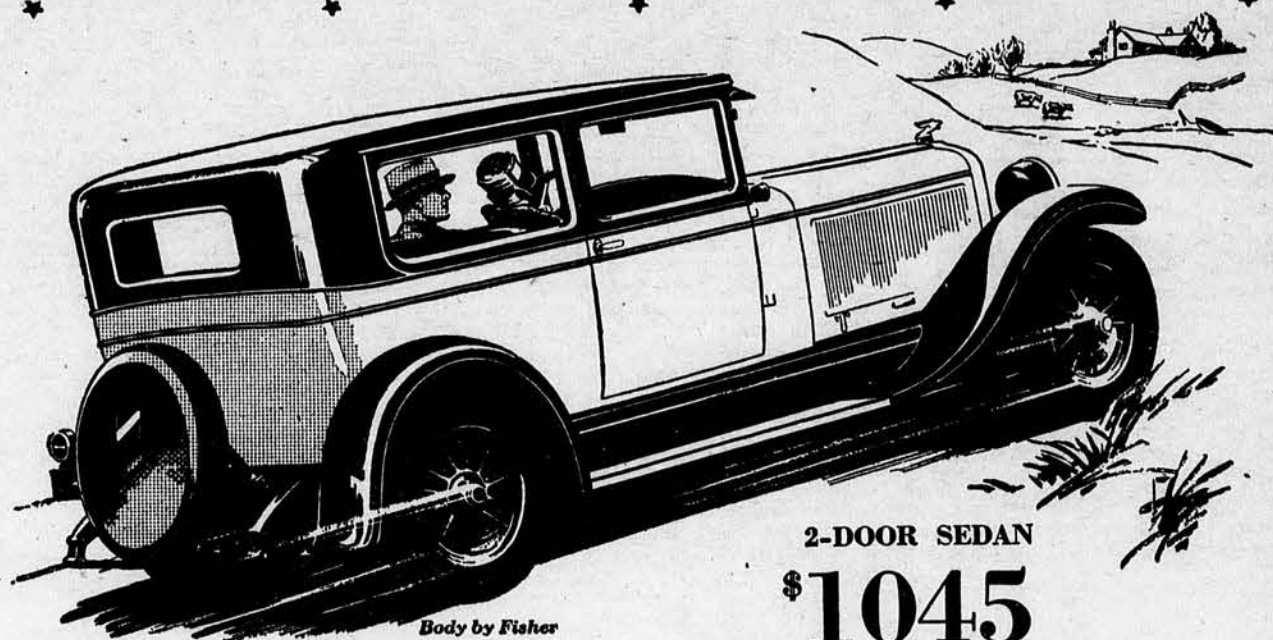
not solve the marketing problem. Then came the wheat pools. They used local elevators as a means of getting wheat to the track; as an assembling agency and nothing more. Instead of paying dividends from earnings of the local elevator, the pools depended for dividends on the better price they obtained for wheat in the terminal markets. They are succeeding beyond expectation, and their success is changing the viewpoint of farmers in this country radically. As one wheat pool official said recently: "We will some day laugh at the idea that it was necessary to form an organization to buy from ourselves our own product, re-sell it, try to make a profit, and at the end of the season divide the spoils. We will also laugh at the idea some day that we ever thought a local elevator should be considered a profit-making institution." This sentiment was echoed by J. B. Brown, president of the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Dealers' Association, at its recent annual convention in Dodge City, when he recommended marketing at terminal points as the next step in marketing. This is and has been for the last five years the policy

of the Kansas Wheat Pool. An example of how local pool elevators are made to pay in Canada is shown in the experience last year at Roblin, Manitoba. Ninety thousand of the 230,000 bushels handled were cleaned, and an average of 7 per cent dockage was removed. These farmers got back \$1,890 worth of screenings at \$10 a ton, saved 11 cents freight a bushel, or \$694, and it is figured out that this cleaning raised the grade 8 cents a bushel, or \$7,200. About half the grain was "street" wheat on which 3½ cents was saved, making a total invisible earning of \$13,803. This elevator's share in terminal earnings brought its total savings, visible and invisible, up to about \$17,000, which is more than this elevator cost when it was constructed.

Not 1 Cent of Loss

John Fields, vice president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, says the bank has lent nearly 27 million dollars to farmers' co-operative marketing associations, in the five years it has been in business, without the loss of a cent of principal or interest.

To Be An All-American It Had to Be Built to Endure



Have you ever inspected an All-American Six? Driven it? Studied its specifications and the dimensions of its vital parts? If you have, you surely realize that to be an All-American it had to be built to endure.

For here are size . . . stamina . . . ruggedness. Extreme simplicity of design. Production methods that tolerate no compromise with quality. Every engineering advancement contributing to long life.

Take its engine as an example. Big, clean, equipped with the G-M-R cylinder head. 212 cubic inches displacement . . . 79-lb. crankshaft . . . crankcase and cylinder block of "bridge-truss" design.

Landau Coupe, \$1045; Sport Roadster, \$1075; Phaeton, \$1075; 4-Door Sedan, \$1145; Cabriolet, \$1155; Landau Sedan, \$1265. New Series Pontiac Six, \$745 to \$875. All prices at factory. Delivered prices include minimum handling charges. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

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OAKLAND

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

You never saw such a GUARANTEE on Overalls before



—and YOU are the sole judge

Wear your first pair of Cowdens a month—then decide. If they're not better—in your opinion—get your money back or a new pair!

Think!—how could a manufacturer make such a guarantee if he didn't know his products were better than others. We invite comparison, not only of quality, but of the cost per year—judge in this way. Cowdens cost less than the "cheapest" you can buy.

10 Reasons Why

1. Wear-Tested Denim
2. Cut Extra Full
3. Highest Grade of Workmanship
4. Triple Stitched Seams
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10. Guaranteed the best overall you ever wore

Cowden Manufacturing Co.

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Look for this seal and the Cowden Guarantee and be sure they're on the overalls you buy.

At Good Dealers Everywhere



CONQUERS HARD WEAR

We Believe in Rural Schools

And Our District is "Standard," With a Building Constructed by Tax Levies

BY HARLEY HATCH

YESTERDAY was school meeting day and, as the fields were too wet to work, nearly all the voters in Sunnyside district were out to the meeting. We don't quarrel at Sunnyside; the school meetings are more like good neighborhood visits than formal meetings, and the one held yesterday was no exception. This is a small district, comprising only about six sections, with an assessed valuation of less than \$200,000. Because tax collections usually are not much more than half completed by the end of the school year, it has been our practice to have enough money in the treasury to carry us until the end of the school term. So it comes that our levy of \$800 found us with \$400 on hand. Sunnyside is a standard school, probably one of the smallest in area in the state to come under that heading. The state school inspector again passed us as standard this winter; we seem to have about everything demanded except trees around the schoolhouse. It is a matter of regret that we did not, when the new house was built, plant evergreen trees on the school acre, but we did not. By the way, we built our schoolhouse with three regular tax levies, not by issuing bonds. Our county attorney at the time the house was built told us there was no law allowing such a method of building, but somehow we got it done.

Labor Problem is Easy

A Rooks county friend writes regarding the small threshing machine which we have and the power we use to run it. The grain separator is classed as a 22-inch cylinder and 36-inch separator, and we run it with a 10-20 tractor. In years when we have long straw or when the straw is tough more power would be desirable, but since getting a new drive belt of the Clingliffe type we find our power increased by 25 per cent, using the same tractor and the same fuel that we did with the old "Gandy" type belt. Our separator has both a self-feeder and blow stacker. Probably it costs us as much in dollars and cents to do our threshing with this outfit as it would if we had it done with a big machine at the regular rates. The good feature lies in the fact that we can thresh just when we want to, and we can do the work with our own farm help, with the addition of two neighbors. If one were raising quite an acreage of small grain in the Rooks county territory it probably would be best to harvest and thresh by the combine method unless one wished to have the straw for feed and bedding. Where stock is kept it seems to me that the straw would be worth all the extra cost of harvesting and threshing by the old way.

Doesn't Believe in Burning

A good friend from Elmdale writes: "In Kansas Farmer of April 7 you state, 'To burn or not to burn always is a debatable question here in this country of bluestem meadows and pastures.' I advise you to take a look at the wonderful pastures of Mehl Bros. on the hills between Florence and Marion, pastures that are never burned. Afterwards see the pastures which are burned every year. It will not be a question then with you 'to burn or not to burn.' What will become of the bluestem if you take the food away from it?" There are but two things which seem to favor occasional burning of prairie pastures. One is the fact that if too much old grass is left the cattle eat closely in spots, leaving large clumps not touched. This tends to kill out the grass in spots and allows bluegrass to creep in. The other is the fact that burned pastures are much more palatable for cattle, and many cattlemen claim more gain on burned pastures than on those not burned. On the whole, from the standpoint of the pasture it probably is better not to burn than to burn regularly.

Topped the Chicago Market

A neighbor is feeling pretty good this week over the fact that a shipment of fat cattle from his farm topped the Chicago market. This is a real achieve-

ment; to top the Kansas City market is the ambition of most stockmen in this region, but to top the Chicago market is to reach the highest peak in the feeding world. On the day our neighbor shipped there were nine cars of fine quality heavy fat cattle shipped from this locality to Chicago, where all sold well. Kansas City has a high powered man hired to find out what can be done to advance the city commercially. Why not let him find out why so many cattle from this part of Kansas are going right thru Kansas City and clear on to find a more profitable market in far away Chicago? The feed yards of this part of Kansas are now about cleaned out of cattle of the full fed class. Conditions are such that no more are being put on feed; feeders are having to pay close to 90 cents a bushel for corn, and the market for fat cattle is off about \$4 a hundred from the high time. Pork consumption has increased greatly, and hogs of the right weight now bring well above \$8 a hundred locally, which makes them pay about market price for the corn they eat.

Then Came the Freeze

If there was any vegetation or fruit buds left unkilld by frost after the cold spell of a week ago it was finished last night by one of the most sudden and violent changes from warm to cold that I have ever seen in April in Kansas. I had made a trip earlier in the week to a fruit farm east of Burlington, and the owner, who is a competent judge of conditions, said that a few buds were left after the week before freeze, but this morning I would be willing to bet a good winter cap that none now are left alive. So hard was the freeze this morning and so confident was the radio forecast of another just like it tomorrow morning that much damage will be done to the growing alfalfa which had gained such a good start. A freeze like this cuts down the yield of the first hay crop besides being very hard on any newly sown plants just above ground. Prairie pastures will be set back at least one week.

Some Corn is Planted

We started the corn planter on this farm April 12, and had about 10 acres planted when there came a rain of something like 1 inch, and this was followed by a freeze so hard that the plowed ground would bear a wagon, wet as it was. I do not think harm will result to the planted seed, but it will, of course, delay it in coming up. Wet and cold do not seem to harm planted seed so much as do wet and hot weather. We have, or did have yesterday, 30 acres of early spring sown Sweet clover which had been above ground two weeks or more. The freeze may get this; it would kill Red clover, but the Sweet variety is pretty hardy and it may survive. Fortunately we did not sow the alfalfa seed until this week; we sowed 15 acres to this crop, and the seed cost 23 cents a pound, or \$13.80 a bushel, so we did not care to take the chances on a very early sowing that we did with the Sweet clover, the seed of which we raised ourselves. This alfalfa was sown on fall plowing, which was double disked and dragged before being sown broadcast. I never have sown alfalfa seed when the ground was in better condition.

