

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

April 21, 1928

Number 16

A Beacon of the Plains

CASTLE ROCK, in the southwest corner of Gove county, on the Smoky Hill Bottoms, has defied the elements for thousands of years. But time is taking its toll. As the rock stands today it is 75 feet high. It formerly stood 100 feet high. The stone at the side is known as the "Liberty Bell," and once hung on top of the rock. The old beacon was a guide for Indians as well as the white men. It is doubtful, according to history, if Coronado or any of his men visited the spot. Gen. John C. Fremont and his troops are said to be the first white men to visit it, in 1858. It is carved on all sides with names and dates, some of which are many years old.



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Hodgson Gets 13 Bushels for Profit

Keeping Away From a One-Crop System Boosted His Wheat Yield

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SEVEN HUNDRED tons of feed had been chewed up by the hungry cutter. Like a ravenous beast it gulped the corn from a quarter section, stalks and ears, swallowing the mangled mass into the three huge silos that stood up on E. H. Hodgson's farm in Rice county. It was August. During the winter this ensilage would be turned into beef, one of Hodgson's important operations.

In October this corn land went into wheat, the main cash crop. At harvest time the wheat that had been drilled on the corn land made the best

a wheat program alone, it is quite likely that he might not have been the owner of 640 acres of really productive land today. Some 250 acres lie in the Little Arkansas Bottom. In addition to this, Mr. Hodgson rents 320 acres of broken land and controls 1,600 acres of pasture land. About 760 acres are under cultivation.

He always has handled a good number of cattle, hence the value to him of the pasture and the silage. "I will consider nothing but corn for silage in my locality," he assured. "It makes the best feed and it always is off the ground in time to put in wheat." The cattle consume all of the hay and grain produced on the farm and assist in keeping up the fertility of the soil. Hodgson sees in this a cash profit just as surely as what he gets for the animals when they are finished and go on the market.

Aside from the ability of the livestock to keep

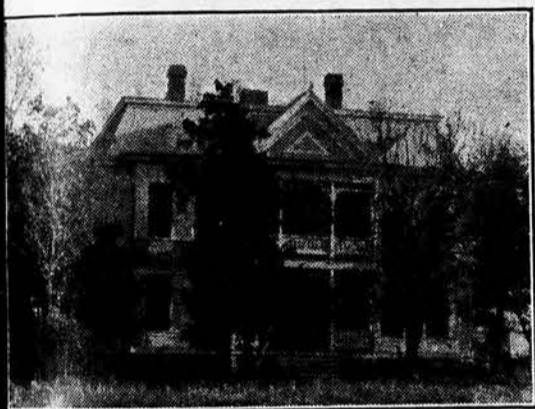


E. H. Hodgson, Rice County, Wheat Belt Program Booster and Master Farmer

energy in the soil, Hodgson depends on rotation. He seldom puts wheat on the same ground more than two years in succession. Certain conditions require that the rented land be in wheat most of the time. Wheat is rotated with corn, oats, alfalfa and other feed crops. It is interesting to note that he has about 100 acres of alfalfa and up to 20 acres of Sweet clover. Last year that amount of the clover was plowed under, as well as 30 acres of alfalfa. That is why Hodgson's wheat yield is better than the average for the county; at least it is one reason. The fact that he uses pure seed and practices early seedbed preparation helps considerably.

"By practicing a good system of rotation," he said, "we have been able to obtain much better yields of wheat, and usually at a small cost for seedbed preparation. It is the extra yield to the acre that counts. It costs about 10 bushels to pay

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The Hodgson Home Is Comfortable, With Electric Lights, Running Water, Hot Water Heat, and an Ice Supply in Summer. A Radio, Piano and Other Instruments, Good Books and Periodicals Spell Many Happy Hours

yield on the farm. Since that experience Hodgson has followed this practice, and in addition has built up a system of rotation that keeps the soil fit. "I usually plant 150 to 160 acres of corn for silage," he said. "This corn always is taken off in August and the ground put to wheat in October. Ten years out of 12 this has been better wheat than on plowed ground, and it has been much less work."

But all of Hodgson's wheat is good. During the last 14 years it has averaged more than 23 bushels an acre for all of the wheat land, and this runs from 250 to 400 acres a year. Having been born on the farm where he lives today, Mr. Hodgson has an acquaintance with his particular section of the country, intimate enough to realize the folly of a one-crop system of farming. Had he stuck to



A Glimpse of the Feeding Plant Where Beef Cattle, Without Restriction as to Breed, Put on 3 Pounds of Gain a Day and Pay an Extra Profit in Soil Improvement. The Feeding Lots Are Arranged So Cattle Can Be Changed to Different Pens With Little Trouble. Corn Ensilage Is an Important Part of the Beef Ration

This Dairy Practices Company Manners

WELCOME." The blonde person took a second look at the sign on the end of the barn and eased his car thru the gate. He would take the owner at his word. Five minutes later he was glad he did. W. H. Erne, Montgomery county, had hustled out thru the kitchen door headed barnward, and had lived up to the painted salutation.

"Don't know as I have much worth telling," he said, "but you are welcome to look around all you want, and anything you wish to know I'll try to explain." He opened the barn door and smiled at "come in" to his caller.

"Expecting company?" asked the blonde person. Erne looked around. "No," he replied. "Why?"

"Oh, because it looks as if you are all cleaned up for inspection. Why, man, you ought to have one of Phil Zimmerman's 'Red Seals' he sticks up in hotels and restaurants. This is what I call a sanitary cow hostelry."

Mr. Erne hooked the milker belt around the nearest cow, after the animal had been brushed and the teats washed. "You think it's clean here?" he queried then. "Well, 35 babies in Coffeyville are depending entirely on this dairy for food, and that is reason enough to keep clean." Erne specializes in the baby milk. His 400 customers get their milk twice daily. It takes two men on the truck to handle the job, but Mr. Erne is bound to give his patrons the best service and product pos-

sible. Milk isn't held overnight. It is cooled immediately after milking, bottled and delivered to the consumers. Morning milk never sees noon on the farm.

"Dry in here," the blonde boy remarked. "What's the white stuff?"

"Lime. Slaked lime." Mr. Erne settled down to strip another cow. "Use it as a floor sweep."

The barn was practically odorless. Concrete floors were clean, as if recently scrubbed and dusted with the lime. Cows munched contentedly, heads poked thru stanchions. Occasionally one would drink out of its individual cup. Water comes from an 809-barrel reservoir built in the side-hill against

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W. H. Erne Allowed Cows to Take Him Out of the Oil and Gas Fields and He Is Glad of It. The Pictures Show the Efficient Dairy Barn Mr. Erne Built. The Tractor Grinds the Feed, Which Then Is Blown Into Bins and Taken Out Thru Spouts as Desired. From Cow Quarters to Milk Room Everything Is Clean and Inviting. Meet Mr. Erne, in the Middle Picture. At Right Is the Hog House He Built Out of an Old Cow Shed. Note the Feed Room on Top

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE story of the development of Western Kansas is one of the most dramatic in history. It is a story of great adventure, of blasted hopes, of magnificent courage, of mingled idealism, selfishness and dishonor, of roseate dreams unfulfilled, of bright prospects of happiness and financial success suddenly changed to darkness and despair. It is a story of mingled comedy and tragedy; of the building of the structure of modern civilization, but a structure marred by corruption, blackened by the soot of shame and splashed with human blood.

There were at least three epochal periods in the development of western Kansas; the period of the hunter, the period of the cattleman and the period of the farmer and town builder.

The period of the hunter was brief; he destroyed the vast herds of buffalo, but left no permanent impression on the land over which he roamed, and no reminders of his stay except the bleaching bones of the animals he had slain.

The era of the cattleman was more spectacular, but only a little more permanent. He wanted no permanent improvements, built no permanent homes, planted no crops and garnered none except the grasses grown by nature on the unbroken prairie. To him the farmer was anathema; the plow an instrument of evil; the dreamer who talked about cultivating the soil and making the "desert to bloom as the rose" an enemy of legitimate business, an impractical visionary who should be forcibly discouraged from invading the country, where in his opinion the only crop worth considering was the native grass.

These cattlemen divided the country arbitrarily among them, as did Abraham and his compeers of old, and assumed an ownership over ranges as great in extent as the baronial estates of old England granted to their retainers by the careless profligacy of the king.

A Paradise for Cattlemen

SOUTHWESTERN Kansas, extending from the eastern boundary of Barber county on the east to the western boundary of Clark county on the west, was the paradise of the cattlemen. The grasses were exceptionally rich and varied. The buffalo, the gramma, the wild peavine and the salt grass grew rich and lush in the dry mild air; the canyons afforded the finest of natural shelter, and the numerous streams, flowing clear as crystal, furnished the best stock water to be found in Kansas. It was a well-established fact that cattle or horses once habituated to the water of the Medicine River were never afterward satisfied with any other.

So long as the range was not crowded, cattle and horses lived and fattened the year around on the native grass; the cattleman saw his herds grow and increase with very little expense or care on his part. There was a brief, strenuous period in the spring in round-up time and while the calves were being branded, but for the remainder of the year his heaviest work was riding about over his range, seeing that the calves were protected as much as possible from the ravages of the wolves or helping out an animal that had unwarily ventured out into a bog.

For a few years that part of the range boasted of a loss of less than 2 per cent, and the net profits exceeded those of any other line of business in the United States.

A business that required so little risk, that involved so little exertion and that offered such rich rewards was certain to tempt the cupidity of stock growers everywhere. The natural result followed. The range became badly overcrowded. It was no longer possible to save part of the range for winter pasture, as was done during the first years of the range business. Deprived of this rich winter feed, the cattle grew thin and weak during the winter months, and the percentage of loss was greater. Finally there came what the more farsighted of the cowmen had foreseen and feared, an extraordinarily hard winter. No man who lived in the range country during the winter of 1886 will forget to his dying day the horror of that season.

In the early part of January a terrific blizzard swept down from the North. It began with a pelting sleet, and that was followed by a blinding snow and a degree of cold rarely equaled in that section. The cattle of Barber, Comanche and Clark fared a little better than the cattle ranging on the vast, unsheltered plains to the north and west;

they had at least the shelter of the canyons to protect them from the fierce winds, but this advantage was only temporary. The canyons were soon filled with drifting snow. The trees which grew in these sheltered places were covered with sleet, so that the limbs and twigs furnished no food on which the cattle might browse. Day after day and week after week the cold continued unabated. All the streams and water holes were frozen over; there was no food, no water and along with starvation the fierce, unabating cold that chilled the very marrow of the miserable cattle.

From the great plains north of the Santa Fe the herds drifted before the biting, driving wind until they struck the fence along the railroad right-of-way and there they died. Literally along this line they made their last stand. When the long, terrible winter was at last over, and where the drifted snows had melted there was an unbroken line of gaunt skeletons of dead cattle, reaching from east of Kinsley to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, grim reminders of a tragedy that spelled ruin for hundreds and hundreds of ranchmen. The era of the old time cattle baron was ended.

True, there still were herds of cattle. There still was a large acreage of free range, but it was recognized by the cowmen themselves that the day



of easy money, of the wild, free and easy life, big profits and quick returns was ended. Those who had invested their all in cattle and turned them loose on the range were completely ruined, and those who had other resources for the most part quit the business.

Then Came the Farmers

FOLLOWING close on the heels of disaster to the cattlemen there was another migration to western Kansas, the like of which has rarely, if ever, been paralleled. In the space of three years or less a quarter of a million people moved out on to the plains of western Kansas. It was the era of the farmer and town builder. That decade witnessed a most astounding economic development, a phenomenon that began with apparently no valid excuse and spread without a foundation of reason and contrary to every lesson of experience.

There are always town booms here and there. There never is a time of such general business depression that there is not somewhere within the broad domain of the United States some town or towns that are enjoying phenomenal growth and prosperity, but the causes for these scattered instances are local and easily understood. Perhaps a vast pool of oil has been uncovered, or there is a sudden mining excitement, or there might be the sudden development of a great industry like the making of automobiles at Detroit. In the case of the astounding town boom of the middle '80's, which started at Wichita and spread to the Pacific

Coast, none of these local causes existed. Every city and town over the vast area affected felt the sudden urge to expand whether there was any valid reason for expansion or not.

Wichita, a thriving country town of perhaps 6,000 inhabitants, suddenly began to put on the airs of a city. Trading in real estate became almost overnight the leading industry, and the laying out and platting of additions to the townsite the most profitable and delightful avocation. Enough territory was platted to accommodate a population larger than that of Philadelphia, and with a faith that would have put the mustard seed to shame, men and women invested their money with the full expectation that they would reap a harvest of a hundred fold.

As it finally turned out the fools were the wisest, and the most conservative the greatest fools. The fools invested early, while the fresh supply of even greater fools was still abundant, and the conservatives waited, at first looking on with doubt and scoffing, only to catch the fever at last and invest just before the collapse of the over-extended bubble.

With the division of the western third of the state into new counties there began a mad scramble for county seats. Rival towns were located in each new county, and the contest between the rivals was marked by every variety of crime from petit larceny to murder. Men hitherto of good reputation seemed to forget every principle of honor and integrity. Theft and perjury were common pastimes, and corruption came to be regarded as a commendable virtue. Gangs of gunmen were hired to help carry elections, not to see that the ballot box was sacredly guarded but to protect the ballot box stuffers and corrupt officials in the perpetration of shameless fraud.

The cries of the defeated, however, did not excite a great amount of sympathy on the part of disinterested spectators, for the reason that the losers would have used the same tactics if they had had the opportunity and the power.

Grew Like a Gourd

SCARCELY had a townsite been platted, especially if it was the site of a prospective county seat before additions began to be laid out, and corner lots marked only by stakes on the unbroken prairie changed ownership at fabulous figures. Buildings hastily and cheaply constructed, but with an imposing outward appearance, rose on the townsites and were designated by the newly established newspaper as "emporiums of trade." As soon as the townsite was proved up and the municipal corporation duly formed, the people of the building city proceeded to vote bonds, ostensibly for improvements but often for the purpose of securing funds to pay the expenses of the forthcoming county seat contest. The marvelous growth of Jonah's gourd had nothing on the mushroom expansion of some of these new towns. When the hectic days of the boom were past a legislature devoted several pages of its session laws to the vacation of townsites and additions thereto.

Towns which at one time boasted of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants and often two or even three newspapers, have so completely disappeared that a stranger might drive across the old townsite without being aware that such a mart of trade ever had existed, but the oldtimer who happened to remember where the town once was might well imagine that he was surrounded by the phantoms of the departed, and that there were passing in ghostly review, the shadowy forms of men who four decades ago strove and sinned, urged on by the lure of ambition and a great adventure, only to see their hopes blasted, the bubbles of their ambition burst and the palaces of their dreams dissolve as fade the mirage-built castles of the desert.

No doubt many of the bonds voted by those mushroom municipalities during the '80's are still held by their purchasers as mementoes of foolish investments. When the boom was over and the town had vanished there was nothing left for the bondholder to levy on except a few quarter sections of prairie land worth for farming purposes a few dollars an acre, and even in the case where the town was not entirely abandoned, when the few remaining inhabitants found themselves faced with the alternative of a ruinous rate of taxation or abandonment of the original townsite, they simply put wheels under their dwellings and moved over to another location and started another town.

During the same hectic period of town building millions of acres of public lands in western Kansas were homesteaded, preempted or taken as timber claims. Suddenly the vast prairies were dotted with primitive habitations, board shanties, shacks, or "dugouts." The delusion had in some way been spread among homeseekers that there had been a sudden and marvelous climatic change, that the much talked of rainbelt had moved westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and that farming in the region known as semi-arid had become a safe and profitable business, so far as climatic conditions were concerned. That was necessary, in the opinion of these optimistic settlers, was to break the prairie and plant the seed in order to reap an abundant harvest. Perhaps no people were ever more bitterly disappointed. Instead of abundant rainfall the heavens were as brass. Vegetation withered and died as hot winds like blasts from the furnaces of hell swept over the parched and desolate land. To make matters worse, often a carelessly dropped match or an unquenched campfire started a conflagration in the dry grass, which, fanned by the wind, swept with almost unimaginable fury across the sun-baked land. In the wake of these fires were the blackened embers that marked the places where the settlers' homes had been, and too often might be found the charred bones of animals and human beings, the victims of the widespread locust.

Hopes of Fragrant Roses

FOR two or three seasons the courageous homesteaders held on, planting and re-planting, watching anxiously the unclouded skies for indications of rains that did not come, until hope at last died, and, weary and discouraged, they joined the exodus back to the lands from which they came. The situation was worse for the women than for the men. The men could go away to find work and mingle with their fellows, but the women had to stay on the claims. Often they were women of cultured homes and pleasant surroundings who had traveled westward with their men, filled with the hope of a home and broad acres, of wellings bowered by shady trees, homes with fragrant roses clambering up the walls, orchards of

trees filled with red cheeked apples and vines on which the grapes grew purple and fragrant in the autumn sun. The cup of the nectar of happiness they had hoped to quaff had turned to the gall of bitterness, and the flowers of hope had withered. It was no uncommon sight to witness a woman standing alone at the door of the unshaded claim house, with the blackened face of the fire-swept prairie stretching to the far horizon, gazing with looks of unutterable loneliness and longing, dreaming of the green hills over which she used to climb and the flower bordered lakes on the shores of which she used to play so happily when she was a child.

There was another economic phase of this remarkable epoch that is worth noting. The new settlers wanted to borrow money to improve their claims. A great number of loan companies were organized or extended their activities to that region. Liberal loans were made and the mortgages were sold in the East, backed by the guaranty of the company making the loans that the interest, and principal would be paid promptly. When the exodus started the mortgages began to fall due, and the borrowers threw up their hands. For a time the guarantors, the loan companies, kept up the interest payments and the taxes, but soon the burden became too heavy. The newly organized loan companies went bankrupt, and even some of the more firmly established companies were badly shaken.

