

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 66

February 25, 1928

Number 8

The solution of
the farm labor
problem must
be found mostly
thru the use of
more and better
machinery~

Gilbert Gusler



Gasoline is no lubricant



Today's added winter mileage intensifies an old problem.

The increase in winter driving has brought in many so-called "winter oils". Many of these oils are unusually light in body. Many are produced solely to give you easy starting.

A cold morning finds this thin oil in your crankcase. You start your cold engine. You must use your choke freely. The cold combustion chambers fail to vaporize all the fuel. Some of the gasoline is forced by the piston rings.

Gasoline dilution begins. In 200 miles of driving you may easily get a full quart of gasoline mixed with your lubricating oil.

Two winter troubles minimized



SPECIAL WINTER CHART

Mobiloil Arctic

should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.

PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn all except Models 4-44 & 6-66	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler except Special Six	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler 4-cyl.	*	*	*	*
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*	*	*	*
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	*	*
La Salle	*	*	*	*
Locomobile	*	*	*	*
Marmion 8-cyl.	*	*	*	*
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	*
Packard Six	*	*	*	*
" Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless Models 60, 80 & Eight	*	*	*	*
Pontiac	*	*	*	*
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.

For winter use in most cars we recommend Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic. Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic meets the gasoline dilution problem with scientific exactness.

Mobiloil Arctic is quick-flowing without being a "light oil". It is fluid enough to give you easy starting at zero, and at the same time has a full rich body that will provide thorough lubrication for all friction surfaces.

If your car is listed in the Chart on this page Mobiloil Arctic is the oil you should use this winter. For other cars, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart—any Mobiloil dealer has it.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
Arctic

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis,
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Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Trostle Says Folks Should Enjoy Life

Power Equipment Makes His Margin of Profit on Wheat Larger

A MOVING picture camera and a house car! What good would they be to a farmer? C. C. Trostle, Reno county, owns both, and he depends entirely on his farm for an income. He believes that every farmer has a right to get out and enjoy life as much as possible. His theory seems to be that life is meant for something more than work alone.

How does he do it? Wheat. He is a wheat farmer pure and simple, and doesn't pretend or

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Not that. He simply takes the stand that it is the system that has paid him the most profit and at the same time allowed him the most time for other things. He still sees the value of diversification. Sometimes he feeds some cattle, and he has poultry and two good cows. But wheat is his job.

"With our tractors and combines and the conditions we have, we can grow wheat here more cheaply than any place in the world," he argues, "so why should we try to make this a dairy or beef country when it isn't? My land was too valuable to keep in pasture."

Perhaps 45 days for the major farm operation seems like a hurry-up job, but when Mr. Trostle's operations are followed thru they are found to be thoro. First of all he uses the best seed he can get. His 300 or more acres are prepared early, and the spring-tooth harrow is used as often as necessary until planting to keep down the weeds and volunteer wheat. When plowing time comes Mr. Trostle runs three tractors. "A harrow is pulled after the third tractor," he explained, "and it stirs all the ground the three tractors plow each round, so you see I conserve all the moisture that falls. When volunteer wheat comes up I get right in with the spring-tooth harrow, and you bet it does the job."

He plows deeply every third year, right at 8 inches, to keep the decayed vegetation well mixed with the soil. Last fall he used a one-way disk on 50 acres just as

an experiment. It worked very well, he said. He got a perfect seedbed, a good fall growth and best of all it stopped the blowing rather effectively.

"But the whole secret of success with wheat," if we follow Mr. Trostle, "is the combine. We can make living expenses here if wheat gets down to 90 cents a bushel with the combine and home help. Or in other words, we can raise wheat for 25 cents a bushel less than the old way of handling it. That takes into consideration our early seedbed preparation and other present day methods. No farm paper can stress the value of the combine too much. It has made wheat farming attractive for men, and has banished the dark cloud of harvest time from the horizon of the farmer's wife; she no longer has to run a harvest time hotel." Mr. Trostle has a 6,000-bushel elevator, operated by power, of course, to handle his wheat.

What about a rotation for soil fertility? Mr. Trostle has thought of that, too. Whenever he has had manure it has gone on the land, generally for corn. And the straw being returned to the soil keeps it in good condition. Of course, early plow-

WHAT is the most enjoyable or the most profitable vacation you have had? In the article on this page, Mr. Trostle gives some idea of the vacations he and the members of his family have enjoyed. He wouldn't take money for those experiences.

Taking a vacation doesn't mean that you must travel miles from home. Perhaps you made a tour of other farms or attended meetings that have been helpful to you. No matter what your best vacation was, Kansas Farmer wants to know about it. Maybe it paid you in cash or merely pleasure. Both are essential to life.

For the best vacation letter of not more than 500 words, Kansas Farmer will pay \$5; second best, \$3 and third, \$1. Please mail your letters to the Vacation Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., not later than March 10.

want to be anything else. And he has cut the labor incidental to this job to the minimum. "With power equipment it is a simple and economical matter to farm as I do," he said. "The most profitable farming I ever have attempted is just what I am doing today—using power machinery exclusively, concentrating on wheat. With the tractors for seedbed preparation and the combine to harvest the crop, the work is done when it should be. My three boys are in high school and college and all the work can be done during vacation, except planting in the fall. Our work is over for the year in 45 days, and we have the rest of the time for other things that interest us."

But don't get the idea that Mr. Trostle farms because he cannot do anything else, or because he considers it a necessary evil. He likes the work and he knows his job. He happens to be a wheat farmer because he is in the Wheat Belt of the state. "When I first took over this farm," he said, "everyone was diversified. But I found out that when I paid off part of my mortgage it was wheat money that did it."

"I feel safe with wheat and can make a profit with it. If I couldn't I'd change. I've been thru the game with registered hogs and cattle and the whole rigmarole, but after all I found I was only trading dollars." It isn't that Mr. Trostle thinks his system of farming is the only one.



The Photo at the Top Shows the Fine, Modern Farm Home of C. C. Trostle, Reno County, Which He Designed and Helped to Build. At the Left is the House Car Mr. Trostle Built. This Picture Was Snapped in Front of the Capitol Building in Washington, D. C. Just Below the Car is a Glimpse of the Three Tractors Getting the Wheat Land Ready, and at the Bottom of the Page the Combine Was Caught in Action



ing, summer fallowing, alternate row cropping and a little alfalfa all go to help the wheat in time. And now Mr. Trostle is running a soil analysis to see how long he can grow wheat on his land. "We grew corn on the same ground for 30 years," he said, "and it still was producing well when we changed. Ground that has been in wheat 15 years made 32 bushels a year (Continued on Page 13)



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

DO YOU believe," asks a reader, "that poverty ever will be or ever can be abolished?" The answer to that question, it seems to me, depends on what you call poverty. Webster's definition of poverty is as follows: "Quality or state of being poor or indigent. Any deficiency in what constitutes riches; dearth; scarcity; poorness." Under synonyms Webster says that poverty is the state of being in need; want is extreme poverty; destitution, absolute want. Indigence suggests severely straitened circumstances. Penury is extreme indigence or abject poverty.

It will be seen from these definitions of poverty that the word has quite a wide variation in meaning. If poverty means being poor, then a vast number of people even here in the United States are in a state of poverty; if it means that those who are not rich are poor and therefore in a state of poverty, then the question arises, What is being rich? In the city of New York and also in other cities where wealth abounds, unless a man has several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property he is considered a poor man, while in other parts of the country such a man would be considered very rich.

A man who supports his family by his labor and who has no accumulation of property may be considered a poor man, and yet he and his family may live very comfortably, have plenty to eat and wear, and with the advantage of the public schools his children may become well educated and mingle in the best society. Such a family probably would resent the statement that they are living in a state of poverty.

If you mean by poverty that condition where persons are no longer able by their own efforts to supply themselves with the necessities of food, clothing and shelter and have to depend on either public or private charity for these necessities and that the absence of these necessities constitutes poverty, then in theory at least we have already abolished poverty, for the law in Kansas and I think in all the other states requires the public authorities to provide for the care of such people, in other words, to supply them with the necessary food, shelter and clothing. It may be that this duty is sometimes neglected by the public authorities, but the duty exists just the same.

But What About Unemployment?

IF YOU mean by abolishing poverty to ask if the time will come when no person who is willing and able to perform some kind of useful labor will need to depend on either public or private charity and when out of the fruits of such labor every person may provide a comfortable competence for old age when they are no longer able to labor, I will say that I certainly believe that such time is coming. There will in all probability always be people born into the world who are incapable of earning a living; these must necessarily be supported either by private or public charity, or in some cases by provision made for them by an inheritance.

But under our present system it often does occur that persons who are able and willing to work have periods of unemployment when they simply cannot get jobs, and during such periods they become in very straitened circumstances. That condition is certainly a fault of our economic system. The country as a whole is capable of furnishing all its citizens with abundance to eat, and to clothe and shelter them; not one of them able and willing to work should be compelled either to ask for charity or go without a reasonable amount of food, clothing and shelter. Just how this condition is to be brought about is still an unsolved problem. It is one of the problems growing out of a faulty system of distribution. My opinion is that it cannot be solved individually; it must be solved collectively. In our complicated civilization it is utterly impossible for each individual to find employment on his own initiative and under his own control. This is an era of big business, and it is getting bigger every day. Employment must be largely collective and organized.

There is and probably always will be a certain amount of what I may call individual employment; it will be small business, odd jobs or small individual business, such as the repairing of shoes, but that kind of employment will necessarily take care of a comparatively small number, and the tendency is constantly to limit the number of these individual jobs.

More and more the business of this country is

done collectively, and the necessity of opportunity in collective industry constantly grows more urgent.

I judge, from the number of inquiries I am receiving, that the schools of the state are now engaged in a discussion of the merits of the McNary-Haugen bill. This probably is a good mental exercise, but in view of the fact that I can see no present and very little future probability of this measure becoming a law, I must confess that I have rather lost interest in it. I long ago sent out all the literature I had on the subject and therefore have no more to send. These young people should send their inquiries to their several members of Congress.

It is generally believed that the people of the United States have recklessly wasted their forests. At the rate they were going it appeared as if the entire country would be denuded of timber within a comparatively few years. However, the Government is taking up the question of preserving our forests, so that it is probable that from now on nearly or maybe quite as much timber will be grown as cut. As an aid to this reforestation plan modern building operations call for less and less timber. All kinds of buildings can be constructed now with almost no wood. Even furniture can be made of metal that will serve all ordinary purposes, and is really handsome in appearance. With the elimination of wood to so large an extent in

to this list. Whether the bill will become a law I do not know, but that it will pass with some amendments is entirely probable.

"I have thought for years," writes F. W. Rupenthal of Lucas, "that we are educating criminals thru our dailies. Whenever a crime of any nature is committed the reporters are very careful to get and publish every detail. This gives the amateur ideas which otherwise he might never have thought of as to how he might profit by the other fellow's mistake. I firmly believe that if all the depredations of rascals were kept from the public there would be less crime."

Quite probably the publication of news about crime does suggest to warped, abnormal minds the idea of committing similar crimes. I have not much doubt that the publication of the horrible crime of Hickman suggested to the Michigan man the idea of committing a similar crime, and no doubt the same suggestion entered other minds as well.

But has it ever occurred to Mr. Rupenthal that the publication of the horrible details of crime and the dire results also may impress untold thousands of people with the thought that crime is a dreadful thing and rouse them to a sense of the necessity of more effective means of suppressing it?

Suppose that all news of crime were suppressed so that good people would never hear of it, would not the natural result of that be to lull them into a feeling of false security?

Undoubtedly public sentiment was aroused against the evil of the saloon by the publication of the evils of intemperance and the crimes that resulted from the drink habit. The saloons were pictured as the spawning places of crime. Crimes committed by drink crazed men found front page locations in the newspapers and called for big headlines. As a result of this publicity public sentiment was roused against the saloon and the liquor business generally until finally the entire nation was swept into national prohibition.

It was the publication of the horrors of slavery, principally thru Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's great novel, that did much to create abolition sentiment in the North.

If it is a bad thing to publish accounts of crime in the newspapers, then logically it is a bad thing to preach against crime, for in a limited way the preacher is advertising the crime he preaches against, and according to Mr. Rupenthal's reasoning he is increasing crime.

Yeh, the Mules Helped

I HEV heard, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "a lot of people say in talkin' about some feller who didn't hev no gray matter in his head with mentionin' that he wuz as dumb as a mule. That, James, is a unjust and altogether wrong impression; the fact is that the mule instead uv bein' dumb is one uv the smartest animals that lives. There hez been a great deal written about the hoss, what a noble and intelligent animal he is and a lot uv bunc uv that kind. Now I admit that the hoss is a useful animal. He hez been the willin' slave uv man and hez taken his abuse without much if any complaint, but when it comes to intellect the hoss, James, isn't in it with the mule. "When a hoss gits scared he is just as likely as not to run his fool self to death. I hev knowned that to happen more than once. Did you ever see a mule that would run himself to death? I will say without fear uv successful contradiction, as I heard a feller makin' a public speech say, you never did. A mule may git scared and run fur a short distance, but after he hez gone a few rods he quits. He figures that he hez got away from the thing that scared him and that there isn't any good and sufficient reason fur wearin' himself out runnin' when there isn't no further need uv it. A mule also knows when he is well used and when he isn't. He may hev to stand fur abuse because he can't help himself, but all the time he is figurin' on how he kin git even with the son-of-a-gun who abuses him. And the chances are some more than even that he will git even. "If the mule is workin' under the direction uv a man uv sense he will develop into a great puller. He is willin' to do his best, but he also hez sense enough to know when he hez done his best. He isn't goin' to pull on some immovable object more than once. I hev known hosses that would pull two or three times on a load they couldn't budge,



building, the danger of fire is greatly lessened; the buildings are more durable and there is fully as much opportunity for beauty of architectural design. However, there will never be a time when wood will not be needed. Not only that, but forests have a decided effect on climatic conditions. In Eastern countries, notably China, where the lands have been stripped of trees, the country is subject to great extremes of flood and drouth. Destructive floods have washed away the productive soil in large areas, and left the lands incapable of cultivation. At the same time they have filled up the rivers in many cases, and this in turn makes the floods more destructive. Following the floods are protracted drouths and consequent famines.

So the saving of our forests is of vital interest to agriculture. One of the important bills now pending in Congress is the Clark-McNary bill, providing for the purchase of lands to be devoted to the growing of timber. It calls for an aggregate appropriation of 40 million dollars, at the rate of 3 million dollars a year for each of the fiscal years 1930 to 1934 inclusive, and 5 million dollars a year for 1935 to 1939 inclusive. The total number of acres ultimately to come under federal ownership for reforestation and experiments in the growing of timber under the provisions of this bill would be nearly 15 million. Distributed thru 18 states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Later on, no doubt, lands in other states will be added

but I never knowed a mule that would do that; he hez more sense.

"I hev owned several mules uv great intelligence. Once I wuz freightin' across the mountings with a pair uv large dun mules. They would weigh about 1400 pounds each and I would match them agin any team uv their weight, and then some, as pullers. But what I want to speak about especial is their intelligence.

"One time goin' over a narrer trail with a precipice 2,000 feet high on one side, a perpendicular wall uv the same height on the other, we met a grizzly bear. Now a mule hez no use fur a grizzly bear. If there wuz any way to git out uv reach uv a grizzly them mules certainly would hav taken it immediate, but in this case there wuz no way. They couldn't back out or climb that rock wall and they hed too much sense to jump over the precipice. The grizzly had no intention uv givin' up the right uv way and the mules couldn't turn around. Behind them wuz the big freight wagon, blockin' the trail, and ahead uv them wuz the bear.

"I may say, James, that I never wuz scared worse in my life. My hair, which I wuz wearin' long at that time, rose up and lifted my sombrero right off my head to a height uv several inches. My gun wuz in the back part uv the wagon, and I hed a hunch that before I could git hold uv it that grizzly would be on top uv them mules. Even if I got a shot at it the chances wuz about 5 to 1 that I couldn't knock the bear over at the first shot. A grizzly bear will hold a lot uv lead before departin' frum life. Them mules took in the situation. They understood that they either hed to git that bear and git him quick or he would git them and me, altho my opinion is that they wan't considerin' my welfare partic'lar just at that time. I see them look at each other and in a second they hed made out their line uv action. The grizzly reared up on his hind feet and he looked to me as if he wuz in the neighborhood uv 20 feet tall and weighed about 3 ton.

"All to onct both uv them mules let out a simultaneous bray, and no man hed ever heard such a noise. It took that bear completely by surprise. He hed never heard nuthin' like it, and fur the minute it completely flabbergasted him. He dropped his front paws fur a instant and wuz off his guard. Just then both mules charged, brayin' as they went. The end uv the wagon tongue hit that grizzly square in the belly and busted a hole in his digestive organs that wuz as large as the wagon tongue. At the same time both uv them hit him with both their front feet, each foot ketchin' him in a different spot. They just naturally knocked that bear clean off his feet and over the precipice. He fell clear 2,000 feet down, and when he lit he wuz the deadeast bear anywhere in the Rocky Mountings. My hair settled gradually back to its normal position, as also did my hat, but I wuz up that I shook as if I hed a ague chill fur the next half hour.

"But after the job wuz done the mules didn't show no excitement whatever. They crowded over as near the edge uv the precipice as wuz safe and looked over, watchin' the grizzly fall. Then both uv them joined in a reg'lar mule laugh. The mule kin see a joke as well as any man. Then they just settled down again to the reg'lar business uv pullin' the load. They hed more sense, James, than 90 per cent uv the smartest men we hev would hev shown.

"On another occasion them mules saved my life. We wuz crossin' the Divide and got caught in the worst blizzard I ever saw. The temperature dropped from 60 in the shade to 40 below zero. I wuz just ready to give up. I wanted to lay down and sleep, notwithstandin' I knowed that if I ever went to sleep I never would wake up, but I hed reached the point where I didn't care a whoop. I

hed unhitched them mules after gittin' the wagon where it wuz sheltered some frum the wind, which helped some, but when the temperature touched 40 below the shelter didn't help much. Just as I wuz ready to give up them mules come to me and each one grabbed hold uv an arm. They jerked me up and made me run fur 3 hours at a stretch. When they would see that I wuz closin' my eyes they would nip me on the arm hard enough to make me yell with pain and then commence to drag me round again. They kep that up till mornin', when the blizzard commenced to moderate and the snow quilt so that they could see.

"Then they started on a run, brayin' joyously fur perhaps a quarter uv a mile, when we come to a cave. They dragged me into that cave fur a hundred feet, where it wuz comparatively warm, and one uv them remained with me while the other went back to the wagon and come back



again and brought a box uv grub and a bale uv hay and then a bag uv corn. Then the other mule spelled him, takin' the wagon bucket and goin' where there wuz a mounting spring and brought back a bucket uv water. I lighted a fire there in the cave, cooked breakfast and fed them mules. I told them how grateful I wuz fur all they hed done fur me, and they understood what I said. Both uv them looked at me and nodded their heads, but, James, I knowed what them mules wuz rel'y thinkin'. It wuz this: 'If we hedn't had no more sense than you, Bill Wilkins, you would be deader than a smoked mackerel right now.'

"Since then, James, it makes me hot to hear some saphead talkin' about somebody bein' as dumb as a mule."

When a Man Dies

A man dies leaving a wife and children, but does not leave a will. Does all the money, bonds, car and household goods go to the widow and only one-half of the real estate go to the children?

R. A. B.

When any man residing in Kansas shall die, leaving a widow and minor children, or either, there shall at the time of the making of the inventory

and appraisement of his personal estate be selected and set apart for the use and benefit of said widow and minor children, an allowance out of said estate as follows: the family library, pictures and musical instruments; the wearing apparel of the deceased; the household goods, implements, furniture and utensils of every kind and nature owned by the deceased and used in his home at the time of his death; one buggy and buggy harness, one driving horse or team, one cow and one automobile. Also provisions and fuel on hand necessary for the support and use of said widow and minor children for one year: Provided, that if the appraised value of the property so selected does not amount to the sum of \$125 each for the widow and each of said minor children, the difference shall be paid in cash or other property to be selected in lieu thereof at its appraised value.

If the deceased is a farmer or man engaged in agriculture, horticulture or stock raising, the widow and minor children are allowed two cows, one team, 10 hogs, 20 sheep, the poultry, the necessary feed for the support of said stock for one year, either harvested or growing, farm implements, utensils, vehicles and harness necessary to supply one farm hand and team.

For the widow and minor children of a deceased merchant or storekeeper, all counters, shelves, show cases, stoves, desks, scales and all other implements and apparatus owned by the deceased and used in conducting his business.

For the widow and minor children of a deceased mechanic, miner or other man engaged in manual labor or teaming, the necessary tools, implements, wagon, team and harness and material owned by the deceased and used by him in said business.

For the widow of a deceased professional man, the library, implements and office furniture owned by the deceased and used by him in his profession.

For the widow and minor children of a deceased traveling salesman, or man working for salary or wages, or other man whose widow and minor children are not already provided for herein, \$250 in cash or other property to be selected in lieu thereof at its appraised value. Where property selected as herein provided shall not amount to the sum of \$250 the difference shall be paid in cash or other property to be selected.

If there be no minor children the allowance shall belong to the widow absolutely, and if there be minor children and no widow the allowance shall belong to said minor children. Aside from this the estate is divided equally between the surviving widow and the children who have attained their majority.

See the County Clerk

Does the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company own and pay taxes on all of the right of way thru Osborne county?

H. B. S.

I do not know. Write to the county clerk of Osborne county.

'Tis a Popular Garden

A man has a garden patch not fenced in a small incorporated city. If the neighbors insist on letting the fowls including pigeons eat up or scratch out his garden stuff, what can he do?

D. G. D.

Most incorporated cities have an ordinance prohibiting fowls to run at large. If there is no such ordinance the general principle of the law would apply, which does not permit fowls to run at large. If they are permitted to trespass on the neighbor's property, the neighbor has a right of action for damage against the owner of the fowls. If your city has an ordinance governing the question it would take precedence to the general principle of law.

Saving a Million-a-Day--and More

WE ARE saving 1 million dollars a day, 365 millions of dollars a year, in interest payments on the national debt by reducing the debt. And this annual saving, once made, goes on reducing taxes forever at this rate for as long as there shall be a national debt! No ordinary exclamation point is big enough to emphasize so momentous a fact.

The President of the United States recently observed the seventh anniversary of the budget by delivering a speech commending it to 22 millions of radio listeners. And the budget's achievements for the seven years are entirely worthy of this attention, for this wonderful instrument in time to come may accomplish more for the people and the country than any other national policy.

If there is any more effective way of making a dollar do 100 cents worth of work I do not know it. The budget system which has made this tremendous and perpetual reduction of taxes possible also is a tax-reducing and tax-controlling system fully as effective in restraining expenditures—keeping the expenses of government well within income—thereby preventing incurring more debt or the wasting of revenue.

In this way a good deal more than that million dollars a day is being saved to American taxpayers by the national budget system.

Not even little things are overlooked by the federal budget and its director, General Lord. A yard on 3 million yards of canvas was saved last year by eliminating the unnecessary stripe from mail sacks. A saving of \$3,280

was made thru buying paper clips at wholesale. The total saving for the year in small items like these was 19 million dollars.

This is running government like a business, and this is and has been one of the great objectives of such executives as President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover.

More than 17 billions of dollars in interest and principal has been paid by the National Government since 1917. Virtually every cent of it has come out of the pockets of the American people, with much more besides for local taxes, which absorb an even greater sum than Federal taxes.

This is what makes the budget idea such a big thing. Thru its constant application we can foresee the time when from top to bottom, from school district and state house to national capital, the Government of this country will be operated as a big business is operated, for that is what it is—it is our biggest business. The national budget has set the example and cut the pattern for operating it efficiently, an example which states and cities are following, and counties and school districts soon will follow.

The budget system affords a constant and a national example of "constructive economy" and thrift, to use the President's words. For it is only thru the wise expenditure of income that states and families can make material progress, and it is only by such non-wasteful expenditure, and the constructive economy of money well spent, that we shall finally cut out all duplication in public business and shall at last control the ever-rising

flood of taxes and give the taxpayer the full 100 cents' worth of benefit and service to which he is entitled.

For this purpose nothing better than the budget system, under an earnest, faithful and capable budget director, has yet been devised. Every year, too, it is going to bring to the attention of this progressive people that more than 82 per cent of all national revenues are absorbed by wars of the past, by obligations to the fighting men who survived them, by further obligations to their families, and by military preparedness for wars to come, if world peace fails.

That huge annual war tax of 82 per cent a year on a peaceful nation is, I believe, going to prove a potent and a persuasive argument for peace to a people like ours whose deep vein of idealism is balanced by as large an amount of practical and intelligent common sense.

What this nation has done in the last few years to establish itself in a prosperous condition and on an enviable financial basis would have been impossible without the budget, its able director, General Lord, and President Coolidge's insistence on economy.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



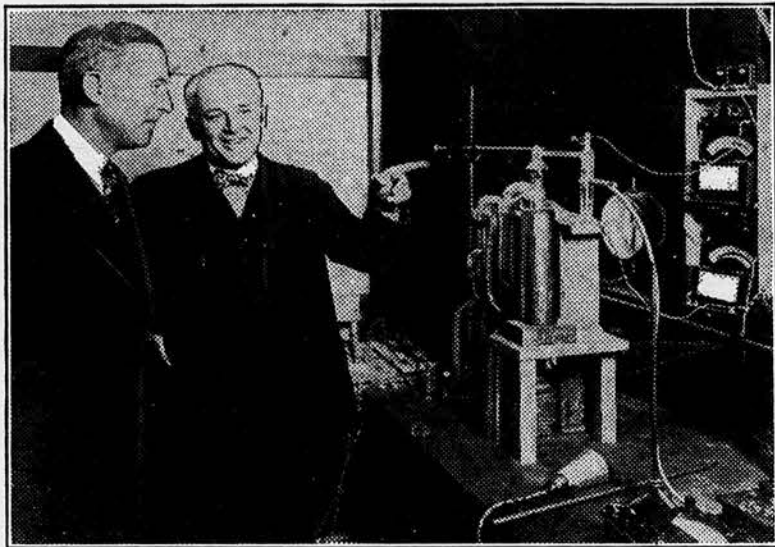
An Advance Fashion for the Spring. It is a Charming Frock of Printed Orchid Tissue Velvet. The Skirt is Accordion Pleated Chiffon



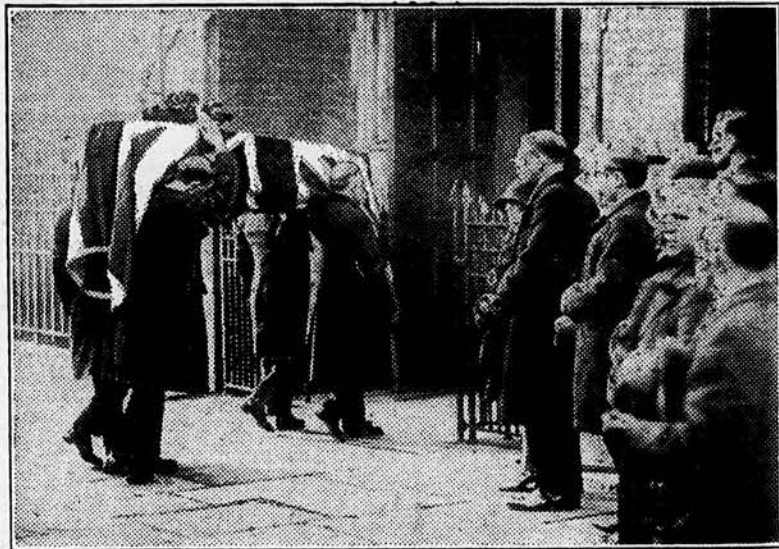
The County Champion Wheat Growers and the State Champion of Kansas. Left to Right, Bottom Row, Herman Praeger, Barton, Wheat Champion for 1927; W. J. Strecker, Ford; H. F. Deschner, Harvey; E. L. Blaesi, Dickinson. Middle Row, B. C. Schaffer, Pratt; E. H. Hodgson, Rice; J. D. Hillman, Sedgwick; L. P. Franz, Ness. Top Row, R. H. Rexroad, Reno; Fritz Kostner, Kingman; I. V. Webb, Hodgeman, and O. C. Rupp, McPherson



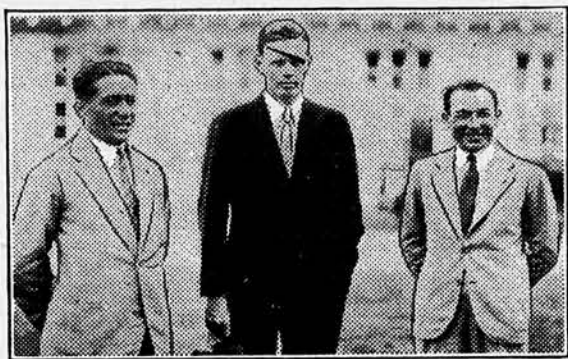
Toe Dancing on Skates. All Around Athlete, Lilly de Alvarez, Spain's Woman Tennis Champion, and Her Partner Perform an Adagio at St. Moritz's Winter Carnival



Dr. Edward B. Craft, Left, Whose Research Work in Development of Television, Telephotograph, Talking Pictures and the Artificial Larynx is World Famous, Visiting Dr. Robert A. Millikan, President of the California Institute of Technology and Discoverer of the Cosmic Ray



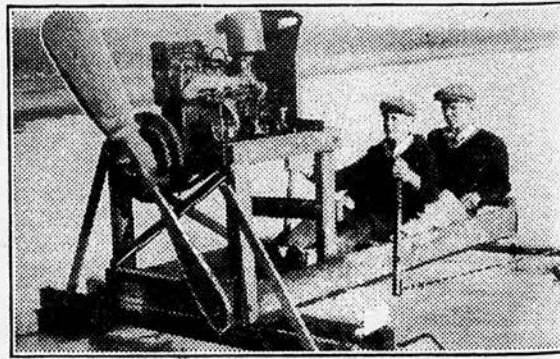
It Was a Simple and Unpretentious Ceremony That Took Place When the Body of the Late Earl Haig, One of England's Greatest Soldiers, Was Carried into St. Columbus Church, London, Where It Lay in State Until Burial



Something of a Franco-American Alliance. At Panama Lindy Met the French Aces Who Flew from the African Coast to Brazil. Left to Right, Dieu-donne Costes, Col. Charles Lindbergh and Joseph LeBrix



Europe Looks to Nicolas Titulesco, Rumania's Foreign Minister, to Settle Rhineland Military Occupation Dispute Between France and Germany

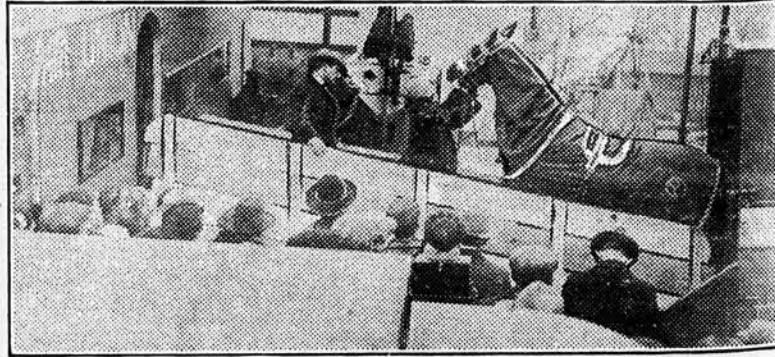


These Two South Dakota Boys Took an Old Automobile Engine and Some Lumber and Built This Motor Ice Boat That Has a Speed of 35 Miles an Hour. Better Not Bother Dad's Car, Tho, Even if We Do Have More Winter



The Queen of Afghanistan on Her Way to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, Where She Was Officially Received by the French Nation. Seated Next to Her is M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This is an Unusual View of Her Majesty, Since She Does Not Appear Unveiled in Afghanistan

Photographs Copyright 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



Miss Betty Rand, American Girl, Leading Her Favorite Mount, "Phantom," Aboard an Airplane at Le Bourget Flying Field, Paris. The Horse is Wearing a Sound Proof Aviation Helmet. This is the First Time in Aviation History That a Horse Was an Airplane Passenger. The Flight Was from Paris to London

More Schools Need Agriculture Course

Day-Unit System Worked Out at Winfield Has Some Possibilities

ONE HUNDRED high schools in Kansas are offering courses in vocational agriculture, with an enrollment of 2,000 boys, according to C. M. Miller, state director of vocational education. But that isn't the limit by any means. The ultimate goal is to reach 400 rural high schools with the possibility of enrolling some 8,000 students.

If anyone doubts the value of this kind of training in our schools, or that there is interest and diversity of appeal, ask them to discount projects like those being conducted in Cowley county. Listen to some remarks by I. L. Plank, head of the vocational agricultural work at Winfield.

"We have 42 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture at Winfield high school," he says, "besides two day-unit schools, one at Cambridge with 13 boys and one at Oxford with 14 boys enrolled. For 1928 we have the following projects started: 75 head of baby beeves on full feed; 885 hens, and plans laid for several thousand baby chicks this spring; 10 sow and litter projects; a total of 100 acres of corn in projects; 25 acres of truck gardening; 22 acres of potatoes; 25 acres of oats; 20 acres of kafir, 10 acres of wheat and 10 stands of beets. We shipped in a carload of Hereford calves for baby beef feeding and a carload of certified seed for class projects this year."

Winfield is operating the first day-unit work in vocational agriculture in Kansas. This is an arrangement whereby one of the Winfield agriculture teachers is conducting two classes, one in Cambridge and one in Oxford, in addition to his regular vocational half-day at Winfield. In the afternoon on Mondays and Wednesdays, he goes to Oxford to take care of his day-unit class there, and Tuesdays and Thursdays he goes to Cambridge. Friday and Saturday are used in project supervision in all three of the communities.

The chief advantage of the day-unit work seems to be in the cost of instruction, as this is divided among the three schools in proportion to the number of hours of instruction. Another thing, it gives more pupils the advantage of the same project, which makes for co-operation among communities and real progress.

While on the subject it is well to include the fact that the vocational agriculture class of the Kingman high school, co-operating with the county farm bureau, held a livestock school this month in the interests of the livestock farmers of the county. This is the third farm school they have held this winter, the two previous schools stressing dairying and poultry raising. A two-day meeting was arranged and programs included specialists from the college and men of wide experience in their particular lines.

If you step into the Republic City high school, you will find a very complete agricultural display of 117 types of farm crops. The corn family, the hay family, the millets, the sorghums, wheat, barley and oats provide an excellent source of accurate information.

Better Know Your Alfalfa

DON'T sow alfalfa seed without having definite knowledge of its origin," warns J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. "It is a loss of time, money, seed and a year's crop to sow in Kansas, Southern grown alfalfa seed because it is not adapted to Kansas conditions, and the crop will winter-kill."