Long-Time Credit

The local church was making a drive for funds, and two colored sisters were bearing down hard on Uncle Rastus. "I can't give nothin'," exclaimed the old negro. "I owes nearly everybody in this here old town already." "But," said one of the collectors, "don't you think you owe the Lord something, too?" "I does, sister, indeed," said the old man, "but he ain't pushing me like my other creditors is."

If the expected automobile war becomes fierce enough, beggars may yet ride.



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Admiral Hay Press Co., 1225 W. 6th Kansas City, Mo.

From Station KSAC

Here is the program coming next week from Radio Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

MONDAY, APRIL 30

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Nellie Aberle. Lecture: Equipping the Church Kitchen (Lecture II), Assoc. Prof. Edna Stewart.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Farm Improvements—Self Feeders for Hogs, Prof. Walter G. Ward. Banishing the Prairie Dog, Biology Asst. A. E. Oman.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, trial talks, and other items of interest. Lecture: Girls of Foreign Countries, Dean Margaret Justin.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History, Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: How Livestock Experiments Are Conducted, at K. S. A. C., Instr. M. A. Alexander. The Dairy Industry and Kansas Agriculture, Prof. J. B. Fitch.

TUESDAY, MAY 1

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Nellie Aberle. Lecture: Fashionable Methods of Hand Decoration, Instr. Elizabeth Quinn.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Women in the County Farm Bureaus, Dean H. Umberger. Making the Rain Go Farther, Assoc. Prof. E. B. Walker.
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: Little Things the Owner Should Do to His Own Car, Asst. Prof. R. S. Sink. Relation of Building and Equipment Factors to Cost of Production, Prof. H. B. Walker.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. The Religion of a College Man, Rev. W. V. Guerrant. Lecture: Kitchen Floors, Instr. May Miles.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Feeding Grain in Pasture, Assoc. Prof. James W. Linn. Paralysis of Fowls, Asst. Prof. J. W. Lamb.
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: Little Things the Owner Should Do to His Own Car, Asst. Prof. R. S. Sink. Relation of Building and Equipment Factors to Cost of Production, Prof. H. B. Walker.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Health and Comfort in the Farm Home—Sanitation of the School, Dr. C. M. Siever.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Colorado Potato Bugs Are on the Job Already, Prof. E. G. Kelly. Transplanting Vegetables, Asst. Prof. A. J. Schmith.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Spoiling the Child, Instr. Dora Louise Cockrell.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Live Bank Protection, Asst. Prof. C. K. Shedd. Which Snakes to Save, Biology Asst. Roy Moore.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, Club reports, inspirational topics, and general subjects of interest. Lecture: The Value of a True Friend, Prof. George Gemmell.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News, Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: Some Fundamentals of Investment (Lecture I), Assoc. Prof. T. J. Anderson. Various Bases for Valuing Inventories, Asst. Prof. W. H. Rowe.

SATURDAY, MAY 5

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

Why Make More Farm Land

(Continued from Page 14)

for permanent improvements not exceeding the sum of \$3,000 on account of any one farm allotted, and not exceeding \$1,000 on account of any one farm workers' allotment. It is required under the provisions of the bill that advances for permanent improvements shall be repaid to the Government in 66 semi-annual installments, each of which shall amount to 3 per cent of the sum advanced; of each installment, 2 per cent shall apply as interest and 1 per cent as principal. The Bureau of Reclamation, by regulation or otherwise, shall provide that the purchaser shall live on and cultivate the land in a manner to be approved by the head of that bureau, and shall keep in good order and repair all buildings, fences and other permanent improvements.

In case of failure on the part of the purchaser to comply with any of the terms of his contract or any regulations proclaimed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary shall have the right at his discretion to cancel the contract, and thereupon shall be released from all obligation in law or equity to convey the property, and the purchaser shall forfeit all rights thereto, while all payments theretofore made by the settler shall be deemed to be rental paid for occupancy.

This is an outline of just two of the irrigation and reclamation schemes now pending in Congress. It goes without saying that no progressive or patriotic citizen would do anything to hinder the legitimate development and expansion of our country. But in view of the fact that agricultural efficiency and production are increasing faster

than our population, and in view of the existing agricultural surplus, the farmers of America have a right to demand that no new irrigation and reclamation projects shall be authorized until there is need for them.

"Poultry in Kansas"

"Poultry in Kansas" is the title of a special report just off the press, and being distributed by the State Board of Agriculture. The publication is a complete compilation of the practices of Kansas poultry raisers and the recent developments in all phases of poultry production. It is of 458 pages, well illustrated with some 260 figures. It deals largely with chicken production, but turkey, duck, geese, and guinea raising are given considerable prominence.

With the value of surplus poultry and eggs sold from Kansas flocks increasing from \$691,263 in 1921 to within a few hundred dollars of 26 million dollars in 1927, some idea of the increasing interest in poultry production is manifest. With the poultry business increasing in size as it has

the last few years and with this year's brooding and growing season getting well started this poultry report is timely in its publishing and will be of great value to poultry raisers of the state.

"Poultry in Kansas" is an example of the splendid work done by the state printing plant, as well as representative of the manifold service rendered by the State Board of Agriculture. The preparation of the report was in the hands of Samuel J. Gilbert, special assistant secretary, who is given "generous credit for efficient and thorough service" by Secretary Mohler in the book's preface. The report is fifth in a series of special publications dealing with subjects of vital interest to Kansas farmers.

It may be obtained free by writing to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, State House, Topeka.

More Interest in Alfalfa

Roy E. Gwin of Iola, county agent of Allen county, reports that more than 100 farmers have recently asked his help on some phase of alfalfa seeding. They are interested in this subject be-

cause they realize the importance of correct methods of seeding this valuable crop. Briefly, Mr. Gwin suggested that there are five things which must be kept in mind to insure success in growing alfalfa. They are:

1. Sufficient lime in the soil. If you haven't tested your soil, have it done. Your agricultural college or county agent will do it for you.
2. Secure hardy, adapted seed, genuine Kansas Common, if possible, but know your seed.
3. Be sure your soil is inoculated. If not, sure, inoculate the seed.
4. Supply sufficient plant food to give the young plants a chance to outgrow weeds and grass. Phosphate is the best fertilizer for alfalfa.
5. Provide a good seedbed. It is foolish to spend good money for lime, seed inoculation and fertilizer, and then fail to provide a firm, compact seedbed in which to sow your seed.

Further information on any of these points may be obtained at the farm bureau office in any county. The experience of others is the best guide to any practice, and alfalfa seeding is no exception.

During its lifetime, the oyster produces about 50 million eggs. It's a good thing for quiet seaside resorts that oysters don't cackle.

If you smoke for pleasure



—and that's what made
this cigarette famous—
join the happy company
of smokers who are get-
ting complete enjoy-
ment from smoking

Camels

Today, as for many years, Camels lead by
billions and they keep right on growing

Keep a few RED TOPS handy for emergency fence repairs

Always keep a supply of RED TOPS on the farm. Your fence lines are constantly developing weak spots which often lead to losses of crops and damage to stock unless immediately repaired.

When stock breaks through a fence there is no time to waste in going to town for posts. With RED TOPS at hand you can repair the fence at once and make it stronger than it has ever been.

Red Top GUARANTEED Steel Fence Posts

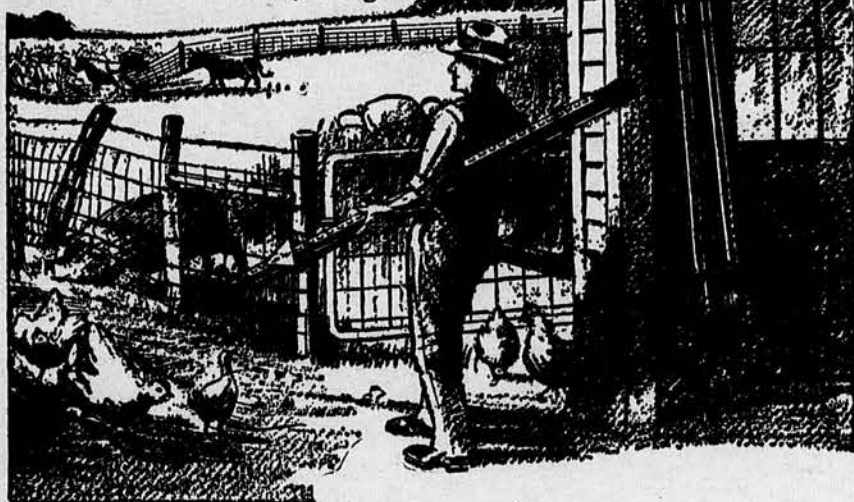
The advantage of using RED TOPS for replacement is that in just a few years you will have given your fence an entirely new support. RED TOPS always make the fence last longer. And when you want to throw up a temporary fence you always have RED TOP posts handy to do a quick job, if a few are always kept on the place.

Go now and see your RED TOP Dealer

Let him explain how good fences save enough waste on the farm to pay for themselves. He knows. That is why he is a RED TOP distributor. He is an authority on fencing and fencing materials.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY

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DEMPSTER HAY TOOLS

Save Time, Labor and Wages— You can handle your hay crop faster, easier and with less hired help with Dempster labor-saving hay tools. Built for convenience, speed and long life.

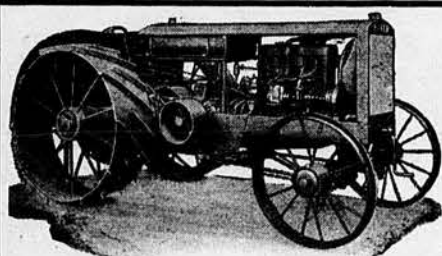
Dempster No. 16 Two-Wheel Rake— The only rake with a positive unloading device. Foot trip permits head to slide forward three feet on teeth making unloading quick and sure.



Dempster Hay Stacker— Pitches hay like a crew of experienced farm hands. Takes a load, swings it into place quickly and without strain.

Ask Your Dealer to show you these different and improved Dempster Hay Tools. If there is no Dempster dealer near you, write us for full information. (H1)

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebr.



THE BAKER GAS TRACTOR

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

The tractor with the answer. Strong substantial frame. Heavy duty Foote Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed drive pulley shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair. Complete Tractor and Thresher catalogs free.

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY, SWANTON, OHIO

Offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried at Hastings and Lincoln, Nebr., with Smith Machinery Co., giving assurance of prompt service and delivery. Write today.

**To Thriftville
and
Comfort**

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

I REMEMBER seeing a motto in an office which read like this: "To make the winter pass quickly, sign a note in the fall." From experience I can testify that the prescription will work. Money makes or breaks, right along. We say money isn't everything, but it is, pretty nearly. Money is minted life. It is experience and skill, done up in neat form, for transportation and for spending. Money represents what the brains and energy and skill and will of men have done. Used for noble purposes, it achieves noble ends. When master, instead of servant, it drives men to wildest excess.

A few years ago a girl in her teens, who had free access to the paternal check book, did everything she could think of to have a good time. She married a "busted" Belgian count who was a brute. Then she tried an actor, and they went to Paris to live. Husband No. 2 was not much improvement on No. 1. When the happiness-chasing helress died, her actor-husband was too busy to attend the funeral. A Chicago paper observed that poor Erma tried to be happy but didn't know how. Not over a month ago, a man in Ohio who had been worth 1 or 2 million dollars lost it all thru foolish investments. He went home and gave his wife and two sons what he said was cough medicine, took some himself, and all four died. Such instances could be multiplied indefinitely. Everybody reads about them. Money does not produce happy results unless it is used aright.