Mortgage foreclosures occupied the time of the courts, and notices of mortgage sales filled the newspapers. Then came the talk of repudiation. A good many of the borrowers seemed to think that some advantage had been taken of them, and that they had been robbed by the loan sharks. There was a political upheaval such as has rarely been witnessed. Old political lines were swept away. New political alignments were made, and new leaders came to the fore. Following the delusion that Nature had suddenly changed its habits and reversed the climatic conditions that had prevailed for untold centuries, came another delusion that all economic ills could be corrected by legislation. With the zeal of crusaders the converts to the new economic theories marched in parades and listened with wrapt attention to the expounders of the new faith that was to save the nation.

'Tis Permanent Prosperity Now

IT HAS been nearly three decades since the tide of immigration which swept into western Kansas during the middle '80's rolled back in disaster. The dearly bought lessons of experience have had their effect. The population of the western third of the state is again increasing, but this time with every prospect of permanency. A series of dry years has a discouraging effect, but no longer starts a hegira. At present wheat is the principal dependence, but that is certain to change. The storage of surface waters will increase, and the vast reservoir of underground waters be utilized.

Crops will be more and more diversified. Groves of trees will become plentiful. Industry will be more varied and continuous. It will no longer be a one-crop country. The growth of trees and the storage of surface waters will modify climate to a degree, and living conditions will become more delightful. But the story of the settlement of that country, its colorful romance, its drab chapters relating the struggles, the strife, the alternating shadows of hope and despair and the final triumph of courage and experiment over the forces of nature will still be read as one of the most fascinating and dramatic of modern times.

Only to B's Share

A and B are husband and wife. C deeded A, the wife, and her heirs 70 acres of real estate. A is deceased. Will a judgment against B after his death attach to this estate that belonged to A and her heirs? Can this real estate be sold to satisfy such a judgment? B. N.

If B survived A he inherited half of this real estate, and a judgment against him would attach to his part of this estate, but would not attach to the part of the estate belonging to the other heirs of A.

Wife Will Get Half

A and B are husband and wife. B inherits real estate and bonds from her father's estate. Can she will her children this entire estate or can she only will half of it, her husband holding the other half? The estate is in her name. B.

She can only will half of it unless the husband voluntarily relinquishes his statutory rights.

Nation Needs Farm Relief Immediately

Extracts From Senator Capper's Speech in the Senate, April 10, 1928, Urging a Broad and Permanent Agricultural Policy

At almost the same hour that the President's opposition to the new McNary-Haugen bill was made known in Washington, Senator Capper took the floor in the Senate to urge the passage of the bill, giving reasons why he was unreservedly for it.—Editor's Note.

MR. PRESIDENT, any plan for relief of agriculture must take care of crop surpluses. That is one of the big problems confronting the agricultural industry of America today.

The new McNary-Haugen bill now before us undertakes among other things to stabilize the prices of farm products by removing the surplus from the domestic market. If there is a loss incurred in the operation, each producer of the losing product is assessed his share of the "fee" to make good the loss. It is not a charge against the Government.

I am of opinion that surplus-control legislation without the equalization fee principle would be ineffective. The equalization fee is the most practical plan suggested for meeting the costs of the much-needed control of crop surpluses. In the light of the mass of testimony submitted to the Senate Committee on Agriculture by economists and other competent authorities, I say that we are abundantly justified in giving this plan a trial.

To deny the farmers the McNary-Haugen bill with the equalization fee is to deny them the benefits of the protective tariff system. The nub of the matter is there must be some sort of a stabilized market.

Mr. President, I particularly commend that part of this bill which creates a Federal Farm Board to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. It will pay this Government and its people to definitely organize agriculture as industry is organized and as labor is organized. The farmer himself probably will do this in time, but I will pay the Government to help him. And that is why I feel the Federal Government might well assume the leadership in co-operative marketing to the extent that it would become the instrument of organization as well as the sponsor. The fostering of large scale co-operative effort as proposed in this bill would be a good investment for the Government. Farmers would have the confidence in a government-formed co-operative enterprise that they lack in a privately or group-owned co-operative enterprise. Once established, the Government would be in a position to withdraw itself and turn the proposition over to the farmer members.

The Governmental machinery set up in this bill will be of great assistance to the farmers' co-operative movement. Co-operative marketing of farm products appeals to me as being one of the best ways in which the problem of the high cost of distribution of foodstuffs may be solved. The fact that the consumer pays often more than twice as

much as the producer receives for his foodstuffs, due to the costliness of distribution, seems unjust. Certainly if some of the selling machinery between the consumer and the producer could be eliminated, the two could divide the savings to the advantage of both. If the farmers can organize into great co-operatives which could control food products and feed them into the market, they would be in position to maintain a fair domestic price, because they would have control of the surplus. And were they in position to process much of this food they certainly could reduce the costs of distribution, by virtue of their control.

Mr. President, our cities are now feeling the pinch that was bound to come as a result of the depression in agriculture. There was decided lack of optimism in the report of the National Industrial Conference Board following its careful survey of agriculture. And the business men's commission on agriculture of the United States Chamber of Commerce recommended rather general tariff reforms in the interest of the farmer—a remarkable demonstration of unselfishness on the part of well-protected business.

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

Mr. President, it is nothing new for industries to be in need of legislation. Every industry from manufacturing to railroads, from labor to bankers, has been so helped and is being helped all the time to their benefit and the nation's welfare in most cases. The chief trouble of the farmer has been the disparity in the prices paid for farm products and the prices which the farmer pays for his necessities. This disparity, in my opinion, is caused in part by certain privileges and favors obtained by other groups which place the farmer at a disadvantage.

After a prolonged and gradually losing struggle, the agriculture industry finds that if it is to go forward it must participate in the American protective system on an equality with other industries. Things can never be right in this country when the farmers' purchasing power is below par.

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

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

Mr. President, that puts the case in few words. There is a farm problem and that problem is to bring the agricultural industry up to the level of other industries, as the measure before us seeks to do. Until this is done we shall have a serious economic condition on our hands.

I am convinced the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill will do more to relieve agricultural distress than any other measure now before Congress, but it is a mistake to assume that this measure or any other single measure can at once restore permanent prosperity to agriculture. I believe that a comprehensive national policy or program that will deal with all the factors causing agricultural distress is a necessity at this time.

There is the problem of transportation costs, for example. Industry in the Middle West has been marooned by the present rate structure. Without necessary rail rate readjustments the Western farmer and the business man, too, see little relief for the future except the possible development of waterways.

Then we have the question of taxation which takes from one-fourth to one-third or even more of the revenue of land to pay the taxes. We have no national policy on this question.

Our Government explores the world for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for our industrial products. But are we doing all that we can to find a world outlet at a profitable price for those products of the farm that make up approximately one-half of our total exports? We need a national policy here.

Then we have the tariff, undoubtedly quite a factor contributing to the present disparity between the prices received and the prices paid by the farmer, but even the farmer does not want to see the business of the nation destroyed by a sudden tariff revolt.

I say, Mr. President, it is time for Congress to get down to the real solution of the farmer's problem by drafting the best brains of the nation and putting them to building a broad and lasting program for agriculture as a matter of public policy. The more specific a national agricultural program can be made the more likely it is to have a salutary effect, not only on farmers but on everyone else.

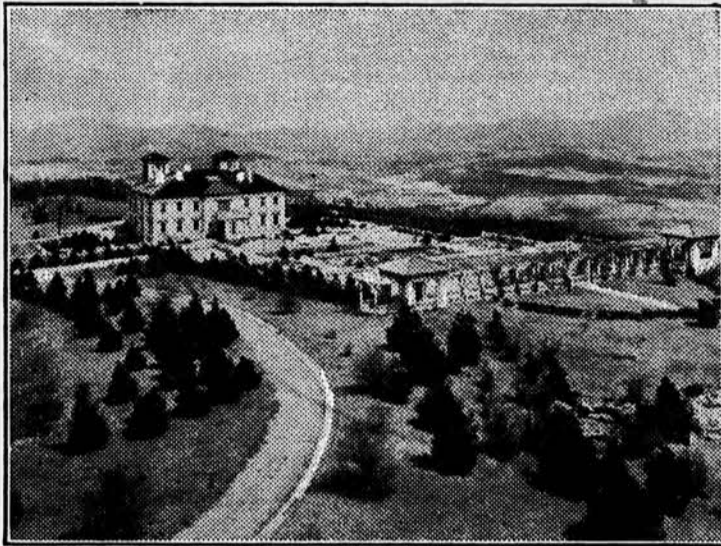
Vital to the prosperity of the nation, Mr. President, is the working out of a national agricultural program which will give the farmer a square deal in production, in transportation and in marketing, a program which should embody a national policy that would persist for generations, so that agriculture shall prosper and bring prosperity to all.

In my judgment this bill will be a big step in the direction of solving this national problem and should be passed at once.

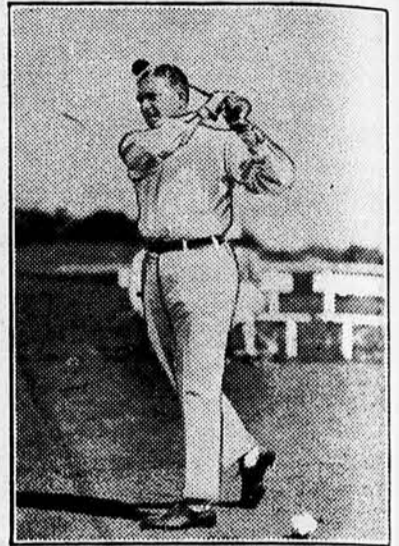
World Events in Pictures



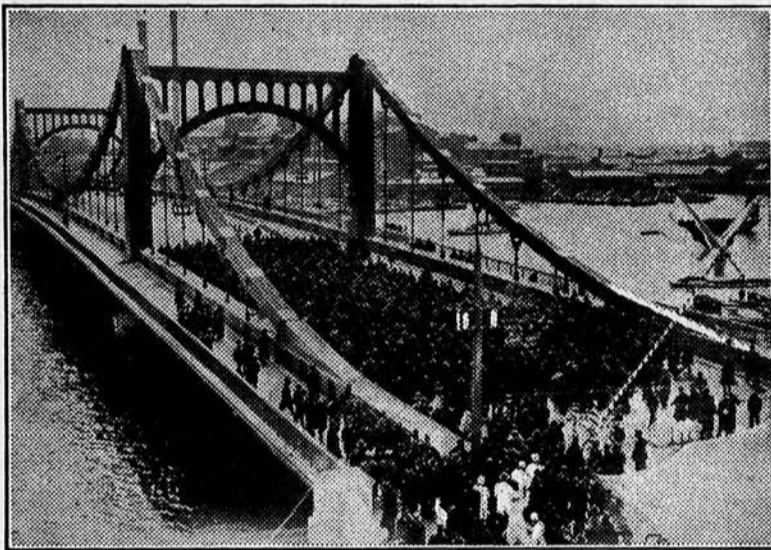
A Smart Three-Piece Sports Suit for Spring and Summer. It is an Unusual Printed Silk with the Cool Effect of Snow Flakes. The Skirt is Pleated



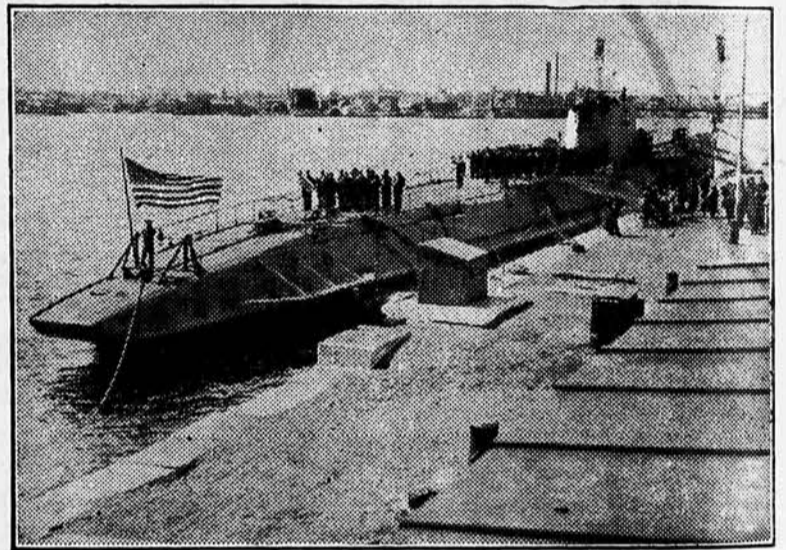
"Swannanoa," the Virginia Mansion on the Crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Which Has Been Offered to President Coolidge as a Summer White House. The Estate Commands a View of the Shenandoah Valley, and is Between the Natural Bridge National Forest and the Site of the New Shenandoah National Park



Franklin Mott Gunther, Virginia, the Noted Diplomat-Golfer. He Has Been Appointed by President Coolidge as Ambassador to Turkey. At Present He is Minister to Egypt



Another Step in the Americanization of Japan—the Ceremonies at the Completion of the Greatest Bridge in All Asia. It Spans the Sumida River and Replaces the One Destroyed by the Disastrous Earthquake of 1923. The Foundations Were Designed and Built by an American Engineering Firm



The Commissioning of the Monster V-4, Believed to be the Largest Submarine in the World, and the Only Mine-Laying Underwater Craft. Old Glory Was Raised and the Band Played as the Sub Was Turned Over to W. M. Quigley, Commanding Officer at Portsmouth, N. H.



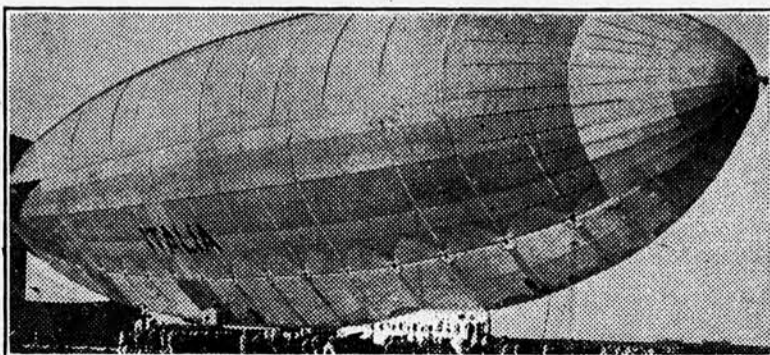
Bruce Caldwell, Yale's Great Football Star, Getting a Little Mixed up During the University Team's First Baseball Practice. Here He is Shown Putting McClellan Out with a Flying Tackle. He Plays First Base on the Team



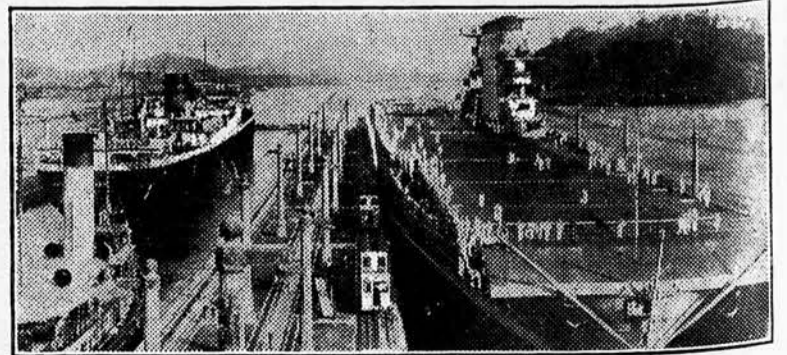
Chauncey M. Depew, Who Died of Pneumonia at the Age of 94. He Served as U. S. Senator, Railway Executive and His Fame as an Orator and Wit Was Nation-Wide



Dangerous Playfellow! Oh, No. Just a Remarkable Gorilla Costume Made of a Specially Prepared Cloth and the Real Hair of a Gorilla. It Cost \$1,500 and Will be Used, of Course, in the Movies



The Giant Dirigible "Italia" Built for Gen. Nobile for His Flight Over the North Pole, Seen Undergoing Tests at His Direction. The General Will Try to Do Considerable Exploring Work on His Northern Trip



Get a Shoe Horn and a Big One. Here is the Huge Aircraft Carrier, U. S. S. Lexington, Right, Squeezing Thru the Miroflores Locks on Its First Trip Thru the Panama Canal. The Gobs Had an Interesting Time Watching Their Floating Home in Its First "Tight Place"

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Men Send Angus Calves Back to the Black Cattle Home

THE best market for feeder steer calves that Geary and Dickinson counties Angus breeders have discovered is with Iowa feeders. Nothing unusual about shipping Kansas calves to other states, you think? And you are right. Jayhawk farmers have been able to find markets any direction the wind blows. But this is different. Iowa is the home of the Aberdeen Angus. You knew that, too, maybe. Well, here Kansas is doing her stuff again, producing stock that attracts the attention of folks back where Angus are supposed to be right at home. This might be due to good cattlemen or good cattle. Had you stopped at the farm of E. A. Latzke & Son, Geary county, last week for the 11th Annual Angus Day, you would have decided it was the result of what good cattlemen can do with good cattle. Kansas really has two Angus centers. This one and another around Russell. Joe Collins, Gugler & Son, J. B. Hollinger, H. B. Janke, E. A. Latzke & Son, Ralph Latzke, William Ljungdahl & Sons, Charles Munson, Roy Polard, Ralph Poland, A. Schuler and Emil Hedstrom are owners of breeding herds and there are perhaps 50 farmers in addition who use purebred Angus bulls, produce and sell Angus cattle in the Geary-Dickinson territory. The 12 breeders assembled some 60 head of choice Angus at the Latzke farm for inspection. Everybody judged, and some 125 vocational and 4-H club boys were graded for their efforts. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, J. J. Moxley and W. E. Grimes were out from the college to speak on the program. J. C. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Live-stock Association and Ray Cuff, Kansas City, also gave some important information for livestock men; about 300 attended. Iowa isn't the only state that is getting good Angus from Kansas. Breeding stock has been shipped by the Geary-Dickinson men to Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois.

Must Lead Double Life

MORTON county farmers are going to make hogs lead a two-faced life. Or it might better be called a "go-between" life. The porkers are going to be expected to help make things "go between" the hares of other things. Interest in raising purebred hogs has shown considerable growth. They have paid a profit. Feeders in the county now are endeavoring to increase efficiency thru a study of the ever present problems—disease control, sanitation, equipment, feeding problems—that reduce profits. And here is where the double-life stuff comes in. Some of the men are of the opinion that when hogs are not bountiful they can sell their porkers as stock pigs with good profit, and in good years sell them as is done in the Corn Belt.