Further, Mr. Mohler advises that farmers should be particularly careful this spring as to the origin of the seed to be sown, because the Kansas alfalfa seed crop of last year was very short. Hence, the supply of Kansas Common, which Mr. Mohler recommends as the best for Kansas seeding, is unusually limited. He says that if Kansas Common cannot be obtained, then Northern grown seed is the next best bet.

"Quite a bit of Southern seed has been shipped to Kansas in the last few months," Mr. Mohler explained. "It is generally bright and on appearance alone would seem attractive. Some Southern alfalfa seed is offered in Kansas as untested seed, presumably in order to avoid imparting information as to origin. Under the law, tested seeds must bear a label stating where the seed was grown, as well as the per cent of purity and germination. The safe plan is to use only tested seed."

Lasater Sees Improvement

AGRICULTURAL conditions show improvement in the territory covered by the Federal Land Bank at Wichita, according to Milas Lasater, the president. This territory includes Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Better prices for livestock have helped, he finds. Improved financial position has resulted in a much better morale on the part of the farmers, and it is easier for them to obtain funds locally than it has been for some time.

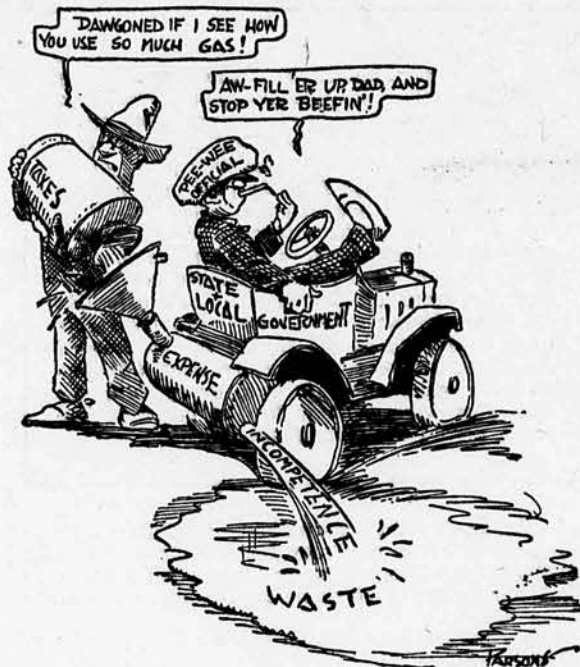
"Land is selling in this district at a little better price than a year ago," Mr. Lasater advises. Good farms do not go begging. Last year the Federal Land Bank of Wichita sold more farms than it acquired, therefore at the beginning of

this year it had fewer farms for sale than in January 1927. Its total sales amounted to a little more than half a million dollars and represented 114 farms. These were well distributed thruout the territory.

Needed Alfalfa and Got It

ALFALFA responds well with the aid of lime and acid phosphate for R. B. Mitchell, Linn county. His field seeded in the fall of 1926 yielded 4 tons of high quality hay an acre during the last season. Mr. Mitchell did not have enough lime to cover the entire field and when the alfalfa came up it showed to a line where the lime ran out.

The soil varied in lime requirement from 1 to 1½ and 2 tons an acre and lime was spread at these rates. Acid phosphate was applied at the rate of 150 pounds an acre. The seed was inoculated and sowed on a well-prepared seedbed so there was



nothing left for the alfalfa to do but grow.

It might be interesting to know that Mr. Mitchell is feeding quite a bunch of cattle and with alfalfa hay and silage is putting on some very cheap gains. He is satisfied that alfalfa hay is the keynote of economical gains.

In 1925 Lee Dadisman, Bourbon county, applied 56 tons of lime on 20 acres and produced a fine yield of soybeans that year. The next year he obtained an excellent stand of Red clover in oats. When the heavy stand of oats was cut off it was hot and dry and the clover was killed. The next spring Sweet clover was seeded to the same field and an excellent crop resulted. Twice previously Sweet clover was seeded on this ground with no success. Each time the clover came up it was yellow, appeared sickly and soon died. Mr. Dadisman is convinced that sour soil needs lime to grow clover. As evidence of that fact, he has shipped in a 45-ton car of lime which he is applying to one of his fields for Sweet clover.

How Testing Paid Worth

OFFICIAL seven-day tests have proved so valuable to George Worth, Rice county, that he now plans to test all of his best cows. He just completed a seven-day test on a 7-year-old registered Holstein that gave 567 pounds of milk and enough butterfat to make 27.28 pounds of butter. A year ago Mr. Worth tested another cow that produced 604 pounds of milk and 27.5 pounds of butter. This cow's bull calf brought enough more than calves of similar breeding, but from untested cows, to pay the expense of conducting the official test. Mr. Worth now has four cows with official seven-day tests.

He is having much the same experience that other Kansas dairymen have had. A good test shows up the poor producers and gives the good cows a chance to make a real profit. Testing has boosted dairy production and dairy profits in the state. During Farm and Home Week at Manhattan 96 Kansas dairy herd owners were awarded Honor Roll certificates from the National Dairy Exposition because those herds averaged 300 pounds or more of butterfat. This is an increase of 15 over those receiving certificates last year. The number included seven from Bourbon county, seven from Butler-Greenwood, six from Dickinson, four from Douglas, nine from Geary, 12 from Reno, 15 from Riley, 12 from Shawnee, five from Cherokee-Crawford-Labette, 11 from Washington, and eight state institutions.

Records for all farm operations seem to help some. They show where the good profits come in.

How many farmers, for example, know what their income amounts to from milkers and poultry? In summarizing the farm account books for 1927 in Washington county, it was found that several farmers there have a steady income of \$100 a month from dairy products and eggs. One of the books shows a return of \$656 for butter alone, from an average of six cows, or more than \$100 each. Also the same book shows that \$694.89 worth of eggs were sold from 330 hens, or an average of \$2.15 a hen. A similar monthly income from just such sources is within reach of a good many Kansas farmers.

K. S. A. C. is Ahead as Usual

DO YOU know whether common school, high school and college training have a cash value on the farm? The Kansas State Agricultural College studied 1,237 farms to find out. Results show that farmers with common school education had an annual income of \$422. Those having high school training had an annual income of \$545; those with some college training, \$859, and those who had completed the agricultural college course had an annual income of \$1,452. It appears from this that the college graduate earned more than three times as much as the farmers with a common school education.

We just want to add something that Kansas Farmer has discovered thru years of close contact with men of the soil. It is this: There are a lot of Kansas farmers who, by virtue of graduating from the "college of hard experience," are making considerably more each year than \$1,452. But this statement doesn't wish to discount the value of college training. It is essential to the best progress. Farmers are getting better every year because of the agricultural college. The college makes it possible for the younger generation of farmers to get a good deal of the knowledge of the "college of hard experience" in a few years, with a good many of the mistakes and pitfalls culled out. Certainly the value of the college cannot be emphasized too strongly.

But even with the figures quoted Kansas is ahead as usual. Take the Georgia college graduate as an example for comparison. This Southern gentleman had an annual income of \$1,254, as against the Kansas college graduate's \$1,452. Kansas has the best agricultural college in the world, and wheat and folks.

Best of all, 50 per cent of the graduates from the Kansas college engage in farming; 36 per cent go in for research, teaching and extension work related to agriculture, and only 14 per cent take up miscellaneous activities.

The average for 19 agricultural colleges shows that 27.8 per cent of the college students return to farming, 5.8 per cent go into research work, 24 per cent take up teaching, 8.4 per cent go into extension work, 10.4 per cent go into business related to agriculture and 23.6 per cent take up miscellaneous activities.

Straw Loft Farrowing House

A BRAND new type of movable farrowing house with the strawloft feature, the same as in the standard poultry houses, is in use by E. A. Elliott, Washington county. It was built following a plan suggested by County Agent John V. Hepler and C. G. Elling, swine specialist at the agricultural college.

The house is an ordinary shed-roof type, with a pen 7 feet by 8 feet. The rear wall is 3½ feet high, with a front elevation of 6½ feet. The strawloft is put in at a height of 3½ feet and extends to within 2 feet of the front, where a flat hinged board door covers the rest of the pen. A front window similar to the opening in the straw-loft poultry house is across the front of the house. Ventilators are made in each end above the straw.

The main feature is the straw-loft, which will give warmth and provide adequate ventilation, with openings which will admit direct sunlight into the pen. Two sows that were in the new house saved 20 fine pigs, and three other sows that farrowed before this house was used saved only 15 pigs. "If this is a sample of the results I will get, the house is going to be a mighty good investment," Mr. Elliott said. "In fact, I think I will build another just like it."

That is the first house of this type made in Washington county, and probably in the state, according to Hepler. Mr. Elliott built this double house entirely of new A grade lumber with a shingle roof at a cost of \$44.81 for materials. A shingle house could be built at a corresponding cost.

Is This a Record Ear?

DID anyone in Kansas during 1927, grow a larger ear of corn than Max McClure, Douglas county? In a big ear contest, Max, who is 14 years old and a vocational agricultural student, exhibited half a dozen ears of corn. His winning ear measured 16 inches from tip to tip, and belongs to the Reed's Yellow Dent family.

Westward Comes the Corn Borer!

And Kansas Already Is Digging the Trenches Needed in the Coming War

By L. E. Call

THE European corn borer, which is advancing across Northeastern Indiana toward the center of the Corn Belt, constitutes the gravest menace that has ever aimed at a major crop in this country. The tremendous potentiality of the insect for damage may be comprehended when it is realized that the corn crop of this country, one-half of which is produced in the Corn Belt states, is valued annually at nearly 2 billion dollars. No less than a national calamity would result from the general destruction of this crop, on which our great livestock industry depends for grain and roughage and on which most industries in the Corn Belt depend directly or indirectly for their prosperity. The corn borer, therefore, threatens the grain farmer, the livestock farmer, and the business man alike.

The European corn borer is now well established in two distinct infestation areas comprising a total of more than 125,000 square miles. It is so widely distributed and so firmly established that the hope of completely eradicating it is futile. Its nature is such that it will likely spread by natural means into every important corn growing section. The practical problem, therefore, is not one of extermination but of retarding its spread and of devising practical methods for its control.

First Reported in 1917

The European corn borer was first reported and identified in the United States in 1917. At that time it was found distributed over an area of about 100 square miles in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., causing severe damage to sweet corn. It is supposed that this infestation as well as those discovered later trace to shipments of broomcorn made to this country from Europe in 1909 and 1910. In January, 1919, the insect was discovered in the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y., and in September, 1919, separate infestations were located at Gerard, Pa., and south of Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1920 it was discovered along the Canadian shore of Lake Erie in Ontario, and during 1921 and 1922 it was found that a sparse infestation had developed thruout a narrow strip of territory bordering Lake Erie in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. In the summer of 1923 a small area of infestation was discovered near New York City. By the close of the 1927 scouting season, it had been distributed over most of Massachusetts and into all the New England states; over the most of New York; across Pennsylvania nearly to the border of Maryland; into Northern West Virginia; thruout Northern Ohio to a point several miles south of Columbus; into the Northeastern part of Indiana; thruout Southeastern Michigan nearly to the upper Peninsula on the north and within a few miles of Lake Michigan on the west; and in 1926 a single specimen of the borer was reported to have been found in Kankakee county, Illinois, altho careful scouting in 1927 failed to reveal an infestation.

The European corn borer has been recognized as one of the most injurious insects attacking corn in both Europe and Asia. Injury from the insect has been especially severe in the more humid corn growing regions of Hungary. Losses of from 25 to 50 per cent over large areas have been reported in seasons with favorable weather for the development of the borer. In general, it has been found that the borer seldom does extensive damage in Europe where farm practices are such that all crop residue is utilized or destroyed, but causes heavy losses periodically where corn stalks remain on the fields from year to year, as is the common practice in the Corn Belt of this country.

Greatest Losses in Canada

The greatest losses in America have occurred in Canada. They have been the most severe in Essex and Kent counties, just across the river from Detroit. This is a fertile agricultural region. Before the advent of the borer corn was the most profitable crop; it was grown in much the same manner as in the Corn Belt of the United States. In these counties the acreage of corn has shrunk under the devastating ravages of the corn borer from 125,000 acres in 1925 to less than 10,000 acres in 1927. In both 1925 and 1926 fields of corn that promised yields of from 50 to 60 bushels an acre were completely destroyed, while in 1927 all corn was planted late to escape the borer. The farmers of these counties have abandoned the growing of corn except for silage, and are now raising small grain, sugar beets and tobacco instead.

We have every reason to believe that there are parts of the Corn Belt where damage will occur as disastrous as that in Ontario. In these areas severe commercial damage probably will be averted only by following effective control practices.

Losses from the borer, however, have not been severe in all the infested territory of the United States. In Massachusetts, where the borer was first discovered, severe losses occurred to sweet corn during the early years of infestation. Since 1922, when the cleanup laws became operative, and when farmers learned to utilize effective control measures, damage has been much less severe. In the infested territory of New York and Pennsylvania,

where most of the corn is utilized as silage, severe commercial damage has not occurred. In the area of Ohio, first infested in 1921, commercial damage did not occur until 1926, and probably was prevented in 1927 by compulsory cleanup regulations.

The European corn borer causes injury by feeding on and tunneling its way within the stalks and ears of the corn plant. Newly hatched borers feed for a short period of time on the surface of the plant, especially upon the leaves, silk and husks of the partially developed ear and upon the tassel buds. As the borers become larger, they frequently tunnel within the stalk a short distance below the tassel. This injury weakens the stalk and often results in the breaking over of the tassel. Broken tassels and the sawdust-like castings of the borers at the breaks are the most conspicuous signs of corn

JUST how soon will the corn borer get to Kansas? How much damage is it doing along the way? What changes in agricultural practices will it bring? In answering these questions Dean Call has had the aid of a most intimate knowledge of this pest, which goes back as far as 1920. In that year he met the corn borer near Boston. Since then he has seen the western infestation come into Ohio and cover the farm which his brother operates. In an official capacity, representing the state of Kansas, he has attended many conferences held along the trail this pest is making in its steady march toward Kansas. And for several years Dean Call has had an opportunity to see, every fall, the extensive damage done by the borer in Ontario, across the river from Detroit.

borer infestation in a corn field. As the season advances, there is a tendency for the borers to work further down the stalk, but when infestation is light the majority of them are found in the stalk above the ears.

A few borers tunneling in the stalk do no apparent damage, but with large numbers the stalks are completely tunneled out, and become mere shells filled with the castings. Such damage prevents the development of the ear and weakens the stalk so that it breaks over. While the ear itself may be entered and the cob tunneled out, the greater part of the grain loss is the result of injury to the stalk, which interferes with the proper nutrition. In se-



verely infested fields from 20 to 50 borers are found in a single stalk. Such an infestation results in the total destruction of the crop.

The European corn borer has four stages of growth; first, the egg stage; second, the larval or borer stage; third, the pupa or resting stage; and fourth, the adult or moth stage. It passes the winter in the borer stage inside its tunnel in the corn stalk, or in other crop residue. When the weather turns warm in the spring, it becomes active but does not feed. In late May or early June, it cuts a small opening from its tunnel to the surface of the stalk to provide a means of escape for the moth and passes into the pupa or resting stage. After a period of 10 days to two weeks, the moth or adult insect emerges. In the western infestation area, moths are present in the corn fields from late June to early August.

The female moth varies in color from pale yellow to light brown, with irregular dark lines running

across the wings. It has a robust body and a wing expanse of about 1 inch. The male is slightly smaller and darker than the female.

The moths are able to fly at least 20 miles. They remain in seclusion during the day and fly forth as dusk approaches. They live from 10 to 24 days, and lay about 400 eggs. The eggs are deposited mainly on the under side of the leaves of rapidly growing, vigorous corn plants. The young borers hatch from these eggs in about two weeks, and begin to feed and reach full growth in September about the time the corn matures. The mature borer is nearly an inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. The head is dark brown or black. The upper surface of the body varies in color from dark brown to pink, while the underside is flesh colored.

The method that has been found the most effective for controlling the European corn borer both in Europe and this country consists of destroying the over-wintering worms in the crop residue in which they are sheltered. The practice of cutting corn close to the ground in the early fall for silage results in the destruction of most of the borers. Where the corn stalks and other infested plant residue are plowed under completely in the fall or early spring, the majority of the borers are destroyed. Ordinary plowing, however, leaves too many stalks on the surface of the soil to be effective, and listing is entirely ineffective as a means of corn borer control. It is only where all the infested plant material is covered with from 3 to 4 inches of soil that this method of control is satisfactory. Burning corn stalks, as is ordinarily done, will not destroy a sufficient number of the borers to be effective unless the corn residue that is not burned is turned under with a plow. Infested corn residue remaining over winter in feed lots and barnyards if not destroyed or plowed under before May is a source of infestation to nearby corn fields.

To Reduce Commercial Losses

The Federal Government thru the United States Department of Agriculture has been fighting the corn borer since they were first discovered in Massachusetts in 1917. Compulsory cleanup regulations were made effective in the New England states in 1922. As a result of this work, serious commercial losses have been prevented. Similar prompt action was taken by the Federal Government when the borer was discovered in the western infestation area of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Vigorously enforced quarantines have prevented the movement of corn or other corn borer bearing plants from infested to uninfested territory. As a result, the spread of the borer has been restricted to the natural flight of the moth.

Scientists have been maintained in Europe, studying the corn borer in its natural habitat in co-operation with European scientists. As a result of these studies, a large number of different species of parasites of the corn borer have been discovered, and a number of the most promising species introduced, propagated, and distributed in this country. To date 5 million parasites of 12 different species have been bred and liberated in the infested areas of the United States and Canada. It is hoped that eventually these parasites may become important allies of the American farmer in corn borer control.

Last spring the Congress appropriated 10 million dollars to launch a campaign to suppress the European corn borer. This campaign was not inaugurated with the expectation of exterminating it or of entirely preventing its spread. It was thought, however, that several objectives might be accomplished, as follows: (1) Check the spread of the insect, thus affording time for the development of farm practice and machinery that could be used successfully in combating it; (2) retard the increase in infested territory; and (3) prevent a repetition in Ohio and Michigan of the tremendous commercial damage that had taken place in parts of Ontario.

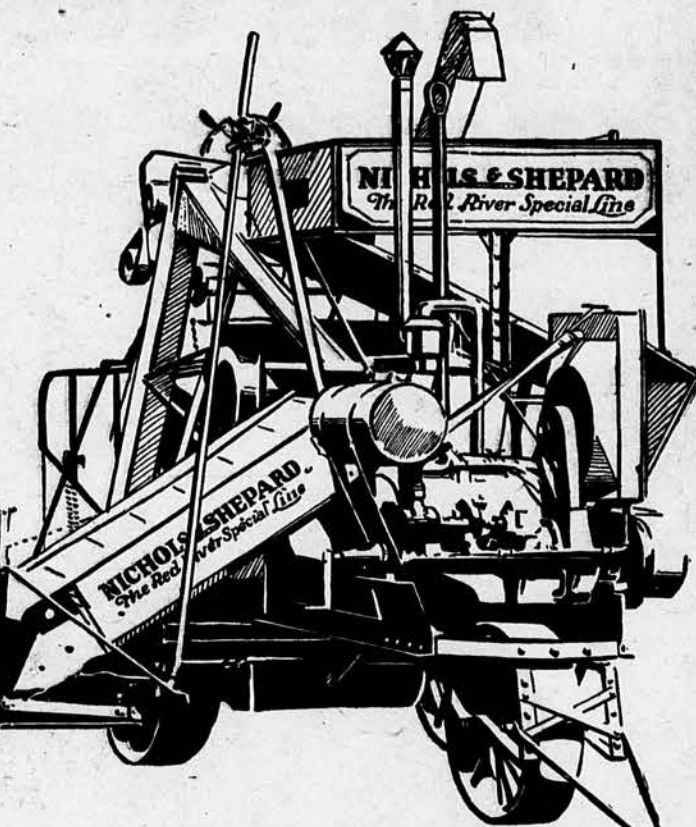
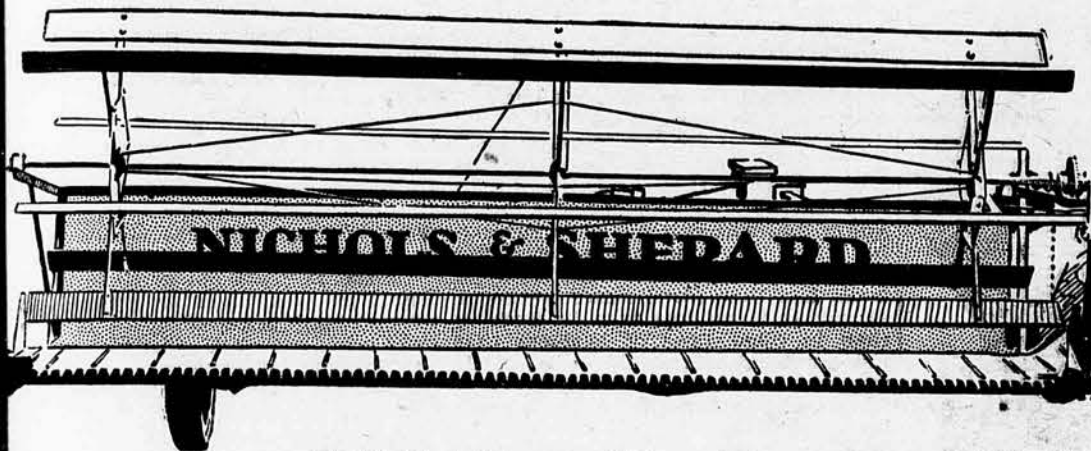
Studied the Life History

To accomplish these results the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the states affected, set up a three-fold campaign of education, research and regulation. The purpose of the educational campaign was to acquaint the farmer with the characteristics of the borer and with effective methods for its control. The research consisted of studies of the life history of the insect, of ecological factors that affect it, of farm practices, and of farm machinery that might prove effective in controlling it, of the development by plant breeding methods of resistant corn varieties, and of parasites that might be introduced and distributed for the destruction of the borer.

The regulatory work was designed to destroy the borers from the corn crop of 1928 before they infested the crop of 1927. More than 180,000 farmers co-operated. Altho the season was exceedingly unfavorable for the cleanup, it was found by careful surveys that fully 95 per cent of the borers in the infested territory had been destroyed, leaving less than 5 per cent to infest the 1927 crop of corn. The major portion of the 10 million dollars was used

(Continued on Page 25)

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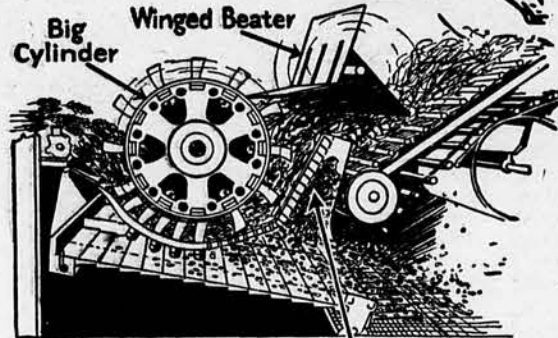
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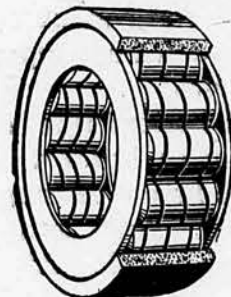
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The "U.S."
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are made of high-quality rubber—flexible, long-wearing. They have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—knee to hip lengths

the quality of these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

TO stand the strains of hard wear—boot rubber must be flexible! You can stretch a strip cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper more than five times its own length!

And this rubber is backed up! At every vital point where wear comes hardest, are anchored from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. And you won't break through that thick gray sole—it's oversize and tough as a tire tread.

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The "U.S."
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Trade Mark

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BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

A "Steady" Wheat Trend?

But What Influence Will the Spring Movement of Canadian Wheat Have?

BY R. M. GREEN

I HAVE 3,000 bushels of wheat on hand (February, 1928.) When would you sell it if it were yours? Thus wrote a Central Kansas wheat farmer to the agricultural college a short time ago. But what can an agricultural college tell a farmer about such a question as this? Certainly no one, not even a college professor, knows what the market is going to do. The question is a perfectly plain one and a very common one to the farmer. It is a part of the farmer's business and he will finally decide upon some one time as against another, but by what means he will reach the decision not even he himself knows.

The essential problem in all business is the taking of risks. It is for the taking of risks that the business man receives pay over and above ordinary salary and wages when he is successful. For the same reason when the business man is not so successful he takes less than hired men's wages or salary. It is no less true in farming than in other lines of business that risk-taking affects profits in no small way.

All that a college that makes a practice of studying farmers' business problems can do is to give the farmer some facts with regard to the size of risks he is running. So in answering this wheat farmer's question no sane person is going to pretend that he can tell the farmer what the wheat price of the future is going to be. All they can do is to point out the risks he takes in selling at one time as compared with selling at another.

Exports Are Increased

In only 14 of the last 35 years has the top price of No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City in February been higher than the best January price. An advance in March over best February price has occurred only 11 times in the last 35 years. These relatively few chances of a price advance in February and March compare with a January advance 24 years out of the 35 and an April advance over March 21 out of 35 years. Consequently there is much less likelihood of price advances in February and March than there is in January and April.

The main reason for this price weakness in February and March is the fact that Argentina and Australia, two competitors of the United States in the export of wheat, ship about 30 per cent of their year's export business in the two months of February and March. These two countries harvest in November, December and January, and are moving large quantities of new wheat on the market by February and March.

Since February and March price weakness is due so largely to Argentine and Australian exports at that season, small crops in these two countries would make for better February and March prices in the United States. Likewise if some unusual demand should develop as has been the case in times of war, or heavy speculation, prices may hold up in February and March better than usual.

Then Came the War

Of the 14 years out of 35 when February wheat price at Kansas City advanced, in only six was the price advance as much as 2 cents a bushel. The first one of these six years was in 1896, when the best February price at Kansas City was 2 cents a bushel higher than the best January price. The Argentine crop of that year was 46 million bushels, compared with 61 million bushels the year before, and the Australian crop was 18 million bushels, compared with 28 million bushels the previous year. The second year of important price advances in February was in 1904. It was in February, 1904, that the Russo-Japanese war was declared. The Gates corner in May wheat also was a factor.

The third year of February advances was in 1905. Prices were under the influence of a small world's crop and a third successive season of reduced supplies in the United States. The United States crop had declined 8 1/4 per cent

in 1902, 8 1/4 per cent in 1903 and 10 1/4 per cent in 1904. This, together with war influences growing out of the Russo-Japanese war, led to almost steady advances on the 1904 crop. In the spring of 1909 the February price advance of 7 cents a bushel was the outgrowth of the Patten corner. In the spring of 1915, the February price advance of 16 cents a bushel was due to World War demands and generally advancing prices. An advance in February, 1922, was the result of heavy speculation between January 4 and February 25, and sometimes referred to as a near Armour corner. Thus the six years of important February price advances in Kansas City wheat were the result of small Argentine and Australian crops of unusual demand influences. Unless there is some evidence of these, expecting higher wheat prices in February is a risky business.

Of the 11 years out of 35 in which March price advances took place, only four showed price advances of 2 or more cents a bushel. One of the four years was in 1909, the year of the Patten corner. Two years, 1917 and 1919, were during the World War. The fourth March advance in 1922 was under the influence of the near Armour corner. Thus the four price advances in March of any size were the result of rather unusual circumstances.

More Demand in April

In the last 35 years the chances have been about 3 to 2 in favor of some advance in Kansas City wheat prices in April. In 21 of the last 35 years the April price has advanced. In 14 years the price has declined or failed to advance. In the 14 years of declining wheat prices in April, it has been possible sometime during the month to catch a price within 2 cents a bushel of the best price the month before in all but two years. The two years of large April declines were in 1921 and 1925. It will be remembered that a general price decline started in the fall of 1920, and in 1925 there had been unusually large midwinter advances in grain prices from which there was some reaction downward in February. In the 21 years of April price advances there have been 18 years in which the advance was 2 cents a bushel or more.

There is more likelihood of an April price advance if wheat price is not already a good price compared with other commodities. Low No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City quoted at \$1.25 a bushel is only about 10 per cent below the general level of commodities, and there is a liberal supply of low quality wheat from the 1927 crop. Top No. 2 hard at \$1.63 in Kansas City is about 5 per cent above the general level of commodities. Such a situation, until growing crop influences become more important, suggests only moderate April price advances, if any.

This makes it plain that if a farmer has held wheat into February and March, holding on into early April, carries with it less risk than the farmer has just gone thru in holding into February and March. There is more than an even chance of at least a moderate price advance, and as a rule there is no great risk of large declines until the spring movement of Canadian wheat begins, and this movement usually starts about April 15 to May 1.

Then the Hogs Grow

Equipment for Swine Production, Bulletin No. 243, just issued by the agricultural college, is the best booklet on this subject we have seen for many a day. It ought to be in the home of every Kansas farmer who keeps hogs. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

For the handy and accurate measurement of short and long distances, get a standard 50 or 100-foot metallic tape. This is cheaper and less easily broken than a steel tape, and is made of linen with metal wires interwoven.

Proved in the Field for over 40 years



CUTS the grain, threshes it, cleans it—all in one time-saving, money-saving operation—that's the "Holt".

Cuts close to the ground; picks up short grain; picks up grain that is down—that's the "Holt".

Kicked, shaken, picked, tossed all away through a big, roomy separator—thorough grain saving—that's the "Holt".

There are 42 rungs in the "Holt" ladder of success — 42 years of building combines to assure the grower a timely and thorough harvest—and an easy and economical one.

A perfected design—that's the natural result of more than 40 years experience. But you'll be amazed at the precision workmanship and fine materials—add long life as a big return from your investment in a "Holt".

See the "Holt" dealer near you. He will show you what "Holt" have done for others. Or write for big illustrated folder.

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Protective Service



When Offered Oil Royalty Shares You Should Investigate Before Investing

OIL BOOMS have hit many parts of Kansas within the last few months, and when there are oil booms many kinds of oil investment schemes are quite sure to follow. Recently members of the Protective Service have been asking for information on investments in oil royalty holding companies. You may never have heard of this kind of oil investment. If you have not you probably will be interested in knowing something about them; how they operate and what you should look for should you be solicited to buy stock in them.

Before a producing company will go to the expense of drilling a well it must have an oil lease on the land. For the privilege of this lease or the right to drill on the land the producing company agrees, as a rule, to pay all the expenses in connection with putting down the well. In addition it also agrees to give the land owner a one-eighth interest in the oil that is produced. This one-eighth interest which the land-owner is to receive is known as a royalty.

Get Facts on Production

The land-owner can, if he likes, sell any part or all of his interest in the royalty. Sometimes land-owners sell interests in their royalties to individuals. But many companies have been organized to buy oil land royalties and sell shares in them. Their plan is to buy as many royalties in one field as they can get. They do not confine their operations to one field as a rule, but many of them own interests in royalties in fields in many states. These royalties are pooled and stock in the company is issued against the royalties and sold to investors.

Some of these royalties are on land that is producing oil and some of them are on land that is not producing oil. Before you buy stock in oil royalties companies you should know how much producing land is represented in their holdings. That is very important, but there are other things you should know that are just as important.

Oil Wells Go Dry

It would be nice if an oil well ran on forever, but unfortunately oil wells have a very natural habit of going dry. As long as the wells are producing oil the company that owns the royalty will get an income from every barrel of oil that comes from the wells. But when the wells stop producing the royalty income from them stops. In other words, the rights of the royalty company in every well on all the land on which they hold rights or royalties has a shrinking value. The only way to protect this shrinking value and be able to buy more royalties to protect those who have invested in the company is to set aside a fund for buying more royalties on producing land. This plan of setting aside a fund for buying more royalties is one of the chief factors in determining the success or failure of the company. Any investment in oil is highly speculative, but investment in a royalty proposition that does not set up a reserve to protect the investment is considered by many to be so speculative that it should be avoided without question.

It is said that there are royalty companies which refuse to show their books and will give little information regarding their holdings. The attitude of such companies is that the investor can take their words for the facts regarding their properties or not invest in them. I certainly would not advise anyone to invest in any company that does not welcome the closest investigation.

Production Capacity Is Important

Before you invest in an oil royalty company you should know just what holdings the company has and where the holdings are located. It is easy enough for a royalty company to divide their holdings or to buy up holdings in

an unproductive field. Most any company dealing in oil royalties may have some unproductive land, so you should know just how much productive and how much non-productive land it controls. The company should give a statement as to the estimated productive life of its holdings and state the authority for the estimate. These statements should come from reliable sources other than officials of the company. Another important bit of information is the methods of selecting and evaluating the properties. When properties are selected and valued by guess there can be no certainty as to the value of an investment in them. You should know something about the companies that are drilling on the land. They should be reliable companies that are able to carry out an adequate drilling program sufficient to insure a thorough test of the land.

After you have satisfied yourself on all these questions and you are sure the company has valuable properties which are being correctly developed you should know whether there is a trust agreement for control of the funds and protection of shareholders' rights. A trust agreement tends to prevent manipulation of funds and holdings and safeguard the royalty interests in the properties to the advantage of the shareholders. In this connection the reputation and business ability and experience of the men in charge of the management have much to do with the value of the investment and the success of the venture. It is very easy for men who are not experienced in the oil business to lose money about as fast as it can be collected from the shareholders. Many investors in oil have found that often their money can be lost faster than they can put it in.

Permits to Sell in Kansas

With all the above information in hand there is one thing more you should know. That is whether there is a good market for the stock. An investment that cannot be marketed quickly in time of need and at a satisfactory price has many disadvantages, and is often considered by experienced investors to be undesirable.