Turning to the New Testament, we find more space given to the use of money, wealth, or one's earning capacity than to descriptions of heaven in the teachings of Jesus. Parables on the subject are the Talents, the Two Debtors, the Rich Fool, the Wise Steward, the Unjust Steward, the Rich Man and Lazarus, Unprofitable Servants and the Pounds. Evidently He thought the question of money was important.

The peril of riches does not concern most of us. Not many men are making fortunes in farming. But the man who can write his check in five figures, or even in six, is not the only man who is tempted in the abuse of money. We have all known men in moderate circumstances who were close-fisted, mean-minded and who never used their resources in any generous or enlightened way. We have known very poor folks who were as poor of soul as they were of bank account. No one class has all the sins. Rich men are not the only sinners. It is a big question confronting all of us: How do we invest the means at our command? He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much.

Nevertheless, riches are a peril. They sink many a soul so deep that it never escapes. These perils seem to be something like this. The man of wealth has at his command great power.

He can decrease human suffering and he can bring help and relief in a thousand ways to large numbers of people. If he fails in all of this, it is a tragic failure, much greater than with the man who has had no such opportunity. The man, having power in his hands, is tempted to use it in non-productive, selfish ways. Hence the parties and orgies and gold-trimmed cars, and the fortunes lost in gambling. If he is inclined to be philanthropic, he is beset by folks who flatter him, tell him what a great man he is, how generous and how wise until he begins to think they are right. Hence the easy road to self-righteousness, and the entire absence of self-denial, for his gifts cost him no inconvenience. They are merely out of his surplus. And the sum of it is, as Jesus said, that it is well-nigh impossible for a rich man to get into the kingdom of God. He has lived on a false plane. Unless he has been exceptional, he is not so good a man as he thinks he is.

But now let us glance at the other side. There are good rich men. It seems as if they are increasing. Some men of very large wealth are working out plans whereby their employees are sharers in the prosperity of the man they work for. One man, back in 1921, reorganized his company so that any employe can become a member of the plant council, employer and men sitting down together to vote on problems connected with the business. The result is that the company makes more money

than it ever has in the past, all employees are certain of permanent employment, and the wages are larger than ever. It is a genuine brotherhood, the entire business of the company being decided by employer and employees together. This is what one rich man has done. Others are giving away their wealth where they believe it will give the most service to humanity.

Hospitals are being endowed for the study of cancer and other mortal enemies of the human body. An interesting case is that of a man who failed in business and was \$100,000 in debt. He resolved, if he got back on his financial feet, to follow the Biblical system of stewardship. He not only began to practice giving one-tenth, but more. He borrowed money to pay one pledge he had made before he failed. He entered a new line of business and prospered. Money began to flow in. But he flowed out almost as fast, for he kept his vow to share his wealth with others, wherever it was most needed. He has become one of the best beloved men of the West, and his giving has enriched thousands of lives. His money has not kept him out of the kingdom. The same general principles can be applied those of lesser wealth. It depends on what we do with what we have.

Lesson for April 29. The Peril of Riches. Mark 10:17 to 27 and 12:41 to 44. Golden Text, Matthew 6:21.

\$125 From Cucumbers

Can you imagine what \$100 worth of cucumbers would look like? Never thought of that before, perhaps! Did you ever consider that they might be worth growing as a cash crop?

Cucumbers paid Mrs. N. B. Landis, Iola, at the rate of \$125 for 1/4 acre two years ago. Last year it was \$100 for the same amount of ground devoted to this crop.

Several years back Mrs. Landis decided to put out enough cucumbers for her family. The crop was extra good and there were more than could be used at home. Neighbors had asked for some of the cucumbers in other years and, remembering that, Mrs. Landis offered the oversupply for sale. She had more orders than cucumbers. Two years ago she decided to supply the demand—and devoted 1/4 acre to the project. She put up 12 or 15 gallons for home use, sent a sister in Brown county a good bushel, and sold the others for the nice sum of \$125.

Folks call to get the cucumbers for the most part. Only a small percentage of the crop is delivered. And Mrs. Landis's fame as a cucumber champion is reaching beyond the confines of her immediate community. She has received orders from Wichita, Colony, La Harpe, Humboldt, Garnett and Ottawa. The homely looking pickle plant has caused mankind to wear a beaten path to the Landis door. Beaten down in this case by rubber tires on motor cars. Sometimes several cars will be waiting at one time when picking is going on, according to Mrs. Landis.

When the crop is heavy it takes four members of the family to go over the big patch and pick each day. Mrs. Landis has been very successful in saving practically every cucumber plant that poked its head skyward, even in times when a good many neighbors had their plants nipped in the bud. The cucumbers are put in with the corn planter.

A small advertisement in the local paper brought a good many orders. From time to time Mrs. Landis jotted down the names of her customers, and she calls them every year when the crop is ready. Fifty per cent of the crop is disposed of to these return customers.

Maybe there is a scarcity of some vegetable in your community that you can grow with some degree of success. If cucumbers or tomatoes or melons will not work for you, perhaps something else will.

If the fuelless motor proves practical, the only thing needed to make the automobile complete would be a driverless back seat.

The reason why the woman pays and pays and pays is because she buys on the instalment plan.

KC Baking Powder

for best results
in your baking

Same Price
for over 35 years
25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of
higher priced brands

Guaranteed Pure

**Save \$5 to \$10 Daily
in Hay Baling!**



The new Thresher Hay Press bales hay
easier, smoother and cheaper with an aver-
age capacity of 90 bales per hour. Remarkable
thresher equipment, built only on the
thresher, completely wires each bale, saving
cost and labor of one man. The automatic
feeder and hopper eliminate use of feed-
ing, saving you cost of second man. No
need to handle or replace. Considerable sav-
ing of cost of wire. Steel construction; no wood
at all. Represents over 30 years experien-
ce in press construction. Built and guaran-
teed by a reliable, responsible company.
The Thresher Hay Press is highly praised
by users who say they would not go back to
any other style press. In owner or commercial bal-
ing it saves cost and labor of two men, giv-
ing you \$5 to \$10 more profit per day.

30 DAY TRIAL OFFER!

We sell direct from our factory to you and
you may test the new Thresher Hay
Press on your own farm, we make a special
30 day trial offer. You owe it to yourself to
see our illustrated folder and facts about
this 30 day trial offer. Write today.

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KIRLIN CULTIVATOR



This cut shows Cultivator set for the
first time over. Beams and shovels are
adjusted for the second time over. Does
good work and is lower in price. We
ship them from St. Joe, Mo. Your dealer
can supply you. Write us for circu-
lar and any information.

Kirlin Cultivator Co., Beattie, Kan.

Lock-Joint SILO

Concrete Stave SILO
BEST QUALITY CONCRETE
RUST PROOF REINFORCING
Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your
Station—Prompt Shipment.
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT
NOW—Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.
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LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

**HORSEPOWER
BELT POWER**
Combined Press
and Engine
Write us
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Iceless Refrigerator

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice.
Costs nothing to operate—lasts a life-
time. Lowers into well, basement or
special excavation. Easily and quickly
installed. Costs less than a season's ice
bill. Every home needs it. Two types—
windmills and evaporators. Write for
free folder. Agents Wanted.
EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

To Reduce Poultry Losses

Few birds are found that do not
show a slight infestation with the or-
dinary poultry parasites when dissect-
ed, yet parasites are not generally
fatal to poultry unless a heavy infes-
tation occurs. Their control will cut
losses from much worse ailments, such
as roup, cholera or tuberculosis, be-
cause the ability to resist disease will
not be sapped.

Internal parasites, particularly in-
testinal worms, cause the heaviest
losses, but investigations by A. J. Dur-
ant at the Missouri College of Agri-
culture show that poultry parasites
can be effectively controlled, and that
particular attention should be given to
young stock, as the losses from inter-
nal parasites are heaviest between 2
and 6 months old.

Large and small round worms and
tape worms are the commonest forms.
The large round worms are from 2 to
4 inches long, while the small round
worms are 1/4 to 1/2 inch long and may
escape notice. Tape worms range in
length from 1 1/2 to 6 inches, and are
flat and segmented.

Symptoms for round worms are not
very characteristic, as the same symp-
toms may be caused by any one of
several diseases of the intestinal tract.
Loss of appetite may be observed, tho
some birds have a very good appetite
and eat large quantities of food until
just before death. There is an un-
thrifty appearance, dullness, emacia-
tion, and loss of color in comb and
wattles. In chicks 2 to 4 months old,
cases may show complete or partial
paralysis. Some birds may be lame in
one leg, or one wing may drop down,
showing loss of control. Advanced
cases show loss of control of both legs
and wings. Diarrhea may or may not
be present. In fatal cases, the bird
dies in four days to two weeks after
the first symptoms are noticed. In
young birds there is often high mortal-
ity for a short time. They may die
suddenly, exhibiting epileptiform fits,
in which case the head turns purple at
death.

Droppings from worm-infested chicks
may infect others, so that frequent
cleaning and disinfecting should be
practiced with the young birds during
the spring and summer. Infestation is
heaviest where the birds are most
crowded. Clean ground or ground
plowed and seeded to rye, wheat or
oats yearly is preferred. A liberal,
well balanced ration, with careful
housing, will do much toward prevent-
ing parasitic losses.

But Use Fresh Dust

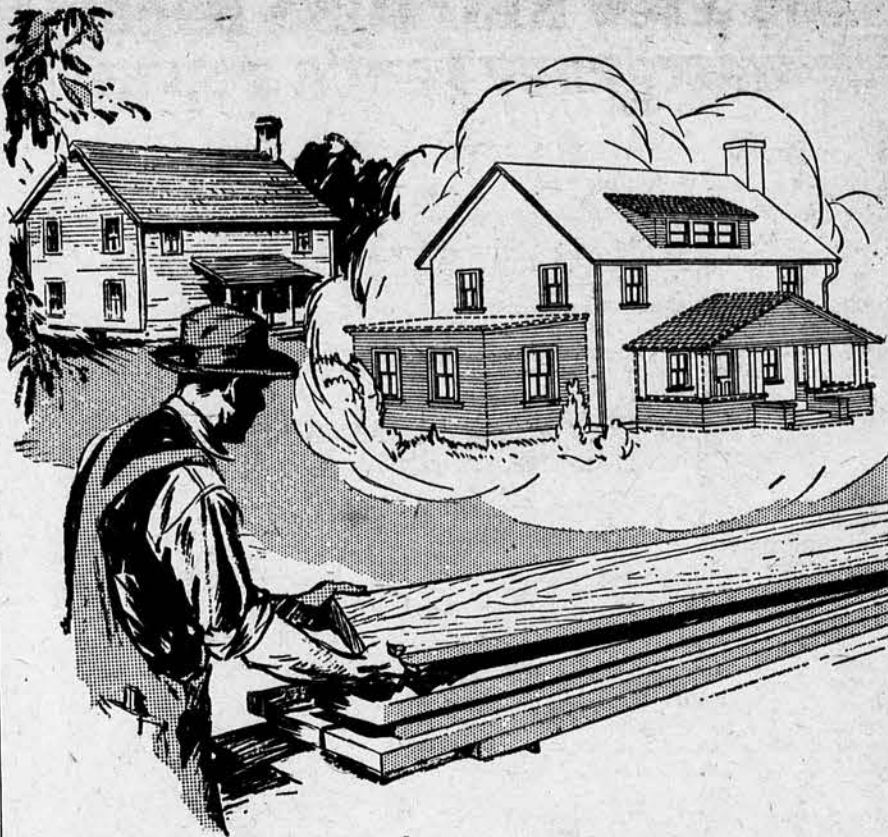
Round worms can be treated with
tobacco dust containing 1 1/2 to 2 per
cent of nicotine, mixed in the propor-
tion of 2 per cent of dry mash by
weight. Feed continuously for one to
four weeks to remove the large round
worms and three-fourths of the small
ones. Fresh dust should be used, or
that in sealed packages, with a guar-
antee of 1 1/2 to 2 per cent of nicotine.