"Can Lead a Horse to Water?"

PERSON is likely to watch his step in heavy traffic and in strange surroundings. But how about watching your step in the old, familiar work on the farm? Jess Dorman, Washington county, lost part of one finger and had two others crushed merely leading a horse to water. The animal, a young colt, became frightened and pulled the rope thru Dorman's hand, thus causing the injury. An angry neighbor attacked Fred Jones, Rooks county, when he was endeavoring to drive it into a feed lot. It took several stitches to close up an 8-inch gash in Jones's hip. The Dorman incident might seem to indicate that you can't even lead a horse to water any more, let alone make him drink. But everyone can "Watch Your Step."

More Ventilation Is Necessary

NEWS dispatch relates that Congress would guard its health by purifying the air in the House and Senate. Possibilities of properly ventilating both chambers have been discussed, to the conclusion that it will cost around \$323,000. It probably is a necessary move, and we'll pay the bill. But we ask you, shouldn't Senators and representatives be more careful of the things they do and do so as not to saturate the entire nation, out even beyond the 3-mile limit, with whiffs of such nauseating, suffocating fermentation as scandals and bought off elections?

More Lead Pencil Farmers

ONE hundred fifty interested men and women attended the second annual farm accounts and summarizing meeting in Washington county recently. Several hundred more attended similar meetings in other Kansas counties. It is these lead-pencil farmers who know which crops pay

and why others do not. They admit that book-keeping is as important to them as any other farm operation.

Everybody Welcome at Hays

THE sixteenth annual roundup at the experiment station, Hays, will be held April 28. Supt. L. C. Aicher announces that the feeding experiments are well under way, with 110 head of calves and yearlings on feed. There is some interesting information in store for farmers who attend this meeting on comparative feed values. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of K. S. A. C. will discuss the experiments.

C. E. Huff, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, will be one of the principal speakers. E. W. Johnson, in charge of the State Forest Nursery, will discuss the value of the Chinese elm and other hardy trees for planting in Western Kansas.

A special feature will be addresses on the controversial problem of "Direct Buying or Direct Selling of Livestock." E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Company, Chicago, will present the packers' views. W. P. Neff, editor of the Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, will explain "What the Hog Producer Loses by Direct Selling." This in no sense will be a debate but a frank presentation of each side of the controversy.

For the third year the ladies will be well entertained at the roundup. Their program will begin



promptly at 11 a. m. Amy Kelly, home demonstration leader for Kansas, is co-operating with Superintendent Aicher in providing something of genuine interest for most farm women.

The farm garden usually is under the direction of the housewife. E. W. Johnson will forget the tree talk he makes to the men in favor of "Growing Vegetables with a Limited Amount of Water." E. G. Kelley, entomologist at the college, will expose some "Garden Pests and Insects."

Zorada Titus, of the Household Searchlight, Topeka, has something good to say regarding "Kettles, Pans and Vegetables." And it is very fitting that K. I. Church should talk about "Backyard Walks and Porches," since roundup day is the end of Better Homes Week.

The students' livestock, grain and clothing judging contests will be held April 27. C. M. Miller, director of the State Board of Vocational Education will address the youthful judges.

Credit Where It Is Due

MORE than a million dollars was paid out by dealers in Newton during 1927 for poultry, eggs, milk and cream. A conservative estimate places the figure at \$1,016,000. This money went to farmers in what may be termed the Newton trade territory. And dealers in other Harvey county towns were buying their share of this farm produce, so the total for the county that was paid to farmers by the dealers would mount very high.

But the important point doesn't rest with the fact that the dealers paid out that much money. They didn't lose on the proposition. The big thing

is that cows and chickens helped these Harvey county folks earn \$1,016,000 that they likely would not have had otherwise. So, with all due respect to the merchants, it is the cows and hens that should get the credit.

Just Like a Man

WOMEN get the blame for everything, etc., etc., !!!!! Now, gentlemen, you will have to admit it's true. Even their romantic ideal, the Prince of Wales, blames them for his frequent downfalls.

Hysterical women crowd around the jumps at point to point race meetings in which the Prince rides, shouting their cries of welcome when horse and rider are about to take the jump. Frequently this frightens the horse Wales is riding, and another tumble is chalked up to his credit. But don't worry, girls. The Prince didn't say this right out in public. He might possibly have made the remark privately, tho, to the newspapers that request "fair play for the Prince."

Women Who Fear No Man

LAWS a-mercy and land sakes. Guess we never should have allowed them to vote. Soon as the ladies roped and hog-tied equal suffrage, they started right off to exhibit that they had as much brains as the men. The result was—and is—that they filled a lot of the positions formerly held by men.

Be that as it may, but it has gone the limit now. The fair ones won't even shy at a mouse pretty soon if the news that comes out of Arkansas City, in Cowley county, is any criterion. Two young women recently landed there to emulate the example of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. Only their methods of exterminating the Arkansas City rats are somewhat different from those of ancient times. The two ladies are Helen Caldwell, a graduate of the University of West Virginia, and her assistant, Josephine La Howetz, of Omaha University. They have no fear of rats.

But horror of horrors! Lend your ear to this. A Shawnee county college co-ed came walking into the bacteriology laboratory with a 4-foot black-snake writhing across her shoulders and coiled around her wrists. Oh, yes, she was conscious all right. The class scattered.

And George, can't you remember, back in the good old days, when girls used to enjoy mild hysteria at sight of a fishing worm?

Was Strictly Confidential

WHO are the biggest suckers in the world? Let the world laugh at the farmers who buy the Brooklyn bridge or the more common "gold brick." New Yorkers and city folks of all descriptions have made similar purchases; and they also have bought "gilt edged" oil and mining stocks, world without end.

But here is the latest "bite" they took. Some 25 or 30 prominent Washingtonians paid \$100 to \$300 a throw to be placed on the social register. They learned later that Joseph Rheinstrom, suave 65-year-old, self-styled agent for the social register, was charged with being a confidence man. Rather makes city folks seem more human, doesn't it?

Not a Haphazard Job

A NUMBER of Clark county farmers have proved that rhubarb, asparagus, raspberries, strawberries, plums, cherries and grapes will do well in their section of the country if the proper varieties are planted and the right kind of care is given them. And the same thing holds true with a lot of things in 105 counties in Kansas. In other words, it requires a lot of gray matter to farm well.

The Bindweed Swan Song

CURSED be the weed that binds." But let not your heart be troubled longer, because the scientists at the Kansas State Agricultural College have announced a sure "kill" for the pest. Hereafter when the bindweed begins to bind, the college folks assure that its ambition can be entirely checked with a sodium chlorate spray.

Things Could Be Worse

A GRASSHOPPER club is to be organized in Reno county. It isn't to quell the raids of present-day tobacco spitters, however. Its membership will be made up of the old settlers who were residents in the county during the hopper invasion of 1873. And it will be another reminder that things aren't so bad as they used to be.

The Emir Now Has 46 Wives!

He Formerly Had 103, But at Last Decided That Was Altogether Too Many

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

ON OUR trans-African motorcycle trip, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, thru 4,000 miles of jungle and desert and bush, it was Jim's job to keep the bikes in running order—a heavy contract, too—and mine to keep the daily log. Now he has a collection of broken spokes, loose connecting rods, and battered knuckles, while I have a written record of a motor trekking stunt that will stand anywhere as an achievement, (especially if we get thru.)

We've driven these doughty little one-lunged British bikes for hundreds of miles, for instance, where no motor vehicle of any kind has ever been before and—but that's a different story. Besides, we haven't reached the Red Sea yet, nor even the Nile River. But my little black log book shows that we've been places and seen things, if we never get any farther.

We crossed the Niger River, in Equatorial West Africa, over the railroad bridge at Jebba and plunged into "the bush" on the other side. We managed to splash thru dozens of bridgeless streams and wriggle along one way or another until we reached a little grass-roofed, mud rest-house in a native village near the Kaduna River.

And No Bridge

The Kaduna River, a quarter of a mile wide, no telling how deep—and no bridge! The trail ended at a precipitous sand bank that plumped almost straight down to a little canoe landing place below. Two evil looking, black Mohammedan pilgrims, with long knives sheathed on to their upper arms and little teapots on their heads, crouched in a canoe waiting to be poled across, and a half-dozen assorted Africans, with all manner of freight oddments, on their heads, from fly-blown meat to cotton blankets, were splashing out of another canoe which had just nosed into the bank. A herd of great-horned cattle on trek from the edge of the Sahara to Southern Nigeria were swimming across in file a quarter of a mile below, making for a sandbar in the middle of the stream. The herdsmen followed in a canoe, trailing their saddled horses swimming along behind.

Jim found a battered old black boatman with an oversize canoe, 20 feet long and nearly wide enough to hold the motorcycles and side cars inside—but not quite! We laid two short planks across the cracking gunwales of the warped and awkward craft, and then we thought it over. Not a very good idea to pile such a heavy load so high up on the top of a single old canoe. It probably would upset. Better have the load lower down, inside the boat—but no chance.

Not a native in the crowd could speak a word of English, but 20 or 30 of those clumsy, cheerful blacks laid hold and heaved our motorcycles down to the water's edge, piled them atop the creaking, leaking old canoe, and we poled off into the current.

We made it, too. We didn't quite tip completely over, and we reached the

other side intact. That evening we made the ancient walled city of Bida, and were laid up for two days repairing two broken springs under my side car.

Even Jim Was Learning

We drove 57 miles, before noon, today, to the first white man, the District Officer at Zungeru. A good time to arrive, too, for he and his wife invited us to lunch. It was more than a hundred miles to the next white man. (Later on, when we reached the real interior, we were doing well to find a white man once a week.)

At dusk that evening we chugged out of the bush into a little clearing cluttered up with the grass huts of a native village, and after we'd unrolled our bedding on the floor of the little mud rest house there, the chief, a brother of the Emir of Katsina, invited us to his compound for a moonlight musical revue and native dansant.

I can mention that Jim and I sat beside the old chief on the grass mats there in the soft tropical starlight, with our backs to a great baobab tree, at the head of an open circle. I can mention, also, that Jim played his banjo and sang American jazz and even danced a modified Charleston in that dusty, dusky arena, while I chimed in with my shining slip whistle whenever the other noises were sufficiently loud. But it would do no good for me to describe the ungainly, unrhythmic, and purely sensual dances staged by those excited savages, for the editor would censor my report. Jim used to play a saxophone in a New York night club, but he admitted that even the New York night club entertainers in their fervid search for depravity have much to learn from the African bush danseuse.

Then came our two hardest days—up to that time. We were right on the heels of "the rains" and as much out of season on that "dry season" road as Santa Claus or an oyster on the Fourth of July. All the bridges and much of the road as well had gone out during the wet season, and as yet no reconstruction had been done.

After two days of tumbling down washed-out embankments, rushing thru streams of water, and scaling the bank on the other side or lifting out heavily-loaded motorcycles and side cars across dry, rocky rivers and hewing out our own roads thru stumps and broken logs, we finally arrived at Birnin Gwari, and found an English road builder whose map showed 46 bridges in the last 44 miles. We had found none. But we'd found that many places where bridges should have been, and we'd crossed 'em all—at the expense of a broken rear axle, another side car spring, a bundle carrier supporting rod, six spokes, and even the rear horizontal member of the main frame.

A Meal to be Remembered

All these breaks were more the result of overloading than of the rough roads, for on the motorcycle that suffered the most we were carrying 150 pounds of gasoline on the bundle carrier behind the driver and at least another 200 pounds of dead weight baggage in the side cars. Dropping about from rock to rock and rushing steep, stump-strewn trails with such a heavy load was asking too much of our little one-cylinder 5-horsepower machines.

At Birnin Gwari we found an old chap who could speak a few words of English. He directed us first to the local Emir, who received us in his vast mud palace amid his 46 assorted wives and countless black flies and children. The venerable Emir posed for his photograph, and then presented us with a bunch of bananas and 30 men to push us thru a river near the edge of town and up the steep bank on the other side. And there was the English rest house where—just at noon time, too—we found our English road engineer and his wife and an unforgettably good cook!

Three hours later we started again and, there on the bank of the first bridgeless river 2 miles from town, were four of the Emir's men, waiting to push us across. If we had stopped



Here is the Emir of Benin Gwari (at the Right) in Front of His Palace. He Has 46 Wives and 134 Children: Up to a Year Ago He Had 103 Wives, But He Then "Turned a Bunch of 'Em Out"

Silver Tip STEEL FENCE POST



JUST as steel construction in buildings and bridges is stronger and more durable, so SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS represent economy because of greater strength and longer life.

SILVER-TIP STEEL POSTS will not burn, bend, break nor rot out in fence service. They withstand heavy shock; are convenient to haul and handle and eliminate the hard work of digging post holes—for SILVER-TIP STEEL POSTS drive into the ground and stay there rigid and steady. Fence wires CLAMP on, without nails or staples.

Note that SILVER-TIP STEEL POSTS are made from angle steel. They stand the strain from all directions, front, back, or sidewise. This insures greater strength without excessive weight.

SILVER-TIP STEEL POSTS are made from rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel, further protected against moisture, alkali and acids by a coating of green Gilsonite enamel. These features give you the utmost in post service and economy, with fine appearance.

There is only one SILVER-TIP brand STEEL FENCE POST. Packed in handy bundles of 5 posts, with clamps. Ask for them by NAME. DEALERS ALL OVER THE WEST SELL THEM.

GET THIS NEW BOOK FREE. A real help to the hog raiser. Profusely illustrated and with valuable facts on how to raise hogs for more profit, as proved by successful raisers and hog authorities. FREE, upon request, from your dealer or county agent—or write us.



AMARILLO EL PASO PORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY
SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE

all night with the English engineer, as he invited us to do, those black boys would have patiently sat there till morning and with no idea of pay at all. The next day we reached Zaria, and put up at the railroad rest house while our various breaks were being mended by the railroad shops. There are no hotels in Nigeria, except the famous Bonanza in Lagos. The colonial institution of "rest houses" takes their place. Somewhere on the outskirts of nearly every native village along the principal routes is the rest house compound. In the center is the rambling mud rest house itself with thick walls and high, thatched roof. Scattered about in the compound are the stables, the kitchen, and the little round silo-like huts for the coterie of native servants that always accompanies every white man in Nigeria—except the American motorcyclists. The whole thing is simply a jungle tourist park. In Zaria, for instance, at the railroad rest house, we not only had a partly furnished three-room apartment in a cement block house, with electric lights and glass windows, but we also were given the exclusive ownership of a capable man Friday, who was our own black slave during our three days there. He washed and ironed our clothes, he carried distilled water for us from the railroad station, he went to market and bought our food, and cooked our meals in his little brick kitchen in the rear. He ran our errands and acted as our interpreter. He stood guard by the door when we went out to dine with friends. He sewed our buttons on and he polished our shoes. He was our slave, and when we left the rest house we dashed him about a shilling a day and he was overjoyed. Kano, the most interesting city I've ever seen in my life, and our dash across the boundary into French territory on the edge of the Sahara Desert will be described next week.

From Station KSAC

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

MONDAY, APRIL 23

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:30—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Asst. Prof. P. Helen Hostetter. Lecture: Equipping the Church Kitchen (Lecture I) Assoc. Prof. Elma Stewart.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Spring Management of Sheep. Assoc. Prof. C. G. Eiling. Hint to Baby Beef Members. Prof. M. H. Coe.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks and other items of interest. Lecture: The 4-H Club Member as a College Student. Dean L. E. Call.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: Live-stock Feeding. Day at K. S. A. C. Dr. C. W. McCampbell. Alfalfa and the Farm Business. Dr. W. E. Grimes.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:30—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Fabrics Suitable for Hand Decoration. Instr. Elizabeth Quinlan.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Soybeans and Corn. Assoc. Prof. L. E. Willoughby. Our Experience with Corn Seed Treatment. Asst. Prof. C. E. Graves.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music. Mrs. Earl J. J. Weller and Mrs. H. J. Weller. Lectures: Fighting Sorghum Smut. Prof. L. E. Melchers. Contact Sprays and Poisonous Gases as a Means of Insect Control. Prof. Geo. A. Dean.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:30—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Value of Household Accounts. Asst. Prof. Myrtle Gusselman.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Chick Diseases. Asst. Prof. G. T. Klein. Avoid June Chick Losses Now. Assoc. Prof. J. H. McAdams.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program. Music Appreciation.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Athletic Sports. Prof. M. P. Ahearn. Music. Engineering Lectures: What Happens When You Turn the Electric Light Switch? Asst. Prof. L. M. Jorgenson. Relation of Power to Distributable Rate. Assoc. Prof. R. M. Kerchner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:30—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Clara Bogue. Lecture: Health and Comfort in the Farm Home—Sanitation of the Home. Dr. C. M. Steyer.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks. Timely Sayings. Asst. Prof. W. B. Martin, Jr. My Neighbor Had Good Luck. Prof. L. C. Williams.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

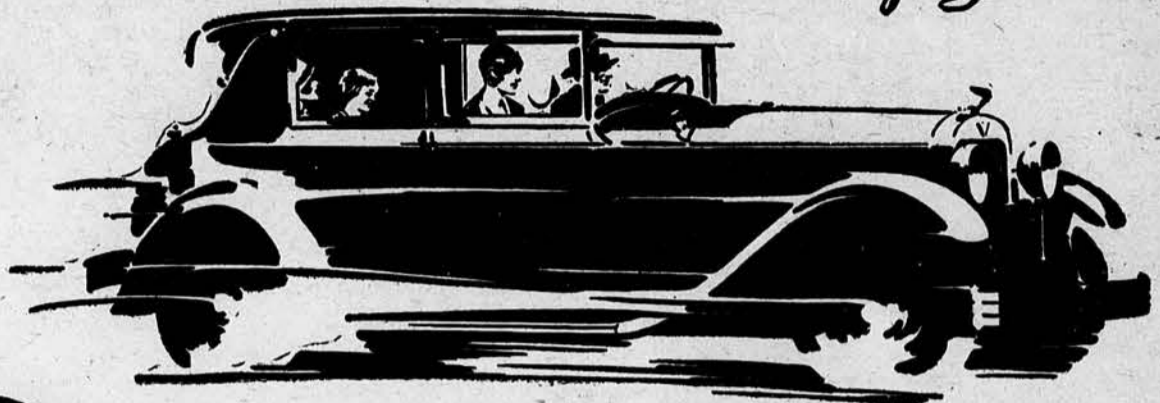
FRIDAY, APRIL 27

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:30—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Instr. Katherine Bower. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Telling the Story of Life. Dr. Helen Ford.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Flood Prevention. Asst. Prof. C. K. Shedd. Working on a Long-time Farm Rotation. Asst. Prof. L. N. Chapman.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, inspirational topics, and general subjects of interest. Lecture: The Homes of Foreign Countries. Dean Margaret Justin.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News. Ralph I. Foster. Secretary K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: The Price of Leadership. Dr. A. A. Holtz. Vocational Home Making for the Girls of Kansas. Hazel E. Thompson. State Supervisor Vocational Home Making.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28

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

Reflects Tomorrow's
Vogue



To Lead in Value

Always Hudson's First Principle

HUDSON leadership of mode extends to every detail and marks a new Hudson supremacy, as definite as its mechanical dominance through the Super-Six principle, and its companion invention which set today's standard for motor performance.