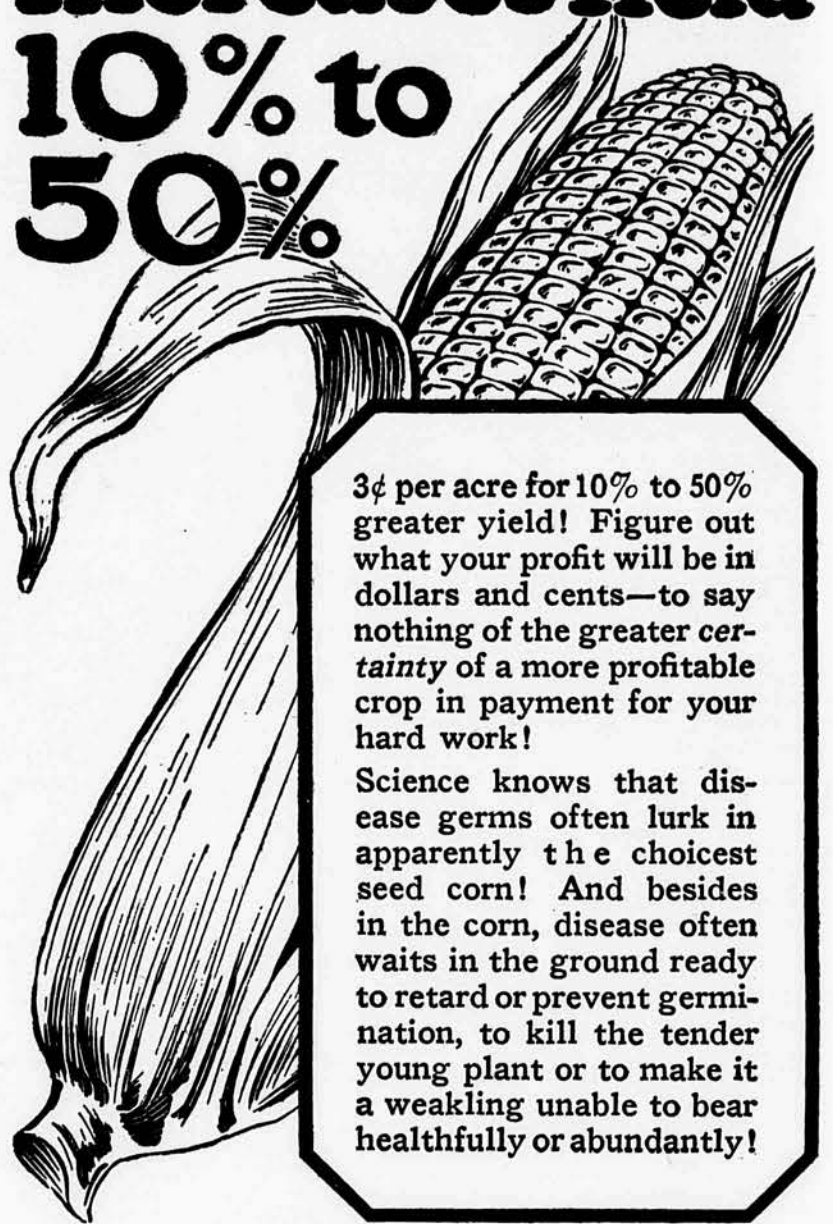
There are a few oil royalty companies that have received permits from the Kansas blue-sky department to sell stock in this state. Before these companies were given a permit to sell in Kansas they were thoroughly investigated by the state charter board—the attorney general, the state bank commissioner, and the secretary of state. Any company that sells its stock in Kansas without a permit from this board is violating our state laws. For your own protection before you buy stock in any company you should know whether the company has been investigated by the charter board and has a permit to sell its stock in Kansas.

Many letters have come to the Protective Service from members telling us of investments they have made recently and asking us to advise them if the investments are safe. The best time to get advice on an investment is before the investment is made and not after. For that reason we suggest that you carefully investigate before you invest, and as it is your money you are investing you should not be timid about making your investigation. It is safest not to take a stranger's word for fact but to get your information from sources you know to be reliable. If the company you are asked to invest in is reliable it will be glad for you to make an investigation of its methods of doing business. If the company is not reliable you will profit greatly by making an investigation.

So here is a suggestion. It is a very clever trick of some rather shrewd stock salesmen to tell prospective purchasers that the company wants the prospect to make an investigation. Often when given this assurance the prospect is thrown off his guard and

(Continued on Page 15)

3¢ Per Acre Increases Yield 10% to 50%



3¢ per acre for 10% to 50% greater yield! Figure out what your profit will be in dollars and cents—to say nothing of the greater certainty of a more profitable crop in payment for your hard work!

Science knows that disease germs often lurk in apparently the choicest seed corn! And besides in the corn, disease often waits in the ground ready to retard or prevent germination, to kill the tender young plant or to make it a weakling unable to bear healthfully or abundantly!

Corona Merko For Treating Seed Corn

—gives you the low cost, easy way of disinfecting seed before it is planted, and protecting it against disease in the ground!

Never mind the cold wet weather. Merko prevents the development of disease germs in the seed or from germs in the ground! Makes early planting safe! Gives you a foot high stand sure by July—results in early heavy harvest and safety from killing frost!

Easy to Use—just shake seed corn in tightly closed container, 2 ounces of Merko to a bushel of corn. Seed as always!

Get the Proof on how Merko increases crops!

Send us the name of your County Agent and your dealer and we will arrange for a germination and growing test to give you personal, positive, eye-sight knowledge of how Merko protects seed and plant against disease and increases yield 10% to 50%!

Just send us these names—that is little to do to discover at first hand how to make sure of a 10% to 50% bigger crop! Send the names today! Address Dept. M-50.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Where Prices Are Dictated

It Is Competition in the Open Market That Puts Starch in Hog Money

IS THERE any need for "Stockyards Direct Marketing" legislation? Senator Capper is confident there is; therefore his introduction of such a measure in Congress.

Is there some connection between direct buying and present low prices for hogs? What can be done about it?

Finally the camouflage has become transparent. Farmers of Kansas and neighboring states are one in voicing their opposition to direct buying. When the measure Senator Capper introduced came up this month for a hearing, all of the farm organizations were on hand to support him.

Direct buying throws up a "false" competition at local markets that reacts in depression of prices for hogs on the open market at central points. It isn't difficult to determine what will happen when the packer takes all of the good hogs direct and leaves the poorer stuff to go on the open market. Doesn't the open market determine the price for hogs? In that case, then, the packer is getting the good to choice hogs at the meager price level the second rate hogs bring.

Again, consider the reaction on the regular open market when a packer who needs 1,000 animals purchases half of them direct, or in the country, and takes his time to buy the balance on the open market.

If all livestock were bought direct the price the producer would get for it would be exactly what an individual buyer took a notion to pay. What else could the producer do? Doesn't that slant on the marketing situation indicate the value of the open market? Certainly it is the strongest relationship to satisfactory prices the hogman has. The very foundation of fair marketing is involved. Direct buying, rather cleverly under cover, has reached out to undermine the foundation of the open market; and in the open market all demands center and compete for the livestock supply, thus fixing prices.

Claims held out in favor of direct marketing are insignificant. Saving of commission, for example. Such trivial items merely help to muddle the minds of the producers and cloud over the main issue. Those things have been used to the limit.

Who Are Late Buyers?

You have watched the markets week after week. Who are the buyers that never show up until order buyers and shippers have been fed up on what they want? You are correct, it is the direct buyer coming in after the real competition is over, to fill present requirements. Perhaps it is the packer's policy to hold out of the market until the order buyer is satisfied; but isn't it likely that direct buying makes him able to do this? If a packer needs 50 carloads of hogs and gets half of them in his pens by direct buying, does he need to be in a hurry to get in his orders on the open market?

J. H. Klinkerman of McPherson county takes a stand against direct buying, which likely is typical of hundreds of other Kansas farmers. He uncovered to his satisfaction the evil influence that is but a poison to open market competition. Why does this continue, and who supports it?

Perhaps Mr. Klinkerman hits the bull's eye when he says, "Many of the farmers and stockmen do not know that most of the country buyers today are direct packer buyers." Those who do not know are bound to find out as they listen to the protests that are being voiced. A vigorous denunciation of this back-handed slap at the producers' bank account is current. Granges and the Farmers' Union are after the scalp of direct buying. Don't ask a Farm Bureau member for an opinion and expect favor for direct buying.

You will recall that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in its most recent session in Topeka, passed a resolution opposing direct buying. Will you read it, please?

"Whereas, The present low price of hogs seems to be due partially to the practice of 'direct shipping,' thereby destroying our open competitive market;

"Therefore, We condemn this prac-

tice and urge our shippers to consign their livestock to the open market, and further recommend that the so-called private yards be placed under federal supervision as are the public stock yards."

Perhaps you have seen this worked in your locality. A man is selected as a packer-buyer and placed at some important shipping point. He offers more money than local prices. This looks like competition, but is it? Bang! goes the local shipping association. It is forced to give up the struggle thru lack of ability to fill cars. Then what happens? Prices are reduced at that particular shipping point. And as a second evil, more potent than the first, it keeps that volume of livestock away from the open market and reduces open competition by just that much. A double unfavorable reaction, if you please. It is competition in any fair market that puts starch in the prices.

Again it checks back to the producer in a large measure as to whether he will take what he can get for his hogs, or whether he will support the open market which is the factor that protects him. With a good volume of hogs going thru the regular market, the competition being open to all—side-betting by direct buying eliminated—the price will be more nearly normal. After all, was the advent of low hog prices and concentrated direct buying purely coincidental?

Trostle Says Enjoy Life

(Continued from Page 3)

ago. I believe wheat production will last as well as corn production." But in case something goes wrong, Mr. Trostle is going to be able to correct it, because he is watching the soil.

Mr. Trostle finds plenty to do when his wheat isn't taking his time. Most farmers do. But one thing he insists on is a good vacation. He likes to travel, and that is what he does with part of his extra time. He built the house car he owns and it is complete even to an ice box, and as comfortable inside as your favorite chair. One year the family spent the winter in Florida. Happy days have been passed in Washington, D. C. and thru the East, as well as on the West coast. At first the auto-home was an oddity, and in every city crowds gathered to give it the once over. "But now such mode of vacation travel is so common," Mr. Trostle assures us, "that folks have hailed his car at the street corners in town, thinking it was the 'street car' bus.

Everywhere the family goes pictures are taken, so the trips may be enjoyed over again. The latest addition in this line is a movie camera which will put more realism into the evenings of "travel" at home. "One reason I wanted the movie camera," its owner said, "is because we plan to extend our vacations beyond the United States. We want to see Europe and the Orient sometime, and I want to have a good picture record of those trips.

Home is a delightful place for the Trostles. It was designed and partly built by Mr. Trostle, and, of course, it is strictly modern. A radio, piano, Victrola, good books and magazines, and provisions for tennis, croquet and golf all add interest to life. Here is one thought: We hear a great deal about city folks demanding "the best things" and a "higher standard of living" as they see them. No one has more right than the farmer to make such demands, or more ability to carry them out.

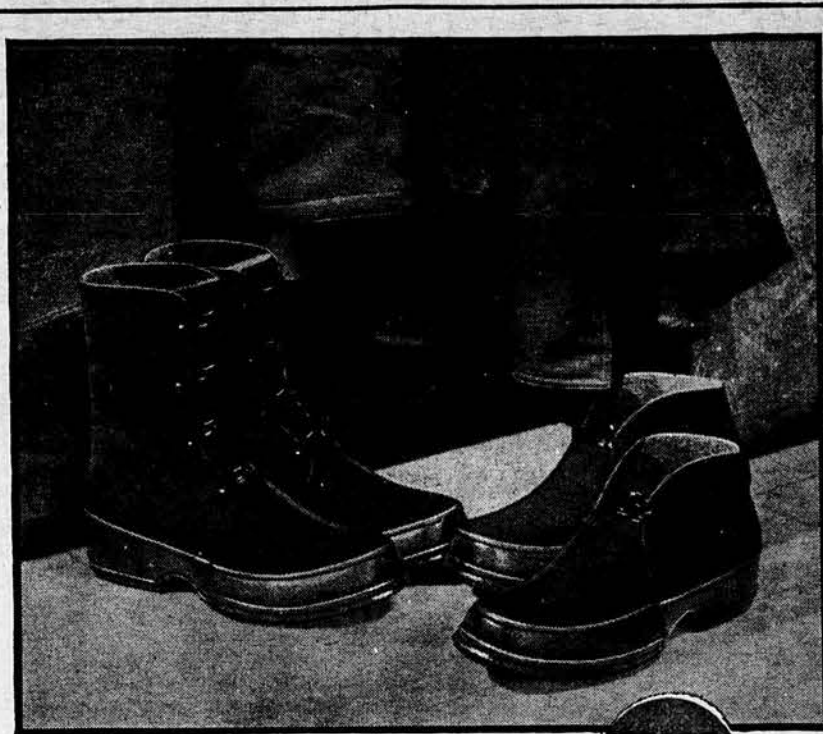
"22," Tooted the Locomotive

There was a young lady of Crewe
Who wanted to catch the 22;
Said a porter, "Don't hurry,
Or worry or flurry,
It's a minute or 2 2 2 2."

Watch Your Step

He—"You must economize! Think of the future. If I were to die, where would you be?"

She—"I should be here all right. The question is—where would you be?"



Whatever style or height of arctic you prefer, Ball-Band has it. There are sizes for every member of the family

His feet
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WARM and DRY

Perfect protection for your feet against the wet and cold... good fit that insures foot comfort... long wear that means money saved—these are the reasons why millions of farmers, like Anton Jacobsen, Atchison, Kansas (pictured here), choose Ball-Band rubber footwear. He says:

"Every Red Ball article I ever had, fitted perfectly and kept its shape. My rubbers do not rot or crack—only wear will destroy them, and they stand that for a long, long time. I've worn footwear with the Red Ball trade-mark for twenty years or more. I've worn many a pair of four-buckle cloth arctics for three winters and a pair of Ball-Band boots will last me for years. The rubbers that I have on are what I wear around the barn when the ground is frozen, or go to town in."

Whatever kind of work you do, however bad the conditions under foot, and whatever style you like best, you can find just exactly the footwear you want in the Ball-

Band line. It is so complete, so varied, that every member of the family can be fitted.

The true economy of Ball-Band footwear is revealed only by time. After you have worn a pair, you will realize that never before—unless you are now wearing Ball-Band—have you had footwear that lasted you so long, that fitted so comfortably or that kept your feet so warm and dry.

Begin now to enjoy the same benefits that Mr. Jacobsen tells about, and to cut your footwear bills. Ask your dealer for Ball-Band. Know that you are getting it: Look for the Red Ball trade-mark.

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BOOTS • LIGHT RUBBERS • HEAVY RUBBERS
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WORK SHOES • WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

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What the Folks Are Saying

HOW many spuds will be planted this year? is a question that is uppermost in the minds of many potato growers. The mid-season potato sections, such as the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the St. Matthews district of Kentucky, and the Kaw Valley of Kansas, experienced a poor market last season as a result of too large an acreage and heavy yields. Early in the season yield prospects were poor and market prospects bright, but recovery late in the season on the large acreage was responsible for an extremely large mid-season crop.

This year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, potato growers who have reported their intentions to plant indicate that they will increase their potato acreage about 7 per cent. This would total 3,750,000 acres in potatoes in the United States, compared with 3,505,000 acres in 1927. With an average yield of 114 bushels an acre, this would mean a total crop of about 428 million bushels. Such a crop would result in extremely low prices, for a crop above 375 million has difficulty in moving at satisfactory prices.

The various sections of the country are, however, not uniform in their intentions to plant. The North Atlantic and North Central states intend an increase of 14 per cent. The South shows some increases, but no material increases except in North Carolina and Virginia. The Western states indicate some decrease in acreage because of the extremely low prices for the 1927 crop. Should the intentions to plant be carried out as they were in 1927, and should yields be average or above average, there is little prospect for high returns from potato production in 1928.

The outlook as reported is of importance to every potato grower. Those who are situated in commercial sections are, however, more interested than those who are producing for a local market. In Kansas, there are several districts that are adapted to potato production under irrigation where local production is not sufficient to supply home demands. These sections are in a better position than the commercial sections, for most of the time the local market is on a "plus freight" basis.

The commercial districts are more concerned with the prospect of increased acreage. Some growers will no doubt be wise to put some of their land in leguminous crops and build it up so as to take advantage of a more favorable outlook sometime in the future. Those who have their land in a high state of fertility and use the best of seed and methods of production so as to cut production costs to a minimum are in better condition.

The intention to plant report is not an acreage reduction campaign. It would be foolish to advocate a general reduction in acreage, for this would more than likely defeat its own purpose. The history of acreage reduction campaigns is full of failures. The individual farmer when hearing of such a campaign figures that there will be an opportunity to pay off the mortgage and puts in an added acreage in hopes of a favorable market. When the smoke has cleared it is usually found that instead of a general reduction in acreage there is a general increase.

Each grower acting independently with his own situation and circumstances in mind is more likely to adjust his acreage to conditions as reported than an organized effort to do so. Last, but not least, weather conditions may so influence yields that a large acreage will produce a small total crop. E. A. Stokdyk.
Manhattan, Kan.

Along the Road of Progress

In Kansas, where both business and social life center in agriculture, we seem to have adopted a sort of mental attitude which may be expressed as being willing to try anything, at least once, and which has resulted in making Kansas one of the most productive and progressive states in the Union. We see this spirit manifested in the enormous expansion of our agriculture; in the broad application of new things in scientific discovery and mechanical invention; in the increase of home comforts and the elevation of our standard of living; in our educational

system which has dotted the land with school houses and which is crowned with our great state university and our peerless agricultural college. We see the manifestations of this spirit everywhere and in all walks of life. Goodland, Kan. O. A. Edwards.

Some Real Information Helps!

In farming as well as in other business, the farmer needs to know all about the size of his business so he can adjust production to the needs of the consumer. While the farmer has to contend with some uncontrollable factors in production, and cannot hope to attain the balance between supply and demand that some industries have, he can improve his business by the use of statistics. He can adjust his acreage in accordance with plantings intentions information that is available far enough in advance to modify planting. In the case of doubt his safest rule is to plant the usual acreage. The pig surveys give him the information sufficiently in advance to adjust breeding operations to future demand and largely avoid past predicaments, where he had large numbers when prices were low and small numbers when prices were high. Other information can be used as effectively.

Unless some critics change their misleading attitude toward statistics, they will deprive themselves and others of the fullest benefits of statistics. It is the height of folly to assume statistics are of more value to speculators and to dealers than to farmers. The farmer cannot keep the information secret if he desired. Many private agencies gather statistics and will continue because they profit by it. They prefer discontinuance of Government statistics, for then they could issue misleading reports to influence prices in their favor, leaving the farmer at their mercy. Supply and demand determine price. Under the present system, a full and continuous flow of statistics is essential if the farmer gets a full supply and demand price. The present system might be improved, but there will still be an urgent need for statistics, perhaps greater than ever.

Most critics favor crop reports when they show low production and indicate higher prices, but they get critical when large production indicates lower price. The facts are that statistics, even when showing large production, get a higher price level than would exist if there were no statistics. When buyers of farm products are in doubt as to the supply and probable price trend, they compensate for the added risk by taking larger buying margins, which means a lower price to producers. You, Mr. Critic, would do the same thing if you were an extensive buyer of farm products, or you would soon go broke. When critics get the right attitude on this matter, increased development and maximum benefit from statistics will follow and solve one of the farmers' greatest needs, intelligent use of agricultural statistics. Government officials cannot make analysis of statistics public because opposing interests bring unjust criticism, but leaders of farm groups or organizations of similar interests can do this satisfactorily. A. E. Anderson.
Lincoln, Neb.

Land Bank Did Well

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita closed its business for 1927 with increases during the year in capital stock, in surplus, and in undivided profits, after declaring to its stockholders two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent each.

The increased capital stock resulted from increased total loans outstanding in each of the four states of the Ninth Federal Land Bank District—Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. The total of net loans in force at the end of 1927 was \$90,043,578.44, as compared with \$86,071,610.15 at the end of 1926. The number of loans was 29,997, while a year before it was 28,920.

Figures released by the National Electric Light Association show an increase of 86 per cent in the number of farms electrified from 1923 to 1926. An increase in the same ratio would provide a million electrified farms in 1932, and in 10 years half the farms in the United States would be electrified.

Massey-Harris

Combined Reaper-Threshers Are All Equipped with Superior Cylinders

THE Cylinder is the heart of a reaper-thresher. The Corrugated Bar Cylinder, found in all Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers, gently rubs out the grain, somewhat as you do with the palms of your hands when seeking a sample. The result is cleaner, better threshing than is possible where the grain is beaten out between revolving steel pegs.

The gleanings pass to an auxiliary cylinder of the same corrugated construction, insuring perfect separation without overloading the main cylinder. The crop moves directly through the machine and the straw passes out without being broken.

Massey-Harris construction represents the development of a quarter century devoted to the improvement of combined reaper-threshers. Every feature has stood the test of experience.

Write for new free Folders on Reaper-Threshers
They will give you some interesting and valuable information.

Note These Features

Four Sizes: No. 6 with 10-ft. and 12-ft. cut. No. 9 with 12-ft. and 15-ft. cut. Famous MASSEY-HARRIS Corrugated Bar Threshing Cylinder rubs out all the grain, as you often do with the palms of your hands, without breaking any of it.

Main Gears run in enclosed oil baths.

Aluminate Pressure System assures perfect lubrication.

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

SKF and Hyatt Roller Bearings used at vital points.

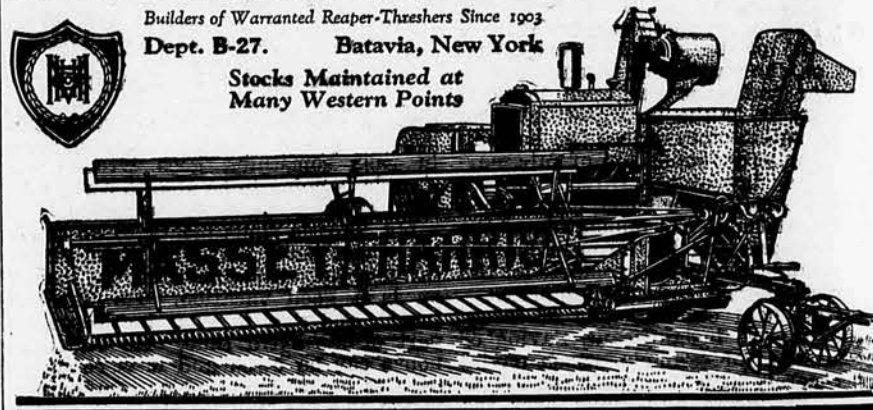
High-Grade Motor, 4-cylinders, supplies abundant power.

MASSEY-HARRIS HARVESTER CO., INC.

Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Dept. B-27. Batavia, New York

Stocks Maintained at
Many Western Points



Always look
for the
Red Brand
(top wire)

"Cross Fence in 10 Acres"

Says G. W. Hewer, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

"I can get far more pasture from four 10-acre lots than from one forty. Grass is fresher, cattle eat more. Cows do not like trampled grass and they almost always walk over a field twice a day whether it is 10 or 40 acres, thereby damaging a great amount of pasture."

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

made a 15-acre cornfield hog-tight for Floyd Newman, Creighton, Nebraska. After hogging-down, he writes: "Hogs did better, corn lasted longer, no waste, manure was left on the field and I saved picking expense."

Cross fence in small fields for bigger profits. Ask your dealer about RED BRAND FENCE. He will tell you it is cheaper because it lasts longer. Rust-resisting copper mixed in the steel, like old-time fence, keeps long life in. Extra heavy coat of zinc "galvannealed" into the wire keeps rust out. These insure long life. One piece, picket-like stays; wavy give-and-take strands, the Square Deal can't-slip knot, full gauge and honest weight keep it trim, hog-tight and bull-proof.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2119 Industrial St., PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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

Rubs Out the
Grain Like
Human Hands

The Complete Massey-Harris Line Includes:

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

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Jed Carpenter Admits Possible Mistake

WITH the coming of Isobel Sanchez to the House of the Lone Oak, where Black Neb had an opportunity to study her unseen, there was a dramatic climax to the ill feeling between the strange girl and Beth and Hal Brown. Isobel gives notice that the Browns must leave the House of the Lone Oak and shrewdly backs her order with an opinion from a lawyer. Apparently yielding to the inevitable, Hal asks for a 60-day extension of time, which is granted.

Gathered in the great living room of the House of the Lone Oak were all members of the Brown family, but Black Neb held the center of the stage. "It was a terrible mistake," announced Black Neb positively. "ob dat I am shore. This Isobel am not de old captain's granddarter. She am in no respect like his darter. Jed Carpenter war mistook when he brought her hyar from Spain."

"I knew I was right all along," said Hal triumphantly. "Now the only thing to do is to find the real heiress or prove that she's dead. We can't fare any worse than with this descendent of some Spanish fire-eater. If she has American blood I'm a dago. Where's that Carpenter pal of yours, Uncle Neb? Looks as if he's the man to get in touch with."

"Still sailin' the seas," answered Black Neb as he fumbled in a pocket, "but hyar's a letter he writ me when I writ him givin' my doubts. It's got the name and address of de folks in Spain whar he went after Miss Isobel. I'aps youall can write thar."

Heads were close together as Hal and Beth deciphered the poorly written letter from Jed Carpenter. "It would be turrible," admitted the writer in one paragraph. "if I made a mistake, but all I had to go on was the pictoors and things the girl called Isobel had. I'm sorry, Neb, that she's not helpin' you. If Young Jack wants to know more about the girl who run away, have him write. She may have come back." The name and address of the Spaniards whose home had been Isobel's home was written down.

"Like fun we'll have Jack write!" announced Hal as with instant decision he prepared to write a letter in his best Spanish. "This girl still has the wool pulled over Jack's eyes and we'll go it alone. All I'm going to do is to inquire if there has been any trace found of the missing Isobel, that her so-dear relative in this country would like to know. That will be no lie; I'll bet she would."

"It can do no harm," observed Beth thoughtfully as Hal began the letter. "But if Isobel has been corresponding with these folks they'll know you do not represent her."

"Trust Uncle Albert, the American detective," said Hal puffing out his chest. "You know the pretty girl who is assistant p. m. at the Vardon office. Well, a little judicious pumping brought me the info that our Spanish lady hasn't had a line from across the pond. She's cut clear loose from her friends if ever she had any."

"That simplifies matters," said Beth, and "Isn't Hal the charmer, tho?" teased Mary. "Have you told Juanita about knowing this Vardon girl, Hal?"

"What she doesn't know won't hurt her," grinned Hal. "I've told Juanita 'Mucheo Gracias' for her coaching in Spanish. Now to prove that I've been an apt student. Lucky, tho, that I've got a Spanish dictionary. Good old American suits me. Not that Juanita isn't a little bit of all right," Hal added defensively. "She'll go to Spain with me in a minute if I have to make the trip."

"Better play a lone hand, son," advised Father Brown. "I've never changed my opinion regarding that man Fernandez. And did you know that I'd discovered Fernandez is really the man who put up bond for 'Slippery Sam' Jacks?"

"The heck he did!" exclaimed Hal rising in his excitement. "Hanged if I don't believe I saw that scoundrel hanging around the Fernandez place the last time I was over there. That looks bad, dad. What can we do about it?"

"Nothing, I reckon," answered Father

Brown, "and you probably did see Jacks, for I'm told that he's hired out to Fernandez. There's a colored gentleman in the woodpile, folks, and I'll wager that Sam Jacks knows something about that blast at the mine and the fire here. I'll never feel safe until he's behind bars!"

"Did you ever hide in a woodpile, Uncle Neb?" innocently inquired Little Joe, then frowned in bewilderment at the hearty laughter of his elders.

"Bress de Lord, honey," ejaculated Black Neb, "I ain't gwine hide from you nohow. I'se gwine watch over you, chile. Ain't nobody gwine hurt Leetle Joe while I'se alive." Mother Brown felt comforted. The spectre of mystery still haunted the House of the Lone Oak, and gladly would she have forfeited any possibility of future wealth to insure safety of her loved ones.

Days slipped into weeks while Hal waited expectantly for tidings from a far off land in response to his letter. Never was a rural mail box watched so closely, and one day Beth's patience was rewarded. The grizzled carrier stopped for a moment to exchange

greetings and fishing in his pack brought forth a letter. "Didn't know you folks had any Spanish kin," he remarked, "but here's a letter addressed to 'Senor Harold Brown.' Sure there isn't any mistake about it?"

"No, there isn't any mistake," Beth assured the friendly carrier. "You see," she dissembled, "Hal's been studying Spanish and he's evidently lined up a correspondent. Thank you so much for bringing the letter," and Beth vanished into the house.

Only Mother Brown and Beth were at home. "It's all in the family," cried Beth excitedly, "and I'm going to open this envelope. Gee, momsie, I'm as nervous as a cat! So much may depend upon the news this brings." Out came a folded letter and Beth uttered a cry of disappointment. "Botheration! I might have known it would be written in Spanish. Now we can't find out a thing until Hal gets back from Vardon. And I'm just bursting with curiosity."

Nor was Hal Brown less excited when he came home to find the long looked for message waiting. "By George!" cried Hal. "They came across! And now to see if the old Spanish is really working. Never attempted a real job before."

Slowly and with a puzzled frown as he groped for words Hal spelled out the message, having occasional recourse to his dictionary. "Then suddenly Hal let out a yell which brought

Father Brown who had just arrived, running to the house. "Great news, dad!" cried Hal as he waved the letter. "Here's the low-down on the missing heiress. And these Spanish folks are sore because Isobel hasn't sent 'em any coin. Listen while I read it to you."

(To Be Continued)

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 12)

believes the company must be all right or the salesman would not make such suggestions. The result is that many do not investigate and later learn that they have been taken in by a clever swindler. One of the best investors I have ever known says he would not take his best friend's statement regarding an investment until he has made an investigation and got all the facts for himself. The man who made that statement has made an unusual success with his investments so his advice must be worth something. Any one can save money by investigating before he invests.

O.C. Thompson

A scientist says the vocal cords of a woman use less energy in talking than a man's. It would seem that talk also follows the line of least resistance.

OUTSTANDING MEN in Farm Life Everywhere Prefer the LEE WHIZIT = Why?



Orrie Kirkpatrick of Kirkpatrick Bros., proprietors of Hillside Stock Farm, Reedsburg, Wis., pure bred Holsteins.



Earl V. Bruington, Cameron, Ill., owner Brookside Ruth 7th (#1,307,370), 1st prize 3 year old Milking Shorthorn, American Royal Show in 1927. Also 1st prize 2 year old, 1926.



Stuart McLeod, Glenelg Farm, Goodridge, Minn. President, Red River Valley Dairy-men's Association. Breeder of pure bred Quermays.



SUCCESSFUL men everywhere—farmers, famous engineers and outstanding individuals in all industries—wear these handy buttonless work suits. For instance, seven of the ten winning national cornhuskers wear the famous Lee Whizit—a nice majority.

The Whizit means no buttons to bother—to come off—to sew on. Just slip it on—pull up the Whizit—and presto! you're ready for work!

The famous Lee fabrics, with their special weaves, are strong, durable and wash more easily, keeping color and shape through months of hard service. The Whizit is a real man's

work suit, keen looking, roomy and comfortable.

Lee dealers, carrying both Whizit and button style garments are in every city and almost every town, village and hamlet in the United States. Slip on a Whizit at your dealer's—you'll like it.

Lee Union-alls, Overalls, Play Suits Are Made in Clean, Light, Airy Factories by Hundreds of Union Employees

THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Kansas City, Mo. Trenton, N. J. South Bend, Ind.
Minneapolis, Minn. Salina, Kans. San Francisco, Calif.

THIS GUARANTEE WITH EVERY GARMENT
If you do not find this to be the most satisfactory and best value-giving work garment you have ever worn, you can get a new one free or your money back.

Seven of the First Ten Winners in the National Cornhusking Contest Wear the Famous Lee Whizit



Orville Chase—Wetmore, Kans.—Champion of Kansas—8th in national contest.



Valerius Altermatt—2nd in Minnesota—7th in national contest.



George Dickinson—Steamboat Rock, Iowa—2nd in Iowa—5th in national contest.



Joe Korte—Petersburg, Neb.—2nd in Nebraska—6th in national contest.



Harold Holmes—Woodhull, Ill.—Champion of Illinois—4th in national contest.



Houston Franks—Erie, Illinois—2nd in Illinois—10th in national contest.



Charles Budd—Mishawaka, Ind.—Champion of Indiana—9th in national contest.

Lee WHIZIT

UNION MADE

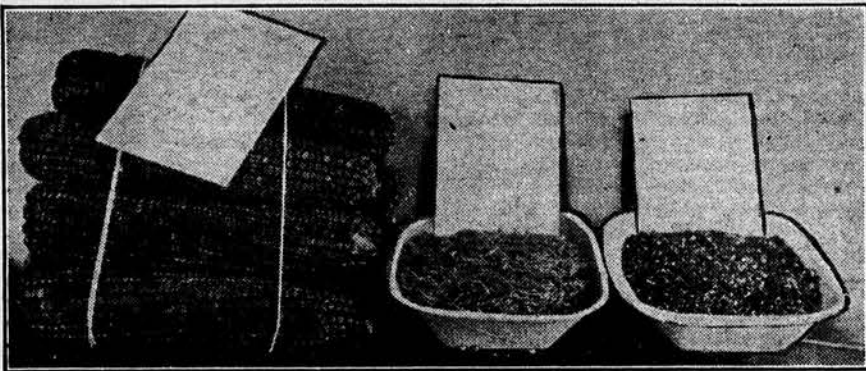
Union-alls-Overalls-Play Suits



Aid Crop Standardization

Forty-eight Exchanges Held Last Year Moved 63,314 Bushels of "Known" Seed

BY H. R. SUMNER
Crops Specialist, K. S. A. C.



Here Are Some Seed Samples Representative of the Seed Offered for Sale. Seed Dealers as Well as Farmers Are Urged to Display Their Samples in the Exchange

ONE of the newest and most striking methods of extension work carried on by the department of agronomy, Kansas State Agricultural College, is that of holding seed exchanges. They have greatly aided standardization work in Kansas because they supply the seed and provide the enthusiasm for planting standard varieties.

In 1924, only six counties conducted seed exchanges. The following year six other counties were added. Forty exchanges were held in 1926, and they disposed of more than 53,985 bushels of tested, adapted seed. Last year 48 county exchanges were held and they moved more than 63,314 bushels of "known" seed.

At present many states are emphasizing crop variety standardization programs in connection with their extension service activities. As these programs or campaigns have been developed, it has been observed that they are not as simple and easy to promote as many other extension projects. This is due principally to the fact that a program of crop standardization is lacking in the strength of appeal which is so apparent in some other extension activities.

There are a number of regularly employed extension methods such as auto tours, local publicity, spectacular features, method and result demonstrations, and co-operators that are embodied in practically all extension programs of work. Different types of subject matter require different methods of presentation. It was found, after a study of the situation in Kansas, that a crop standardization program might be made more successful if two special features of extension methods were stressed.

The two features indicated were developed to meet the two greatest obstacles in conducting such a state-wide program of work. The first provides a readily available supply of good seed in order to facilitate the adoption of the recommended variety. The second makes the campaign sufficiently spectacular to arouse enthusiasm and interest in standard varieties.

A number of states are partially

overcoming the first barrier to a standardization program by so developing the work of a state crop improvement association that a supply of good seed is available. Even with an available supply of certified seed the speedy adoption of a standard variety is curtailed due to the trouble of ordering seed by correspondence with its attendant annoyance. Good seed often is available in a grower's neighborhood, and such a fact might be utilized if its presence were made known.

Therefore the seed exchange was instituted. An exchange makes it easy for farmers to get seed of standard varieties and at the same time it proves to be sufficiently unusual to arouse farmers to full appreciation of good seed.

