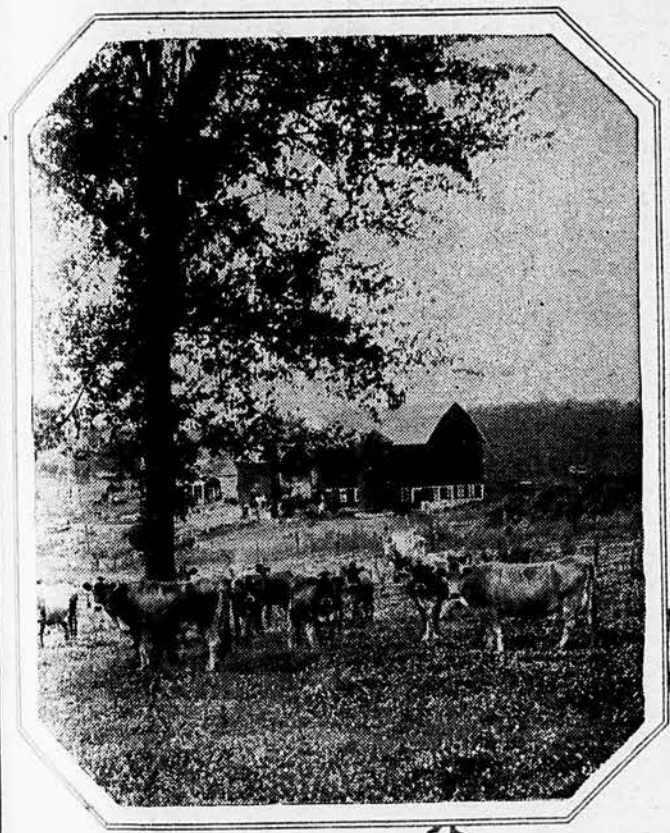
upper b. file Cop. 2

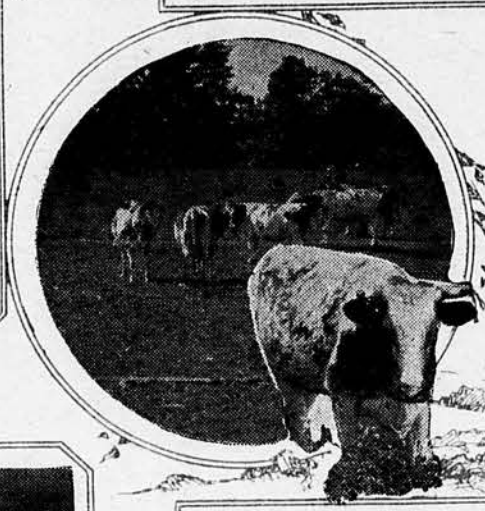
KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66 June 2, 1928 Number 22

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE JUN 1 '28 LIBRARY

June Days in Kansas





A Sure Thing

The raw material from which the products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are made is an uncertain quantity. "Oil is where you find it!"

Science is helping the search. The torsion balance, seismograph and magnetometer may aid in locating places which hold promise of being oil bearing—but that is all. No one knows exactly where oil will be found or how much will be recovered.

Working with an uncertain source of supply has not prevented the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) from building its business with certainty.

From a raw material of uncertain location and quantity this Company has produced products of unfailing dependability, supplying them through the years with an unwavering regularity wherever and whenever needed. It has built its entire business with certainty on solid principles of integrity.

Year after year this Company has proved a satisfying source of livelihood for thousands of employes. Year after year this Company has paid to its stockholders reasonable returns on their investments. Year after year this Company has supplied products and services satisfactory to the motorists of the Middle West.

The man securing work in this organization finds open to him every opportunity to advance as warranted by his effort and ability.

The widow finds in its stock a safe investment insuring fair returns.

The motorist traveling the highway finds at its Service Stations dependable fuel and oil and expert attention.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has served the public for so many years with such definite certainty that this service is taken for granted.

At thousands of points in all parts of the ten states, the products and the services of this Company are always ready—and always the same.

The man who buys Red Crown gasoline in Kansas knows that he will get exactly the same fuel when he goes to North Dakota. Polarine or Iso-Vis mean the same thing—dependable, scientific lubrication—in ten states every day in the year.

Courtesy and thoughtfulness are found behind the sign of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) as surely on a remote country road as in a great city.

Throughout all its territory, every day, in all its relations with the public, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) stands for a dependability that never varies. The people of the Middle West have learned to expect much from this Company. Their expectations, their confidence are high tributes earned by a long record of faithful service.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA) SERVICE

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

4873

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66 June 2, 1928 Number 22

Rogler Believes There Is a Future to Farming

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

YOU would expect to find Henry Rogler, Chase county, in the cattle business. He farms largely to Herefords, down there in the heart of the Flint Hills pasture country. His father homesteaded the quarter-section on which Mr. Rogler lives. Our present Master Farmer was born there about 50 years ago. He graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1898, and took charge of the estate for the succeeding two years.

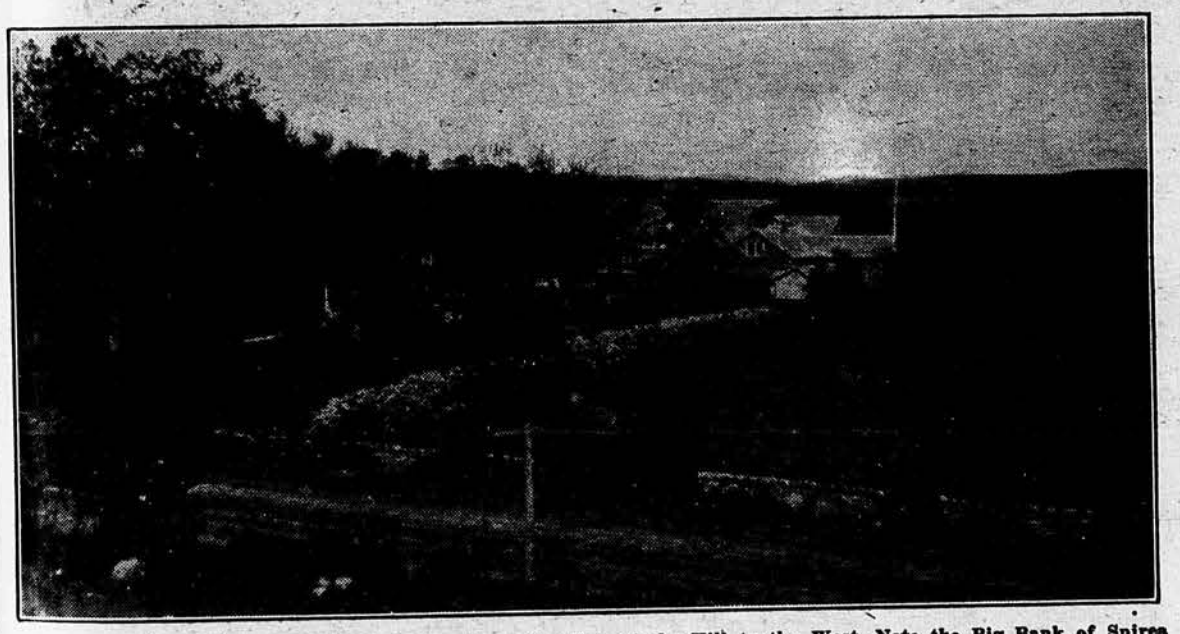
From that start the present plant has evolved by gradual growth. Henry Rogler and his wife, who also is a graduate of our agricultural college, developed a business that doesn't have to take a back seat for anything in any line of endeavor. First of all their farmstead is a beauty spot. A rock wall, not too high, is the line of demarcation, warning the road not to trespass on the Rogler acres as it hugs, in passing, the base of the high hill crowding in from the west. A wide expanse of lawn, shaded and pampered, makes an excellent setting for the house, which has been lived into a genuine home. A snow-bank of Spirea fences off the fields to the south, while a well-cut hedge marks the lawn limits on the opposite side.

"We believe in Kansas soil and climate," Mr. Rogler said, "and think that our state offers fine opportunity for happy, contented farm life to young folks who apply themselves, have patience and build progressively as a life's work. We take pride in our farmstead and think the time and little money spent in keeping a nice lawn and neat premises is worth many times the cost."

The Roglers built all of the present improvements, in keeping with our modern times. They have increased their land holdings to 2,640 acres, and in addition to that rent 2,160 acres. There are 500 acres under cultivation, and the balance of the 4,800 acres is in bluestem pasture, which is utilized very efficiently.

At present the crop rotation includes 150 acres of corn, 70 acres of kafir and sorghums, 30 acres of oats, 100 acres of alfalfa and 80 acres of wheat. With 15 to 20 acres of alfalfa being plowed under each year the farm land has a good source of soil fertility. But that isn't the only source. The cattle are handled so that the land will receive the greatest benefit with the least labor.

Henry Rogler, Chase County, One of the Master Farmers Selected by Kansas Farmer Last Year. He Controls 4,800 Acres of Land



A Fine View of the Rogler Farmstead, Taken From the Top of the Hill to the West. Note the Big Bank of Spirea That Fences the Lawn Away From the Field. The Family Feels Well Repaid for the Little Time and Money Required to Keep the Lawn Attractive and the Entire Premises Neat

And there is a point that attracts one's notice on the Rogler farm—labor. This problem is handled in a very capable manner. Four sets of tenant buildings are conveniently arranged for the farm help, and the crop rotation is worked out well from the standpoint of soil improvement and to avoid congestion of labor in ordinary years. Therefore it is unnecessary to employ much extra help or equipment. This makes about the same working force—four men—employed profitably thruout the year. One of the men boards all of the extra help at the rate of 35 cents a meal.

All of the feed, both roughage and grain, is fed on the farm, and when the alfalfa crop is short, cottonseed cake or cottonseed meal is used for balancing the rations. A native herd of about 150 purebred Hereford cows is the basis of the farm livestock. This herd is maintained by replacement from the top heifer calves selected at weaning time. All of the small or off-quality heifers are put on feed and marketed in the spring. This plan has been followed for a number of years, resulting in a cow herd with uniformity and high quality.

All of the steer calves are well-wintered and kept until 2 years old, when they usually are full fed. This arrangement makes a market for all grain grown and provides an income twice yearly; and also a good method of fattening hogs.

Aside from the native winter herd of 350 to 400 head, wintered on roughage, about 200 aged steers

(Continued on Page 15)

Quit Hauling Water Around the Earth

THIS is an age of convenience. In half a dozen hours one can travel, in utmost comfort, a distance that would have required a fortnight in the days when some of the older inhabitants of Kansas came West, and keep four wheels on the ground. Or non-stop flights make surface travel seem like crawling.

After giving some such example, C. F. Miller, Shawnee county, wondered aloud, "Why shouldn't farms boast the conveniences, which are available, that other lines of business and other homes enjoy?

"Son," he said, "I've hauled three barrels of water around the world." Figuratively speaking, of course. "I'll wager if all of my trips from that particular well," a finger pointed it out, "were put end to end, they would encircle this round old earth. Why a farmer will do that—live on the same farm for years, draw water from the same well, lead horses to the same out-of-the-way troughs, and haul water part of the time—is more than I can understand. I got so sick and tired of the job of hauling water when I was a youngster that I vowed I would have some satisfactory type of water system—and good fences, too—when I farmed for myself."

The reason Mr. Miller appreciates his water system is because he once lived the drudgery it now saves. That is one around-the-world water "flight" he is willing to have go unsung, unless it will open the eyes of some of his fellow farmers who are suffering along without the convenience of a water system, or other things that would make life more pleasant. He prefers to have the water do its long distance traveling without his companionship; non-stop flights if you please. Let some satisfactory system transport the water without stopping him from his work or from enjoying life on his farm.

C. F. Miller, Shawnee County, Standing by One of His Hydrants. He Says the Water System Made His Farm

"A man can allow himself 25 cents an hour for hauling water and build a fine system," Miller said. "I really kept tab on the water situation here because it was one of my big problems. There always has been plenty of water on the farm, but the big job was getting it to the places where it would do the most good."

Now instead of the trips down the hill to the well with three empty barrels, and up again with them filled, Mr. Miller simply turns the faucets in the yard, barnlots, farm buildings or home, and the response is a healthy stream of fresh, cool water.

Mr. Miller doesn't attempt to select the water system for anyone other than himself. He realizes the same machinery will not fit in every case. But he is strong for some kind of water system. It happens that he put his in when things were cheap. Windmill power raises the water 135 feet thru 1,200 feet of pipe to a storage tank on a hill beyond the house. After putting in this system Mr. Miller sat down and figured how long it would take, counting at the rate of 25 cents an hour for hauling water, to pay for the new outfit. The answer was three years. And 19 years ago the windmill and pipe cost $325. But his bill was met long before three years because the time formerly required to haul the water was turned to something else.

If all the work of installation had been done with day labor the bill would have been at least $1,000. But Mr. Miller dug the ditches and put in

(Continued on Page 23)

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

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
T. A. McNEAL, Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
FLORENCE G. WELLS...Farm Home Editor
MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON..Farm Home News
LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Page
PHILIP ACKERMAN
.....Manager, Capper Pig Club
T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE always been interested in the Nonpartisan League as an experiment. It originated, as most readers of the Kansas Farmer know, in North Dakota, in the fertile brain of A. L. Townley. There has been a great deal of controversy over it, some folks contending that it has been a complete failure; others insisting that it has been of great benefit to the farmers of North Dakota. It has at least had the effect of completely breaking down party lines. The dominant party calls itself Republican, but it is only Republican in name. The Democratic party has practically gone out of business. I have here an interesting letter concerning it from J. S. Kochendefer, which I think will interest my readers. He says:

"I have been inquiring from the business men as to what they think of the Nonpartisan League program, the object of which is to extend the scope of the Bank of North Dakota. This is the state issue. No one seems to desire the abandonment of the state owned bank, the terminal elevator or the state owned mill. There are no Democrats or Republicans here—only nationally. The state parties are the Independents and the League. I have not heard a word of condemnation of the elevator, mill and bank. They all seem to want them, but they do not desire any further extension thruout the state. While the mill and elevator were operated at a loss of about $50,000 in 1927, yet the farmers were benefited immensely thru the Grain Grading act. This loss was caused wholly by political mismanagement. There are about a dozen different departments, each managed by high salaried men who know absolutely nothing about the business, all of them drawing managers' salaries. The bank is operated pretty much on the same basis. Now the League's desire is to establish branch banks in each county in the state, which is bitterly opposed by the bankers and business men. The bank is carrying on business at no loss, but when the institution was established, they lent favorites money to buy land when the price was at its peak, and today the bank is loaded up with farms.

"The Home Builders' Association is a thing of the past, and so also, are the stores, which was Townley's private business. Townley has a wonderful following here, and he is at the head of the oil industry in the western part of the state, financed entirely by farmers. I was talking today to the Northern Pacific land agent, who gave me this information. Everything Townley has ever undertaken has failed, yet the farmers are still with him. Everyone you talk to will tell you he is the greatest organizer you have ever seen, but as an executive he is an absolute failure."

Too Much Idle Talk

A FEW days ago I was waiting for a train at the station in a small Kansas town. There were several men sitting around talking about nothing in particular. One of them remarked that the crook was more highly regarded than an honest man. Several others agreed with him. Now not one of these men really believed what he said. If the question had been put squarely to each of them, "Do you think more of a crook than you do of an honest man?" not one of them would have answered in the affirmative. They were just average citizens. Furthermore, if one of them had been asked if he ever knew a man who was willing to acknowledge publicly that he was a crook, he would have had to say that he never did. Why isn't the crook willing to acknowledge that he is a dishonest man? Because he understands perfectly well that while he may profit from his dishonesty, no man with an established reputation for dishonesty, is honored and respected.

Now, of course, this was idle talk on the part of these men, but it might do a great deal of harm. Suppose some young boy had heard them. They were mature men, they had had experience and they expressed the opinion that the crook was more honored and respected than the honest man. What is the rather natural conclusion of the boy? Why, of course, it is that if he expects to succeed and be looked up to he had better be a crook. There is a lot of idle talk that is calculated to do a great deal of harm.

In another small town I heard two reputable citizens declare that there is more liquor being sold than ever before, more drunkenness and a more deplorable state of things than ever before. Here again was idle talk. I have no wish to minimize the evils resulting from bootlegging. I regard the bootlegger as very dangerous and an enemy of society. If he does not engage in other crimes besides bootlegging it is because he thinks there is less risk and more profit in bootlegging than in other forms of crime. It is not because he has any scruples of conscience about committing other crimes, but because he does not care to take the risk. He is, however, the foe of order, and so far as he can be, with safety to himself, the abettor of criminals. Nevertheless, bad as the present condition may be in many localities, it is not so bad as conditions were 30 or 40 years ago. The people who say conditions are worse simply do not remember or do not know how bad conditions were 30 or 40 years ago.

It is generally acknowledged that the prohibitory law is more generally enforced in Kansas than in any other state. It is further admitted that if the question were submitted to a vote in Kansas prohibition would carry by an overwhelming majority. If it were as much of a failure as these idle talkers would have you believe it would not have the public support it certainly has. This could not be said of prohibition in Kansas 30 or 40 years ago. In half the towns of any size in Kansas the law was openly and flagrantly violated. Officers were elected with the complete understanding that they would not enforce the law.

City councils openly made deals with jointkeepers, and even boasted of the violation of their oaths. In direct violation of the Constitution and the law they established a license system in their various municipalities. Brewers financed a beer ring, owned joints and made no concealment of the fact. County attorneys and sheriffs frequently were in the pay of the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers, and if not in the pay of the brewers and wholesalers they levied tribute on the keepers of the joints.

A beer ring controlled the sale of beer and other liquor in all the leading towns of the state, including the state capitol. The liquor interests not only dominated the city and county officials in very many cases; they openly threatened the life and property of any man who dared to advocate the enforcement of law. Leading politicians catered to jointkeepers, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, gamblers and keepers of houses of prostitution, who contributed more or less openly to the party campaign fund. Ministers who dared to preach against this form of lawlessness were driven from their pulpits. Supposedly reputable business men catered to the jointists and decried any attempt to enforce the law.

It is said that there are many bootleggers and illicit stills in Kansas; quite likely this is true, but while the bootlegger has patrons he has at least no open defenders. He is on a par with the slinking coyote that robs henroosts by night. The old time joint drugstore keeper made little if any concealment of the fact that selling liquor was his principal and often almost his only business. He paid his monthly fines with regularity and met the officials of the city on terms of equality. Not infrequently he was a regular attendant at church and a liberal contributor to the salary of the pastor, provided said pastor confined his sermons to glittering generalities and did not interfere with the business of the patron. It is at least something that the bootlegger can no longer operate in the open and wear the garb of respectability. He panders secretly to depraved appetites, but his social standing is on a par with that of thieves and other criminals.

Little can be said for his patrons. The receiver of stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, is no better than the thief; the patron of the bootlegger is no better than the bootlegger himself. If there were no patrons of bootleggers there would be none of the latter. There is something morally wrong with the man who will deliberately buy rotten booze from a bootlegger. Not only is there something wrong with him morally, but in addition he is a fool. He not only aids in the violation of this particular law, but he also arrays himself with the criminal class. In addition to all that he risks his life by flooding his system with a decoction often distilled amid conditions of filth that would turn the stomach of a Digger Indian or a lobo wolf. Bad enough? Yes, but not nearly so bad as 30 or 40 years ago, for there is an increasingly large number of persons who would rather live sober than to die as the result of rotten booze.

West is Out of Luck?

JUST by way of illustrating the handicap in freight rates imposed on the great agricultural region west of the Mississippi River, I may say that freight is divided into several classifications by the railroads. Class 1 includes dry goods, shoes and high class merchandise; Class 2 includes hardware, cutlery and tools; Class 3 includes high-class groceries, furniture and so forth; Class 4 includes the general run of heavier groceries, such as salt; and Class 5 includes carload lots of steel, and so forth.

Now, keeping these general classifications in mind and also keeping in mind the fact that the distance from New York to St. Louis is 1,050 miles and the distance from St. Louis to Kansas City is 300 miles, and comparing the freight rates to each of the cities, we can appreciate the handicap imposed on the agricultural West, for it should be further kept in mind that Kansas City is favored as compared with the towns west of it.

The rate a hundred pounds on first class freight from New York to St. Louis is $1.06, while the rate from St. Louis to Kansas City, less than one third the distance, is 83⅓ cents.

On second class freight the rate a hundred pounds from New York to St. Louis is $1.45½; from St. Louis to Kansas City, 63½ cents. The proportionate rate on third, fourth and fifth class freight is about the same. On fifth class freight, which means carload lots, the rate is 66 cents a hundredweight from New York to St. Louis and 30¼ cents from St. Louis to Kansas City. But it is when rates to the Pacific Coast are compared with rates to interior points that the discrimination becomes most apparent. The distance from Chicago to San Francisco is 1,429 miles greater than the distance from Chicago to Enid, Okla., the respective distances being 832 miles from Chicago to Enid and 2,300 miles from Chicago to San Francisco.

The rate on dry goods from Chicago to Enid is $2.27½ a hundredweight, while the railroads will carry the same goods from Chicago to San Francisco for $1.58 a hundred.

Steel shipped from Chicago to San Francisco to be exported to China, gets a rate of 40 cents a hundred pounds, while if the steel is for domestic use the rate is $1, a preferential rate in favor of the exported steel of 60 cents a hundred. A carload of wheat was shipped from Enid to Galveston, a distance of 595 miles, the rate being 32.5 cents a hundred for domestic consumption. If the wheat was for export the rate was 31.5 a hundred, a differential of 1 cent a hundred.

Now, in view of the fact that the carload of steel was hauled 2,300 miles, while the carload of wheat was hauled only 595 miles, the rate even for domestic consumption was decidedly in favor of the steel shipment to San Francisco, but the chief ground for complaint was the preferential

rate given the steel shipped to San Francisco for export. Here the preferential on the exported steel amounted to 60 per cent, while the preferential of the carload of wheat for export was only 3 per cent. If the carload of wheat had been given the same preferential rate that was given the steel the export rate would have been approximately 10 cents a bushel on export wheat. As the export price is generally supposed to fix the domestic price, this should mean 10 cents a bushel or nearly that to the wheat raiser. If Kansas produces this year 100 million bushels over and above the needs for home consumption, 10 cents a bushel would mean 10 million dollars.

While the Panama Canal has undoubtedly been of benefit to the nation as a whole, it has not been a benefit to the farmers of the Central West. It has furnished an excuse to the railroads to reduce rates on the Pacific Coast to meet water transportation and, to make up for these low rates, high rates have been piled on the interior producers. If the dweller in the interior only paid the same freight rates that are paid for shipments to the coast, altho his haul is shorter than the haul to the coast, he would not complain much, but when he has to pay a much higher rate for his short haul than the Pacific Coast dweller has to pay for his long haul there is no wonder that the shipper in the interior grumbles.

A Real Wheat Crop

I SEE from the papers," remarked Bill Wilkins, "that Kansas is likely to hev one uv these bumper wheat crops. I'm hopin' that there won't be no disappointment, tho I hev found from long experience that it ain't wise to figure on anything till you git it. I hev seen mighty fine prospects go busted just when things wuz lookin' the brightest. But speakin' uv wheat crops, the best wheat crop I ever see was back in the early seventies. There hed been several tarnation dry years when the farmers didn't raise nuthin'. Then one fall a couple of farmers livin' adjoinin' decided to speculate on a wheat crop. They managed between 'em to put in a whole section, a square mile.

"That happened to be a bully fall for wheat, and it looked as if every kernel sowed growed. The next spring that was the finest field of wheat I ever saw. Nuthin' happened to it. The rains come just right, and by the middle of June that wheat stood 5 feet high and level as a floor. There wasn't a vacant square foot on the entire section. Every stalk stood up straight. One day a curious thing happened. A pack of grayhounds was chasin' a big jackrabbit. It made a run for that wheat field, evidently intendin' to hide in the wheat but the wheat stalks was growin' so thick that it couldn't push its way in.

"The dogs wuz comin' fast, and the jack hed to do somethin' and do it quick. He made a jump onto the top of that wheat but didn't sink an inch. Then he commenced to make a run over the wheat heads. The hounds come to the edge uv the field and looked puzzled fur a minute, wonderin' what hed become uv that jack. They concluded that he must hev jumped into the wheat, and all four uv them made a spring to the top uv that ripenin' grain. Believe it or not, James, them hounds unly sunk in among the wheat heads about 2 inches. They saw the jack boundin' along, and then commenced the most beautiful race I ever witnessed. The jack, bein' lighter than the dogs, hed the advantage. The wheat held him up so that it wuz just like runnin' on a level floor. The dogs sunk in a little, about a couple uv inches, and that made the goin' a little harder fur them. The race continered fur a full mile, the jack gradually gainin' on the hounds, so that it wuz perhaps 20 rods ahead uv them when it reached the edge uv the field. That give it the chance to git into a little clump uv timber and hide frum the hounds. The dogs run to the edge and jumped off, but they lost the jack.

"When it come time to cut that wheat there wuz further trouble. It wuz standin' so thick that when the machine cut it, it wouldn't fall. They

Not Approved by the Censor!

hed to foller along after the machine and push it over. They bound it by hand. There wasn't room in the field to make separate shocks, so they just set up a sheaf in the middle uv the field and piled all the rest around it. When they got thru there wuz just one shock, and that covered the field. When it come to threshin' that wheat the grain run out so fast that it choked the spout and backed up onto the cylinder they fed the straw into. So they hed to take out the spout and let the threshed grain run over the straw carrier. As the wind wuz blowin' strong it blowed the straw away and let the wheat pile up on the ground at the end uv the straw carrier. It wuz a wasteful way to take care uv the grain and they unly managed to save 90 bushels to the acre. It wuz estimated that they wasted at least 35 bushels an acre. At any rate there wuz enough left on the ground to fatten a herd uv 500 hogs.

"I hev seen, James, some pretty tollable good crops uv wheat since then, but not one that wuz a marker to that one. I don't often speak uv it, because there are a lot uv durned fools that act as if they doubt my word, and that I will not stand fur, frum no livin' man."

Under the General Law

1—When a person owns a piece of commercial paper such as a note or draft and does not want to assume responsibility for the payment of the same, what indorsement should be placed on the back of it? 2—In school elections does the same law apply in counting the ballots as in a general election? Is the person getting the greatest number of votes elected or should the counting continue until someone gets a majority? F. E. E.

1—The indorsement should state, "Sold without recourse."

2—School district elections are supposed to be conducted under the same general election law as other elections. There is nothing in the law that requires the successful candidate to receive a majority of all the votes cast. A plurality elects, as it does in a general election.

False Teeth Didn't Fit

A had her teeth extracted by B and paid him for extracting. Then B made a set of teeth for her, but when she went for them she would not accept them because the plate was so rough and big and disfigured her face. She told B if he would make a set of teeth that she would accept he would not have to wait 5 minutes for his pay. B got "mad" and insisted that A take the teeth and pay him or he would make her pay. That was two years ago. B has threatened suit if A doesn't pay. Can B make A pay? L. N. G.

Not if you state the facts. A was under no obligation to take a set of teeth which did not fit her and which were not made in a workmanlike manner.

For Only One Year

I should like to know the law applying to a case where one takes a paper for a year and pays for it, and when the year is up the publisher keeps on sending it two or three years. Can such a publisher collect for it in Kansas? C. B.

The Postoffice Department requires that subscriptions shall not be in arrears more than one year, and while there is no Kansas statute so far as that is concerned that applies especially to this case, I hold that no publisher could collect for more than one year's subscription at the outside. And if I were the person receiving the paper and had ordered the paper for one year and paid for it, unless I had some understanding with the publisher that he should continue the paper I would refuse to pay for it for any greater length of time than I had subscribed.

Can't Run at Large

What is the law in Kansas about chickens running at large, going on a neighbor's farm and ruining the small grain or getting in the corn field and eating the corn that has blown down? Can the owner of the land recover damages done by such poultry? R. Z.

Chickens are not permitted to run at large. The owner of the land on which the chickens trespass may recover for the damage done by such trespassing fowls.

The West Will Carry On

THE President again vetoes the McNary-Haugen bill because of the fee provision. What must be will be. The West will carry on. It will continue the fight for farm relief until it wins economic equality for agriculture under the American protective system, and fair-living conditions for American farmers.

On the constitutionality of the fee provision competent opinion is divided. Agreement among experts on any subject is rare. In all important legislation the question of legality arises. Therefore a veto based on such an objection is hardly sufficient. The other objections are largely controversial. In fact, the McNary-Haugen bill, with the exception of the equalization fee, has had the approval of the administration's supporters.

In an effort to meet the views of President Coolidge, the fee provision was made a secondary feature of the new bill. It was, however, definitely retained because in five years of debate on this legislation no satisfactory substitute for it had been found.

I voted for the bill and to override the President's veto. I have given more time the last five years to the study of agricultural legislation than to any other subject before Congress. I have voted three times for the McNary-Haugen bill, because it seemed to me the best farm relief measure before our committee on agriculture.

Whenever anything better is offered I will support it.

I concede the President's right to oppose the bill and believe he is sincere in his opposition, but I cannot surrender my own convictions on a matter as important as this, much as I dislike to be out of line with the President. Being firmly convinced that I am supporting a sound measure, one that will greatly benefit western agriculture, I know no reason why I should change front.

The vital foundation for every civilization, and the guarantee of its existence, has always been its food supply. A country so large and so rapidly being peopled as this is, with a soil and a climate so well-fitted for food production, cannot successfully be made an industrial nation solely. In the growth and development of the United States its food supply is to become increasingly important. A languishing agricultural industry is not to be thought of.

Our most vital domestic issue at this time is a broad and carefully planned national policy for agriculture, with the present proposed legislation for its first step.

By this I do not mean that we should or that we would make a pet of agriculture. All it needs is an equal footing with other industries. It will take care of itself when right conditions for its growth and progress are provided. Even under the handicaps which have so long encompassed it our farm efficiency has kept equal pace with our factory efficiency man for man, and the American farmer leads the world in his use and adaptation of machinery in farming.

Whenever this country has found itself dependent on other lands and other peoples for certain products, it has always had to pay the fiddler a handsome figure. Our experiences during the last 10 years in buying sisal and rubber and sugar abroad should teach us what would happen to this country were it to turn its back on agriculture and devote itself to commerce and manufacturing entirely.

England did that and now would like to return to the more balanced and wholesomer national life but cannot. You cannot reproduce a farm population of skilled farmers by waving a magic wand. Such men must be bred from the soil. England's yeomanry is gone, never to return.

"Cheap food is produced by intelligent, progressive and prosperous farmers." This terse and true statement comes from the president of the General Electric Company, one of this country's greatest industrial corporations. Let me quote Mr. Young further. I wish every captain of industry had his foresight. Here is his full statement as recently expressed:

America will not get an adequate food supply, looking forward over a long period, unless her agriculture is in the hands of intelligent and progressive men. To bring this about, life on the farm must be made such that men of that type will live there. If we have conditions that will drain our best brains away from agriculture and leave only a peasant class on the farm—which would be highly objectionable socially in a great democracy like ours—it would be disastrous economically because it would ultimately mean not only an inadequate but a highly expensive food supply. Cheap food is not produced by ignorant and incompetent farmers. Cheap food is produced by intelligent, progressive and prosperous farmers.

The plain and simple truth is that the American farmer cannot continue to sell his products virtually at world prices most of the time, buy everything he needs in a protected home market—and make a good living. He now knows the only way to end this disastrous see-saw is to put farming as an industry on an equality with other industries under the American protective system, and it will be to the decided advantage of us all to have this done promptly.

Fears that the fee provision of the McNary-Haugen bill cannot be made to work are held mostly by opponents of the measure who at heart seem to fear it will work.