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Higher radiator with vertical lacquered radiator shutters.

Wider, heavier fenders.

Colonial-type headlamps and saddle-type side lamps.

Four-wheel brakes, the type used on the most expensive cars.

Silenced body construction.

Wider doors, for easy entry and exit.

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Fine grade patterned mohair upholstery.

Wider, higher, form-fitting seats.

New instrument board, finished in polished ebony grouping motometer, ammeter, speedometer, gasoline and oil gauges.

Steering wheel of black hard rubber with steel core, and finger scalloped; a detail of costly car appointment.

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Why Lower the Grain Grades

John Vesecky Believes the Administration of Federal Standards is "Too Technical"

THAT federal administration of the present grain standards act is "too technical," and that it is costing wheat farmers thousands of dollars every year, is the opinion of John Vesecky, president of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Vesecky told the Senate Committee on Agriculture recently of his association shipping several carloads of wheat to New Orleans that graded No. 2 in the laboratories of the state inspection department. After arriving at New Orleans, he testified, federal inspectors lowered the grade to No. 3 and No. 4, thereby reducing the value of the shipment, which was intended for export. While federal inspectors asserted the wheat contained from 6 to 10 per cent "germ damage," mill laboratories in Kansas City upheld the quality as originally established by the Missouri inspection department. The association has taken its case to Washington. "Such hair-splitting is resulting in more and more Northern and Northwestern wheat being exported thru Montreal, Canada," Mr. Vesecky says, "where a common sense ruling is made on wheat for export. Wheat that passes the Canadian inspection department will not, ordinarily, pass thru the ports of either New Orleans or Galveston. That penalizes growers who are geographically precluded from using Montreal as an outlet for their export shipments. Farmers will be better off without federal grading if this technical administration is to continue." Mr. Vesecky said the farmers seldom appeal to the federal grain inspection service in disputed matters because "they know they will lose." His testimony was supported by O. P. B. Jackson of Minnesota, who testified that Norway virtually has ceased to buy wheat from the United States because of technicalities in grading.

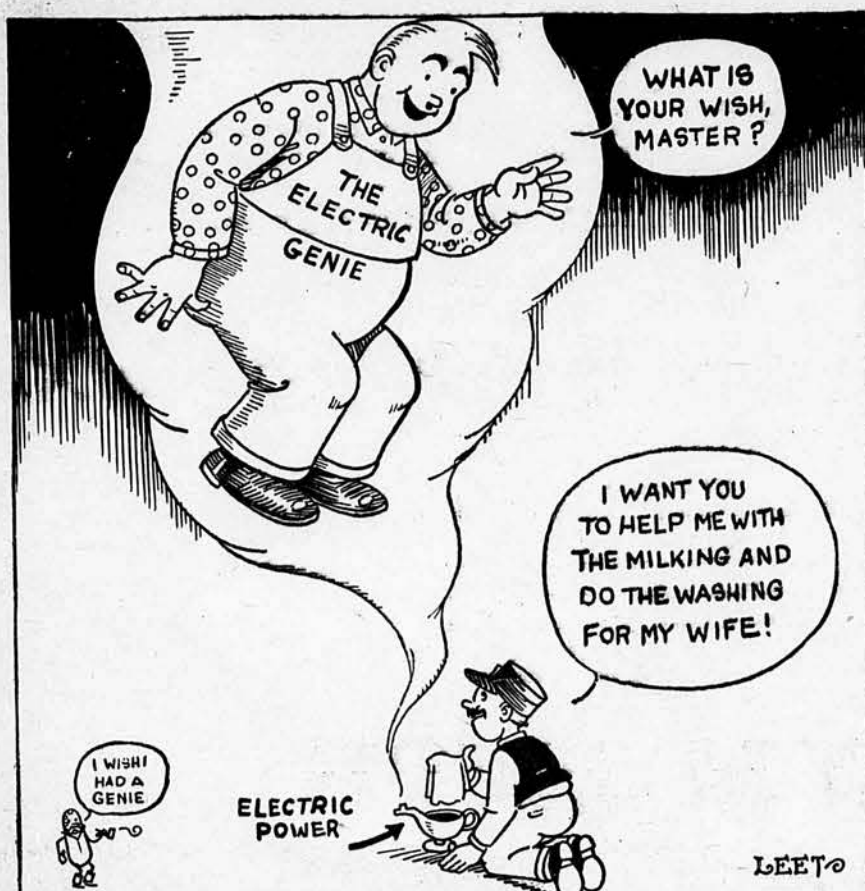
Are Big Wheat Growers

Directors of the Kansas wheat pool—21 in number—are representative wheat producers. The last check-up of the board was made early in January, 1927, but the figures at that time are approximately correct now. The results of that study are enlightening. The 21 men owned 16,812 acres of land in Kansas, and several owned land outside the state. This is an average of approximately 800 acres to the man. The 21 men controlled 20,228 acres, or an average of slightly more than 963 acres each. In wheat that year they had a total of 8,465 acres, or 403 acres for each man. They delivered to the

1926-27 pool 51,654 bushels, or an average of 2,459 bushels a man. Three eighties represented the smallest amount of land owned by any director. The largest landowner had 2,000 acres, the second largest 1,920 acres, and the third largest 1,440 acres. Six men on the board owned more than 1,000 acres each, and six others owned more than 500 acres each. In deliveries to the 1926-27 pool, Frank Thomason, Ulysses, led the field with 10,559 bushels. E. J. Fitzgerald, Liberal was second with 8,780 bushels; Walter V. Scott, Ford, was third with 6,000 bushels; and G. H. Reynolds, Hazelton, was fourth with 5,000 bushels. Eight directors delivered more than 3,000 bushels each. The volume of deliveries would have been increased greatly had it not been for an almost total failure that year in sections of Western and Northwestern Kansas.

But Honor Must Rule

Business cannot be conducted on general understandings and verbal assurances. Without written contracts and agreements, modern business becomes impossible. Destroy the doctrine of inviolability of contracts and business is destroyed. Members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, do business under contract, just as every other business does. To deny it the right of contract, or to impair the validity of its contract, is to destroy co-operative marketing. For narrow and selfish reasons, many business men have sought to deny farmers the same rights of contract they claim for themselves. Others have gone further and have openly counseled and aided in the violation of these contracts in letter and spirit. These men are playing with dynamite. If a farmer has not the right of contract with his fellow farmers to market his crops thru a co-operative for five years, a merchant hasn't the right to rent a store house for five years. If by statute you make farmers' marketing contracts cancellable at will, that same provision will go into all contracts, and that will be the end of contracts and of organized business. If by precept and example you teach a farmer how to evade his solemn contract with others, his next step will be to violate his contract with you. If you teach farmers that marketing contracts are mere "scraps of paper," to be disregarded at will, you have put a pry pole under the foundation of business. What you teach farmers about contracts will go with them into the jury box. Imagine yourself a liti-



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gant in court, with your fortune dependent on the enforcement of a contract, and suppose upon the jury were a number of farmers you had advised to violate their marketing contracts, and several other farmers who had their costs of marketing increased by the "welshing" you had counseled. What thoughts would run thru the minds of these jurymen as your lawyer pled in your behalf for the inviolability of your contract? When business men urge farmers not merely to violate their contracts with co-operative associations but to repudiate the obligations of honor, they are sowing dragons' teeth.

At Rochdale in 1844

Altho Denmark is generally regarded as the birthplace of co-operative marketing as it is now practiced, co-operative selling can be traced back as far as 200 years, when the Swiss farmers first formed their small dairy co-ops and cheese "rings." It was 85 years ago that the co-operative movement first made itself felt in Germany and England, and co-operative buying goes back to 1844, when a few weavers in Rochdale, England, started a co-operative store to purchase their supplies. These Rochdale weavers developed what is known as the patronage refund or dividend—distribution of the savings according to patronage—which is the form used by nearly all present farmers' buying organizations. The co-operative Rochdale purchasing plan has now grown to the extent that approximately 5 million people in Great Britain buy from their own co-operative stores. The beginning of co-operative credit organizations dates from about 1846, in Germany, when Raiffeisen organized the first co-operative credit societies for small farmers. More than 17,000 of these credit societies are now to be found in Germany. Danish farmers are generally considered to be the real pioneers in co-operative marketing as we know it today. Theirs is a remarkable story of co-operation to win back markets lost in wars of a hundred years ago. Today the farmers of Denmark, thru their co-operatives, have regained a place as one of the leading agricultural countries of the world.

Larger View Is Needed

The test of membership loyalty comes after a farm organization has solved many of the problems which called it into being. It is easy enough to stand shoulder to shoulder when the battle is hottest and when enthusiasm is running high. But when the cause is won, and when reaction from the fight sets in, then comes the most dangerous time in the history of any farm organization. A tobacco co-operative of the South found that success led only to failure. It was successful in raising the price of tobacco. Its competition led tobacco dealers to pay prices higher than ever before in the history of the dark patch, with the possible exception of the war period, but when conditions which caused the dark tobacco association to be organized became less stringent, there came with it a waning of enthusiasm and a crumbling of morale. It is being reorganized now, but whether growers have learned their lesson or not, after seeing the price of tobacco hit the toboggan when their association failed, remains to be seen. Farmers built elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma. Dealers immediately narrowed their margins to meet competition. The price of grain was forced up. But when the farmer-elevator failed to pay dividends, because those dividends had gone toward making the higher local price, farmers became dissatisfied. When the dealer at that point began to bid a cent or two more a bushel than the market would justify, what happened? Farmers, blinded by two pennies, failed to look beyond the present. They began to desert their own institution. Their lack of support finally undermined the whole structure and it toppled over. That's farmer-psychology. The most dangerous period in the life of any farm group comes after the fury of the original battle is over.

An Even Flow of Cars

A railroad executive was speaking: "There was a time," he said, "when it was necessary for us to keep an 'extra board' of men to handle the rush of wheat shipments during July, August and September. We paid these men good wages three months in the year and we 'starved' them the other nine.

Thanks to your co-operative wheat marketing associations that day is passing. We are working our men the year 'round now because we are handling wheat 12 months in the year." Here is another valuable by-product of co-operation. By working together farmers are getting better service in transportation. Why should a pool member worry about a car shortage in July, August and September when his co-operative is paying him storage for holding his wheat on his own farm?

An Oar for Every Seat

"Too many farmers think a co-operative marketing association is like a street car—get on and off whenever you want to," says Frank G. Swoboda, of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation. "We tell our dairymen a co-operative marketing association is like a boat. There is a seat for every man and an oar for every seat."

Gets 13 Bushels for Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

the expenses of putting in and caring for the crop. If we get 12 bushels to the acre that allows only a 2-bushel profit. But if we get a 20-bushel yield we have a 10-bushel profit, or five times that of the 2-bushel man. I am out after the big yields, and I have found that it costs little more, if any, to get the big yield than it does the small one. I think the important things

are to follow a good system of rotation and then have the equipment to do the job when it should be done."

In 1927 Mr. Hodgson sold about 1,500 bushels of seed wheat. Any that leaves his place for this purpose must be free from rye, obnoxious weeds and smut. All of the seed is graded, cleaned and treated. In the years the Hodgsons have been producing wheat in Rice county they have steadily increased the yield and just as steadily have been accomplishing other things: Building up the soil with legumes, plus 969 big loads of manure last year; getting the work done on time with proper equipment, and by the same taken shaving the overhead costs. Mr. Hodgson urges that the things he does are very simple and can be applied to a good many Kansas farms with beneficial results. Not that he is holding himself up as a model—he isn't that type of man, or he wouldn't have been selected as a Master Farmer for 1927. The reason he explains about his methods of farming is to be of help to his fellow-farmers. It is needless to say that he is one of the strong boosters for the Wheat Belt program.

Some 200 to 300 head of cattle are fed out every year. Sometimes more. During the winter they make good use of the corn silage, alfalfa, cottonseed meal, and corn in addition if they are finished out for market. Mr. Hodgson does not confine his feeding to any particular breed. For example, in the winter some Angus steers brought as high as \$15.50 on the market. A hun-

dred head of White Face heifers are being kept for breeding purposes. And Shorthorns are no unfamiliar sight in the Hodgson feed yards. "Feeders are bought when it looks as if they will make good," Hodgson commented. "I sure like good quality if we full-feed for market. They are the kind that respond to what they eat. We usually feed cattle coming 2-year-olds, and expect to get 2½ to 3 pounds of gain a day on full feed. Most of our cattle are marketed in Kansas City.

"We always grind our grain and prefer corn and cob meal for the first half or two-thirds of the feeding period. If we have good hay it does not pay to grind it, but coarse, stemmy hay is more palatable if ground. I like the hay ground for calves unless it is very fine last cutting."

The Hodgson home is located in about the center of the land he farms. Naturally that makes it convenient for work. A very efficient system of gates makes the feeding yards handy, and just as important, the cattle don't mire down in the mud when they stand at the feed racks or water tanks. Instead they stand comfortably on rock flooring. Electric lights help out with the early morning and late evening chores. Power equipment does the feed grinding, silo filling; a combine harvests the wheat, other than some that is cut for the straw. Work must keep up schedule.

Barley usually is more profitable than oats.

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Pastures Are Due to Make a Real Growth in the Next Few Weeks

BY HARLEY HATCH

Cattle Should Do Well?

Meadows and pastures in this bluestem district of Kansas are green and growing. Moisture conditions are good following the rains of last week. The colder weather which followed the rain has given way to sunny days and warmer skies, and grass will no doubt make good progress during the next two weeks. Cattle from Texas have begun to move to the limestone pastures of Greenwood, Chase and Butler counties, where it is probable that grass will be plentiful next week. Grass last year at that time was larger than it will probably be this year, but last year was exceptional, and the grass

this year will in most pastures be better than the average on that date. The wet weather of the last 20 months has done much toward repairing any damage that may have been caused by dry weather in 1924 and 1925. A large late fall growth of grass last season has been burned in most pastures. There is debate as to whether such burning harms the stand of grass, but there can be no debate as to the quality of the pastures following such burning. One cattleman told me that cattle fed in burned-over pastures will gain 50 pounds more in a season than cattle in a pasture which contains much old grass.

Pastures, a Real Asset

I note many pastures, especially those of small acreage containing a large percentage of Kentucky bluegrass, have been carrying stock for the last 30 days. Such grazing may not harm bluegrass pastures as it would those of native prairie grass, but it certainly is not good for the sod, and I doubt if it helps the cattle much which graze on them. When a cow gets a little green grass she loses her appetite for dry feed and does not do so well as one which has dry feed in plenty and no green grass. It is a rule among many of the best cattlemen not to turn cattle out until the stock can get a "full bite," which means that an animal can get a mouthful of grass at a bite. But regardless of what too early grazing does for stock, there is no question that too early pasturing has killed out more acres of prairie grass than any other thing. Turning out a week too soon may mean close fed pastures all summer, and too close feeding is what kills our native sod. If future beef making is to be profitable,

The Why of McNary-Haugen Bills

R EPORTS of the Sixth District Congress contest leave no question that farm relief and the McNary-Haugen plan, in lieu of anything offered by its opponents, are the important issue with Kansas farmers, not excepting the farmers who in spite of adverse conditions contrive to make a go of it.

The greatest error in the common talk of town men about the "embattled farmer" is failure to take into consideration the revolution that agriculture has gone thru within the memory of the present generation. Such critics of farm agitation go back in memory to the time when of all classes the farmer was the most independent. What has come over his spirit?

Nothing has come over his spirit, but something has come over his business. Why is it that the farmer of a past generation cared little what prices were? He got along. What is the matter with the farmer who is now raising a roar about prices?

No explanation can be made of the farmer's dissatisfaction which overlooks the fact that in the last 50 years a greater change has come over agriculture in an economic way than had previously occurred since the farmer's plow was a wooden stick.

Secretary Hoover, who was himself brought up on the farm in Iowa, has stated that he can remember when the farm was an industrial, self-sustaining unit, when the farmer took his wheat to the mill and brought back flour to pay for it, when the farm wife spun the wool produced on the farm or at least made up the cloth into clothing for the family. The old order of agriculture persisted for thousands of years. It is only within the memory of living men that the great change came—the agricultural which followed two generations late the industrial revolution.