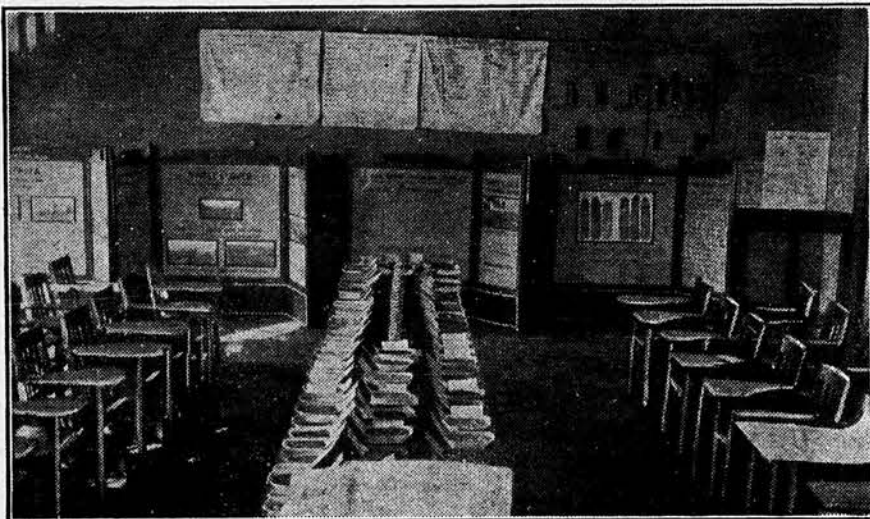
The primary object of a good seed exchange is to display representative samples of all the available seed which is for sale in the county. It is important that the exchange do this. Otherwise there is a feeling of opposition on the part of those who have seed but who failed to exhibit a sample. It requires good organization to obtain co-operation the first year of all the farmers who should take part.

The display samples are obtained far enough in advance of the exchange to permit making a germination test and purity analysis. These determinations may be made either in the county or at the state seed laboratory. It is unwise, and in Kansas unlawful, to display any lot of seed without reliable data as to its purity, germination, variety name, and origin. This information as well as the grower's name, address, and price are placed on a small card which accompanies the sample.

The seed samples are displayed best in quart-size papier mache dishes similar to those used in butcher shops. Other types of containers have been employed but the cardboard trays are light, durable and inexpensive.

It is advisable to hold a conference with local seed dealers before the exchange is advertised. At such a conference the nature of the enterprise is fully explained and in practically every case the merchants give it hearty en-

(Continued on Page 26)



This is a Glimpse of One of the Seed Exchanges Held in Osage County. Here, Like in Other Progressive Counties, Farmers Could Get Definite Information About Quality and Quantity of Seed Easily Available to Them. Note the Exhibit in the Background Prepared by the Agricultural College

*"My Choice
for 42 Years"*



"I'VE handled many kinds of plows since that day years ago when I turned my first furrow, but I have yet to find a better share than the kind my old dad always bought. In fact, as we plow today with tractors and gang plows, nothing short of the finest steel and the best workmanship such as you find in STAR Shares will do the job. It sure seems reasonable that the STAR people should make perfect shares—specializing on shares for more than half a century is a real guarantee in itself."

Be sure the next share you buy is a STAR. Watch how much easier it scours—how much longer it wears. Your STAR dealer can supply you quickly—when you need it—for any plow, lister or middleburster.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873.

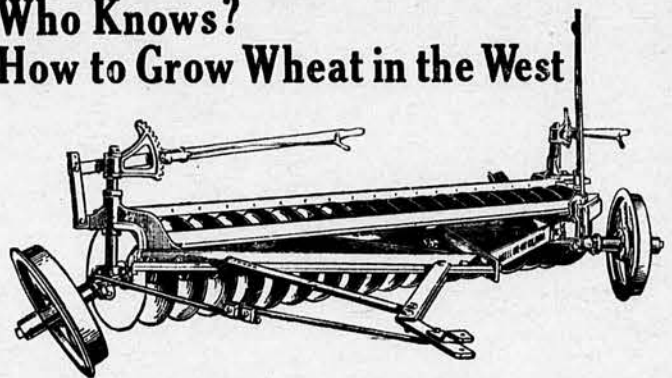


STAR

PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

Who Knows?
How to Grow Wheat in the West



Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow

Who knows better than a Kansas farmer himself what is needed to grow a crop of wheat in the west?

Charlie Angell, of Plains, Kansas, spent his time in developing the "One-Way" disc plow that bears his name, because he knew that no tillage implement on the market did the things so necessary to get a profitable crop of wheat in semi-arid territory. He knew that a plow was needed which would kill all weeds and volunteer wheat—one that would leave the soil fine underneath, but with small lumps and stubble on the surface to prevent blowing—that would move all the soil one way and not leave the sub soil ridged.

He finally perfected and patented the plow that bears his name—made many of them for his neighbors—and in actual use this plow has grown bigger crops of wheat at 1/2 less cost for these farmers.

Now there are other plows on the market that claim to do what Angell's plow has proved it can do. But the genuine Angell "One-Way" Disc has one great advantage—it was designed and built by a Kansas farmer on the ground where it was to be used, with a full knowledge of what was needed—it was not copied or patterned after anything without a full knowledge of what it took to grow wheat on western farms.

Manufactured by

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR COMPANY
Bellevue, Ohio

Authorized Distributors:

T. G. Northwall Co.,
Omaha, Neb.

Rhodes Implement Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas

Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

I BELIEVE there's a cloud coming up over there," said Morgan, pointing to the southwest.

"Which?" asked Joe, rousing as briskly as if he had been doused with a bucket of water. "Cloud? No, that ain't no cloud. That's dust. More wind behind that—a regular sand-storm. Ever been thru one of 'em?"

"In Nebraska," Morgan replied, with detached attention, watching what he still believed to be a cloud lifting above the hazy horizon.

"Nothin' like the sand-storms in this country," Joe discounted, never willing to yield one point in derogative comparison between that land and any other. "Feller told me one time he saw it blow sand so hard here it started in wearin' a knot-hole in the side of his shanty in the evenin', and by mornin' the whole blame shack was gone. Eat them boards up clean, that feller said—didn't leave nothin' but the nails. But I always thought he was stretchin' it a little," Joe added, not a gleam of humor in his wind-dried face.

"That's a cloud, all right," Morgan insisted, passing over the reduction by attrition of the settler's shack.

"Cloud?" said Joe, throwing up his head with renewed alertness. He squinted a little while into the southwest. "Bust my hub if it ain't a cloud! Comin' up, too—comin' right along. Say, do you reckon that raincrow feller brought that cloud up from somewhere's?"

"He didn't have anything to do with it," Morgan assured him, grinning a little over the quick shift in the old man's attitude, for there was awe in his voice.

"No, I don't reckon," said Joe thoughtfully, "but it looks kind of suspicious."

The cloud was lifting rapidly, as summer storms usually come upon that unprotected land, sullen in its threat of destruction rather than promise of relief. A great dark fleece rolled ahead of the green-hued rain curtain, the sun bright upon it, the hush of its oncoming over the waiting earth. No breath of wind stirred, no movement of nature disturbed the silent waiting of the dusty land, save the lunging of foolish grasshoppers among the drooping, withered sunflowers beside the road as the travelers passed.

"I'm goin' to see if I can make it to town before she hits," announced Joe, lashing out with his whip. "Lordy, ain't it a comin'!"

"I think I'll ride on," said Morgan, feeling a natural desire for shelter against that grim-faced storm.

The oncoming cloud had swept its flank across the sun before Morgan rode into town, and in the purple shadow of its threat people stood before their houses watching it unfold. In Judge Thayer's garden—it was the house Morgan had fixed on that first morning of his exploration—the rain-maker was firing up vigorously, sending up a smoke of such density as he had not employed in his labors before.

This black column rose but a little way, where it flattened against the cool current that was setting in ahead of the storm, and whirled off over the roofs of Ascalon to mock the scoffers who had laughed in their day.

Morgan stabled his horse and went to the square, where many of the town's inhabitants were gathered, all eyes tilted to watch the storm. Judge Thayer was there, glorying in the success of his undertaking, sparing none of those who had mocked him for a sucker and a fool. A cool breath of reviving wind was moving, fresh, sweet, rain-scented; as hopeful, as life-giving, as a reprieve to one chained among fagots at the stake of intolerance.

"It looks like you're going to win, Judge," Morgan said.

"Win? I've won! Look at it, pourin' rain over at Glenmore, the advance of it not three miles from here! It'll be here inside of five minutes, rainin' pitchforks."

Almost Rained, Anyway

But it did not happen so. The rain appeared to have taken to dallying on the way, in spite of the thickening of clouds over Ascalon. Straining faces,

green tinted in the gloomy shadow of the overhanging cloud, waited uplifted for the first wet drops; the dark outriders of the storm wheeled and mingled, turned and rolled, low over the dusty roofs; lightning rived the rain curtain that swept the famished earth, so near at hand that the sensitive could feel it in their hair; deep thunder sent its tremor thro the ground, jarring the windows of Ascalon that had looked in their day upon storms of human passion which were but insect strife to this. Yet not a drop of rain fell on roof, on trampled way, on waiting face, on outstretched hand, in all of Ascalon.

Judge Thayer was seen hurrying from the square, making for home and the weather doctor, who was about to let the storm escape.

"He's goin' to head it off," said one of the scoffers to Morgan, beginning to feel a return of his exultation.

"It's goin' to miss us," declared Druggist Gray, his head thrown back, his Adam's apple like an elbow of stovepipe in his thin neck.

"We may get a good shower out of one end of it," Conboy still hoped, pulling for the rain as he might have boosted for a losing horse.

"Nothing more than a sprinkle, if that much," said the station agent, shaking his head, which he had bared to the cool wind.

"He's got him firin' up like he was tryin' to hive a swarm of bees," one reported, coming from the seat of scientific labors.

"It's breakin'—it's passin' by us—we will not get a drop of it!"

So it appeared. Overhead the swirling clouds were passing on; in the distance the thunder was fainter. The wind began to freshen from the track of the rain, the pigeons came out of the court-house tower for a look around, light broke thru the thinning clouds.

Not more than a mile or two southward of Ascalon the rain was falling in a torrent, the roar of it still quite plain in the ears of those whose thirst for its cooling balm was to be denied. The storm was going on, after soaking and reviving Glenmore, which place Judge Thayer would have given a quarter of his possessions to have had it miss.

A mockery, it seemed, a rebuke, a chastisement, the way nature conducted that rain-storm. Judge Thayer urged the rain-maker to his greatest efforts to stop it, turn it, bring it back; smoke, green and black, went up in volumes, to stream away on the cool, refreshing wind, Sulfur and rosin and pitch were identified in that smoke as surely as the spectrum reveals the composition of the sun. But the wind

was against the rain-maker; nature conspired to mock him before men as the quack that he was.

The gloom of storm cleared from the streets of Ascalon, the worn and tired look came back into the faces that had been illumined for a little while with hope. Farther away, rainter, the thunder sounded, dimmer the murmur of the withdrawing rain.

The cool wind still blew like whispered consolation for a great, a pangful loss, but it could not soften the hard hearts of those who had stood with lips to the fountain of life and been denied.

Temper Was Worse

The people turned again to their pursuits, their planning, their gathering of courage to hold them up against the blaze of sun which soon must break upon them for a parching season again. The dust lay deep under their feet, gray on the roofs where shingles curled like autumn leaves in the sun. The rain-maker sent up his vain, his fatuous, foolish, infinitesimal breath of smoke. The rain went on its way.

"Aw, hell!" said Ascalon in its derisive, impious fashion. "Aw, hell!"

Ascalon's temper was not improved by the close passing of the rain, which had refreshed but a small strip of that almost limitless land. The sun came out as hot as before, withering wind blew from the southwest, plaguing and distorting the fancy of men. Everybody

"We have learned the value of CONCRETE"

says Mr. Smedley, "three of us built our storage"

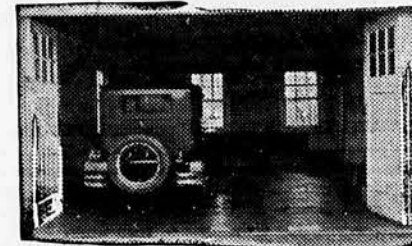
Samuel L. Smedley Jr., of Newton Square, Pa., has 147 acres—30 acres in fruit. During the past 3 years he has taken more prizes at State Shows than any other entered grower. "But", says Mr. Smedley, "prizes don't mean anything unless we have first-class fruit in first-class condition."

"Our concrete Storage takes care of that. Three of us—my father-in-



"Enables us to hold our fruit, not dump it on the market at low prices."

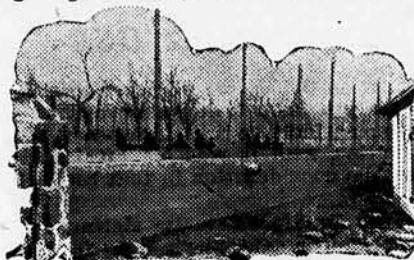
law, a hired man and myself with a barrel mixer, 2 h-p. gasoline engine and 2 wheelbarrows, built our Storage. This building has two floors—lower for storage—upper, packing room. The lower floor we built of concrete. It is 40' x 80' and 12' 4" high—handles 9,000 bushels.



"These improvements have cost very little, but they've added immensely to our farm's value."

"When we found out how easy it was we put in a couple of retaining walls, a dam, floors in some of the buildings, made cold frames, and now we are going to start making fence posts. We have a 5,000-gallon concrete cistern, concrete foundations under the building, concrete stanchions and troughs in the barn and cement walks around the house. These improvements have cost very little; have added to our farm's value, and have made our work easier and more sanitary."

"An up-to-date farmer can't keep house without concrete—the beauty of it is that he can do the work himself and get a permanent job at very little cost."



"When we found how easy it was we put in a couple of retaining walls."

Jobs like that described by Mr. Smedley made easier to build through STRUCTOGRAPHS

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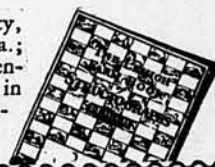
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Whatever you build—"LEHIGH" means dependability

in town seemed sulky, ready to snap at a word. One thing only kept Morgan there in the position that had become thankless in the eyes of those who had urged it upon him in the beginning. That was the threatened vengeance of Peden's friends. He was giving them time to come for their settlement; he felt that he could not afford to be placed in the light of one who had fled before a threat.

But it seemed to him, on the evening of the second day after the rain-storm's passing, that he had waited long enough. The time had come for him to go.

There were a few cowboys in town that evening, and these as quiet as buzzards on a fence as they sat along the sidewalk near the hotel smoking their cigarettes. The wind had fallen, leaving a peace in the ears like the cessation of a hateful turmoil. There was the promise of a cool night in the unusual clearness of the stars. Morgan's thought, as he rode away in the early evening to return Stilwell's horse, was to come back to Ascalon next day, resign his office, and leave the country. Not that his faith in its resources was broken or changed. His mind was of the same bent, but circumstances had revised his plans. There was with him always, even in his dreams, a white, horror-stricken face looking at him in the pain of accusation, complete abhorrence, where he stood in that place of blood.

This was driving him away from the hopes he had warmed in his heart for a day. Without the sweet flower he had hoped to defend and enjoy, that land would be a waste to him. He could not forget in going away, but distance and time might exercise the spirit that attended him and dim the accusing pain of that terrified face.

Ascalon's curse of blood had descended to him; it was no mitigation in her eyes that he had slain for her. But he had brought her security. Altho he had paid the tremendous price, he had given her nights of peace.

Even as this thought returned to him with its comfort, as it came always like a cool breath to preserve his balance in the heat and turmoil of his regret and pain, Rhetta Thayer came riding up the dim road.

Her presence on that road at night was a greater testimonial to her confidence in the security he had brought to Ascalon and its borders than her tongue might have owned. She was riding unattended where, ten days ago, she would not have ventured with a guard. It gave Morgan a thrill of comfort to know how completely she trusted in the security he had given her.

"Mr. Morgan!" she exclaimed, recognizing him with evident relief. Then, quickly, in lively concern: "Who's looking after things in town to-night?"

"I left things to run themselves," he told her quietly, but with something in his voice that said things might go right or wrong for any further concern he had of them.

"Well," she said, after a little silence, "I don't suppose you're needed much."

"That's what the business men are saying," he told her, sarcasm in his dry tone.

"I don't mean it that way," she hastened to amend. "You've done us a great service—we'll never be able to pay you—"

"There isn't any pay involved," he interposed almost roughly. "That's what's worrying those grumblers around the square; they say they can't carry a marshal's pay with business going to the devil since the town's closed. Somebody ought to tell them. There never will be any bill."

"You're too generous," she said, a little spontaneous warmth in her voice.

"Maybe I can live it down," he returned.

"It's such a lovely cool night I couldn't stay in," she chatted on, still laboring to be natural and at ease, not deceiving him by her constraint at all, "after such a hard day fussing with old paper. We missed an issue last week—we're getting out two in one this time. Why haven't you been in? You seem to be in such a hurry always."

"I wanted to spare you what you can't see in the dark," he said, the vindictive spirit of Ascalon's insanity upon him.

"What I can't see in the dark?" she repeated as if perplexed.

"My face."

"You shouldn't say that," she chided, but not with the hearty sincerity that a friend would like to hear. "Are you going back to town?"

"I'll ride with you," he granted, feeling that for all her friendly advances the shadow of his taint lay between them.

They were three miles or more out, the road running as straight as a plumb line before them. A little way they jogged on slowly, nothing said. Rhetta was the first to speak.

"You Walked Off"

"What made you run away from me that day I wanted to speak to you, Mr. Morgan?"

"Did you want to, or were you just—did you want to speak to me that day, Miss Thayer?" Morgan's heart began to labor, his forehead to sweat, so hard was the rebirth of hope.

"And you turned right around and walked off!"

"You can tell me now," he suggested, half choking on the commonplace words, the tremor of his springtime hope was so great.

"I don't remember—oh, nothing in particular. But it looks so strange for (Continued on Page 24)

McNary-Haugen Bill Will Pass

WITHOUT opposition, a favorable report on the McNary-Haugen Bill, with the controversial equalization fee provision in it, was ordered last week by the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry.

Senator Capper, a member of the committee, said it was his opinion that the bill would pass the Senate and that its consideration in that body would not be long delayed.

"Such changes as have come about in the Senate since the McNary-Haugen Bill was passed last year," Senator Capper said, "have been favorable to it. As far as I have observed, the measure commands greater support this time than when last considered, and I believe there is very little doubt as to what will happen when the measure comes to a vote."

Senator Capper expressed the view that the present bill is an improvement on the measure passed last session by both houses and vetoed by the President.

Sen. Charles L. McNary, agricultural committee chairman, who again will be in charge of the bill in the Senate, said that in drafting the present bill an effort had been made to meet the objections of the President.

He believed this had been done in all provisions of the bill with the possible exception of the equalization fee, and even in this important matter concessions had been made to the President's attitude. The only new feature in the measure is the so-called Bledsoe insurance plan.

In the present measure the equalization fee is made a remedy of last resort not to be used until other plans of procedure outlined in the bill have failed. A revolving fund of 256 million dollars is proposed from which loans may be made to co-operative organizations for activities in connection with handling surplus crops. If it is found from actual experience that the loan procedure is not effective in bringing about orderly marketing and the removal of surplus crops, the farm board may fall back on the equalization fee procedure.

Thus, while retaining the equalization fee feature, the bill provides that the so-called Jardine program shall be tried out first and the equalization fee resorted to only in the event of failure of the other program.

The present bill provides for a farm loan board with no restrictions on appointive power of the President in selecting the members. With the exception of the equalization fee to be used if and when the loan procedure fails, the bill follows much the same program that has from time to time been advocated by Secretary Jardine.

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ALL MEN who have made good money at farming have been very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. There are poor years and good years in farming but the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap real profits.

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It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels. Ask the local dealer to show you the McCormick-Deering Spreader and explain its mechanical features.

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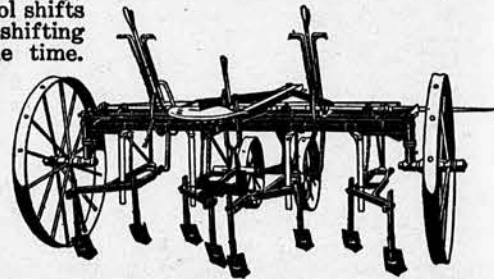
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The Stockmen Are Happy!

And the Weather Has Been Worthy of Our Best Kansas Farm Traditions

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE with us, at this writing, weather worthy of the best Kansas traditions. I know there are persons who are not satisfied with anything, no matter how good, but if one is not satisfied with the kind of weather we have had for the last week, he is past help and should be sent to the psychopathic ward of the nearest asylum. Some folks cannot really enjoy such weather, fearing that we will have "to pay for it" later, but I think most of us are ready to be thankful for every good day, hoping that it is one day less of winter. When this time of year arrives there usually are many farmers eager to see the first green grass, as they are short of feed, but I think none are in that condition this time, as there is feed in plenty for all. All farm stock, whether being full fed for market or being "roughed" thru, are doing well; the good fortune of the stockmen still continues. The price of corn is slowly working upward, and feeders are paying from 70 to 75 cents a bushel.

"A Good Time Was Had"

The Pomona Grange of Coffey county had another good meeting at Burlington a few days ago. It makes the day a most pleasant one to meet with congenial company, eat a good dinner and afterward to listen to good songs and music. When I say this I—in slang phrase—don't mean maybe, for we really listened to much better songs and music than usually come to us over the radio. It was agreed by all that the most timely subject for discussion at the next meeting was a reform of our present jury system. At that time we will endeavor to look at the question from all angles, but it seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting the other day that the jury law should be amended so that less than the whole number might return a verdict. Most of those who expressed themselves thought that 11 out of the 12 jurymen should be enabled to return a verdict in both criminal and civil cases; some thought 10 out of 12 would be better, and a few thought nine out of 12 would be about right.

High Prices for Seed Oats

If this weather continues another week I presume the "early birds" will be getting ready to sow oats. There is no question but that early sown oats will in virtually every season produce much the best crop, but I think the last week in February is early enough to make a start. The ground just now is too wet to work, owing to the heavy rain of a week ago, and it is possible that by the time this is read winter may have put on a return engagement. At any rate, if we can get our oats sown any time between February 25 and March 15 we think the battle half won. Seed oats are high in price; at the elevators 75 cents a bushel is asked for shipped in seed. At a farm sale last week Kanota oats of good quality sold for 78 cents a bushel, while corn brought but 68 cents. It is seldom that oats sell for more than corn. Some of the shipped in oats come from Texas and are of the Texas Red variety, but most of the Coffey county acreage will be sown to the Kanotas. Last year was the first time in four years in which Texas Red equaled Kanota in yield; the Texas seemed to stand the rust a little better than did Kanota.

Good Demand for Beef

The cattle market, both local and long distance, still is in high gear. Anything wearing cowhide sells for \$10 a hundred at farm sales. It seems to be allowed without question that no more cattle will be marketed in 1928 than in 1927, and there is a chance that the number may be less if female stuff is held back for breeding purposes. Texas cattlemen are said to be making efforts to increase the calf crop of 1929, which is the earliest date on which any increase in cattle numbers can be registered, and it is doubtful if there can be much increase even

by that time. The only thing which might break the market is financial troubles, and these are not likely to occur with the present plentiful supply of capital looking for investment. I do not think beef consumption will be curtailed because of high prices; if the meat eating public prefers beef they will have it regardless of cost. There has been up to this year no halt in the liquidation of female cattle; both in 1926 and 1927 there were more female cattle marketed in the country than steers, but it is probable that the proportion will be reversed during 1928. It is easy to get fooled on the livestock market, but if prices for cattle break much during 1928 the cattlemen will be considerably surprised.

Will Pasture the Meadows

I don't think a single dollar was lost last year in making grassfat beef. This would indicate that during the coming season our bluestem pastures should be in demand, but it seems probable that there may be fewer cattle

on grass in Eastern Kansas than there was a year ago. This is not because cattlemen fear the market; they simply haven't the cattle to eat the grass. The pasture acreage is likely to increase largely this season on account of the prairie hay market; it no longer pays to put up hay on a commercial scale, and many meadows would be turned to pastures if cattle could be found to fill them. The best pastures in the Flint Hills district are said to be held at \$9 a head for the season, with from 4 to 5 acres allowed to each head of mature cattle. In the smaller pastures near Emporia I am told that as much as \$10 a head is being asked. In this locality the rate probably will be the same as last year—\$7 to \$8 a head. I have heard of a few cattle being taken to pasture on the basis of the gain in weight, \$3.50 being allowed for 100 pounds of gain.

Farmers Need Motor Cars

It seems to be fairly evident that a very large part of the farm income in this part of Kansas is to be used during the next six months in paying motor car bills. I am told that orders are on the books in nearby agencies for large numbers of the new popular car, one agency reporting 52 ordered, another 110 and still another 48. All these are in addition to the large numbers of other cars being sold each week. There are many who think this is too great a drain on farm resources;

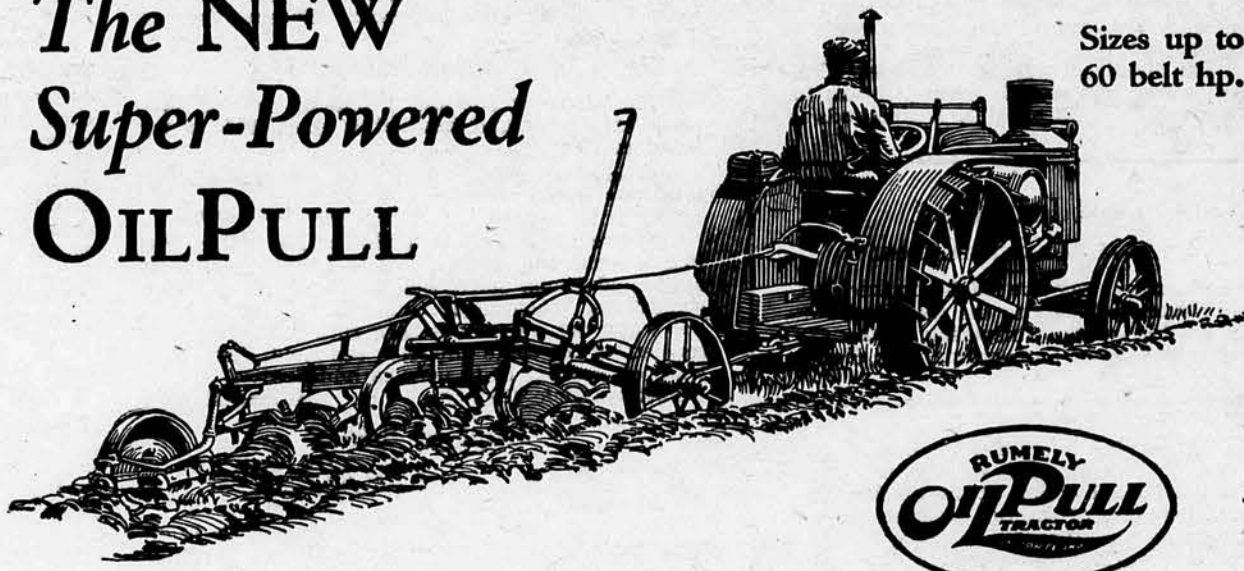
that motor car expense forms altogether too large a part of the total farm expense, and they think the country would be much better off if part of this immense sum was expended in keeping up the farms and taking care of mortgages. There is considerable truth in this contention; it is true, the farmer has more need of a car than any other man and he can, in many instances, make it return part of the cost in time saving on the road. I have no quarrel with the motor car when used rightly; but when it keeps the owner out on the road nearly every day it becomes a serious drain on farm resources. A car well taken care of should last at least seven years, but many folks "trade them in" as soon as the first shine wears off. But talking about it will not mend matters, so we might as well keep still.

In China, according to Capt. M. B. Curtis of the United States Marine Corps, every soldier takes his wife to war with him. It may be a government plan to keep the boys in a fighting mood.

When the two parts of the famous Moffit tunnel met in the heart of the Continental Divide in Colorado, they exactly fitted, so accurate were the calculations, altho they were started more than 6 miles apart.

No pedestrian has to be told that this is leap year.

The NEW Super-Powered OILPULL



Compare with others—at any price!

Farmers who have picked the new OilPull Tractor have made their choice by comparison. And here is why they chose the OilPull.

The new Super OilPull is not only the most powerful tractor ever built by Rumely—but the lightest weight! It has all the quality features of previous OilPull models, plus amazing improvements that make it easier to handle and still more economical to operate. Its greater power and increased speeds enable the OilPull owner to get rush work done in a hurry—at lower cost! Every part of the OilPull is designed for this increased power, with the result that upkeep is remarkably low. And due to improved Triple Heat Control, fuel economy of the new OilPull eclipses even the world-

famous records of previous OilPull Tractors.

Here, obviously, is a tractor that is setting new standards for 1928 tractor performance. And comparison only proves it! To find out how much more value this tractor offers for the money, make your own comparisons. Compare its great power; its easier control; its advanced features; its low operating cost—with any tractor at any price!

But get the facts at once. Mail the coupon and we will send you literature and full particulars.

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Do You Make Wash Day a Drudge?

Use a Softener for Hard Water and Have White Clothes

WASH day is what you make it. It can be blue—there is a foundation for its old reputation. Or it can be a time of happy accomplishment. Most women rejoice in taking snowy white clothes from the line. And all of us are ashamed if the garments are yellowed or grayed when they come from the wash. Off-color is a certain sign of faulty washing.

Every year more women are becoming ashamed of being weary when the washing is done. This is no longer necessary. Up-to-date machinery can be employed. Scientific methods can be used. Of course, all the equipment cannot be purchased at one time in all homes, but it can be bought gradually. It is a good investment.

A power washing machine is the basis of efficient laundry equipment. Hand power machines are better than the wash board, but they cannot compare to the appliance driven by mechanical force if a saving of human energy is taken into consideration. Self-heating irons are helpful. Then there are the tubs with bottom drains for the rinsing. If a hose is fastened to these, the water may be drained down the kitchen sink, if that is the only drain, or outdoors.

Hard water presents a problem in many communities. It needs to be softened with borax, washing soda or some other softener, first dissolved in boiling water. The amount required will vary with the hardness of different waters, but a little experience will show how much of the softener to add. Soap softens water, of course, but it is an extravagant use of soap to employ it for this purpose. Anyway an insoluble material, resembling gray flakes, is formed in the process. These curds cling to clothes and give them a speckled or gray appearance.

After the dissolved softener has been added to the wash water, the soap is poured in—it, too, is first dissolved in boiling water. A rich suds is de-

By Nell B. Nichols



have each of you send me one of your favorite lunch basket recipes and next time I will tell you about mine. Send your letters to Mrs. Nichols, care of Little Cooks' Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Carrot Salad

I am 11 years old and I like to cook. I have made this salad and think it is good. This is my salad recipe:

2 cups ground carrots 1 small can grated
1 package lemon flavored pineapple
gelatin 1 teaspoon lemon juice

Dissolve the gelatin in 1 pint of hot water. Put into a mold and when cool add the carrots, pineapple and lemon juice. Set in a cold place to become firm. When ready to serve, dip the mold in hot water for an instant then turn it over a platter, letting the salad slip from the mold. Serve with whipped cream. Nuts may be added also.

Pottawatomie County. Maxine Kral.

Tapioca Salad

1 box tapioca 4 cups boiling water
2 cups sugar 1 can pineapple
Marshmallows

Put boiling water in pan. Pour the tapioca gradually in the water and stir constantly. When it thickens, if it is thicker than desired add some

more water, then let cook for about 10 minutes, add sugar and let it cool.

You may use crushed or sliced pineapple. When tapioca is cool add pineapple and stir. To this you can add marshmallows if desired. Cut them with scissors. A half pound is sufficient.

Coffey County.

Gladys Wells

Potato, Egg and Nut Salad

Here is a recipe for a salad which I have made since I was 10 years old. I am now 16. It is called Potato, Egg and Nut Salad.

3 cups cold boiled potatoes 1 cup nut meats (pecans)
cut fine 2 boiled eggs
1 small onion

Mix these and chop, then add the following dressing:

2 tablespoons mayonnaise ½ teaspoon crushed mint
2 tablespoons vinegar

Linn County.

Melba N. Conner.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Utilize Meat Waste

BUTCHERING is quite generally done by farm folks, and as there is always some waste, the thrifty housewife will utilize it in the making of laundry soap. To make a hard water soap use the recipe that you have always used, and when it is done stir in ½ cup liquid ammonia, 1 ounce borax dissolved in a cup of water and ¼ cup granulated sugar for each box of lye used. The borax is a softener, the ammonia a cleanser and the sugar makes it lather.

Crawford County.

Mrs. Frank Green.

To Clean a Felt Hat

TO CLEAN ladies' or men's light colored felt hats, saturate a bit of cornmeal with a good grade of gasoline, then spread the cornmeal over part of the hat and scour it with a stiff bristle brush. After cleaning all parts of the hat in this way use dry cornmeal and brush the hat in the same way. Shake and hang out in the air until all the gasoline evaporates, then brush with a clean dry clothes brush.

Atchison County.

Carrie M. Hall.

Dust Into Dust

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

The corn stalks sway like witches in the wind, Their fingers pointing to the way dust flies. They crackle softly, whispering to the sky: "Dust into dust . . . but nothing ever dies."

sirable, but nothing is gained by making a very heavy one. Too much suds retards or interferes with the mechanical action of the machine, and it slops over the sides of the tub, wasting soap.

The ideal temperature for wash water is that which is just warm to the hand, a little warmer than lukewarm, but not so hot that the hand is uncomfortable when inserted in it. If the garments are badly soiled, the collar and cuff bands may be given a little attention before the clothes are placed in the machine. They may be scrubbed with a brush dipped in a concentrated soap solution.

At least 10 minutes of agitation in the machine are desirable. Then comes the rinsing. If it is done carefully, the clothes will have an excellent chance of being thoroly clean. Rinsing is best when done in hot water. Cold water hardens the soap and makes its removal difficult. From this rinse water the clothes are wrung into a second warm one to which bluing may be added. When bluing is used, it is stirred in just before the clothes are added, for sometimes bluing settles, if allowed to stand too long.

The best place to hang clothes is outdoors, as the sunshine and fresh air bleach them. If they have not been rinsed properly, they will scorch easily when ironed. The ironing is simplified by preventing the formation of wrinkles whenever precautions are possible. The wringer rolls are always loosened for linens, the clothes are folded when taken from the line and if possible, they are dried where a breeze can reach them, for a light wind is almost as effective in removing wrinkles as an iron.

From Little Cooks' Note Books

THE little cooks sent in such a nice list of recipes for the corner this week that it was hard to decide which ones to use. I decided to use Maxine Kral's Carrot Salad recipe because it sounds like such a delicious way to serve carrots. It is sometimes so hard to eat carrots just because they are good to make red blood and healthy bones but I am sure that we will all like to eat Maxine's carrot salad. Gladys Wells's tapioca salad recipe sounds very good for a dessert salad and I am sure that we will all enjoy making the Potato, Egg and Nut salad which Melba N. Conner sent in. I am keeping the rest of the salad recipes to make them into a note book some time before long.