Certainly we must do something. We should be giving this legislation a trial, trusting to subsequent experience to guide us in its betterment where found necessary. We have wasted enough time in discussion and debate.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

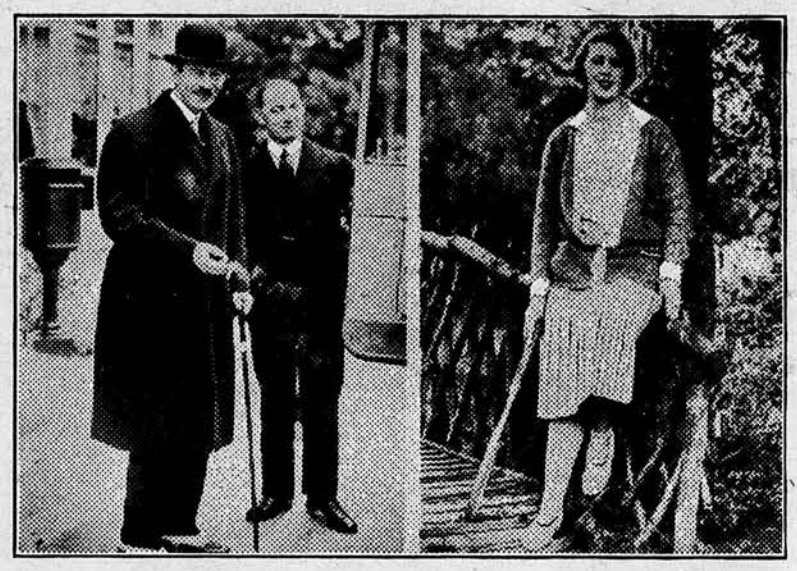
World Events in Pictures

Here's the Latest for Summer, a Printed Indestructible Chiffon Voile Frock; the Labyrinthian Design is of Black and White Stripes, While the Trimming is of Navy and Beige

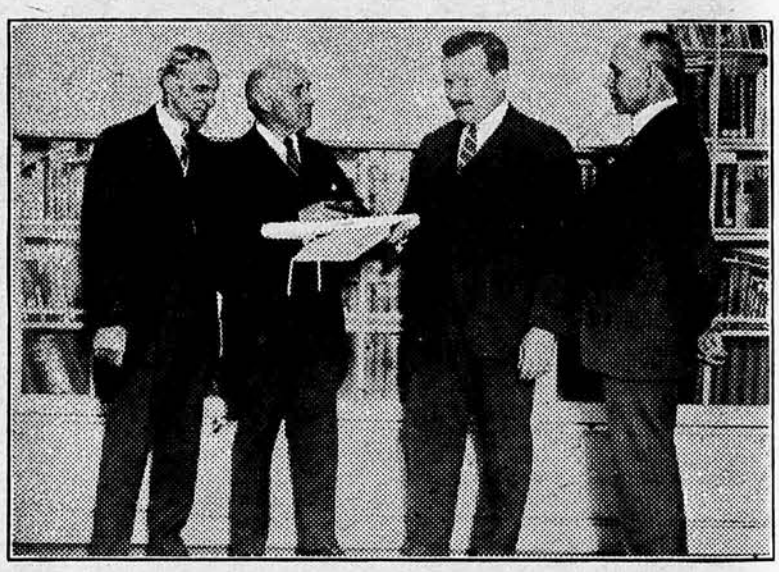
Marconi, Inventor of Wireless, His Pretty Wife and Queen Victoria of Spain, at Seville, Spain, Where They Witnessed the Christening of the Plane, "Jesus of the Mighty Power"

The Bow of the Odin, the First of England's Powerful "O" Type of Submarines, Which Was Launched Recently at Chatham, England; Several Are Under Construction

Here is the Prince of Wales at Sandwich, England, Presenting a Cup to Walter Hagen, American Pro Champion, Who Won the British Open Golf Championship



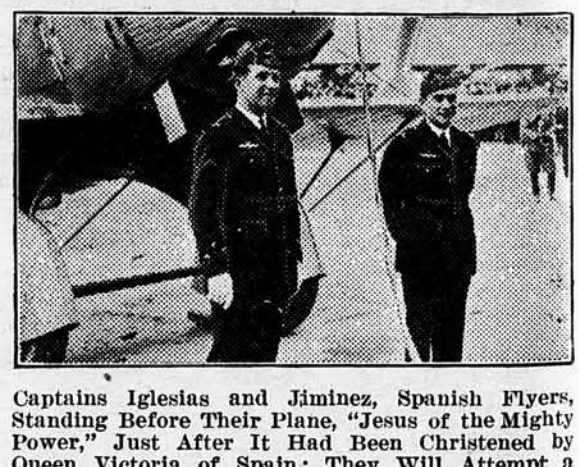
This Photograph Shows Prince Carol of Rumania (Left) and Madame Lupescu (Right), Both of Whom Were the Guests of M. Jonescu, a Son of a Former Premier of Rumania, at His Home at Oakhurst Court, Godstone, England. Carol and His Party Eluded Newspapermen on His Forced Flight From England to Belgium



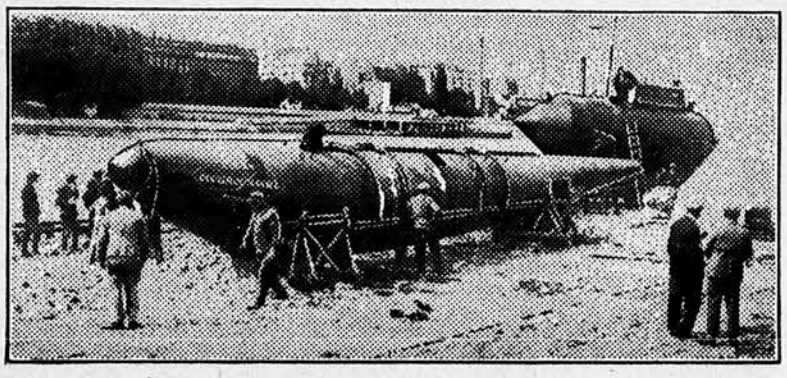
Henry Ford, Left, Doctor McClenahan of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; Charles E. Lawrence, Who Designed the World Famous Wright Whirlwind Motor; and Orville Wright, Inventor of the Airplane; Ford, Lawrence and Wright Received Medals From the Institute; Ford Was Awarded the Cresson Medal For His "Inventive Ability and Industrial Leadership"

In Recognition of His Services in Connection With the Iron and Steel Trade, Charles M. Schwab, Left, Was Presented With the Bessemer Gold Medal Recently by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain; President Talbot of the Institute is at the Right

Camilo Daza, Commander of the Colombia Air Force, and His Mascot, a Small Tiger; Daza Will Fly From New York to Bogota Soon



Captains Iglesias and Jiminez, Spanish Flyers, Standing Before Their Plane, "Jesus of the Mighty Power," Just After It Had Been Christened by Queen Victoria of Spain; They Will Attempt a Long Distance Flight to India in the Next Few Days



A "Torpedo" or Pontoon and the Cabin (Right) of the New Ocean Glider Which is Being Assembled on the Banks of the Seine by the Young Inventor, Adrien Remy, Who Will Attempt a Test Voyage Across the Atlantic Ocean to America in It

Signorina Livia Maraacchi of Italy, Mlle. Kaygeart of Belgium, Mlle. Raymonde Allain of France, Miss Florence Shields of England, Fraulein Ella Hoffmann of Germany, and Signora Aguida Adorna of Spain, Who Will Compete in the Beauty Show at Galveston

Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood

Yes, There's a Real "Farm Problem"

But Anyhow E. J. Shassberger Doesn't Favor the McNary-Haugen Bill

A few days after Senator Capper made his recent speech in the Senate in favor of the McNary-Haugen Bill he received a letter from E. J. Shassberger of the Olds Motor Works of Lansing, Mich., in which Mr. Shassberger took issue with him on several points he had made with respect to the situation in American agriculture. We are printing this letter, and also Senator Capper's reply, under the belief that Mr. Shassberger was reflecting the opinions of many American business men, who wish agriculture well, but who have failed to see that the McNary-Haugen Bill would aid in correcting its troubles.

I READ with very much interest your recent speech before Congress in favor of the McNary-Haugen Farm Bill, and I am going to impose on your good nature to write you regarding certain phases of your speech. I know you will take my statements and questions as being simply an endeavor to get more information on this subject.

I agree with you that "there is a farm problem and that that problem is to bring the agricultural industry up to the level of the other industries. A comprehensive national policy or program that will deal with all the factors causing agricultural distress is a necessity at this time."

I also agree most heartily with your opinion that farming as an industry cannot go on without a fair price for its products and a reasonable return on its investment. I cannot see, however, how it will be possible for any Governmental agency to guarantee the farmer a stabilized market any more than it can guarantee a stabilized market for manufactured products or the output of any other business or manufacturing group. Most certainly the petroleum industry, the shoe industry, the automobile industry, the cotton goods industry, and any other industry which is hooked up with manufacturing processes does not have the benefit of an artificial market.

From my own personal contact with the automobile business I would say that our business is perhaps most regularly affected by what we might term an unstabilized market. There are more shifts and ups and downs and high and low seasons in the automobile business than in perhaps any other. It is our constant aim and ambition to bring about a condition in the market outlet for our product whereby we can base our production upon a normal, steady scale thruout the 12 months of the year, so that we can keep the same force of men constantly employed. This is a very hard thing to do with a seasonable line like the automobile business, and there are bound to be low periods of production in the automobile industry, which necessitates the laying off of large quantities of men on account of there not being a market for the cars they could produce.

On a Keen Competitive Basis

Then, again, the automobile business is highly competitive, and has got to a point where the manufacturer must so organize his manufacturing facilities that he has washed out every particle of waste in his manufacturing processes in order to get the cost of his product down to such a low point that he will be able to sell his output in quantity against keen competition, and then look to quantity sales to produce for him a reasonable profit. A manufacturer nowadays that hasn't put his manufacturing on a keenest competitive basis finds himself in a market with a product at a price which compares unfavorably with prices for similar products that are perhaps much lower, due to the economies in manufacturing that the other producer was farsighted enough to inaugurate.

I believe I am correct in saying that the equalization fee provision in the McNary-Haugen Bill is its principal objection, and is what will cause President Coolidge again to veto the bill when it comes before him for signature. You state that Senate Bill 3555 "undertakes among other things to stabilize the prices of farm products by removing the surplus from the domestic market." I wonder if I am right in assuming that this surplus will be sold in foreign markets at whatever price could be obtained for it. At the same time, however, the domestic price on these products would be maintained at a figure set by a board with arbitrary powers. I am not clear on just what constitutes the "fee" which would be assessed against each producer in case the surplus that is sold abroad incurs a loss. Is this "fee" to be charged to the farmer in direct proportion to the value of his contribution to the total output? I cannot see how this is going to help the situation except to make it necessary for our home consumers to pay an artificial price for food products, while at the same time we are selling the surplus to the citizens of foreign countries at a much lower price than we must pay for the same product.

If this "fee" is to come out of the pocket of the farmer only, he is no better off. If part of it is to come out of the pocket of the nation as a whole thru Governmental appropriation, that is something else again. We have heard considerable discussion about a subsidy, and this certainly would look like a subsidy. Perhaps I am all wrong in this, but I am looking for information and light on the subject. As I understand it, the bill carries with it an appropriation of 325 million dollars which would be used as a revolving fund in support of maintaining prices. Just how would this fund be administrated, and would it eventually be returned to the Treasury; or would it be necessary for a board which is created by the bill to continually ask for further funds to make up the deficit incurred by reason of the losses due to the surplus being sold at a reduced price, or at a loss?

I am wondering if it would not be entirely feasible to enact farm relief legislation without the equalization fee principle. You believe that such legislation would be ineffective. I am of the opinion that what the farmer needs most is education both from a production standpoint and from a marketing standpoint. Those are the two big problems facing the farm industry. Farming as a business has not yet solved either of them, and it is doubtful if they ever will without some help from the National Government or the various state governments. The farmer as an individual usually is a poor business man if left to his own resources, and I believe that the greatest good and the most lasting benefit would accrue to him if he were taught labor saving methods in his manufacturing processes. The various state agricultural colleges are doing good work along this line, but their facilities are limited, and the problem is really too big for them to handle. Manufacturing, so called, has solved the first of these two problems, namely the elimination of all unnecessary waste and expense in manufacturing. They are still confronted with the big problem of reducing the cost of distribution. This is being given very serious thought and application by manufacturers, and it will be some years before it can be said that the problem is on the road toward solution. The farmer, however, has both problems still confronting him, and really needs some help. However, I do not see how legislation in the direction of setting up laws and statutes whose provisions go contrary to economic law can solve either of the two problems. The farmers' problems are fundamental, and no artificial stimulant will have a lasting effect toward a permanent cure. It is true that history reveals that all constructive laws have to be strengthened and improved as experience indicates is necessary, but I do not know that it is wise to start out with a law that is uneconomic and unconstitutional.

You state that to deny the farmers the McNary-Haugen Bill with the equalization fee is to deny them the benefits of the protective tariff system. I cannot see the application of the protective tariff to the equalization fee principle in the McNary-Haugen Bill. I agree with you that the farmers do not need anything in the nature of a subsidy from the Government. Now I am afraid, however, that many farmers believe that the McNary-Haugen Bill is going to do exactly that thing. If the producers of the food must make up all the losses resulting from the sale of surplus products at a price below the cost of production, then I believe that the farmers as a class are no better off than at present. If the cost of maintaining a certain guaranteed or insured price is to be borne by an appropriation, then the subsidy idea certainly enters.

This letter is beginning to get quite lengthy, and I am afraid that I will wear out your good nature if I persist in rambling along much further. However, I just want to give you the benefit of a very interesting discussion I had last night with a cousin of Mrs. Shassberger, who runs a 320-acre farm some 30 miles from Lansing. I naturally got to discussing the McNary-Haugen Bill, and talked over with him some of the points that you make in your speech before the Senate. He was very frank in stating that he did not believe that legislation would help the economic situation at all. He was not familiar with the details or provisions of the bill, and I am afraid that a big percentage of the farmers are in exactly the same condition. In fact, Charlie would be more enlightened than the average, as he is an unusually high type of farmer. He was emphatic in stating that he did not want any help from the Government in the way of "price fixing." He prophesied that economic laws would take care of supply and demand, as it always has done in the past.

He called my attention to the fact that at the present time only 30 per cent of the population of the United States is rural, and that it would naturally follow that with fewer farmers production would drop off in the face of an increased demand. This increased demand will naturally raise prices to a point where the farmer will make a good profit. He told me that within the last three or four years he has been able to produce a much larger quantity of crops off his farm with less outside help. He has learned, he stated, to do more work in less time and to apply his own personal services to better advantage on the farm than formerly. He watches costs very closely, and in fact keeps books on his expenses and his income, and he knows that he is raising more off his farm in dollars with less labor than he did three or four years ago. He does not have any leisure time in the winter, but works with equal effort thruout the 12 months of the year; and when he cannot work out on the land he feeds stock which he buys on the Chicago or Omaha market, and weighs every ounce of grain that goes into the stock, so that he knows exactly how much money he is making on the transaction. He has even gone to the extent of organizing a group of his neighbors into a co-operative organization to purchase Montana and Wyoming range lambs in the fall and fatten them for the market in their barns.

I believe that it is such things as this that will give us the solution to the farm problem, and not an artificial price stimulation which can give only temporary relief. E. J. Shassberger.

Lansing, Mich.

But Senator Capper Said

In his reply to Mr. Shassberger, Senator Capper said:

I received your letter, and have read with deep interest your discussion of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. I am pleased to have your frank comment on the subject.

In order that you may have the latest draft of the bill before you, accompanied by the explanatory matter necessary to a comprehension of the purpose and intent of the measure, I am enclosing herewith two documents: the Senate Committee on Agriculture report on the McNary Bill, which contains a copy of the bill as it was reported by the Senate; and the conference committee report, which includes a copy of the bill at the completion of the conference. These reports are long, and perhaps it is asking too much of a busy man to read them in full, altho I believe you will find most of the points raised in your letter are discussed somewhat completely in the Senate Committee report.

I recognize the force of what you say as to the problems you are encountering in your attempt to stabilize and balance the supply and demand factors in the automobile industry. If you will consider your problem as it would be if complicated by the factors which farmers have to contend against, you will get a pretty fair picture of the situation we are trying to remedy. Supposing you had 6 million independent factories producing automobiles on a small scale, instead of those now engaged in the industry; and suppose that every individual producer had only a very limited control of the factors that determine the volume of his output, as is the case with the farmers. Where would your industry be?

You must recognize the fact that weather, crop pests and other influences largely outside the farmer's control largely determine his yield. Over a period of 20 years, the United States Department of Agriculture has determined that such uncontrolled factors are responsible for probably three-fourths of the annual variation in yield of the major farm products, while acreage, which is under the control of the farmer, is responsible on the average for only about one-fourth. I want to call your attention to the marked portions of the Senate Committee report on pages 7 and 8, which cover this point fully.

Next I want to discuss briefly your general as-

(Continued on Page 15)

Now Comes the Healing Balm for Beef

Knox of Allen County Improves His Herd and Expects Good Prices

WHEN a section of the state becomes engrossed in its most recent booming operation, it is likely to forget some of its earlier laurels. County Agent Roy E. Gwin, Allen county, brings this thought to mind. He mentions the growing importance of his territory as a dairy center. Most of us think of Southeastern Kansas as being pretty friendly with the dairy cow, and that is the truth. But there is another member of the bovine family that still has a warm spot in the corner of Allen county's heart.

"Allen county once was noted as the greatest Shorthorn county in Kansas," Gwin said one day recently. "That is, judging by number of herds, number of cattle and general interest. And we still have many good Shorthorns."

If the beef cattle have been played-down for a spell it isn't surprising, the big slump and prices in general considered. But with an upward trend of beef prices something fine is likely to happen. For example, the men who hit bottom, during the slump, so hard that their investments almost went a couple of degrees below zero, likely will have a chance to salve over the injured spots in the bank accounts with a healing balm of good prices.

"What is the evidence in the case for Allen county?" Gwin's visitor asked.

"Renewed interest is being taken and herds are being improved. The herd owned by S. M. Knox shows this," and Gwin explained how many miles to go this way and that way from Humboldt, to get out where Mr. Knox holds forth. The county agent had gone on to say that Mr. Knox has one of the largest herds in Southeastern Kansas, and one of the best in point of breeding.

Shorthorns Have Paid Best

Out at the farm the inquisitive visitor found Mr. Knox just finishing dinner. "Over 14 years Shorthorns have paid best," the latter said. "Until the depression my cattle always showed a profit." Cattlemen date events from that slump, you know, like most everybody dates things with "before or since the war."

"What is your opinion of the cattle business?" Knox was asked. His answer bears out the whisperings that have been going around for some time. He believes things will continue to pick up for a while. Something real in store for the cattlemen.

That isn't idle talk on his part. His faith in better times ahead is indicated by the improvement in his herd. County Agent Gwin mentioned it. Anyone seeing the herd would recognize it. And further improvement is in store. The most recent addition to the Knox herd is Commander's Model. A sister of the new bull was Grand Champion at the International last year. Gwin explains him as a massive, low-set, blocky roan, 4 years old, and an asset to the herd.

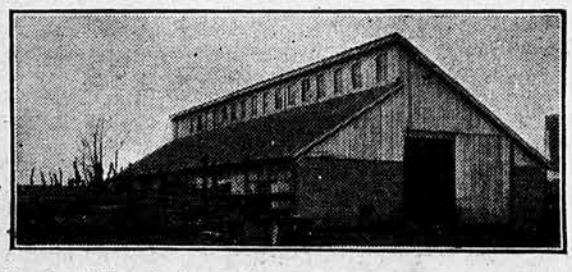
Knox has been retaining his best individuals for years, and buying additional quality stock. He now has a herd of 170 breeding animals. Certainly it is among the leading herds of the state in numbers as well as quality. "Father was an Angus breeder," Knox smiled, "and it might have seemed logical for me to follow his lead. But somehow I felt that Shorthorns would suit my needs better.

"Until 1914, I handled commercial cattle. That is, I bought and fed out. Usually I purchased 6 to 8-months old calves, used pasture and fed them out as 2-year-olds."

A Gain in Quality

But the purebred bug got Knox. He studied the matter and satisfied himself that animals with a family tree to brag about would be the most profitable in the long run. "I saw a future in them," he said, "and I have discovered the longer a man stays in the business and the better his cattle get, the more valuable his investment becomes. Buying and feeding is more of a temporary business. It takes years of building to get exactly what you want in the way of a breeding herd."

It was 14 years ago that Knox started with six purebred cows and a purebred sire. That was his foundation. At present he has four sires. He figures on selling all of the best individuals as breeding stock, the inferior animals going on the market, of course. He culls out about one carload a year. Breeding stock must come up to a set standard. He wants the cows to approach the Shorthorn type, reproduce this type accurately and have a good milk flow. Some animals in his herd give as high as 7 gallons of milk a day. A good many of them give around 5 gallons when they are fresh.



Comfortable, Sanitary Quarters for the Purebred Polands. This House Has 20 Farrowing Pens. Several Inches of New Gravel are Put in for Flooring Each Year. Alfalfa is a Necessity in Hog Production on This Farm.

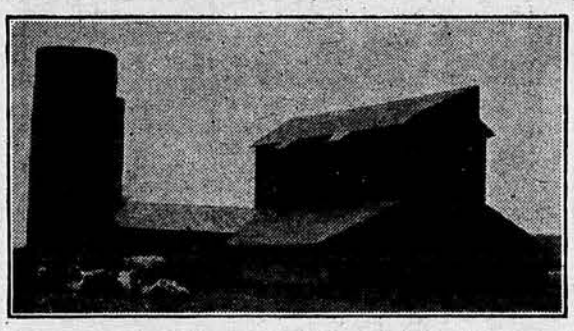
In winter the calves are kept away from the cows and are turned in only twice a day to nurse. Knox explains this is done to make it more like the regular milkings with a dairy herd. He thinks this builds up the ability of the cows to produce milk, and that it is better for the calves as they get on feed sooner than they otherwise would. Following this practice he finds it possible to take the calves away from the cows entirely at weaning time and the youngsters scarcely notice it.

Knox tries to have the spring calves arrive during January and February, and the fall calves in September and October. "This keeps them more uniform," he explained, "and they come out of fly season, too. Quite naturally they do better. The September calves are weaned in June and are large enough then so the flies don't bother so much, and they are ready to go on grass.

"One disadvantage to this system is the fact that it requires more feed for the cows thru the winter." But the cows don't get grain in cold weather—just corn silage and hay. Knox holds to corn silae rather than gcane because he always has some corn that doesn't mature well, and it is salvaged in the silo. He has one silo with a capacity of 110 tons, and admits he is in need of a second one. It will be put up some day, too.

"Sometimes kafir is run in with the corn silage," Knox smiled, "but my cattle seem to be rather well educated. They know the difference right away and don't eat so much of it. I have had some success using soybeans in the corn silage. They certainly cut down on the cottonseed. The beans, I figure, supply the protein." The important idea Knox is driving after in his feeding is to use, so far as possible, a home-grown ration.

It costs about $75 for Knox to carry a calf to weaning time, counting feed for cow and calf, interest on investment, depreciation on the cow and other incidentals. Calves are fed as economically



Part of the Knox Shorthorn Feeding Plant. It is Convenient Since It Was Remodeled, with Cattle Sheds on Three Sides, Connecting with the Silo, and Hay Room in the Center of the Barn

as possible, and he depends on pasture to put fat on the cows. While the calves are running with the cows in the fall they get a ration of corncob meal and oats—one-third meal and two-thirds oats. "This is a good, bulky ration, doesn't scour and gets lots of growth the first year," Knox said. The same ration continues thru the winter. None of the animals are fed grain after they are a year old. Knox relies on pasture then.

Knox sells in the Allen County Shorthorn Association consignment sale at Humboldt once a year. He sold 20 head last fall, but usually runs 30 to 60 head a year. If you haven't seen the Knox Shorthorns at one of the state fairs in years past, just watch for them during 1928. The herd he is fitting likely will do something to help Allen county folks generate, as of old, pride in the beef cattle business.

Since 1920, Mr. Knox has been working with purebred Poland China hogs. He bought 10 sows and keeps from that number up to 25 now. He prefers tried sows and keeps them as long as they are good producers. Then choice gilts take their place.

Practically all of the hogs have ben going on the market, but some exceptionally good males have been sold for breeding stock. Knox wants the spring pigs to appear in the latter part of January or the first of February. His success at saving pigs has been good—an average of eight to the litter.

The hog house looks a great deal like one of the hog barns at the state fair, it is so large. It will handle 20 sows and litters at a time. While the hog house is made of concrete, inside one finds dirt floors. But it is clean and sanitarv in there. At least onec a year, 4 or 5 inches of floor is dug out and clean gravel is filled in. Crude oil is used lavishly as a disinfectant.

Pigs are kept in the individual pens until they are 6 weeks old and then are turned on alfalfa pasture. Just at present Knox is out of this particular legume, due to floods. "I find it almost impossible to grow hogs profitably without the alfalfa," he declared. "My hogs have gotten the habit

The New Herd Sire Knox Recently Purchased. He is Commander's Model by Supreme Model, and He by Village Supreme. A Sister of This Bull Was Grand Champion at the International Last Year

of borrowing alfalfa from my neighobrs, so it shows they need it."

Knox likes to get his hogs on the market at 250 pounds. He has gotten them up to 300 pounds in seven months. "I know at times it would pay me better if I would handle the job differently," Knox said, "but I don't change for economy's sake. Fall pigs are grained out on pasture. Spring pigs are the only ones that get tankage. I get by with as little mill feed as possible. With plenty of alfalfa I can get hogs on the market weighing 250 pounds at 6 months old." He ships with the shipping association at Humboldt.

Mr. Knox grows just what he can feed to his stock. He owns 760 acres, but manages 2,500 acres in all. "I sold some kafir today," he remarked, "and it is the first grain I have sold in 10 years. I'll have something like 75 acres of oats and 125 acres of corn this year. Oats is one of the best calf feeds, and it gives me a chance to seed legumes. All of the 75 acres of oats is sowed to alfalfa and Sweet clover." He has been using some lime to help the legumes "stick."

The cattle barn was remodeled a year ago, with cattle sheds on three sides and room for 50 to 60 tons of hay in the center. This was for convenience in feeding. Mowing hay back in the big loft space was a rather costly job, with labor at $3 a day and several men needed for the work. Knox put in a hay sling and track. That cut out the extra hired help and makes an easier job for those that are left.

"Bugs" Take the Count

BACTERIA, like other forms of plant life, thrive and grow in warm weather, especially when food and moisture conditions are favorable. Bacteria, or "bugs," in milk or on milking utensils have almost an ideal food and moisture supply. When temperature conditions become favorable for their growth during the warm summer months, precautions are required to control them.

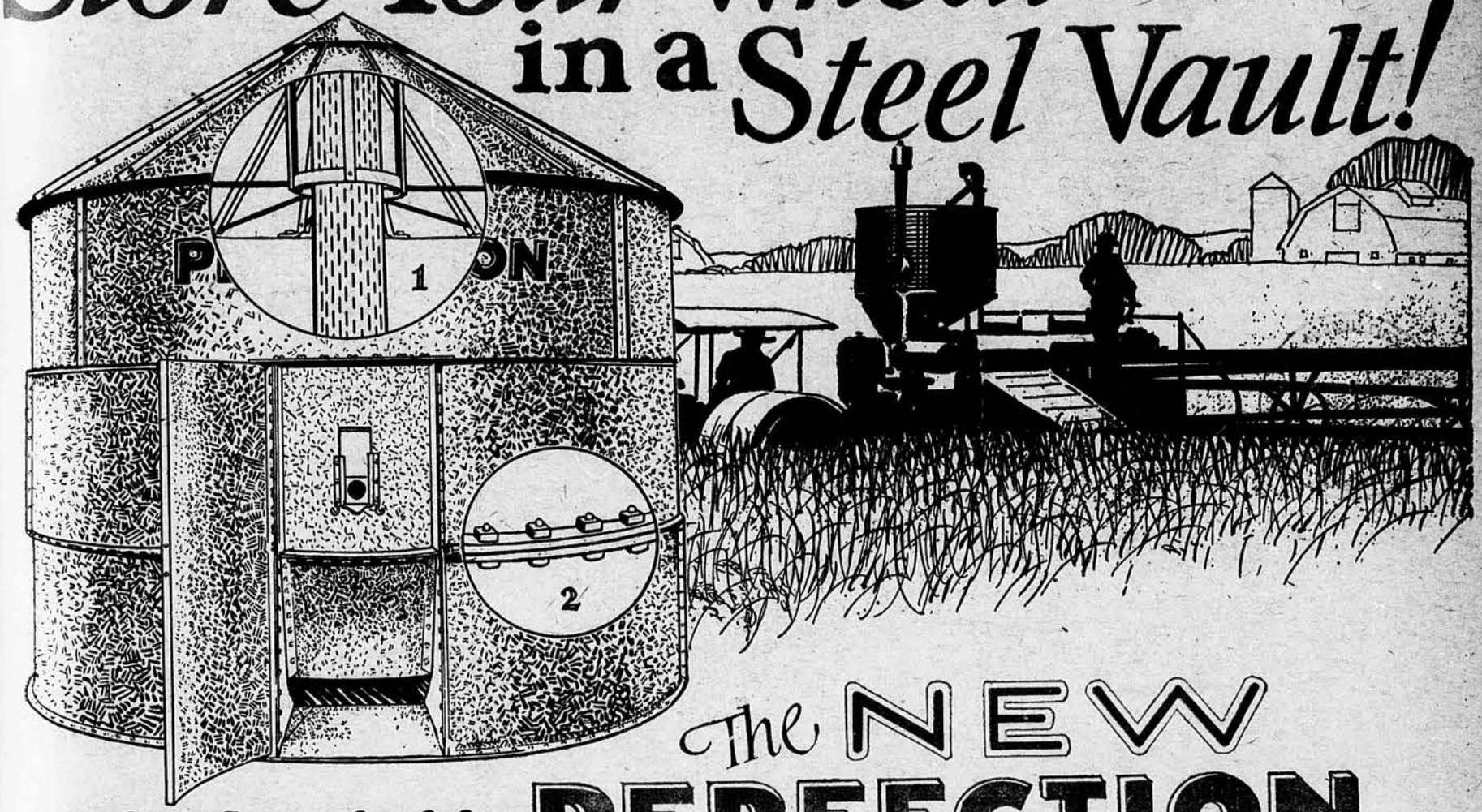
The man who milks cows to supply his own table only deserves a clean food for himself and his family. The farmer who sells cream to a creamery owes his community his best efforts toward the production of a high class product. He can thus encourage quality grading and the payment of better prices for a higher class product than he formerly marketed. The constantly expanding dairy industry may gain more of a foothold in his section within the next few years. Cooperative creameries may be established and top prices paid for milk and cream properly handled.

Five factors essential to clean milk production are: healthy cows with clean udders, clean, healthy attendants, sterilized utensils, cleanliness in milking and in handling the milk, and cooling it to at least 50 degrees F. immediately after milking. Keeping milk cool retards growth of bacteria.

Milking machines prevent contamination of the milk from the coat of the cow, from the milker's hands and from the air. Test cups and rubber tubes on the machine, however, must be thoroly cleaned and sterilized after every milking to control bacterial growth. Some recent tests with several types of milking machines illustrate this point. Milk from machines on which tubes and test cups were not sterilized contained from 200,000 to 1 million bacteria a cubic centimeter. Milk from these same machines, when cups and tubes were sterilized, contained only 2,500 to 5,000 bacteria a cubic centimeter. This count, which is considerably below the requirement of 10,000 or under for certified milk, emphasizes the possibilities for producing a quality product with milking machines.

Drawing water thru the machine immediately after milking, first cool and then hot, is one of the most important steps in keeping it clean. Most manufacturers recommend chemicals for cleaning the tubes of their machines. The rinsing of all utensils with cold water removes fluid milk, hot water having a tendency to make it stick. Then a thoro cleaning with hot water, washing powder, a brush and live steam, if available, make uncomfortable conditions for the bacteria.

Store Your Wheat in a Steel Vault!



The NEW PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

HARVEST time is near. Soon you'll be threshing. Now is the time to provide safe, low-cost storage for the golden harvest.

Guarantees Safe Storage. The New Perfection All Steel Grain Bin protects your wheat like a steel bank vault protects your cash. Keeps it in prime condition to sell at highest market prices. This improved bin is rain and storm-proof, fire and lightning-proof. Smooth, rust-proof steel keeps rats, mice and squirrels out. Two-legged thieves can't force the heavy sheet-steel door once you've locked it.

The New Perfection Grain Bin is better built throughout. No other bin has the roof supports built like a steel bridge—which prevent collapse, full or empty, in any wind or storm.

More Convenient—Greater Strength. The special all-steel construction is strengthened by additional bracing at the seams. Here two extra folds of metal provide flanged hoops tied together by vertical supports. This construction is another exclusive Perfection feature. Your bin cannot bulge, burst or buckle.

There's the 8-inch breather tube that airs your grain. Most other bins use only 6-inch tubes. There are conveniences for filling, scooping and sacking.

Go to Your Dealer — Ask him to show you this remarkable steel grain bin. Let him point out the exclusive construction to be found only in the New Perfection. You'll understand why it lasts a lifetime. See it today—and be convinced. Then put your order in before it's too late.