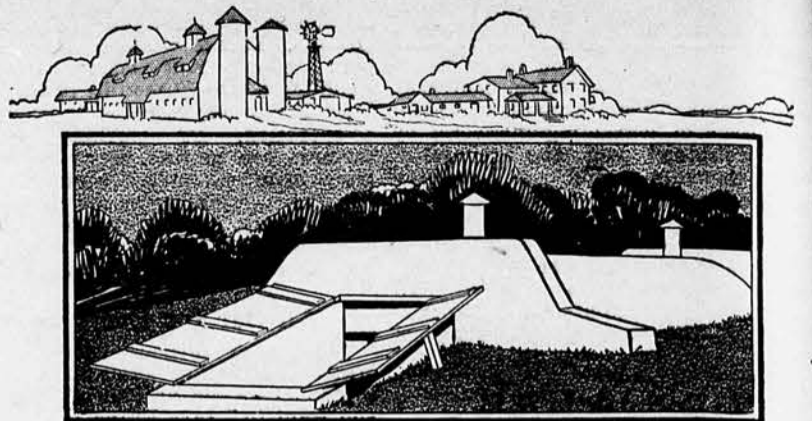
This is remembered, but what it means to the farm is not put with it to explain conditions of agriculture as contrasted with those of the earlier revolutionized industries.

What it obviously means is that until recent times prices had no interest for the farmer. He did not sell for cash. He did not buy with cash. He exchanged a few products of his own raising for other products directly.

Mr. Hoover has stated that 40 years ago the American farm consumed 80 per cent of what it produced and sold but 20 per cent. Still earlier it sold 5 per cent and consumed 95. What did it care, then, what prices might happen to be? But Mr. Hoover himself has stated that today the farm sells on the market 80 per cent of what it produces and consumes only 20 per cent, a complete reversal.

The fact that industry has a 100-cent dollar while the farmer has a 61-cent or 69-cent dollar, or whatever reduced dollar it actually is that he has, or that industry's prices are on one scale and his on another, means a matter of life and death to agriculture, and the sooner politics absorbs this fundamental fact, the better for a prosperity that does not exclude agriculture.

The whole explanation of McNary-Haugen bills, which refuse to die, or to be buried, lies in the fact that the farmer within less than two generations has become for the first time in the history of economics a buyer and seller in the market, not a mere exchanger of 5, 10 or later 20 per cent of his goods for the goods of others, and for the rest a consumer of his own goods on the farm.



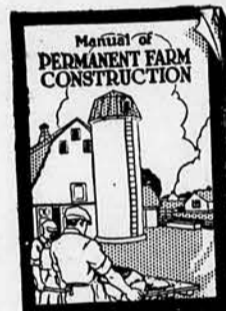
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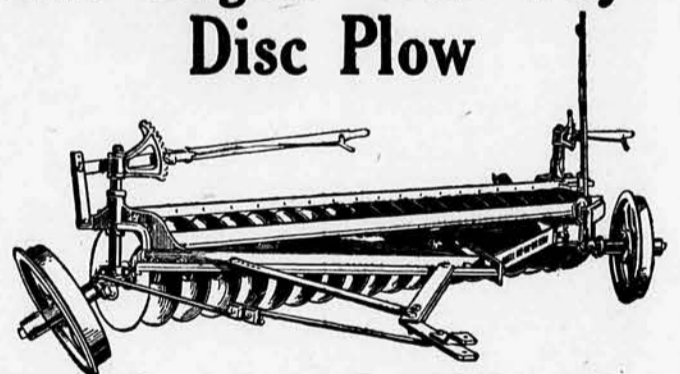


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Light Draft

This plow requires less power than any other type of plow because of its light draft.

Saves Gas and Oil

Replaces all other types of tools,
saving one or two operations on
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Moves Soil One Way

All soil moved in one direction. There are no ridges left in the soil underneath. All is cut to an even depth.

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Thorough cutting of every inch of soil kills all weeds and volunteer wheat.

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The top of the entire field is level, making a smooth bed for the combine harvester.

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Omaha, Neb. **Kansas City, Mo.**
TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., **Dallas, Texas**

as now seems likely, our native parasites are our best asset and should be given the best of care.

Not for New Buildings

A friend writing from Jefferson county asks for further information regarding the use of refuse motor or tractor oil in making a substitute paint for old or weathered buildings. In this connection it would be well to state that this substitute paint should not be applied to new or good buildings. It is for use on old wood so weathered that it would drink up more than its worth in high priced paint. Our friend asks if some linseed oil mixed with the motor oil would help. It would, and the more linseed oil and the less motor oil used the better the paint would be. But we are not talking about real paint, but a substitute paint. He also asks which to use, the English or American Venetian Red. The English is better, but it costs more money. For mixing with motor oil I believe it would be well to use the cheapest coloring. As to mixing cement with the oil, I would not do it. The cement would tend to crack and peel and make it bad for the next coat. Where this motor oil paint is used it can be followed in the future with good paint.

Must Paint the Home

This paint inquiry brings to mind the fact that the house on this farm is to be painted this spring, and that we have the paint on hand to be used as soon as the weather permits. The house to be painted was built in 1914, at which time it had three coats of paint composed of pure white lead and linseed oil—nothing more. It was repainted in 1922 with two coats of white lead and oil. Altho it now appears to be a newly painted house at a distance, close inspection shows that the oil is pretty well gone, and that the lead is beginning to chalk. When this condition arises, it is time to paint again. For the third time our paint will consist of pure white lead and oil. In the 14 years, which have elapsed since the house was first painted there has never been a spot where the paint has cracked or peeled. The surface is just as smooth as the day the house was built, and there will be no scraping of the surface before painting is begun. At the price paid for materials this pure lead and oil paint, home mixed, will cost \$2.20 a gallon, and it is pure paint, no "doped stuff" such as cheap paint sold in cans so often is. Some folks say that a little zinc added to the lead and oil will improve it, but I prefer to let well enough alone. Of course there are good paints sold in cans, but they cost \$3 to \$4 a gallon.

Should Pay 6 Per Cent?

A Hall county, Nebraska, farmer writing recently says that if the rent of a farm will pay interest of 6 per cent on the cost and the taxes, that farm is a good investment. This is in line with what I have often thought applied in this part of Kansas; if a one-third crop rent will pay a 5 or 6 per cent interest on the cost and the taxes, that farm is a safe and sound investment. If a small farm well improved is bought as a home this rule would not apply, as in such a case one could pay more. It may be that the time will come when land values will advance; good judges think that time close at hand, but it is not safe to buy with an advance in mind. A farmer buying a rundown farm could by his own labor and with small money cost put a lot more value in that farm and so make more than his supposed 6 per cent. It would be interesting to know how many farms would fall in the good investment class under the foregoing rule; how many farms could be bought at going prices and turned over to a tenant farmer at a crop rent of one-third to two-fifths and make 6 per cent and taxes for the owner. If this rule were to be closely applied it might be that land values would shrink still further. Anyhow, in buying land it would do no harm to keep this rule in mind.

Don't Be a Poor Fish

A story is going the rounds of a man who had a fish tank divided into two sections by a glass partition. In one side he put a lively bass; in the other a number of minnows. Every time a minnow came up to the glass partition the bass made a strike.

Then, with a bruised head, the bass got discouraged and waited patiently each day for the food dropped in from above.

The man took out the partition. The minnows swam around the bass and were not touched. The bass was thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.

Take another lunge at the glass partition. It isn't there.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The light freeze of last week didn't do so much damage to the apricots here on the upland where we live as it did on some of the creek bottom farms a few miles away. Several of our apricot trees were about half in bloom. The peach and plum trees were later than the apricots by about a week, and were not affected by that storm, but the freeze we had later at Easter certainly "fixed them." Several thermometers around here stood at 22 degrees above on that morning, so it is "good bye fruit" here this year so far as apricots and peaches are concerned.

The half-inch rain and high wind of last Wednesday night stopped the field work for two days. This gave the horses some rest from field work, and gave us a little more time to do some of the odd jobs that needed attention. We picked out some more seed corn and moved a small pile of headed kafir into the barn for summer chick-

en feed. I also took a small load of this kafir in the head to the hog lot, and am feeding it along with a little corn. The hogs seem to relish this feed.

We had this seed stacked inside a small siat cribbing pen and covered with cane fodder. This seed kept pretty well that way during the winter. There were a few mouldy spots around the edge of the pen, but there wasn't as much seed lost from the effects of mould as I thought there would be.

My brother relined the inside of the north wall of our brooder house with strips of old linoleum we had on hand. These strips were cut to fit in between the wall studding and fastened on with "big-headed" bill poster tacks. This will make the building quite a bit warmer when the wind is in the north, and consequently will be a saving of fuel oil.

During last week I received requests for plans for making a cold and warm room type of brooder house, as mentioned in my items a couple of weeks ago, and also asking what kind of a stove we used. This information was furnished the inquirers, and I hope they will like the stove and house as well as we do ours, if they fix up as we have done.

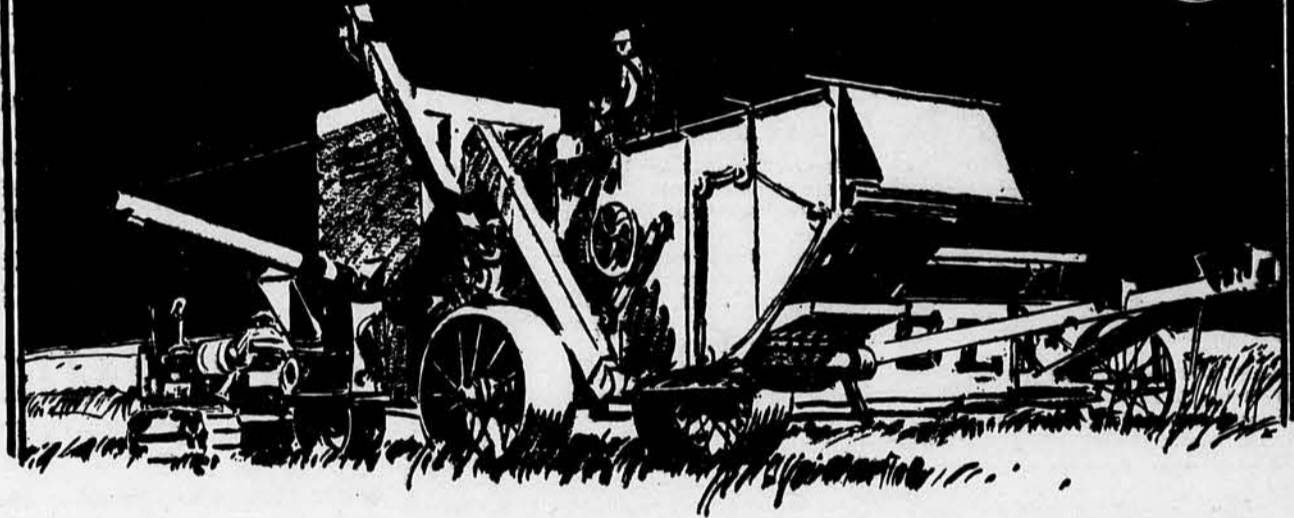
A neighbor last year planted a small field to a sorghum cane known as the Japanese Honey Drip. When about 18 inches high this cane was hailed flat last July, and came up again and made a heavy growth of both fodder and seed. The seed was cut off and later

threshed during the winter, and he stored his share, about 90 bushels, in a vacant house, which burned a few weeks later. He cleaned off the damaged seed and brought the rest, about a wagon load, over and recleaned it in our fanning mill. We tested a small handful in a can of moist dirt, and it germinated at least 90 per cent. That, we think, is pretty good after going thru hail and fire.

I received a letter from a farmer in Edwards county who read my items of late about the disposition of the tuberculosis reactors, telling of his experience along that line. He stated that he had been the owner of reactor cattle twice, and in each case the county commissioners appraised the cattle and gave him his choice of either shipping the animals to market as reactors and receiving the net returns or of delivering the animals to the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner and receiving half the appraised value. He states that the last one was appraised at \$80; he received \$40 for her and she brought \$38, so the county didn't lose much, but he lost \$40 in the deal. According to that, the county commissioners of the various counties seem to have a different way of settling these claims.

As stated in my previous article I received my information from the local county agent's office. A carload of reactors was shipped from the east part of this county a few days ago, but I haven't heard how they sold or what kind of a settlement was made.

Famed for Grain Saving



A THOROUGH grain-saver—that's the name the "Holt" Combined Harvester has been building up for itself since 1866. The "Holt" system of separation by constant, thorough agitation means extra bushels of grain—extra dollars of profit.

Cut and thresh your grain with a "Holt" in one trip over the field. Save labor, save time, save grain—and make more money. Buy now and begin this year to get the extra profits that the "Holt" can earn for you.

Count, too, on added years of usefulness from your combine when it's a "Holt," for 40 years of combine-building experience are behind the "Holt." All-Steel construction, light weight, long life, slow depreciation. Anti-Friction Bearings, pressure lubrication, Safety-Clutches, dependability and low upkeep. Highest standards of quality both in materials and workmanship are the owner's insurance of uninterrupted service.

For every grain grower—for every size farm—there is the right size "Holt" Combined Harvester. Don't let another season pass without reaping the extra profit that should be yours.

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

HOLT

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1928

Combined Harvester



Protective Service

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.

Three More Chicken Thieves Can Have a Bigger Dose of the Judge's Medicine—If They Want It

DOES driving a car for poultry thieves incriminate the driver? Ask Ora Dannels of Wilson county. One hundred and twenty days in jail, a \$50 fine and court costs of \$50.90 convinced him it does. He knows, too, the more criminals try to evade the law, the harder the jaws of justice clamp down on them.

Last fall Ora Dannels drove a car for his brother, Roy Dannels, and Victor Harshman, all of Altoona, when they stole 30 Plymouth Rock chickens from Forrest W. Whitson, Whitson at that time lived on a farm near Altoona, and had his Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted.

Deputy Sheriff Works on Case

As soon as Whitson discovered the theft of his chickens he gathered evidence against the thieves. From a man with whom he worked, he learned clues worth investigating. Whitson could not



Forrest W. Whitson From Whom the Chickens Were Stolen, L. D. Wheeler, Kansas Farmer Representative in Wilson and Neosho Counties, and Deputy Sheriff P. D. Richardson Who Arrested the Chicken Thieves

leave his job during the day, so he gave the information to Deputy Sheriff P. D. Richardson of Altoona.

Next day Deputy Sheriff Richardson went to Independence. Guided by Whitson's clues, he examined records of poultry buyers to learn whether they had purchased any chickens answering the description of the stolen Plymouth Rocks.

Finds Good Poultry Records

At the Union Produce Company he examined what he states is one of the best buyer's records of poultry—that he ever has found. Such records are kept in compliance with the Kansas poultry buying law. The law, with which poultry dealers are familiar, states, "that every commercial dealer in poultry is hereby required to identify the seller of such poultry purchased by him, and to preserve for a period of 30 days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased, and the date of said purchase, which memorandum shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer."

Can Give a Bigger Dose

From these records Richardson learned when checks totaling \$16.80 had been issued to C. E. Smith for 91 pounds of Plymouth Rock hens. By investigating these records further he learned that both checks, numbered 8,214 for \$13.74 and 8,216 for \$3.06, had been issued to C. E. Smith. From V. D. Peterson, the Union Produce Company manager, he learned that the smaller check was for hens that seemed to be smothered when the first ones were marketed, but several of which had revived when Smith returned to ascertain their condition. Several of the hens died from being confined in burlap sacks.

The same day Smith received the checks he cashed them without en-

dorsement. As soon as Richardson learned this he believed, recalling previous experiences, that he knew the man he wanted. He returned to Altoona, swore out a complaint, and arrested Victor Harshman, charging him with using the alias of C. E. Smith and with stealing the chickens from the Forrest Whitson farm. Harshman confessed to both charges and implicated Roy and Ora Dannels.

At their preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace Simon Coat's court at Fredonia, Harshman and Roy Dannels pled guilty. Ora Dannels pled not guilty and his hearing was set for February 3. Harshman was fined \$50 and costs and given 120 days in the Wilson county jail. Roy Dannels was fined \$100 and costs and given 180 days in the Wilson county jail. Judge Coats had sentenced him previously for stealing chickens. When he sentenced Dannels he told him he had only one kind of medicine to give and that if the dose he gave him the first time did not cure him, the only thing he could do was to give him a bigger dose.

Trial Costs More Than Fine

Judge Coats asked Roy Dannels why he always stole less than \$20 worth of chickens and why he did most of his stealing in day time. Dannels knew the law. Most crooks do. He promptly informed the judge that the law is harder on a thief for stealing chickens at night and for stealing chickens valued at more than \$20.

At Ora Dannels's trial before Judge Coats on February 3, he was found to be a guilty participant in the stealing of Whitson's chickens, altho he only drove the car for the other two thieves. At his trial he was identified by V. D. Peterson, the produce dealer to whom the chickens were sold. Ora Dannels was fined \$50 and costs and given 120 days in the Wilson county jail. Altho the costs in the case of the other two thieves who pled guilty amounted to only a few dollars, the costs for Ora Dannels's trial amounted to \$50.90. He knows now that when there is so much evidence against him it is cheaper to plead guilty and save the expense of a trial.

Reward Divided Equally

When the Protective Service investigated to learn to whom the \$50 Protective Service reward should be paid for the conviction of these three thieves, it was decided that Forrest W. Whitson and Deputy Sheriff P. D. Richardson were equally responsible. Whitson was first to acquire the clues and information which later Richardson used in tracing the thieves in order to make their arrest.

The reward divided equally between Whitson and Richardson is the 22nd \$50 Protective Service reward which has been paid. Ten more \$50 rewards will be paid as soon as investigations can be made to learn to whom the rewards should be paid. The reward in each case is paid to the person or persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief or thieves, and is paid only on the condition that the sentence is for at least 30 days in some penal institution and that the Protective Service sign shall have been posted at the time of the theft.

Must Work Against Thieves

Remembering the number of rewards that already have been paid and those that soon will be paid, and knowing that at best few of the thieves are caught who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted;



Available with 3 or 4-horse eveners

Will the Advantage Be On Your Side This Year?

NOW comes the cultivating season, with its great need for good work done quickly. Other crops and other jobs are waiting, but you must go into the corn fields regularly, equipped to do the kind of cultivating that encourages bumper crop growth.

You can't afford to put your time and energy into limited work with old-fashioned cultivators. Your time is worth too much for one-row work. Modern crop production calls for two-row cultivating—one man and three or four horses doing the work of two men each day.