I remember that I first learned to cook things for my school lunch basket and I learned to make a great many nice things that way. I would like to

Make Your Own Spring Scarf

By Dorothy Wright

UNUSUAL and delightful results, as well as a great variety of beautiful effects, can be obtained in decorating articles and materials with sealing wax paint.

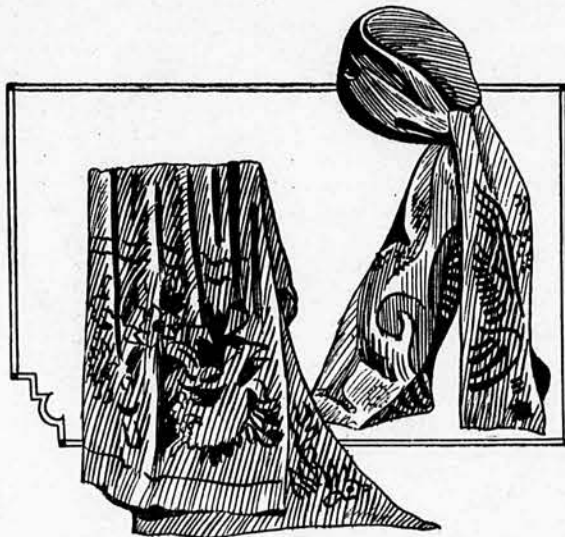
The paint can be made as needed or in quantities, as it will keep indefinitely in an air tight container. Simply break a stick of sealing wax in-

fabric the paint should be very thin. Each color must be kept in a separate jar and the paint brushes must be thoroly clean and dry before using. A small thin brush should be used for outlines on fabrics. When a large surface is to be covered a larger and stiffer brush may be used. The wax painting is especially attractive in outline.

When sheer material is being used it is not necessary to transfer the pattern to the material. The pattern may be placed on a board under the fabric and all held down with thumb tacks. A very easy way to secure the correct colors in a design when done on sheer material is to use a decorative crepe paper or wall paper design under the material. The scarfs shown in the illustration were painted in this way. When the design is finished the article should be placed between two pieces of brown paper and pressed quickly with a hot iron. All surplus paint will, in this way be released, leaving the design delicately soft, like the material. Be careful not to use too much paint, as the beauty of the finished design lies in the delicacy of its coloring and the retention of its original texture. Georgette, silk and even chiffon scarfs or frocks may be decorated with sealing wax paint.

When non-transparent materials are used, it is necessary to transfer the pattern on the material. Allow the paint to dry thoroly before the design is handled. Any wash materials that have been painted with sealing wax, may be washed in lukewarm water without injury.

Our little booklet, "Sealing Wax Craft," gives not only complete directions for painting materials but tells how to make a number of novelties such as trimmings for summer hats, decorated candles and candlesticks, screens, pottery, lamp shades and a multitude of the other things that you have always admired. The price of it is 10 cents and you may order it from Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



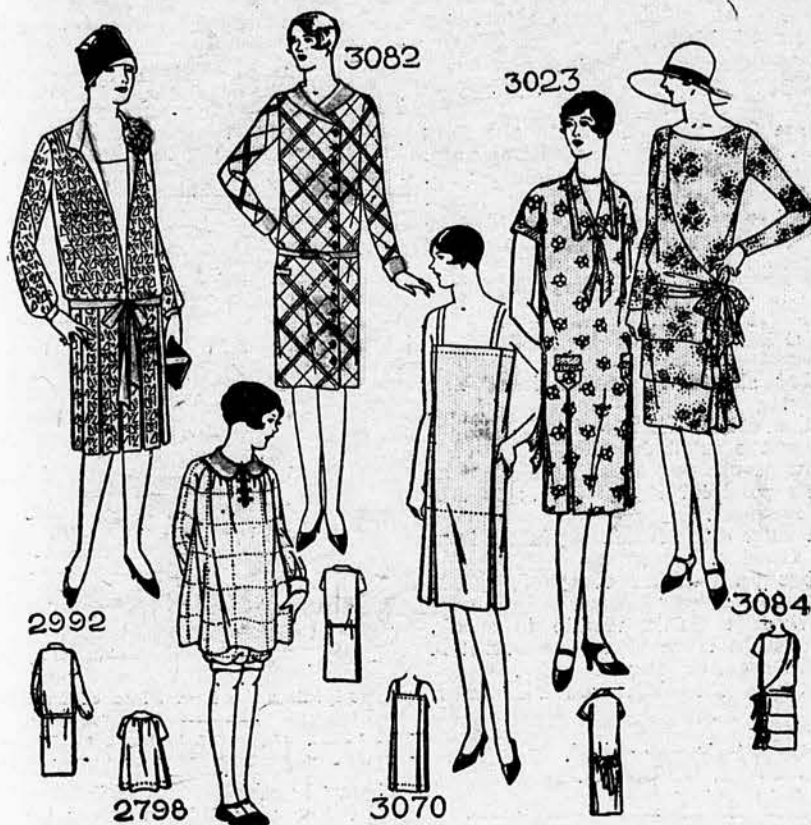
to very small pieces. Cover with denatured alcohol and allow it to stand in an air-tight container for 12 to 24 hours, until thoroly dissolved.

Sealing wax paint may be used on many different kinds of materials such as wood, metal, paper, pottery, glass and fabric. For painting on

Shop Windows Herald Spring

Appearance of Width Achieved by Drapery

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON



THERE'S always a fascination about the first displays of apparel for an approaching season and it takes but a peep for us to understand why such unusually eager groups are already hovering before the shop windows. If early predictions will prove the rule, spring will find womenfolk arrayed in more feminine, more graceful and more alluring costumes than have been worn for several seasons.

For one thing, new frocks are wider, width or the appearance of width being achieved by drapery, plaits, ruffles, puffs and circular lines. Dresses are a trifle longer, too—about an inch below the knee for street wear and very long for evening. Often the hemline is uneven, which gives the appearance of length. The waistline is wandering. On some dresses we find it high while on others it is low.

2798—One-piece bloomer dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

3082—A simple mode that will be a favorite for sports and street wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3070—The tailored slip is the proper foundation for smart up-to-the-minute costumes. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3084—Delightful model with three tiered skirt lends itself well to the new flowered crepe materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2992—For the mature woman this model offers comfort of fit and becomingness of line. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

3023—Smart but simple house dress. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from our pattern department. The price is 15 cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Erase Marks of Pain

I have just recovered from a long illness, and the muscles of my neck are wrinkled. My cheeks are sunken too. I am wondering if you would have the names of some skin foods which would remedy this for me.

Dorothy A.

Yes, I do have a list of names of skin foods which I am sure would help you in firming the muscles of your neck, and filling out your cheeks. The name of the leaflet is Fattening Creams, and

can be obtained from Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with your letter, for reply.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page



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

My Little Bed

SOME baby's mother may want to know about my bed. I always sleep alone. My mother says all babies should always sleep alone. A baby's rest should not be disturbed by someone else, and the mother will sleep more soundly if the baby is in his very own bed. I sleep about 20 hours out of every 24.

My first bed is made in a large clothes basket that my father painted ivory color to match the other things that are used for me. My mother bought a large roll of nice white cotton batting, fitted it to just the right size for the bottom of this basket, then covered it with new muslin and tacked it every few inches apart to make it good and firm, yet nice and soft. A heavy blanket may be folded smoothly and used for the first mattress.

Over this homemade mattress she keeps a rubber sheet, then a quilted pad that is large enough to be tucked under the sides of the mattress so that my little body doesn't touch the rubber sheet. This pad may be removed and washed as often as necessary. I have three of these pads. On top of this pad mother puts a little white sheet and then my bed is ready for me.

My covers are light in weight yet they keep me nice and warm. Mother leaves them rather loosely over me so there will be plenty of room for freedom of action. While I'm yet so small and young she comes to my bed every once in a while and turns me from one side to the other. She says this will help me rest better and my head will not get misshapen.

Baby Mary Louise.

Because so many mothers write me to know how and when to feed their babies, I have prepared a letter on feeding that will answer most of your questions. I shall be glad to send you this letter or if it does not cover your problems, to write to you personally. In writing to me be sure to inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

You Get double action

First in the Dough—Then in the Oven
in using

KC BAKING POWDER

Also Finer Texture and Larger Volume in Your Bakings. Use less than of higher priced brands

Same Price for Over 35 Years
25 ounces for 25¢

Millions of Pounds Used By Our Government



Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—mark this! Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Just mail the coupon below—now—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—Free—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

PINE TREE MILKING MACHINE CO. Dent. 29-52
2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Ill. 222 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give this information)

No. of cows milked..... R. F. D.....
Name.....
Address..... State.....
(Be Sure to Tell Us How Many Cows You Milk.)

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

SKIN HIM!

Is the best way

to hide a

31 30 28 26 25

32 29 27 24

33 23 22

34 36 21 20 19

40 39 35 38 37 1

41 4 3 2 7 18

42 5 6 8

12 11 10 9 17

13 14 15 16

The Bigger

the

Better

COBB SHINN

COBB SHINN

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

Helen Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am 4½ feet tall. I live on a 120-acre farm just at the edge of town. I walk 5½ blocks to school. I have two sisters. Their names are Idabelle and Norma. Idabelle is a freshman in high school. Norma is a freshman in college. She goes to Southwestern College. For pets I have a Collie dog named Major Ted, three cats named Billy, Sammy and Blue Bell. I also

have two little kittens. Their names are Lloyd and Lucky Lindy Jr. I had another little kitten before named Lucky Lindy Sr. He was named Lucky Lindy because he was born at the time Colonel Lindbergh was in Wichita. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.
Helen Keith,
Cheney, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. Portion; 3. Scoundrel; 4. Vessel for holding water; 5. A vowel.

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

There Are Five of Us

For pets I have a cat named Tom, a pony named Maud, a cow named Rose and a dog named Sport. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Orville, Earl and Omer. My

sister's name is Ethel. I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Island school. My teacher's name is Miss McGown. I live ¼ mile from school.
Marguerite Allmon,
St. Paul, Kan.

Tony and Jigs Are Pets

I am 6 years old and in the first grade. I have a pony named Tony and a dog named Jigs. I go to District No. 44. My teacher's name is Miss Sharp. I like her very much. I go ¾ mile to school. I wish some boy or girl my age would write to me.
Melvin Emery Shipley,
Orion, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

What should be looked into? The mirror.

When did the lobster blush? When he saw the salad dressing.

How would you make money go as far as possible? By giving it to foreign missions.

On what side of the mug is the handle? Outside.

What tune makes everybody glad? Fortune.

Unable to think, unable to speak, yet tells the truth to all the world? A true balance, or pair of scales.

What is the difference between a

fisherman and a lazy school boy? One baits his hook, the other hates his book.

What is the difference between a person late for the train and a school-mistress? One misses the train; the other trains the misses.

Why do white sheep eat more than black ones? There are more of them.

What is the highest public building in Boston? The public library has the most stories.



Dividing the Last Piece of Pie

Enjoys the Children's Page

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. For pets I have a cat named Twenty Tom. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Bill and my sister's name is Bernice Ann. She is 2 years old. Bill is 15 years old. I am 4 feet 11 inches tall and weigh 84 pounds. I live in town. The population of our town is about 130. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the boys or girls my age would write to me.

Helma E. Bingle.

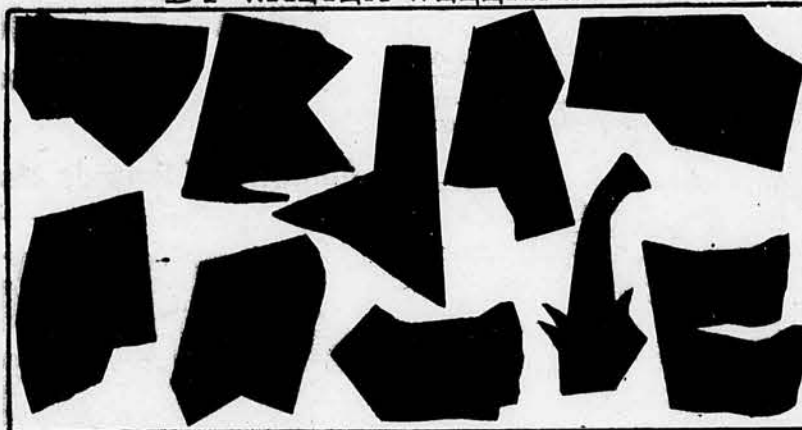
Frederick, Kan.

Goes to Garfield School

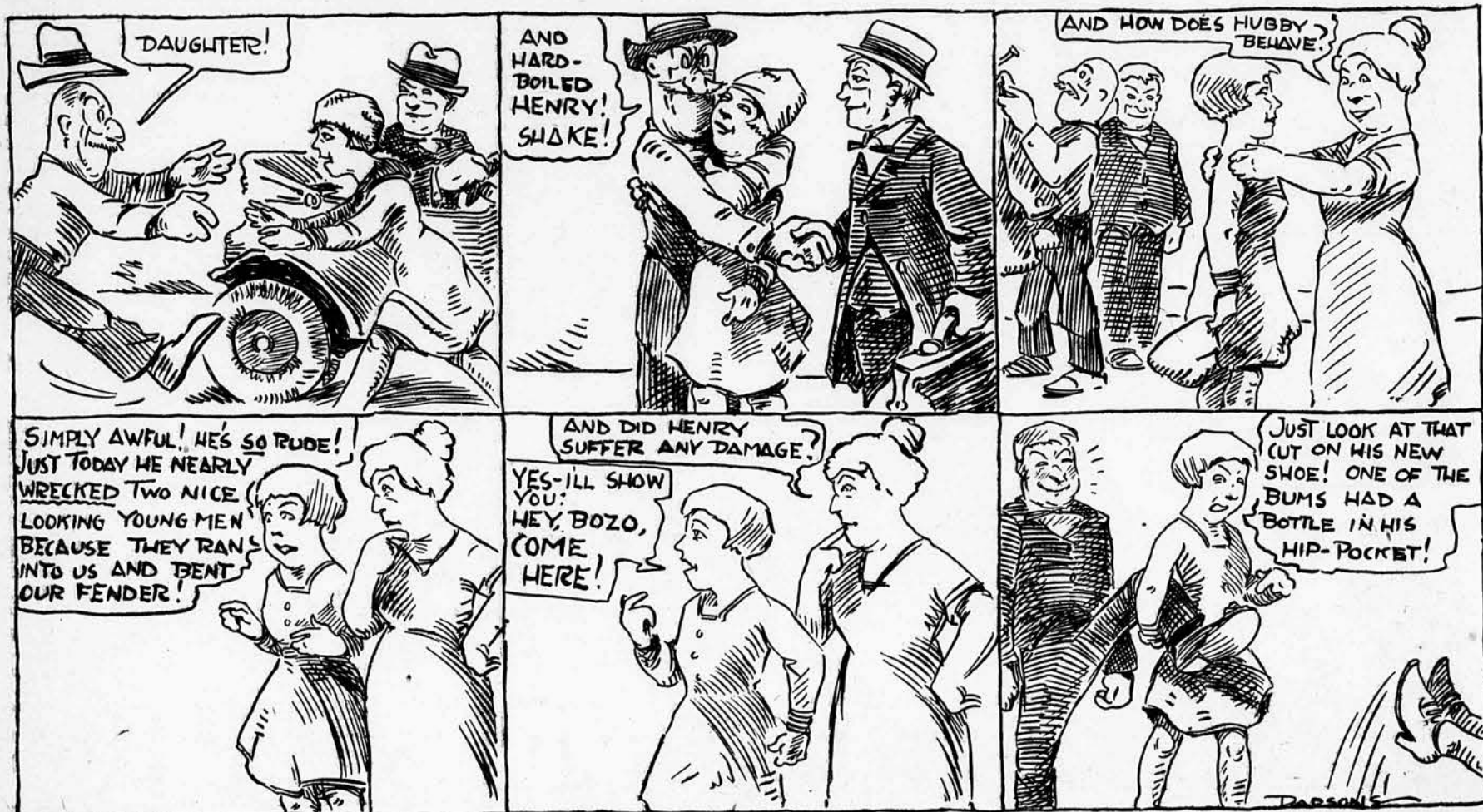
I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Burhop. I have two brothers. Their names are Charles Lee and Johnnie Elwood. I am 4 feet tall. I have light brown hair, fair complexion and blue eyes. I go 8 blocks to school. I enjoy reading the children's page very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Carrie Mae Moss.
Council Grove, Kan.

A JUNGLE CUTOUT BY WALTER WELLMAN



With a pair of scissors, cut each black piece out carefully. Then paste all the pieces together on a stiff piece of cardboard, and see if you can form a silhouette picture of a very large animal. What animal is it? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls to send the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys to send the correct answer.



The Hoovers—The Hard-Boiled Son-in-Law is So Rude!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Be Kind to Your Heart, and It Will Presently Return the Favor With Interest

YOUR pulse standing is 88. Now let me take it sitting." The patient was of unusual intelligence and education, yet she was surprised to know that the sitting pulse would be lower than when standing, and the pulse lying down still lower. It is because these simple truths are so important that I repeat them. When this woman learned that the heart which pumped blood thru her arteries 88 times every minute when standing had only to work 76 times a minute if she sat down, and was let off with 68 revolutions a minute when she lay comfortably still, she saw the great value of rest lying down. She could see better the value of stretching out on a lounge or bed for half an hour after the dinner dishes were washed to get a little rest before facing the duties of the afternoon.

Persons who are convalescing from any form of serious illness should give very particular consideration to these facts about heart action. A day or two more in bed may steady the heart and put it in better condition to carry the extra burden that comes as soon as the patient becomes active. I am convinced that a large share of the cases of "heart failure" that come in middle life are the direct sequel of some illness of childhood from which the little patient was allowed to go back to play or school just "as soon as he felt like it." A day or two longer in bed would have given the heart a chance to recover its balance.

Persons who are afflicted with heart disease always get great benefit from rest in bed. When you consider how greatly this relieves the tax upon the heart you need no further explanation. Give the heart good treatment and it will carry you well thru a long life. Abuse it and you will know what it is to "have a heart."

Take Plenty of Sleep

I have very severe headaches over eyes and in temples. Also am very nervous. I am a poor renter farmer's wife and so I cannot afford a rest cure, which I am sure would do me good if I could just take it. J. M.

One thing that is possible to a poor renter farmer's wife is sufficient sleep, and that you must have. It will make quite a difference. Get to bed not later than 9 o'clock and be sure that you take an hour's rest in the afternoon. Headaches and nervousness such as you describe are often due to visual error. My first suggestion is that you consult a good oculist and get glasses that will relieve your eyes. Do not try to get a cheap job. It is very expensive to neglect the eyes. You are the very person who cannot afford it.

May Take Several Years

Is inherited syphilis contagious? What is the better treatment for it, medicine or the needle? How long does it take to overcome a case of inherited syphilis? S.

1. Yes. 2. Sometimes medicine by the mouth is helpful, but quicker results and more beneficial come by injecting the medicine. The time needed varies, and the patient may be under observation several years.

Must Build up the Body

I am afflicted with a dozen ailments, all of them bother me very much except my stomach. I have had eczema 15 years. I have been gray since I was 20. I have had catarrh and hay fever about 10 years. (My age now is 32.) I usually have eight or 10 colds during the winter, a gathering over one eye or both and then a jumping headache. I have had stomach trouble since I was 12 years old. C. R. J.

When a person has so many different ailments there is great probability that originally some abnormality of the body seriously disturbed the nervous system. The thing for you to do now is to develop a better resistance. Increase nutrition by eating nourishing foods. Eat the things you know to agree and chew them very thoroughly. Fletcherize. Add nourishing articles to your diet one by one, if possible fattening foods such as bacon, yolk of egg, whole milk, fat meat, oatmeal with cream and so forth. Cut out coffee, tea and all stimulants. Cultivate a healthy skin by taking a brisk rub

with a flesh brush every morning or a cool bath if you find it agreeable. Keep the bowel action free but do not take cathartics. Finally, try to make as little of your symptoms as possible. Give them no encouragement, but let them serve only the purpose of reminding you that perhaps you have neglected some hygienic duty. You are still a young man; fight it out.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Since the rain came early last week and put 2 inches of water in the soil the prospects for a good wheat crop the coming season are much better, and everybody is feeling fine over it. The warm weather we had following it will get the wheat started to growing again. The rain, altho it came steadily and soaked into the ground, put some water in the ponds, which

will be a great help to farmers who are short on water and have had to haul it.

This puts the soil in fine condition for spring work and lessens the possibility of dust storms a little later when we have our March winds. This is the first time I ever knew of a rain to come this time of the year without the weather turning cold.

Since this rain came we have been looking over our machinery, to see what will be needed to put it in working condition. This is a job that every farmer has to do about this season if he is to have everything in readiness when the time comes for field work.

We took Friday afternoon off and attended a public sale. It was a "clean up" sale; an old settler was selling off all personal property and leaving the country. Everything seemed to sell pretty well. Farm machinery usually sells better this time of the year than in the fall anyway. What little feed I saw sell went pretty cheap, I thought. It was mowed cane of a good quality stacked, and brought a little over \$1.50 a ton.

Horses sold high. Horse prices are advancing right along, and the queer part of it is that no farmers are making any effort to raise any colts.

I talked the horse situation over some with a horse buyer who has a wide acquaintance over the country, and he states that prices are steadily advancing everywhere, that horses are getting scarcer every day, and that he is advising farmers to raise colts, as

they are going to be up against a great horse shortage soon if they don't. The farmers realize this, but for some reason they are not making any effort to provide for their future needs along that line. Some seem to think they can substitute power farming in the place of horses.

This is the season when many tenant farmers are getting ready to move to new locations, and before long now one will see a good many loads of household goods, farm equipment and feed being hauled over the roads in various directions, and a good deal of time will be spent in changing around and straightening up again. This means a lot of extra and hard work for those who have it to do.

Personal Representative

A kiss will last but a day, 10 pounds of candy she will eat and forget; the roses you send will fade with the dawn, but a Persian kitten or a nice puppy is an hourly reminder of you. McEde's Kennels.—Credited by the Boston Transcript to a Southern paper.

Hee Haw!

CIVIC ASS'S WILL
MEET MONDAY NIGHT
—Bergen (N. J.) paper.

Too bad Colonel Lindbergh couldn't have hopped over to Europe in 1914 and converted that World War into a fraternal get-together celebration.

Motor Car Bodies

Covered with Celluloid

Today, paint is not used in finishing motor car bodies. Instead, they are "Ducoed" or lacquered.—When a car body is lacquered, it is actually covered with coatings of colored celluloid, sprayed on.—The use

of lacquer has resulted in a far greater variety of colors and color combinations in finishing motor car bodies. It has another great advantage, that of retaining its luster much longer than paint.—Although lacquer has greatly simplified body painting, as many as 15 major operations are required before the lacquering of a Fisher Body is completed.



Method of Finishing a Fisher Body

After a Fisher Body receives four coats of "rough stuff" it is ready for a Japan ground color. It then receives four to six coats of lacquer. Then there are, of course, five drying periods, one between each coat of lacquer. It is then carefully rubbed, once after the "rough stuff" has been applied and again—this time with oil and fine sandpaper—after the lacquer has been applied. Finally, it is polished; and then, if the paint design calls for striping, it is striped by highly skilled men who work free-hand and who specialize in this delicate art.



Body by FISHER

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 18)

us—for you—to be dodging me—each other—that way, after we'd started being friends before everybody."

"Only for the sake of appearances," he said sadly. "I hoped—but you ran away and hid for a week; you thought I was a monster."

Foolish, perhaps to cut down the little shoot of hope again, when a gentle breath, a soft word, might have encouraged and supported it. But it was out of his mouth, the fruit of his brooding days, in his resentfulness of her injustice, her ingratitude for his sacrifice, as he believed. He saw her turn from him, as if a revulsion of the old feeling swept her.

"Don't judge me too harshly, Mr. Morgan," she appealed, still looking away.

Morgan was melted by her gentle word; the severity of the moment was dissolved in a breath.

"If we could go on as we began," he suggested, almost pleading in his great desire.

"Why, aren't we?" she asked, succeeding well, as a woman always can in such a situation, in giving it a discouraging artlessness.

"You know how they're kicking and complaining all around the square because I've shut up the town, ruined business, brought calamity to their doors, as they see it?"

"Yes, I know."

"They forgot that they came to me with their hats in their hands and asked me to do it. Joe Lynch says the hot wind has dried their reason up like these prairie springs. I believe he's right. But I didn't shut the town up for them—I didn't go out there with my gun like a savage and shoot men down for them, Miss Thayer. If you knew how much you were—"

"Don't—don't—Mr. Morgan, please!"

"I think there's something in what Joe Lynch says about the wind," he went on, leaning toward her, hand on the horn of her saddle. "It warps men, it opens cracks in their minds like the shrunk lumber in the houses of Asca-

lon. I think sometimes it's getting its work in on me, when I'm lonesome and disappointed the way I've been these past days."

"You ought to come in and talk with me and Riley sometimes."

"I've often felt like going to them, whining around about the town being killed," he continued, pursuing his theme as if she had not spoken, "and telling them they didn't figure in my calculations at all. There was only one person in my thoughts—and that person was you. When I took the job that day, I took it for you."

"Not for me alone!" she disclaimed. "For you, and only you," he told her earnestly. "If you knew now much you were to me—"

"Not for me alone—I was only one among all of them," she insisted, spurring her horse in the vehemence of her disclaimer, causing it to start away from Morgan with quick bound. She checked it, waiting for him to draw up beside her again. "I'd hate to think, Mr. Morgan—oh, you can't want me alone to take the responsibility for the killing of those men!"

Morgan rode on in silence, head bent in humiliation, in the sad disappointment that fell on him like a blow.

"If it could have been done, if I could have brought peace and safety to the women of Ascalon without bloodshed, I'd have done it. I wanted to tell you, I tried to tell you—"

"Don't—don't tell me any more, Mr. Morgan—please!"

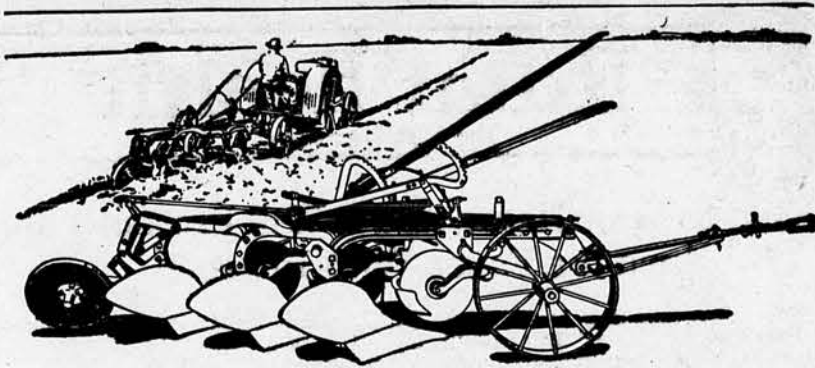
She drew across the road, widening the space between them as she spoke.

"No, I'll never tell you," he said sadly, but with dignity that made the renunciation noble.

Rhetta seemed touched. She drew near him again, reaching out her hand.

Blood Was the Price

"It was different before—before that night! You were different, all of us, everything. I can't help it, ungrateful as I seem. You'll forgive me,



Its Better Work Means Bigger Yields

YOU know that good plowing is the first step in making good seed beds. And good seed beds produce the biggest yields. Its better work—thorough pulverizing, good covering, better scouring—is responsible for the widespread popularity of the

John Deere No. 5-A Tractor Plow

Its genuine John Deere bottoms—famous for good work, scouring and long wear—will do your job of plowing the way you want it done.

The same good-work advantages that have made John Deere horse-drawn plows so popular are built into the No. 5-A.

You will like the way the new heavy-duty power lift operates. It

is simple, positive and strong—lasts longer and gives better service.

The exceptional strength of the John Deere No. 5-A adapts it to plowing in the toughest soils. The rigidly-braced beams are guaranteed not to bend or break.

John Deere quality construction in every part assures a long life of good work. It can be had in two- or three-bottom size.

See the John Deere No. 5-A at your John Deere dealer's store. Write to us for free booklet describing it. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet KA-711.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Juries and Law Enforcement

THE American system of government has not broken down, as so many facile writers and speakers tell us," was the closing statement of Chief Justice Heard of the Illinois Supreme Court in an address on law enforcement before the state's attorneys of that state the other day.

The Illinois Chief Justice defended the jury system and declared that prohibition can be enforced. He was at one time himself a state's attorney—Illinois under the code adopted when Frank Lowden was Governor has what we called in Kansas the "metropolitan" system for law enforcement, state's attorneys in cities, as well as an Attorney General at the capital—and at that time was successful in prosecuting liquor cases, before prohibition. "When I was state's attorney in Stephenson county in 1884," he said, "I worked out a procedure for the prosecutor in liquor cases. The position I took is still impregnable. Early in my term a leading saloon man offered a purse which would have taken care of my re-election if I would refuse to take liquor cases before the grand jury. I refused, of course, for the state's attorney must retain his self-respect."

State's attorneys in Chicago and perhaps in other localities in Illinois recently were reported as having concluded to leave prohibition enforcement to federal agents. This is condemned by the Illinois Chief Justice. Prosecuting officers also complain that they are unable to obtain juries to convict in prohibition actions. "Neither our court nor our jury system has broken down, however," declared Chief Justice Heard. "We merely have not employed our best intelligence in using the system."

"While this high judicial authority admits that 'it is sad but true that the intelligence of our jurors is not what it should be,' yet he urged prosecutors that they themselves can remedy this condition. He counseled them as follows:

Each of you in your home county is a man of influence. When you return home start a campaign among your merchants, in the Lions and Kiwanis clubs, and in the chamber of commerce, to the effect that no man of responsible position in the community will refuse jury service or ask to be excused from hearing any case. Get the leader of your community pledged to serve when called, as they would serve if called in war.

Then direct your organizations of Kiwanis and so forth upon your county supervisors for the revision of the entire jury list, to eliminate the undesirables and substitute the names of your leading bankers, shoe merchants, high-school principals and men of that type. With such a jury list and with the membership pledged and backed by community opinion to serve, you can convict any law violators.

The road to law enforcement as described by Chief Justice Heard is as simple as it is effectual, the only question being whether "good" citizens care enough for government to perform their duty as citizens. If many will not take the trouble to vote, they will balk at the more onerous obligation as citizens of jury service. Yet service is the badge and test of citizenship just the same, and "good" citizens are no better than bad citizens, if they sidestep their citizenship obligations under the law. Moreover, good government will not be realized.

Probably failure of government comes down ultimately simply to failure of citizens, and of "good" citizens. If they refuse to vote and to take an active interest in obtaining faithful officials, enforcement officers all down the line will fail in prosecutions, falling back on "public sentiment" as failing to support them. Public sentiment expressed merely in grumbling and complaining of results, however, is not public sentiment. It becomes effective only when it is public sentiment in action.

You Are Invited to

Come to Eastern Oklahoma

The Inland Empire of Undeveloped Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA

National Colonization Company

COUPON

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

you'll understand. But you were different to me before then."

"Yes, I was different," Mr. Morgan returned, not without bitterness in his slow, deep, gentle voice. "I never had killed a man—I never had killed a man; there was no curse of blood on my soul."

"Why is it always necessary to kill in Ascalon?" she asked. "Why can't anything be done without that horrible ending?"

"If I knew; if I had known," he told her.

"Forgive me, Mr. Morgan. You know how I feel about it all."

"I know how you feel," he said, offering no word of forgiveness, as he had spoken no word of reminder where a less generous soul might have spoken, nor raised a word of blame.

They rode on. The lights of the town came up out of the night to meet their eyes as they raised the last ridge. There Morgan stopped, so abruptly that she rode on a little way. When he came up to her he was holding out his hand.

"Here is my badge—the city marshal's badge," he said. "Return it to Judge Thayer. I'm not needed in Ascalon any longer; I'm quitting the job to-night. Good-by."

Morgan laid the badge in her hand as he spoke the last word, turned his horse quickly, rode back upon their trail. Rhett wheeled hers about, a protest on her lips. But no cry rose to summon him to her side, and Morgan went gloomily on his way.

But the lights of Ascalon were blurred as if she looked on them thru a rain-drenched pane when Rhett faced again to go her way alone, the marshal's badge clutched in her hand. Remorse was rolling in her breast; the corrosive poison of regret depressed her generous heart.

If he had known how to accomplish what he had wrought without blood, he had said; if he had known. Neither had she known, but she had expected it of him, she had set him to the task with an unreasonable condition. Blood was the price. Ascalon exacted blood, always blood.

The curse of blood, he had said, was upon his soul, his voice trembling as from a broken heart. Yes, there was madness in the wind, in the warping sun, in the hard earth that denied and mocked the dearest desires of men. It had trucked her, this madness that hollowed out the hearts of men like a worm, leaving it a cruel shell.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Westward Comes the Borer

(Continued from Page 8)

for this work, of which nearly half was used to compensate farmers for their work.

The net result of this campaign was a marked reduction in the rate of increase in the infested territory and prevention of commercial damage to the corn crop. It was clearly demonstrated that, by means of proper control methods, commercial damage can be prevented, but it must be admitted that effective control will appreciably increase the cost of producing corn.

An important step was unconsciously taken to combat the European corn borer by Kansas as early as 1907, when a law was enacted creating the Kansas Entomological Commission. This commission, according to the words of the act, was created "to seek out and suppress pernicious insect pests and injurious and contagious plant diseases... destructive to the horticultural and agricultural interests of this state." As an agency for this purpose the Entomological Commission has made an enviable record. Established primarily to suppress the San Jose scale, which at the time had become a major fruit pest, the commission thru its work has effectively prevented the general distribution of the San Jose scale in Kansas, and has established practices which have prevented serious injury to fruit from this insect. Thru quarantines maintained by the commission, shipments of nursery stock into the state harboring both Gypsy and Brown Tail moth have been intercepted, thus preventing the establishment in Kansas of two insects which have cost the New England states for control appropriations more than 1 million dollars annually. A quarantine against shipments of alfalfa hay from the alfalfa weevil infested territory probably has prevented the introduction of this alfalfa pest into Kansas.

The State Entomological Commission was, therefore, prepared to protect the state against the entrance of the corn borer by artificial means. In order that there would be no doubt as to the authority of the commission to take the necessary action to protect the state against the European corn borer, the legislature of 1927 passed legislation specifically authorizing the commission to establish quarantines, to provide for the control of the borer, and to co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture in its control. The entomologists of the commission have been in close contact with the work of the Federal Government, and have been prepared to take any step deemed necessary for the protection of the corn crop of Kansas.

While the serious nature of the corn borer menace should by no means be minimized, there are some aspects of the situation that are somewhat hopeful for Kansas. In the first place, there is considerable evidence both in this country and in Europe to lead entomologists to believe that the corn borer is the most destructive in damp, low-lying areas and in seasons of heavy rainfall and high humidity during the early summer months. There is a possibility, therefore, that the insect will be less destructive in the drier sections of the Corn Belt than it has been in the humid sections of Ontario, where the greatest commercial loss has occurred.