Tape worms show all of the symp-
toms described for round worms, and
in addition they usually show marked
diarrhea, with soiled feathers around
the vent, altho a definite diagnosis is
made by finding tape worms or seg-
ments of tape worms in the droppings
or in the intestines.

Sanitary precautions used in con-
trolling round worms are effective for
tape worm control. Treatment includes
the use of common household lye. A
half gallon of oats and a half gallon of
wheat are thoroly mixed. A rounding
tablespoonful of lye is dissolved in a
pint of warm water and then added to
the grain mixture. The whole is cov-
ered with water and boiled slowly for
2 hours. Scorching should be avoided
and water should be added only if
needed. The mixture should be stirred
frequently so that little water should
be left at the end of the boiling period.
Any excess water should be drained.

Birds to be treated should be starved
for 24 hours, withholding water for the
last 12 hours. The boiled grain con-
taining lye should be placed before
them about 2 hours before roosting
time. When they have roosted the
grain should be removed. Liberal
water should be supplied during the
feeding period.

Most of the worms and worm eggs
will pass out to the dropping boards
during the night. These should be re-
moved and cleaned in the morning.
The house should then be cleaned and
disinfected thoroly. A second treat-
ment should be given seven days later.



Modern comforts —home made!

What would please Mother most—and the whole
family? . . . That's easy. Fix up the home!

Many a weary step can be saved in the kitchen
—at mighty little expense. A nice wide porch; a
comfortable room instead of an attic, a wash
room for the men—lots of home-made improve-
ments can be made by you and the boys with
good lumber.

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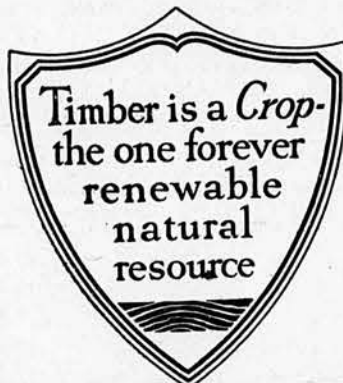
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Is This Going to be Another "Old Fashioned" Wheat Year in Kansas?

WHHEAT is making a fine growth in Kansas in practically all communities. It seems likely that the state will produce an excellent crop—if there is anything in the idea that a favorable condition early in the spring helps! At the same time the outlook for winter wheat, taking the United States generally, is "not so good," which might indicate that the price will be fairly satisfactory. Oats fields are doing well except where they were injured severely by the mid-month freezes. The preparation of corn land is well advanced, and a considerable acreage has been planted, especially in Southern Kansas.

A farm labor supply slightly larger than at this time a year ago, but with farm wages at about the same level, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The increased farm labor supply probably is due to the lower volume of industrial employment, while relatively high industrial wages have apparently acted to maintain farm wages at about the same level as last spring.

The general level of farm wages in April is reported at 166 per cent of pre-war, or 5 points above January, 1928, and the same as in April last year. The rise since January is largely seasonal, and reflects the demand for farm labor at the beginning of the crop season.

The demand for farm hands is about the same as at this time last year, but the supply of farm labor has increased approximately 4 per cent. The level of farm wages also is considerably higher than the level of farm prices received by producers, which on March 15 was 137 per cent of pre-war.

Labor Problem is Complicated

The decline in employment experienced in the manufacturing industries in the United States during the last two years differed significantly both as to extent and as to character from that which occurred in 1920 and 1921, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Unemployment in the manufacturing industries by the token, the board declares, was much less severe in its effects than that which existed during the post-war deflation period.

According to the monthly employment index of the board, the shrinkage of the working force from the peak of employment in 1926, which came in March to November, 1927, which marked the lowest ebb of employment for the two years 1926-1927, amounted to only 9.2 per cent, whereas the decline in employment from June, 1920, that is from the peak of post-war inflation period, to the lowest point of deflation, July, 1921, was 39 per cent.

More significant, however, in the view of the Conference Board, has been the comparative trend of wages during the two periods, wages during the 1920-21 period having fallen rapidly with the number of those employed, a condition further accentuated by considerable part-time employment, reflected in the average weekly, as compared with hourly, earnings a worker. Both wage rates and weekly earnings during the 1926-27 period of declining employment, however, remained exceedingly steady. Hourly earnings a worker employed, reflecting principally wage rates, from March, 1926, to November, 1927, in the face of the decline in employment, actually increased by 1.3 per cent, while hourly earnings a worker from June, 1920, to July, 1921, decreased 16.5 per cent. Average weekly earnings a worker, reflecting the amount of hours worked a week as well as the rate of pay, from March, 1926, to November, 1927, declined only 2.7 per cent, as against 24.6 per cent during the period June, 1920, to July, 1921.

Living costs from June, 1920, to July, 1921, declined considerably, so that the drop in hourly money earnings for the period resulted in an effective increase in real hourly earnings of 4.1 per cent; real weekly earnings declined by 5.9 per cent. Living costs during 1926 and 1927 also declined, real hourly earnings showing an effective increase of 3.7 per cent from March, 1926, to November, 1927, while real weekly earnings a worker employed in November, 1927, were the same as in March, 1926. Both real hourly and real weekly earnings fluctuated over a range, of less than 5 per cent over the entire period, according to the board's figures.

While there are no available statistics by which to measure the number of those unemployed, and hence no definite statement as to the extent of unemployment can be attempted, the number of those employed in the factories and the average hourly and weekly earnings a worker employed during the two periods 1920-21 and 1926-27 definitely indicate that employment in manufacturing during the latter period was considerably more stable, and that owing to stable, high average wage levels prevailing before and during the 1926-27 decline in employment the wage earning population was better equipped to meet adverse conditions. An increase in savings of 150 per capita of population, as represented by the growth of savings deposits in banks, building and loan associations assets and life insurance premiums from 1914 to 1925 further indicate the improved position of the wage earners for coping with the present temporary declines in industrial employment.

Losses in Farm Population

The movement of folks from the farms to the cities no doubt has contributed to the unemployment along the great white way. This has been of considerable size in all parts of the United States, and Kansas has contributed its share. In any case the movement of population from farms to cities and from cities to farms certainly is an index of the relative economic and social condition of agriculture which cannot longer be overlooked. It is unfortunate that our information on this point does not go further back in years and decades and that what information we have is so limited in character. What we do know, however, is sufficient to extend the problem of a stable

and permanent agriculture beyond the factors of relative production and price to include the factors of relative consumption and standard of living of farmers.

The annual movement in recent years of approximately 2 million persons from farms to cities and the return movement from cities to farms of considerably more than 1 million persons constitutes a social phenomenon which excites scientific curiosity. Only a little careful consideration discloses four constant streams of persons away from farms, each stream following its own stream bed: There is the stream of young adults, male and female, just ready for occupational careers; the stream of older adults, still vigorous in body and mind, seeking more favorable economic returns than their farming affords; the stream of prosperous adults of middle age who seek in cities a standard of consumption not possible on farms, even with satisfactory incomes; the stream of adults who thru the disabilities of age and heavy work make their retreat from farming.

Leaving out of account foreign immigration—a somewhat different factor—there are evident three return streams from cities to farms which probably are fairly constant: A small stream of persons seeking health in country work and living conditions; a small stream of city-bred persons who have a land-love complex; a large stream of farm-bred persons who thru intimacy with city life become disillusioned in regard to the opportunities of city work and the delights of city streets.

Now the outstanding fact of the movements of the last seven years is that some of these stream beds have contained rising streams, possibly overflowing the bank. Hard times for agriculture have swollen the cityward stream of young adults and the stream of older adults seeking better economic conditions, and possibly have shrunk the stream of the disabled and of the prosperous seeking better living con-

ditions. That there should be a large stream of disillusioned farmers back to the land in these years is not to be wondered at, for adjustment to city occupations and manner of life is a process attended by severe dislocation of personal and family habits.

In the balance of the seven-year movement of population, taking into account arrivals by birth and departures by death, that the farm population should be a continual loser is more or less a national surprise. No one was quite prepared to see the efficiency of agriculture more than keep pace with the growth of population in cities and hand cities a present of all its natural farm population increase to boot.

This net loss of farm population year by year for the last seven years—in itself a startling phenomenon—does not lose any of its problematic character when an analysis of the Census figures for "rural population" during the past 50 years convinces us that in all probability the farm population began a net decrease in certain eastern states 40 years ago, in certain mid-west states 30 years ago, in rather strong mid-west states 20 years ago; in fact, that net decreases took place in the farm population of states with the best land in years of prosperity and in times of a rising farm tenancy.

We are warned that it is necessary to understand what is happening to the structure of our farm population thru the play of the social and economic forces at work thru fat years for agriculture as well as thru lean years. It may turn out to be that the stream bed which is conducting to cities those who achieve a competence in farming and desire a higher standard of consumption than farm communities have learned to provide is really a leakage of farm leadership which is well-nigh irreparable. Stopping this leak, if possible, by turning some attention to consumption, is a logical lesson from the history of losses of farm population up to date.

Cattle on Feed in April

There was a reduction of about 4 per cent in the number of cattle on feed in the 11 Corn Belt states in April this year compared to the number in April, 1927, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. Reductions of 15 per cent and over are shown for all of the states east of the Mississippi river, with a decrease of 14 per cent in Iowa. The reductions in these states are partly offset by considerable increases in Nebraska and Kansas.

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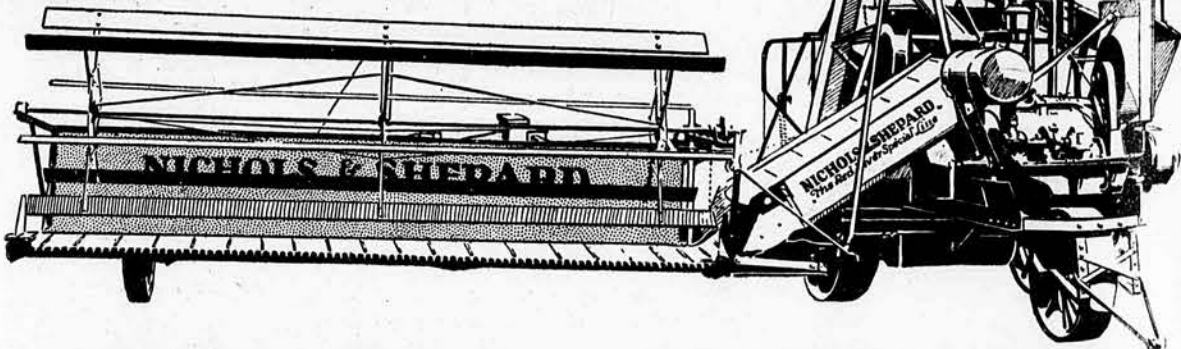
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Estimated numbers on feed by states as a percentage of last year are as follows:

Per Cent	State	Per Cent
85	Iowa	86
85	Missouri	85
75	South Dakota	100
82	Nebraska	115
83	Kansas	112
102	11 Corn Belt states	96

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the states as a whole were about 14 per cent smaller for the nine months July to March inclusive in 1927-1928, than in 1926-1927. The smallest for five years. During the first three months of 1928, however, the shipments were a little larger than for the first three months of 1927. The three states of the Missouri river received material larger shipments for both periods. While most of the other states received less.