McCormick-Deering dealers stock all types of McCormick-Deering Cultivators—two-row, one-row, and walker—for your selection, but your interest in farm profit and progress should urge you to invest in the fast-working, thorough two-row.

Even though your acreage is not large, the two-row will be a money-maker for you. It saves time, when time is gold, and opens the way to easy cultivation of your fields, even when late rains, etc., shorten the season to the danger point.

Ask the local McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the McCormick-Deering Cultivators he has in his store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Keep Chicks Healthy!

A Life Saver for Chicks

MUCH of the chick troubles starts from a sour, germ-infested crop. Particularly, poisoning, digestive disorders and diarrhoeas result from contaminated food and drink, droppings, musty left-overs and the like, taken into the crop.

Germozone once a week in the drink keeps the crop pure and sweet—counteracting this chief source of danger to chicks. It is just as necessary and valuable for half-grown and mature fowls.

Backed by a reputation of more than thirty years' success, Germozone is the greatest aid to leading fanciers as well as hundreds of thousands of farm flock owners. Not only is it antiseptic and a powerful preventive, but also it is healing and most beneficial for colds, roup, canker and other similar ailments.

Don't confuse Germozone with potassium permanganate, which alone should never be given to chicks. Germozone contains five ingredients. Don't confuse Germozone with any of its many imitations. There is only one Germozone. Nothing else is just like it—nothing else is "just as good."

AT YOUR DEALER'S

Your dealer is particular what remedies he sells and recommends—your patronage means so much to him. Germozone is a remedy dealers like to sell, because it does just what is claimed for it. More than 10,000 drug stores, feed stores and chick hatcheries are agencies for Germozone. Get Germozone today. Ask for a copy of "The Lee Way" free book, which explains poultry diseases, diagnosing by post-mortem, treatment, care, etc. If no Lee agency in your town, write us.

GEO. H. LEE Co., 60 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Manufacturers of the famous Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray, the GIZZARD CAPSULE, Lee's Lice Killer and other nationally known leaders.

"I have over 800 chicks out and doing nicely at this time, most of them from two to six weeks old," said Harry Harms of Harms Bros. Farm, Ill., leading breeder of exhibition stock. "I have lost over ten chicks from the entire lot. I give them water, ozone in all drinking water. This is my second year with Germozone, and I won't use any other remedy. Last year I put out 1,250 chicks and raised 1,000 to maturity. I'm not bragging, but it is the best thing I ever used, and I recommend it to all my friends."

"Much of the credit for the splendid health and vigor of the birds I exhibited at the last Chicago Show and at the National Meet of the American White Poultry Rock Club this year is due to the regular use of Lee's Germozone."

and, furthermore, knowing that thieves steal mostly from farms where the Protective Service sign is not posted, it simply makes one realize that something must be done. Thievery is a serious drain on farmers. It costs them at least 1½ million dollars a year.

Bands of thieves are organized. They make farm thievery one of the best paying jobs in the world—until they are caught. This money should remain in the pockets of the people who work so hard for it. The greatest help that can be given by Protective Service members in breaking up farm thievery is to telephone or notify their sheriff just as soon as a theft is discovered. Law officers as a rule are willing to work hard on a case, but they capture the most thieves when they are notified immediately of thefts.

G. E. Dennis

Leaders Were Chosen

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

County club leaders were appointed last week in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. These leaders were selected to organize the pep work that will be done this summer. They are to be presiding officers at the meetings, and leaders in the social affairs of the clubs. Boys and girls who have shown a thoro interest in club work and have been active in getting more boys and girls enrolled were picked to lead their clubs.

Here are the leaders:

Name	County
Oliver N. Vannaman.....	Barber
Loy N. Harrell.....	Coffey
Henry Kaspar.....	Decatur
Edgar Woodson.....	Dickinson
Florence Alford.....	Douglas
Thelma Johnson.....	Gove
Mildred Hinkle.....	Graham
Rachel A. Carpenter.....	Jackson
Merle Crispin.....	Jewell
Donald Seefeld.....	Labette
Ethel May Blazer.....	Lincoln
Martha Hellmer.....	Lyon (south side)
Carol Parson.....	Lyon (north side)
Howard Heglar.....	Marshall
Louise Schaub.....	Montgomery
Della Ziegler.....	Morris
Willis Sears.....	Neosho
Bernice Gould.....	Norton
Niles E. Haworth.....	Osborne
Lorraine Rowe.....	Pottawatomie
Mae Smith.....	Peno
James J. Hesler.....	Rooks
Ruth R. Coyne.....	Sedgwick
Boy E. Freer.....	Shawnee
Gerald S. Phillips.....	Sherman
Nellie Pugh.....	Sumner
Eva Ruppe.....	Trego
Florence Mock.....	Wabaunsee

Within a short time leaders are to be appointed in these counties: Chase, Cherokee, Clay, Cowley, Ford, Greenwood, Linn, Nemaha, Ness, Phillips, Rawlins, Stafford and Woodson.

Dairy Practices Manners

(Continued from Page 3)

one wall of the barn. Concrete gutters carried waste outside the barn, where they emptied into a single gutter that carried on to a draw.

"Like it?" questioned the blond person.

"Oh, the milking machine, you mean," Erne returned. He stopped in his job of adjusting the milker on the end cow. "I've been using a machine three years," he said, nodding his head meaningfully. "and if I couldn't have it now I would quit dairying."

He took time off then to explain in some detail about the barn. It is a big affair. Erne built it himself. The barn and equipment represents an investment of about \$7,000. Since Mr. Erne did the work he didn't count up a labor bill. He was a carpenter for 12 years, and that experience was worth considerable to him in the dairy business.

Entering the barn from the house side, Mr. Erne and the blonde person were on the second floor. Here was room for a good many tons of hay. In advantageous places bins had been built for grain and feeds. Down under one wing of the barn is a place for the grinder. The tractor is backed in there and all the feed is ground—alfalfa as well as grain—and blown upstairs into the bins on the second floor. Spouts empty this feed from each bin to the feeding floor as it is needed, or back into the grinding room where it may be sacked or emptied into a wagon if that is desirable.

"I don't feed anything except prairie hay that isn't ground," Mr. Erne explained. "I find that ground feed cuts down to a minimum on the waste, and the cows seem to do better."

"Bet that is an old churn," the blonde boy said, aiming a thumb starboard.

"You are correct," Mr. Erne assured. "Greatest help you can imagine. You see, I don't have to handle the feed from grinder to bins, and it would take a lot of work to mix it properly by hand. So I just bought an old churn from the creamery and used part of it. It will hold a ton of feed at a time; that is if I don't put in too much alfalfa. Tractor is backed up to that door to run the mixer." The cows are fed according to production—1 pound of feed to 3 pounds of milk. The ration is made up of 3 parts ground corn, 2 parts ground oats, 1 part ground alfalfa, 1 part cottonseed meal or linseed meal or half and half of each.

Mr. Erne talked about the tractor as he led the way downstairs, thru the cow quarters again, and around under the barn where the tractor was hooked up ready to grind. "It's a good machine," he said, indicating the gasoline consumer. "It does more than grind and mix the feed. Why, many times I hook it up to the manure spreader and haul the load out before I could get a team ready. Of course, we plow with it and I'm going to put the mower attachment on it and clip the pasture."

Leading the way back around the barn again Mr. Erne pointed to the scales. "Couldn't get along without them," he assured. "Buy all of my feed, you know."

"Here's something you won't see again," he laughed and opened a second door, after going thru the screen door

of the milk house, exposing the business part of a popular, low-priced motor car. "It's the only one in captivity that is milking cows and heating water to wash utensils," he explained.

The milk house is just as clean as you would expect it to be after visiting the cow's dormitory. It is screened in and has plenty of equipment for handling milk efficiently. In the next room the truck stands ready to be loaded for the trip to town. This dairy is under cover from the weather, but open as broad daylight for inspection at any time.

Mr. Erne was in the oil and gas fields until about eight years ago; but cows got him out of there. Bawled him out, maybe. Anyway, cow talk was music to his ears. The last two years in the oil work he was "sorting out" cows until he could get a herd with strength enough to carry him. He picked good animals and has kept two purebred bulls. There are 54 animals in the herd now, some of them purebreds, and 36 are being milked. He started a retail route with 16 cows.

"I've built all this up in a few years," Mr. Erne said, "but the cows don't owe me a dime or any apologies whatever. I've been in the cow testing association for five months and am convinced it's a great thing." His book shows that the value of milk over feed costs at 12½ cents a quart for four months was \$2,699.80. For every dollar expended for feed each cow paid

\$7.53 in November, \$4.37 in December, \$4.76 in January, \$4.86 in February, and \$4.83 in March. It costs 21 to 29 cents to produce a pound of butterfat and \$1.24 to \$1.47 to produce 100 pounds of milk. It must be remembered too, that all of the feed is purchased at market prices. Part of the 185 acres is in alfalfa and the balance in pasture. "I believe I can buy my feed almost as cheaply as I could produce it," Mr. Erne said, "considering the cost of hired help."

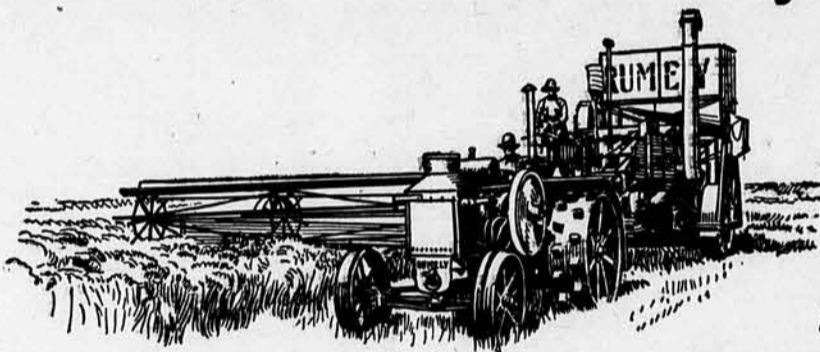
If you pass Rose Hill Dairy in Montgomery county sometime, read the sign and turn in. You will be welcome. This dairy has on its company manners at all times. Not only is this healthful for the customers, but it also is excellent advertising for the dairy.

'Tis a Good Hog Book

An excellent booklet on "Modern Methods of Hog Raising," which by the way contains absolutely no advertising, has just been issued by The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It tells of the plans used by the more successful producers of today, including a full account of the McLean System. It should be of interest to every Kansas farmer who raises hogs. A copy may be obtained free on application to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Denver, Colo.

Big teams cut labor costs.

CUT OUT the waste motions of harvesting!



Power saving—Liberal use of ball and roller bearings.
Low repairs—Essential parts made of steel. Alemite-Zerk lubrication system. Safety clutches prevent breakage.
Gets all the grain—Advance-Rumely famous continuous flow separating method gets all the grain.

—with Advance-Rumely Combine Harvesters

Harvesting small grain used to be a big job. The old waste motions of binding, shocking and hauling from field to thrasher—how they ran up the per bushel cost of farm production!

Now Advance-Rumely has made possible a huge saving in harvesting costs. Take an Advance-Rumely Combine Harvester into a field and out comes the grain ready for market or storage. Once over a field and the job is done. Days take the place of weeks when you harvest this modern low cost way. Many farmers make 15 to 20 cents a bushel more, by using an Advance-Rumely Combine.

From a farming standpoint this Combine enables you to follow modern methods. Grain can ripen on the stalk. You get a better market classification and a better price because you harvest when the grain is right—no waiting your turn.

From a business standpoint the Advance-Rumely Combine is a profitable investment. It saves time, gets all the grain and increases the profit per bushel.

Now is the time to plan this season's harvest. Write for complete information and letters showing the savings Rumely Combine owners are making. It means more profits and less work.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc., La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.
Kansas City, Mo. (Incorporated) Wichita, Kansas

ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

Send the Coupon—Using this coupon now will bring you complete data on how to harvest this season's crop at remarkably low cost. A moment spent with the coupon now may save weeks of labor later on.

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Served through 33 branches and warehouses
Please send me literature on the machinery checked.

☐ Combines ☐ Thrashers
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Name..... Address.....

Lemon Pie Is Queen

By Betty Barclay

OF COURSE you will not all agree as to who is peer of pies. There will be the stalwart followers of King Apple, those whose mouths water for Prince Raisin, and a group of comedians who insist that huckleberries alone should be considered on pie day.

But there is a multitude who prefer lemon. Among that multitude will be found a large percentage of men. Visit the nearest restaurant if you wish proof, and watch the men who at lunch time select a piece of lemon meringue pie at 15 cents, before another cut at 10.

Why is Queen Lemon so attractive? Primarily because she dresses so tastily, and secondarily because she tastes as good as she looks. Nevertheless, a lemon pie can be a hopeless concoction if not properly made. Use synthetic flavoring, make a soggy

as some. Next to lemon in number, come the recipes for her meringue, and then King Apple. Here are the three lemon pie recipes I prefer:

Queen Lemon Herself

1 cup sugar	1 1/2 cups boiling water
3 tablespoons cornstarch	3 tablespoons flour
1/2 teaspoon salt	2 eggs
Grated rind of 1 lemon	1/2 cup lemon juice

Sift dry ingredients. Add water and cook in double boiler until thick. Add slightly beaten egg yolks and cook 2 minutes longer. Then add lemon juice and grated rind. Cook and turn into baked pie shell. Cover with meringue made by beating egg whites until frothy. Add 4 tablespoons sugar and 1/4 teaspoon baking powder and continue beating until stiff. Put into moderate oven (325 degrees) to brown.

Lemon Fluff Pie

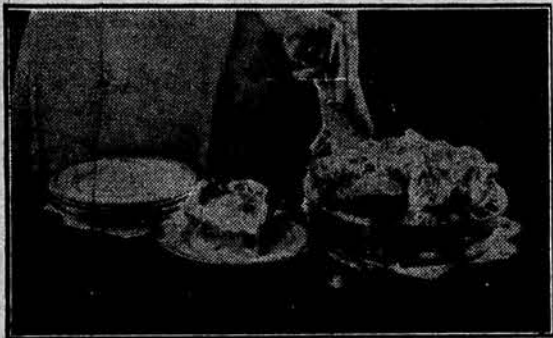
3 eggs	1/2 cup lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon	3 tablespoons hot water
1/4 teaspoon salt	1 cup sugar

Beat yolks of eggs very light. Add lemon juice and grated rind, hot water, salt and 1/2 cup sugar. Cook in double boiler until thick. Add 1/2 cup sugar to stiffly-beaten egg-whites and fold into the cooked mixture. Fill baked pie shell and brown in moderate oven.

Chiffon Pie

3 eggs	3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind	1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons flour	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon melted butter	1 1/4 cups milk

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored. Add lemon juice and rind. Mix sugar, flour and salt and add to lemon mixture. Stir in melted butter and milk and fold in stiffly-beaten egg whites. Turn into pie tin lined with crust and put into hot oven (450 degrees). After 10 minutes reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and continue baking 20 minutes longer, or until filling is firm.



Lemon Pie is the Queen of Pies

crust or top with thin meringue—and you have a pie whose most ardent champion will reject.

Before me as I write, is a modern cookbook of many hundreds of pages. Here the recipes for pies are labeled No. 1, No. 2, and so on. Lemon can boast of twice as many recipes as any other fruit or berry pie mentioned, and four times as many

The Best Four Recipes

SOMETHING substantial for the evening meal after the prescribed one portion of meat a day has been served, is sometimes a puzzling problem. But it is easy to have always a few cans of various kinds of fish and some cheese on hand. That is the reason I asked Kansas Farmer readers to

DSSERT is a trying item on the summer menu. With summer just ahead I think it would be a fine idea to exchange our summer dessert recipes just as we have already done with pies and cakes. Let us include in this, puddings, icebox desserts, frozen desserts and gelatine. Because there will be so many first class recipes that it will be almost impossible to pick out a best one there will not be a first prize this time, but just a dollar prize for every recipe used either in the paper or in the leaflet. Send your recipes to Nell B. Nichols, care of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Contest closes May 1. If you wish one of the recipe leaflets inclose 2 cents with your recipes.

send me their favorite cheese and fish recipes. Here are the four recipes which received first prizes. With this assortment of recipes you will have no trouble getting variety for the main dish of that trying "other" meal.

Cottage Cheese Loaf

1 cup bread crumbs	1 teaspoon salt
1 cup nut-meats chopped	1 cup cottage cheese
1 small onion cooked in 1 cup water and 2 tablespoons butter	Juice of 1/2 lemon
	1/4 teaspoon pepper
	2 well beaten eggs

Mix and pour in a well buttered baking dish and bake 40 minutes. Mrs. W. E. Davis. Ford County.

Tuna Fish Salad

1 small can white tuna	1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups cabbage	1/4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon onion	Mayonnaise

Mix the flaked tuna with finely shredded or chopped cabbage, chopped onion, and seasonings. Add 1 tablespoon green or red pimento chopped fine if you like. Blend with mayonnaise, and serve on lettuce. Mrs. F. A. Richardson. Douglas County.

Salmon Piquante

1 can red salmon (minced)	2 cups cold water
1 medium sized onion	1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter	1/4 teaspoon chili powder
3 tablespoons catsup	7 tablespoons flour

Cut onion in slices and saute in the butter. Sift together the flour, chili powder, and the salt; add

to the sauted onions, blending well. When slightly browned, add the cold water stirring constantly until smooth. Heat thoroly, then add salmon and catsup and reheat. Serve on squares of hot, buttered toast. Lennie Nelson. Gove County.

Cheese with Pineapple Salad

2 tablespoons granulated gelatine	1/4 cup cold water
1 cup sugar	2 cups crushed pineapple
1 cup finely chopped cheese	1 cup mayonnaise
	Juice from canned pineapple
1 1/2 cups whipped cream	apple

Soak gelatine in cold water. Heat crushed pineapple juice and sugar. Pour over gelatine and stir until dissolved. Set in cool place until it begins to thicken, then add cheese and whipped cream combined with the mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce. McPherson County. Mrs. M. A. Waln.