In the second place, Kansas is situated on the western edge of the Corn Belt, the farthest removed of any of the Corn Belt states from the present infested areas. While the insect may be carried down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers by flood water in a comparatively short time, it should take with the present quarantine regulations 10 or more years for it to work its way by natural means into the corn fields of Kansas. In the meantime much may be learned about methods of control that will be of advantage to Kansas farmers.

In the third place, the time that should elapse before the corn borer reaches Kansas should afford an opportunity for farmers to adjust their farming practices to meet the conditions that will be imposed by the borer. Adjustments that should be made will consist of (1) arrangements to utilize as much of the corn crop as possible as silage; (2) increasing the acreage of leguminous crops such as alfalfa and Sweet clover that are not injured by the borer and that leave the soil in a productive condition capable of producing corn best able to withstand attacks of the borer, and (3) equipping the farm with types of machinery that will be needed to control the borer.

Kansas can well afford to give all possible encouragement to the federal and state agencies now fighting the European corn borer in the conduct of their research and regulatory work. Information obtained by these agencies will be needed by Kansas farmers when the corn borer menace reaches this state.

My Geese Are Profitable

BY MRS. A. S. HAY
Jackson County

Geese are very easy to raise and very profitable. In my breeding flock I keep three geese and one gander. They begin to lay during the first days of March. The eggs are carefully gathered, placed in a cool room and turned daily. Six eggs are put under each hen. I do not set the geese. As soon as the goslings are hatched they are removed from the nest and kept warm. When they are 48 hours old they are given fine sand, tepid water, crumbs of light bread, green alfalfa, lettuce or grass. This of course, sparingly at first. They soon will become great eaters.

When they are 2 or 3 weeks old, I feed corn chop, kafir or a little wheat. They will grow well if given good pasture and plenty of water. The goslings must be housed each night and not let out as long as the dew is on or if the day is rainy. A gosling must be kept warm and dry.

The latter part of September they should be fed corn and will be ready for Thanksgiving market either alive or dressed. The fat when rendered is bought by drug stores, or may be used for cooking. Cookies are especially fine made from goose fat. The geese kept over for breeding should be housed and fed well for prime condition thru the laying season. By this method I have raised a flock of 50 and more geese each year and derived a fine profit.

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Just off the press! This book should be in every wheat grower's library. Latest information on wheat marketing. Gives comparative results of combine, header and binder harvesting. Written in an easy-to-understand way—worth many dollars to every wheat grower. This book is yours for the asking.

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Relates experiences of practical farmers—how they secured higher prices. Enables you to do the same thing.

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Gives statistics on enormous waste. Tells how to prevent it. Turns losses into profits on your next crop.

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Tells how to operate combines at a bigger profit—approved

cutting methods—how to properly cure grain. Shows ways to save over-heated grain.

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Illustrates good and bad points of storage bins. Tells how to choose the right bin. Gives actual instances where storage bins paid for themselves in two seasons.

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Fill out coupon and mail today. Indicate number of acres you have in wheat. Book will be sent you free and postpaid.

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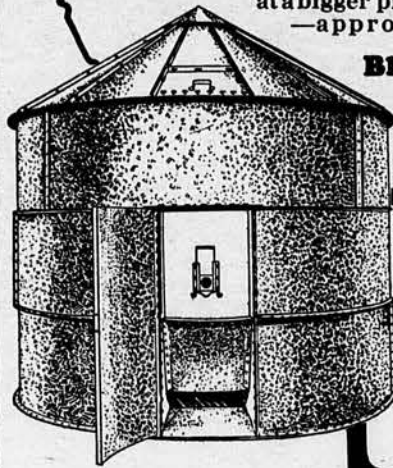
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"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

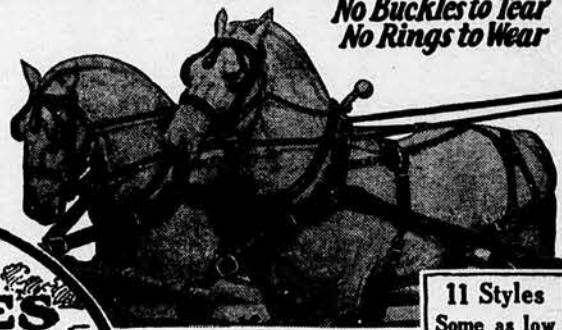
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Big HITCHES



How to Make Them

The new ways of hitching from 4 to 6 horses, the manner of bucking back, the arrangement of 2-line drives, etc., are shown by very comprehensive charts and explanatory notes now being sent out free of charge by the James M. Walsh Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, makers of the famous No-Buckle Harness. It will pay any farmer who wishes to learn how to economize on horse and man power, to send to the above company for the instructions, which will be mailed without cost or obligation.

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James M. Walsh, JAMES M. WALSH CO.
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A new kind of harness of amazing strength. Will outwear two sets of buckle harness. Made without buckles to tear straps or rings to wear straps, and with Walsh metal-protected bearings, giving triple strength and life-lasting wear at over 275 points where ordinary harness wears out. Improved hames; a harness easy to adjust; easy to put on or take off. Try 30 days at my risk. Ship back at my expense if not the best harness you ever saw at any price. Post yourself at my risk. I'll show you how to put an end to harness bills. Write for catalog.

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Now it is easier to paint farm property—and increase its value—with pure white lead paint. The new Eagle Soft Paste is pure white lead with more pure linseed oil ground in—ready to thin as you paint. Consequently, Soft Paste saves a great deal of time and labor.

Write today for the free folder giving Soft Paste mixing formulae. It will come in handy when you paint. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.

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Color: Light Sand
Write for NEW CATALOG
of cowboys' wearing apparel and riding equipment. All styles of STETSONS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO.,
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We Wrote to 1,000 Folks

Responses Show That Club Work Gave Them
Wealth in Personality and Character

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

RESULTS of a card-questionnaire recently sent to club members of several years' experience were enough to show that the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs had something to give these folks in personality and character. One of the requests on the questionnaire was, "What traits do you believe Capper club work aided you to develop?"

Nearly every card that came back showed some traits had been acquired that benefited the member. Look over the list printed here to see what a value the club work gave in just the training provided. The first column is the name of the trait, the figures in the second column show how many members mentioned each trait. These are the responses so far:

Care of livestock.....	14
Thrift.....	11
Leadership.....	10
Ability to judge stock.....	8
Love of the farm.....	7
Co-operation.....	7
Desire of best livestock.....	6
Independence.....	6
Tenacity.....	5
Value of money.....	5
Ability to meet folks.....	4
Self improvement.....	4
Start in life.....	3
Business management.....	3
Improved methods of work.....	2
Executive ability.....	2
Accounting.....	2
Study of livestock problems.....	2
Economy.....	2
Confidence.....	2
Initiative.....	2

Other Traits Mentioned

The following traits were mentioned by at least one person: Help to friends in trouble, enthusiasm, more interest in school work, fraternity, loyalty, scholarship, ambition to do best, appreciation of quality, pride in achievement, pride in stock, keeping up with the times, progress, recreation, energy, aggressiveness, perseverance, helpfulness, individuality, expression, self reliance, accuracy, sportsmanship and optimism.

What a wealth is represented here! That is part of the achievement of club members who did their club work between two and 10 years ago. You can develop these traits in Capper pig and poultry club work, too.

Are You the Right Age?

Just as soon as a boy or girl reaches the age of 10, he may join the club. It is easy for folks this age to start with baby chicks. The member may get eggs from a purebred flock and hatch his chicks, or he may buy day-old chicks. He has a choice of breed and variety, and may enter any number between 20 and 100.

Records are simple and record books are provided free of charge to members in all divisions of club work. Once a month, and at the end of the year, the club member sends a report to the club manager. The club manager will supply blanks for these reports.

Inasmuch as a number of little pigs will arrive soon, pointers on preparing the bed and pen for their coming may be welcomed. Close up the sow's shed so there can be no drafts. If there are cracks between the boards, they might be closed with batting. Or you may

bank up around the shed with straw. One good way to keep the straw piled up to the shed and held tightly is to build a chicken wire fence about 3 feet outside the shed, and tamp the straw between this fence and the shed.

Make sure that the bedding in the house isn't coarse. Straw is good. But do not allow the sow to have a great deal of bedding, because she will burrow in it and the little pigs cannot move in time to keep from being crushed when the sow lies down.

Your suggestions are valuable. Write to your club manager telling him about your method of caring for the new litter. Your letters may contain some pointers that will help boys whose sows have not farrowed yet. Let us hear from you.

Do not put off joining the club until tomorrow, when you know it is best to join today.

Aid Crop Standardization

(Continued from Page 16)

dorsement. If they first learn of the exchange from an uninformed source, they may receive the impression that it is a commercial competitive proposition and be antagonistic to it. An exchange is not intended to, and in operation it does not, minimize the seed sales of reliable seed houses. As a matter of fact a comparison of average farm run seed with average commercial seed usually will stimulate seed house sales. Seed dealers are urged to display their samples in the exchange.

Sometimes the local seed supply of a certain crop is insufficient. In such a case the state crop improvement association advises its growers in other counties in the vicinity of the exchange to send samples. Therefore, a well-balanced seed display is insured.

Ordinarily the exchanges are held in the county seat for three or four days. In sparsely settled counties, the seed samples and other exhibit material are carried on a seed truck and the seed exchange is held for one day in each of several different towns. The exchange does not end at the conclusion of this part of the program for the seed samples are on display in the county agent's office for the remainder of the season.

The successful seed exchange is reinforced with many educational exhibits. Other phases of the county crop extension programs may be illustrated and outlined and every advantage taken of the opportunity to present such material to a county-wide gathering. Every exchange contains several practical and impressive demonstrations of the need or value of a germination and purity test. The influence exercised by several inferior seed samples in the show is tremendous.

Thanksgiving Cheer

The bride walked briskly into the market and said, "I want a half pound of mince meat and please cut it off a nice tender young mince."



*Wash
days*

Blue Mondays or other blue, wash days are almost a thing of the past in the modern farm home. If you are still doing your washing with the old fashioned hand methods and slaving over a washboard and a hand wringer, you should make up your mind right now to get away from it. The cost of a power washing machine, of a handy gasoline stove for boiling your clothes, and a gasoline or kerosene water heater really amounts to so little in comparison with the time and labor saved that it is foolish economy to be without these conveniences. We "Farm Service" Hardware Men can tell you the whole story and show you the new methods and new kinds of equipment that make one of the hardest jobs of the old farm days an easy one today.

"Tag" stores are also the right place to buy such little things as clothes lines, pails, boilers, irons, ironing boards and other housekeeping necessities. You will be sure of a fair price, of goods that will give you real satisfaction and long use when you buy them from us. Look for the "tag" in the window.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men

*Make it
your store!*

Your
**Farm
Service
Hardware
and Implement
Store**
Pledged to Render a
Real Farm Service.
as advertised in
KANSAS FARMER

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....
.....county in the Capper
.....Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed.....Age.....
Approved.....Parent or Guardian.....
Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.
*Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

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

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IN THE story of Jairus and his daughter," says a recent writer, there is a peculiar warmth of humanness. We see the man of wealth, a prominent citizen, a ruler in the synagogue, utterly broken by anxiety, begging piteously for help for his little girl. There are surroundings of luxury, a retinue of servants—but what do these avail? She is 12 years old, and an only child; she lies there like a broken flower amid all the wealth that was to have been hers some day. This is well said. The raising to life of this little girl is one of the most beautiful of all Christ's miracles. Somehow, it has not lost its pathos, even after the lapse of centuries. The death of a child always goes home to peoples' hearts. I remember seeing, some years ago, in the English cemetery in Rome, Italy, a grave with a neatly carved stone over it. On the stone were the words, "O my boy, so far from home."

As we have said before, all these healings and signs had spiritual significance. The raising of the dead child is a symbol of the raising of the soul to life. "In the New Testament," says Bishop Westcott, "it might seem as if every great form of disease were brought before the Savior, that He might show that only an enemy had brought it among men. Work followed work in the manifestation of mercy, with ever-widening lessons of spiritual import, till all was consummated in the crowning act of the raising of Lazarus, the last and clearest type of the resurrection."

Why were so many of the folk in the house put out when Jesus came to the bedside of the child? Why not perform this amazing work in the eyes of all the people possible? For one thing, he would never do any work for the sake of the curious or the gossiping. Always and always, his works were done as quietly as possible. He hated show. Had he not taught that praying should not be done pretentiously, but in secret? This rule he followed as closely as possible in his "mighty works." Always he was saying to the healed person, "Don't say anything about this. Keep it still." But usually the healed patients were in such ecstasies that they told everybody. But there was a deeper reason. The cure depended on the people as well as on him. Does not Mark say that at Nazareth he could do nothing, because of their unbelief? Why does he ask people to tell him exactly what they want? Because he must know if they have some simple, direct faith. He cannot work where people do not believe. When the frantic father of the epileptic boy begged him to do something for his child, the reply was, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible." In other words, he had to have a favorable environment, people who really believed in what he was about to do. So he put out the folk who had laughed him to scorn. They had one laugh too many. It was a costly laugh, for it cost them the most amazing sight of their lives. All the critics were put out. Only those were admitted who were sympathetic, five, to be exact, the child's parents and three of the disciples, the old trusted three, who understood him at least in part. Why not the other nine? Apparently they had not reached that state of spiritual growth which would warrant his taking them into the deepest experiences. He had to choose the witnesses carefully. Of course, anyone can see the meaning of this, as it applies now. If God is actually limited by the degree of confidence that people put in Him, in the working out of his plans in the world, certainly unbelief does not pay, and belief does. The simple sentence of Mark might well be engraved in imperishable letters, when he is speaking of the over-wise folks in Nazareth: "And he could there do no mighty work."

Are any such works as the healings of Christ done now? Has it come true, "Greater things than these shall ye do?" One has to ascertain the facts, and then judge of such things for himself. Some people declare that wonders in medicine are constantly going on, almost equal, if not quite, to anything that Christ did, except, of course, bringing life back into a lifeless body. Even leprosy is being mastered, thanks

to ceaseless experiment and the discovery of Chamoolgra oil. Every day persons who would die in a short time are restored to health thru surgery. Jesus always associated bodily sickness with the ills of the soul. "Sin no more lest a worse thing befall thee." It is, therefore, when the spiritual and the scientific work together that the greatest results are obtained. Bodily sickness is still a type of the sicknesses of the soul. Here are a few lines from the "Edge of the Primeval Forest," by that astonishing modern Saint Paul, Doctor Albert Schweitzer, of Africa. Describing an operation in his tiny hospital on the edge of the jungle: "I watch for the sick man's awaking. Scarcely has he recovered consciousness when he stares about him and ejaculates again and again, 'I've no more pain! I've no more pain!' His hand feels for mine, and will not let it go. Then I begin to tell him and the others in the room that it is the Lord Jesus who has told the doctor and his wife to come to the Ogowe. Then I have to answer questions. The African sun is shining thru the coffee bushes into the dark shed, but, we, black and white, sit side by side and feel that we know by experience the meaning of the words: 'All ye are brethren.'"

Lesson for February 26—Mark 5:22-43.
Golden Text—Mark 5:34.

From Station KSAC

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Asst. Prof. P. Helen Hogseter.
Lecture: What Shall We Have for Dinner? Instr. Ruth Tucker.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Preparation of Lambing Quarters. Assoc. Prof. C. G. Elling. Healthy Pigs. Asst. Prof. J. W. Lumb.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks, and other items of interest.
Lecture: Herbert Quick's "Middle West." Assoc. Prof. Helen Elcock.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings.
Forum in Applied Sociology, Prof. Walter Burr.
Agricultural Lectures: The Spring Lamb. Assoc. Prof. H. E. Reed. Relation of Lime to Alfalfa Production. Asst. Prof. E. S. Lyons.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Laundering Rayons. Asst. Prof. Esther Bruner.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Alfalfa for Soil Improvement. Assoc. Prof. L. E. Willoughby. The Effect on Farm Income of Legumes Used in Rotation. Assoc. Prof. I. N. Chapman.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music. Mrs. Earl Litwiler and Mrs. H. J. Wylie.
Lectures: Parents and Children, Dean Margaret Justlin. How Insects Breathe, Dr. Roger C. Smith.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Selection of Rugs. Instr. Vida Harris.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: The Big Iron Mother. Asst. Prof. G. T. Klein. Preparation for Chick Raising. Assoc. Prof. J. H. McAdams.
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: Team Work in Repair Shops. Asst. F. F. Greeley. Opportunities for Young Men in the Brick Layer's Trade. Assoc. Prof. E. C. Graham.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Recreation for Adults. Assoc. Prof. Ruth Morris.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Possible Development in the Field of County Farm Bureaus. Dean H. Umberger. Cut Worms in Garden and Field Crops. Prof. E. G. Kelly.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—The Nursery School. Instr. Dora Louise Cokerell.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Farm Drainage in Kansas. Asst. Prof. C. K. Shedd. The Value of Hawks. Biol. 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: Poultry Club Prospects. Asst. Prof. G. T. Klein.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News, Ralph L. Foster, Secretary K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music.

General Science Lectures: Advertising and You. Prof. E. T. Keith. Vocational Guidance for Senior High School Boys and Girls. Dr. C. V. Williams.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3

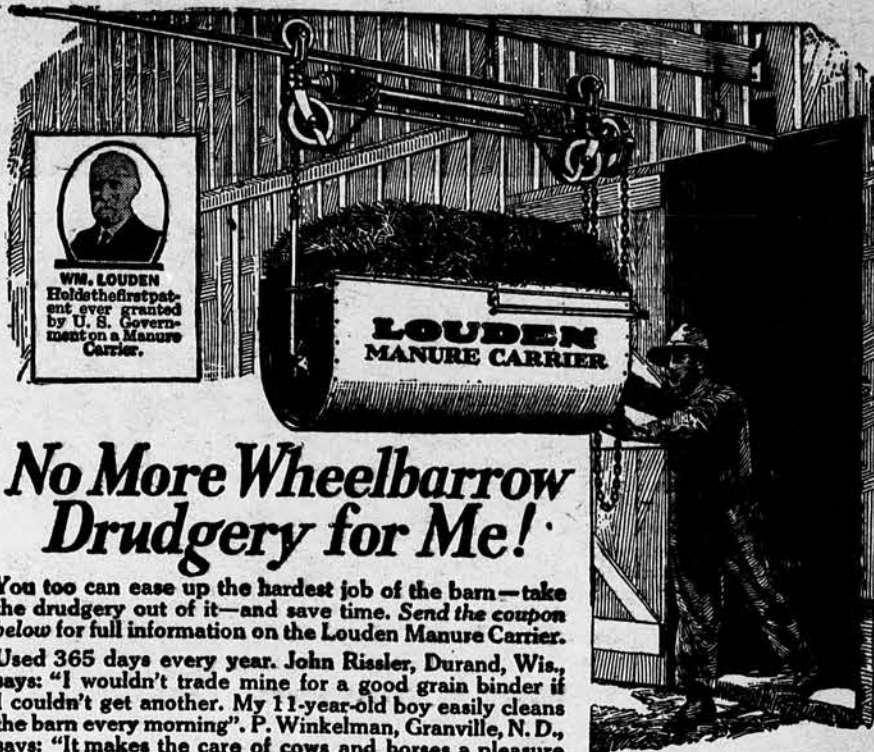
12:35 p. m.—Radio Fan Program, G. K. Taylor, Radio Engineer. Question Box.

Magic Touch

Hostess (to gloomy youth)—"I hope you enjoyed your game with Major Swift. He's awfully clever at cards."

Youth—"I should think he is! He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it."

After 1928 there should be enough left-over G. O. P. Presidential timber to keep Mr. Coolidge in whittling material for the rest of his life.



No More Wheelbarrow Drudgery for Me!

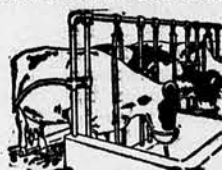
You too can ease up the hardest job of the barn—take the drudgery out of it—and save time. Send the coupon below for full information on the Louden Manure Carrier.

Used 365 days every year. John Rissler, Durand, Wis., says: "I wouldn't trade mine for a good grain binder if I couldn't get another. My 11-year-old boy easily cleans the barn every morning." P. Winkelman, Granville, N. D., says: "It makes the care of cows and horses a pleasure instead of drudgery." Hundreds of letters like these.

LOUDEN Labor-Saving Barn Equipment

Fill out the coupon now—while you are thinking about it—for the latest news about the labor-saving and profit-making results from using Louden Barn Equipment. Durably built and reasonably priced.

Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions keep cows securely and comfortably in their places—permit them to lie down and get up easily, in "pasture-comfort". Individually or lever operated. Loudon Water Bowls promptly increase the milk yield and pay for themselves in a few weeks. Save turning cows out to icy tank water—make more money.



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We have an easy Pay-From-Income plan for installing this better equipment. Mention if you desire details.

The Louden Machinery Company

514 Court St. (Est. 1887) Fairfield, Iowa
Albany, N. Y. Toledo, O. St. Paul, Minn. Los Angeles, Cal.

This Big, Durable Louden Manure Carrier

Takes out the equal of 5 wheelbarrow loads at a trip. An easy push. Get the full description—coupon brings it. Worm gear hoist, steel rail track, heavy tub spot welded—a carrier for lifetime service, and the biggest time and labor-saver you can put in your barn. Fill out and mail the coupon.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Louden, 514 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa
Send me postpaid, without obligation, information on Loudon—

☐ Manure Carriers ☐ Stalls and Stanchions
☐ Water Bowls ☐ Barn Plan Helps
☐ Complete Ventilating Systems

Name.....

Town.....

RFD..... State.....

I have..... cows..... horses

25,000,000 truck-miles
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ing cattle in 1925

Trucking Cattle to Market Should Never Be Seasonal

Impassable roads too often prevent marketing of cattle when prices are right.

Shippers on Concrete Roads have no such difficulty.

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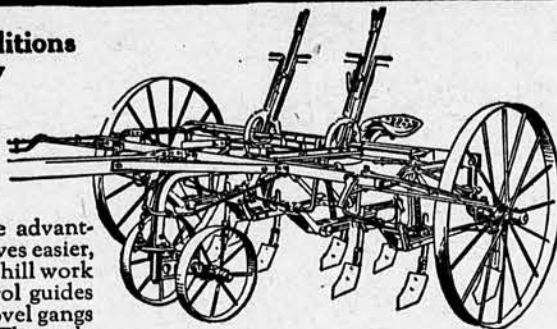
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Specially Built for Conditions in this Western Country

A pioneer 2-row cultivator that embodies many improved principles especially developed to fit the conditions in this western country. For 20 years it has been a leader throughout the Corn Belt. It has the advantage of a shorter hitch which gives easier, quicker action. Ideal for side-hill work—quick, easy side-wheel control guides the cultivator accurately. Shovel gangs are PULLED—not pushed. The only 2-row cultivator with this important feature. Not a single sliding part on the machine—everything is pivoted. This means longer life and less trouble. Strong enough to use as a disc cultivator. Has a proved attachment for cultivating listed corn.



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Get complete details about the CHASE line of improved farm implements. 2-row cultivator, 2-row lister, listed corn harrow, listed corn cultivator, lister drill, tractor pilot. Send name for free circular. Mention machine interested in. Write NOW!



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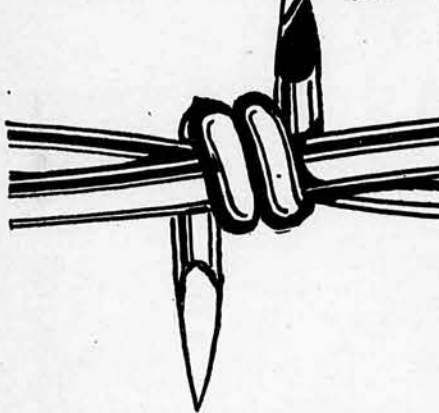
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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Has Been Making a Fine Growth Since Rains Supplied the Essential Soil Moisture

WHEAT has been making a much better growth since the rains came, and the outlook for a good Kansas wheat crop in 1928 has improved greatly. Soil tilth is reported as excellent over most of the state, and considerable plowing is being done. Good progress has been made in preparing fields for oats, and many fields, especially in Southern Kansas, have been drilled. Livestock is doing well—losses from disease have been far less this winter than usual.

The present indications are that with average or better than average yields, another large world crop of wheat will be harvested in 1928. Winter wheat acreage in the United States was increased 10 per cent, and increases are shown for all foreign countries that have reported to date. The prospects are for a larger acreage of spring wheat in Canada if conditions are favorable for spring seeding. Any material increase in the acreage of hard red spring wheat in the United States, if average or better than average yields are secured, will further tend to increase the world supply for market next fall and winter, and probably will reduce returns to growers as compared with 1926 or 1927. However, should excessive abandonment of winter wheat occur, especially in the hard winter wheat states, the situation might be materially changed.

The world's wheat area outside of Russia and China continues to expand. Despite the late spring in Canada, and droughts in Australia and Argentina, the area harvested in 1927 was greater than in 1926. The area harvested is estimated to be 234,500,000 acres, as compared with 231 million in 1926 and 230 million in 1925—a year producing a very large crop. The estimates of winter seedings of six countries reporting to date for 1928 amount to 61,500,000 acres, as compared with 55,700,000 last year, an increase of 10.4 per cent.

The world's carryover of old wheat July 1, 1928, is likely to be slightly larger than last year. World production, exclusive of Russia and China, is estimated to be about 3,513 million bushels, compared with 3,421 million the previous year, an increase of 122 million bushels. The accounted for supply of world wheat on hand July 1, 1927, was about 56 million bushels greater than at the beginning of the 1926-27 season. Production plus carryover indicates an increase of about 178 million bushels in total supply of wheat for the season, but poorer quality of the crop in some countries, and reduced supplies from Russia, largely offset increased volume of production outside of Russia. Furthermore, the higher prevailing prices for rye and other food and foodstuffs in comparison with lower prices for wheat probably will increase the consumption of wheat in Europe so much as to absorb practically all of the increase in the volume of supplies. The heavier production of wheat in the northwestern part of the United States, and delay in the movement of Canadian grain on account of a late harvest, may result in some increase in the July carryover of wheat in those countries, while the stocks in the Southern Hemisphere may be reduced to less than last year on account of the smaller Australian supply. Some North European countries may increase their holdings at the end of this season as compared with the beginning of the season. The net result may be a slight increase in the world's carryover of wheat.

The area seeded to winter wheat in the United States in the fall of 1927 is estimated to be 47,897,000 acres, an increase of 10 per cent over that seeded in the fall of 1926 and 14 per cent over the five-year average acreage seeded in 1923-27. The greatest change in acreage has taken place in the Eastern Corn Belt states with an increase of 29 per cent. This represents in part a return to normal seedings which have been curtailed the last two years by unfavorable weather conditions and in part probably by an actual upward tendency in acreage.

Federal Hay Grades Rule

All hay arriving on track at Kansas City for members of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association is now receiving federal inspection, in accordance with an agreement recently completed between that association and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The United States standards for hay also have been adopted by the association as its standards. This means that practically all hay handled in the Kansas City market will receive federal inspection, as nearly all dealers in that city are members of the association.

Daily market reports, which reflect the prices for hay in that market based on federal grades are being issued and distributed from Kansas City. This work is being done by the market committee of the association, working in conjunction with the Kansas City office of the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service maintained by the department of agriculture.

A large increase in the opportunity for buyers and sellers to handle hay on federal grades is provided by these arrangements, as Kansas City is the largest hay market in the United States, handling annually about 25,000 cars. Producers and country shippers of hay who can reach the Kansas City market with their product can study these market reports and sell or consign their offerings at a time when they think conditions are most advantageous. They can be assured that when hay reaches the market it will receive a fair and impartial inspection on the basis of standards that will reflect closely the value of the hay. If the hay has been consigned the price at which it is sold can be compared with the price given in the market reports for that grade on the day on which the sale was made. Thus, the shipper can determine whether his Kansas City representative obtained a fair price.

Likewise, consumers of hay can make purchases in the Kansas City market on the basis of United States standards and obtain a federal certificate showing the grade of the hay with other papers cov-

ering the shipment. In this way, they can be assured of obtaining the kind of hay purchased.

Federal inspections at Kansas City will be made by two federally licensed inspectors employed by the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association and trained in the use of the United States hay standards. The work of these men will be supervised by employees of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, stationed at the hay standardization laboratory in Kansas City who also will be available to assist in making inspections when additional help is needed.

Livestock Marketing Methods Change

Current developments in the co-operative marketing of livestock are having a far-reaching effect on the livestock industry, according to C. G. Randall, a department of agriculture economist, in addressing the School of Co-operative Marketing at Manhattan, recently.

These developments include the effect of motor truck transportation on local livestock shipping associations, the growth of co-operative livestock selling and purchasing agencies at central markets, the co-operative selling of livestock direct to packers and other buyers, and the movement of stocker and feeder cattle, sheep and hogs direct from the range to feedlots.

There now are approximately 3,000 livestock shipping associations in the United States and 2,000 other associations that handle livestock as a sideline, Mr. Randall said. The majority of these associations were organized from 1918 to 1922, inclusive, primarily as a protest against the margins that local buyers were taking on livestock purchased from farmers. By 1923 the associations had passed the experimental stage and many of them were functioning as efficient business organizations.

About this time, according to Mr. Randall, livestock began to be transported to market in increasing numbers by motor truck. Many associations adjacent to large central markets were driven out of business by truck competition from associations in more distant areas, but in some sections the associations have met this competition by operating trucks themselves. Other associations have secured the services of farmers who own trucks and have contracted with these farmers to haul the stock to the association. By centralizing the business at one given point, associations have been able to load out hogs in double deck cars and thus effect a considerable saving in freight; also by handling a large volume of business they have reduced their operating cost a unit at such a point so that a local buyer cannot successfully compete with them.

The department, thru the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is making a five-year survey of the local livestock shipping association. Thousands of records have been gathered for the years 1923 to 1925, inclusive. Many associations replying to the bureau's 1927 schedules stated they were out of business due to the competition of the truck. Completion of the survey is expected to produce valuable data on current trends in the local livestock shipping situation.

Another significant development in the co-operative marketing of livestock, in Mr. Randall's opinion, is the growth and development of the co-operative livestock commission agencies. These agencies are aiding producers by securing better train service and improved facilities for handling livestock at local points; by assisting in the organization of shipping associations where needed; the establishment of transportation and claims departments, and credit corporations to finance stockmen in their feeding operations, and in the operation of livestock pools for direct movement from range to feedlot.

Other advantages to farmers thru the co-operative livestock commission agencies, as listed by Mr. Randall, include educational work such as the conduct of farmers' market tours; encouragement to girls' boys' clubs, and vocational agricultural activities; market news, and co-operation of some terminal associations with the extension departments of the agricultural colleges in arranging for livestock grading demonstrations.

Many agencies and groups of individuals, Mr. Randall said, are interested today in the direct selling of livestock to packers, several organizations having been formed chiefly for the purpose of handling such business. Most of the enterprises of producers for selling livestock direct to packers and other buyers, however, are still in the experimental stage.

The Beef Cattle Situation

BY W. H. TOMHAVE

The January 1 estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on the number of cattle on the farms and ranges of the United States is 55,696,000 head; a decrease of approximately 1,196,000 head in the cattle population of the country since January 1, 1927. This includes both beef and dairy cattle and is the lowest total in 15 years. These statistics showed an increase in the number of dairy cattle during 1927 but a marked decrease in the number of beef cattle. It is, therefore, safe to assume that there are fewer beef cattle in the country today than any time during the last few decades. This condition is further evidenced in the recent trend in market conditions and the number of cattle received upon the principal markets during 1927.

Cattle receipts on the 11 principal markets in 1927 were 11,801,168 head, as compared with 12,692,984 head in 1926, or a decrease of nearly 1 million head. There was not only a decrease in numbers but also in the total tonnage of beef because of lighter weight cattle coming to market. The liquidation of beef cattle from the farms and ranches which began in 1926 continued thru 1927, when the country suddenly changed from a surplus of beef cattle to a shortage of both breeding and feeding cattle. During this period of depression, from 1920 to 1927, which was brought about by overexpansion, financial distress, drought and shortage of feed, many herds were entirely liquidated or very materially reduced in size. This condition prevailed

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upon the farms and ranges, simultaneously. In many cases the entire breeding herd was dispersed, while in other cases practically all the young cattle, steers and heifers were sold on the market, as the butcher's block was the only outlet. As a result of these conditions there was very little restocking or replacing of females in the herd. Consequently, today there is a marked shortage of breeding cows on the ranges, and from 40 to 60 per cent of the cows in the herd have considerable age.

The demand for heavy finished cattle has decreased to a point where the outlet for carcasses from heavy cattle is limited to a relatively few hotels and clubs. The strong demand for beef is for heavy weight cattle or baby beef. The market demand for heavy weight cattle has increased the demand for calves for feeding purposes, with the result that nearly all the cattlemen on the ranges have changed their method of production and are beginning to operate on a cow and calf basis. The price paid by Corn Belt feeders for calves in recent years has been much higher in proportion than the price paid for yearlings and 2-year-old feeders. Range operators have sold the calf crop each year and retained very few calves to be disposed of as yearlings and 2-year-olds. This situation means that a greater number of breeding cows must be kept on farms and ranges to produce annually the same tonnage of beef that was produced when heavier cattle were fed. With range calves selling at from \$35 to \$50 a head at weaning time, the net returns to the owner are greater than any previous method of selling the crop of feeders. This naturally places the range producer in a strategic position, and makes the cost of the raw material to the Corn Belt feeder higher than at any time in the history of the cattle feeding industry and increases the speculative feature of cattle feeding.

This change in the situation on the range, the greater demand for well-finished lighter beef and the increased interest in quality beef has brought about an entirely new situation in the beef cattle business. The feeder who has been depending on cattle with some weight and maturity to fill his feedlots, in order to utilize the roughage as well as the grain produced on the farm, finds that these cattle are not available in large numbers. Feeder cattle of all kinds have suddenly increased in price to a point where they seem extremely high and difficult to secure. The natural result of these conditions is that many of the feedlots of the country are empty this winter, and there is a decided decrease in the number of cattle on feed in all the important cattle feeding areas. In addition to the decrease in the number of cattle on feed, lighter cattle are being fed, which will result in a greater reduction in the tonnage of beef to be marketed in 1928. There will be very few well finished cattle available in 1928, owing to the fact that many cattle that have been in the feedlot for a short feed are returned to market because they can show a profit to the feeder.