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.
7510 East 12th St. **Kansas City, Mo.**

2 of 17 Superiorities

1. The exclusive bridge truss roof support construction — strengthens entire bin. Absolutely prevents collapse when bin is empty.
2. Double folds, forming four thicknesses of metal at seams, add extra bracing at all joints. These double flanges have the effect of steel hoops horizontally. Vertically they place double strength at strategic places.

15 other distinctive superiorities are all explained in our new book.

Read This Convincing Evidence

Has Paid for Itself

"I am the owner of a Perfection Grain Bin and will say they are good strong bins. Like mine fine; would like two or three more at the same price I paid for this one. I have had it about 12 years. Has it paid for itself? Yes."—M. F. Warehime, Ingersoll, Okla.

Keeps Wheat a Year

"We have had this Perfection Grain Bin 10 or 11 years and have never had any grain spoil in it. We use it to thresh and put wheat in and it keeps fine up until the next summer."—W. A. Franken, Fanning, Kan.

Fire and Rat-Proof

"Yes, I have a Perfection Grain Bin and I am well pleased with it. If I were buying another, I would get the same kind. I think it is worth the money. I have had it 12 years. I think wheat will cure in it better than in a wood bin. Fire and rats won't hurt it."—C. E. Oringderoff, Cherokee, Okla.

Keeps Seed In It

"We have owned a Perfection Grain Bin for many years. I think they are the best Steel Bins. Fire and lightning-proof. "Nice to put seed in. Mice will not get in and cut the sacks. This bin will pay for itself in time by not having to sell in a low market at threshing time."—H. K. Carpenter, Ingersoll, Okla.

Wants Another Like It

"I must have had this Perfection Grain Bin 12 or 15 years. It has proved satisfactory in every way and I would buy another like it."—W. H. Greenslit, Surprise, Neb.

Sure Paid for Itself

"Our Perfection Grain Bin has been well worth the money. We have had it about fifteen years. We always held our wheat in the Perfection for the higher prices and it sure paid for itself."—C. R. Jackson, Elmont, Kan.

free Booklet

Send for "How to Get Higher Prices for Wheat." Your free copy is ready. It discusses modern farm problems and tells how others have solved them. All about wheat storage. Write today!

Crop Outlook Is Excellent!

Wheat, Especially, is Making Unusually Fine Progress This Year on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS has been a week of threatened showers, but in this immediate locality they were little more than threats, scarcely ½ inch of moisture having fallen. Less than 2 miles away, however, a heavy rain fell. We did not particularly need rain, for the soil has a good moisture supply. Corn at this stage requires little rain, and wheat is better for having too little rather than too much. Corn seems a very good stand on most farms, and the land is quite free from weeds and grass. Cultivation is in progress; on this farm tonight will see the 70 acres planted to that crop plowed over for the first time. Wheat is making fine progress; it is all out in full head, and indications are for a very good crop if we are given normal weather until June 15. It is often said that harvest is due in 30 days after the first heads appear; if that proves true this season harvest will be here by June 15, but the weather between today and that date will have much to do with the time of ripening.

A "Non-Fading" Paper, Maybe?

I have been continuing the painting job at intervals during the last week. The finishing up of a house job of painting takes more time than does the main body work. To paint the screens, window sashes, porch ceilings and floors is more or less of a "puttering" job, but it does not require the elbow grease that wielding a 4-inch brush does when pulling out a heavy coat of white lead and oil. Some inside painting on plaster also was done, and I want to pass on to my readers something I learned after the job was finished. In sizing new plaster in preparation for flat wall finish put some of the paint into the sizing; it will help greatly in coloring the wall, and will in most instances save one coat of finish—and that is some saving when there is a lot of ceiling to paint. One more job remains, the papering of a large room. One of the mail order houses is advertising "non-fading" wall paper, and I sent for enough for the room. It is very fine appearing paper, and if it proves to be "non-fading" in reality it ought to be a great success in this land of sunny rooms, where the strong light fades the commoner sorts of wall paper. The cost of this supposedly "non-fading" paper is about 50 per cent more than that asked for common wall paper, but if it proves true to name it should be worth it.

Land Sold at $37

A resident of Clay county, Nebraska, died about two years ago, the owner of 160 acres in this locality. The land was ordered sold by a Nebraska court to settle the estate. As all the heirs of this man lived in Germany it could not be held by them here, and so the sale was a forced one. The executors of the estate came down this week and sold the land to the highest bidder for cash, the sale being held on the streets of Gridley. The 160 acres, which were entirely unimproved, with the exception of some rods of poor wire fence, sold for $5,900 or a little less than $37 an acre. This represents rock bottom price for unimproved upland in this locality, the sale being a forced one and for cash. A number of residents bid on the land, but it was struck off to a man who came down from Nebraska with the executors. He bought it for an investment or a speculation, whichever way you care to look at it. These Nebraska folks thought land was selling at extremely low prices here as compared with that in their section of Nebraska. The way it seems to me, knowing both localities, is that land here sells too cheap for its real worth, while land there is held at much too high a figure.

Was it "Unimproved?"

In speaking of the forced sale of the 160 acres in the foregoing paragraph I mentioned that it was unimproved. The Nebraska visitors were inclined to question this; to their way of thinking the 95 acres which were under cultivation on the 160 represented an improvement to them. With this idea the residents of this part of Kansas do not agree. I have no doubt that had the 160 all been in bluestem grass, as were the 65 unplowed acres, and had it been under a good fence it would have sold for from $8 to $10 an acre more than it did. The visitors looked at it in this way: for a number of years the plowed land has been making a good return from the one-third share of the wheat and corn crops raised, while the grass land, being unfenced and having to be used for meadow, was bringing but $1.50 an acre, cash rent. This was because the prairie hay market had "blown up," with but a slight chance of ever coming down again. For this reason a return of $4 to $5 an acre which the corn and wheat had been making was a rent more than twice as great as that paid by the grass land. They looked at the matter from the standpoint of a non-resident land owner; the residents here looked at it from another angle, an angle which I will present in the next paragraph.

'Tis a Good Investment

Good smooth upland in this locality which still is in native bluestem grass which has not been eaten out or become weedy will not lose in fertility if it is pastured in a reasonable manner. Such land will in an average season carry 50 head of coming 3-year-old steers. Most agreements made here as to pasture limit the number of cattle which may be pastured on 160 acres to 50 head. Good thrifty steers of the age noted will make a gain of from 250 to 300 pounds each in the pasture season, depending on the cattle and on the season. This gain at the price which has obtained for the last two years will bring for each animal pastured from $25 to $30, or from $1,250 to $1,500 for the 160 acres. Now when we consider that there is no loss of soil fertility, no washing of the land and that the only maintenance expense is for taxes, fences and salt, you can see why good grass land is so highly regarded here. It may be objected that in some seasons the gain in weight of the cattle will bring no such sum, but let us remember that in some years cultivated crops are nearly a failure, that the expense of cultivation is great and that there is leaching and washing of fertility. I know of no better investment than good bluestem sod at present prices.

Cement Costs Money, Too

Part of the foundation is in for the new hollow tile cattle barn which I mentioned as being on the docket for this farm. The foundation ditch was dug 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide and filled to the level of the ground with limestone rocks and concrete. Above this another foot was made in a form filled with small rocks, "spalls" masons call them, and with concrete. This is 9 inches wide, and on this is to be laid the wall of 8-inch tile. For the foundation of one 60-foot side it took 34 sacks of cement and a lot of sand. We figure that we used a little more cement than necessary. One experienced cement construction man told us that those not used to the business nearly always used more cement than necessary. At any rate, it is better to use too much than too little, but if 4 parts of sand to 1 of cement will give just as good results as 3 parts of sand to 1 of cement, there is not much use in using the extra cement. All the sand we use has to be hauled from town, 12 miles away, where it costs us 12½ cents a hundred. The bill for construction of the hollow tile walls 52 by 60 feet and 8 feet high at the outer walls and 28 feet to the comb of the roof calls for 78 sacks of cement.

A German lecturer who says this country has petticoat government has evidently seen more in his brief visit here than the majority of us who live here.

"I *know* that's a good shovel"

"DAD used these Star Shovels years ago. I've used them, too, and a lot of other kinds. But I've never found the equal of Star.

"They stay sharp longer so the weeds don't dodge them. And they are the easiest shovels to scour I ever saw. That saves a lot of time. And because they scour so well they roll the weeds under and mulch the soil better for holding the moisture. Star Shovels for me."

Points are reinforced. All Star Shovels STAY Pointed.

The Star Manufacturing Co. has put their whole effort on making better cultivator shovels and plow shares for over half a century. You can have a set of these longer wearing, better scouring shovels for any make of cultivator you own. Insist on Star. At your dealer's.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873

SUPERIOR QUALITY TRADE MARK STAR MFG. CO.

STAR
CULTIVATOR SHOVELS
Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

Plenty of Water from the Lightest Breeze

Get a Dempster and be sure of having plenty of water all the time. Pumps 25% more water in light winds.

Built for longer life. Timken Roller Bearings, machine cut gears. Needs oiling but once a year. *Ask Your Dealer.*

DEMPSTER
No. 12 ANNU-OILED
WINDMILLS

W-3 FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE—Let us plan a running water system on your farm. Our engineering department is completely equipped. All service free. Write us today.

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

This Trade Mark and the Orange Carton Guarantee To You

GOMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM

The safe, reliable liniment, counter-irritant or blister for VETERINARY and HUMAN treatment. Used and well known for over 50 years. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.
SCHNABEL MEDICINE CORP., *Sole Distributors*
40 East 34th Street, New York

GEHL SILO FILLER

Broke all Power Records at University Tests

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H.P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M. — **the lowest power of any cutter in the test.** It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. Dealers everywhere—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

Saves One Man's Time 3-27 *All Gears Running in Oil*

Is Corn Priced High Enough?

What Is the Chance for an Advance in Market Levels Between Now and September?

BY R. M. GREEN

FROM 10 to 15 per cent of the corn crop usually is marketed in June and July. By this season, those who have held corn are wondering whether to sell or to hold still longer for the August or September markets. When a corn grower has some profit from holding his corn in a year like this, how is he going to know when he has enough? "When corn prices get high you had better sell," someone tells him. But what do you mean by high? Ninety-cent corn was once high. Now 90-cent corn is cheap. There are no sure market signs any more than there are weather signs, but despite this we don't look for heavy rains while the sun is shining. Likewise, there are certain market situations that tell at least something about corn prices.

In 16 of the last 36 years the price of top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has tended downward from January to March, or at least March was lower than February. In eight of these 16 years the top price for the first six months of the calendar year came in January or February. In three of the 16 years the top price was reached in May, and in five of the 16 years the top price was reached in June. In this group of 16 years the chances are only about 50-50 that highest prices will be reached in May or June. The chance of a rise in June in this group of years depends almost entirely on a poor outlook for the new crop.

May or June, 17 Times

In 20 of the last 36 years the trend of price for top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City has been upward from January to March. In all 20 years the highest price for the first six months of the calendar year was reached in either April, May or June. In three instances the highest price was reached in April; in seven instances in May; and in 10 instances in June. In this group of 20 years the highest price was reached in May or June 17 times.

This year the monthly top price for No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City advanced from 82½ cents a bushel in January to 95 cents a bushel in March. The average price advance from January to March for the 20 years of advancing prices from January is about 8 per cent. The advance this year was about 15 per cent. The average advance from January to May is about 25 per cent. The advance this year, taking the May 1 price as a basis, has been about 28 per cent. This indicates a recent slowing up of this year's rate of advance to what is more nearly normal. The normal rate of advance would have given a May 1 price this year of about $1.03 a bushel. Actual price May 1 for top No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City was $1.05½ a bushel.

In the 20 years of advancing spring prices for corn, the July price has advanced over the best June price 13 times. Nine of these 13 strong July prices were preceded by a June price that was the top price of the season from January up to that time. Looking at the matter in another way, in the 10 years when June price was the high price for the first six months of the calendar year, a still higher July price followed nine times. The chances of a July price rise are much greater, therefore, if June prices remain stronger than May prices. Any decidedly lower prices in June than in May decrease the likelihood of strong July prices, tho they can happen if the outlook for the new crop gets bad enough.

Can't Expect Much More?

Furthermore, it has been found that in 13 years when the price advance from March to May was less than 10 per cent, there was a July advance over May 11 times. A March to May advance of less than 10 per cent also is another indication of greater possibilities of continued price strength. In years when the March to May price advance was more than 10 per cent the July price was higher than the best May price only about half the time, indicating only about a 50-50 chance under such conditions. This year the March to May advance has been about 11 per cent. This is no great excess rise, but indicates that the price has made about as much advance as can be expected unless growing crop conditions become very adverse.

While in 20 years of advancing corn prices in the spring there were 13 times when the July price advanced, there were only six times when August showed a further advance and eight times when September advanced over August.

These August and September price advances came most frequently as a result of one or the other of the three following situations:

But Supplies Are Short

1. A large crop the fall before is running into a smaller than average crop. The big crop of the previous autumn has kept prices down the fore part of the year so that they readily strengthen into the fall months under the influence of the short new crop.

2. A small crop the year before is running into another smaller than average crop. This combination promises short enough supplies for the coming year to cause later than usual price advances.

3. While the market may be facing a larger than average new crop, the supplies of old corn are unusually short.

Situation No. 1 in no way fits this year. Last fall's corn crop for the United States as a whole would be considered small, and prices have already shown much of the advance to be expected unless unusual weather conditions develop for the new crop. Since there have ben two smaller than average corn crops in succession and an unusually large abandonment of wheat acreage in the Corn Belt, the odds against another small crop loom large. The risk in expecting prices to be influenced next summer by a smaller than average new crop is greater than average.

For the latter reasons, the probability of a situation this year like No. 2 is not great.

Perhaps the greatest thing the holder of corn has to bank on for August and September is the possibility of a situation like that described as No. 3. Supplies of old corn may run short. In fact, they are likely to be somewhat shorter than last year. On this score, it will pay to watch what happens to visible supply the next few months, and also how much of a further price advance there is before August and September. Visible supply of corn May 1 was only about 3 million bushels smaller than a year ago, and was larger than in any other year since 1921, when the May 1 visible was about 36 million bushels. Such a situation reduces greatly the chances of late summer price advances.

A Larger Soybean Acreage

Indications point to a largely increased soybean acreage in Allen county this year, according to Roy E. Gwin, county agent. This opinion is based on the large demand for seed, calls for inoculation, and many inquiries received on the subject. The interest seems to be widespread over the county, according to Mr. Gwin. Robert Townsend of Logan township reports that many farmers of that community are sowing beans for the first time. Mark Ard, Elmore, who obtained inoculation for 15 bushels of seed, plans to sow at least 20 acres. G. H. Tippin, Geneva, plans to put in a field for dairy feed.

Yields of 2 tons of hay or of 20 bushels of seed an acre are not impossible, and are good paying crops. At the same time, the soil is being built up instead of being robbed. When compared with flax or oats, soybeans are by far the best crop from all viewpoints. During 1925 and 1926, according to the assessors' reports to the State Board of Agriculture, soybeans ranked higher than all crops, except wheat, in acre value, in Allen county.

THE FAMOUS GOODYEAR PATHFINDER
Car owners have already bought nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-priced, high quality Goodyears

Yourself, in person—

You don't have to write a letter, buy a money order, mount the tire yourself or do anything of that sort when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

You simply call on your local Goodyear Dealer and in person pick out the tire you want.

You get a good tire—the most popular in the world—the biggest money value—the Goodyear name guarantees that.

And you get the sincere service of a hometown merchant who is seeking to build up a permanent business on the basis of satisfied patrons.

This Goodyear Dealer will help you choose the right type and size of tire for your car, will mount it on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

And as long as you have that tire he will help you give it the care it should have in order to deliver you mileage at the lowest cost.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit *you*—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1928, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Healthful Home for Farm Flock

You are raising poultry to make money—be sure you house them right.

Concrete poultry houses are dry, comfortable, easily cleaned and disinfected.

Build Your Own Poultry House

Plans and Instructions are Free

The difference between profit and loss may be decided by the healthfulness of your flock.

A post card will bring your construction information and plans free.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Concrete for Permanence

WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN NO. 650

Telling about

NEMA WORM CAPSULES

(*Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene*)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure
Quick Action — No Losses
Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
Nema Booklet sent free by

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

DR. J. E. SALSBURY

Charles City, Iowa,

SPECIALIST AND WRITER ON POULTRY DISEASES,

Consultation by letter free.

LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

The LIBERTY (Grain Blower) ELEVATES, Dries, Cleans, Grades up GRAIN by Air. Power Fan does the work. One man fills Bins and Cars in one operation—no inside scooping.

FREE Write for Booklet, "Wings for Your Grain"—Low Prices. Ask Your Dealer about the Liberty.

LINK MFG. CO., Dept. 206 No. Kansas City, Mo.

Foreign Trade Still Grows!

Exports Are Taking an Increasingly Important Part of Our Farm and Industrial Production

BY JULIUS KLEIN

WE ARE exporting near 2 billion dollars of capital a year. Most of those billions inevitably take the form of goods. When our bankers extend credit abroad they become in effect export merchants. They create a trade vacuum into which our goods must pour. The moment we became world creditors we also became world merchants. It was no longer a question of whether we should increase our foreign trade, but became one of who should sell abroad and what should be sold.

Who shall get the business? Not: Will there be business? There's a 25 billion dollar power pulling our goods abroad—pulling them irresistibly. Here's a ready made market for American industry—made by American dollars. Dramatic trade developments impend; riches are in the offing for somebody.

This pull of our dollars abroad, comparable to the pull of gravity, is supplemented by other forces. Our manufacturing efficiency and trade expert-

Mr. Klein is director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. In this article, which first appeared in The Magazine of Wall Street, he shows how our foreign trade is growing year by year, and how great a boost it is giving to the agricultural and industrial life of the United States.

ness were mounting and improving—signs that we were moving toward a struggle—and all at once we are in a swift current, bearing us toward our destination. Already an amazing thing has happened. In the last three decades fabricated goods have risen from 30 to 56 per cent of our exports. What does it mean? Not that the ocean of talk about the need of exports has done it, but that our manufacturers have found that there is big money in the export trade and that it is a splendid stabilizer of business.

Here's a concrete illustration: Last year the manufacturer of a widely known popular car—to put it mildly—closed down his great plant while shifting over to a radically new model. Strangely enough, however, business fell off for his competitors, who were benevolently ready to rush in and absorb his normal trade. For once, decreased supplies were followed by slackened demand. All potential buyers were waiting to see what the shrewdly advertised new model was going to be. Saturation of the domestic market arrived in a flood—and it overflowed into exports. In 1926 the foreign market took 7 per cent of our automotive production; in 1927, 11.3 per cent. The increase was 70 million dollars. One manufacturer increased his exports 17 per cent.

Direct Investments Abroad

This extraordinary increase was not wholly due to the compelling pressure at home and the pull of those 25 billion dollars. Years of patient, far-seeing effort, indifference to immediate profit, had prepared the way. For example, the lure of the unmotorized foreign world had long excited the ambitions of our automobile people, constantly harassed by the ghost of saturation. They had been preparing the ground for a long time. Their scouts had penetrated all countries, and behind them had gone an elaborate preparatory exploration. For instance, there was the good-roads expedition to South America, followed two years ago by a visit of a host of Latin American engineers to the United States as guests of the automotive industries. These men saw many of the great plants and received an intensive course, as you might say, in highway construction. And so the automobile industry was ready against the hour of need.

Capital export almost always takes the form of goods. We extend credits, orders pour in, goods move out. All this has happened without earmarking our dollars; we have not tied buying to lending, at least not to any extent. Our international borrowers have been freer to buy where they please than the average citizen who incurs a line of credit at a bank. They freely choose to buy from us. We have not made our loans conditional on patronage—but we get it.

Nor is it only our "loaned dollars" that come back as buying dollars. Our direct productive investments abroad begin to clamor for American goods. For example, Firestone is planting millions in Liberia; the United States Rubber Company has the largest plantations of rubber in the East Indies. We send our money out to produce rubber for import and the tires and the automobiles go back. We build all sorts of factories abroad to get close to the markets, and you would think that would mean decreased exports; but the way it works out is that we can't build factories abroad fast enough to offset the demand they foster for other goods.

Should we have a period of depression at home our exports will expand explosively. Do you remember what happened in the depression of 1907? Now we have vastly greater corporations, incomparably better productive and distributive organization and higher buying power. And there's a whole new economic world abroad.

Remember that the world has been shaken since 1914 by a tremendous cataclysm. There has been a universal new adjustment. All around the globe new desires have been born—born in swarms. Even the impassive East is losing interest in a desireless Nirvana and showing interest in the present world, its desires and their satisfaction. The developed lands start redevelopment; the undeveloped countries are eager for the riches of exploitation.

Tradition Gives Way

And here stands the United States—an inexhaustible reservoir of goods to meet all these impetuous new desires. Think of it—80 million dollars' worth of our machinery to Europe in a single year—Europe, a hotbed of industry. Not so long ago, Europe would not have demeaned itself to the humiliation of buying American machinery. Coals to a better Newcastle. Pshaw! . . . The false pride has gone. We have the goods the world wants, because they are the best; and the world is taking them.

We can scarcely comprehend what a shakeup there has been of the mentality of mankind. The Great War may not have been in fact a holy war to end war, but it certainly was a war to abolish moss-bound tradition and social fixation. Inertia has given way to action the world around. The patient, passive folk everywhere have begun to look for some of heaven while they're on earth. It's no longer "What was good enough for father is good enough for me," but, "What was good enough for father certainly is not good enough for me." In short, it's a new world—newer than America when Columbus landed. And with it opportunities that make the loot of Mexico and Peru look like the proverbial 30 cents. On our side we are rushing to meet the new set of demands. In 1921, when the rush was just beginning, the Department of Commerce creaked in trying to answer 700 inquiries a day about foreign trade; now we are in a hot sweat to dispose of 10,000 a day. And they all show an intense interest and an earnest desire to learn about this foreign trade, once rejected.

Beyond a doubt the nation has a vision of a great commercial projection of itself beyond the seas. I have not the slightest doubt that we are on the eve of one of those opulent expansions of foreign trade that have been such glowing periods in the history of other nations—as when Venice expanded in the Levant and fattened on the trade of the East, the Spanish in new-found South America, and when Britain and Holland enriched themselves in the Indies, East and West.

Enjoy all the Thrills Excitement and Pandemonium of The Political Conventions by using

BURGESS "SUPER B" BATTERIES in Your Radio

BURGESS BATTERY CO.
General Sales Offices:
CHICAGO

CHROME

Chrome is a preservative that prevents the waste of battery power. It is an exclusive, patented feature of Burgess Batteries. Naturally, you get more hours of service from these batteries than any other batteries made. Ask your neighbor or any radio engineer.

MONOBAKER HAY PRESS

FEED TABLE or SELF-FEEDING

Catalog Free

Also the nationally sold special "Fordson" Baler. Distributors everywhere.
Swayne, Robinson & Co., 258 Main St., Richmond, Ind.

Iceless Refrigerator

Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windlass and evaporation. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

These 10,000 inquiries reveal that the rank and file of our industrial and commercial people begin to look beyond the seas.

I have heard it said that not so very long ago 75 per cent of our foreign trade in fabricated goods was in the hands of 15 concerns, and nobody knew much about them. How many Americans know the epic of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the romantic business story of a sewing machine in every igloo, tent, and hut and shack of the world's frontiers? Those 15 companies worked in obscurity so far as our home-staying folk were concerned, but they built a great road for the later foreign traders to travel. No longer, however, is foreign trade the sacred privilege of these veterans or the guarded precinct of the dwellers by the seaboard. The little business folk, "the remote provincials," have got into the game, and the cables and mails from the Kalamazoos and the Oshkoshes smell of the lingo of international trade.

Almost as if by magic we have developed a foreign trade personnel of the first rank. Our gentlemen of commerce—and I mean gentlemen—reflect honor on the American name in the farthest lands. Neither Germany nor England nor suave France has so good a type of trade executive abroad as we have. At home our export executives have mastered their jobs with extreme thoroness. No longer do they intrust key positions abroad to merchants or selling agents of competing nations, only to be sold rather than to sell. Our trade has stripped off its disguises, and American goods are sold by Americans. One used to wonder if there wasn't some mistake about the figures of our trade with Mexico. Apparently a big volume of trade but no traders. People used to bewail the fact that the Germans had the hardware trade of our neighbor. Well, German merchants did have the trade, but they were selling American goods for the glory of the Fatherland. Now we have Americans on guard; the war did that, as well as a lot else.

Good at Packing Now

The war—always the war—suddenly turned us into superior packers and shippers for export. In former times, the byways and trails of the outlands were littered with the wreckage of flimsily packed American goods. We of the Department of Commerce became chronic scolders about packing; everybody knew what we were going to say when they saw us coming. Along come the war with its insistent demand for the best of everything. Millions of tons of thousands of sorts of goods to be compressed into limited shipping space of impatient transports—and the fate of battles hanging on some packing job in Oklahoma, say. We learned packing then and there, and we haven't anything to learn about it now from our competitors. In fact, our packing has become standard for train, ship, camel, pack-mule, sledge or airplane.

How do our people learn about foreign trade and how to pry into it?

Well, there's the well-known Department of Commerce, picketing the world, and ready, hat in hand, to tell the humblest American would-be exporter all it knows—and doing it 10,000 times a day. The route to foreign trade success is all mapped and traffic signaled and policed, clear from home backwoods to far hinterland. Consult indices and tables of contents and go to it.

There are 40 or 50 foreign trade schools or courses in as many colleges and universities pouring a steady stream of young men, well based in the book learning of foreign commerce and familiar with one or more foreign languages, into the export houses. The great corporations, old and new, that have successfully invaded over-seas trade, are training thousands yearly.

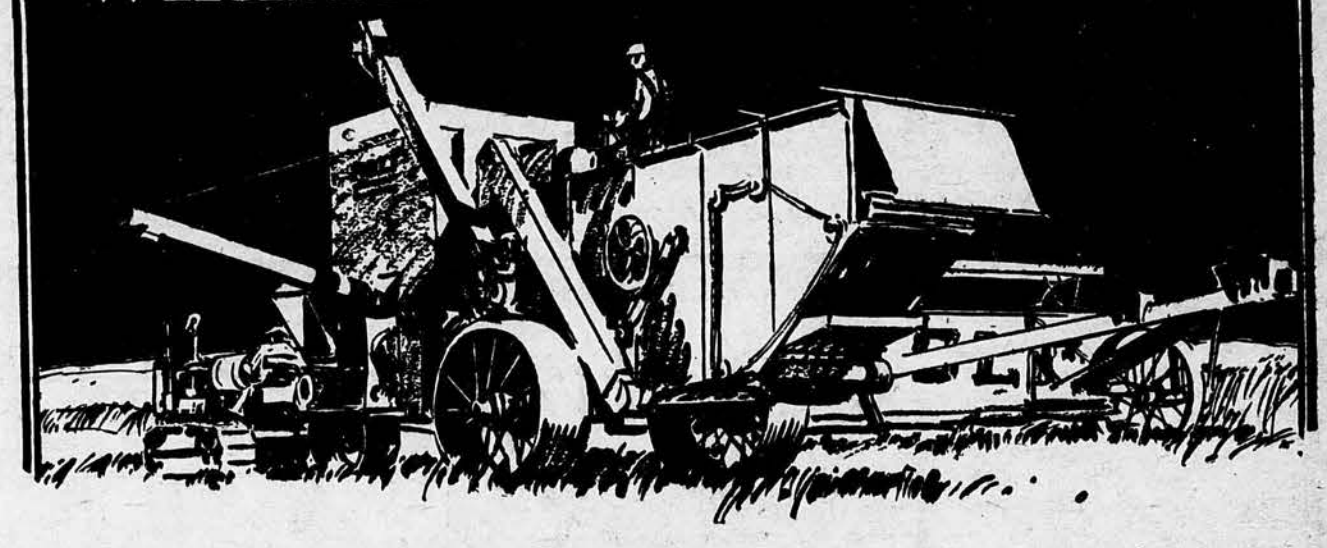
Our banks reach out, with their American facilities for Americans, hot on the trail of the traveling dollar. We are forever worrying about our shipping in foreign trade, but it's two or three times as great as before the war; and after interminable muddling we shall doubtless hit on a plan to keep our fair share of the shipping trade. Taking the shipping situation at the worst, the muddling years have at least given us a host of men trained in the intricacies of what was once a mystery reserved only for the understanding of foreigners.

Now, some more highly polished ice on our toboggan slide to expanded foreign trade is this factor of stabilization. Economics has been called the gloomy science; and it certainly distinguished itself in the field of gloom for several years after the war. I recall that one very young and equally gloomy economist, syndicated thru a very serious syndicate some 35 articles to prove that Europe was "thru"—and he refused to let anybody or anything come to the rescue; it was ruin for the old world, utter, inevitable, irrevocable. Already Europe is restored, and there is nothing more nearly certain than that she confronts a better age than any she has had. A recent survey shows that after one of the roughest financial lustrums of centuries the currencies of Europe are 96 per cent stable; six years ago the percentage was only 57. Stabilization has come, but not until many years of cheap money had liberalized spending habits, and established higher consumption standards. Europe has the will to a better physical life. Last year Europe took 104 million dollars' worth of our automobile products, against a former 8 million dollars. Europe dotes on raisins. Once it got along with $900,000 worth of our raisins yearly, now it takes 7 million dollars' worth.

But won't our increased exports compel imports? Well, what of it? As

(Continued on Page 21)

Be prepared when Harvest Time arrives



BE PREPARED to save all your grain. Be prepared to harvest it quickly, easily and at lowest possible cost. Be prepared, with a "Holt" Combined Harvester.

It's harvest time that tells the story of what return you'll get from all the money and time and work you've put into the production of your crop. That's when you'll appreciate the "Holt" and its constant, vigorous, positive system of agitation that means thorough separation, complete grain saving. That's when you'll appreciate "Holt" construction, that means a steady, uninterrupted harvest season. That's when "Holt" light draft, low operating costs, easy handling, sturdy construction give you extra dollars of profit by cutting your harvesting expense.

And next year, and for many years thereafter, you'll earn extra dividends from your investment in the long-lived "Holt", the combine that's built better to serve better.

Your dealer can show you why the "Holt" should be your choice. Or write for complete catalog and illustrated folders.

PRICES

f. o. b. Mississippi Valley Points

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

(Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.)

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A SUBSIDIARY OF CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.)

General Offices and Factory: Stockton, California

Distributing Warehouses:

Spokane, Wash. Fargo, N. D. Topeka, Kansas

HOLT

2628 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Combined Harvester

What the Folks Are Saying

THE present low enrollment in agricultural courses is reducing the supply of men trained in technical agriculture available to fill positions. Such a condition makes the present situation particularly favorable to the student who is taking training in agriculture. The need for men trained in technical agriculture is increasing every year, and the opportunities for such men are increasing.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Agricultural Production Power

In 1855 it took 3 hours and 3 minutes of labor to produce a bushel of wheat. Now it takes less than 10 minutes. Then it took 3 hours and 4 minutes to produce a bushel of corn. Now it takes 40 minutes or less.

This difference is far greater than can be accounted for by the increase in acre yields, therefore it must be largely due to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. In other words, there has been a large increase in the output a man. This is a notable achievement.

But there is another field of opportunity for the display of efficiency and economy which has barely been touched, and that is in the increase of the acre yield. In fact, full efficiency on the farm will not be attained until maximum returns to the man and the acre are attained.

The soil fertility of this country has been greatly reduced, and the restoration of productivity is the most important problem of American agriculture today.

Knowledge is constructive power only where power is needed and applied. Horse power, water power, gas power and electric power have multiplied the ability of many to produce, harvest and market crops. But chemical power is yet to be used in proper proportion to these other forms. None offers the farmer greater possibilities.

This is a chemical age such as the world has never known. Chemical knowledge is being translated into power by which innumerable desirable ends are being attained.

The manipulation of the different chemical elements to form a plant food ration is one of the greatest contributions of chemistry to human welfare, for whatever produces two units of food or clothing where one has been produced on an acre of land is indeed a rich gift to the human race.

The soil and climate lack only the aid of a well-balanced plant food to double crop yields and do even better. The soluble plant food that chemists have compounded, according to the formulae that agronomists have prescribed to meet soil and crop requirements, are making for larger yields an acre and for greater economy of production.