Painting Gives Spacious Air

BY EMMA TUOMY

WE ONCE bought a five room cottage done in a perfectly terrible combination of colors. The floors were painted a bright yellow, the woodwork was a deep red and the walls robin's egg blue. The rooms looked small and depressing. I wondered how we could crowd ourselves into them. Before having any decorating started I

Lilacs



*My mother loved the lilacs,
She brought them here with her,
All spring, when Robin's singing,
They're pink and lavender.*

*They reach to touch our cottage roof
And in the soft May rains,
Their lovely blooms peep into rooms
Brushing our window-panes.*

*And Oh, so sweet they sway at night,
When gentle south winds stir,
My mother loved the lilacs,
They make me think of her.*

—Alice Willis.

MARY ANN SAYS: When you have just so much money and a great many things to buy, said money will go only so far, and a good home-maker has to know how to count pennies—and how to make them count so that everyone in the family will get a one hundred per cent value on every penny spent.

Sometimes, therefore, there isn't money to spend on a new lamp shade and new cushion covers, want them as you will. In a case of this kind, consult the scrap-bag. I found a taffeta dress—worn in the days when a skirt was a skirt—and in this dress I found enough



good taffeta to cover the shade. It was touched off with a bit of bright braid that got into the scrap bag somehow. Another old satin dress and a flowered slip furnished materials for two cushion covers, and a bedroom chair when dressed up gaily from a large scrap of cretonne gave the color I needed for that room.

thought out very carefully just what I was going to have done. I decided that living room, dining room and the two bedrooms must all be decorated alike to give the appearance of space.

I decided upon a sand shade for the walls with a light ivory for the woodwork. The terrible yellow I covered with a mixture of mahogany and walnut stain and varnish. The change in the appearance of these four rooms cannot be expressed. They look larger, cheerful and inviting. The kitchen of this cottage was a good sized room with windows facing both east and west but still looking gloomy. The woodwork was a dirty grey. We painted it all a light grey that held a hint of blue. I have noticed that if grey does not hold this tint, it looks drab, and very often dirty. I like a good shiny paint or enamel on my kitchen woodwork for the simple reason that it is easier to keep clean.

With the grey woodwork of this particular kitchen I made the walls a light tan and put blue and white linoleum on the floor. With white ruffled curtains at the windows I was told that it was a model. It was far from being a model kitchen, but I liked to work in it.

I have had varnished woodwork and like it—because it is easy to keep clean looking. Just at present I have pine woodwork in my living room, stained and varnished a mahogany color. It looks well with my pinkish tan wall paper and varnished oak floors. In one home we built we had the woodwork of living room and dining room stained and waxed, showing the grain of the wood.

In upstairs bedrooms white enamel has my heartiest approval. It goes well with any furniture, wall colors or curtains and drapes. I always give the woodwork a coat of white paint, then enamel.

In Dress of Other Days

BY MRS. F. H. ALLIS

WE GAVE an old-fashioned party which was a tremendous success from both the social and financial standpoint. It could be used equally well for just a good-time party for club or home.

Guests were invited to come in old-fashioned dress, the older and more out-of-date the better. More than half of them came in such attire, and as they arrived we had great fun, especially about those whom we failed to recognize on first sight.

Each one was asked to bring any family heirlooms or objects of great age or special interest. These were displayed on a long table, and inspected by the guests who found much pleasure in their variety and unusualness. Afterward they were judged and prizes awarded, one for the oldest exhibit, and one for the most interesting article.

A fashion parade was next on our program, those in old-fashioned garb acting as "models." Everyone entered into the spirit of the occasion and made this a delightful feature of the afternoon. Prizes were awarded for the three best costumes, the audience acting as judges.

An old-fashioned spelling bee was the next stunt, the old-fashioned guests opposed to those who had come in modern dress. To keep this from being monotonous all words used were difficult ones.

Each guest was provided with pencil and paper and asked to write the titles of old-time songs as a few measures from each were played on the organ. This proved enjoyable, as everyone knew that the strains were familiar, but many could not name the songs in the short time allowed. One of the older women named every song correctly, and of course won the prize.

We gave a charming old-fashioned playlet to complete the entertainment. Old-fashioned readings and solos interspersed thru the program would prove effective.



Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 717

"Old Rose" always a useful and pleasing color in Home Decoration" writes Hazel Dell Brown

PERHAPS there is no color used in home decoration more agreeable and pleasing than old rose. There is something friendly about its warm, mellow tone, something fascinating in its association with antiques. It is a most practicable color, too, because, although warm in tone, it is neutral toward most other colors.

Although a difficult color, Armstrong has caught the richness of old rose in the jaspé linoleum rug illustrated above. Notice how perfectly it blends the room's colors and holds them together in a pleasing picture.

I know, too, that women who must do their own housework will be pleased to know how easy it is to keep these jaspé rugs clean. After all, that is important in the farm home. If we must be forever beating, sweeping, and scrubbing, beauty is hardly worth while. An Armstrong Rug can be kept bright, clean and fresh-looking simply by an occasional damp mopping.

Not only are these Armstrong Rugs easy to clean, but they are

also easily *kept clean*—kept clean because of a remarkable new, dirt-resisting lacquer surface. Accolac, it is called. Every Armstrong Rug now comes from the factory with this smooth, lustrous finish, that keeps the rug looking like new.

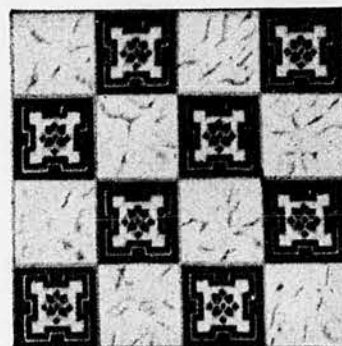
Now, the rugs I have described above are of genuine cork linoleum with the burlap back. While these are not at all expensive, you may buy Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs at even a lower price. These, too, will stand years of hard wear for they also are protected with the enduring Accolac finish.

For the floor that must be covered from wall to wall, there are any number of really pretty patterns in piece goods which will make perfectly beautiful floors any place in the house. A trip to the nearest department

or furniture store will surely open your eyes to the new designs in "Armstrong's Linoleum for every floor in the house."

I wish I could have space to tell you here of many beautiful effects I have obtained with linoleum in home decoration. But perhaps my book, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration" will help.

This new book, containing many beautiful full-color illustrations of attractive rooms, will be sent to you for 10 cents in stamps. Address Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1024 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



Two attractive patterns in Armstrong's Printed Linoleum Piece Goods. At the left, No. 8125; below, No. 8417.

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs *they wear and wear and wear*



Trademark or Question Mark?

You buy paint by the gallon, but you pay for it by the year.

Paint that is low priced by the gallon, lacking durability, may be most costly when measured by years of service.

The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer signifies known quality, experience, and most important of all, good faith.

In buying paint, bear this thought in mind: the cost price of the paint is only a small part of the investment. To every gallon you add a great deal of time and labor. With quality paint you do the job once and it lasts for years. With cheap paint you'll have to do it over again in half the time. Meanwhile the job will be inferior, both in appearance and resistance to the weather.

Durable paint can be made only from fine ingredients by experienced men. Choice oils and pigments, oxides ground to unbelievable fineness, colors that will not fade or change. These elements must be combined in

right proportions, tested under all sorts of conditions. The skill of the chemist, the genius of the mechanic, the stability of the sound business man are all required to make quality paint. The trade mark of a reliable manufacturer tells you that the quality will never vary.

As you look at a can of paint you cannot see its ingredients. Even after you open the can and stir the contents, you can't tell whether it is good or poor. You can judge only by the trade mark, the signature of the firm that made it. To insure the quality of every can bearing the trade mark, the dependable manufacturer has invested thousands of dollars, the work of scores of men, and has pledged his personal honor.



**You Buy Paint on Faith. You Can Trust the
Paint Manufacturers Who Advertise in This Paper.**



P.A.
hits me
right where
I live

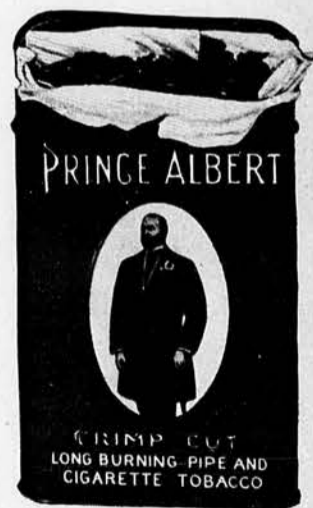
COME to think of it, I've been smoking Prince Albert for so many years, I couldn't say just *when* I started. P.A. is as much a part of my day as a good breakfast. I'd as lief go without one as the other. Open a tidy red tin and you'll know how I get that way.

Fragrant, I hope to tell you. Then you chute a load into your old pipe and apply the match. Cool as a landlord demanding the rent. Sweet as the proof that you've

already paid. Mellow and mild and long-burning . . . it seems like you never *could* get enough of such tobacco.

No wonder this friendly brand outsells every other on the market. No wonder one pipe-smoker tells another about the National Joy Smoke. If you don't know Prince Albert by personal pipe-experience, it's high time you got together. Millions of contented pipe-smokers will say the same thing.

PRINCE ALBERT
—the national joy smoke!



More value all around
—TWO full ounces in
every tin.

MUD like this is no barrier if you ride on Goodyear Tires. The big sharp-edged blocks of the new-type All-Weather Tread dig deep and grip tight, imprinting that clean-cut pattern which is recognized everywhere as the trademark of "the world's greatest tire."

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

The
greatest name
in Rubber



Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

I LIVE on a 160-acre farm. For pets I have three dogs named Poodle, Lug and Buck. I have a pony named Bess. I ride her to school. I go 2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Manly. I have a little sister 5 years old. I am 10½ years old. I like the children's page very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Mabel Carlat.
Auburn, Kan.



"Hey Percy! I'm Broke! I Wish You'd Come Over to See Sis Tonight—She'll Give Me a Quarter to Go to Bed!"

Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I enjoy going to school very much. I have two brothers and three sisters. We are all in school except the youngest. I have brown curly hair and blue eyes. I am 4 feet 5 inches tall. I would like to get letters from some of the girls. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page and working the puzzles.
Erna Dieckman.
Durango, Colo.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. Like, 2. Space, 3. Mixture, 4. A direction.

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

To Keep You Guessing

What is an eaves-dropper? The icicle.
What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.
When does a man sit down to a

melancholy dessert? When he sits down to wine and to pine.

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

What part of speech is most distasteful to lovers? The third person.

What part of your ear would be the most essential for a martial band? The drum.

Why is the world like music? Because it is full of sharps and flats.

What musical instrument should we never believe? A lyre.

Why is a fiddle-maker like an apothecary? Because he'll send you a vial in.

What word will, if you take away the first letter, make you sick? Music.

Why is a mother who spoils her child like a person building castles in the air? She indulges in-fancy too much.

What is most like a horse's foot? A mare's.

We Hear From Belle

For pets I have two dogs and one cat. The dogs' names are Bob and Tiny and the cat's name is John. I

have a hen that is 8 years old. We call her Banty. I also have a pony named Dick. There are seven in our family. I have a brother 15 years old. His name is Roy. I have two sisters. Their names are Virginia and Mary. My mother has been dead four years.
Belle Norene Jones.
Padonia, Kan.

Pat and Thomas Are Pets

For pets I have a dog named Pat and a cat named Thomas. I have one sister. Her name is Lois. I would be very glad to hear from some of the girls and boys. I will try to answer every letter I receive. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Dunlap. I like her very well.
Lucerne, Kan. Marie Shoemaker.

My Pony's Name is Beauty

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go ¼ mile to Hudson Pillar school. I am 4 feet and 4 inches tall. I have a brother and a sister. My brother's name is Lee and my sister's name is Frances. For pets I have a

dog, three cats and a pony. The dog's name is Jack. The cats' names are Martha, Tom and Mike. The pony's name is Beauty. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Norcatur, Kan. Bernice Railsback.

I COR + Baby Bye, Here's a Fly, We will watch it You and I.

US - ~ DON - INN -

N + JUL - E + DE. %

is a very



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

Likes Boys' and Girls' Page

I like to read the boys' and girls' page. I am 8 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Child. I have three sisters. Their names are Opal, Florence and Viola. For pets I have a pony and two dogs. My pony's name is Pet and the dogs' names are Spotty and Sheppy. I have an uncle named Dannie. We sure have lots of fun with the pony when he comes over to see me.
Harry Krehbiel.
Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Little Nature Studies

Defies Man's Mastery

This hunter caught a ring-neck pheasant in his hands, alive and uninjured during the open hunting season. There had come a fall of new snow during the previous day and the night, and



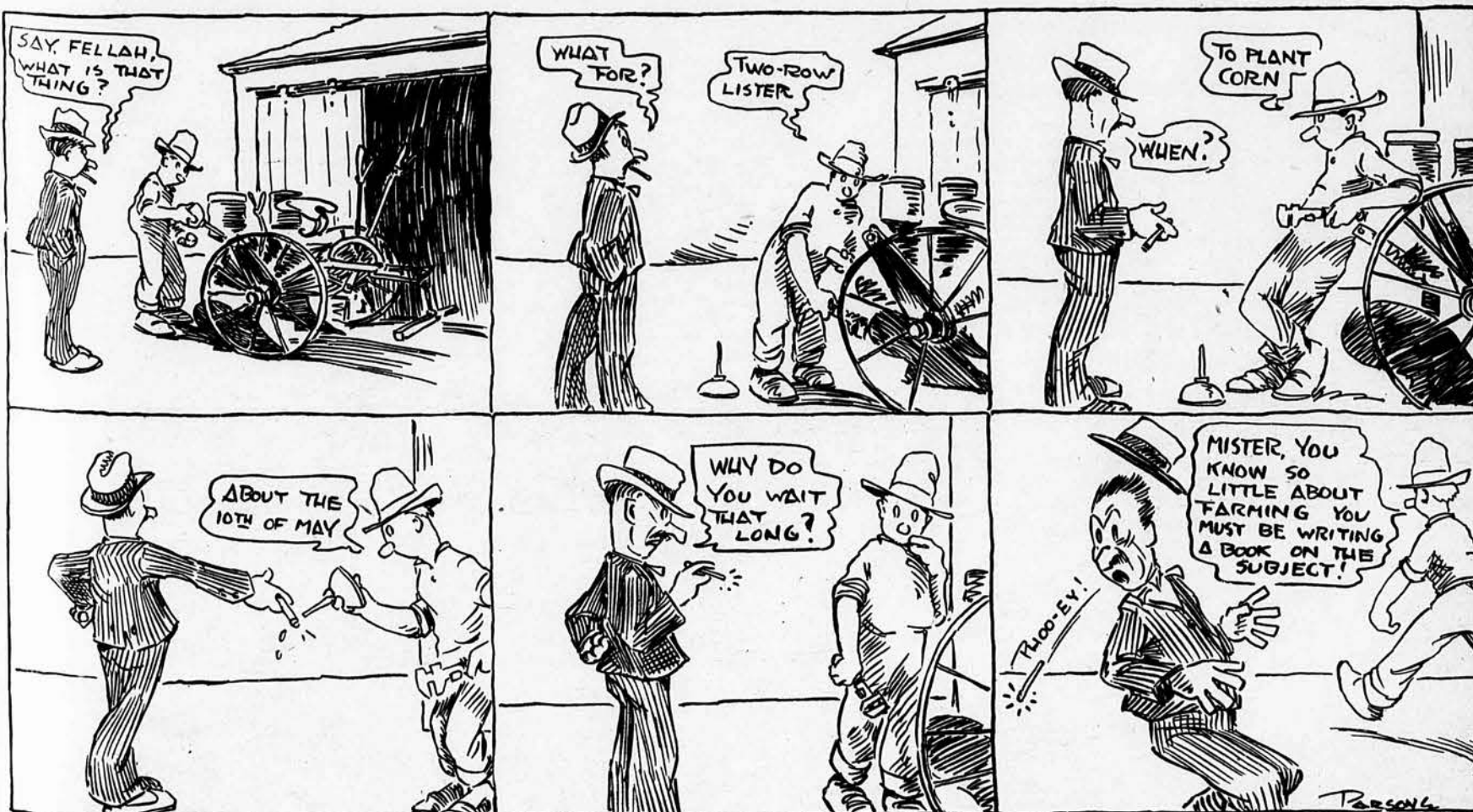
A Captive Ring-Neck

the pheasants had crawled under grass, weeds and brush for shelter. The man saw a few inches of the tip of this bird's long handsome tail protruding out from under a clump of grass. The tracks told him that the pheasant was not wounded. He threw his gun aside

and grasped the bird with both hands.

Most wild creatures, taken home and placed in a comfortable pen and well supplied with food and water, would have quickly grown tame, feeding from their master's hand and permitting him to handle them. Not so this ring-neck, however. Man had been his enemy too long. For uncounted generations, since his ancestors wandered thru the gardens of Chinese temples and subsequently skulked in the Scottish moors, man had hunted his family, shooting them for food and sport. The well-learned lesson of hating and fearing man was not to be forgotten so easily.

The man kept him for weeks, giving him the best of care, and trying in every way to win his confidence. Even an eagle, the king of birds, would have been likely to yield his friendship in time, under such treatment. Not so the pheasant, however. When the man finally released him, out of sympathy for the longing for freedom that gnawed at his wild heart, this handsome bird was as wild and shy as the day he was taken.—Ben East.



The Hoovers—Buddy Meets a Farm Expert!



Flowers in your yard

A bed or two of bright-colored flowers, a few vines and a hedge of roses or other bushes will add immeasurable beauty and actual value to your farm home.

Get Your GARDEN TOOLS Ready!

Come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores (look for the "tag" in the window) and get the few simple garden tools and the seeds to fix up your yard. It will be fun instead of work if you get the right tools, and when you buy the "Farm Service" kind you get dependable ones that will last for many seasons, at the lowest possible cost.

Remember we are interested in your farm and offer this suggestion because we know it will bring you real satisfaction.