Reports from feeders as to the character of cattle on feed agree with records of market shipments that cattle in feed lots are lighter than in April last year, and probably the lightest in recent years. The high prices of feeder cattle and the evidence of weakness in the market for feeder cattle feeders to hesitate to increase operations in areas where local corn supplies were available. The advancing corn prices of recent weeks also seems to have somewhat to the uncertainty of feeders as to the probable outcome of feeding operations.

Chick Feeds and Losses

BY C. E. BUCHANAN
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

The proper starting of little chicks is very important in determining the success of poultry raising. For the first 60 to 70 days after the chick leaves the shell it is supplied by nature with the proper kind and amount of food. Afterward its food is prepared, and in many instances by manufacturers who make chick feeds a special study. From our experience it seems that when a farmer feeds little chicks folks will at once blame it on the feed as containing some kind of poison, and expect the manufacturer of the feed to "come across" and over the losses. The little chick is very susceptible to infection from undesirable bacteria of different types, and therefore there is the necessity for using clean, pure feed from decayed matter and harmful mold spores or bacteria. Clean housing conditions also are essential.

The demand for a properly balanced, clean feed for chicks has brought on the market a great number of mixes called chick starters and growers, as well as a lot of mixed chick scratch feeds. There is now registered with the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture about 400 brands of feed for little chicks. Each of these registrations declare the specific name of each ingredient of the mixture. The name of these ingredients should be shown on the outside of every package of such feeds sold in Kansas. With this information, the feeder has the opportunity to know what kind of material he is feeding, but at the condition of those materials. No deleterious food is knowingly permitted by the Control Division in any mixed feed. As a result, the commercial poultry feeds of all kinds are composed of clean, wholesome ingredients, but occasionally a mixer may use some musty material in his mix which it will not cause any trouble. Manufacturers of chick feeds, and also the inspection department of the State Board of Agriculture, frequently receive complaints that a certain lot of feed contains poison which has caused the death of chicks. Owing to the care usually given to the quality of the ingredients going into commercial feeds, it is very rare, indeed, that poisonous substances in the feed are the cause of the trouble. The result of our investigation of many of such complaints is usually, that some local conditions are the cause of the trouble. In one case a lot of feed was thought to have caused the death of chicks, but further investigation disclosed the cause to be moldy alfalfa hay growing in a foul yard where the chicks had a run. In another case it was found that buttermilk fed in a new metal trough which was never thoroughly cleaned caused trouble from zinc poisoning. In the case of a fine lot of chicks was taken out of the incubator and started on a certain brand of feed. They grew and did well about a month another lot of chicks came from the same incubator and was started on a new sack of the same brand of feed. In a few days all but five had died. A poultry disease specialist killed and opened the five and found the lungs were full of moldy spots. Further investigation showed the incubator to be full, so that the same mold formation, and they chick had been infected before leaving the incubator.

One time a woman came to the office with a small sample of feed which she thought to be the possible cause of the death of her chicks. She had lost about 200 in a very short time. There was no visible evidence of anything wrong with the feed. After looking the subject over she agreed to let that same feed on another lot of chicks coming off in a few days, and promised to report to us if she had any more trouble. We heard nothing more from her. A few days ago two small samples of chick mash were sent to the office by mail. The sender asked us to analyze them for the cause of the death of little chicks. One of the samples contained 2.31 per cent of salt and the other 1.28 per cent of salt. We were not able to say for sure that salt was the cause of the trouble in this case. We are suspicious, since 1 per cent of salt in little chick feed is considered by many as the safe maximum.

While it is possible that occasionally a chick feed may contain some material which is deleterious to the chick under certain conditions, and it is advisable to analyze the feed when looking for the cause of trouble, we believe that in fully 99 per cent of the cases it is not poison in the feed itself that causes the trouble, but some outside condition. Possibly the feed contained too much coarse material like alfalfa stems; or feeding was begun when the chicks were too young; or they may have gotten chilled unknown to the feeder; or a diseased condition may have been transmitted from the parent stock or from the incubator; or the feeding may not have been properly done. If sickness or death occurs from any of these causes or others of similar nature, just when a new kind of feed is purchased, don't blame the feed until you have looked carefully for a local cause.

Mold spores develop and change character rapidly under proper moisture and temperature conditions. Some kinds of mold may be injurious to little chicks under certain stages of development; but it is very rare indeed to find molds on feed

in the stage of development to cause a serious effect on the chick. A chemical analysis will not disclose mold spores, but to test for mold, a sample of the feed must be put under proper environment to grow the mold spores. As the spores develop day by day a feeding test must be made. It has been found that there must be the proper combination of age of chick and stage of development of spores before we may expect serious injury to the chicks from molds. This combination is seldom present when using dry chick mashes.

If you cannot locate the cause of your trouble, send a sample of the feed to the Control Division, Topeka, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and write fully in regard to your case. We are here to help you solve such difficulties and invite you to seek our services.

Barber—The weather has been cool recently; this was hard on wheat, as the crop had begun to joint. The weather has been dry. Corn planting has been delayed—farmers are waiting for warmer weather. Pastures are late. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 90c; eggs, 16c.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—The 14 community clubs of farm women in the county held an all-day meeting in Great Bend a few days ago. The high winds recently have been of no benefit to the land which was being prepared for spring crops. Wheat and oats are making a good growth. Gardens are being planted. Sales are well attended—and they are being encouraged by good prices. Hens, 18c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 21c; wheat, \$1.32; corn, 85c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—Wheat is in excellent condition. Farmers are well along with the preparation of the corn ground, but not many of the fields are planted. The spring pig crop is light—and strange to say quite a large number of cows are "going over" this year without coming fresh. Eggs, 22c; milk, \$2.25 a cwt.; butterfat, 40c.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Cheyenne—High winds and low temperature have done considerable damage here to farm crops of all kinds. The prospect for a wheat crop has been reduced considerably, but we are hoping for rain and warmer weather, which might improve the

condition of the plants considerably.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Cold and wet weather has delayed farm work somewhat. Wheat and grass are making a fine growth. Oats are uninjured; most of the plants were not up when the cold nights came. Chickens are doing fairly well, and many of the farmers are reporting excellent hatches from the incubators. Young stock is doing well and there is plenty of feed. Most of the potatoes are planted. Fruit was damaged greatly by the freezes, but it was not all killed.—W. H. Plumly.

Finney—The weather has been unsettled, and quite windy. Additional moisture would be of help. Some wheat is in good condition, but part of it has been injured by soil blowing. Spring work is well along. Some road work is being done; roads are in good condition. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 75c; kafir, 70c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—The freezing weather about the middle of the month delayed the growth of crops greatly. Little corn has been planted; farmers are waiting for warmer weather. Losses among brood sows and young pigs have been quite heavy here this spring. Some cattle have been placed on pastures.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—We have had considerable cool weather, and this has delayed the growth of crops somewhat. Most of the fruit is killed, except perhaps apples and cherries. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 88c to 92c; oats, 55c; potatoes, \$2.20; butter, 45c; eggs, 21c; new potatoes, 10c; cabbage, 6c; bakers' yeast, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The cold weather did considerable damage to the fruit. It also caused some injury to alfalfa, oats and the gardens. Some losses from hog cholera have been reported. There is an excellent demand for horses and cows. Bran, \$1.90; shorts, \$1.95; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Lyons—Wheat, oats and alfalfa made an excellent growth in March, but this has been delayed somewhat by cool weather in April. Farmers are uncertain as to how much damage was done to the fruit by the

(Continued on Page 29)

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White Rocks	12.50	25.00	36.00	48.00	57.50
S. C. Reds	12.50	25.00	36.00	48.00	57.50
Black Minorcas	12.50	25.00	36.00	48.00	57.50
Buff Orpingtons	13.50	27.00	39.00	52.00	62.50
White Orpingtons	13.50	27.00	39.00	52.00	62.50
White Wyandottes	13.50	27.00	39.00	52.00	62.50
Silver Laced Wyandottes	13.50	27.00	39.00	52.00	62.50
Rhode Island Whites	13.50	27.00	39.00	52.00	62.50
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[This photo shows Mrs. Miller and her flock of Lincoln Hatchery chicks]

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A Good Farm Poultry House Will Increase the Winter Egg Production Greatly

BY E. C. FOREMAN

A POULTRY house should be dry, well-lighted and comfortable under wide extremes of temperature. Such a house will give the flock a much better opportunity to keep up its egg production record. Twenty years ago no one expected the hens to lay many eggs in the winter. Today the winter egg yield is the financial barometer that spells success or failure. Winter eggs, when eggs are in greatest demand at highest prices, are not produced by chance, but are the result of a combination of important factors, including careful breeding, healthy, well-grown stock, culling, feeding and proper housing. Slower progress has been made in improving housing conditions than in breeding, culling and feeding.

It is common knowledge that very few poultry houses operate satisfactorily under variable weather and temperature conditions. The moisture problems of fall and winter are sometimes difficult of solution. Excess dampness is a menace to the health of the birds and retards production. Poultry houses that register wide daily and seasonal temperature changes are not conducive to consistent laying, as sub-zero temperatures are a shock to the birds, over-taxing the limited digestive capacity and causing production slumps and molting. The opposite condition of extreme heat of summer requires careful ventilation for health and well sustained production. Hens do not have sweat glands, and close, hot roosting quarters usually force on pre-seasonal molting as nature's only method of relief.

In building or remodeling a poultry house, we should have in mind the production of certain conditions within the house rather than building according to "fancy" and trusting that it will operate satisfactorily.

Away With the Moisture

Undoubtedly, the greatest problem in proper housing is the elimination of moisture. One hundred Leghorn hens in 24 hours in winter will consume 33½ pounds of moisture in the form of feed and drink. Practically all of this is exhaled in breath or excreted in droppings. Add to this the water from other sources, such as capillary moisture that gains entrance thru the floor, rain from leaky roofs and windows, spillage from inadequate and unsanitary drinking vessels, moisture of condensation and air humidity.

The control factors affecting the rate of evaporation are the available heat and proper ventilation creating air movement over the litter and carrying off the damp vitiated air. The litter should not be more than 4 inches deep and should be turned frequently to release its moisture more readily.

Capillary or floor moisture usually can be corrected by painting the surface of the floor with asphalt paint. In building the floor, it usually is advisable to select a high knoll as a building site, and the floor should be at least 8 inches above the ground level. By filling with coarse stones, the capillary movement of moisture is checked. Soil water will travel from 7 to 8 feet thru sand or gravel and from 21 to 24 feet thru clay. Whenever possible, select a sandy or gravel ridge for the building site, with good air and water drainage in all directions.

Watch the Ventilation

The slow interchange of air is most desired in a poultry house, as a more uniform temperature can be maintained at all points within the house. Too free a circulation usually creates cold air pockets and causes huddling. This is not conducive to constant exercise, nor does it get the desired response from the hens. An air movement of from 5 to 6 feet a minute creates no perceptible drafts and furnishes the hens with a constant supply of pure, sweet, fresh air. The modified King system of ventilation, which introduces the air into the building from a point several feet from the floor, with all inlets arranged on the south wall and which draws the air off the floor thru metal or box flues, is possibly the most satisfactory of all. The inlet and outlet flues should

bear a definite and equal opening ratio. Ordinarily, one 12-inch outlet flue will care for a 20 by 20 foot house, or an 18-inch outlet flue for each 30 running feet of house having a depth of from 18 to 20 feet. A suction or vacuum cap should cover each outlet flue for best results. The outlet flue should come within 18 inches of the floor and should be centrally located to exert an equal pull from all sides.