The genius of chemists, mining engineers and agronomists has placed at the disposal of the farmer quick, active plant food, well suited to crop needs and highly remunerative. It is a privilege, as well as an obligation, of all who are interested in the welfare of agriculture to urge the farmer to make use of the kind and quantity of plant food that will give him the largest profits. A. B. Kimball.

Smith Center, Kan.

Hogs From T. B. Free Areas

At a conference held recently in Garnett, R. L. Cuff, live stock commissioner of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, explained the new rulings regarding the marking of hogs from accredited counties. These new regulations take effect July 1.

At present, all hogs from accredited counties, when sold to the packing companies, receive a 10-cent premium over hogs from other counties, when accompanied by a proper certificate. After July 1, these hogs must be tattooed permanently, to draw this premium.

The object in this ruling is to enable tuberculosis eradication officials to trace sources of infection and thus eliminate them. Hereafter, whenever a tattooed hog is found to be infected with tuberculosis, it will be paid for as usual, and the 10-cent premium also paid, but the tattoo number will be recorded, and the grower of the hog notified. He can thus look over his premises, have his cattle and poultry examined, and thus eliminate the disease from his farm. Such a procedure will be welcomed by all progressive farmers, and will be a great step forward in the eradication of T. B. in livestock.

The operation of tattooing the hogs is very simple. Each shipper must simply provide himself with a tattooing outfit, and, as he loads his car of hogs, mark each animal on the top of the shoulder with a distinctive, permanent mark. A definite code has been worked out so that every shipper's hogs on a great market will have a different mark and can be identified.

In this code, the first letter shows the state from which the hogs come, which in Kansas is K. The second letter identifies the hogs from Kansas by county; thus all Allen county hogs will have a K O, as O is the letter assigned to this county. The third letter will represent the shipper; thus all hogs shipped hereafter by the Farmers Union at La Harpe will carry an L as the third letter, as that is the code letter for that association. All that is left now is to designate by a number the hogs from each individual consignor to this load.

Suppose John Jones, a farmer near La Harpe, brings in 10 hogs which he wishes the union at La Harpe to ship for him, and he is the fifth consignor to this load. When his hogs are delivered at La Harpe, each will be marked with the code K. O. L. 5, and when they reach the market the next day and are killed, no other hogs in the United States will bear this number. They can thus be readily traced back to his ownership.

About 35 shippers attended the meeting at Garnett. These men have agreed to provide themselves with the proper instruments and will begin to mark their shipments accordingly.

Iola, Kan. Roy E. Gwin.

Phosphate for Alfalfa

Farmers who have old stands of alfalfa would do well to apply 200 pounds of super-phosphate fertilizer an acre. This should be done as soon as the first cutting is taken off. This would be a very profitable practice on almost any alfalfa field. The phosphate can be applied best with a fertilizer drill. If there is no such drill available then it can be broadcast by hand and harrowed or lightly disked in. Ordinarily this work can best be done before growth starts in the spring, but if the fertilizer was not applied then it would be advisable to do it as stated rather than delay the work until next spring. Twenty per cent phosphate fertilizer will be satisfactory.

Farmers, and especially dairymen, in Southeastern Kansas who do not have alfalfa or clover should reduce their corn acreage by 5 or 10 acres and prepare it for alfalfa seeding this fall or put it into soybeans this spring to be harvested for hay for livestock next winter. A 30-bushel yield of corn will produce 144 pounds of protein, whereas a 2-ton yield of soybeans will produce 440 pounds of protein. Figuring protein valued at 5 cents a pound, soybeans would return $22 an acre. Cottonseed meal, figured at $60 a ton protein, is costing 7 cents a pound. Then, too, the soybeans are a benefit to the soil, while the corn is a heavy feeder on it. High protein roughage is essential to profitable dairy farming. Always inoculate your soybeans, or there may be no benefit to the soil. It costs from 10 to 25 cents an acre to inoculate the seed. T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.

There seems to be a trend among some of the churches to unite and fight the devil, instead of remaining apart and fighting each other.

John D. Rockefeller has a new great-granddaughter. Now some wretch probably will tell us that there goes another dime.

OLDFIELD
Firestone Built
HIGH GRADE TIRES

OLDFIELD Firestone Built
30 x 3½ Cord
$6.95
29 x 4.40/21 $8.55

COURIER Firestone Built
30 x 3½ Cord $5.95
29 x 4.40/21 $7.10

AIRWAY Firestone Built
30 x 3½ Cord
$4.65
29x4.40/21 $6.05

Cost You Less
than any other Standard Tire
Sold and Serviced by all
Firestone Dealers

Firestone manufactures and distributes, direct to its thirty thousand dealers, the famous Oldfield Tire which it has taken over from the Oldfield Tire Company, who for over four years, sold it through their own distributors and dealers as the most outstanding tire on the market, securing a higher price for the Oldfield than for any other high grade standard tire. Firestone Dealers can now give you this famous tire at very attractive prices.

Firestone also manufactures and distributes direct to its dealers, Courier Tires and Tubes. These tires are oversize, rugged and the protected side wall ribs prevent rut wear.

Airway Tires are manufactured for small cars and Firestone Dealers can furnish you these tires at prices that can not be duplicated, placing them in a dominant position to furnish their trade with tires to meet any price or condition of service.

These outstanding values could not be obtained without the unusual manufacturing methods and processes used exclusively by Firestone.

Firestone Dealers are trained and equipped to get out of your tires all the mileage built in at the factory. Whatever your tire needs —they have the tire you want to buy at the price you want to pay, whether it is the wonderful Firestone Gum-Dipped Tire—the standard of the industry, or the Oldfield —Courier or Airway. Do not forget complete service goes with every Firestone-built Tire—he will save you money and serve you better!

COMPLETE SERVICE
Goes With Every Tire
At No Extra Charge

With every Firestone-built Tire purchased, complete money-saving, long mileage service is included at no extra charge. This service will greatly increase your mileage and still further reduce your cost per tire mile.

Go to the nearest Firestone Dealer and start today to save money.

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER . . Harvey S. Firestone

A Real "Farm Problem"

(Continued from Page 7)

sumption that the agricultural problem is due to lack of efficiency in production on the part of the American farmers. For a view contrary to the one you express I want to refer you to the report on "The Agricultural Situation," by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities of the United States, a copy of which I also am sending you. I have marked the paragraph relating to the "Efficiency of Agriculture and Other Industries," on page 7, which I think you should read. You can get further and more detailed information by referring to H. R. Tolley, head of the Farm Management Division in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The farm bill adopted by Congress does not "guarantee the farmers a stabilized market." It does not "guarantee" him anything. It simply provides a way in which producers of a widely grown staple crop, of which this country grows a surplus, can create a common fund to be used in handling that surplus in an intelligent and orderly manner. The production of a surplus may be due to factors which the farmers cannot control, or it may be due to the fact that our national policy has expanded the agricultural area in this country beyond the needs of our domestic market.

I do not believe you understand exactly what the equalization fee is. You will note that the bill authorizes the Federal Farm Board, which it creates, to enter into contracts with co-operative associations to enable such associations to buy up or otherwise secure control of the surplus of crops which it is found necessary to deal with, when such surpluses are a demoralizing factor in the market. These contracts with co-operative associations are made possible by reason of the fact that the costs and losses under them, of a service which is rendered to all the producers, are to be met out of a "stabilization fund" for the particular commodity dealt with. This stabilization fund is secured by means of an equalization fee of so much a unit, to be collected at the most convenient point in the movement of the commodity in commerce—either on its sale, or transportation, or processing.

Of Advantage to Farmers

Foreign sales under such marketing agreements would not be "dumping" sales, for the effort would be, of course, to secure the highest price obtainable under competitive conditions outside the United States for surpluses sold in export. Neither would the board set an arbitrary domestic price. It is recognized that, with the surplus removed, supply and demand factors in the domestic market would result in a price that would reflect to the producer the benefits of protective tariffs which are intended to equalize the difference between production costs in this country and in competing foreign countries. Since the fee would be collected on all of the units of a commodity marketed while this plan was in operation with respect to it, the benefits would be felt in the price at which the whole crop is sold. The equalization fee, which would be reflected in the price the farmer gets, would be smaller than the gross price advantage he secures, so that he would be better off even tho, as you say, the "fee would be charged to the farmer in direct proportion to his contribution to the total output." It would not be true, as you also say, that the farmer would be no better off if he had to pay the fee, than he would otherwise be.

I think you are correct in your assumption that if the costs and losses of this program came out of the Treasury it would constitute a subsidy to agriculture, which the farmers have not asked for. But it is not intended that any loss should be absorbed by the Treasury, but rather by the benefited commodity itself. The revolving fund appropriated is simply advanced as working capital to be repaid as fees are collected.

I cannot agree with your assumption that a proposal to make the agricultural producers, on whose behalf this organized handling of the surplus is proposed, bear the cost of such a program thru an equalization fee, is "uneconomic." On the contrary, I think it probably is the most "economically sound" proposal that has yet been offered for surplus control in agriculture. It would not be "economically sound" for the Government to undertake this responsibility out of the Treasury. It has been proved to be "economically unsound" to expect a minority of producers in a co-operative association to control the entire surplus for all the producers of a commodity. I think you will agree with me that these agricultural surpluses must be handled in an orderly fashion if any degree of stabilization in agriculture is to be brought about.

As to the "unconstitutionality" of the proposal, there is a wide difference of opinion. This year's bill is so framed that if, as some contend, the equalization fee provisions are found to be unconstitutional, the rest of the bill still constitutes a workable whole, providing for loans to co-operative associations, and central leadership for farmers in the adjustment of their programs of planting and breeding, both of which have been recommended by the President and his advisers.

Arthur Capper.

Washington, D. C.

Believes There Is a Future

(Continued from Page 3)

usually are purchased for summer grazing, and marketed as soon as they are fat enough—by August or September.

In selecting only strong top-quality heifer calves and wintering them well as calves and yearlings, according to Mr. Rogler, they may be bred as yearlings and raise reasonably good calves as twos. Young stock is fed on silage and alfalfa hay, and the cow herd usually is "caked" on grass until about December 1. Then they go into the stalk fields, where shock feed or hay is added gradually as the pasturage fails.

The Rogler farm is divided so that young cattle use one fork and older cattle the rest. Everything is fed on the fields all winter, having access to straw stacks and alfalfa or wheat pasture. Plenty of protection is provided by the timber along the creek banks. Keeping the cattle out on the land this way distributes the fertility very well and saves a lot of labor with the spreader. Mr. Rogler takes the stock off the fields on muddy days, and keeps the cattle off after March 1. He has found that the tramping does not damage the crops following this system.

It is evident that the Roglers are farming after the methods best adapted to their section. They believe in good implements and good horses, which are necessary for efficient work and satisfied farm labor.

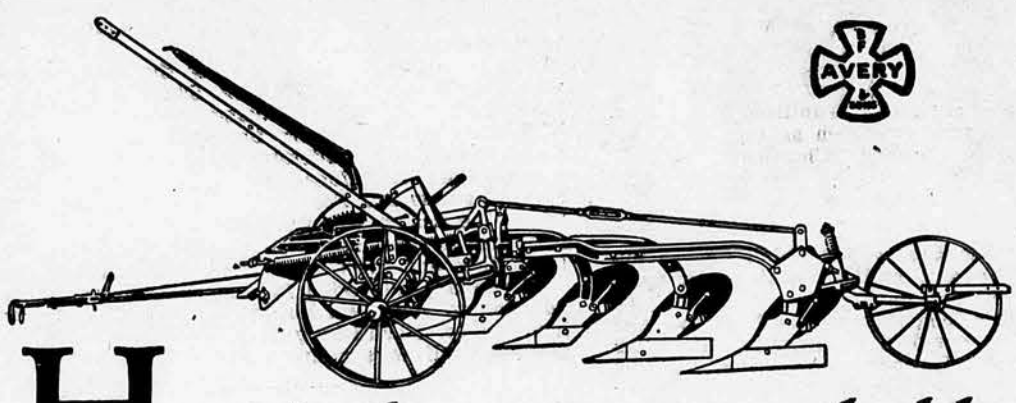
Mr. Rogler always takes an active interest in the things that concern his community and country. For example, he has served on the district school board for 30 years, and this was the first rural school in Chase conuty to be standardized. When the Chase County Farm Bureau was organized, Mr. Rogler lent his support, and still lends it as a member and an officer. He helped to organize the local township high school, the third in Kansas to be built under the township law enacted in 1915. He was county representative one term, and is president of the local bank.

Mr. Rogler was selected as one of the Master Farmers last year, and he will hold that title permanently, because of excellence in business methods and everything centering around a satisfying farm life. He prefers to use the pronoun "we" in acknowledging anything that has been accomplished by the Roglers. And the "we" particularly includes Mrs. Rogler. That is the case with all of the Master Farmers. This thought was well expressed by the late W. J. Tod of Maple Hill the evening he attended the banquet last fall in honor of the 15 Master Farmers. "If the Master Farmers deserve the gold medal presented by Senator Capper," he said, "their wives deserve a diamond pendant."

Control of Rose Diseases

Descriptions and symptoms of the more common fungous and bacterial diseases of roses with directions for control and prevention are offered to amateur and professional rose growers in Farmers' Bulletin 1547-F, "Rose Diseases; Their Causes and Control," just published. Alma M. Waterman of the Bureau of Plant Industry explains that rose diseases fall into two general classifications, those due to improper or imperfectly adjusted conditions of growth and those due to parasitic infection, usually by fungous growths. This bulletin is confined strictly to plant diseases and does not deal with the insect enemies of roses, which are considered in Farmers' Bulletin 1495, "Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden." Either or both may be procured free upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kansas ought to provide a system which would allow the clearing of river beds of brush and trees, at the expense of benefit districts.



Here is the most remarkable of all tractor-drawn PLOWS!

Be sure to see the important labor, time and money saving features on the new Avery Series 20 and Series 30 Tractor Moldboard Plows. The most profitable investment in modern, efficient, up-to-the-minute plowing equipment a farmer can find anywhere. Light draft, ease of operation, unusual durability and special construction combine to give it *good-plowing* qualities that place this tractor-drawn plow in a "value" class all by itself.

The Series 20 is for two- or three-furrow plowing; the Series 30 can be equipped with three or four bottoms. But the smashing big feature of both series is the new *power lift device*. Completely does away with the setting and resetting of hand lever at the end of every furrow. Regardless of the hand lever and regardless of soil condition it keeps the plows always thrown the *same distance above the ground*.

This new labor-saving device is one of the most practical ever invented even by Avery. There are many other good points about these plows you will find equally interesting. Do you want to cut plowing costs? Your dealer will be glad to show you this new plow, or write to us for a full description of its many new and superior features.

Other items of interest in AVERY

***Series* 20-30**

—Roller Bearing Coulters
—"Figure Four" Rigid Hitch
—Extra large wheels
—Balanced Plow Bottoms
—Quick detachable shares
—Adjustable, easy-pivoting rear furrow wheel

There is a full line of the famous Avery walking, riding and tractor plows, tillage implements and Champion harvesting and haying machines

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Louisville, Kentucky

Established 1825, Incorporated 1877 — Branches in All Principal Trade Centers

AVERY

SERIES 20-30 TRACTOR MOLDBOARD PLOWS

Bill Chooses Companions

Another Story on Bringing Up the Youngest Child

By Frances H. Rarig

ONE of the most serious problems I have had with Bill during the last year has been the companionship of a boy, Jack, whom I did not like. Once when Bill first went to school I had the same question come up in regard to another little boy, Phil. I told Bill that he could not have Phil at the house. But afterwards I knew that this had been a mistake because they were in the same room at school, and the most direct result was to make the two boys inseparable during school hours.

I felt a great deal of sympathy for Jack. His father was dead and his mother worked. His little sister was looked after by a neighbor, but Jack himself had no one to whom to be responsible after school. The only requirement was that he be at home when his mother arrived. He wanted Bill to do the same.

Our rule with Bill—as with the older children at that age—is that he is to report home by 4 o'clock and if he wants to go somewhere after that it is to be with my knowledge and permission. Usually he is home by a quarter to 4, but if it is as much as 5 minutes after 4 he has to give a detailed account of the reason why.

The trouble began when Bill started appearing at 10 or 15 minutes after 4. He always had an

excuse. Finally one Friday Bill didn't appear until half past 4 and I realized that for a week he had been late every day.

Bill and I had a long talk. It was hard to make him see why he couldn't be just as free after school as Jack was. However, it was finally settled that he was to go back absolutely to the 4 o'clock rule. If Jack came home with him they could then play here, or they were to tell me where they were going and what for.

Many times I wondered whether I had done wisely, for Jack decided that our place was a good one and every afternoon he appeared with Bill. The more I saw of him the less I liked the association for Bill and the more troubled I became. Jack was rough, he swore, his manners were bad and he was silly about girls.

Then Mary came to live with us while her mother is convalescing.

The first day that Mary Jane was with us she and Bill walked to school together and came home together, and Jack did not appear. But the next day Mary Jane went with Sue and Margaret and Jack came home with Bill as usual.

Jack was talking loudly and showing off before Mary Jane. Bill was walking with his hands in his pockets and not talking much. After Bill reported himself as home and got something to eat for himself and Jack the boys went to the basement where Bill has a tool room. But pretty soon they came upstairs where the girls were dressing a doll for Sue's little sister.

For the next half hour my life was miserable and the girls' lives were more so. I suggested that the children play games as they had done the day before, but Jack said no, he wasn't going to play games with girls! And yet he would not leave them alone. He made fun of them and teased them until they were in tears. At last I interfered and said that since the boys couldn't play agreeably with the girls they must go either outdoors or to the work room. Jack protested but I insisted and they went to the basement where they kept up a most annoying racket.

The next afternoon to my surprise Bill appeared alone, well ahead of his usual time, and out of breath.

"Send me to the field," he panted, "so I won't be here if Jack comes."

"Why?" I said. "I thought you and Jack were good friends."

"We are, but I wouldn't want Mary Jane to think I played with that kind of a boy every day!" was his surprising reply.

I did some rapid thinking. "No, Bill," I said. "You chose Jack for a friend and I don't want you to tell lies or to play tricks on him to get out of it. If he comes today we will treat him as usual, and then if he can't behave himself, I'll send him home."

Bill was afraid that wouldn't work but I said we'd try it. Soon Jack appeared, full of reproaches for Bill for having run away from him. Bill tried to joke it off but Jack's talk got rough.

"Jack," I said, "If you want to play here with the children you are welcome, but our children and their friends are going to have fun, not quarreling."

Just then the girls came in, and in his general irritation Jack made a slurring remark.

"Jack," I said, "I think you'd better go home."

And as he went out slamming the door behind him I knew that Mary Jane's presence had shown Bill the disadvantages of a close friendship with a boy like Jack.

For the June Bride

CHEF WYMANN'S Health Menus" was the announcement engraved in gold on the bright blue binding of a book which came to my desk last week. I fingered it thru carelessly at first, for recipes and menus are no novelty at my desk. Then I thought of the June brides who in a few more weeks will begin work on that insistent problem of what to have for dinner.

In this book are menus for every day in the year and for very special occasions. Each menu is at the top of its page with recipes immediately following, such a convenient arrangement that we can forgive the chef for having gotten his seasons mixed and ordering fresh strawberries for breakfast in February. The chef gives his address as California and probably has access to a patch of everbearing berries. Anyway it is a simple matter to substitute prunes.

But menus and recipes are not the only recommendable features of the book. There are lists of the alkali and acid producing foods which Mr. Wymann considers a very important phase of balanced meals, very understandable explanations of calories and vitamines, and a table of weights and measurements. For those dim and distant days when the scales balance higher and higher she may turn to the chapter on reducing and find there basic diets and exercises to keep the pounds away.

If you are interested in this book either as an addition to your own library or a gift for a new homemaker, I shall be glad to have you write me for the publisher's address and price.

I'm Planting Prize Winners

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

I PREPARE for the fair when I plant my garden, for every fall is fair time for me. I never have failed to exhibit a few articles in every fair that I have attended and several items have been sent to fairs I could not attend. Every season I capture several dollars' worth of prizes. Vegetables, flowers, fancywork and children's garments can be prepared during the summer.

I plant beans and other vegetables at a time to have them mature in September, to be ready for the fairs. Last season we exhibited beans and pop corn, getting blue ribbons on both exhibits.

Potted plants should be in good condition to capture a prize and this season I will re-pot several of them in late July or early August so as to have them exceptionally nice. Flowers that are to be on exhibit from the garden will be kept watered well during the dry season, so as to have beautiful blossoms for cut bouquets at the right season. Cockscombs that I enter at the fairs will be brought home and hung up by the stems to dry outdoors for winter bouquets. Such a bouquet has been on my piano all winter and its brilliant red velvety frills are as pretty as when placed in the vase last fall.

Flowers cannot be shipped to fairs with satisfaction to the exhibitor. They become damaged and then some one else will not arrange your bouquet as you would.

Fruits and vegetables are best taken by the exhibitor; altho I have mailed candy and from three entries received two premiums. I have mailed cakes and cookies and bread but nothing ever was heard from them so I presume they were squashed in the mail or became moldy before they were judged. I have carried such exhibits to the fair and won on pies, cakes, biscuits and cornbread at one fair. I have entered canned foods with success, when I took them with me. But to ship such articles has proved a disappointment.

I have exhibited relics, pets and poultry with success either by shipping or by taking them with me. Fancywork and clothing are easily shipped. I always get my fair book and send in my entry blank early. Things that will perish in return are given thru the fair to charity organizations which are always on the lookout for such articles.

Many exhibits, and many people are the requisite of every successful fair. Of course the carnival part has to be there too, or the kids would never get their share of the fun. But to walk thru a poultry show or a pet show or a livestock pavilion is good food for the pessimist and to go thru an agricultural hall or a fine art building will make an optimist have higher opinions of his fellowmen.

Something New in Pillows

HERE'S a kitten for your hearth or to be curled up in the comfortable chair or swing. Of course it is not a real cat and there are a few flaws in its resemblance, but it has a great many advantages over the real thing. There'll be no necessity for putting it out at night, it won't go snooping around if it is forgotten and it won't

object to being used as a pillow. In fact that is just what it is, a pillow in black sateen made to resemble a cat with pink lined ears, face embroidered in grey with green eyes and a red ribbon around its neck. Price of the pillow is 80 cents and it may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Each Year More Beautiful

By Helen Lake

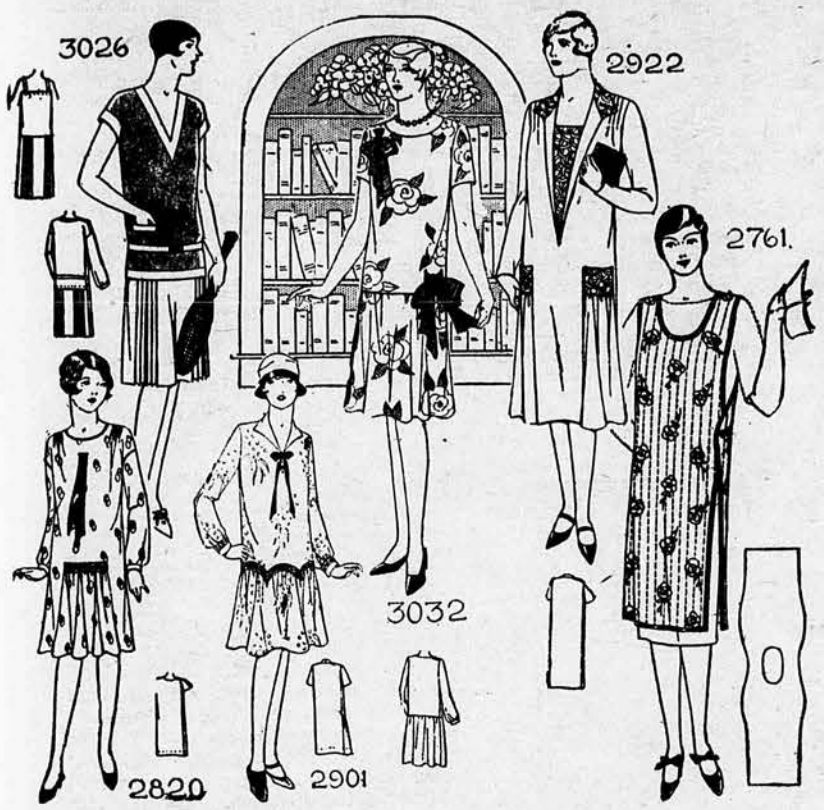
IT IS not right that there should be disappointing thirties and grim forties, for every woman should grow more beautiful as the lusciousness of youth melts into purposeful maturity and finally fades into the intangible beauty of character and understanding.

I have an idea that nine tenths of my readers are better appearing than they were five years ago, despite the curse that age traditionally holds over beauty. I do not claim credit for all of this even tho I hope that my suggestions have helped some, but I have a pet theory that you make a more pleasing appearance than you did five years ago, just because you have learned how to live with yourself to better advantage.

Have you brought yourself out of the crowd of lost souls—the mediocre, by learning what type of clothes you should wear? Possibly your attractiveness was hidden under a mask of unhappiness that by developing a more philosophical view you have dispelled. Maybe it was ill health that you have overcome, or the simple matter of finding out what powder or rouge you should use, or how you should comb your hair. Whatever it was, if it helped you to be more pleasing to your family and friends and to be happier yourself, it is worth money.

For the best letter on "Why I am better looking than I was five years ago" there will be a prize of $5. For the next best letters, the prizes will be $3 each, and for each letter we can use we will pay $1. Send your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

As Summer Approaches



3026—For the Outdoor Girl. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.
3032—Charmingly Simple for Soft Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2820—Shirring Gives Decorative Effect for Junior. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2922—For the Smart Matron. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
2901—Extremely Feminine Design. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2761—One Piece Apron. Covers back and front. One size only.

Patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer for 15 cents each

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.

Second Summer

RECENTLY we had a letter from a mother asking how to feed her baby, Janet, who is starting her second summer. This mother had so much trouble with her little boy, who is now nearly 4 years old, that she wants to avoid this with Janet, if possible.

Mother thinks it is entirely possible to avoid the troubles of a second summer by carefully watching the diet, giving a daily nap, and by adding an extra bit of clothing on cool or damp days. When the mornings are cool the baby should wear a little jacket or light sweater in addition to his thin summer clothing. This may be removed in the late forenoon when the day is warm.

Mrs. Page

Some mothers are inclined to give the baby of this age too great a variety of foods. The fact is the child of this age does not need a large variety of foods and is much better off if he is never allowed to taste highly seasoned foods which tend to take away his appetite for the nourishing things he should have. The child should be fed such foods as milk, cereals, soup, cooked vegetables mildly seasoned, toast, graham crackers, a poached or coddled egg twice a week, orange and cooked fruits.

Special attention should be given to regularity in feeding the child. If he is fed every four hours or four times a day, that is all right but he should not then be allowed to have crackers or other foods between meals. If, however the child is fed three meals a day when the grown folks eat he may be given an orange in the mid-forenoon and a glass of milk and a cracker in the mid-afternoon.

If the child is given sugar on his cereals and fruits he does not need any candy at all. However, small amounts of pure sugar candy may be given after a hearty meal.

My mother successfully followed this simple method with my sister and brother during their second summers and says she will do the same with me. Baby Mary Louise.

A Reader's Way With Pies

NOT being a born cook, but a made one, I always detested making pie crust until I discovered two big helps. The first is a tiny scale for weighing mail. I place the lid to my shortening can on it, and then weigh 2½ ounces of shortening for a two-crust pie. I sift a scant cup of flour and a half teaspoon of salt into my mixing bowl for each two crusts, scrape in my shortening, and then comes the next help—I cut the shortening in and toss it about with a fairly sharp-tined, broad fork. After it is thoroly mixed I put in 3 tablespoons cold water. If shortening and water are both cold it sometimes takes a little more, and continue mixing with the fork. My crusts are always light and puffy. Of course careful baking has a lot to do with them. I always have the oven very hot, and bake on the bottom of the oven with a grate laid on it until the pie is practically done, then brown on top with the grate as high up as I can get it.

For cherry pie I drain off the juice, make it into a minute tapioca pudding with plenty of sugar but very little water, let it get cold, put a layer of it in the bottom, put drained cherries and more sugar on top, and add the remainder if there is any more.

While it has nothing to do with the pie recipe, I have found it very convenient to save big bread wrappers and use them instead of a mixing board. When thru rolling out, shake off the loose flour, roll the waxed paper around the rolling pin.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.
Riley County.

Afternoon Muffins

HERE is something a little different for a two-course club menu:

3 tablespoons sugar	1 tablespoon cocoa
2 tablespoons shortening	½ teaspoon soda
1 egg	3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup sour milk	½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups flour	¾ cup raisins

Plump and drain raisins. Cream sugar with shortening, add beaten egg, milk and raisins. Combine with flour sifted with baking powder, soda, salt and cocoa. Beat thoroly, pour into greased muffin pans and bake 12 minutes in a hot oven.

Your search for fine coffee is at an end when you see Hills Bros Arab

END of the trail! End of trials and tribulations! Here is the one brand that has won the hearts and the epicurean tastes of the coffee-loving West. The Arab is your guarantee of genuine Hills Bros. Coffee. It is the symbol of Controlled Roasting — of flawless flavor developed by Hills Bros.' exclusive, continuous process of roasting *a few pounds at a time.*

Always ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can. By the way, have you had your copy of "The Art of Entertaining"? It is free. It tells how to make perfect coffee *every time.* Send the coupon:

HILLS BROS., Dept. KF-6
2525 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen:
Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.
Name_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

HILLS BROS COFFEE

Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with a key.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
© 1928

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

WHEN is a hired man like a gun? When fired.

When is a tired man like a robber? When a-rested.

When is a horse like a precious stone? When mounted.

What toe can never have a corn? Mistletoe.

Which is the favorite word of a woman? The last word.

Why does the dog wiggle his tail? Because the dog is strongest; if he wasn't, the tail would wiggle him.

Which of the feathered tribe would be supposed to lift the heaviest weight? The crane.

Why is a field of grass like a person older than yourself? Because it is past your age (pasturage).

What is the difference between a jeweler and a jailer? One sells watches the other watches cells.

Tony and Harriet Are Pets

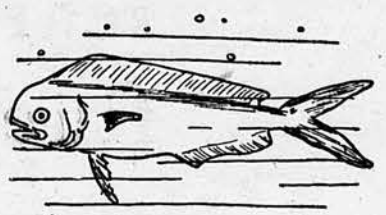
I am 7 years old and in the third grade. I go to Sunny Dale school. My teacher's name is Miss Roof. For pets I have a cat named Harriet, a little pig named Billy, a pony named Tony and two dogs named Boots and Spot. I like to read the Kansas Farmer.

Dorothy Farming.

Valley Center, Kan.

The other day Mary and Ruth dressed up in their mother's clothes and played house. Mary went to call upon Ruth, and when she left Ruth said "1-0-2-8-40." What did she mean? Can you decipher her remark? If you should fail, I'll tell you how you can find out. Take your pencil and start drawing from dot one to dot two and so on. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Nature's Notebook



Built for Speed

Designers of streamline bodies for racing automobiles and speed boats have taken many lessons from the fishes, and not the least of their professors has been the dolphin. With his abrupt, cleaving prow, his lines all tapering aft without the fraction of an inch of unnecessary projections, his sudden, broad flaring tail, like a highly efficient propeller, he is the very embodiment of speed-efficiency. He is frequently given credit as the fastest fish that swims.

There has been a good deal of dispute about the property in the title "dolphin," for the same name has been applied also to small animals of the whale family, frequently seen playing in the surf near the shore as well as from the decks of ships at sea. Dr. David Starr Jordan, the leading authority on fishes, is inclined to give the name to the little whales, leaving the fish-dolphin with the less-known name of "dorado."

It is an ancient belief that a dolphin turns all colors of the rainbow when it dies, and this is borne out to a certain extent by the facts, tho not to the degree commonly believed. The dolphins or doradoes are all bright-colored fishes with thin scales, and these changes are really changes in their body-colors underneath the thin scales.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

We live on a farm 4½ miles from town. We ride to school in a bus. I enjoy reading the young folks' page very much. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I will be 13 years old six weeks after school starts next fall and will be in the seventh grade. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Lola, Edith, Edwin and Harold. Lola taught school last year 35 miles north of our place. They have hired her to teach another year. Anna McLaughlin.

New Raymer, Colo.

My Pony's Name is Lindy

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to school with my teacher. I have black hair and brown eyes. I weigh about 50 pounds. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Lee, Eugene and Frances. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Bob and Toosie. I also have a Shetland pony named Lindy. I would be very pleased to hear from some of the boys and girls. Mary Carlat.