With this change in the beef cattle situation of the United States the Corn Belt farmer is confronted with an entirely new problem. He must change his method of production. The only sound method of production is to establish a herd of beef breeding cows. The mature cows can be used to convert the roughage produced on the farm into a finished product and be maintained at a low cost. The calves produced can be marketed as baby beef or yearlings and developed and finished on the concentrates or grain feeds produced on the farm. The beef herds must be operated on a commercial basis. If purebred cattle are kept, only the most desirable individuals should be retained for breeding purposes. If grade breeding cows are used in the herd, well selected purebred sires must be used and all the calves with the exception of a few of the best heifers that are kept each year for replacement purposes should be put in the feedlot. The calves in these herds should be pushed for market from the time they begin to consume grain until they are ready for market. This practice will result in a system of farming that will make it possible to use up all the roughage and grain produced on the farm and provides a market for a great deal of feed that has no real market value.

Home production of calves has some marked advantages over calves shipped from a distance. There is likely to be more uniformity when the calves are sired by the same bull. Home bred calves will not be subjected to the hardship of a long shipment and consequently will not suffer the setback encountered when calves are shipped a long distance. The sudden change of environment and the shrinkage in shipping is much harder on calves than on mature cattle.

Beef production carried on in the Corn Belt on a cow and calf basis means a distribution of labor thruout the year and carries with it less financial risk than the purchase of feeder cattle and the finishing of them in the feedlot. Breeding cattle properly managed will always pay for the feed which is consumed.

Summing up the whole situation, I am of the opinion that the change which has taken place in the beef cattle industry during the last few years will result in a much sounder method of beef production and will be an important factor in solving the agricultural problem of the Corn Belt. It will also react favorably to the pure bred business because the producers of beef cattle are now convinced that the better the breeding the greater the profit.

Allen—A Good rain recently was of great benefit to the wheat. Bluegrass is green, and it seems likely that most of the oats fields will be seeded early. There is plenty of feed for the livestock and farmers have an ample supply of quality seed corn. The folks are optimistic over the outlook; they think this should be a good year from the agricultural standpoint. Eggs, 27c; butter, 40c; cream, 43c; milk, \$2.40 a hundred, basis of 4 per cent butterfat—T. F. Whitlaw.

Barber—Soil contains ample moisture for the wheat, and the crop is doing better. It is, perhaps, too early to tell what the seasonal outlook will be. Roads are heavy. Peaters are moving—there apparently is an unusually large number of changes this year.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Pastures are making a start; they have been encouraged greatly by the warmer weather recently. Good progress is being made with oats seeding. Many hogs and cattle are being fed. Markets are mostly all on satisfactory levels; farmers are quite encouraged over the agricultural outlook for 1928.—Robert Creamer.

Crawford—The weather continues mild—the soil has been too wet for oats seeding. Wheat appears to have been injured by the winter; that sown late has a very thin

(Continued on Page 37)

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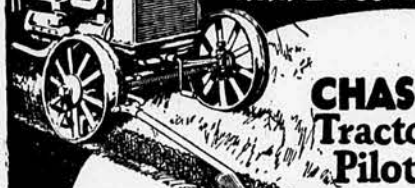
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Leghorns Must be Handled With Skill if Maximum Egg Production is Desired

BY R. G. KIRBY

MANY farmers do not like White Leghorns because of their nervous disposition. Recently a farmer friend, who had been keeping heavy breeds, changed over to Leghorns. He says, "Every time I go into the house with those Leghorn pullets they act as if I was trying to kill them with a club."

It is true that Leghorns are flighty and often not as friendly as other breeds, but there are ways that help to gain the confidence of Leghorn flocks so they will not be easily frightened by the presence of their caretaker.

Form the habit of giving a couple of taps on the door before opening the door to a house containing Leghorns. This is of special value if the door is so placed that the birds cannot see thru a window before the door is opened. The sudden opening of a door without warning startles a flock of Leghorns and will often send them into the air like a flock of wild birds.

Walk around the groups of Leghorns when they are feeding or scratching in the litter. Do not plow thru the groups and frighten them. Wear the same clothes as much as possible when entering the houses. If you wear a red mackinaw when gathering eggs, feeding and scraping dropping boards, keep the red mackinaw as part of the regular poultry equipment. If you change back and forth from the mackinaw to a black overcoat, your Leghorns will consider you more or less of a stranger. Your dog will know you in any kind of clothes, but a Leghorn pullet seems to judge a lot by appearances, and is startled by changes in wearing apparel.

Experiment stations, laying contests, and breeders who sell show stock and chicks have to display their birds to visitors as a part of the business. Poultry that are frequently inspected by visitors gain confidence and become less flighty. But on commercial egg farms it pays to reduce the visiting of the poultry houses as much as possible. The quieter the flocks and the less the disturbance around the buildings, the greater the chances of keeping the birds healthy and the nests full of eggs.

Feeding Snow!

During the time of heavy snowfall with clean drifts around the poultry houses, the poultryman may feel like saving time and work by filling water pails with snow in place of water. Of course, this prevents the freezing of water in pails. The hens will eat snow when water is not available, but the snow does not wash down the dry mash like water. And water should either be changed often enough to prevent much freezing in the pails or given in heated fountains when the caretaker cannot visit the house several times each day.

When I have tried to feed snow to one section of my hens as a sort of farmer's experiment, I have found that the hens in that section did not eat as much mash as the hens with fresh water near the dry mash hoppers. The amount of snow eaten did not correspond with the amount of moisture the hens would have consumed from pails of fresh water. The hens must furnish the heat that melts the snow and the heat comes from feed which costs more a pound than water. I enjoy hot coffee for breakfast and believe it is better than ice cream on a cold winter morning. It is logical to expect the hens to prefer cool water to cold snow.

Heating Laying Houses

Poultrymen have usually hesitated to try any method of heating laying houses during severe winter weather. It has been considered a risk to the health of the birds on the theory that the heat would weaken their vitality and yet there would not be enough heat available to influence egg production and give the hens plenty of fresh air at the same time.

One of the newest things in poultry equipment is a metal cabinet standing on legs to keep it above the poultry house litter and reduce fire risk. An ordinary coal-burning brooder stove is placed in

the cabinet and fired up in bad weather to help keep up the temperature of the house and dry out the dampness. Slots in the cabinet permit the warm air to circulate thru the house. As yet there are few poultrymen heating their laying houses, but something new happens almost every year and all who think that the last improvement in poultry management has been discovered can have another guess.

Order Chicks Early

It is none too early to order chicks and make the first payment down to insure delivery at a specified time. Then the balance of the chick money can be saved from the egg money during the next two months. Many buyers of

late hatched chicks put off their orders until late in the spring and then have to save up a little money to buy the chicks. Then they find the best dates are all sold out. Of course, late hatched chicks sell for less money because they are worth less money.

When a hatcheryman can obtain orders early in the season, he is able to plan his season's work and be sure to have enough chicks to fill the orders. Day-old chicks cannot be produced at a moment's notice and they cannot be stored as day-old chicks. The hatchery can give the best service to the customers that anticipate their needs early in the season.

Trees in Poultry Yards

Occasional purchases of nursery stock are a help in making the poultry farm a pleasant place to live. Fruit trees help to furnish shade in poultry yards and on the range. Ornamental shrubs will also furnish shade for the poultry and add to the appearance of the farm.

Sometimes an evergreen windbreak can be developed where it will protect poultry buildings and enable the hens to use the range when otherwise they stay inside the buildings in the still air. Strawberries, raspberries and asparagus are often good sidelines on a poultry farm and are useful in enabling the poultryman to take his mind off the hens for an occasional rest.

It never pays to buy so much nursery stock that it is hurriedly and carelessly planted and then given no further attention. A few plants or trees purchased every year and given the right kind of care will prove profitable. A large order given nothing but abuse is likely to be a loss.

If you are hatching eggs at home and need more male birds it is best to locate them now, and they will usually cost more money than last fall. So many more roosters are hatched than are needed that the male side of the family can stand the most rigid culling. If the male birds are of questionable merit, it will pay to sell them for meat. Then add a little egg money to the cockerel fund and try to obtain some birds with vigor and good breeding back of them.

Need for Haste

Hurry!
MEN'S SOX
go for—a pair
2c

Not guaranteed to last all day.
—From a sale poster in Canton (Ohio.)

A Waste of Energy

Mr. Batz: "You ought to brace up and show your wife who is running things at your home."

Mr. Meek (sadly): "It isn't necessary, she knows."

Missed the Big Kick

"Madge's honeymoon was completely spoiled."

"How?"

"The papers containing an account of the wedding failed to reach her."

Tuning in the Microbes

Fussy Old Lady (as radio broadcaster sneezes)—"There! Now I'm sure I shall catch cold."

PIGS

PAY BIGGER PROFITS When Housed Properly

AND CHICKENS

Leading authorities say profitable hog and poultry raising is a matter of housing, feeding, sanitation, care, disease prevention and high vitality. To accomplish all this modern methods and modern equipment are necessary. That means Champion Hog and Poultry Houses, round, crooked or painted, equipped for heating, properly ventilated, made in sections for easy handling and easy moving.

Free Catalog

Write for Catalog. Find out why Champions are the best and most modern. Cheaper than you can build your own. Get prices and full particulars. Write today.

\$49.95 buys Round Brooder House big enough for ordinary chicken raisers. Equipped for heating. Can also be used for small poultry house. Biggest brooder house you can buy. Nothing else like it for quality.

WESTERN SILO COMPANY, 130 Eleventh Street, DES MOINES, IOWA



GET HARNESS BILLS' AMAZING PRICES

DIRECT TO THE FARMER



WORLD'S GREATEST FARM HARNESS



Send for Bill's NEW Catalog

Thousands of farmers order from me every time they need harness. You, too, will be pleased with the great saving my way of dealing direct makes possible for you. I guarantee to please you.

Examine and Test at My Risk

In fairness to yourself, find out about my harness and my amazingly low prices. I will send you any set you select from my catalog for you to examine and test any way you wish. You pay nothing unless you decide to keep the harness. Write today for free catalog.

OMAHA TANNING CO. 4513 S. 27th St. OMAHA, NEB. HARNESS BILL KALASH, Pres.

Special Factory Sale

New Giant Radio "B" Batteries, Last Longer

Work Smoother

Ideal "B" batteries for radio sets. Special patented construction—extra big heavy duty, 45-volt size. Last a whole season. You will be surprised how much more volume they give your radio. Quiet and smooth. I want every farm to have them—to see how real batteries improve your radio.

NEW Construction the SECRET

You never before saw a battery with heavy 2-ply asphaltum-impregnated fiber liner, fully protecting each battery box from moisture and leakage of corrosive fluid. You never saw each separate cell so completely insulated by being encased in a solid block of paraffin wax, sealing it air-tight and preventing internal short circuits and making it run quiet. Open up your old battery. Compare it with our special construction. You'll see the difference. Laboratory tests show Giant batteries 1-5 superior in recuperative power and higher voltage maintenance.

SPECIAL 30-DAY FACTORY SALE

To get new customers, I'm giving you special low factory prices. Send No Money. Just send me your name, address and number wanted. Get your neighbors to order with you. Then postman or expressman only \$3.25 each for these double-duty batteries plus postage. You deal direct with reliable factory making millions of batteries. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. That's fair, isn't it? Send today—NOW—before offer expires.

GIANT BATTERIES, 738D Hearst Bldg., Chicago



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You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

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McCall's Magazine.....
Woman's World.....
People's Home Journal.....
Modern Homemaking.....
American Poultry Journal.....
Household Magazine.....

\$1.50

Save \$1.25

Send All Orders to Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Placing the Chick Order

BY R. G. KIRBY

There never was a time when the manufacturer of a motor car needed to apologize because he used a battery in the car which was made by a battery specialist or a carburetor invented and made in another factory. At this time the commercial egg producer and the farm flock owner do not need to offer any apology for buying day-old chicks.

The poultry business is becoming rather complex with trapnesting, blood testing, and pedigree breeding becoming of major importance in carrying on the work. The expense of pedigree breeding is rather large if it must be charged up to one flock. It is not so expensive if the poultryman is a breeder and selling chicks to other breeders. Then the cost of testing and careful breeding is borne by many poultrymen. All the purchasers of stock help to bear their share of the expense.

It used to be said that farmers could hatch chicks in their incubators which they could not raise. They believed that the incubators were all right but that the brooding methods were all wrong. In many cases the brooders were far from perfect but the largest loss was due to the incubators. Chicks that were poorly hatched were expected to thrive and grow just because they started out with the strength to stand up. Many of the severe losses in brooding were not due to bad brooding but to improper hatching.

One of the great advantages of the hatchery is the fact that the business is large enough to hire competent labor so that the machines can be given all the attention they require 24 hours of the day. The farmer with a few hundred eggs to incubate cannot afford to lose sleep in maintaining proper regulation of the machine. The hatcheryman with thousands of eggs in the machines can afford to spend plenty of time and effort in turning out good chicks because the quantity of chicks sold probably will bring fair compensation for the work.

Considerable effort is needed in marketing chicks to have the supply when the customer wishes them and have the customers when the chicks are ready. It is a great help if buyers order early and designate preferred dates for their chicks. Then the hatcheryman knows how many eggs to place in the machines and is able to satisfy customers by delivering their chicks at the right time.

When a farmer buys quality chicks, here is an idea of where the money goes. Part of it pays for the eggs and the cost of incubation. Labor costs, interest on the investment and general office expenses help to eat up the hatcheryman's money. The cost of high grade chicks is increased by the expense of blood testing and pedigree work. Record of performance and the expenses of accreditation help to increase the hatcheryman's cost of production.

The farmer who pays the hatcheryman for chicks possibly obtains as much or more service for his money than he can buy in any other way. For a few dollars a hundred he avoids the cost of mating, blood testing, trapnesting, inspector's salaries, and other incidental expenses. He practically co-operates with a lot of other poultrymen in obtaining the services of a specialist in the same way that a car manufacturer employs a specialist to build his battery.

The farmer or commercial poultryman who depends on a hatcheryman to take care of his breeding problems and produce the chicks can force his own stock for high fall and winter egg production without worrying about the vigor of the spring chicks. He can invest his incubator money in brooders, colony houses and other poultry buildings. He can take the springtime which might be used in turning eggs and use that time in the care of poultry or fruit and gardens.

Hatching chicks and doing it right is not a sideline which can be given little attention. The eggs require the right temperature from the time they are laid and placed in the machine. All during the three weeks the temperature must be right. Overheated eggs and chilled eggs do not produce good chicks. Improper turning may cause more trouble. Moisture conditions must be right. When many of the best hatcherymen are satisfied

with seasonal hatching averages of 50 to 60 per cent, it is evident that good care is necessary for moderate success, and poor care means sure failure.

It is not the poor hatches that cause the most trouble, but the fair-sized hatches of poorly hatched chicks. Chicks of that type immediately begin to use feed, brooder coal or oil and the time of the caretaker. Then the mortality rate is high and the chicks that live are poor in quality, and the owner would have been better off financially if all of them had died in the shell.

The amount of time and money that hatcherymen can afford to spend in producing high quality chicks will depend on the reception that they receive from the farmers and commercial egg producers. If all poultry owners were breeders and hatcherymen there would not be enough business to go around and many would soon cease operations. The job of the skilled hatcheryman is to produce chicks so fine in quality and vigor that many poultrymen and farm flock owners will buy his product, and in that way practically pay him co-operatively for his skilled services in solving their breeding and chick problems.

That this is being done to a greater extent each year is evident from the experiences of many egg producers who are buying baby chicks and increasing their orders. They are not

buying chicks because it is charity work. They learn that good chicks at the right time are representative of a great deal of useful service for the money.

Is Medicine Necessary?

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Every spring we hear many complaints about small hatches and also about hatches of weak chicks. There are more complaints when chicks begin to die by the hundreds. "What kind of medicine must I use in the drinking water, or what can be wrong with this feed I am using?" the owners ask.

I know of many farm flocks that have been on a bare maintenance ration during the entire winter, probably getting only a small feed of whole corn once a day. Can we expect healthy chicks from stock that is not in good physical condition? There is no medicine made that can correct the effects of hatching from poor stock that has not the vigor nor the pep to pass these qualities on to their chicks.

Each year we have visitors to our farm who have come to depend on medicines from the time they give the chicks their first drink or first feed. And it is plainly evident that they do not give full credence to my reply to their query as to the medicine I use, when I answer that I do not use any medicine to make chicks grow.

Healthy chicks, hatched from well cared for healthy parent stock, do not need medicines to keep them from getting sick if the eggs have been incubated under the right conditions, the brooding quarters have the proper temperature and living conditions are good. If trouble occurs there is a cause for it, and the best thing we can do is to remove that cause. We need to learn more about baby chick requirements, and not so much about the various "dopes" with which to treat our chicks after they become sick.

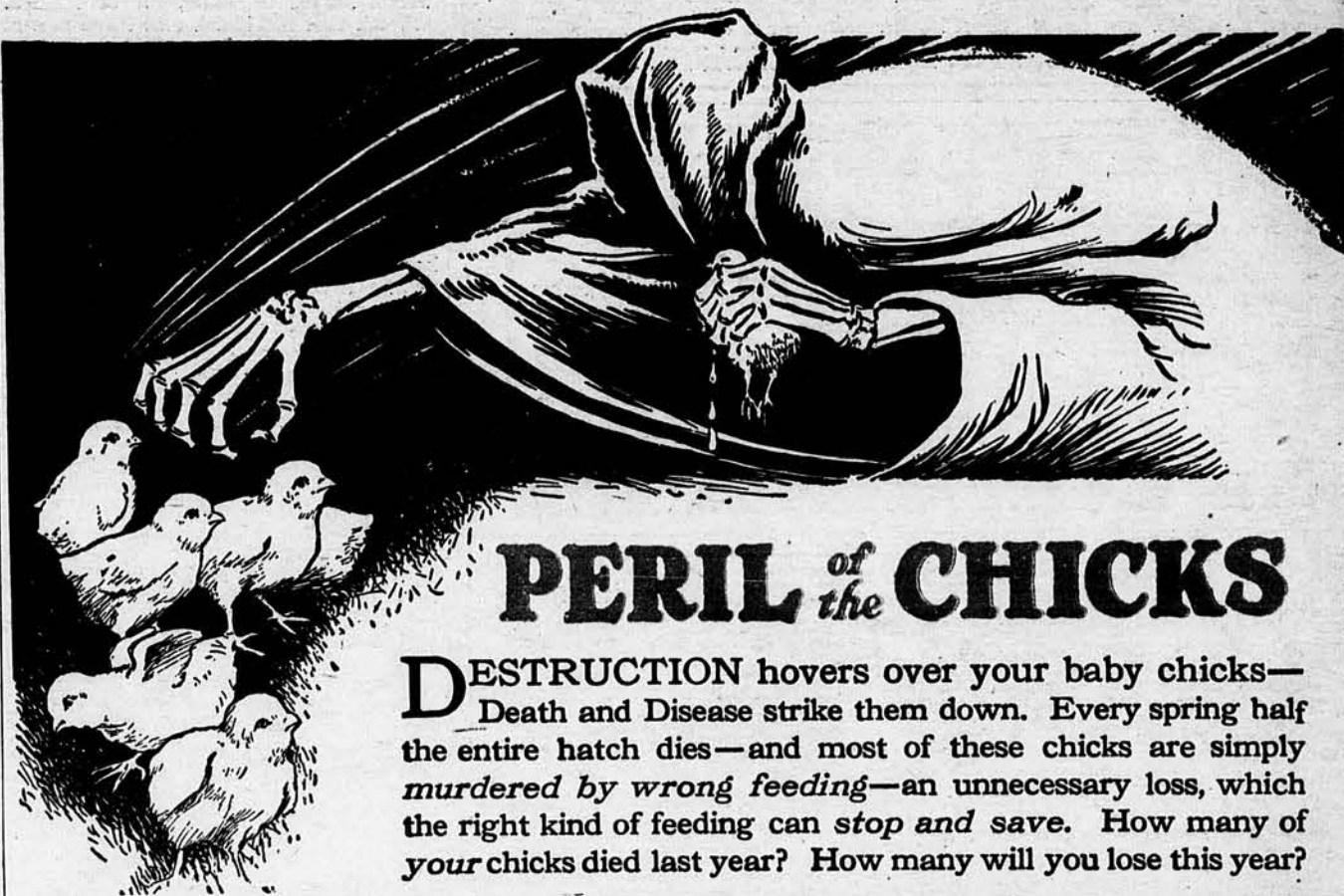
A hatcheryman who last season brooded thousands of chicks to 3 weeks old, after experimenting with many different groups, found that if he gave them ideal temperature and living quarters, the feeds he used were of secondary importance. That is, he could feed different rations and it seemed to make little difference in the growth of the chicks as long as their brooding was correct.

Caught the Symptoms

"Did that patent medicine you bought cure your aunt?"

"Mercy, no! On reading the circular that was wrapped around the bottle she got two more diseases."

We would suggest to the numerous hunters of lost treasures that they try the New York stock market. The results probably would be the same, and the hardships much less.



PERIL of the CHICKS

DESTRUCTION hovers over your baby chicks—Death and Disease strike them down. Every spring half the entire hatch dies—and most of these chicks are simply *murdered by wrong feeding*—an unnecessary loss, which the right kind of feeding can *stop and save*. How many of *your* chicks died last year? How many will you lose this year?

Save Your Chicks this Spring with

**SPEAR BRAND
START to FINISH
CHICK MASH**

Saves millions of chicks every spring. Stops death losses. Gives vigor and health. Has never failed in 20 successful years.

Makes chick raising easy and simple. A complete ration for chicks in all stages of growth. No "developing" or "growing" feeds needed—just START to FINISH, water and greens. Saves work, feed and money because it shortens the feeding period between shell and maturity.

Minerals, Dried Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil

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



**Very Low
In Fibre**

Manufactured by SOUTHARD FEED & MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

**Makes 2-lb. Frys in
8 Weeks
Helps Prevent White
Diarrhea, Bowel
Trouble and Leg
Weakness
Starts Pullets Laying
Weeks Earlier**



FREE



Coal or Oil Burning
Brooder Stove GIVEN with
order for 500 or 1,000

CHICKS

Lowest Prices EVER!

Here's a real chick offer—grab it while our supply of brooder stoves lasts. A 500-chick brooder stove with a 500-chick order, or a 1,000-chick stove with a 1,000-chick order. **YOU KNOW MILLER CHICKS!**

Standard Super-Test Quality—Missouri Accredited:

Barred P. Rocks or R. I. Reds.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	\$ 63.75
Buff or White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons.....	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	128.50
White or Brown Leghorns or heavy mixed for broilers.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	68.75
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	138.50
	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	59.75
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	116.50

Utility Quality—Missouri Accredited:

Barred P. Rocks or R. I. Reds.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	55.00
Buff or White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons.....	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	110.00
White or Brown Leghorns or heavy mixed for broilers.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	60.00
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	120.00
	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	50.00
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	100.00

ORDER NOW These prices are good for a short time only, so ACT! Send your order direct from this ad for early delivery—don't wait until supply of brooder stoves is exhausted. **WE SPECIALIZE IN THREE-WEEKS-OLD CHICKS.** Write for prices on varieties wanted. 100% live delivery guaranteed on all shipments. **BIG FREE CHICK BOOK**, illustrated in colors, sent on request.

THE MILLER HATCHERIES, Box 76A, LANCASTER, MISSOURI

BIG HUSKY STRONG PEERLESS QUALITY BABY CHIX

Shipped Prepaid ANYWHERE from our central location **LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED!**

KANSAS' LARGEST HATCHERY—will produce a million this healthy—lively Baby CHIX for 1928! Every Chick Smith Hatched from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range, profitable breeds of 20 leading varieties. Immense hatchings in our model, sanitary, scientific, centrally located hatchery. **SAVES YOU MONEY!** Quick Shipments. Low Prices! 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Interesting new catalogue FREE. Gives full information. Tells why **PEERLESS QUALITY CHIX** are hatched by the best methods behind poultry success. Write Now!

Johnson's Hatchery BARGAINS in assorted CHIX
218C W-1st ST. TOPEKA, KANS.

Kansas Grown Trees Are the Best



A complete line of ornamental evergreens, shrubs, shade trees and perennials. Fruit trees, vines and berry plants. Write for our free catalog.

KANSAS EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Main Office: MANHATTAN, KS—Phone 2427
Topeka Office, Huntoon & Oakley—Phone 21619
Salina Office, 1817 East Iron—Phone 1476

Correspondence should be addressed to Manhattan, Ks.

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00

4 APPLE 2 CHERRY TREES \$1.00
4 CURRANTS 4 GOOSEBERRY \$1.00
All postpaid and guaranteed to reach you in good condition. Send for FREE Catalog.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box J FAIRBURY, NEBR.



This Trade-Mark is a Guarantee of Quality

FREE—Hundreds Get Plapao FOR RUPTURE

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are a scientific system of home-treatment, and being **SELF-ADHESIVE**, have proven amazingly effective in conquering some of the worst forms of rupture. Entirely different from trusses. No straps, buckles or springs attached. Easy to apply—inexpensive. Plapao Co., 517 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., is sending **FREE** Plapao to all who write at once.

Come to Canada



Opportunities in every branch of farming, in all parts of Canada, are described in illustrated literature sent free on request.

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To the Canadian Government Information Bureau at:

Kansas City, Mo., M. J. Johnstone, Dept. B41, 2025 Main St.

Please send me free illustrated Booklets on Farm Opportunities in Canada

NAME.....

B41 ADDRESS.....

Nothing Beats My Turkeys

BY MRS. JAMES MILHOLLAND
Smith County

I consider turkey raising one of the most delightful, as well as profitable, occupations of the farm woman. I started raising them when a little girl 12 years old and have continued for more than 20 years. In that time I have learned many things, and still find every year many more things to learn about our gobbling friend.

I do not try to raise such a great lot of turkeys each year, as I do not have the time to care for such a large flock, but do try to raise one extra good uniform bunch. I raise the Bourbon Reds, keeping from 10 to 12 hens each year. Before any are sold, I first select my hens, picking the largest and best marked. These I mate with the best gobbler I can get, and he must be big, vigorous, rangy and well-marked.

When the hens begin to lay, I gather the eggs each day, putting a nest egg or two in the old turk's nest. I turn the eggs each day and keep them in a rather cool place until about three of the turkey hens begin to sit, then I place all the eggs under the sitting hens, giving the extra eggs to chicken hens. Then as the turkey hens sit, which will not be long where a uniform bunch of hens are kept, I take the eggs from the chicken hens and place under the turkey hens. In this way I have practically my whole bunch of turkeys hatched the same day, which makes a lovely, uniform flock.

With this method I also have solved another problem. I do not have a half dozen different sized bunches to hunt up every night. When my turkeys hatch, I put them all in a pen and keep them together for a few days until they get acquainted and quite chummy. Then I turn them all out and drive out to range together. In this way I only have one bunch to hunt up every night. I do not bother with late turkeys as poults hatched after July 1 do not have time to develop into suitable turkeys for the market, and are out of the question as breeders.

If the greatest success is to be enjoyed, the raiser must expect to be ready to give the turkeys attention at any time, or in other words must be thoroly on the job.

For the first two weeks, I feed the poults hard-boiled egg, finely mashed. After that they usually are too well-filled on grasshoppers to want anything. However, I always take a supply of grain such as kafir or feterita to the feeding ground each night for the hungry mothers. The little ones prefer to sit on the ground and rest their weary little legs while the greedy mothers eat.

I establish my turkey feeding ground about a quarter of a mile from the house, and never bring them to the house after they are put on range. After a few weeks, they come in to the feeding ground by themselves, where I meet them with feed and water. After their supper and a good rest they fly into a big elm tree to roost.

Blackhead or any sickness doesn't bother my poults, and I think the secret is in keeping them away from the chickens on clean ground. They do not come in to the barnyard until they are nearly grown. In this way, I have been able, so far, to raise about 90 per cent of my turkeys hatched.

Our best turkeys we sell out each year as breeders. The others we put on the market. It is safe to say that no other kind of livestock can be raised so cheaply on the farm as a flock of turkeys, nor is there any that brings a better price to the pound.

Our Best Three Offers

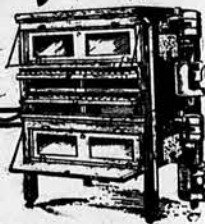
One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Union Card for Father Time

First Loafer—"I hear all the men have gone on a strike."
Second Loafer—"What have they struck for?"
"Shorter hours."
"Luck to 'em. I allus did say that 60 minutes was too long for an hour."

A professor claims to have found 200,000 useless words in the dictionary. He could have counted 10 times that number in the Congressional Record.

Where Else Can You Make Nearly 200% Profit in 3 Weeks!



A 5c egg, plus a half cent for incubation expense, produces a 15c chick in 21 days.

AUTOMATIC INCUBATORS

make money for you whether you sell chicks or raise them. Automatic Egg Turning Trays. Can't overheat or underheat. Automatic ventilation and moisture control. Big batches of strong healthy chicks. Fourteen models Automatic Incubators—Eleven models Automatic Brooders.

Send for big free catalog and complete information.

The Automatic Incubator Company
Established 1912 DELAWARE, OHIO
Dept. 14

You may
send me
Catalog Address
and in-
formation

KANSAS STATE CERTIFIED

Kansas Says O. K.

Don't be misled—buy your chicks from an authorized, accredited Hatchery. Every breeder in our flocks is approved and banded by the Kansas State Inspector. The WICHITA HATCHERY IS AN AUTHORIZED KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY and is your protection.

BE SAFE—GET THE GENUINE—Kansas certified and accredited chicks from an authorized accredited hatchery—approved by the state of Kansas.

White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$13.00 100; \$62.50, 500; assorted heavy breeds for broilers, \$11.00 per 100; White Leghorns and Anconas from \$11.00 to \$15.00 per 100. Prepaid Live Delivery. Catalog Free. Get our descriptive literature on White Leghorns. Write today.

WICHITA HATCHERY
Kansas—Accredited
2037 PALISADE MKT-1126

BIG HUSKY CHICKS ONLY 8c UP



13 varieties, accredited flocks. Every hatch personally supervised by men whose experience is your safeguard. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Write

SUPERIOR HATCHERY
BOX 45, WINDSOR, MISSOURI

Salina Hatchery

122 West Pacific St.,
SALINA, KANSAS

Baby Chicks, brooder stoves and poultry supplies. This hatchery is equipped with SMITH FORCE DRAUGHT INCUBATORS. Always hatching good, strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that live and grow. We guarantee 100 per cent live healthy purebred chicks to our customers. If satisfaction means anything to you, buy from the Salina Hatchery. We guarantee our chicks to be as represented. We are located on the best shipping point in Kansas, trains leaving Salina almost hourly on eight railroads in all directions. Also at junction of U. S. 40 and U. S. 81. This hatchery is owned and operated by Bryce Muir and J. B. Berkley. Write for catalogue.

4 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION for 10c
Regular price 10c per copy. Special subscription offer, 4 months, 10c for 6 months, 50c for 1 yr., or 8 yrs. \$1.00. Contains practical information on profitable poultry raising written by poultry experts. Easy to understand—can be applied to your flocks. Send coin or stamps now.
"OK" POULTRY JOURNAL, Box 500, MOUNDS, OKLA.

5c BUYS BABY CHICKS
On Special Money Saving Plan. Strongest Superior Accredited Chicks—best that can be produced—STRONGEST GUARANTEE ever written, that chicks will arrive safely and live. Most liberal replace offer. Get catalogue. Address: **STROMBERG PO. FARM & HATCHERY, Dept. 405, FORT DOUGLAS, IOWA**

MASTER BRED CHICKS
From World's Largest poultry breeding organization. State Accredited. We breed for capacity 500 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility Chicks low as 9c each. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Prompt service. **CATALOG FREE.** MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2 COLUMBIA, MO.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

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Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$2.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$8.24
11.....	1.10	2.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	2.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	3.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	3.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	3.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	4.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	4.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	4.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	5.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	5.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	5.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	6.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	6.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	6.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	7.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE PRATT Chick Hatchery, Box 171, Pratt, Kan.

LARGE BONED BABY CHICKS FROM heavy producers. Stafford Hatchery, Stafford, Kan.

FIFTEEN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM accredited flocks, low prices. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.

ELECTRIC HATCHED, BLOOD TESTED Chicks, 10 to 14c. Prepaid. Write U. S. Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.

FOR WHITE DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, Blackhead, use SureShot No. 1. Guaranteed. \$1. SureShot Co., St. Paul, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD FARM flocks. Heavy breeds, 15c, light, 12½c. Prepaid. Hill, 1180 High, Topeka, Kan.

BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS, LEAD- ing varieties. Custom hatching and rugged baby chicks. Babcock Hatchery, Harper, Kan.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY LAY- ers. Leading breeds. \$8.00 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

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DODGE'S FAMOUS HAND SELECTED pencil size Bermuda onion plants are open field grown and are the best plants that come out of Texas. No little splin- dling worthless plants in our bunches. Write for price lists and literature. If in- terested in extra quality plants of all kinds. Dodge Plants Farms, Raymondville, Texas.

RED CLOVER, \$12.00; ALFALFA, \$6.50; White Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.20; Tim- othy, \$2.25; Alsike Clover, \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 95% pure. Samples free. Send for our special price list and catalog just off the press. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

ALFALFA SEED "COMMON" PURITY about 96%, \$6.50 bu.; Genuine "grimm" 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.

50 MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1; 300, \$5. 100 Progressive and 200 Dun- lap, \$2. 12 Welch's Concord Grapevines 2 yr. \$12. 100 Asparagus \$1. 25 Rhubarb, \$1. 100 Harvest Blackberries \$2. 10 Downing Gooseberries or Cherry Currants 2 yr., \$1. 50 Gladiolus, \$1. 4 Red Peonies, \$1. 4 Grass Teulitz, 2 yr. Roses, \$1. Amoor Privet, Spirea Van Houtte and Barberry, hedging size, \$5 per 100. Pears, Plum or Cherry 30c each. Apple or Peach 20c. Any variety. Good 4 ft. Branched Trees, (prepaid) checks ac- cepted. Satisfaction or money back. Whole- sale list Free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$3.00, post paid. Beautiful cat- alog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

PLANTS—OPEN FIELD GROWN, STRONG. Hardy. Prompt shipment. Frostproof Cabbage. Leading Varieties. Postpaid. 1,000- \$1.90, 500-\$1.10; 250-75c. Onions, White and Bermudas. 1,000-\$1.25. Get prices on larger quantities. Sewell Company, Pearsall, Texas.