The most efficient lighting arrangement is a combination of overhead or roof lights and front wall lights. The mistake frequently made in using roof lights is placing the lights too high up on the roof or in using too much lighting space. Skylights placed near the peak do not permit ceiling overhead or the use of a straw loft, but in placing along the lower margin of the roof this insulation feature can be incorporated, and at the same time the light rays enter at the proper angle to cover floor with sunshine.

More Demand for Labor

Altho the formal report of the Secretary of Labor as to unemployment in the United States has not been completed, evidence is coming to hand from various directions that the early spring demand is already at work stimulating manufacturing and construction and taking up the mid-winter slack in the labor market. Indeed, as most business men have been aware, these seasonal forces were under way at the very time that talk of "bread lines" was being heard most frequently in certain political quarters. They may be expected to exert their influence in Kansas more and more pronouncedly during the next few weeks.

The phase of "unemployment" represented by the release of labor owing to the development of mechanization in industry is one which will not be dissipated automatically by the current quickening of business. We are inclined to agree with "The Electrical World," however, in its observation that there is no basis for dire forebodings in this direction. "The process of mechanization is a gradual one," declares this publication, "in all branches of industry, and in each branch it makes for employment, instead of unemployment. It has made an increase of 40 per cent in national wealth and in national income since 1914. It has made possible new industries and the relocation of workers in a manner enabling them to obtain continuous employment, despite fluctuating business conditions in a single industry. . . . This trend in the past, as in the future, offers the greatest available tool to improve the status of workers and to lift them out of the 'coolie' standard of living, if such a standard still prevails in any occupation."

Orders for Slack Times

Complete stabilization of employment at a time when a country is going thru such an amazing advance of the standard of living as that since the war is difficult of achievement. Nevertheless, industries, and in some cases municipalities, have made important strides in this direction in recent years. For instance, Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, pointed out recently that there has been a tendency on the part of industry to avoid discharging employees when replacements would be required at an early subsequent period. Certain corporations have long since seen the wisdom of placing orders while trade was slack, and many railroads have arranged their maintenance programs in a manner to avoid so far as possible the haphazard hiring and firing of workers.

Progress in industry, where it has been as revolutionary as that of the last few years in the United States, has inevitably been accompanied by some lag in the redistribution of labor. But anyone who deliberately or unwittingly confuses such a circumstance with the phenomena of unemployment and "hard times," as the latter are generally interpreted, is guilty of nothing less than mental sabotage.

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell it in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chick when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Ia. for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the one thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Raters are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there's scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50¢ packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50¢ for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer Bank, Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Ia., stands back of our guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa.

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23 Styles, \$19.75, \$35.50 to \$64.50 for the best. 5 Styles Anti-Rust Hardware. Made in our own big factory. Farmers all over the U. S. buy direct—say they save from \$10 to \$20 on each set. Nationally known quality—low prices. 85 Years' Back making experience. Iron-Clad Money-Back Guarantee on every purchase if not satisfied.
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THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. M491, Salina, Kans.



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17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40
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20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70
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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.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS only, Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FIVE CENTS EACH and up. Free Circular. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.
CHICKS, HEAVY BREEDS \$11.00-100; Light \$9.50-100. Seimars Hatchery, Howard, Kan.
WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM FINE strain of heavy layers, purebred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Petrolia, Kan.
ROSS CHICKS—8c UP. ALL BREEDS. From 300 egg blood. Free Catalog. Ross Hatchery, Box 405, Junction City, Kan.
ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$10 hundred Reds; Rocks, Wyandottes, 111 Orpingtons. Catalog. 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.
FOR SALE LARGE TANCRED LEGHORN chicks, blood tested, state certified, A Grade males 256-317. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.
STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, 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.

BABY CHICKS

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.
BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks, Kansas Accredited 1924-1927, large hens, large egg strains, range flock. \$10 per hundred. Ely Leghorn Farm, E. Logan, Emporia, Kan.
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.
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, \$9; lights, \$8. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Fostoria Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.
BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, White, Buff Wyandottes, 11c; Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, Brahmas, 12c; Assorted, \$7.50. Postpaid. 200 or more ½c less. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
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, Kan.
APRIL AND MAY CHICKS GROW BEST. Guarantee quality and prompt shipment. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, \$12.00 per 100. White Minorcas, \$13.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
MASTER BRED CHICKS. FROM WORLD'S Largest Poultry Breeding organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility chicks low as 8c. Live delivery. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.
BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains, \$12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested, \$8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
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\$1 BOOKS ORDER: BALANCE C. O. D.; White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Orpingtons, 11c. English White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 10c. White Minorcas, 14c. Assorted, 8c. June chicks 2c less. Postpaid, 100% delivery. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.
BOOTH CHICKS 7c UP
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.
B & C's
big husky standardized chicks at wholesale prices. We pay all mailing charges, ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery. Write for varieties and prices today. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, 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.
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from twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, Kan.
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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.
Bloodtested & Guaranteed
Prices reduced for May and June delivery. 8c and up. Special discount on orders booked before May 1st. 100% live delivery. Ship C. O. D. if desired. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Dept. 100, Burlingame, Kan.
DIARRHEA TESTED
Day-old and 2 and 3 weeks old Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Leghorns, broiler chicks. Prices ½c up—lower after May 10th. Livability of every flock tested in our own brooders. Younkins Hatchery, Box 152, Wakefield, Kan.
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Quality chicks from quality flocks. Will help you decide where to buy in the future. Guarantee and feeding instructions in our catalog. Write for one. Heavy breeds, \$12.00 per 100, light breeds, \$10.00. Salina Hatchery, 122 West Pacific Street, Salina, Kan.
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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 year. Catalogue Free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan., or Osage City, Kan.
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Now is the ideal time to raise chicks. Our Healthy Smith hatched chicks are backed by a guarantee against loss for the first 10 days. Leghorns \$10.00, Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Silver and White Wyandottes \$11.00. Heavy Ass't. \$9.50. Circular Free. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, 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; \$60.00 per 500. Barred, Buff Rocks, and S. C. and R. 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 ½c 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.

BABY CHICKS

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Big husky pure bred chicks from heavy egg producing free range flocks of high quality. White and Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, White Wyandottes, \$10-100; \$48-500. Anconas, White and Buff Leghorns, \$9-100; \$43-500. Assorted heavies, \$8.00-100. Assorted Light \$7-100. McMaster Hatchery, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.
GUARANTEED TO LIVE
Chicks dying from diseases during first week replaced free; no strings attached to this guarantee; largest hatchery in the West shipping chicks from stock tested for bacillary white diarrhea 3 consecutive years; more than accredited or certified; flocks culled, bred and mated by a poultry judge and experienced poultryman who knows his business; chicks shipped C. O. D. if you like; big free poultry book; our quality chicks and low prices will surprise you. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Box 11, Burlingame, Kan.
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. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.
REDUCED - PRICES
Pure bred, husky chicks, culled and mated by poultry judge. Why pay more? Satisfaction guaranteed. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 100-\$11.00; 500-\$52.50; 1,000-\$100. Barron and Tancred S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-\$9.50; 500-\$45.00; 1,000-\$85.00. Heavy assorted \$9.00-100; Light assorted \$8.00-100. The Burlingame Hatchery, Box 42, Burlingame, Kansas.
Johnson's Peerless Chix
Produced by Kansas' largest and best equipped hatchery. Hatched from pure bred, rigidly culled, heavy producing, free range flocks. Take advantage of our new low prices. English White Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, 25-\$3.00; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50. Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Reds, 25-\$3.50; 50-\$6.75; 100-\$12.50; 500-\$60.00. White and Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, 25-\$3.75; 50-\$7.00; 100-\$13.00; 500-\$62.50. White and Buff Minorcas and White Langshans, 25-\$4.00; 50-\$7.50; 100-\$14.00; 500-\$67.50. Assorted Heavies, \$10.00 per hundred. Assorted Lights, \$8.00 per hundred. Jersey Black Giants, \$18.00 per hundred. St. John White Leghorns, \$16.00 per hundred. Tancred White Leghorns, \$11.50 per hundred. Shipped by parcel post 100% live delivery guaranteed. Instructive catalog free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C, West First Street, Topeka, Kan.
ANCONAS
EGGS, CHICKS, QUALITY SUPREME. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Neb.
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CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5c; Chicks 15c. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.
HEAVYWEIGHT LIGHT BRAHMAS, chicks, beautifully marked, excellent layers, pens rigidly culled and mated by expert poultry judge. Chicks 17c, eggs 8½c. Write for full information. C. S. Cantrell, Route 1, Box B, Yates Center, Kan.



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WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 per dozen. S. W. Daily, Peck, Kan.
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MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS 10 cents each postpaid. Garel Grunder, Byers, Kan.

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MARCY, JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. Excellent layers; 15 eggs, \$1.75; Postpaid. Satisfaction. Mrs. P. B. Way, 848 Porter, Wichita, Kan.

MAMMOTH MARCY GIANTS. BIG AS TURKEYS. 1,500 layers. Chicks, eggs. Hatch every Monday. Free Catalogue. The Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

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MARCY STRAIN, EGGS REDUCED, 100-\$5.75, prepaid, guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN Chicks 10c. Postpaid 100% delivery. Mrs. Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS—272-324 egg lines. Direct from importer. May chicks, \$9-\$12; eggs, \$4.50-\$6. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

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IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST Pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs. Guaranteed. Reduced price. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEGHORN Eggs, \$6 postpaid. E. E. Golden, Holly, Colo.

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KULP STRAIN E. C. B. LEGHORN FROM Improved pen and new blood. Prize winners. Farm range. Eggs basket packed \$5.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Mrs. H. Spielman, Seneca, Kan. Rt. 5.

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PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. HOG-anized, vaccinated. Eggs \$4.25 hundred, postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS WON 18 Firsts last season. March flock average 21 eggs. Eggs 5c; chicks 12c. Postpaid. Mating list free. S. E. Corman, Culver, Kan.

LEGHORNS BUFF-EGGS

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LANGSHANS-WHITE

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN chicks reduced, prepaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LANGSHAN-EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS PREPAID \$4-100. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

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MINORCAS-EGGS

S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$5-100, PREPAID. H. L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

LARGE STRAIN WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Eggs, Chicks. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$4.00 hundred, \$12.00 case. Free Range Flock, 90% fertile. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS-WHITE

CHICKS-FISH STRAIN S. C. WHITE Minorcas \$15 per hundred. Catalog. M. E. Fish, Pollock, Mo.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS 14c postpaid, 100% live delivery. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

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MINORCAS-BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-\$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.

BIG BUFF MINORCAS WITH QUALITY. State accredited for your protection. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

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DARK BARRED ROCKS; CHICKS 16c; eggs 6c; blood tested. State Accredited Grade A. Mrs. Oran Moorhouse, Murock, Kan.