Auburn, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A vowel; 2. Expend; 3. Consumed; 4. A conjunction; 5 A consonant.

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.

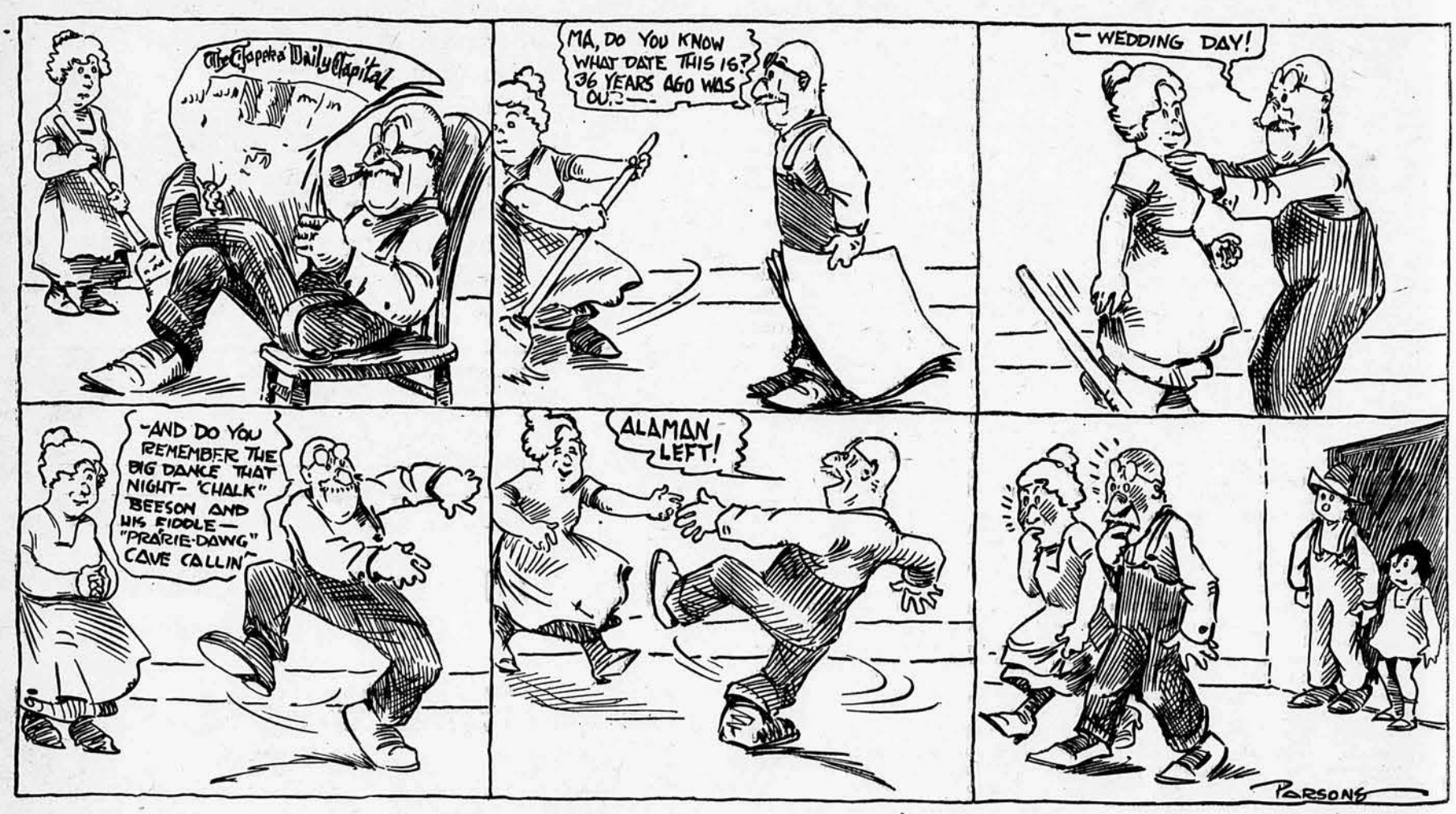
Leona Likes High School

I am 14 years old and a freshman in Kismet High School. I play guard on the basket ball team. I live 10 miles from Kismet on a 160-acre farm. I have one sister and three brothers. I enjoy reading the young folks' page.

Kismet, Kan. Leona Smith.

Something to Do.

Now Jackie was a happy . He had most every kind of ;
A to spin, a to throw, a brand new that would really go
He had a little wooden , and other things that were lots of fun;
But now and then would come a day, when he could not think of a thing to play.
And so one day, when he felt like that, he soon grew tired of his baseball .
He sat on the and felt quite blue, because there was O he wanted to do.
And just about then a drove up, and in the was a collie .
The at the was Uncle Jim; and the was climbing all over him.
Uncle Jim stopped the and cried, "Ho, ho! "Just see what have I a I know!"
Well, you imagine how Jackie ran to take the from that nice uncle man.
The first thing kissed Jackie's . Then together they romped all over the place;
And Uncle Jim laughed, and said he knew that Jackie would now have plenty to do.



The Hoovers—When You and I Were Young, Maggie

Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

Trachoma Is a Serious Disease, No Matter What the Name, and Should be Avoided

"IT'S only granulated lids," said the neighbor. "My doctor said it was trachoma," insisted the mother of the patient. They did not realize that "trachoma" and "granulated lids" are different names for the same disease of the eye, and I am glad they did not, since it helped them to see the trouble as one that is really important. As a matter of fact, whether you call it trachoma or granulated lids, this is so serious a disease that it is considered one of the great causes of blindness. It is so serious that it is one of the diseases for which the examining doctors always make special search among the immigrants who come to this country, and a fine of $100 is assessed against the steamship company that brings an immigrant so afflicted to these shores.

Granulated lids is a contagious disease transmitted by a virus that spreads readily. So when one case occurs in a neighborhood special care should be taken to see that it does not spread. The chief method of transmission is by the use of the same washcloths, towels and linen. The old fashioned roller towel in a school room has been responsible for the flare-up of many an epidemic of granulated lids. In some states the use of the roller towel in any public building is illegal. Parents should see that a clean towel is placed in the child's lunch basket every day, or otherwise provided.

Granulated lids develop very insidiously, and it is not easy to diagnose in its early stages, tho it is easy enough to detect after it has gone far enough to form granulations. A mass of sago-like granulations may fill in the fold of the eyelid. This limits motion, and after a time the lid does not respond to muscular promptings, in fact it cannot. This gives an ugly, distorted appearance to the eye, which may become permanent if it does not receive good attention.

The disease is hard to cure and demands the most skilled care. It is of no use to attempt treatment by home remedies, for the granulations must be removed in a very thoro fashion. It is work for an expert, and responds favorably to expert attention.

Away With the Lice

Do you know anything better than kerosene to rid school children of head lice and nits? D. R. W.

Kerosene usually is efficient if it is applied thoroly. Saturate the hair with kerosene, then cover with a cap or head bandage and allow this to remain while the fluid soaks in. Then rinse the hair and scalp several times with clear hot water. Then rinse with hot vinegar and finish up by washing well in clear water. To remove the nits use a fine comb and dip it repeatedly in hot vinegar or alcohol. The problem is simplified by cutting the hair very short wherever possible. In children with tender skin it is best to mix olive oil with the kerosene, about half and half.

But He's Not Happy

A doctor who was attending a friend said he has "risus sardonicus." Please tell what this means. H. B.

It refers to a grinning condition or expression that is produced by spasm of the facial muscles. It may be observed in chorea or St. Vitus dance. The patient appears to be grinning, but usually feels very far from it.

A Surgeon Might Help

Please give me some information on how to remove gunpowder marks. L. K. N.

Hydrogen peroxide will do much to remove superficial gunpowder marks. If deeper than the true skin there is nothing in the way of home treatment to apply. You will have to consult a surgeon in that case.

Get a Physical Examination

My doctor says the farm work being so heavy may be the cause of my having neuritis. Am 38 years old and have had this trouble in hips and legs for nearly a year. K. L.

I know of no reason why farm work should cause neuritis. Such diversified work would be one of the last occupations to cause this complaint. Are you sure that you have neuritis? It occurs to me that arthritis is more likely. If so, look for diseased teeth, bad tonsils or pus foci in some other parts of the body. Such troubles also may cause neuritis, but a chronic case of neuritis generally has some specific organic disease at the bottom of it, and is a very hard condition to cure. I think your first need is the thoro physical examination that will determine accurately the nature of your illness.

Decline in Apple Trees

Altho the number of apple trees in the United States has been declining since 1910, no shortage of apples has developed, and commercial production is increasing. The crop of 1926 was the largest produced in many years. This apparent paradox is explained by an increased output a tree and by the fact that the reduction in the number of trees has taken place largely in scattered family orchards and in the less favorably situated commercial areas. Apple production for the market has been increasing materially in some areas thru better orchard management, better selection of varieties, and increased bearing capacity resulting from an increase in the age of the trees.

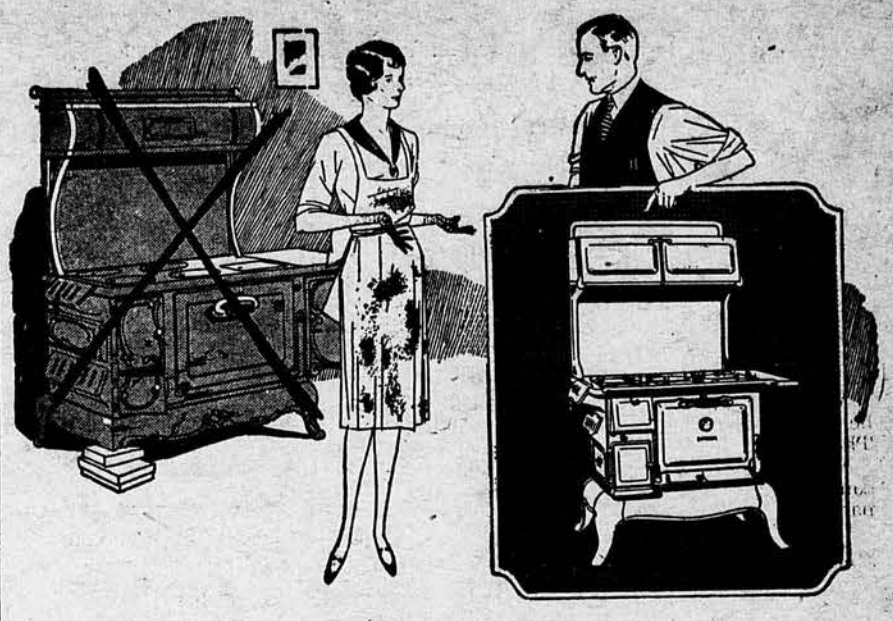
For each 100 trees in the country in 1910, there were 70 and 64 respectively in 1920 and 1925, according to the census. In round figures the decrease from 1910 to 1925 was about 79 million out of a total of 217 million trees reported in the former year. The significance of this decline is modified by the fact that in the box apple region of the Mountain and Pacific states no less than 55 per cent of the trees were not of bearing age in 1910. By 1920, the percentage of non-bearing trees had fallen to 13, and the same percentage is reported by the census for 1925. It would be a distinctly unfavorable augury for the apple industry had plantings from 1910 to 1925 been large enough to prevent a decline in the proportion of trees not of bearing age.

Present conditions in the apple industry are in marked contrast to those that prevailed 18 years ago. In 1910 there were 15 million trees not of bearing age in the box apple regions of the Mountain and Pacific states. As these trees came into bearing, the producing capacity of the region increased enormously. In 1920 the region had 175 trees of bearing age for each 100 reported in 1910. From 1920 to 1925, however, the number decreased, and in 1925 stood at 151 for each 100 trees of bearing age in 1910.

In the apple regions of the East North Central, West North Central, Mountain, West South Central, New England and East South Central states, the decrease in the number of trees since 1910 has been very marked. In the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic states the decrease has been more gradual and at a lower rate of decline, while in the Pacific Coast states it has been negligible. For the country as a whole the outlook is for a continuation of the downward trend but at a slower rate.

In recent years plantings of apple trees have been to a large extent in the Eastern apple region, and have been chiefly concentrated in the commercial areas. Most areas of heavy concentration of trees are now in regions adjacent to the larger consuming centers, altho there are important areas in the West which because of favorable natural features successfully produce fruit far from consuming markets. In the states north of the Cotton Belt and east of the Great Plains, farm orchards are fairly evenly distributed. In the western states, scattering of trees thruout extensive areas, in the manner typical of the farming regions of the East, is not found.

There is some reason to expect that in time Chicago will erect a monument to the Unknown Victim.



Replace Your Old Range With a New "Superior"

It will lighten your housework, brighten your kitchen and improve your cooking

If your stove is an old-timer that has seen too many years of service—if you still have to put up with the drudgery of blackening, or get along with old, ill-fitting doors—it is high time to throw it out and replace it with a new Bridge-Beach "Superior."

Stoves and ranges, like automobiles and everything else are constantly being improved—the 1928 model "Superiors" have time-saving features and improvements undreamed of ten years ago. The new "Superiors" are beautiful pieces of furniture which will make you proud of your kitchen, lighten your housework, improve your cooking and make your baking more successful than ever.

Send for illustrated catalog and decide on the model you prefer—then see your Bridge-Beach dealer. You will be pleasantly surprised at the low price of this beautiful and practical home necessity. Most Bridge-Beach Dealers offer convenient, long-time payment terms.

BRIDGE AND BEACH MFG. CO.,
5305 Union Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

BRIDGE AND BEACH
STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES
ESTABLISHED 1837

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

Let's Please Those Buyers!

The Land O' Lakes Creameries Has Developed Its Business on a Quality Basis

WE ARE starting millions of dollars worth of commodities from the farms of the Middle West to the markets of the East every year that never should have been started—that will spoil before they get there, or bring a low price and exert a bearish effect on the price for products of high quality. No one can remedy that but farmers themselves, and they are not going to be able to do it in little units that remain independent of other similar units. The little creamery and the little elevator have not been able to do it. The small co-operative institution has rendered a service. The little elevator has brought competition into our community that has been worth while, and we have been doing that for many years, but are not doing any more now than we were then, and we won't until we take at least another step, until we start to federate just as manufacturing concerns have done in the last quarter century—federate, consolidate. The little creameries that dotted Minnesota like its lakes were not getting anywhere as market factors until something like 430 such local groups decided to federate and form Land O' Lakes Creameries. Today it is one of the greatest influences in the creamery market in this country, doing an annual business averaging between 40 and 50 million dollars. By re-conditioning such a prosaic thing as a butter tub, so it could be used several times, this organization has brought about a tremendous saving to members in this one respect. Besides, members have improved the quality of their cows, their cream and their butter since consolidating until the Land O' Lakes brand is now recognized anywhere in the country as a stamp of unqualified merit. Federation pays big dividends.

Anyhow B. F. Yoakum Says

If American farmers received all the money which is now split in unnecessary commissions, speculative profits and extra rake-offs on the sale of his products, he would net an average of $1,130.77 a year more than he now gets. If all the consumers' dollars went to pay only the necessary middlemen and the justifiable handling charges for agricultural commodities, farmers on the whole would add to their income something over 7 billion dollars every 12 months. These figures, based on last year's statistics, are quoted by B. F. Yoakum, agricultural economist, in urging a nation-wide commodity organization for marketing farm products. The marketing of farm products, he declares, must be organized on the same vast scale as other industries if farmers are to receive proper returns for their labor and investment. Last year, according to Mr. Yoakum, the consumers paid approximately 22½ billion dollars for 17 major commodities produced by farmers. Of this amount farmers received approximately 7½ billion dollars—or one-third of what consumers paid. Another one-third, or about 7.650 million dollars, went for transportation and necessary middlemen's commissions and charges. This leaves unaccounted for the other one-third that consumers paid—or about 7.350 million dollars. If this sum were distributed to farmers instead of being split in marketing waste, each grower would receive an average increase in his yearly income of $1,130.77, he estimates.

You May Be Wrong!

You may be right, according to a Canadian pool paper but it is much more probable that you are wrong. However, if you are wrong, you belong to a distinguished company, so don't despair! When Christopher Columbus reached America, he thought he had reached Asia, but he was wrong. Jack Dempsey thought he was right when he stepped into the ring with Tunney, but he was wrong. The kaiser thought he was right when he invaded Belgium, but he was wrong. Napoleon thought he was on the right track when he marched to Moscow, but he was wrong. King Canute imagined he could force the tide to recede, but he was wrong. When Anne Boleyn married Henry the Eighth, she thought she was all right, but she was all wrong. The grain trade thought it was right when it believed the pools would last only a year or so, but the grain trade was wrong. Some farmers think they can stay out of the pool without doing any harm to their neighbors who are in the pool, but they are wrong. Pharaoh thought he had an everlasting cinch on the Israelites, but he was wrong. Gomez thought he would be president of Mexico, but he was wrong. The orthodox powers thought the Russian Soviet would last only six months, but they were wrong. The British thought they could tax the American colonies, but they were wrong. Lloyd George thought he could hang the kaiser, but he was wrong. Ruth Elder thought she could fly the Atlantic, but she was wrong. Captain Webb thought he could swim the Niagara Gorge, but he was wrong. Your little boy thinks that babies grow on raspberry bushes, but he is wrong. Alexander the Great thought he could conquer the world, and he was right, but he is dead. Most people are wrong when they think they are right. You may be right, but the chances are against you.

Better Work Together

Man is a thinking animal, it is true. We'll admit that. But, unfortunately, he does not work at it very much. He is sleeping during one-third of his lifetime. He is eating during one-sixth of his pilgrimage on this earth. He is working more than a third of his lifetime. And the result is that during his spare hours he demands, and he has a right to have recreation and entertainment as well as intelligent reflection. And more than that, the proportion of these is a matter which requires careful consideration. There is not one of us, no matter how intelligent he may be, but would rather agree to the execution of all the professors of political economy rather than the execution of the cartoonists. Fun, amusement and entertainment must play a big part in our spare hours, and the community enterprise which is to be most successful is the one which sees that this side of man's nature does not go too long without regular meals. You cannot develop any co-operative enterprise unless the social side has previously been developed. The people who go together in a business enterprise usually are the people who have gone together on the dance floor, or in sports and entertainments. If the social needs of the community are attended to, you will at the same time develop that social spirit which is absolutely essential to the success of a pool or any other co-operative enterprise.

Consider Only Daily Profits

Like the gamblers at Monte Carlo and the food speculators of America, middlemen who handle the sale of fruit from the orange trees of Palestine look only to their daily profits and leave everything else to chance—and consequently the growers themselves are in the same helpless position that characterized the California citrus producers before the advent of co-operative marketing. Two evils result from the present system of marketing, according to M. Smilanski of Rehoboth. The first is that growers, having nothing to do with marketing their fruit, think only of quantity and not of quality. The second is that middlemen, eager to cash in on periods of high demand, sell inferior fruit and thereby tend to destroy the reputation and price of the Jaffa orange. Thus, he points out, the whole future of orange-growing in Palestine is in grave danger. Packing and advertising are outside the interests of the Jaffa orange grower, and consequently he has no assurance of the continuance of his business on a profitable basis.

And in years to come pitying visitors to the Smithsonian will look at "We" in its glass case and say: "How in the world could the poor fellow ever have got across in a thing like that?"

Now He Farms At A Profit

"WHEN I started to farm 20 years ago it took me 20 to 25 days to plow a 40 acre field. Last week, with my Case 18-32, I plowed the same field in 3 days. Since I got this tractor I am farming better and making more money. Last year I added another 60 acres to my farm."

Established 1842

The Sign of Outstanding Quality in—

Tractors
Threshers
Combines
Silo Fillers
Hay Balers
Skid Engines

Also—Grand Detour Plows and Tillage Tools

The abundant reserve power and unfailing dependability of Case Tractors have enabled thousands of Case Tractor owners to greatly increase the size and earning capacity of their farms.

While Case Tractors have more power than most other tractors in their size class yet they are ideally adapted to seeding and light tillage operations because they also have speed and economy. They give continuous service and last for years beyond the life of the average tractor.

These are a few of the many reasons why a Case Tractor will enable you to make *your* farm pay better. Mail the coupon today for valuable information about low-cost farming.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.
Dept F-12 Racine Wisconsin

NOTICE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

Mail the Coupon

CASE

One or more of these highly valuable books may be obtained by returning this coupon, or writing. If record book is wanted please indicate make, size and age of tractor owned.

☐ Modern Tractor Farming.
☐ Better Farming with Better Tractors.
☐ Tractor Owner's Record Book.

Name..... F-12

Address.....

583 Dead Rats

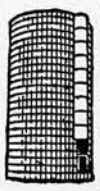
From One Baiting—Not a Poison

"First morning after I put out the new rat killer I found 365 dead rats around my garage and chicken coop," writes E. J. Rost of Oklahoma. "Within three days, found 218 more."

Affects brown Rats, Mice and Gophers only. Harmless to other animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside, away from buildings.

So confident are the distributors that this new Rat Killer will do as well for you, that they offer to send you a large $2.00 Farm Size bottle for only one dollar, on 10-DAYS' TRIAL.

Send no money—just your name to Imperial Laboratories, 2188 Coca Cola building, Kansas City, Mo. and the shipment will be made at once, by c. o. d. mail. Costs nothing if it does not quickly kill these pests. So write today.



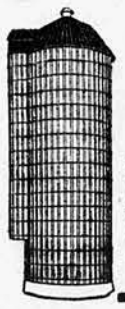
Concrete Stave SILOS

Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.
CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
W. A. Dehner, Mgr.
Concordia, Kansas

LUMBER
25% or More Saving

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have our estimate by return mail. Send us complete list of your needs. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

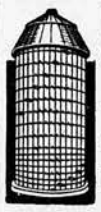
FARMERS LUMBER CO.
24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Ribstone SILOS

Staves are steel reinforced. Made by the precast vibrated method. The most modern and efficient cement and steel silo made. Guaranteed, priced reasonably. Write for descriptive literature.

The Hutchinson Concrete Co.
Hutchinson, Kan.



Lock-Joint Concrete Stave SILO

BEST QUALITY CONCRETE
RUST PROOF REINFORCING
Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment.
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for Livestock engravings
Write for prices
Cuts for School Annuals
Capper Engraving Co.
DEPT. M
TOPEKA — WICHITA

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE last week of Jesus is the most amazing week of any human being on record. It is more rewarding to those who study it than a week in any other life. The deaths of many persons are revealing in what they teach us. But no death has the power in it that inheres in the death of Jesus. It will be well to glance at some of the main events in his Last Week.

Sunday He entered the city in triumph. He had come up from the north country, knowing that fateful events would take place in Jerusalem. Did He know for certain that He would die there at that time? Or did He suspect that the course He was pursuing would sooner or later bring him to a violent end? At any rate He had "steadfastly set his face" to come to the capital city, certain that He would never leave it until He had come face to face with enemies who would do him violence if it lay within their power.

But the coming into the city must have cheered him, if only for a moment. The children sang and shouted, the older folks waved branches, while the Master rode on a humble beast of burden, possibly the only time He ever traveled other than by walking. He went to the temple, looked around, said nothing, and went to his place of entertainment.

Monday it was different. He was refreshed from his toilsome journey to the city, and people soon found it out. The buyers and sellers in the temple, violating the law of the sacred inclosure by their bargaining, were driven out by vigorous methods. They were cheats and frauds, many of them, and even those engaged in legitimate trade had no business doing it in the temple. There is a place for everything. But tell me this: What was it in him that made them scurry and scatter when He told them to get out? Why did no one defy him?

Tuesday was a full day, big with events. Sizzling questions were fired at the Teacher. Should taxes be paid to Caesar? A question that would have tripped a mind less keen. And what about the resurrection? asked the Sadducees. How can a man who has been married more than once have a peaceful time in Heaven? And what, asked a lawyer, is the great commandment? When these were answered He went on with the sternest kind of teaching, for these were stern days. He uttered his sweeping parables of judgment, such as those on the Ten Virgins, and the Talents, and the Two Sons. He spoke those terrific words, "Come ye blessed," "Depart, ye cursed." And in the meantime the conspiracy for seizing him was maturing. The lines about him were being drawn tighter and tighter, but He went straight on, as if nothing were impending.

Does not all this bring Christ home to one's heart and mind? Here He is, the only Man in the record of human history who is never impatient, never selfish, never proud, never ruled by fear. Or, in short, if anyone is a perfect Man, He is the Man. And how does He act, when pain and bitterness and hate close in on him, like a pack of dogs closing in on an exhausted deer? Answer—He goes straight on. He strengthens himself in prayer, talks with his close friends, delivers his message and does not waver or turn aside.

Wednesday He rested. There is no record of his doing anything that day.

Thursday brought the Passover meal. It was a great day. Many thousands came to Jerusalem every year for this feast. Jesus eats with the Twelve a simple meal, which has been called ever since, The Last Supper. From it comes the Eucharist, or Holy Communion. While they were eating (the room evidently was upstairs in the house of some friend, where arrangements had been secretly made) the 12 men fell to disputing as to who should be greatest when the Messiah brought in the expected Kingdom. For they still believed that He came to establish an earthly kingdom, by force. Isn't that human nature? While the lines are drawing tighter and tighter about Him they love best, they wrangle over who will be the "big gun" in the coming days. Then He gives them an example of what they ought to be. He washes their feet. And at this time also He prays that prayer that rings in our ears today, as an example of what prayer may be, at its highest—the seventeenth chapter of John.

But the drama moves swiftly on. After looking at the betrayer and uttering words that would make a stone image shudder, He bids Judas go about his despicable errand. The arrest follows, with the mock trial and its insults and outrage. More accurately, there are four trials, one before the high priests early in the morning, followed by a brief hearing before Pilate, who sends him to Herod. Herod clothes him in a purple robe, in mockery of his claims to kingship, and sends him back to Pilate. Uneasy over the complications of the trial, anxious to free the prisoner whom he believes to be innocent, harassed by a warning note from his wife, but fearing to displease influential Jews, lest they endanger his political position, Pilate weakly washes his hands, and sends the Christ off to death. Thru it all, the calm, dignified bearing of the Prisoner is such as to arouse the admiration of the dullest reader, until he exclaims with the centurion, "Truly this was the Son of God." Of him another said, "He tasted death for every man."

Lesson for June 3rd.—"The Fellowship of His Sufferings." Mark 14:1-42.
Golden Text—Mark 14:36.

Foreign Trade Still Grows!

(Continued from Page 13)

economic animals what do we live for but to consume freely? Isn't that why we—anybody—sell? Actually, we are buying more and more European manufactured goods — but largely of the things that Europe likes to make and that we don't care to bother with. There is no menace to our industrial integrity in present imports. We do not want imports that strike at the roots of our great industries—and we are not getting them. As for the growth of imports of raw materials, the exports that respond are precisely from our characteristic and fundamental industries. In the long run we export to import, just as the individual sells his goods or his services to get the other fellow's. We sell what we want to sell and we buy what we want—not what we don't want.

Let's Make the Most of It

In many cases the further development and conversion of our own resources into wealth depends on foreign trade. Our resources are so immense and so varied that we cannot consume them directly at home. To employ our coal, timber, cotton, agricultural products and water power only to meet our primary needs would be inadequate and wasteful. The additional export market makes it possible for us to apply our energy and our resources by providing outlets for surplus products and giving a backlog to mass production. Again, foreign trade means luxury—opportunities to turn our wealth into enjoyment. Our high plane of living requires exotic materials and articles, both in quality and quantity. We demand goods in thousands of varieties; no number of domestic factories can give us all just what fancy calls for; no possibility of American agriculture can meet our multitudinous tastes in all respects. Besides, our exports pay our many and great service bills due to foreigners, add to the foundations of the credit structure we are building thruout the world, buy our steamship tickets, pay our foreign travel expenses and are generally the door to enjoyment and knowledge of the whole world beyond the seas.

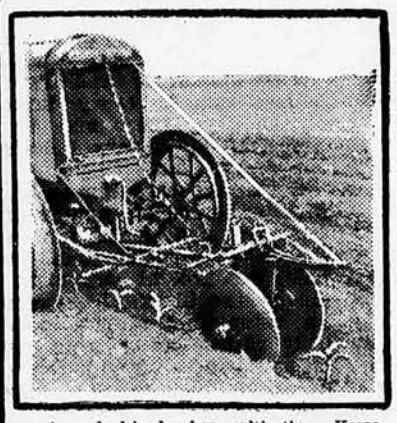
Now here we are with a great trade that is compelled to come to us, because we are rich, extensive lenders, and mighty producers. Are we going to make the most of it, and who among us are going to profit most from it? Our weak spot is that too many of our exporters treat foreign trade as a little emergency outlet affair. If times are a bit dull at home we "tear our shirts off" to get foreign orders. Then when business speeds up under the stars and stripes we lightly throw the foreign customer overboard. We suddenly jilt what we wooed ardently, and nonchalantly ignore what we vehemently sought. We squander goodwill and offend good customers.

The fault of this inconstancy is not that of our export managers, but of our top-executives. And it is a grievous fault. We have at hand a stabilizer of trade. We put it out of commission when we don't need it, and it isn't ready when we need it. And right here is where some of our industrial captains are going to lose out. They'll find, some day, when they rush for foreign trade, that the other fellow has it. I venture to say that when the roll of great corporations is engrossed a decade hence there will be some thereon that are unknown today and some absent that are now famous.

The fortunes of every new epoch are to those who understand the new. And we confront now the epoch in which the Republic is about to become the colossus of international trade. We have the capacity, the technique, the leadership—more of all than Europe ever had. The mass outcome is certain but the division of the spoils is in the lap of the unknown. When it is finally made there will be many a romance of new fortunes, of high adventure in investment and tragedy of lost opportunities to record.

Today's blue-ribboner: An astronomer says if the sun should explode we would have only 133 hours to live. But the newspapers could get out some hot extras in that time.

This Guide steers your tractor clear across your field, listing, keeps the rows even and you do better, more and easier work.



A real friend when cultivating. Keeps tractor on the ridges cultivating, allowing you to see that discs and shovels are doing the best work.

Use this Guide and run your tractor on level land. It's easier on tractor and operator. The Willrodt Guide can be adjusted to the right or left, right from the driver's seat without stopping when listing, cultivating or plowing.

STEERS Any Tractor WITHOUT A DRIVER

The Only Practical Guide on the Market That Can Be Used for Listing Corn or Cotton and Cultivating Listed Fields

The famous Willrodt All-Purpose Tractor Guide is being used by farmers, all over the corn and cotton belts to their entire satisfaction. It can be installed in a few minutes on any tractor—Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Rumely, Hart Parr, Case, Allis Chalmers, John Deere, Avery, Twin-City, Titan, Farmall or any other of the tractors that are used for farming purposes.

What It Does and Why It Will Save You Time and Money

1. It will steer any tractor clear across your field without you touching the steering wheel when Listing, Cultivating, Plowing, Ridge busting, etc.
2. Makes all rows straight and uniform, thus making it easy to cultivate, cut or husk your fields.
3. Width of rows can be adjusted without leaving driver's seat.
4. Steers your tractor, allowing you to watch your lister so you can be sure the seed is dropping and the sub-soilers and covering discs are working properly. (The improved crop for the rows ordinarily missed or seed poorly planted, will pay for several guides.)
5. Will allow you to do from 15 per cent to 30 per cent more work each day, thus assuring you of getting all your crop in at the proper time of year. (You can run a tractor 12 hours a day and not be as tired as you would if you worked only 8 hours and steered the tractor by hand.)
6. Does away forever, with muscle strain and fatigue caused by sitting in one position all day.
7. Makes tractor farming a real pleasure—leaves you fresh and strong at the end of each day, with the feeling that you have really accomplished something.
8. Will save your nerves and add years to your life.
9. In cultivating, you can ride or walk and watch your cultivator—thus seeing that it gets all the weeds.
10. If you desire to plow, list or cultivate your field in a circle you can let the Willrodt Guide steer your tractor for hours without touching the steering wheel.

The Best Investment a Tractor Farmer Can Make

The Willrodt All-Purpose Tractor Guide has proven itself to be a long step in advance of the old method of steering a tractor by hand. After you have once used it, you will never again go through the strain, trouble and worry you did last year or the year before.

Remember how you felt during those long, tiresome days when you were rushing through your plowing, listing and cultivating? How miserable and tired you felt at quitting-time and how you wished you were through with it all. Remember how, when the wind was blowing, the dust came over the fenders, striking you in the eyes? Remember how it was impossible for you to turn your head for fear the tractor would run to one side or the other? Remember how you wanted to look at your sub-soiler or shovels, but could not do so without stopping the tractor.