12 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00. BEST variety, hardy, sure to grow. Two year, heavy plants. Order direct from this adver- tisement. Other attractive low prices on high grade nursery stock listed in our beau- tiful new illustrated catalog. Write for it. The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER SEED. Fancy white blossom. Recleaned to 99% purity and high germination \$4.50 per bushel our track. Bags free. Correspond- ingly low prices on all farm seeds of high quality. Write for samples and prices. Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, The Farmers Seed House, Sedgwick, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Shipped promptly and guaranteed to please. All varieties big tough cabbage, varieties labeled, moss packed. 100, 40c; 200, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Wax and Yellow Bermudas, pencil size, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. All postpaid. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with vari- ety 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 Ber- muda. Postpaid: 500, \$0.80; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect crate: 5,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Plant Kudza for Hay

and pasture. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Grows on poor acid land without lime or fertilizer and never has to be replanted. Write for information. Chero- kee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, COOK QUICKLY. 100 lbs., \$3.40, freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

APPLES, HOME DRIED, 100 POUNDS, freight prepaid \$12.00. Other dried fruits. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jim Smith, Farm- ington, Arkansas.

HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120 lbs. \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

SPECIAL OFFER: TRIAL PACKAGE DE- licious pure honey containing two 14 oz. cans, only fifty cents, postpaid. Satisfac- tion guaranteed. Cash with order. The Colo- rado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colorado.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Ed- munds, Hope, Kan.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING STATIONERY AND CARDS. Samples stamp. Gilles Myrick, Knoxville, Ill.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

WANT TO HEAR FROM SOME ONE IN Kansas or Oklahoma where jack rabbits are so thick they are a pest. I want to catch them alive with a net. A. H. John- son, Anness, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE: 3 GOOD JACKS. M. F. Taylor, Augusta, Kan.

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

ONE YOUNG REGISTERED BELGIAN stallion. F. E. Brown, Burns, Kan.

20 JACKS AND 30 JENNETS. THE KIND that will please you. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH- eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$750.00. Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

JACKS, THE 1000 TO 1200 POUND KIND. Two black 3 yr. old Percheron Stallions. W. D. Gott, Bronson, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FIVE CHOICEST HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, and Registered Male, \$165. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

5 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE COWS MILK- ing and heavy springers. 1 herd bull three years. J. C. Fisher, St. John, Kan.

WILL SELL 20 HEAD RICHLY BRED Guernsey heifers, 4 registered, balance very high grades, part bred, part open. M. M. Melchert, Ottawa, Kan.

45 REGISTERED POLLED SHORTHORNS. 25 cows, some heavy springers, 14 heifers one and two yr., 6 bulls coming one year. Colors Red, Roan, White. Roan herd bull. Royal Clipper. J. C. Fisher, St. John, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS, SPRING and fall boars. Registered. Priced to sell. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

THIRTY HEAD CHESTER WHITE TRIED sows bred to farrow January, February and March. Wilmer Flood, Wakarusa, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC GILTS FOR MARCH 20 farrow or April 1st farrow, \$25.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. E. Olson, 1805 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

WORMY HOGS

I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. I will mail you enough to worm 40 head one time weighing 100 pounds or less for \$1.00 postpaid. Or a 25 pound pail for \$3.50, or 100 pound drum for \$11.00, pre- paid. Your money back if it fails to do the work. Atkinson Laboratories, F 9, St. Paul, Kan.

We Hatch Ducks Last

BY MRS. C. B. SMITH
Chase County

June 1, sees the last of the chicks out of the incubators, unless we have a few orders for baby chicks to be hatched later. One year we decided to refill one of our incubators with duck eggs of the Pekin variety. Ninety eggs were all that were required for filling the tray of the 120-egg machine. By following the directions that came with the incubator we hatched 75 nice ducklings. The temperature in the egg chamber was kept at 102 degrees the first two weeks and as nearly 103 as it was possible to keep it during the last two weeks. The eggs were sprinkled by dipping a whisk broom into warm water and shaking it over the tray containing the eggs, thus facilitat- ing their rapid return to the warm egg chamber.

A somewhat longer period is re- quired for hatching after the eggs be- gin to pip than is needed for hen eggs, so the first hatched ducklings should be removed to small pasteboard pack- ing boxes and covered with pieces of blanket.

Feeding is done in 36 hours, when a little corn bread softened in sour milk is crumbled for them. A small quan- tity of good, sharp sand may be mixed with their first feed, but we prefer to keep the sand where they can eat as much as they like at all times. Water with their feed is a necessity, as one may readily observe when watching them eat. This is given them in a dish arranged to prevent them from pad- dling in it and getting themselves chilled.

They are kept away from streams or ponds until they begin to feather, both to keep them from chilling in cool weather and to protect them from tur- tles and other enemies.

We feed an abundance of succulent weeds and onion tops cut in short pieces, sometimes mixing their grain ration with chopped green stuff or steamed alfalfa leaves. Altho white diarrhea is rarely troublesome in duck raising, we feed clabber cheese occasionally to balance the ration, and before the ducklings are large enough to search for bugs and insects, a small quantity of commercial meat scrap is fed occasionally.

Late hatched ducks are to be counted on for the Thanksgiving market and are replacing the more expensive tur- key for the holiday feast. They are al- most mite and louse proof, may be confined until they are large enough to take care of themselves, in an en- closure a foot high need only dry quar- ters with little or no artificial heat, and gather much of their living after they are several weeks old. They grow so rapidly there is little fear of having them under-size when cold weather sets in, and with proper management may be forced for egg production profit- ably. We have found only one draw- back in this location and by keeping the ducks up in an enclosure early in the morning, this may be obviated, and that is the ravages of their mortal enemy, the coyote.

Sirloin Steak for One

The old gentleman tumbled over a five-barred gate just in time to save himself from the angry bull. "You brute," he spluttered, shaking his fist at the animal, "and I've been a vege- tarian all my life."

Natural Result

The officer said he found three empty glasses, a half-gallon demijohn and three empty flasks near the body. Death is believed to have been due to natural causes.—San Francisco Chron- icle.

Our Heritage

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

This is the land that we love, where our fathers found refuge;
Here are the grooves of their plows and the mounds of their graves;
These are the hills that they knew and the forests and waters,
Glorious rivers and seas of rejuvenant waves.

Fruitful and broad are the billowing plains that they left us,
Mossy and cool are the trails that we tread as they trod,
Grand are the ranges and deep are the echoing canons,
Holy and pure are the peaks as the altars of God.

This is our heritage, this that our fathers bequeathed us,
Ours in our time, but in trust for the ages to be;
Wasting or husbanding, building, destroying or shielding,
Faithful or faithless—possessors and stewards are we.

What of our stewardship? What do we leave to our children?
Crystalline, health-giving fountains, or gutters of shame?
Fields that are fertile, or barrens exhausted of vigor?
Burgeoning woodlands, or solitudes blasted by flame?

Madly we squander the bounty and beauty around us,
Wrecking, not using, the treasure and splendor of earth;
Only in grief unavailing for glory departed—
Only in want do we count what the glory is worth.

Now let us heal and restore where we trample and plunder,
Cleansing and saving our shallowing rivers and rills,
Lending new life to the fields we have ravaged and beggared,
Calling new forests to gladden the desolate hills.

Then, tho we pass from the land that our fathers bequeathed us,
Mountain and river and wood shall our message renew:
"This is the land that we loved; oh, be faithful, our children!
Fair was it left to us; fairer we leave it to you."

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 29)

stand. Very little corn is being moved to market. Public sales are numerous; everything sells well. Livestock is coming thru the winter in good condition.—H. F. Painter.

Cloud—The soil contains ample moisture; wheat and the tame grasses are making a good start. Livestock is doing well. Some plowing has been done. Good teams and milk cows are in demand.—W. H. Plumly.

Gove and Sheridan—We have been having almost ideal wheat weather recently. There is still some corn in the fields which has not been husked; the recent snow delayed this work somewhat, and also the corn shelling. A good many public sales are being held. Corn, 70c; eggs, 23c; millet, \$1.10 and \$1.30.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Horses have been bringing excellent prices at public sales. Cattle are near war-time prices; this is especially true with milk cows. The soil is too wet to work. A county nurse has been hired to work in this county for the coming year.—A. H. Brothers.

Edwards—We have received an ample supply of moisture recently. This has been of great help to the wheat, and has put the soil in excellent condition for spring crops. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 70c; barley, 60c; butterfat, 42c; hens, 18c; eggs, 24c.—W. E. Frazer.

Elk—The springlike weather was delayed by a light snowfall last week. Livestock is wintering well, and there is an ample supply of roughage available. Corn, 78c; wheat, \$1.20; alfalfa hay, \$4 to \$7; prairie hay, \$3 to \$5.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—The county has had considerable moisture recently, in the form of rain and snow, that has been of great help to the wheat. There is an excellent demand for milk cows; at a recent public sale they brought from \$100 to \$140 a head. Wheat, \$1.20; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.90; eggs, 23c; butter, 45c.—William Grabbe.

Labette—We have had plenty of rain and snow recently; wheat is doing well. Some farmers have been setting out fruit trees. Many fields of oats have been drilled. There is an excellent demand, and increasing prices, for milk cows at public sales—market prices for horses also are on the upgrade. Not much hay has been baled as yet. There is plenty of feed for the livestock. Oil drillers are coming into this community again. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 60c; corn, 67c; bran, \$1.75; eggs, 20c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The county has received considerable moisture in the last two weeks, which has been of great help to the wheat. That portion of the crop which was planted on summer fallowed fields is doing unusually well. Wheat, \$1.23; butterfat 42c; eggs, 22c; sorghum seed, \$1.05 a cwt.; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.—S. F. Dickinson.

Lyon—The rain was of great benefit to the wheat and the fall-sown alfalfa. In general this has been a good winter here so far as wheat is concerned. Livestock also has done well, and there is plenty of feed. The ground is ready to plow.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—A great deal of land has been changing hands here recently at high prices; an unimproved 80 acres sold a few days ago for \$100 an acre. The soil contains plenty of moisture; it seems probable that the county should produce a good wheat crop this year. Corn, 72c; eggs, 24c; wheat, \$1.02; hay, \$5; cream, 40c; potatoes, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—We have had some good rains recently; the soil contains ample moisture and the wheat is making a fine growth. Roads are in bad condition. Most of the cattle on full feed have been shipped out; quite a few stockers have been shipped into the county. Good prices are being paid at farm sales. Farmers are preparing ground for oats. Wheat, \$1.14, corn, 80c; eggs, 24c; butter, 40c.—F. M. Shields.

Pawnee—Wheat is doing much better since the rain. Livestock has wintered well, and there is plenty of feed. A new cheese

factory was opened here, which should supply an excellent market for milk. The farm bureau has a big membership this year. Farmers are much more optimistic since the rain came, and they are looking forward to a good year. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 65c; butterfat, 45c.—E. H. Gore.

Riley—We had a good rain here recently, which was very helpful to the wheat fields. It was followed by cold weather, which froze the soil. Roads are quite muddy. Wood cutting is the main farm job. Livestock is doing well. Many farm sales have been held recently. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.17; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 23c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—We had a nice rain a few days ago, and since then the wheat has been making a better growth. Quite a few farm sales are being held, at which fairly good prices are paid. Horses are selling all the way from \$50 to \$80 a head, and corn from 55c to 70c a bushel.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—Wheat is doing well these days, as the soil contains plenty of moisture. Cattle are doing well, and there is a fine demand for the animals, especially yearlings and milking cows. There is considerable activity in the oil fields around Gorham. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 80c; eggs, 22c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Rush—We have had an abundance of rain and snow recently, which has put the soil in excellent condition for wheat. No spring work has been done so far—just the usual winter chores. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 42.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—We have had some good rains recently; since then the wheat has been growing well. Some fields, however, are badly infested with Hessian fly. Several public sales have been held here in the last few days; good prices were paid. There is an excellent demand this spring for horses. Some oats have been sown. Farmers are hauling wheat to market to get this task out of the way before spring work starts.—W. J. Roof.

Washington—The recent rainfall has been very helpful to the wheat. Farmers are cutting wood and doing other odd jobs—some winter plowing also is being done. Public sales are numerous and good prices are being paid. Butterfat, 43c; eggs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Good Hens Make Money

BY W. E. STUART
Crawford County

Poultry is profitable if given the right care. I believe there is more money in good "bred-to-lay" hens than anything that can be raised on the farm at the same cost.

I now have 139 White Leghorn pullets. I began to cull as soon as the chicks were hatched. By doing this I eliminated all undesirable ones. I banded them as they began to lay and threw out every one that did not lay by the time she was 6 months old. This, however, will not apply to heavy breeds, as they do not mature so quickly as the Leghorns. I have raised nearly all the popular breeds but find the Leghorn the most profitable because of fall egg production.

Leghorns often will begin to lay at 4 months old, but this is harmful to them as they soon break down under the strain of production. So by watching the developing of the pullets I have been able to overcome this by adding more bran to the mash, and not so much meat scrap. I also feed more scratch grain until the pullets are heavy enough to stand up to heavy laying.

One of my houses is 16 by 20 feet, and the other 12 by 16 feet. Three sides are tight except for windows in rear under the dropping boards for light, and to be opened during hot weather.

The front of each house has two full windows and an opening which is closed by means of a muslin curtain at night or on stormy days. The floors keep dry, as air can get under them. Dropping boards are cleaned daily. I dust them with air slaked lime, which prevents droppings freezing to them in real cold weather.

I treated my pullets for lice with sodium fluoride in the fall. Straw on the floor is changed often, and clean fresh water, with the chill taken off of it, is at hand for them at all times.

My laying mash consists of 100 pounds each of bran, cornmeal, shorts and ground oats. To this is added 75 pounds of meat scrap, 3 pounds of charcoal and 2 pounds of fine salt. Mash is kept in hoppers for them all day.

Whole wheat and cracked corn is fed at the rate of from 12 to 16 pounds a hundred hens daily. One-third is fed mornings and two-thirds at night.

On real cold days I substitute about 4 pounds of whole corn for the same amount of mixed grains in the evening meal. Sprouted oats are fed about every other day at noon.

My egg records for four months were as follows: September, 827; October, 963; November, 1,780; December, 1,667; \$214.50 worth of eggs were sold and used. All feed, straw and louse powder costs \$39.84. This includes feed for 12 cockerels also that have been kept over.

My records show that money can be made with good hens.

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ARKANSAS

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STANISLAUS County, California—Where farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write for free booklet, Dept. 4, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

COLORADO

FORECLOSED stock ranch near Pueblo, Colorado. 640 acres, \$1280. Fenced, lots of water. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado. 320 ACRES, Grand County, Colorado—dairying and commercial lettuce growing. Mountain stream at buildings, mail and cream route one mile, good roads. J. E. McCandless, Brighton, Colo.

KANSAS

80 IMP., \$3,000—\$300 handle. 75 cult., school, church. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan. FARMS, Suburban homes and city property, for sale. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas. BUY good wheat and corn land while cheap. Cannot stay cheap much longer. Bailey Land & Investments, Syracuse, Kan.

WELL improved 102 acres, 20 alfalfa, 1/4 bottom land, 1/4 mile station. Near Ottawa. Only \$90.00 per acre. Must sell. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

100 ACRES creek bottom farm, 4 miles College, fair improvements, \$75 per acre. 200 acres, well improved, 7 miles out, 80 plow, 120 pasture, \$57 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY, Kansas, has 200,000 acres winter wheat. Why? Because it pays. One young farmer has 600 acres. I sell farms on small cash payment, balance crop payments. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

40 ACRES by National Highway, 1/2 irrigated, part good alfalfa, well improved, good water, 5 miles good town, 1/4 mile school. Ideal dairy, hog, poultry farm. Plenty trees, running water. Write owner. Abe Rasmussen, Jetmore, Kan.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/4 mi. town, grade and E. S. 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hensford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

STOCK FEEDING FARM, 85 acres, 10 room dwelling, 150 head barn, 140 ft. hog shed, silo scales and load chute. One night to Kansas City market on A. T. & S. F. Priced right. For photos and details write W. A. Lee, Halstead, Kan.

MR. RENTER—Buy northwest Kansas farm for "Bushels per Acre" rent pays for it. Farm 1/2, apply 1/4 wheat on bushels price, (or other crops in proportion.) No mortgage, no interest, crop failure—no payments; keep all you produce on other 1/2. Actual farmers only. Write for literature and list.

WILSON INVESTMENT COMPANY, 226 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. 97 ACRES in Jefferson County in the famous Kaw Valley; level, rich Kaw Valley soil, all tillable; 50 mi. to Kansas City; 18 mi. to Topeka; 14 mi. to Lawrence; 1 1/2 mi. to good high school and trading point, 1/4 mi. to Topeka-Lawrence paved highway giving all year facilities for driving to Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City; 1/4 mi. to railroad and shipping station; suitable for growing any crops grown in Kaw Valley. Good impts., reasonable terms. Address V. C. R., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY—80 A., 2 mi. from town, on Babcock Highway; 40 A. under cult. fair bldgs. small creek on farm, excellent for diversified farming and clover seed raising. Price \$2,200, easy terms. Write Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

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

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

WILL EXCHANGE for land in Central or Eastern Kansas; two houses in Salina, Kansas. Value \$7,500. Terms on \$1,800. Harry Schmidt, R. F. D. 1, Beverly, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 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

Naughty, Naughty!

"Did Joan's mother find fault with her for arriving home with the milkman?"

"No; she scolded the milkman for coming so late."

A Spanish toreador says Colonel Lindbergh would be a great bull-fighter. Considering his marvelous resistance to bull, he already is.

One Foot at Each Corner

Every year there are born in Germany 15,000 pairs of twins, 200 sets of triplets. And a sprinkling of quadruplets.—Arthur Brisbane in the New York American.

Society pays for its sins. It once made Willie speak pieces on Friday afternoon, and now it must listen to his after-dinner speeches.



The Protective Service Prevents Thefts of Farm Property

THERE is just one way to stop thefts of farm property—capture the thieves and send them to prison for their crimes. And that is just what is happening to sneaks and prowling criminals who steal from Kansas farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Since the Protective Service was started a year ago more than 20 thieves have been sent to the penitentiary for stealing from Protective Service members. Others have been sent to reformatories, or have served terms in jail.

The result has been that thieves have learned it is not safe for them to steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. You will find this sign a real protection against thieves for it is a fact that all over Kansas thieves are passing up farms where the Protective Service sign is posted, but they are stealing from farms that do not have the sign.

You, too, can protect all the property on your farm by posting the sign at the entrance to your farm. Just check in the coupon on this page, the offer you want and send it today with your remittance for your new, or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer. Get this protection before thieves visit you and carry away your poultry, grain, tools, machinery, gasoline or other valuable property.

**The Protective Service Gets Results
It Will Save You Money**

KANSAS FARMER
8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

One of These Offers Will Bring You the
Sign and Make You a Member of the
Protective Service

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

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

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

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

☐ \$1.10. The \$1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

2-25-28

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves is given to members. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

A. G. Van Horn, who until recently has been associated with the Collins Farm herd of Holsteins at Sabetha as one of the owners has taken the position of superintendent of the U. S. field station at Woodward, Okla.

The public sale held in connection with the national Polled Hereford sale at Des Moines, February 8, resulted in an average of \$404 for 28 bulls and an average of \$182 for 17 females. The general average was \$320 and the top was \$1,225 for the grand champion bull.

Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan., is a well known stock farm near Oakley, in Logan county, and is the property of Dr. O. A. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo. April 7 is the date of the big Duroc bred sow sale at that place and because of some changes that are to be made he is closing out the herd of Holsteins.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn sale April 11 will be held in the association sale pavilion at Blue Rapids, Kan. J. M. Nielsen, sale manager, gets his mail at Marysville, Kan. He writes me he has 40 choice Shorthorns consigned and that he is going to be a real offering.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, who has been claiming a Duroc bred sow sale in the Kansas Farmer sale date column for some time has called the sale off and will sell the gilts at private sale. He is starting a card in the Duroc section of this issue of Kansas Farmer. He reports a nice lot of January and February pigs that are doing nicely.

Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, a Chester White breeder who has been carrying a card right along in the Kansas Farmer writes as follows: "All our bred sows are sold at good prices and we are having the best demand for all boars we ever had at this time of the year. Just shipped a good bred sow to Geo. Butts, Leon, Kan., and a good boar to W. F. Williams, Lenora, Kan. We still have a few good fall boars for sale."

W. H. Mott, Herington, is arranging for a Holstein cattle sale at Topeka early this spring and writes me he can use a few more cattle and that he would be pleased to hear from anyone that would be interested in consigning to this sale. The sale will be held in the judging pavilion at the fair grounds as usual and with the demand as strong as it is this sale should be a winner. Address Mr. Mott at Herington, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

On his farm near Pretty Prairie C. R. Day is making quite a success in breeding Registered Milking Shorthorns. Heading his herd is the big roan bull, Bonnyglen Milkman, a son of Pine Valley Viscount. Among his females are high record daughters of the Scotch bull, White Goods.

A meeting of the Derby 4-H pig club was held recently. The club now has 42 members. Rev. T. M. Shellenberger was elected leader for the boys and Mrs. Earl Hinshaw leader for the girls. The executive committee is John Youngmeyer, Roy Goodin, Floyd Brian and Geo. Bradford. These meetings are held in the basement of the Presbyterian church.

C. J. Lehr held a dispersion sale of his high grade and registered Holsteins, on the farm adjoining Augusta on February 18. The demand was strong for the good ones and cows in milk sold up to \$235 a head. Mr. Lehr bought a dozen of the above cows two months ago, milked them during the time and sold them for a good advance in this sale.

Everett White of Cheney announces a dispersion sale of register and high grade Jersey cattle to be held March 8. In this sale will be offered a lot of first calf heifers and heifer calves. Carrying the blood of the Raleighs, Financial Countess and POGIS 99. Mr. White has bred and handled Jerseys for many years and has used good sires. He also sells a lot of bred ewes.

Bruce L. Newkirk of Hartford, held a Duroc bred sow sale February 16. The offering altho of very high quality was small and sold entirely to his neighbors with the exception of the top gilt which sold for \$150, going to R. Mall of Clay Center. Good prices were realized thruout and some outstanding individuals were sold. Mr. Newkirk has purchased a farm near where he now lives and will continue to breed better Durocs and Jersey cattle.

Twenty-three cows in the Reno County Cow Testing Association made 40 or over lbs. of butterfat for the month of January. Three made 50 and better and two 60 or more. The high cow for fat during the month was a grade Shorthorn cow belonging to Leonard May. She produced 67 lbs. Eleven members of the association are now keeping daily milk weights. It has been ascertained that a man can weigh a cow's milk in less time than he can light his pipe.

The biggest livestock sale held in Southwestern Kansas since the war was held at Sedan, February 17. The offering included over 700 head of cattle, a lot of horses and mules, hogs and other stock. The sale was held on the Rogers ranch, one of the best improved stock ranches in Kansas, comprising over 2,000 acres, well watered by the middle fork of the Caney river, wonderful blue stem pasture and rich alfalfa land. About \$40,000 worth of cattle were sold. One hundred and seventy-five last spring calves grade white faces sold for an average of \$63, mules up to nearly \$400 a span and other stock in proportion.

The G. M. Shepherd Duroc bred sow sale held at the Shepherd farm near Lyons, was very well attended by local buyers with a good sprinkling of breeders from a distance. The offering was a typical good Shepherd offering, better in many ways than previous offerings. Bred sow sales have been held annually by Mr. Shepherd for many years. On the 14th prices ranged all the way from \$35 for late bred gilts up to \$90 for a fall

Golden Rainbow gilt bred for early litter to The Colonel. The offering could have brought more money and still have sold low but Mr. Shepherd held this sale with reasonable expense and they were all of his own raising and he expressed himself as being well satisfied with the general average of \$46.60.

W. A. Gladfelter, master farmer and Duroc breeder of Emporia, held his annual bred sow sale on his farm, a mile north of town, February 15. The quality of the offering was good as like all that have preceded it. Fifty head were catalogued among them some bred rather late, the large number selling and the bad condition of roads in this part of the state resulted in a lower average than last year. The market value of commercial hogs and the steadily increasing price of corn were other factors operating against high prices. Prices ranged all the way from \$35.00 for late bred gilts up to \$75.00 for gilts No. 1 in the sale. Bought by R. Kaff of Carbondale. Leo Breeden of Great Bend paid \$62.50 for a Top Scissors yearling bred to Stilts Radio. The general average was something above \$42.00.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

March 1—Kingman County Pig Club.
March 8—W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
March 12—A. M. Strunk, Colwich, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Feb. 27—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 28—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
March 1—Kingman County Pig Club.
April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 29—Central Shorthorn Association, Royal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
April 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Sale Pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

March 8—W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

March 8—Everett White, Cheney, Kan.

Green Feed for Poultry

Everyone wants eggs in winter when the prices are high. We expect the hens to lay as many eggs as they do in summer. But how can they unless we try to duplicate the summer condition as much as possible?

In summer they run on grass ranges and pick up green feed. In winter they cannot do so. Hens cannot be expected to lay a large number of eggs on a feed of scratch, mash and grit only. They must be fed green feed, in some form, in addition to the mash and scratch feeds.

Sprouted oats probably is the best form of supplying green feed. And it is not so difficult to sprout oats as is commonly believed. Soak the oats over night in a tub, or any other container, and then spread the oats in shallow boxes or trays, the layers being 2 inches thick. Then stack these trays near the furnace or in any other warm place. The oats will be ready for feeding when they are 2 inches long. A 12 by 20 inch tray should contain enough sprouted oats to feed a hundred hens. If you add a few drops of formaldehyde to the water in which the oats are soaked you need not fear molds or any objectionable odors.

Some poultrymen feed cooked oats instead of sprouted oats. Others feed soaked alfalfa or clover leaves. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds for poultry in winter. You can buy a large quantity of cabbage and store it for winter use. Sugar beets, turnips and other root crops also can be bought and stored for winter use.

Here is another cheap way of getting green feed for your flock in winter. Most of the grocers sell large amounts of cabbage, lettuce and celery in winter. They have a lot of the outer leaves of lettuce and cabbage, and the outer stalks of celery left after giving the customer what he wants. You may tell your grocer to save these leftovers, and may offer to pay him a little. Usually your grocer should be glad to let you have the greens for nothing. If he refuses to do so it may pay you to change your grocer.

Delegates attending the National Shoe Retailers' Convention in Chicago gave Mayor Thompson 10 pairs of shoes. It is reported that some suave joker put a pair of Oxfords into the lot.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Oldest Herd in the State

Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors.

J. F. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Farm at Scranton, Kansas

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



Holstein Dispersal

Sale on farm 7 west and 1 mile south of Garden City, 1 mile from Holcomb

Thursday, March 8

40 head practically all pure bred unregistered Holsteins, few head registered. Many daughters and granddaughters of a high record bull bred by McKay Bros. All bred to the herd bull, a son of SIR AGGIE MEADE SADIE VALE, this bull also sells. 25 head in milk sale day, the rest near freshening. They range in age from two to seven years. Greatest lot of producing cows ever sold in Western Kansas. Also some young bulls and heifers. 13 Poland China bred sows. For further information address

W. J. ELLIOTT, HOLCOMB, (FINNEY CO.), KANSAS

Auctioneers: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Guy V. Butler

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Choice Shorthorn Bulls

8 two year olds. Reds and roans. 2 pure Scotch, many others Scotch tops. Sired by son of IMP. VILLAGEBER. Out of Cumberland bred cows. 5 yearling bulls by Village Super. Also cows and heifers. 125 in herd.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck (Sedgwick Co.), Ks.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. 2000; \$250. Reg. trans., test, load free. Deliver & head 150 miles free. Phone. BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls
Good ones old enough for service. Also some cows and heifers.
Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

We have some good gilts bred for March and April farrow. They are choice individuals of best blood lines and are priced worth the money. Louis M. Frager, Washington, Ks.

Valley Blue Grass Herd

We offer some nice fall boars at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions and prices.
ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows

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

DUROC BRED GILTS

for March and April farrow. All bred to Uneda Top Scissors and a son of the Nebraska champion 1927. All immunized. Write quick if you want them.
E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc

boar's Brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immunized, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

Purebred Duroc Gilts

for sale. Bred for spring farrow. Choice blood lines. All immunized, registered.
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

CHOICE GILTS
bred to our prize winning boars, Wonder Boy and Landberg. Priced at \$45 each. Also choice fall pigs for sale. Write for description.
C. E. HOGLUND & SONS,
2 miles west of McPherson, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs either sex. Immune, priced right.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA GILTS

Fine big, spring gilts, real brood sow prospects. Bred for spring farrow to sons of WALL STREET. Priced to show them. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

SPRING POLAND BOARS
sired by DESIGNER HURDLES son of Designer, out of Liberator. King Kolo and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.), Kansas

HOME OF THE PROMISE
first prize futurity junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927, and Best Goods by the 1927 Iowa grand champion. Fall pigs for sale. Can furnish boar and gilts not related. H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Ks.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

BUY A PIG
Raise your own herd boar. Sired by Champion Blood Lines, Kansas Early Dreams and Decession of Wild Fires. Also fall gilts, all vaccinated and reg. free.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

A choice lot bred for early March farrow, good individuals, popular blood lines. Three very high class boars used. LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

Spotted Boars and Gilts

25 tops. Sired by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire. Singletons Giant, Harkraker, Sharpshooter dams.
B. G. HALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

BRED GILTS—WICKHAM'S WINNERS

Bred to Toronado, a snappy New Boar. Immune. Splendid brood sow prospects. Priced right. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Cattle Dispersal Sale

on farm Southwest of Cheney, 4 miles South of Cannon Ball road.

Thurs., March 8

50 HEAD about half registered, rest very high grades. 30 head in milk or near freshening. Everything of breeding age bred to a Register of Merit sire. Many were sired by a son of the noted FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD, others by RALEIGHS OXFORD PILOT, the great bull formerly heading the Souders herd. 1 sired by son of POGIS 99. 4 mature cows, remainder heifers. 15 baby heifer calves. 100 bred ewes many with lambs at side. Rest will lamb soon. For further information address,

Everett White, Cheney, Ks.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

High class bulls out of R. of M. cows and sired by grandson of Fern's Rexford Noble. Also cows and heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

BABY JERSEY BULLS

sired by our line bred GOLDEN FERNS LAD bull out of heavy producing cows.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Private Angus Dispersion
15 cows from 3 years up. Queen Mothers and Minas. Bred to our Black Bird bull. 5 bulls from 9 to 12 mos., 9 yearling heifers. Also the two year old herd bull. All registered and good individuals.
JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

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

POLLED HEREFORDS

for sale 15 bulls from 8 to 24 months old all well marked, smooth heads and good quality. Some real herd headers among them. Also a few cows and heifers.
Jesse Riffel, Enterprise, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

ages four to eight months. Sired by top Wisconsin sires. Also choice fall Duroc Jersey hogs. Address
E. C. Moriarty, % Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

O.I.C. HOGS on time

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Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Blood Tested

Lincoln Hatchery Chicks are the Strongest, Healthiest, Best you can Buy

Amazing blood testing of flocks avoids chick losses

NOW, you don't have to figure on so large a percentage of your chicks dying during the early weeks of their lives. Bacillary White Diarrhea, most dreaded and fatal of baby chick diseases, has been subdued. Every fowl in Lincoln Hatchery flocks has been tested with a new, perfected scientific serum that picked out all "carriers" of this chick disease. Lincoln Hatchery baby chicks are strong, sturdy, from carefully culled flocks. Selected by a licensed poultry judge for health, type, stamina, high-egg production. And NOW, in addition, danger of loss from Bacillary White Diarrhea is eliminated in every Lincoln Hatchery baby chick as much as is humanly possible. Yet, they **COST YOU NO MORE!**

You Will Raise More Lincoln Hatchery Chicks

If you are to succeed, you must find ways of ending chick losses—wasted profits. Every chick that dies means several dollars of profit GONE! That is why I have labored hard and long, and introduced to Lincoln Hatchery flocks, at great expense, this scientific blood-testing that reduces your chance for loss with my chicks to an absolute minimum. **EVERY BIRD WHOSE EGGS WE WILL HATCH THIS YEAR HAS BEEN BLOOD-TESTED BY EXPERIENCED MEN!**

Blood-Testing Proven Valuable

The great value of blood-testing in the prevention of Bacillary White Diarrhea has been thoroughly investigated and

vouched for by such scientific authorities as the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. The blood-test picked out from 3% to 15% of the birds in our own Lincoln Hatchery flocks as unfit—**REJECTED**—"carriers" of the disease. Birds that looked perfect—show-winners—judged by any other standard. But **SCIENCE** eliminated them. The remaining birds, from whose eggs your 1928 Lincoln Hatchery chicks will come, are as free from this disease as science and extreme care can make them!

Buy Lincoln Hatchery Blood-Tested Chicks

You would naturally expect us to charge you more for our chicks, so expensively tested, than you would have to pay for non-tested stock. But we haven't raised prices a penny! Our prices are no higher than usually quoted for ordinary chicks. Buy my Lincoln Hatchery blood-tested chicks, follow instructions for feeding and care and you'll grow the finest lot of chicks you ever owned.

W. G. Lewis, Pres. and Mgr. of The Lincoln Hatchery, Demonstrating Intra-Dermal Test

injecting pullorum (used in making the intra-dermal blood-test) under the skin of the fowl's wattle. 20 hours later, if the fowl is a "carrier" of Bacillary White Diarrhea, wattle will be greatly swollen, if not, no swelling will appear.

No other test can detect disease with certainty

Bacillary White Diarrhea is an infectious disease, the cause of which is known and the test we use is the most reliable method known to science for detecting carriers of this disease. It is very expensive to conduct and for that reason is side-stepped by many hatcheries. Be sure that the baby chicks you buy come from properly tested parent-stock.

WHY Lincoln Chicks are most profitable for you to buy...

- 1 All are workers. No loafers. From bred-in-the-bone high production egg-laying stock.
- 2 Lincoln Hatchery flocks have been rigidly culled to secure purity of strain, great vitality, true type, color, etc.
- 3 Now, in addition, we blood-test all parent stock, removing as much as is humanly possible, danger of death losses from disease with chicks. Yet we offer you these chicks at **STANDARD PRICES!** YOU **PAY NOTHING EXTRA FOR THIS EXTRA TEST!**

FREE

New Kind of Chick Book Every Poultry Raiser Needs!

Over 50 pages. Explicit, expert advice on brooding, feeding, trapping, culling, blood-testing. How to make most money in the chicken business. Interesting, Valuable. **FREE.** Use Coupon Below **TODAY!**

THE LINCOLN HATCHERY,
3905 South St., Lincoln, Nebraska
Send me your Free poultry book, prices and all details about your blood-tested chicks.

Name.....
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Write Today for My New Poultry Book—Early Season Chick Prices and Full Details of My Special Egg-Buying Offer!

Play safe!—before ordering chicks from any one, write for my illustrated, instructive **FREE** Book on poultry raising. Let me tell you how Lincoln Hatchery flocks are rigidly culled for egg production. How they are blood-tested. Let me tell you fully about methods of brooding, feeding and care that have enabled other poultry raisers to increase their profits with earnings from Lincoln Hatchery chicks. Read their letters. **GET ALL THESE FACTS FIRST—then judge!**

The Lincoln Hatchery
Blood-Tested Baby Chicks—Brooders—Feeds—Mashes
3905 South Street Lincoln, Nebraska