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

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. STATE ACCREDITED, Grade A—\$6.00 per 100. Henry Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL COLLIES AND SHEPHERD pups. Natural heelers. R. Ellis, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

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KNOW WHAT YOU SOW BY PLANTING certified seeds of corn, Sweet clover, kafir, cane, Sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS, RED Bermuda, Southern Queen, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Big Stem Jersey, Yellow Jersey, seed treated for diseases. 100-50c; 1000-\$3.25; 5000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE BEST grown. Klondyke, Arizona, Dunlap, Gandy, 200-\$1; 500-\$2; 1000-\$3.50. Progressive ever-bearing \$1 per 100. All postpaid. Packed in damp moss. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

PLANTS—FIELD GROWN. ROOTS mossed. Tomato or Cabbage, all varieties, 300, 75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; Dozen peppers free with each order. Pepper, 100-50c; 1000-\$2.50. Bermuda onions, 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED "COMMON" PURITY about 96%. \$6.50 bu.; Genuine "grim" Alfalfa, \$14.00; Scarified White Sweet Clover \$3.90; Timothy \$2.00; Red Clover and Alsike, \$12.00. Bags free. Bargain prices other farm seeds. Send for free samples and catalogue. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75. Express \$2.00, 1000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

PLANTS, BEST THAT GROW. SWEET POTATOES, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, Tobacco and many free novelties, varieties too numerous to mention here. Seed sweet corn and corn. Write for price list. Booking orders. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

RECLEANED, SOURLESS, YELLOW AND Coleman's Orange, also Red Top (Sumac) cane seed 2 1/2 c. Black Hull White Kafir, yellow milo, Shrock and Darso 2 1/2 c. German Millet 2 1/2 and 3c. White Sweet Clover 5c, scarified 8c per pound. Jute bags 20c, Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PLANTS, LEADING VARIETIES, FROST-proof Cabbage, Porto Rico Potato Slips and Tomato Plants, 100-40c; 300-75c; 1,000-\$2.00. Onions, Bermuda and Wax, 300-50c; 500-75c; 1,000-\$1.25. Peppers, Sweet or Hot, 100-50c; 300-90c; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. Randle Riddle, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS 50 day, Earliana, Chaulk Early Jewel, Bonny Best, John Bear, Red Head, New Stone, Ponderosa tree Tomatoes. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Copenhagen Market, 100-75c; 300-\$1.50; 1,000-\$4.00. Postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA \$6.50; RED CLOVER \$12; WHITE Scarified Sweet Clover \$3.70; Timothy \$2; Alsike Clover \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.00; Blue Grass \$2.50; Orchard Grass \$2.40; Red Top \$2.10; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE plants—well rooted, open field grown, Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, roots mossed. Immediate shipment: 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.65 postpaid, 100 Bermuda Onions free. Bermuda Onions: 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40 postpaid. Improved Nancy Hall, Porto Rico Potatoes, roots packed in damp protection: 500-\$1.48; 1000-\$2.48; 5000-\$12.00 postpaid. Tomatoes, open field grown, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless Favorite, damp moss to roots: 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$7.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunter Plant Farm, Hunter, Ark.

FIELD-GROWN PLANTS—TOMATO—CABBAGE—Pepper—Onion—Potato. Strong, well-rooted, from treated seeds, carefully packed with damp moss to roots, all varieties labeled. Tomato plants, eight to ten inches high: John Bear, Earliana, Early Jewel, Livingston's Globe, New Stone and McGee. One dozen hot pepper, one dozen sweet pepper free with each tomato order. Cabbage, early, medium and late. Prices, tomato or cabbage: 200, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.50. Ruby King Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.00. Bermuda Onions, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25. Porto Rico Potato, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. All postpaid. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety named. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch, postpaid: 100, \$0.50; 200, \$0.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Express collect crate twenty-five hundred \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$0.80; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect crate: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

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Don't take a gambling chance on ruining your automobile and tractor engines with poor oil and grease. The difference in cost between good and poor oil is almost nothing, but the difference in repair bills, lost time and trouble may amount to a big sum. At our "tag" stores you can get dependable lubricants, as we have carefully selected the ones we know will give you the most lubricating value per dollar and will stand up under farm use. Come now and see us about your summer supply so that you will have it on hand when you need it. Also ask to see our line of oil cans, measures, funnels, grease guns, grease cups and other lubrication necessities. Change spark plugs and also put on oil filters, etc., now, for better summer driving. We have dependable brands for you.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Marshall county is now an accredited tubercular free area and hogs shipped from that county bring a premium paid by the packers of ten cents per hundred pounds.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Decatur county, who are breeders and exhibitors of Chester White hogs, write me they have over 100 spring pigs that are the best they have ever had farrowed for them. They will be out with a show herd again this fall at the leading fairs.

Next Thursday, May 3, is the date of the Alice J. Young sale of registered Polled Shorthorns. The sale will be held at the farm about four miles south of Wilsey. Forty-five head will be sold and it is a dispersal sale. Wilsey is on the old trail highway about half way between Herington and Council Grove.

In the vicinity of Linn, Kan., Washington county, there are a lot of farmer dairymen who are making dairying pay as they do in few other sections of the state. In the year just closed 19 dairy herds averaged 300 pounds of butterfat and while this is not the best that can be done by any means, it is much better than they are doing in most other sections of the state at present, although improvement is shown every year all over the state.

I have a letter from Mr. Walz of the firm of F. J. Walz & Son, Hays, breeders of Ayrshire cattle who have been running a card in the Ayrshire section of Kansas Farmer all season. He informs me he has sold the valuable bull he bought sometime ago of the University of West Virginia to David Page of Topeka, and that the bull is now being used at the Agricultural college, Manhattan. Mr. Walz says they have sold Ayrshires in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and in 15 Kansas counties. The Walz herd of registered Ayrshires is one of the largest in the state as well as one of the best.

The annual Holstein breeders sale at the Free Fair grounds, Topeka, last Wednesday, was very well attended by a representative lot of dairymen and dairy farmers, mostly from the northeast section of the state, with a good buyer from St. Joseph, Mo., who had bought in previous Topeka Holstein sales. The consignments represented a number of the best Holstein herds in this section and good cattle had been selected for this sale and the prices received were very satisfactory although there were no outstanding high prices paid. Ten cows averaged \$222 and the top was \$260, there being two cows that each sold for this figure. Twenty-eight cows averaged \$180 and the entire offering of 51 head, including 10 calves and a number of heifers under one year, sold for an average of \$137.50. Nine young bulls around six months with two or three a little older, sold for an average of \$110. Of course it can't be said that the consignors had selected for this sale the best they had; it can be truthfully said that each consignor had selected something good for this sale that he believed would prove a good investment for the purchaser and make friends for the Holstein dairy cow. The sale was managed as usual by W. H. Mott of Herington, who also was a consignor, and the auctioneers were Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Boyd Newcom, Wichita and Chas. Crews, Topeka. Among the prominent buyers were Ralph Button, Elmont; Mr. Torkelson, Evanston; Chas. Roberts, Muscotah; B. F. Bunge, Waverly; J. G. Drummond, Oskaloosa; C. H. Nedlong, Waverly; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; M. L. Coleman, Meriden and a number of others including the State Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo., which took 20 head. The herd bull consigned by W. E. Landon & Son, Mayetta, brought \$200 and went to the Kemper dairy farm, Lawrence. It was a good, snappy sale all the way thru and was a credit to the breeders who consigned the cattle and to W. H. Mott who managed the sale, and who had everything ready when the sale started, as he usually does.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

J. E. Ray, Shorthorn breeder of Hooker, Okla., whose farm is just over the line in Kansas, writes me to know why some kind of a show and sale association could not be organized in the southwest. He says something of the kind would be appreciated and would greatly encourage the breeders of registered livestock. Here is a chance for the business men of some town in this part of Kansas to start something of lasting benefit to agriculture and at the same time help themselves.

C. R. Day, breeder of Milking Shorthorns, writes that he has just sold a young bull to L. L. Hogan and Wilson Bros. of Moscow. The calf was sired by Viscount's Dairyman by Pine Valley Viscount and his dam is a granddaughter of White Goods, the noted Scotch Milking Sire now heading the Williams herd at Coldwater. Mr. Day adds that he recently sold a milking bred Shorthorn heifer that was not a breeder on the Wichita market for \$141. She weighed 1410 pounds.

Three hundred and forty nine cows were tested by the Kingman-Harper county cow tester during March, 26 herds belonging to the association. Twenty-five cows produced over 40 pounds of butterfat. A red polled cow belonging to Leonard May of Cheney, was high cow for the month, producing 54.5 M. A. Scultz of Murdock was next with a registered Holstein producing 52.4. An average of 55 cents a pound was received for fat during the month. After feed costs were deducted the table shows a profit a cow of \$5.95 for the month, although 36 dry cows were figured in the average.

The Dr. Axtell dispersion sale of dairy cows held at Newton April 17 illustrated the importance of selling livestock in good condition. The offering was good and sold in the pink of condition with well filled udders and as a result buyers were willing to pay top prices. 5 grade red cows sold for an average of \$123.50 with other grades selling in proportion. The demand for Guernseys, both grade and registered, far exceeded the numbers for sale. Mature

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OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

48 ACRES, 3 1/4 miles, 4 acres strawberries, 3 grapes, family orchard, spring water, gravity flow, 5 room house, \$4000. Terms, FAYETTEVILLE REALTY CO., Fayetteville, Ark.

COLORADO

BACA COUNTY BARGAINS. Farms for sale or exchange. Lee W. Oyler, Pritchett, Colo. \$720 CASH, \$1,200 mortgage buys 640 acres improved foreclosed ranch, Pueblo, Colo. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

WESTERN COLORADO—50 A. farm in fruit and dairy section. 15 A. in bearing apple orchard, 30 A. alfalfa and crops. Best water right; 2 dwellings and all farm bldgs. 1/4 mi. from village on State Highway, City water. Frederick C. Schweinhart, Eckert, Colorado.

KANSAS

WRITE FOR new printed list land bargains. Jess Kinsner, Garden City, Kan.

SPLENDED small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 3 miles from Concordia; fairly well improved; \$6,500. Bill Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

LUMBER-HARDWARE store for sale, Kansas wheat belt. Real estate rental basis. Address H-275, Kansas Farmer.

IMPROVED 320 A. Comanche Co. \$20 A. Cult. 1/4 wheat goes with sale, terms. Mrs. C. A. Seward, 1534 N. Holyoke Ave., Wichita, Kan.

POULTRY, DAIRY FARM, 100 A., 3 mi. town. Alfalfa, timber, \$75 per A. Possession. Terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan. 100 A., 3 MI. paved Highway, 50 A. Good bottom. Balance rough. New barn. Small house. Price right. Half cash. Hosford Inv. Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

480 ACRES extra well improved, modern, plenty water, 60 A. alfalfa, Wallace Co., on highway, 5 mi. town, \$8,000 cash will handle, reason, age. Write Owner, M. C. Care Kansas Farmer.

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.

187 1/2 ACRES Atchison Co., Kan. Must sell account death. On paved road, 6 1/2 MI. west of Atchison. 1/2 MI. Shannon, 178 A. Cult. 15 A. pasture, well watered. Improvements almost new. Large house. \$170 per acre. \$1,200 cash will handle. Write Peter Wolters, R. 4, Atchison, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 400 acre farm. Choice, smooth land. 20 alfalfa, 100 pasture; remainder crops. Water piped to lots and barn. Gas, electricity. Adjoining town. Well equipped. Being operated at a profit. Want money. Might consider some trade. Good terms. Possession now or later. Allen Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

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. 6 mi. to paved road; 27 mi. to Hutchinson. Big improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, 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

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo. LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

38 ACRE county road farm including team, 2 cows, heifer calf, sow, 10 pigs, gilt, poultry, implements, furniture, 2 1/2 acre berry crop and garden; 1 1/4 miles Hurley, railroad; all tillable, 33 acres in cultivation, spring watered woodland pasture; 198 fruit trees, grapes, small painted dwelling; barn, poultry house, garage; walkout proposition, \$1750, part cash. J. N. Young, Hurley, Missouri.