All these annoyances are done away with when using the Willrodt All-purpose Guide. You will then produce better crops at less cost, worry and work.

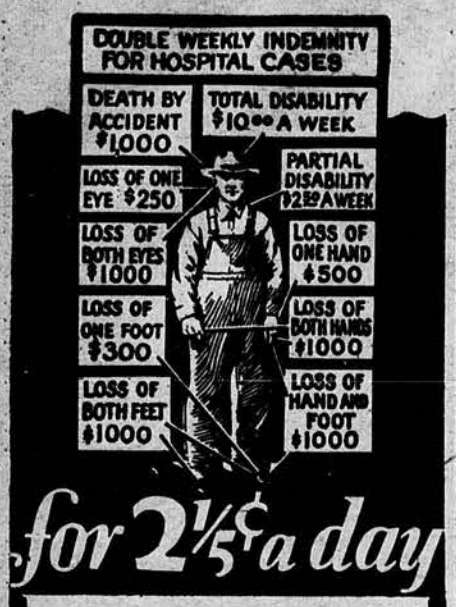
WILLRODT TRACTOR GUIDE CO., Omaha, Neb.

Please send me description of the Willrodt All-Purpose Tractor Guide, and oblige.

Name.....

Address.....

.....



for 2 1/5¢ a day

A WONDERFUL ACCIDENT POLICY

THINK! A single tiny injury may easily cost you $8. For that amount a Woodmen Accident policy protects you for **a year** against injuries that may total $1,000. Only 2 1/5c a day frees you from costly injury bills and pays liberally every day you are laid up—DOUBLE if it's a hospital case.

This is the policy thousands of farmers carry regularly. We have paid policy holders over $6,000,000 in claims in 38 years—over $500,000 last year alone. You need this policy. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 is injured every year. YOU MAY BE NEXT! Investigate. Send coupon for full details. Write now!

AGENTS We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO. Lincoln, Nebr. B69
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

Name _____
Occupation _____
P. O. _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

Saves a peck of trouble

— a good flashlight does. Puts *safe* light right where you need it. And you can't say that for an ordinary lantern. I wouldn't go out to the barn without my Eveready. It's always right on the job with a big, bright beam to point the way and to save time and trouble.

I made sure my flashlight was a genuine Eveready, and of one thing more—it's always loaded with batteries of the same name. I like to get the most for my money and Eveready Batteries certainly give you THAT. Whatever you use a battery for, you'll do well to be sure it's an Eveready. That's another word for long-lasting dependability.

100 Bales Every Hour is a Regular Occurrence With

ANN ARBOR HAY BALERS

Famous everywhere for more and better bales. Patent roller folder, easy feeding, simple and strong construction. Ask your dealer or write for full information.

Birdsell Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

At Last We Reached Zinder!

The Author of "Beau Geste" Was Not so Very Far Wrong, Either

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

RAILS end at Kano and trails begin for those who want to cross the Dark Continent from the west coast to the east. From Kano across the desert there were two possible routes for us to consider. Or, more exactly, there was just one route, and then there was a place where Jim thought there should be another.

There was a sort of automobile trail which a few stout hearts had braved from Kano to Khartoum. It went south of Lake Chad. And then there was a camel trail which nothing on wheels had ever tried—except us. It went north of Lake Chad.

From Kano the automobile trail led across Northern Nigeria to Maidugarai and Ft. Lamy, south of Chad. The other plunged straight into French Occidental Africa, or "Accidental Africa" as Jim called it, via Dambada. The only way, south of Chad, was admitted to be bad; the other, via Dambada, was just as bad as it sounds. The one was a blazed trail; the other was blazing.

From that bad place, which I don't like to name too often in this good journal, the route led to Zinder, the picturesque French fortress of Beau Geste fame, or, rather, infamy. I had seen the motion picture "Beau Geste" and Jim had read the book, that powerful melodrama based on the activities of the French Foreign Legion in the parched Sahara "Back of Chad." Those of you who have seen the picture "Beau Geste" or read the book can understand why anyone would think twice before routing himself that way. And anyone who would think twice would take the other trail.

We Had No Banjo!

But my partner Jim thinks only once, and then he holds that thought. So we went that way. Or at least we have started.

He finally agreed to go only as far as Zinder and then make careful inquiry from the French military Commandant there as to the possibility, or impossibility, of continuing farther into the roadless expanse of sand and bush beyond. If we should find it absolutely impracticable we would return to Kano and then go by the other route, south of Chad, farther from the Sahara.

Our side cars groaned under the weight of supplies to last for a month's trek in the desert as we left Kano, and we had sufficient gasoline on the luggage carriers behind to take us nearly a thousand miles. But we had no banjo. Our friend, the thief, had kindly spared us that in Kano. That evening we made the little post Dambada, which wasn't really so bad after all.

The next day we reached Zinder—and had a new language to learn again. Both of us had studied what they called French at school, but it didn't sound like the noises those people made in Zinder. We had it all to learn over again, both the pronunciation and the gestures. But now that we've been here in French territory for a month or so we can discuss any subject in French and even argue some, including such delicate issues as the debt settlement and prohibition in America. The French take both of these matters very seriously.

Jim Was the Nut

Now before we reached Zinder we had wired to an American missionary there and also to a French officer inquiring about the road north of Chad, if any. Both had answered that it would be positively impossible for a motor car. Naturally, I believed them—and I believe them now. But Jim had some ideas about laying down chicken wire or tennis nets or blankets—or all three—and inching along over a thousand or so miles of sand that way.

He even rigged up a sort of a squirrel-in-a-treadmill scheme made out of an endless loop of chicken wire to serve as a runway for the motorcycle in the sand. A length of chicken wire netting passed under the motorcycle to furnish traction in the sand. It then curved up from behind and over the top of the motorcycle and driver down again in front in an endless loop. It was like a barrel lying down with the motorcycle inside. The wire netting was the treadmill, the motorcycle was the squirrel—and Jim was the nut.

Even a motorcycle unadorned proved to be so much of a curiosity to the natives in that country back of Chad that they would scurry trembling into the bush and peek out from behind rocks and sand dunes as we skidded past. They had never seen anything on wheels before. And I'm afraid that if we'd come put-putting along rolled up inside a loop of wire netting it would have been too much. What would you think yourself of such a spectacle?

If I'm going to travel inside a rolling cylinder like that I think I'd rather shoot Niagara in a barrel. It wouldn't take as long at any rate as crossing the Sahara. This was a Rube Goldberg stunt, of course, but with a little blacksmithing to make some guides—and with a world of patience—it probably would have worked all right for a mile or two a day if we had found only smooth sand with no sticks or bushes.

A Missionary From Missouri

Jim finally decided to wait until we reached Zinder before rigging up any more sand fighting equipment and see there what the road prospects would be. But unfortunately for us Zinder itself was not quite so bad as the real "Beau Geste" country we had expected—and which we later found. We decided, upon first sight of Zinder, that "Beau Geste" was partly wrong and that the country "Back of Chad" was not simply an unfortunate creative miscarriage entirely unfit for human habitation. We learned later that we were wrong. It is exactly as "Beau Geste" painted it. But at least Zinder itself was not quite so bad as we had imagined—for we had imagined the worst.

We had expected only a single, somber, flat-topped fortress dug into the top of a vast sand dune with nothing about but pure sand, sand glistening white in the desert sun, a stark, trackless and barren waste. Zinder itself wasn't quite so bad—but it was bad enough.

There was at least one agreeable surprise for us in the singeing little town of Zinder that redeemed it mightily. A missionary and his wife—from Missouri; from right near the Missouri and Kansas line too. I've been told that over in East Africa every time one turns up a stone, voila! there is a Greek merchant. And I've begun to believe that in every darkest corner of the globe there may be found an American missionary holding at least one feeble light.

Certainly, wherever we have been so far, in the deepest jungles of the Dark Continent and on the blazing plains of the desert we have found those intrepid, resourceful altruists working among the blacks. They find him in an astounding stupid ignorance, his body rotting away from disease, and his mind tortured with the fears of his pagan or Mohammedan superstitions. They bring him medicine, education and the peace of the Christian religion. I used to drop a few pennies now and then into the "missionary box" at home—I wish they had been dollars.

Our missionary friend, Mr. Lee, bustled us into his great rambling house, built of baked mud blocks laid up in mortar like building stones.

"This is just like all the Zinder houses," he explained. "Walls 3 or 4 feet thick and high ceilings. Got to keep as cool as we can here—and then it's plenty hot."

Mats Over the Windows

Grass mats hung down over every window and door to keep out the brilliant heat of the sun, reflected as it is from the eternal sand. A thick-walled, wide veranda, also with mats suspended over every door and window, completely surrounded the house to insulate it still further from the desert heat.

"We sleep up on the roof," explained

WEAR-TESTED DENIM

that's why

UNION MADE

COWDEN

OVERALLS *wear longer*

This denim is made especially for us, and used by no other manufacturer. It contains more threads per inch--is more closely woven—tougher—stronger—won't fade in the wash. Triple sewed seams, buttons that can't come off, extra roominess—these are a few of the points that are making Cowden's the favorite overall where wear is hardest. See them at all good dealers—everywhere.

Cowden Manufacturing Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

CONQUERS HARD WEAR

SOMETHING NEW!

SANDWICH Galvanized Copper Alloy Steel Elevator

Double-armored Against Rust and Decay

Longer Life—No Extra Cost

BOOK FREE. Our illustrated catalog showing both Portable and Bucket Elevators will be sent FREE. Write for it NOW.

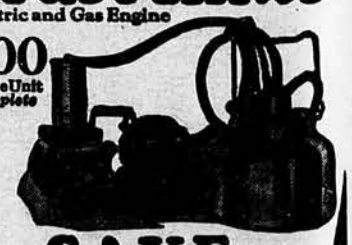
SANDWICH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Sandwich Illinois

BRANCH HOUSES
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Kansas City, Mo.
Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fords Milker

Electric and Gas Engine

$100 Single Unit Complete



SAVE

tedious, tiresome milking drudgery as thousands of farmers do by using Fords Milkers. Save, too, on what you pay for a milker. Fords is guaranteed—finest materials and construction—easy to operate and clean. Cows like it. Milk flow is increased by its gentle, soothing action. Delivers clean, top-price milk. Many styles and sizes.

Send for booklet No. 68-A FREE

Distributors Wanted—

Fine opportunity for merchants and farmers. Ask for details.

MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

ur host. "It's fine up there after the un's gone down. Put on your colored oggles and let's go up and look at Zinder."

"Now, that must be the fort," said im. "I'd expected to see only a grim ow of guns sticking out above the lat roof, and a hangman's gallows on he parapet, and—look there! What's hat on the roof?" He took off his oggles and shaded his eyes. "It's a uit of ladies' undies hanging on the ine!"

"And I suppose that all you expected o see in the white sand dunes about he fortress were a few bleached ones," grinned Lee. "Or the carcasses f horses, and of men dead from the errible desert thirst, their tongues wallowed and their hands clutching torn and empty water skin."

Instead, there was a scattering of eat, baked-mud houses, and even a ew green trees. Carefully watered by and the trees were, it is true, and ot as many as in the most miserable ittle town of the same size in America, but green trees nevertheless. "And ou can buy groceries and gasoline at hat little French canteen down there," Lee added.

But if Jim longed for even more eal desert than the sizzling town of Zinder, he certainly had his heart's desire later on.

A long file of ragged blacks in heavy iron chains clanked thru the sand beneath our wall. "There's the Zinder water works," said Lee. "Prisoners." A black guard in tattered uniform and the short French cavalry carbine slung about his shoulders marched on either side.

We watched the dusty, sweating miserables for a moment from our roof. They were carrying water on their naked shoulders in huge earthen pots and watering the trees beside the street. Some worked singly, their bare ankles fettered together with a short, thick chain that appeared as hot as the sand in which it dragged. Some carried in one hand the heavy iron ball chained to their ankle or their waist while they steadied their water pot with the other.

Some of the poor devils were shackled together in pairs, a heavy chain forged to an iron ring about their necks. When one stooped to empty his water pot his chainmate had to stoop as well. The chain was so short that one could not sit upon the ground, or lie down or stand without his partner doing the same.

But No "Pipe" Line!

One burly black with a neck like a walnut log was chained to a bewildered brown Arab boy who steadied with one hand his iron collar that shone all bright and new in the brilliant sun. A horseman galloped by, a graceful Bedouin on a young, unbridled stallion. The brown boy turned a moment to watch these desert's freest folk. Perhaps he saw himself for one fleet second back again on the open desert trail and tasted in his mind once more the only life he knew, the nomad's fierce joy of freedom. But with a clinking jerk of his partner's head he was brought quickly back—to justice, whatever his idea of that might be.

French Prisoners at Zinder

"The French have hit upon the rather clever idea of chaining a lifer with a prisoner who has only a short time yet to serve," Lee explained. "The theory is that the short termer won't risk his early release by co-operating with the lifer in an attempt to escape. And when two men are chained together by the necks they are about like a pair of Siamese twins in the amount of co-operation that is necessary in whatever they do."

"Well, if they ever find me out, and catch me," declared Jim, "I'd rather be hanged by the neck than chained by the neck to somebody else. Think of being chained all your life to anyone, and especially if he chanced to be someone whom you simply couldn't stand!"

And then, in the proper spirit after such a depressing scene, he added: "Well, that may be the water works all right, but it's certainly no 'pipe' line."

What we found about the roads north of Chad and how Jim got even because he thought I stole his banjo will be told next week.

Quit Hauling Water Around

(Continued from Page 3)

the pipes. So he made some money in that way, if we are to believe the old maxim about "a penny saved." "Saving that much on labor in those days meant something," Mr. Miller said, and he recalled the summer he made $68 for his work and that of two teams. "I'll tell you, there is a good chance for the right kind of young folks on the farm today," he said.

Operating costs have been almost nil with the Miller water system. He had one accident with the windmill. All told, $40 would cover upkeep and cost of operation since it was put in 19 years ago. "Be liberal with your money when building the storage tank with this kind of system," Miller advises. "It is the thing that counts." His is down in the ground, on top of a hill, so water always is cool in summer, but never freezes in winter. Miller's tank holds 350 barrels of water and has been adequate for his needs. He has handled quite a good deal of livestock, too.

The 1,200 feet of main pipe line from well to storage tank is 1¼ inches in diameter. One-inch pipe for take-offs is sufficient, according to Miller. Where the pipes must come within less than 2½ feet of the surface, tight boxing is put over the pipe, allowing an air-space insulation. The hydrants are in concrete boxings 4 by 2½ feet, and high enough to suit. Miller prefers small watering troughs or tubs for stock, instead of large open tanks. His system is cheap but efficient. It saves a cold job in winter, a hot job in summer and is a time saver all year inside the home and out in the feed lots.

Miller is farming 240 acres and he sticks to alfalfa, corn and bluegrass. And according to his way of thinking the grass makes more money for him than anything else. About 50 head of steers, 150 head of sheep and lambs, some hogs and horses eat all the feed grown. "I haven't taken less than $1 a bushel for corn in years," Miller explained. "Cattle as a rule pay me $1.25 to $1.50 for corn and $20 a ton for hay. But water and bluegrass are our big money-makers."

And as an example of the value of bluegrass, Mr. Miller led the way out to some bluff land on his place. Part of it still was in timber, so thick that no other vegetation was present. Fifty acres of timber was cleared away. Now the hillsides that are clear are in bluegrass, growing around the many rocks. From this former waste acreage, according to Miller, he now sells $1,000 worth of lambs a year.

A Non-Stop Tractor Record

A new non-stop tractor record was made recently in California in the prune and apricot orchards of Battaglia Brothers, near San Jose. For 10 days and nights the tractor pulled a 9-foot tandem disk harrow and a plank drag or float thru the extensive orchards of the Battaglia Brothers without stopping. This non-stop run bested the former record made in New Zealand by 71½ hours, and clearly demonstrated the reliability and stamina of the present day farm tractor. The tractor used in the test was not new, but had been in constant use for 13 months before making its record run.

Fast-Smooth-Economical

WB

After 42 years in the threshing industry, Wood Brothers offer farmers the cleanest, light running, most economical thresher ever known. It combines construction features that have built the reputation for Wood Brothers Threshers with new improvements that cut the work and increase the efficiency to a surprising degree. Old threshermen who have examined the new model are astonished at the many ways in which threshing has been perfected. You will, too.

WOOD BROTHERS THRESHER

Three Sizes—21x36—26x46—30x50

The New Improved Wood Brothers Thresher is everything farmers have wanted in a thresher. The New 10-foot Folding Feeder means easy feeding; Timken Roller Bearings assure smooth running; the improved Wood Brothers Straw Racks assure cleaner threshing; adjustable sieves handle any kind of seeds or grain. See these many improvements and you will know why the Wood Brothers is the World's Most Popular Thresher.

1928 Thresher Book—FREE

If you cannot see one of our new machines in operation, don't fail to send for our 1928 thresher book, "Profitable Threshing." It explains the whys and wherefores of threshing. One catalog that is interesting reading. Illustrations on every page, including 17 of the many different kinds of grain that are threshed with a Wood Brothers Thresher. Just send the coupon.

WOOD BROTHERS THRESHER COMPANY
Dept. 100 Des Moines, Iowa

BRANCHES: Fargo, No. Dak., Minneapolis, Minn., Lincoln, Nebr., Wichita, Kan., Peoria, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Portland, Ore., Madison, Wis., and Des Moines, Iowa (At Factory).

Wood Brothers Thresher Company, Dept. 100 Des Moines, Iowa.
Please send me your 1928 Thresher Book, "Profitable Threshing."
Name
Address or R. F. D.
City
State
I would like special information on Wood Brothers Thresher.
size

NEW *FLORENCE*
KEROSENE PRESSURE STOVE

Every Advantage of City Gas
including its SAFETY

Even hotter than city gas is the flame of this revolutionary new stove and just as easy to control.

The fuel is kerosene, which means not only safety but great economy. And unlike any other stove in the world, this new Florence is also *started* with kerosene.

Yet, should you wish to burn gasoline, you can do so equally well and without any adjusting. The choice of fuels is up to you.

Don't delay seeing this amazing new range at your dealer's and don't postpone the great comfort you will enjoy from having it in your kitchen this summer.

Florence Stove Company, Boston. Division Offices: Chicago, Kansas City and Columbus.

FLORENCE OIL RANGE

use
Socket Wrenches

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

Your dealer will make you up a set of handles and sockets that will fit "every nut on the farm". A wonderful time saver and convenience!

Get genuine Blackhawks — the trim, black tools that never break, slip or round out. Ask your tool dealer, or

Write for illustrated circular.

BLACKHAWK MFG. CO.
Dept. V, Milwaukee, Wis.

BLACKHAWK Socket Wrenches

Buy from this yellow cabinet at your dealer's.

THE "GIZZARD CAPSULE"

A Wonderful New Invention for WORMS & CHICKENS

A combination medicine for Round, Tape and Pin worms, contained in an INSOLUBLE capsule. Invented expressly so medicines cannot mix with fluids of crop or glandular stomach. Nothing else like it. Gizzard crushes capsule, releasing the medicines and correct dose undiluted and in full strength reaches the worms. Far more effective.

HURTS ONLY THE WORMS In this insoluble capsule the strong medicines (poisons) necessary to get the worms, cannot injure the birds; cannot affect egg production, or fertility. Even tape worm medicine sufficient to get the tenacious Tape worms is safely included in this wonderful GIZZARD CAPSULE. 50 capsules, $1; 100 for $1.75; 500 for $7; 1,000 for $12. Samples free to poultry raisers on request.

As a safeguard against bowel troubles, ptomaine and disease germs, give Germozone in the drink. Use it also for roup, colds, swelled head, etc. "The preventive and remedy that has never been equalled." 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., $1.50. Germozone tablets, 75 tablets, 65c; 200 tablets, $1.25 postpaid.

More than 10,000 drug stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries sell and recommend Germozone and the GIZZARD CAPSULE. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Not sold by peddlers. Order now, from your dealer or direct.

GEO. H. LEE CO. 160 Lee Bldg. Omaha, Nebr.

GRAIN BINS

Protect your wheat crop against fire, rats, weather, etc. Combine harvesting makes storage necessary for bigger profits. Midwest all steel Heavy Duty Bin easily set up or moved. Highest quality—low priced—Guaranteed. Freight prepaid Free. Write for free illustrated folder and prices.
Midwest Steel Products Co.
Dept. 501, Am. Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

FREE CATALOG tells you how you can save money on Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers, also Wheels — steel or wood—to fit any running gear, or Trailer. Send for it today.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of $50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Post Your Protective Service Sign — Work Against Thieves With Your Sheriff

MUST a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member pay the sheriff for attempting to catch a thief who has stolen his property? Occasionally this question has been asked by a Protective Service member. The question is answered in a recent letter the Protective Service Department sent to a member in Osborne county.

Dear Protective Service Member:

Answering your recent letter asking who pays the bill when the sheriff is called to investigate a theft and to apprehend the thief, I wish to quote you from a Kansas law passed in 1913.

In addition to the salary and amounts allowed for deputy hire, the sheriff shall be allowed for every mile actually and necessarily traveled, each way, in serving or endeavoring to serve any writ, warrant, process, order, venire, notice or tax warrant, his actual expenses, to be allowed by the county commissioners upon proper vouchers therefor.

The Kansas law is very definite in stating that sheriffs are paid by the county for this work. It is the duty of a sheriff to investigate all complaints made to him regarding a theft. He then must use all reasonable diligence in capturing the thief.

Material explaining the work of the Protective Service has been sent to every sheriff in Kansas. Both they and Attorney General William A. Smith have signified their willingness and their desire to do all in their power to co-operate with Protective Service members in ridding the state of farm thievery. I hope if you have a theft that you will give your sheriff a good chance to catch the thief—as soon as you have anything stolen, telephone your sheriff. Tell him all the clues and information you have regarding the theft. Even tho the thief may have gotten away, your report may give the sheriff more information regarding someone whom he suspects has been stealing in his county.

Sincerely yours,
Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

If you have a Protective Service sign that is not posted, put it up today near the entrance to your farm. More than 50,000 Kansas farmers have posted their signs. Remember that no $50 reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of a thief who steals from your farm unless your sign is posted at the time of the theft. Thieves hate the Protective Service sign and usually steal from farms where it is not posted. Put up a Protective Service sign so a reward can be paid if you have a theft. At the same time you will be giving all thieves a warning not to steal from your farm premises.

Write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., inclosing a stamped, addressed return envelope and a booklet explaining fully what the Protective Service does for Kansas Farmer subscribers will be sent to you free. The booklet will tell you how to get your sign for only the cost of mailing and handling charges, if you are a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer. New Kansas Farmer subscribers can get their Protective Service sign along with their subscriptions sent to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., at the following prices: One year $1.10; 3 years $2.10 and 5 years $3.10. Arrange today to have a Protective Service sign up before some thief steals from your unprotected farm premises.

Farmers Protected by Regulation

REGULATION of the sale of farm produce on commission by Kansas statute assures farmers of fair treatment by commission merchants. Farm produce governed by this law includes all vegetable and fruit products, meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey. This law does not apply to produce sold for consumption and not for resale. Before any license will be issued permitting the operation of a commission business, every applicant for such a business must deliver to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture a straight indemnity bond, satisfactory to the secretary of the board, to secure the honest accounting and payment to the farmer for goods consigned to such person for sale. Any farmer may bring action upon said bond in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover payment for goods delivered to the commission merchant.

The secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture or his assistants shall have power to investigate, upon the verified complaint of an interested person, also to make an investigation irrespective of whether a complaint is filed, the record of any person, firm, exchange, corporation or association applying for a commission license, or any transaction involving the solicitation, receipt, sale or attempted sale of farm produce on a commission basis, the failure to make proper and true accounts and settlements at prompt and regular intervals, the making of false statements as to condition, quality or quantity of goods received or while in storage, the making of false statements as to market conditions, with intent to deceive, or the failure to make payment for goods received or other alleged injurious transactions; and for such purpose may examine at the place of business of the licensee, that portion of the ledgers, books of account, memoranda or other documents, relating to the transactions involved, of any commission merchant, and may take testimony therein under oath.

When the seller of farm produce fails to obtain satisfactory settlement in any transaction, after having notified the buyer, a certified complaint may be filed at the expiration of 10 days with the secretary of the state board of agriculture. The secretary of the state board of agriculture shall attempt to secure an explanation or adjustment; failing this, within seven days he shall cause a copy thereof, together with a notice of a time and place for a hearing of such complaint, to be served upon such commission merchant. At the time and place appointed for such hearing the secretary or his assistants shall hear the parties to such complaint, shall have power to administer an oath, and shall enter in the office of the secretary of the board of agriculture at Topeka, a decision either dismissing such complaint or specifying the facts which he deems established on such hearing, and in case such facts are established as cause him to revoke such license, he shall bring an action on the bond within 60 days of the filing of such decision.

The finest Bridal Gifts

What could be finer for a bridal gift than any one of the dozens of practical, home-making needs that you can find in this "Farm Service" Hardware Store?

Any bride would appreciate as a shower or wedding gift such a thing as a nice set of silverware, percolator, set of aluminum or other kitchen utensils, fine cutlery, a pressure cooker, or some such kitchen convenience. We are always glad to show our varied assortment of suitable wedding gifts, and to have them come from a "Farm Service" Hardware Store gives them a stamp of dependable quality. If you have gifts to buy for the June bride, be sure to go first to your nearest "tag" store, where your money will buy the utmost in value and pleasure giving.

Gifts for Weddings, Anniversaries and Graduation

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

And Just How Dry Is the Soil?

There's a Question Wheat Producers Ought to Ask Every Fall Before Planting the Crop

BY H. R. SUMNER

(This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Sumner on the preparation of land for wheat; the first appeared May 19.)

IN WESTERN KANSAS, where moisture is the principal limiting factor in wheat production, approximately 5 million acres of wheat are planted every fall. Probably 75 per cent of that acreage is drilled into wheat for no other reasons in the minds of the growers than that a crop is often produced, and that the proper time to plant wheat is in the fall. The amount of soil moisture in the fall must be considered always in crop production in Western Kansas.

Last fall Finney county seeded 119,000 acres of wheat. This spring the report was made that 40 per cent of the acreage, or 47,000 acres, was abandoned. That is a tremendous financial loss, but the real tragedy lies in the fact that before seeding no effort was made to learn if the soil moisture conditions justified or gave promise of a crop.

Farmers must realize that a wheat plant feeds on moisture to a depth of 3 to 4 and even 5 feet. A few heavy fall rains do not insure a crop—especially if the crop just harvested has been a heavy one—nor do winter rains insure a crop. The only means available at present for gauging the possibilities of a crop lies in determining the amount of soil moisture to a depth of at least 3 feet at seeding time. It is on this supply of moisture that the wheat plant will grow and mature, and there is a very close relationship between this amount and the resulting wheat yields.

Less Than 12 Per Cent

Soil moisture records have been kept at the Garden City Station since 1914 on fields prepared in different ways. The wheat yields have been obtained on those same fields, also. Thus it is found that since 1914 the yield of wheat has been over 10 bushels an acre only three times out of 17 when the soil moisture previous to seeding was less than 12 per cent. Furthermore, in only 5 times out of 17 has the yield been over 2 bushels an acre when the soil moisture was less than 12 per cent in the fall. Likewise, it is learned that when the moisture in the fall was over 12 per cent the yield was over 10 bushels an acre eight times out of 10. Such past experience should surely serve as a guide to wheat raisers in that immediate territory. If a farmer learns that on the basis of the last 14 years his possibilities of a crop are only 3 out of 17, surely that knowledge would aid him in deciding to reduce his wheat acreage until conditions were more favorable.

This matter of close relationship between soil moisture in the fall and the following yield of wheat is illustrated by experiments at both Hays and Colby as well as at Garden City. The data from Hays is interesting. Determinations of moisture and yield have been made in 60 cases over a period of 18 years. It was found that when the soil moisture exceeded 18 per cent the yield exceeded 10 bushels an acre 33 times out of 38. Also when the soil moisture was less than 18 per cent the yield exceeded 10 bushels only five times out of 22. On one hand there is a possibility of 33 out of 38; on the other a possibility of five out of 22.

'Tis Just Good Judgment

The amount of soil moisture in a soil necessary to make the chances either fair or poor for a crop will vary with different soils, with different localities and other factors, some still unknown. However, it should be possible for county agents and certain farmers to study this idea thoroly, and eventually, perhaps, evolve a method of soil moisture determination which will be practical on many farms. Many county agents and farm bureaus are equipping themselves so they may study soil moisture conditions each fall. If this work is done carefully, great advancement will be made within the next five or 10 years.

Understand this idea is not one of crop prediction. It is simply exercising good judgment by studying the conditions necessary for a crop and then noting the possibilities for a crop, based on past study, which such a soil moisture condition offers.

Information of this kind will be invaluable, also, for those who wish to incorporate summer fallow in their cropping system. It is understood that it is not profitable many times to summer fallow every year. The question then arises; when should one fallow? How does one know what field should be summer fallowed? A determination of the amount of soil moisture in the fall will answer that question. A field having a very low soil moisture content would not be sown to wheat but rather either planted to row crops or fallowed the next spring. It would be equally true that a field with a high moisture content would be placed in wheat and not fallowed until the moisture conditions indicated low possibilities for a wheat crop.

This idea is only another means of reducing the uncertainty of crop production in dry land regions. It even seems possible that within 10 years the county agents of Western Kansas counties will be making outline maps of their territory each fall, showing the regions of 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 22 per cent soil moisture, and many of the wheat growers will use their own equipment in determining the soil moisture content of various fields. Such a type of information will be invaluable to the wheat growers of that section, and the years of heavy wheat acreage abandonment will gradually disappear.

As one journeys eastward in the Wheat Belt a section is reached where soil fertility is added to moisture in the problem of crop production. This area lies in the eastern half of the Kansas Wheat Belt proper.

Must Make Some Deposits

A soil is similar to a bank. It is possible to write checks on a bank, but in order to have such checks honored, it is essential that cash deposits be made occasionally. So it is with a soil; checks in the form of crops may be drawn on the soil bank, but unless a deposit of cash or organic matter and nitrogen is made occasionally, the bank or soil will eventually refuse payment.

There are soils in the eastern Wheat Belt that are demanding deposits if the checks or crop yields are to be honored in full. These soils are giving notice by means of reduced crop yields and by becoming more "drouthy" in nature as the crop years pass. They are still producing good returns, and they still respond eagerly and handsomely to any deposit made in the form of organic matter or nitrogen. However, they will not be so patient and agreeable as the years go on if the farmers neglect to maintain their productive capacity. The time may come when such indifference on the part of the farmer will cause these soils to cease profitable production unless commercail fertilizers are added, as has been the case still further east. Therefore, good judgment directs that attention be given to this soil need in order that not only our present crop returns may be increased but also that the soils themselves will extend their period of profitable production. There are two needs in many of the Eastern Wheat Belt soils. The first and also the greatest is notrogen, while the second is organic matter or humus.

Plants feed on a number of elements. Some of these elements are in the air and others are in the soil. Of the many plant food elements in the soil which are to be used by plants only one is beginning to become scarce or deficient in this territory at this time. That element is nitrogen.

The deficiency of nitrogen is best shown by the fact that when Sweet clover or alfalfa is grown on these soils and the land put back into wheat, the yield of wheat is increased 3 to 10 bushels an acre and the per cent of protein in the wheat also is raised 1 to 2 per cent. Instances of this sort are quite common. It is the soil's way of telling the owner that it needs nitrogen.

Nitrogen may be added to the soil in several ways. The two easiest, cheapest ways, available to every farmer, are (1) addition of organic matter and (2) growing legumes.

Adding organic matter to the soil will

(Continued on Page 30)

Some of Carl Blain's Purina-fed shoats.

Evidence!

This bunch of 58 belonging to Carl Blain, Hiawatha, Kan., averaged 190 pounds in 180 days.

Mr. Blain fed them corn and Purina Pig Chow.

You'll find that hundreds and hundreds of your Kansas neighbors get quick gains by feeding Purina Pig Chow. You can get the same feed they use and get the same fine results. Drop around to the store with the checkerboard sign and order Purina Pig Chow.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Eight Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a Purina Hog Booklet—free

Better Homes for the Hens

Encouraging Progress Has Been Made With Poultry House Construction in Kansas

BY LOYAL F. PAYNE
Kansas State Agricultural College

MOVING day will soon be common for Kansas hens if the present rate of poultry house construction keeps up for a few more years. Farmers are rapidly forgetting about the small monetary value of the individual hen, and they are thinking more in terms of the aggregate income from the farm flock and realizing that it bulks large in proportion to the time and money spent when compared with other farm activities.

This change of attitude is significant, and it has found expression in the improvement in the physical equipment provided for the flocks' needs. The foremost progress has been made in the remodeling and constructing of poultry houses. Accurate information giving the number and distribution of this work is found in the county agricultural agents' annual reports to the director of the extension division. Six ty-three of the 105 counties in Kansas have had county agents for a number of years, and their reports for the last four years give the number of poultry houses either remodeled or constructed new as follows:

Excellent progress has been made in Kansas in the construction of poultry houses, but there still is a great deal more to do, as this article, taken from the United States Egg and Poultry Magazine, well shows. In recent years many Kansas farmers have increased the size of their flocks greatly, without any increase in the housing. Folks who desire additional information may address Professor Payne at Manhattan, or if one wishes to purchase blue-prints for houses, which cost but a few cents, he can obtain these from Walter G. Ward, extension architect, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

'Tis a Fine Record

Houses built or remodeled in 1924, 45; 1925, 645; 1926, 2,092; 1927, 2,685.

For 1926 and 1927 there were 1,243 laying houses remodeled; 1,242 new Kansas straw-loft laying houses constructed; 647 other types of laying houses built, and 1,542 new Kansas portable brooder houses built in the counties provided with agricultural agents. A record has not been obtained of the poultry houses built and remodeled in the 42 counties without agents nor the houses which were built independent of the agents' assistance and according to plans and ideas furnished by lumbermen, feed dealers and others who promote this type of work.

This increase in interest in poultry houses has been largely the result of a co-operative effort on the part of those agencies interested in poultry house construction and in the adoption of a few specific types which were practical and moderate in price. The Kansas straw-loft laying house, which is 20 by 40 feet, and the Kansas portable brooder house, 10 by 12 feet, were adopted about five years ago as types well suited to this climate. They had been tried at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan before blue-prints and bills of material were prepared for the public. Studies were made to determine which type of open front would give the maximum sunshine over the floor during the short winter days. It was found that with the present type of open front used in the laying house the sun's rays penetrated to a depth of 14 feet into the building on the shortest day of the year, December 22. The area swept by the sun's rays was about one-third of the total area of the floor space.

Temperature is Comfortable

Temperature studies also were made with a bi-record recording thermometer, and the straw-loft house was found to be 10 degrees cooler in mid-summer than the shed-roof type without a straw loft. The inside temperature of the straw-loft house also proved to be 15 to 20 degrees warmer than the outside temperature, when the latter approached zero, while there was but very little difference in outside and inside temperature in the shed-roof house.

Experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College and elsewhere have repeatedly demonstrated the value of portable brooder houses. The object of adopting and recommending one type of laying house and one type of brooder house was not that these types were superior to many others, but so that the interested public would eventually understand what was meant when the Kansas laying and brooder houses were referred to. Since their adoption they have been generally recommended by the college specialists, county agricultural agents, vocational high school teachers, lumber dealers and poultry packers.

Prof. W. G. Ward, extension architect for the college, is in charge of the preparation and distribution of the blue-prints and these are mailed to any address on request at actual cost, which ranges from 10 to 25 cents for each set. Last year 791 poultry house blue-prints were sent to 39 different states. In order to secure the co-operation of the lumber dealers and contractors, Mr. Ward has been conducting one-day builders' schools over the state the last few years. Last year 22 of these schools were held in 22 different counties. They were attended by 121 lumber dealers, 169 building mechanics, 56 farmers and 18 vocational high school instructors and students.

Then Jaccard "Got Busy"

A number of county agents have put forth special efforts to stimulate interest in poultry house construction. Perhaps the most effective program was put on in Clay county. C. R. Jaccard, the county agent, winner of the Kilbourne Sanitation Contest, secured the co-operation of a lumber dealer in each of the larger towns in the county, who financed the building of a model Kansas brooder house, natural size, and a sectional model of the Kansas straw-loft laying house. The laying house was exhibited at the state fair, and it won first prize in the educational group. After the fair the two models were placed on trucks and a tour was made to the eight leading towns in the county. Two stops a day were made, and a 2-hour program on poultry house construction and management was given by representatives from the college and the county agent at each stop. Between 500 and 600 farmers saw the traveling houses and attended the programs.

This idea of taking modern, attractive and fully equipped poultry houses to the farmer was a new type of extension work in Kansas which created considerable interest. While the demonstration did not take place until near the close of the fiscal year, Clay county led all others in the state by building 86 new straw-loft laying houses, 181 portable brooder houses and remodeled 16 old houses last year. During the

(Continued on Page 30)

Guaranteed — PAINT AT ONLY $1.98 PER GAL. FACTORY to YOU

YOUR SELECTION OF 24 BEAUTIFUL SHADES

Order DIRECT from our paint factory! You can *save real money* at this amazingly low factory price of $1.98 per gallon. House paints of *Superior quality* guaranteed by a manufacturer whose name alone is worthy of confidence and assures satisfaction at this *new* low price.

Buy Direct From Bessemer

BESSEMER QUALITY PAINTS cover *as much* surface and cover it *as well* as *any paint made!* Quality paint that will not peel, crack or blister. Flows easily under the brush and covers 300 sq. ft. *two coats* to the gallon.

Guaranteed 3 to 5 Years

A reputation gained over a period of *50 years* in the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes stands behind *this guarantee.* We know you will be *satisfied,* for much of our business comes from customers who tell their friends and neighbors about the *superiority* and *economy* in BESSEMER PAINTS.

Write for color card today! Paint *Now* —We Give You *90 Days* to Pay.

Bessemer Paint Products Co.
BESSEMER AVE. ~ DEPT. BP-3 ~ CLEVELAND, OHIO

"Back Again"

Good Luck Last Year — Back Again.

Cimarron, Kansas.

Please insert the attached ad for four issues under the classification of Anconas. We had good success with our ad in your paper last year.

GEORGE FISHER.

PROVED RESULTS

To Thriftville and Comfort

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

Man Wanted

To Sell Shoo Fly Spray

To farmers and owners of dairy cattle and work animals. Spare time or full time. Big commissions. Exclusive territory. Best quality. Low prices. Established 30 years. Many other big selling items. Write

UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES
110 South Commercial St., St. Louis, Mo.

Bale Hay Quick With the IMPROVED ADMIRAL

Easy Terms. Horse-power, Tractor-power or Engine-driven. Construction simple, close coupled; low feed opening; less help. Change old Admirals into Improved Models at Low Cost. Send now for our FREE CATALOG. WRITE TODAY.

Admiral Hay Press Co., 1225 W. 8th Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Crops and Markets

This Ought to Be the Best Season Kansas Agriculture Has Seen Since War Times

CROPS are making an unusually good growth in Kansas. The condition of the wheat has improved since the May 1 forecast, for a yield of 142 million bushels was made by Jake Mohler. Corn is doing well, and is quite clean. There is an excellent growth of grass in the pastures, and livestock is doing well. In the meantime prices are being maintained on fairly attractive levels. This ought to be the best season Kansas agriculture has seen since war times.

Barber—Spring work has been delayed somewhat on account of wet, cold weather. Wheat is heading, with an outlook for a fairly good crop. Kafir planting will begin as soon as the soil becomes dry enough. Roads are heavy.—J. W. Bibb

Barton—Farmers are quite busy plowing the soil for feed crops. We have had a great deal of rain recently, and the soil contains ample moisture. Hail did some damage to the wheat in the north part of the county a few days ago. Large crowds have attended the various tractor demonstrations over the county recently. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 41c; wheat, $1.30; corn, 95c; broilers, 25c.—Fannie Sharp.

Bourbon—We have been having some fine rains recently. Most of the corn, cane and kafir has been planted. Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth. There is enough farm labor. Corn, $1; oats, 60c; hay, $6; hogs, $8; milk, $2.30.—Robert Creamer

Cheyenne—We have received a good deal of rain recently, and the subsoil is soaked down 3 feet or more. The outlook for wheat on summer fallowed land is very good; much of the wheat planted in the ordinary way winter killed, however. Barley and oats should produce large yields. The acreage of corn probably is the largest ever panted in this county.—Albert Weaver.

Cloud—Local rains recently have kept the soil in fine condition, and crops are making an excellent growth. Wheat and oats should produce large crops. Young poultry and hogs are doing well. Milk cows are in demand, and are selling for $50 to $75 a head. Young calves also are selling well. —W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—We have been having plenty of moisture, and some fine spring weather Farmers are well along with their work. Wheat and oats are heading, but are generaly short on the upland. Corn and kafir are up and are being cultivated. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, $1.20; corn, 85c; cream, 38c; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—Wheat is in good condition all over the county and the crop is well advanced. Harvest probably will start about June 20. There is a good stand of corn; many of the fields have been cultivated. Oats are making a fine growth. Potatoes are doing well The first crop of alfalfa is light. More moisture would be welcome.—J. G. Engle.

Edwards—We have been having days recently with nice sunshine, and all crops are growing rapidly. I have never seen a better outlook for oats and barley. Farmers are cultivating corn. Wheat is heading. A few farm sales have been held recently, with top prices for everything. Wheat, $1.40; corn, $1; cream, 41c; hens, 15c to 17c; eggs, 21c; fat cattle, sold to local butchers, 10c to 12c; hogs, $8.75.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather is warm, and the soil contains ample moisture. Row crops are coming nicely. Wheat is in good condition. Roads are fine; considerable road work is being done. Pastures are making a rapid growth. Some farm land is changing hands. Wheat, $1.50; corn, 95c; kafir, 80c; hens, 17c; eggs, 20c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—Pastures are in fine condition and all crops are growing nicely—a good rain, however, would be welcome. Some wheat is heading, and it seems likely that we will have a big crop. There is a good stand of corn.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been cool and cloudy, thus providing ideal growing conditions for wheat and alfalfa. Some corn is being replanted on account of the crust which had formed on the surface of the fields. Wheat is heading. Wheat, $1.32; corn, 90c; oats, 62c; bran, $1.80; shorts, $2.10; eggs, 21c; butter, 40c; broilers, 26c; heavy hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The county has received considerable moisture recently. Hay, pastures and oats are rather backward in their growth. Potatoes probably will produce a good crop. There has been a considerable replanting of corn. Nights have been cool. Bran, $2.05; corn chop, $2.10; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 40c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have been having plenty of moisture recently, and crops are making an excellent growth. About a fourth of the wheat acreage was plowed up and put into barley and corn. The subsoil is wet down for several feet.—S. F. Dickinson.

Marshall—We have been having splendid growing weather. Gardens are doing unusually well. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut. The corn is all up. Wheat, $1.44; corn, 80c; eggs, 27c; cream, 41c; flour, $2.25.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat is doing unusually well; the fields are heading, the soil contains ample moisture, and there is every indication of a bumper crop. Oats are not doing quite so well, as the straw is rather short. A few fields of corn were replanted; the poor stands that developed were produced by the cool weather in April. Potatoes are doing fine. Strawberry picking has started, with yields larger than had been expected. Livestock and poultry are doing well. Some real estate is changing hands. Several new gas wells were drilled in recently near Thayer. The contractors have started pouring concrete on the new hard surfaced road from Chanute to Earleton.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Wheat is in excellent condition; many fields are heading. The weather and moisture conditions have been ideal for the production of a bumper crop. Almost all the corn and part of the kafir are planted. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut.—James McHill.

Phillips—The weather conditions are ideal, the best I have seen at this season in 10 years. The wheat is somewhat spotted, but there are many fine fields that are in almost perfect condition. Barley is doing unusually well. Corn is coming up nicely. Farmers are busy listing corn and feed crops. Alfalfa and grass are making an excellent growth. The early planted potatoes are blooming. We will soon need more labor to harvest the crops.—J. B. Hicks

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is making an excellent growth; the fields have good heads, the stand is satisfactory, and the soil contains ample moisture. The planting of corn and kafir is practically completed. Oats have made a fine growth. Gardens are doing well. There is an ample supply of farm labor.—Art McAnarny.

Republic—This county has had some excellent rains recently, and crops are making a fine growth. Farmers are planting row crops. Shelled corn, 83c and 86c; wheat, $1.10 to $1.38; oats, 50c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rush—Wheat is making an excellent growth. Corn fields have good stands. The planting of kafir and other feed crops will be finished soon. There is an abundance of moisture in the soil for present needs. Wheat, $1.45; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 39c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—This section has received ample moisture recently. Corn has a good stand. Wheat is heading, and the prospect for a large crop is excellent. There is enough farm help. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Cream, 40c; eggs, 23c; corn, 87c.—Harry Saunders.

Wallace—About 6 inches of rain has fallen here since May 10. The soil is in excellent condition. Much of the corn is up. Farmers are optimistic over the outlook for 1928. Cream, 40c; eggs, 23c.—Everett Hughes.

Unfair Dairy Practices

BY O. J. GOULD
State Dairy Commissioner

Recognition by the federal and state governments that unfair methods and practices are employed by persons engaged in the production, manufacture and distribution of dairy products has caused a multiplicity of laws to be enacted for the purpose of controlling the perpetrators of these evil practices, and to protect those who are attempting to deal fairly and to produce and distribute a pure product, as well as to protect consumers.

"The milk man's pump" has been a joke along with the "15-ounce pound" and the "32-inch yardstick." Short measure and adulteration have received comment and condemnation just as long as these evil practices have existed, and no amount of legislation will entirely wipe out the desire to get gain by unfair methods.

Quick sales, small profits, large volume and attractive packages, to draw the attention of the purchaser, have caused many articles to be offered for sale that are not genuine, and many persons have accepted an inferior or imitation dairy product because of its cheapness and neatness in appearance to the genuine or because they are not discriminating in their selection.

The Kansas standard for whole milk is that it must contain not less than 3.25 per cent of milk fat and be delivered pure, sweet and clean. The skimming of milk that may be richer in fat than 3¼ per cent is unfair, because the consumer is not getting milk that is properly proportioned as regards the milk sold other than fat.

A new regulation, that all milk served in hotels and restaurants must be served in individual bottles, is a good one, because the producer or distributor is subject to a more rigid inspection in the preparation of his product, and the dispenser cannot rob the consumer of the cream, or otherwise adulterate the milk.

The use of condensed or evaporated milk is not only a convenience to many people, but also is commendable, because this milk also is regulated by state law and must meet a fat standard of 7.8 per cent and total milk solids of 25.5 per cent.

The Kansas law forbids the sale of products known as "filled milk." This is milk that has been separated from its own fat and been adulterated with vegetable fat or other foreign fats. Such milk is very easily substituted for pure condensed milk when put up in attractive packages and sold at a few cents less a can than a pure condensed milk such as is produced by our Kansas condenseries.

Butter made from pure, clean, wholesome cream and containing 80 per cent of milk fat is beyond all question one of the best foods offered for sale, but competition in the sale of butter has placed on the market in attractive form many imitation products, that deceive many purchasers and consumers, to the extent that they think they are buying, or eating, butter made from cows' milk when in truth they are getting a product that contains little or no butterfat, but is sold in imitation of butter, and served by some eating houses in place of butter. The making and sale of so-called butter substitutes or imitations is legal, however, when complying with the laws requiring that they must be sold for what they are, and so represented.

The custom of these public eating places serving imitation butter is accepted by the majority of the people without protest, and will continue so long as the consumer does not demand butter in place of an imitation. The public needs education on this score. There is no substitute for pure butter. Unfairness in the retailing of dairy products is not confined to milk and butter alone, as ice cream is manufactured under state regulations and must meet certain required standards. The consumer is justly entitled to clean, wholesome ice cream that contains 10 per cent or more of milk fat and not less than 33 per cent of total solids.

The consumer is generally pretty sure of receiving ice cream that has been made in clean factories from pure milk and cream, but occasionally the inspectors find it necessary to close ice cream factories because sanitary conditions are not maintained, and manufacturers are sometimes prosecuted because their product does not meet the standard required by law.

Of all violations of the dairy law, I consider the man who is careless and indifferent in the handling of milk and the man who makes an inferior quality of ice cream in an insanitary place are the ones who should receive the most severe penalties.

(Continued on Page 31)

ALL gears on the "Golden Series" De Laval Separators are completely enclosed and protected, thus insuring maximum durability. This is just one of a number of improvements you will like on the 1928 De Lavals—the crowning achievement in 50 years of separator manufacture and leadership. Other improvements are:

Golden Color. These new 1928 machines are finished in beautiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

Regulating Cover. A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

Turnable Supply Can. A novel feature every separator user will appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

Easier Turning. The "Golden Series" machines are easy to start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the work they do.

Oil Window. Shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil and if the separator is being properly oiled.

Floating Bowl. The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, skims cleaner, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take apart and wash.

The best way to appreciate the "Golden Series" is to see and try one. See your De Laval dealer, or write nearest office below.

The De Laval Separator Company

NEW YORK 165 Broadway — CHICAGO 600 Jackson Blvd. — SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale Street

Subscribe Now to The

Topeka Daily Capital

at this Special Reduced Rate

8 Months, (Daily and Sunday) only **$3.50**

Election Year! And you do not want your home to be without a daily newspaper.

Less than a cent-and-a-half a day will bring the Topeka Daily Capital every day for eight full months, if you subscribe within the next 15 days. Nowhere else can you buy so much for so little.

Read the Topeka Daily Capital this year during the Presidential Campaign by subscribing now and getting advantage of this low price. We will send the Topeka Daily Capital, anywhere in the state of Kansas outside the city of Topeka, eight months, Daily & Sunday for only $3.50.

The Topeka Capital gives you the best Market Page, prints the most Kansas News, and is packed from cover to cover with interesting features, including comics, and a big Sunday paper.

Subscribe today while this Special Offer lasts. The price is actually less than a cent-and-a-half a day.

Eight Months for $3.50 if Ordered Within 15 Days

(Rate not good outside Kansas nor in city of Topeka)

——Mail This Coupon Today——

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: For the enclosed $3.50, please enter my subscription to the Topeka Capital, Daily & Sunday, for 8 full months, starting my paper by return mail.

Name..... R. F. D. or St.....

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

(NOTE: This offer is good for either new or renewal subscriptions)

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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

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 villified 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

HUSKY ASSORTED CHICKS, 9c. 100% satisfaction. How many? Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM FINE strain of heavy layers, purebred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Petrolia, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS. LEGHORNS, $9; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Anconas, $10; Orpingtons, Minorcas, $12. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, $6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

JUNE, JULY CHICKS: LEGHORNS $7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes $8.50; Langshans, Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites, $9.50; Assorted, $6.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE Langshans 10c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 9c. Leghorns 7½c. Assorted 6½. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Baby Chicks, all large breed $12.00 per hundred, 25-$3.50; 50-$6.50; Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas, $11.00. State Certified White Leghorns $12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan., also Osage City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

THREE MORE HATCHES. GUARANTEE quality and prompt shipment. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas $10.00 per 100. White Minorcas, $12.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

$10.00 FOR BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, $9.00 for English White Leghorns. Culled for quality and production. Guaranteed alive. Satisfaction. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains. $12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested. $8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES — QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, $7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $8; Assorted, $6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

Diarrhea Tested

Or Accredited day-old or 2 and 3 weeks old Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, broiler chicks. 7½c up. C. O. D. if you like. We raise them by the thousand—so can you. Younkin's Hatchery, Box 152 Wakefield, Kan.

BOOTH CHICKS 6c UP

Trapnested Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

Lund's Triple "S" Chix

at new low prices. You'll be surprised the way our Smith hatched chicks "get up" and grow. Try them—satisfaction guaranteed. Buff and White Leghorns, H. Asstd., $9.00; Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, $10; Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, $11; W. Minorcas, $12. June prices 1c less. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kan.

State Accredited

Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $10.00 per 100; $48.00-500. Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, $12.00-100. Buff, White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $8.00-100. Better grade Leghorns, Trapnested $10.00-100. Free thermometer and instructions. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chix

Produced by Kansas' largest and best equipped hatchery. Hatched from pure bred, rigidly culled, heavy producing, free range flocks. Take advantage of our new low prices. English White Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, 25-$3.00; 50-$5.50; 100-$10.00; 500-$47.50. Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Reds, 25-$3.50; 50-$6.75; 100-$12.50; 500-$60.00. White and Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, 25-$3.75; 50-$7.00; 100-$13.00; 500-$62.50. White and Buff Minorcas and White Langshans, 25-$4.00; 50-$7.50; 100-$14.00; 500-$67.50. Assorted Heavies, $10.00 per hundred. Assorted Lights, $8.00 per hundred. Jersey Black Giants, $18.00 per hundred. St. John White Leghorns, $16.00 per hundred. Tancred White Leghorns, $11.50 per hundred. Shipped by parcel post 100% live delivery guaranteed. Instructive catalog free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C, West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

PRICES CUT—BRED TO LAY CHICKS From State Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, Anconas $8.00; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $9.00; Light Assorted, $6.50. 100% alive. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.

Special June Sale

Standardized Chicks; Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, 100-$7.50; 200-$14.00; 500-$34.00. Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds, 100-$8.00. 200-$15.00, 500-$36.00. Buff and White Orpingtons, 100-$8.00, 200-$15.00, 500-$36.00. Light Brahmas, 100-$10.00, 200-$19.00. Assorted Heavies, 100-$7.50, 200-$14.00, 500-$34.00. Leftovers, 100-$6.50, 200-$12.00, 500-$30.00. We ship C. O. D., postage prepaid. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

GUINEAS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS $1.50 per 17. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan. Rt. 2.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY GIANTS. CHICKS 100-$16. Select Mating $22. Prepaid. Hatch every Monday. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

MAMMOTH ENG. LEGHORNS, 5 AND 6 lb. hens. Eggs, pullets. Choice cockerels, early hatched. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM STATE CERTIFIED flock Tom Barron Leghorns. Extra fine, $1.00 each. Mrs. Martin Hansen, Rt. 4, Peabody, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs. Reduced price. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LEGHORN—BUFF

CHICKS—PURE BRED FROM VACCINated two year old hens, $10 hundred postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE

WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS $10-100. EXpress half paid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

REDUCED PRICES AFTER MAY 15 ON hens, cockerels, chicks, eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

NEWEST, BEST MINORCAS. GOLDEN Buffs. Summer prices. Chicks, flock, 100-$12; 300-$33; 500-$50. Select, 100-$16; 200-$30. Prepaid. Hatch every Tuesday. Catalogue. Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING,, MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorcas. Eggs $5.00, Chicks $12-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Baby cockerels $1.00 each. Order from this ad. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

FIFTY PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGton one year old hens $2.00 each. Tony Tajchman, Tampa, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

TURKEY EGGS MAMMOTH BRONZE 40c, safe delivery guaranteed. Salomea Gabelmann, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey eggs 30c each. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c. Headed by prize winning stock. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIbition turkeys. Eggs $30.00 hundred delivered. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

PURE GIANT BRONZE, JOHNSON-GOLDbank strains, 40 to 45 lb. toms, 18 to 22 lb. hens; Eggs $5.00 dozen. Postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Byron Engle, Taloga, Okla.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE BRED, MARTIN STRAIN, WHITE Wyandotte chicks, 100% satisfaction, 10c, postpaid. Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY BLOOD tested White Wyandotte chicks at reduced prices. Shipped prepaid each Wednesday. Heavy laying stock. Chicks $11.50-100; $22-200. Eggs $5-108. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

POULTRY REMEDIES

STERLING TOBACCO POWDER DUSTED over ground saves chicks. Latest method. 100 pounds $7.50. Sterling Remedy Co., 2014 Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

BROILERS WANTED: ALSO ALL OTHER kind of poultry and eggs. Write for shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

AGENTS WANTED TO ADVERTISE OUR goods and distribute free samples to consumers; 90c an hour; write for full particulars. American Products Co., 2047 Monmouth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

NEW PATENTED SHUTTLE HOOK FOR fancy rug making, 50c each. See page 22 Kansas Farmer, May 12th. Rose A. Mathews, 700 Jefferson Street, Topeka, Kan. (Patent obtained through U. G. Charles, Patent Attorney, Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED best red leaf chewing 5 lbs. $1.50; 10-$2.75. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, $1.25, 10, $2.00. Smoking, 10, $1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE. TOBACCO. THREE YEARS old sale closes August 1st, 1928. Smoking, 20 pounds $1.50; Mild Clean Smoking, 10 pounds $1.00; Best Select Smoking 10 pounds $1.50; Hand Picked Chewing 10 pounds $3.00. Pay for Tobacco and Postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Isn't So Slow!

PAINT

ECONOMY HOUSE PAINT $1 65, STANdard House Paint $2.06, Barn Red $1.30; Varnish $2.15; four inch brush 95c; wall paper 3½c roll. Write for price list or color cards. Manufacturers Paint Company, Wichita.

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR $1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint $1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush $1.00. Varnish $2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, 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.

DOGS

ENGLISH COACH PUPS AND DOGS. CARL Richardson, Ottawa, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed. Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

WHITE COLLIES. REGISTERABLE. Eight dollars up. Western Kennels, Garfield, N. M.

FEMALE COLLIE GUARANTEED, SHEPherds Police Collie Pups. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, ancestors exceptional ratters $3, $5. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

ELIGIBLE POLICE FEMALE PUPS, SILver and sable $10; spayed, $12.50. Paul C. Fechner, Alta Vista, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR WHITE RAT TERRIER Pups, two males, $4.00 each; two females, $3.00 each. George Taylor, Oak Hill, Kan.

TRADE POLICE DOG FOR REGISTERED heifer calf. Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

FOR SALE—PUPPIES, BLACK AND TAN from well broken strain of coon and small game dogs. Male $4.00. W. A. Leard, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—COLLIE AND SHEPHERD pups cross bred. These are good stock dogs, natural heelers. Males $5.00 each. Females $4.00 each. R. B. Fick, Winona, Kan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only $25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

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

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size $1.50 in Kansas. Other states $1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR, LATEST MODEL. Box 134, Onaga, Kan.

WANTED—USED CRAWLER TYPE TRACtor. John I. Wray, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD USED PARTS FOR 12-20 Rumely tractor. Geo. Moll, Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE CASE 16 FOOT WITH 4 FOOT extension in A-1 condition. Walter Hartling, Halstead, Kan

FOR SALE—SOME REAL BARGAINS IN used combines and tractors. Humble Case Agency, Pratt, Kan.

FORDSON TRACTOR AND GLEANER, sell cheap on account quitting farm. Write Jacob Schroetlin, Arriba, Colo.

REEVES STEAMER, 25 H.P., CROSS COMpound. Deering push binder. Both ready to go. D. R. Peters, Valley Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY OIL Pull tractor. In tip top condition ready to go to the field. R. L. Poteet, Penalosa, Kan.

RUMLEY STEAM OUTFIT THRESHER. 20-horsepower engine. 36-60 separator with wing feeders. Both in running order. A. A. Gustafson, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE, 50 USED AND REBUILT Tractors. Thresher and Combine Harvesters. Write for price list. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

ONE MEADORS BLOWER ELEVATOR with engine complete $200.00. Also new fifteen horse gas motors $30 each. For particulars write E. A. Peyton, 126 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Caterpillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors — used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FACTORY guaranteed Fordson crawler attachments which will convert your Fordson into a powerful crawler tractor at a remarkable saving in price. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

15-45 HOLT CATERPILLAR, 16-30 OIL Pull, 20-40 Oil Pull and 32x52 Rumely 7 year old separator, one 6 year old Nichols & Shepard 25-85 steam engine 36-60 R. River separator complete size $650.00. F. L. Wilsnoth, Geneseo, Kan.

NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRACtors, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

Mid-West Limestone

Pulverizers made in five sizes, attractively priced. For information write Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan., agents for Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

KODAK FINISHING

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

ROLL FILM SAFETY MAILERS FREE—Send postal card to Baldwin Studio, Dept. 101, St. Louis, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

30c FOR ANY 6 EXPOSURE ROLL DEveloped and printed, 60c pack or 12 exposure rolls. Wolcott Studio, 710 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CLEAR, SHARP, GLOSSY PRINTS ON Velox paper last a lifetime; send trial roll and get 6 prints, any size, 25c. Runner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, GERMINAtion 97%, $3.00 per 100. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. 22 VARIETIES, from treated seed. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SUDAN, PURE PINK KAFIR, GOLDEN Popcorn, $4.50 per 100. Alfalfa seed. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW Milo Maize 3c per pound. Cotton bags at 40c.—A. H. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

TOMATO, SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Nancy Hall, Jersey. 50c-100, $3.50-1,000, postpaid. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

KAFIR—PINK AND DWARF BLACKHULL K. S. A. C. tested. Smut treated $1.50 bu. here sacks free. McAllister and Stephens, Russell, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipment. 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

FETERITA FROM CERTIFIED SEED. Purity 98.81%. Germination 92.5%. Recleaned. Double sacked. $1.25 bu. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS, EARLIANA TREE, Bonnybest. Sweet Potatoes, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 100-45c, 1000-$3.50. Postpaid. Ernest Dorland, Codell, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricos, Key West. Guaranteed. Shipping daily. 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. Postpaid. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA YELLOW Jersey, Porto Rico, 50-100; $4.00-1000. Bonnie Best tomato $1.00-100. Cabbage 50-100. All postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—NANCY HALL, Porto Rican, Big Stem Jersey, 100-40c; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.50. Delivered your door; ship same day order received if wanted. W. W. Thompson, Blanchard, Okla.

TOMATO PLANTS; ALL VARIETIES, 300-60c; 500-85c; 1000-$1.50. Pepper plants, 100-35c; 500-$1.25. Certified sweet potato plants, 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.25. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex

TOMATO PLANTS. BONNY BEST, BEEFsteak, Dwarf Stone, Earliana, John Baer, June Pink, Marglobe, Matchless, Ponderosa, Red Head, Stone, Yellow Pear. 100-50c, 500-$2.25, 1000-$4.00, postpaid. Shaw & Son, Florence, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS ALL varieties, tomato plants. Prize Taker and Bermuda Onion plants. Cabbage and Onions, $1.00 thousand. Tomato plants $2.00 thousand. Plants are stocky. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

"PLANTS THAT GROW." OTHERS SAY so—why not you? Tomato, Pepper, Eggplant, 100-50c; Marguerite, Carnation, Zinnia, Verbena, Aster, Pansy, Phlox, Petunia 25c per dozen. Postpaid. M. E. Richardson, Ellinwood, Kan.

RECLEANED, SOURLESS, YELLOW AND Coleman's Orange, also Red Top (Sumac) cane seed 2¼c, Black Hull White Kafir, yellow milo, Shrock and Darso 2½c. German Millet 2¾ and 3c. White Sweet Clover 5c, scarified 8c per pound. Jute bags 20c, Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, RED BERmuda, Southern Queen, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Big Stem Jersey, Yellow Jersey, seed treated for diseases. 100-50c; 1000-$3.25; 5000-$12.50, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICAN POTAto plants from federal, state inspected seed; tough, hardy, field grown; 500-$1.30; 1000-$2.25; 5000-$10; 10,000-$19; larger lots, $1.75 per 1000; postpaid; mail check if most convenient. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. MILLIONS of plants, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplants, Celery, Tobacco, and many free novelties. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

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

PLANTS. EARLY WAKEFIELD, GOLDEN Acre, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead and Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage; Baltimore early large red heavy bearing tomato, White Bermuda onion. 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. Assorted as wanted. Large high quality plants. Carefully crated. Prompt shipment. Good condition arrival guaranteed. A. E. Reinhardt, Ashburn, Georgia.

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE, TOMATO plants. Open field grown. Carefully packed in damp moss. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Sweet potato—Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Early Triumph, Southern Queen. Cabbage—Wakefields, Copenhagen, Succession, Late Flat Dutch. Tomato—Earliana, Early Jewell, Greater Baltimore, Stone. Prices all plants or assorted parcel post prepaid. 200-75c; 500-$1.50; 1000-$2.75; 5000-$12.50; 10,000-$22.50. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHeron stallions, $200.00 to $750.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN YEARLING BULL. H. C. Graner, Route 4, Atchison, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY COW FOUR YEARS old, has Testing Association record. Priced hundred sixty dollars. Shadow Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

HOGS

HAMPSHIRES ON APPROVAL, BOARS, bred gilts for fall farrow. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIgreed pigs, $20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

MILK GOAT NANNY KIDS, PRICE $15.00. Floyd Taylor, Peabody, Kan.

He Keeps on Trying

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

I like a man who cannot quit—
Who, tho his chance is slender
Of winning, never will admit
That he must needs surrender.
I like a man who in a fight,
Tho slimmer grow his chances,
Turns neither back nor left nor right,
But stubbornly advances.