Partition Auction Sale

At Court House, New London, Ralls County, Missouri, Monday May 7, 1928, of 680 acres of improved farm lands, known as Cosgrove estate, between Center and Perry. For particulars apply to J. O. Allison, New London, Mo.

cows averaged about \$250. Jas. L. Riley of Ashland was a good buyer. Boyd Newcom did the selling.

During the twenty-five years he has bred registered Durocs, W. R. Huston of Americus

MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improvements. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo. HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

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

OREGON

OREGON FARMS, timber lands, opportunities. Write, Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Ore.

OKLAHOMA

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

COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 123, 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

TEXAS CO., OKLA.

BANNER WHEAT CO., U. S., 1921 & 1922 50 wheat and corn farms for sale, \$20 per acre, good terms. John Barnes, Texoma, 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.

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.

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.

WISCONSIN

BUY LAND in Wisconsin's Dairy District. Make your family happy, prosperous, and secure. For particulars, write to Bayfield Land Company, Mason, Wisconsin, Box A.

WASHINGTON

DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE, 50,000 acres cut-over land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural 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 buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg, Spokane, Wash.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT for cash, dairy farm; imp.; market for whole milk. Bx 324, Garden City, Ka.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARM EQUITIES for clear property or sale. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—340 A. S. W. Iowa; 2 sets improvements; 220 in corn and alfalfa, bal. blue grass and timber pasture \$50 cash. Box 510, Thurman, Iowa.

WE TRADE Lower Rio-Grande Valley for orange groves, choice farms or land, for good farms, ranches or income property. Tell us what you have and would like. O'Neal, Edcouch, Texas.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange, send for "Opportunity," the illustrated monthly magazine; many farms, ranches and business chances advertised. One year 50 cents; sample Free. Address Opportunity, Garden City, Ka.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale in Kansas. Suitable for general farming and stock raising. Send full description and lowest cash price.

JOHN D. BAKER
DeQueen, Arkansas

has acquired a great fund of information regarding the business which he considers his life work. He has learned to know pretty well the type of hog his customers want to buy and that, after all, is the kind of hog that pleases the packer. He knows

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersal of Registered Polled Shorthorns

Sale at farm four and one-half miles south of Wilsey,

Wilsey, Kansas, Thursday, May 3, 1928

45 head, consisting of 30 cows, a large number of which are fresh or heavy springers. Six yearling bulls ready for service. Nine yearling heifers. Most of the cows are granddaughters of True Sultan. Ten of them trace to Renick's Rose of Sharon. Some of these cows have given as high as fifty pounds of 4.5 per cent milk per day. All are Scotch topped and of the milking strains of Shorthorns.

Herd tested for tuberculosis and free from abortion. For the sale catalog address: W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Alice J. Young, Owner, Wilsey, Kan.

Aucts.: Boyd Newcom, Lester Lowe, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer. Wilsey is on the Santa Fe Trail about half way between Herington and Council Grove.

HEREFORD CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS

68 Reg. Hereford cows. Buyers choice \$125 per head, calf at side or heavy springers.

HOUSTON SMITH, GEN., KAN.

Hereford Cattle For Sale

2 loads calves, 3 loads yearlings, 2 loads 2 yr. olds, 125 yearling heifers, 1 load springers. Write or wire F. H. Rhynas, Ottumwa, Ia.

JERSEY CATTLE

Complete Dispersal Jersey Sale

at my farm 3 miles west of Valley Falls, Kan., May 1
Sale at 10 a. m.

24 head of purebred Jerseys, 14 cows giving milk or will be fresh soon, starting to calve May 18, 1928. Two with C. T. A. record and some from R & M dams as high as 633 pounds butter one year, 4 heifers, two from R & M dams as high as 748 pounds butter one year. 3 bulls, Federal accredited herd.

Earl E. Davis, Valley Falls, Kan.
Ray Gilliland, Manager
Metzger & Triggs, Auctioneers.

DUROC HOGS

THIRTY CHOICE BOARS

For service closely related to World's Champion boars for four years. Champion bred over 25 years. For farmers, breeders, commercial pork raisers. Also bred sows and gilts. Shipped on approval. Registered, mounted photos. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

Well Bred, Well Grown

Duroc sows, boars and gilts, priced low for quick sale. Guaranteed and immune.
D. M. THOMPSON, Eskridge, Kan. R. R. 2.

WELLER'S DUROCS

Have been sold in 72 counties in Kansas. Some dandy lugs, good bone, long, smooth, well bred, reasonable price. Write your wants. **J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.**

DUROC FALL BOAR

By The Architect, dam by Bro. of The Rainbow. First check for \$25 gets him. Spring pigs by son of Great Old Leo F. Breeden, Great Bend, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES

PERCHERON HORSES



If you want to buy stallions or mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1000 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

what blood lines will produce a desired result such as more scale, length, better feet, etc., and so he studies pedigree intelligently. He has sold at private sale over 60 head during the past few months and still has over 200 head on hand, which number is rather more than he has facilities for caring for properly and in line with his policy of selling good Durocs all the year round he will hold a sale at the farm May 11.

An item appearing in a recent issue of the Hereford breeders' official paper giving publicity to the large number of Hereford bulls for sale by Texas breeders, suggests the importance of Kansas breeders cultivating the small ranch and cattle breeders of their own state. If they are to have an outlet for their surplus bulls. A few years ago ranchmen did not raise bulls for their own and other ranchmen's use. Then breeders of the Corn Belt found ready sale for bulls especially in Texas, but present indications are that Texas breeders will from now on raise more bulls than will be needed on the ranges of that state.

The Bonnyglen Milking Shorthorns, sold in the Blue Rapids consignment sale, April 11, were in great demand in spite of the fact that they were offered in very poor selling condition. They were hand fed calves to start with and had never been fed as they should have been. Following two days on the road in a storm they came into the ring in the worst possible form. In spite of this handicap two of the young bulls, both under a year old, sold for \$150 and \$140 each. The heifers coming yearlings averaged about \$90 a head. All of the above calves were sired by Pine Valley Viscount, and had they been offered in condition should have averaged \$150 around.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brown of Valley Center, in Sedgewick county, are real Spotted Poland China specialists. They raise fine poultry, strawberries and all kinds of farm crops, but the Polands are the main source of income. Last winter they sold at private sale over 50 bred sows and gilts and during the late winter and this spring over 20 fall boars have been sent out to breeders and farmers of the Corn Belt in Kansas and other states. They now have about 75 spring pigs sired by four different boars representing the leading families of the breed. A large per cent of the spring pigs are by their big type young boar, Moonshine, a son of Last Coin, 1927 grand champion and a grandson of Monogram, the 1927 World's champion.

The annual combination sales made by E. S. Dale & Son and Ben Bird out at Protection are always events of great interest in the Southwest. Good cattle means much in that part of Kansas and for several years now the circle of buyers has been extended and as farmers and breeders learn more about the high quality of the Shorthorns bred by these good firms they travel farther to the sales and many of them have been good buyers. Now with better commercial prices for cattle the demand is greater for good registered stock and the above sale is looked forward to by many with more than usual interest. Catalogs of the sale are now being mailed out to all who ask for them. The date of the sale is May 4.

Public Sales of Livestock

Duroc Jersey Hogs

May 11—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

May 3—Alice J. Young, Wilsey, Kan.

May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

May 16—Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

May 1—Earl E. Davis, Valley Falls, Kan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

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

ANGUS CATTLE

Angus Heifers and Bulls

Fifteen one and two year old Angus heifers, also two choice bulls. These are extra good, well bred heifers, but I have more cattle than pasture.
GEORGE M. McADAM, Rt. 3, Holton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fall Boars



by Kans. Early Dreams and Decision of Wildfire. Also fall gilts and weanling pigs. Either sex. **D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.**

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



What Made This Man Use Big-Team Hitches?

The "tying-in and bucking-back" system; the one pair of lines going to leaders only; the simplicity of hitching and driving.

The thought of doing without a hired man for from 3½ to 7 months of the year—at \$50 a month, plus board and room.

The saving in time—only 15 minutes to harness 12 horses, 7 minutes to hitch, 3 minutes to unhitch, and 1-½ acres plowed and harrowed, steadily, for hour after hour.

The money saving—his horses are a home-grown product, maintained on farm-raised corn and oats; no cash expenditure.

The Big-Team Hitches mean at least

\$200 MORE PROFIT A YEAR

To this man—Chris Gerber, Fairbury, Illinois,—and to thousands of others. They are not new, having been in common use in the Palouse country for 30 years. Learn about hitching and driving the big teams from new Hitch Booklet, No. 190. (10c a copy; send silver or stamps.)

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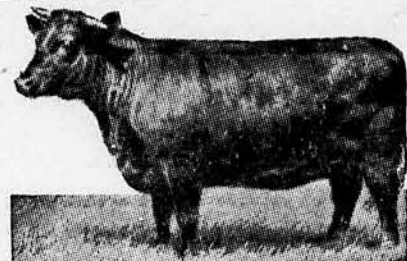
841 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

ALSO DESCRIBES USE OF BIG HITCHES ON COMBINES.

Annual Production Shorthorn Sale

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1928

45 HEAD representing the natural accumulation of our herds. 15 Scotch Bulls in age from 9 to 14 months. Blocky, snappy fellows, many of them out of very heavy milking cows. 24 cows with calves at foot or close to calving to the service of our herd bulls EMBLEM JR. 2nd and GOLDEN CROWN 2nd. Choice heifers bred like the bulls make up the remainder of the offering. More than half of the females are pure Scotch and the others have many Scotch tops of the best known families. Many of the cows are extra heavy milkers and well broke to milk. For catalog address either



E. S. DALE & SON, or BEN S. BIRD, PROTECTION, KAN.

Sale on the Bird farm, 2 miles east of town.

Aucts. Boyd Newcom, Col. Towner. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

Huston Type Duroc Auction

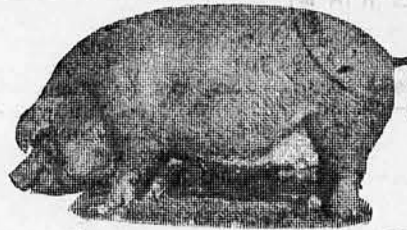
on farm 17 miles Northwest of Emporia, 17 miles Northeast of Council Grove.

Friday, May 11

55 REG. DUROCS, 15 sows with litters (average over six to the litter), sired by HARVESTER LEADER and BOB COLS FLASH. Sows are largely by WALTMEYER'S GIANT and MAJOR STILTS. 10 FALL BOARS and 20 Fall Gilts by W. R.'s LEADER, several not related to offering. 10 APRIL gilts, a large part of April and fall gilts will be bred. Write for catalog.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS (LYON CO.), KANSAS

Col. Homer T. Rule, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

for April and May farrow. Bargains at \$35 each. Also young boars ready for service.
M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

Wiemers' Chester White Hogs

For sale fall boars, gilts, pigs, either sex. State Fair winners. Free circulars. Gilts. On share or Produce Payment plan. **H. C. WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas



BETTER DAIRY COWS

heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins, T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.
ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

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