When airplanes first sailed o'er the sands
On fleet and snowy pinions,
Where sheiks, commanding swarthy bands,
Once held their proud dominions,
Tho still the same old tropic sun
Shone on the desert rover,
The camel's plodding day seemed done,
The sheik's domain seemed over.

Yet did the Arab cease to fight
Or scrap his beasts of burden
And yield to the invading white
The victory or guerdon?
Not he; upon his sunburnt brow
Were set no shameful trammels;
The master of the desert now
Is breeding faster camels!

I do not think a caravan
Propelled by camel power
Across the desert ever can
Make seven miles an hour,
Against two hundred—even more—
Which men achieve in flying.
Yet I admire the Arab, for
The lad does keep on trying.

Holstein Breeders to Meet

Wisconsin is noted as one of the leading dairy states, so it is entirely fitting that The Holstein-Friesian Association of America will hold its Forty-third Annual Convention in Milwaukee this year. On June 5, 6 and 7 Holstein cattle breeders from all over the United States and Canada will attend this outstanding meeting. Hon. Frank O. Lowden, the president of the association, will preside at the sessions.

The first day of the convention is an open forum, where the delegates and visitors will be afforded an opportunity to discuss dairy problems. On the second day the convention will consider the business of the association, and the election of officers will take place. The third day will be devoted to the ninth National Co-operative Holstein sale. Seventy-five head of the best cattle of the breed have been consignd by leading breeders from coast to coast. These cattle will be sold under the auctioneer's hammer to the highest bidders.

Delegates from 47 states, the District of Columbia and Canada have been elected and signified they would all be in attendance. Many other breeders will be present to attend the sale and visit a few of the many leading Holstein breeding establishments in Wisconsin. Plenty of entertainment for the delegates and their families will be provided for by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin, which is acting as host to the convention.

At Manhattan June 9

The Fourth Agronomy Field Day will be held June 9, next Saturday, at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The agronomy farm is in excellent condition, and the experimental work is especially interesting just now. Every farmer in Kansas is urged to attend.

For Tomato Growers

Circular No. 29-C, "Bacterial Canker of Tomatoes," just published, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by anyone interested in the control of this disease.

Interested in Geese?

A revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 767-F, Goose Raising, has just been issued; it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Late Hatched Chicks

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

There isn't any doubt but that most of us prefer early hatched chicks, both on account of their being possessed of greater ambition in the early months of the year, and also because early chicks can be started off before the rush of farm work begins. Moreover, we always have heard that the early hatched chicks are more easily raised—and for my part I do like early flocks because temperature conditions are so much more pleasant.

There have been times on bright sunshiny mornings in May and June when I have been home working with a flock of late hatched chicks, and a glance from the brooder house windows showed the cars racing past with picnic and fishing parties, and I have thought that never again would I hatch a lot of late chicks. But after the first few weeks are over and the chicks are growing off so nicely and I can see their possibilities for a profit making bunch of winter layers, I am thankful that I gave up a few pleasures on those bright days to have a houseful of singing, happy layers.

Brood Lots Separately

Observing late hatches I have come to the conclusion that late May, June and early July hatched chicks may become quite profitable provided there are not too many earlier hatched ones to trample and eat the feed from the late ones.

Another thing I have noted—if it is not possible to raise a late bunch without them running with the early hatched ones, one might just about as well give up the notion of trying at all. For if there is anything to the fact—brood each lot separately—then it is doubly important with early and late hatched chicks.

Of course there are mites, lice, extreme heat and summer rains to guard against, but that is little more than watching brooder fires on zero nights, confining chicks to brooder quarters during snowy days, raising them under artificial conditions, feeding to avoid leg weakness and other troubles that sometimes cause quite heavy losses in early chicks unless one has everything favorable. I have had July pullets that were very profitable. But it does take a lot of pluck and nerve to start with a good sized bunch of late hatched chicks, and hearing folks say that you are doomed to failure before you start.

Children and Chickens

It was about a year ago that I received an interesting letter from two little boys. These two chaps, aged 12 and 15 years, had lost their mother two years before. They were living with their father on a good sized farm, and quite a lot of the land was in cultivation, so the father had little time to help with raising chicks. Their mother had been a very successful poultry raiser, but since her death there had been little done to replenish the flock and their hens were getting too old to be profitable.

These boys wanted to raise chicks or purchase 8-week pullets. They had a limited amount of money they wished to invest in their project. They wanted to know what was best. Should I advise them to try raising a flock of baby chicks in July? School days, I knew, made early chick raising impossible. These boys were anxious and eager to learn, and they were willing to watch out for all details so essential to late chick raising. I read between the lines just what it meant to these boys. I wrote them that I did believe it possible for them to succeed with chicks if they would give them clean range, and were willing to stay on the job.

The lads sold their calf and invested part of the proceeds in 400 baby chicks, getting them started off the first of July. Several weeks later they wrote telling me of their success in raising a high percentage of their chicks. How happy they were! In this case there were no other chicks to trample and carry disease. Too many failures with late hatched chicks are caused by letting different ages range together, and neglecting to give them the right kind of care when other farm work is rushing. If I had missed out on an early bunch of chicks or needed more pullets than I had been able to hatch earlier in the season, then I would certainly not be afraid to try out a late lot.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

SPECIAL: 80 acre farm, 40 acres cult., house, spring. Price $1250. Terms. Have other farms, big list free. Ward, the land man, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

80 ACRES, 4 MILES R. R. town, 20 apples, 10 berries, new improvements, beautiful home, fine level land, $10,000; terms. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

COLORADO

STOCK RANCH, 640 A., $3 acre; house; fenced, water. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

KANSAS

240 A. GOOD Marshall County farm. Write owner. V. R. Anderson, Hutchinson, Ks. R.2.

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

80 A. 4 mi. town. 90% tillable. Neat improvements. $6000. $1500 cash. Bal. 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

BUY good wheat and corn land while cheap. Cannot stay cheap much longer. Bailey Land & Investments, Syracuse, Kan.

ALFALFA and potato land. Reliable farmers furnished entire purchase price. Also farms near K.U. O. H. Cooper, Lawrence, Ks.

MASTER DAIRY and potato farm for sale. 170 acres 2½ miles Lawrence. Milk cows and send boys to K. U. For particulars write R. P. Wellborn, Lawrence, Kan.

ONE OF THE best dairy farms in Kansas, at great sacrifice price. Liberal terms. Close to condensery creameries on hard road. Send for views. Owner, Bx. 367, Iola, Kan.

1400 ACRES, 12 miles Spearville, 900 A. cultivated, 550 acres in wheat, living water, fenced and cross fenced, two sets good improvements, 25% cash balance to suit. $56 per acre. Box 277, Spearville, Kan.

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

160 ACRES, 3 mi. town. All tillable. 5-R. house, electric lights. Bath; good barn; other improvements. Some fruit. Price $12,000.00. Unpaid balance Federal Loan $6,500.00. Priced for immediate sale. Possession now or later. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

240 ACRES pasture, new fence, 4 live springs 10 miles northwest of Topeka. 60 acres good corn ground, 11 miles northwest of Topeka. 15 acres adjoining North Topeka, Kansas. Ideal layout for chickens, hogs or for raising plants and garden truck. D. V. Elmore, 845 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Grain and Stock Farm

431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Soil, never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts. 1 mi. west of Plevna; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. 6 mi. to paved road; 27 mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, $100 per A. $10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

MISSOURI

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

LAND SALE. $5 down $5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price $200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

MISSOURI

80 ACRES $1,250. House, barn, other improvements. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

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

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades. B. P. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

TEXAS PANHANDLE most productive corn and wheat land, $15 to $25 per A. Small cash pmt. J. N. Cole, Box 212, Dalhart, Tex.

JAMES RANCH, containing 65,000 acres corn and wheat land, for sale. Any sized tracts, ⅓ cash; balance 2 to 9 years, 6%. Write for information and booklet. W. H. Lathem, Realtor, Dalhart, Texas.

WASHINGTON

DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE. 50,000 acres cutover land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural milk routes on macadamized highways. Creameries and buying agencies in all towns. Average price $15 per acre. 12 years to pay, interest at 10% down. Loans made for buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg, Spokane, Wash.

FARMS FOR SALE

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE—Improved 160-acre stock and grain farm, Buxton, four miles. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

LAND OPENING

New 75 mile branch to be built this year in Montana, opens 1,500,000 acres good farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs. Send for free new line book, also free books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low Homeseekers Excursion Rates.

E. C. LEEDY
Dept. 600. St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Better Homes for Hens

(Continued from Page 26)

last three years 256 Kansas straw-loft laying houses and 100 other types have been built in this county. Mr. Jaccard adopted a few years ago a 10-year poultry improvement program, which, among other items, called for a goal of 450 modern laying houses in the county by 1934, and he is now well ahead of his schedule.

Not Enough Floor Space

The increase in the number of poultry raised in Kansas the last few years has out-distanced the housing accommodations, as revealed in a survey in 1926 of 250 representative farms over the state. The average floor space of the poultry houses on these farms was 403 square feet, and the average number of fowls kept was 183. This gave an average of 2.2 square feet of floor space a bird, or about 60 per cent less than the amount generally recommended, which is 3.5 to 4 square feet for each adult bird. Where it is not possible to enlarge the poultry houses we believe it would be more profitable to producers if the size of the farm flocks were reduced to conform to the size of the houses, which in this case would be 120 birds as the average number for the average house.

Only 53 per cent of these farmers had open-front houses, 18 per cent were using dropping boards and 18 per cent of the farms were regarded as having satisfactory housing conditions. Seventy-eight per cent were using dirt floors, and 26 per cent did not use litter of any kind on the floor during the year.

It is obvious from these figures where some of the trouble experienced in the feeding stations of this state probably begins. Overcrowding and poor ventilation in cold or damp weather lowers the resistance, and the weaker birds soon fall victims to colds, roup, infectious bronchitis, and numerous other diseases commonly found in poorly managed flocks.

Improper housing is not the only factor responsible for the heavy poultry losses, but it, no doubt, is one of the important objects which deserves more attention thruout the country.

Our experience in the adoption of standard types of houses and obtaining the endorsement and recommendation of these types by most of the different agencies within the state interested in poultry houses leads us to believe that more progress has been made than would have been possible otherwise. The same idea has been carried out in feeding and management.

Just How Dry Is the Soil?

(Continued from Page 25)

increase the supply of nitrogen indirectly. Organic matter such as straw, weeds, barnyard manure, corn stalks, stubble or any form of vegetation is called humus after it has decomposed and has become incorporated in the soil. The reason humus increases the nitrogen content of the soil is due to the fact that its presence in a soil will increase the number of soil bacteria. These bacteria as they feed on the humus combine the nitrogen of the air with elements in the soil. Thus bacteria combine nitrogen into a form which can be used by plants. The nitrogen which plants can feed upon is called nitrate nitrogen or simply nitrates.

There are millions and millions of bacteria in the soil. Their number is dependent largely on the tilth or looseness of the soil and on the soil moisture, which in turn are affected directly by the supply of humus. Thus more humus means more bacteria, which results in more nitrates.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Rats Ravage in the Night

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Such tragedies as happened in the brooder house where one of my friends keeps her earliest young chickens are to be guarded against. Rats gnawed thru the floor in the night and killed 41 chicks. There they were in the morning—piled up and lifeless. You may know about the pillage of rats. Of course, they do not feed upon the flesh of the chickens they kill, but take their toll in a taste of blood here and there. Whole flocks are destroyed to satisfy their tastes.

And they gnaw in at night like a prowler. They find the chicks helpless while you are asleep. With no guardian the chicks are at the mercy of the rats, and oh, what little mercy rats have!

However, there are measures the poultryman or club member can take to prevent these ravages. A poultry house with a board floor resting on the ground affords a hiding place for rats, and invites trouble. Raising the house so the floor is several inches above the soil, and letting light beneath the floor at the same time is advised. Still better is the poultry house which is constructed as nearly rat proof as possible. Rats may kill enough chickens in one night to pay for a deep foundation and a concrete floor.

Clear up hiding places. Brush piles, old straw stacks and so on furnish shelter for the rats by day, and they come out at night unmolested. Powdered barium carbonate is an effective rat poison, and is used a great deal for rat control in Kansas.

The best results are obtained with this poison when it is mixed with several kinds of baits. Sausage, liver, cheese, baked sweet potato, canned corn, bread and cereals make good baits, and the poison should be mixed with them 1 part of poison to 4 parts of food. Add water when necessary to make the baits moist. They may be mixed to about the consistency of mush. About a teaspoonful of these baits placed in paper sacks here and there where rats frequent tempt them to take the poison. The baits should be distributed in the evening and taken up the next morning. Place out new, fresh bait the next evening. The bait in sacks is less likely to be taken by cats, and as rats are used to gnawing thru sacks to find food, the bait thus placed does not arouse their suspicion.

Valuable reading references on this subject are found in "Poultry in Kansas" page 258, that may be obtained free from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, State House, Topeka, Kan., and in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1302, that may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What is the Return?

BY JOHN FIELDS

If an investor in 1920 had purchased 160 shares of stock in a corporation, paying $200 a share for it—a total of $32,000—and since then had received dividends averaging only $5 a share a year, he would long since have been convinced that this stock isn't worth what he paid for it. Probably he would count himself lucky if he could sell out at $100 a share.

If in 1920, instead of investing in this stock of a corporation, this investor had bought a farm of 160 acres, paying $200 an acre for it—a total of $32,000—and since then had received net returns averaging only $5 an acre a year, there does not appear to be any good reason for his clinging to the delusion that the farm is worth what he paid for it.

The financing of farming would be on a sounder basis if land values were figured as other investments are figured—not on the basis of cost, but on the basis of returns.

There's not much consolation in that for those who gambled and have lost. It is, however, a safe guide for those who wish to make sound investments.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Another week of cool and wet weather has passed, and it appears now as if we will have a little more sunshine and warm weather. This cool weather has retarded the growth of vegetation quite a bit this spring—even the weeds. I notice that there is scarcely any June grass growing around here.

The two rains that came last week gave us 2½ inches of moisture. That was just what we needed to boost the grass and small grain along. It was a better farm relief measure than any Congress can and ever will pass for us. Conditions are such now that when Old Sol gets busy and begins to smile in earnest the grass and all other vegetation will do their best to make up for lost time.

I have heard neighbors state that even tho the season had been pretty dry this spring the listers seem to pull harder than usual. A neighbor usually plants 14 acres a day with his 2-row lister and six horses, but this year it hustles him to plant 12 acres in the same time. I believe it will be a little more noticeable now since the late rains, too, as they have caused the soil to run together closer than before. I have noticed that ground disked after a rain works harder than that worked before, and the machine doesn't dig in as deep either.

Corn planting was delayed about three or four days in this vicinity last week on account of the rain, and there likely will be quite a bit of it planted up till and after Decoration day, and especially if we have any more moisture. Most of the farmers around here like to finish corn planting along about May 20, but will not get to this year. The seasons seem to be about a month later than they were 30 to 35 years ago. The farmers counted on starting corn planting during the first week in April then, but they can't do it now.

The small grain seems to be coming along in pretty good shape now since the recent rains. It is a little short, of course, on account of backward weather. Some farmers were complaining about being afraid it would have a short straw on account of the dry weather, but have changed their minds.

The first cutting of alfalfa will be short, about a third less than normal, if what little I have seen so far is the average. This moisture will help it out some, and will give the second cutting a start, and with favorable weather from now on it ought to come out all right.

The county agent was down in this neighborhood one day last week with his machine to treat sorghum seeds for smut. Several men are having their seed treated in this manner this year—more than last from what I can learn. We wanted to treat our cane seed this year but couldn't get around to it when he was here, so will have to treat what we want to plant with the lister in a cream can or something of that sort. It doesn't matter so much about the seed one sows broadcast, but the seed one plants as a row crop for seed should be treated for smut.

Kafir proved to be so profitable a crop last year that many farmers are putting out a larger acreage this year. They are feeding more of it to the livestock, and the mills are grinding more of it for various kinds of poultry feed. It is surprising how many folks are buying their poultry feeds already mixed the last few years instead of taking the various kinds of ingredients and mixing them themselves.

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.

Yellowstone Park has a new geyser, spouting hot air at a startling rate. Nature herself is in sympathy with the campaign year.

Next to Being Born and Getting Married

the most important thing in life is the securing of a home where you and those dependent upon you may enjoy

Health, Contentment and Prosperity

If the reader is a city man, wedded to city life, he is not interested in the subject of this article. But if you are farm minded, if you believe in country life with all it implies, then this advertisement is of vital importance to you. The Gateway of Agricultural Opportunity is Now Open into Eastern Oklahoma—

A word of history: Over one hundred years ago the Federal government designated this as the "Indian Territory" and set it aside for occupancy by the five civilized tribes of American Indians, the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, the Choctaw, the Creek, and the Seminole. Oklahoma Territory adjoining on the west was opened to homestead settlement about 39 years ago, and in November 1907 these two former territories were combined as the state of Oklahoma. The old Indian Territory was never opened to homestead settlement. For a long time the lands were held in common by the Indians but under a bill introduced by U. S. Senator Curtis of Kansas, himself of Indian ancestry, known as the "Curtis Act of 1898" the members of the several tribes selected their individual farms. The law to protect the Indian owner placed restrictions upon the sale of these farms, but as time has passed these restrictions have expired or been removed until now conveyances of the allotted lands are made with complete legality. The government has also held sales of the surplus lands which have thus come under private ownership with good and merchantable title. Just as the fertile soil of California was overlooked in the mad rush for gold, so the discovery of oil, coal, lead and zinc in Eastern Oklahoma has overshadowed the wonderful agricultural advantages here. 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 the 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.

The National Colonization Company is an express Trust organized, existing and operating under the statutes of Oklahoma. Our sole business is to acquaint high-class farmer folks of surrounding states with the opportunities and advantages offered here in this new best Southland. We have a large number of improved farms for sale in the best agricultural counties. They range in size from 40 to 640 acres. We also have two larger tracts suitable for subdivision into farms to suit the purchaser. Our prices are very reasonable, our terms most liberal. We invite correspondence and shall take pleasure in showing those interested over our country.

Our plan has the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of Oklahoma. This may be verified by addressing the secretary at Petroleum Building, Oklahoma City or Tulsa Building, Tulsa. We also refer to The Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, the largest financial institution in the state, to the Exchange Trust Company, of Tulsa, or to any bank, Chamber of Commerce or county agricultural agent in any county in Eastern Oklahoma.

By filling out and mailing us the coupon you will receive free literature and price list of farms.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY
14 East 3rd St., Tulsa, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION CO., 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once, free literature and price list of your Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bargains.

Name.....R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 8th St., Wichita, Kan.

Nominations for the Poland China Futurity for the Kansas National Live Stock show to be held at Wichita will close about June 25. Floyd S. Brian of Derby has charge of the work and would like very much to hear from all breeders who expect to nominate litters for the above show. The nominations will be $5.00 besides an entrance fee of $2 a head. All litters farrowed after March 1, 1928, are eligible. As it is now figured the low premium will be $15, Mr. Brian suggests that this futurity should be of special interest to club boys and girls.

The scarcity and good general demand for registered spotted Poland Chinas is indicated by a letter recently received from D. W. Brown of Valley Center. Mr. Brown says, "Please discontinue my card for the present. I am selling faster than they are growing. Have only one fall boar, four fall gilts left. Nearly all of our spring gilts are sold and many of the early farrowed boars. It surely has been a great spring to sell hogs. The way letters come in it looks like almost everyone wants to buy. I have just bought a new boar sired by Lone Eagle."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

When Lester H. Glover sold out his fine herd of Poland China hogs a few years ago he began to collect together a herd of Jersey cattle. He planned well for the future and bought only from the best families of Register of Merit. The herd now numbers about 100 head, and has averaged 400 pounds of butterfat per year, by official county test association. Mr. Glover has planned to disperse his herd in June at the farm near Liberty, Mo. Catalogs are now in print and can be had by sending request to B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo., or writing to Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo. The catalogs are brim full of valuable information about the herd and would be valuable on your desk.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 27)

because they are robbing the children of that which is their right to have—a clean, wholesome dairy food.

Short weights and low standards of milk, butter and ice cream, or an imitation of any of them sold or offered for sale as genuine articles, are not the only unfair practices that are found when once an investigator starts on his mission of ending them.

Many times the inspector finds sanitary conditions so inexcusably bad that nothing short of a closing order and prosecution will stop the distribution of an unwholesome article and eliminate the evil.

Many bad practices have found their way into the marketing of dairy products—milk and cream produced by healthy cows can very soon absorb foreign odors if allowed to remain uncared for in barns, back porches and kitchens where it is subjected to a variety of fumes and conditions that renders it of low quality and causes it to become unfit for use. The painstaking, careful dairyman will employ methods and help that safeguard the health of his patrons. Such dairymen welcome the inspector, and invite their patrons to visit their dairies or factories.

The unfair practices found in the paying for milk and cream by the ever increasing army of station operators is by far the most serious and troublesome problem facing the industry. If this was alone a problem of the inspection department it could be handled by an increase in number of deputies to rigidly enforce the regulations, but it is not only the state department that is concerned—there are the producers and manufacturers who suffer and also the honest competitors.

The state dairy law clearly outlines the correct method for sampling and testing milk and cream, and no person can lawfully pay for milk or cream on a butterfat basis without first having passed a rigid examination and obtained a permit to test and sample, from the dairy commissioner.

These examinations are given by competent persons, and no permit is issued to any person who does not prove his ability to sample and test as required by the dairy law. It is unfair for a producer to hold his cream for it to sour, believing that it will test higher than sweet cream; and it is unfair for an operator to tell a farmer that it tests higher if sour, because this is untrue. Sweet cream will test just as high as it will if allowed to sour, and will yield a better product.

It is unfair for a farmer to ask a station operator for his check in 10 minutes after delivering his cream, and just as unfair for the operator to issue a check for a delivery of cream in 10 or 20 minutes, because in such cases the test was guessed. No accurate test can be made in less than 45 to 50 minutes.

It is unfair for a cream buyer to lend company cans, and unlawful for a farmer to use them.

It is unfair and unlawful to use a milk or cream can or bottle for any other purpose than to contain milk or cream.

It is unfair and unlawful for a cream buyer to pay a higher or a lower price for butterfat than that price which he has posted in his place of business as required by law.

It is unfair and unlawful for cream buyers, and I refer not only to station operators but also to creamerymen and those operating stations where direct shipments of cream are received, for them to advertise a much higher price than local buyers in outlying stations are permitted to pay, and then make the difference back by cutting the net weights of the farmer's cream and cutting the test. Proof of such unfair and unlawful practices by out-of-the-state buyers has been obtained, and producers are warned that such practices have been perpetrated against them, and they are requested to study their check stubs to determine if they have been paid for all of their butterfat.

The dairy commissioner's department will welcome the opportunity of co-operating with cream producers, by weighing samples and testing their cream before it is delivered to the station or shipped, as it is the desire of the department to serve the dairy industry at large in putting a stop to unfair methods.

JERSEY CATTLE

Dispersal Sale

of the well known

Belleview Farm Jerseys

Monday, June 18, 1928

Property of
Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo.

95 Pure Bred Jerseys

10 High Grade Cows—12 Bulls
50 Cows, 23 Heifers and Calves

R. of M. Finance Interest Blood, nationally known as the most popular blood of the breed.

Four wonderful herd sires will be sold, including FINANCIAL CAPTAIN, a son and grandson of World's Record cows. 18 of his daughters in the sale. Several high class young bulls from high record dam.

If you are interested in cows of the correct type, with ability to produce a large amount of rich milk, you will find more 40, 50 and 60 lb. cows in this sale than is usually offered at public auction. Catalogs mailed only on request to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

Auct.: H. S. Duncan, Creston, Iowa.

JERSEY BULLS AND CALVES

Just a few real ones left. Also baby calves. Blood that will improve type and production. Reasonable prices. For better Jerseys see or write
A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BETTER DAIRY COWS

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY HERD BULL

Our herd bull Springdale Ace 106017, a very fine 4-year-old animal whose dam produced 561 lbs. fat at 3½ years of age. His sire Coritas Nestor of Poskin 72993, a show bull, Dam Springdale Pride 120306. Have a nice string of his heifers. Cannot use him longer is reason for selling. Guaranteed to be right in every way. FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907

Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair, Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of $5000 and $6000 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls $80 to $150. Males and females not related. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.
BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

DUROC HOGS

THIRTY CHOICE BOARS

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

FIFTEEN BIG, HUSKY,

fall and yearling boars, best individuality and blood at any price. Immune, Reg. Will ship on approval. Write for prices and photos. Quick sale price.
G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Choice bred gilts for Sept. farrow. Sired by Grand Champion Boar and bred to Junior Champion. Priced for quick sale.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND SOWS

and gilts bred for Fall farrow to good son of Monogram, also Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kan.

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Bred gilts and young boars of popular blood lines, such as Giant Sunbeam, Monogram, etc. Visitors welcome. Reg. Free. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns $2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

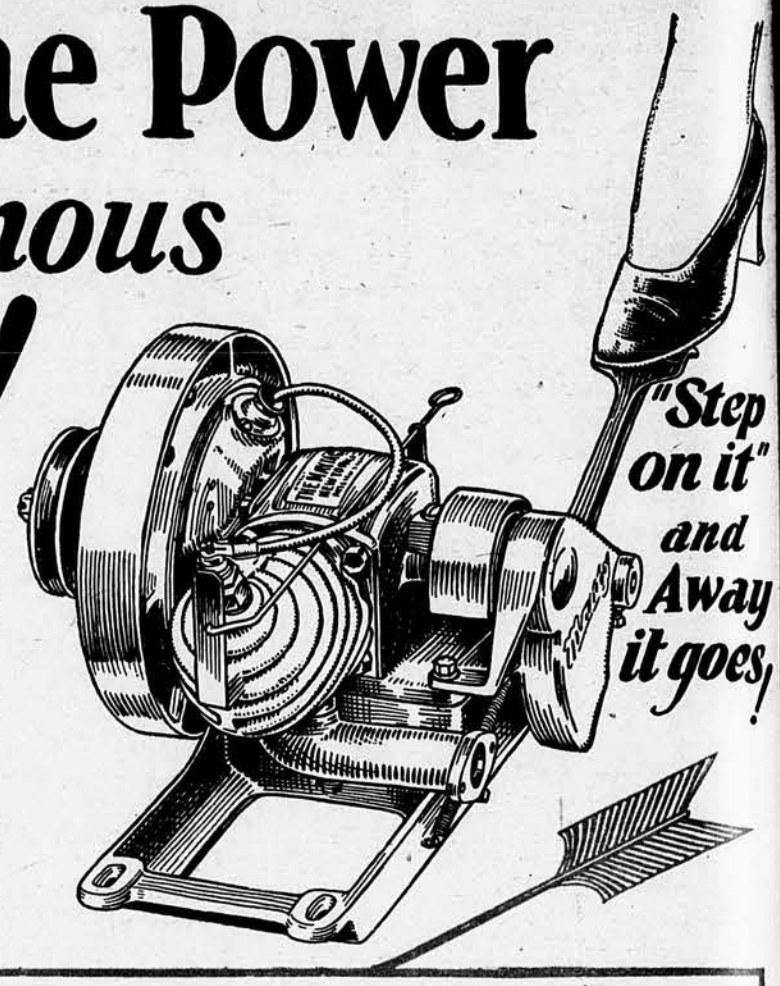
LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

June 18, Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo.

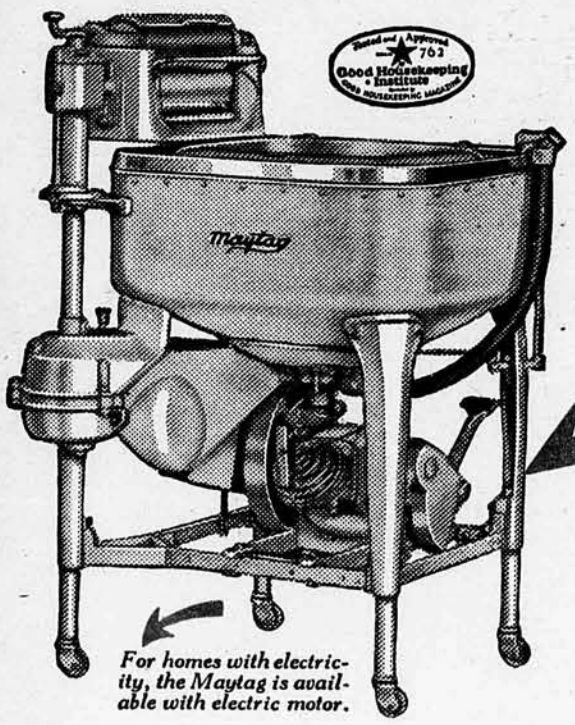
Modern Gasoline Power
built into the famous
MAYTAG!



YOU, too, can have the washer that changes washday to washhour, the washer that washes everything clean without hand-rubbing, that washes by water action alone—the washer that won world leadership in 600 days. Choose your power—an electric motor or the Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor. Either way you are assured of the same wonder-washing Maytag.

You are entitled to this time and labor-saving Maytag. It is just as much an economy as the farm engine or tractor, the feed grinder or thresher. The time saved can be spent with your children, with your garden or your chicks—in earning extra money.

The Maytag dealer will divide the payments to suit your convenience, and then your washday problem will be solved for a lifetime. The Maytag is practically all metal. The precision-cut steel gears give it astonishing smoothness, remarkable absence of vibration. The neat, compact design and durable lacquer finish give it a pleasing appearance.



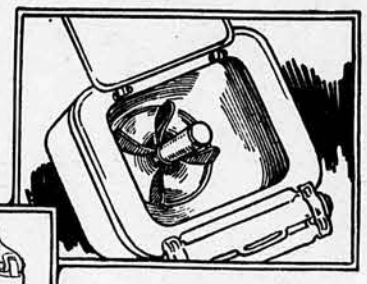
For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

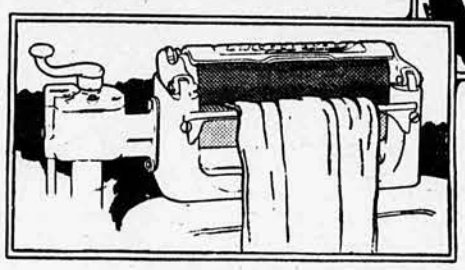
As Compact As An Electric Motor

Four bolts fasten the Gasoline Multi-Motor to the Maytag—the same four bolts that hold the electric motor to the Maytag, and the Multi-Motor gives the same, sure, steady flow of power. All working parts are rugged and there are remarkably few of them. This unusually fine, modern engine represents 15 years development. There are no belts to line up, the carburetor has but one adjustment, and is flood proof. High-grade bronze bearings are used throughout; starter and engine are combined in one unit. It is built for a woman to operate—as simple and dependable as an electric motor.

The Cast-Aluminum Tub

Thirty-six pounds of pure aluminum are used in the Maytag tub. Expensive yes, but not costly when built in Maytag's own foundry with a capacity of 2,000 a day. The Maytag tub is roomy, all washing space. It keeps the water hot for an entire washing, then empties and cleans itself. It will not rust, warp, dent, chip nor corrode.





The Soft-Roller Water Remover

This is the latest, safest, and most thorough method of removing the soap and water from the clothes, and it is exclusively owned and controlled by Maytag. The large soft-rolls hug every fold, lump and seam, removing both soap and water evenly from all parts of the garment without pressing in hard-to-iron wrinkles. Buttons go through unharmed. Practically every operation is automatic. The tension adjusts itself, for a thin handkerchief or a bulky blanket, the drainboard reverses itself and of equal importance is the new Safety Feed.

Free Trial Washing

The Maytag must sell itself to you before you invest a penny. Write or telephone the Maytag dealer near you. He is prepared to loan you a Maytag without cost or obligation. Do your next washing with a Maytag.

If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

Maytag Radio Programs

WHT, Chicago, Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., 9:00 P.M. **WCCO**, Minneapolis, Fri., 8:30 P.M. **WHO**, Des Moines, Sun., 7:15 P. M. **KDKA**, Pittsburgh, Tues. and Wed., 10:00 P.M. **WBAP**, Fort Worth, Mon., 8:30 P.M. **KEX**, Portland, Ore., Tues. and Sat., 8:30 P. M. **WBZ**, Boston, Fri., 7:00 P. M.

Hours designated are standard time at the stations named

F-6-28

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, ***Newton, Iowa***

Founded 1894

Kansas City Branch—1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England

Maytag Company of Australia—Sidney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington, N. Z.

Maytag Aluminum Washer