Your
**Farm Service
Hardware
STORES**



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Insulin Frequently is of Outstanding Service to the Folks Who Have Diabetes

THE name Insulin is one applied to a digestive agent that is extracted from the pancreas of animals and administered by doctors hypodermically in treating patients who have diabetes. That it is not an absolute cure is evident by the fact that the patient who needs this agent must keep on getting it every day to maintain health; but, if not a cure, it is none the less a wonderful remedy, and one that is helping diabetics to longer and happier lives.

Every person in normal health constantly manufactures his own Insulin and uses it in digesting his carbohydrate foods, bread, potatoes, sugar and so on. The person may have an illness which destroys or impairs those cells of the pancreas that produce Insulin. He thus becomes a diabetic. Then he must call upon his doctor, who secures from the manufacturing chemist the Insulin taken from animals, and injects this artificial product into the patient to do the work of digestion which he is no longer capable of doing.

Not every diabetic person needs artificial Insulin. The Insulin producing cells may be injured but not wholly destroyed. They may yet manufacture Insulin to digest all the carbohydrate food needed for life, or a goodly portion of it. The important thing is to find out their capacity and determine how much, if any, artificially manufactured Insulin the patient will need each day to digest his food. He must have enough food to nourish his tissues and give him power for his work. But perhaps he can get most of this from varieties of food that do not require Insulin for their process of digestion; such as meats, certain green vegetables, milk and so forth.

The best plan for the patient is to learn how to study his own case, control his own diet, and administer Insulin if it is needed. In every large city there are doctors who will take a patient under their special care for a few weeks' instruction. It pays every one so unfortunate as to have diabetes to find out all there is to know about Insulin.

Get Rid of the Tonsils

How can we overcome anemia in a girl of 9 who has had tonsils and big adenoids? We prefer not to have an operation if it can be avoided. R. R.

The first thing is to have the diseased tonsils and adenoids removed. Then see that she gets plenty of nourishing food of the kind that makes good blood and tissue. This will include 1 quart of milk a day; oatmeal and bread and butter, green vegetables, fruit and some meat and eggs. But no child should have to overcome the handicap of diseased tonsils. Have them removed.

Yes, Cancer is Possible

Do you think a woman would be a subject for cancer who has had the body of the uterus removed, leaving the ovaries, cervix and all ligaments? The operation was caused by an ovary being out of place so long and not being in a position so the blood could circulate thru it. Mrs. D. A. H.

There is no reason for such a condition causing cancer. However, it is quite possible for cancer to make its attack after the uterus is removed, finding its seat of attack in the stump of the uterus or in the ovaries.

Have a Test Made

I don't know exactly how Bright's disease appears, but I fear that I have it and should like to be told how to find out. P. T. W.

The only way to tell is by a microscopical examination of urine. If suspicious of Bright's disease do not wait until symptoms appear. Live carefully and prevent its appearance.

Get Plenty of Sleep

What causes the hands and feet to perspire? My daughter, 19 years old, has cold, clammy hands and feet much of the time, and they perspire at times quite profusely. Mrs. J.

People have natural differences as to this, some being born with a tendency to easy sweating. When a young

girl is concerned it is often a symptom of undernourishment and unbalanced nervous system and blood supply. I would insist on extra sleep, extra nourishment, sleep in fresh air, and especial attention to warm clothing, without overdressing. Shoes should be large enough for easy circulation, and there should nowhere be any restriction of blood supply.

A Dry Climate Will Help

I am a man 57 years old and have had bronchitis and asthma for many years. Can you tell me a good medicine to cure these diseases? W. M.

Both are stubborn ailments, and when combined as bronchial asthma the cure is hard to make. There is no medicine that will do more than help certain symptoms, and it may be one remedy for one patient and an entirely different one for another. This is one of the ailments in which a dry, sunshiny climate really does give much help. General care as to clothing, plenty of rest, light work free from dust and smoke, and suitable food will give much help.

Probably No Ill Effects

What ill effects can result from discarding a corset after wearing one daily for years? A.

There may be none. It depends entirely on how much exercise the woman has been in the habit of taking, and whether she has merely worn the corset in such a way as to shape the figure or has allowed her muscles to depend on it for support. In the latter case the sudden removal of the accustomed support might easily cause a sagging of certain pelvic organs, and if the abdomen were soft and pendulous there might be a general prolapse of the abdominal contents. Women with firm, vigorous muscles would not be likely to feel any ill effects.

One Car to 5.13 Persons

More than 23 million motor vehicles were registered in 1927, according to information collected from state registration authorities by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The total registration of 23,127,315 vehicles was composed of 20,230,429 passenger vehicles and 2,896,886 motor trucks and road tractors. This registration represents an increase of 1,125,922 vehicles, or 5 per cent more than in 1926. Using the population estimate for the middle of last year, there was one motor vehicle for every 5.13 persons.

States with a registration increase of 10 per cent or more are North Carolina, South Carolina, Utah and Arizona. States with a numerical increase of over 50,000 are New York, California, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and New Jersey.

As in other recent years, motor vehicle registration receipts constituted a substantial contribution to funds for road construction. The total receipts from registration fees and licenses amounted to \$301,061,132. These funds were allocated as follows: collection and administration, \$14,876,410; state highways, \$189,985,289; local roads, \$53,577,893; payments on state and county road bonds, \$38,087,598; and for miscellaneous purposes \$4,533,942. The total motor vehicle registration in Kansas was 501,901.

The Blasphemer

BY ELIOT KAYS STONE

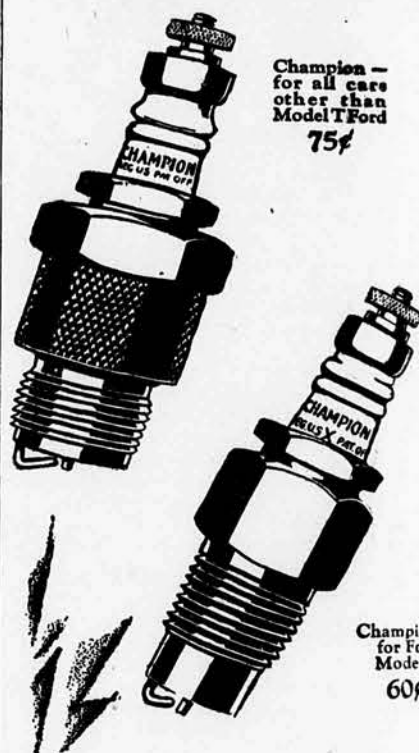
I have lived my life in vain,
For I scorned the common-places—
Saw no glory in a face,
Smiling on a bed of pain.

Trembling hands at simple tasks,
Tolling for a bit of bread—
Haughtily I flung my head—
"There is more that spirit asks."

Faint I heard the broken bars
Of the tollers' ready mirth;
While my feet tripped on the earth,
I was lost among the stars.

What a poor, blind fool was I,
Thinking life a blasphemy.
Life is living, now I see:
I would live who am to die.

CHAMPION offers Striking Improvements



FARM OWNERS operating trucks, tractors, and other engine-driven farm equipment will be vitally interested in these new Champion improvements.

A remarkable new sillimanite glaze on the insulator—keeping the plug free from carbon and oily deposits—thus increasing its insulating efficiency.

New compression-tight patented gasket seal which holds absolutely gas-tight—thus insuring maximum compression.

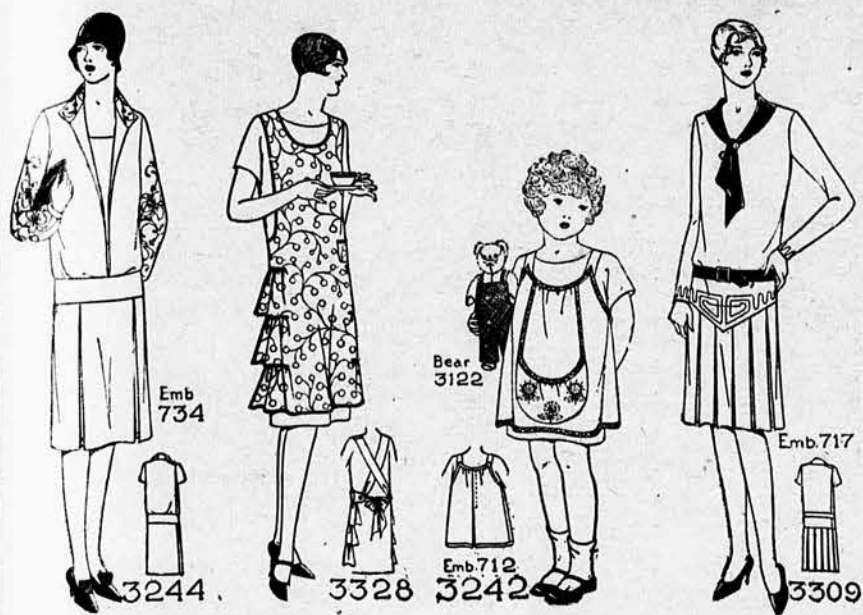
Improved special analysis electrodes providing a permanently fixed spark gap which is far more efficient under all conditions.

Champion says in all sincerity, that Champion superiorities are so pronounced as to warrant immediate equipment with new Champions, no matter what spark plug you may be using now.

Use

CHAMPION
Spark
Plugs
TOLEDO, OHIO

Four Wardrobe Suggestions



3244—Truly feminine lines adapted to the more mature figure. The blousing bodice with the hip yoke gives opportunity for adjusting to large bust and narrow hips or to large hips and narrow shoulders. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3328—The season's most charming design in aprons. This model cuts in a single piece and is very easily made. Sizes small, medium and large.

3242—For the wee tot of 2, 4 or 6 years a coverall apron is almost a nec-

essity to wear at dinner time or when the Sunday dress must be left on.

3309—A combination of spring's most favored lines is accomplished in this trim model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

If you do not have your number of the Spring Fashion Magazine inclose an extra dime with your order and it will be sent to you.

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.

Is Billy Normal?

LAST week mother received a letter from Mrs. H. P. S. She wanted to know if there was something wrong with her little son Billy, because he didn't sit alone and was almost 8 months old. Someone had told her that he should be sitting all alone and that he should have a certain number of teeth at his age.



Mrs. Page

Billy's mother tells us that he looks well, that he has big bright eyes, a clear skin, a hearty appetite and that he weighs 19 pounds. He sleeps about 16 hours out of every 24. During the time he is awake he likes to sit fastened in his high chair and play with his rattle. He enjoys chewing on bread crust. He smiles eas-

ily and seems very happy.

Now we want to tell Mrs. H. P. S. that babies are not all made from the same pattern. From what we read about Billy we think he is just fine and that his mother hasn't any need to be over-anxious about his development thus far.

Mother says that each of us three have been very different as to the age we did certain things. My sister had two teeth at 4 months old, and crept all over the house at 7 months. My brother did not sit alone till he was past 9 months old. He, like Billy, was a heavy baby. He could say a few words before he had any teeth.

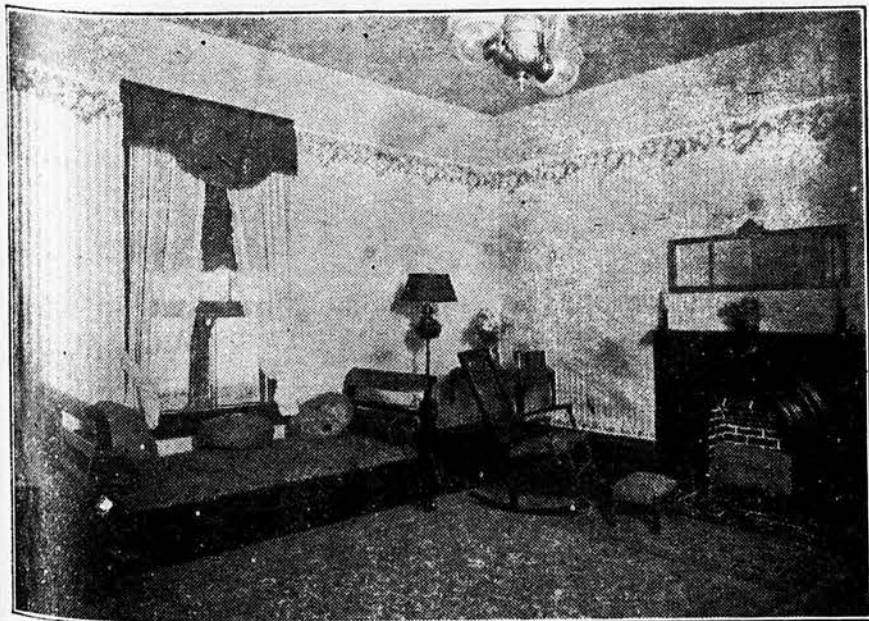
From our experience and observation children differ quite a little in their development. Some are slower in one thing and faster in another.

It is natural and right for parents to be much concerned about whether or not their children are normal, but when a baby is healthy, happy and bright they should not let the remarks of others cause them unnecessary anxiety.

Baby Mary Louise.

Liver is especially recommended for anemic persons because it contains iron.

Most hard knocks can be turned to blessings if we think of the lessons they teach.



IT COST just \$13.30 to transform this room into a cozy place for the family to gather. The improvements included repairing the fire place, reupholstering the day bed, papering and painting. It was Mrs. Charles Bosse who combined repair work with her homemaking job so successfully.



"Mother, you are a dear to get me this"

JUST a few words of praise... and a hug and a kiss... Reward enough for a Mother because of her pride in her daughter. Pride, too, in that first party dress... in her choice among so many.

Choosing... comparing... a woman's gift to select just the right thing. For great events... and everyday affairs... she is clever enough to apply this trait to all her purchases.

Comparison is also helpful in choosing coffee.

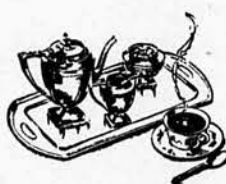
Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's coffees. Each grain of coffee in the Folger Vacuum Can is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth. The fragrant aroma of Folger's tempts you. Its rich, marvelous flavor is irresistible. And each steaming cup of this fine coffee delights and satisfies your discriminating taste.

Compare Folger's by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850



VACUUM PACKED

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

CHRIST, in all probability, was the support of his mother and brothers and sisters for a number of years. Just when Joseph died we do not know. But it is quite certain that the Master Carpenter had others dependent on him. His relations with his mother were beautiful. At the last, he reminds his old friend John that she is standing there, and John takes her to his own home. He does not always obey her behests, however. After he had begun his ministry and the people were following him from town to town, no doubt the neighbors got to gossiping, saying that he was out of his head, and so on. One day Mary and some of Jesus' brothers and sisters came to take him home. Standing on the edge of the crowd, they send word to him. But he does not go. He says that anyone who is a sincere follower of God is his mother, brother, sister. He could see farther than his family could. He took the large view. When their wishes clashed with his own convictions, he followed his convictions. He said that his followers would have to do the same.

But that does not mean that he undervalued the family. He gave the family its greatest impetus. He did more for women and for children than any religious teacher or statesman has ever done. Woman was not valued very highly. Any Jew could send his wife off, with scant ceremony, and could take another. The formula was something like this: "I, Benjamin, have put away, dismissed and expelled thee, Rebecca, who heretofore wast my wife. But now I have dismissed thee, so that thou art free, and in thy own power to marry whosoever shall please thee and let no man hinder thee. And let this be to thee a bill of rejection from me according to the law of Moses and Israel." But Jesus repudiated this, and made woman as important in the marriage relation as the man. He also gave childhood a new standing. Boy babies had always been highly regarded in all lands. But in some countries the birth of a daughter was of doubtful honor, and female babies were often left by the public highway in Greece and other countries, to be carried home by the passer-by, or to die of neglect. Jesus made no distinction, when he blest children, between the sexes. From his time the family began to take on a higher meaning.

In the United States the family is having a hard time of it, just at present. We have the world's record in divorces, averaging about one divorce to a little over six marriages. The ramifications of this are past counting. Over and over, when a boy is caught beginning a career of crime, he is found to be the child of a home broken by divorce. Some statements made by judges of juvenile courts and by sociologists, are startling. Says one, "Practically no child is ever brought before the juvenile court who has had a normal home life." Again, "The problem of crime in American society is bigger than the lawyers think it is. It is not so much a problem for the lawyers as for the churches, for the first place to attack the problem is in the home life."

Mr. Kagawa is one of the great souls in Japan today. He is giving his life to the labor classes among his people. He has traveled extensively in the

United States, and has addressed many public meetings here. He says there are two Americas—the part which is Christian, and the part which is pagan, and these two parts are as different as heaven and hell. "It is the hell-America of which we are afraid," he says. "Already hell-America is beginning to conquer Japan with its jazz spirit, its movies, its craze for excitement and pleasure. But we believe in America because it has its heaven as well as its hell. We shall never forget some of the American missionaries. They have left an indelible impression."

In reply to Mr. Kagawa we may say that it is the hell-America of which many Americans are also afraid. And it is in the Christian family that we place much of our hope for the future. Hell-America must not win. Heaven-America must.

Not so long ago a man made a study of 100 of the most successful farm families in a western state. He made many interesting discoveries; one of them was that all but 15 per cent of these successful farmers are church folks and support the church. Many of them are workers in the church. One example is a family of 10 children, all now grown. It is a healthy family, and in 33 years a doctor has been called but five times. The children of this splendid family all expect to be farmers. One son and one daughter are already setting up farm homes of their own. The church has played a large part in the history of this family. A well-organized community church stands on one corner of the farm and is the center of all sorts of helpful activities. The minister is the hub of the social and religious life of the neighborhood. The nearest town is 30 miles away. The factors which have made this family as it is can be applied to every family in America, at least to some extent. 1. It is a healthy family. That seems to be out of reach sometimes, but we can all work at being healthy, and as we work at it we will come nearer to it. 2. It is a religious family. That is within reach of all of us. 3. The father and mother like their work and their home. The children have not been reared in an atmosphere of whining and faultfinding about having to work so hard. This ought to be taken to heart by millions of folks in both country and city.

Lesson for April 22—The Christian Family. Mark 10:1-16.
Golden Text—Ephesians 6:2.

Spring Poultry Notes

By R. G. KIRBY

Some poultrymen seem to have success in preventing toe-picking by suspending colored buttons from the ceiling of the colony house so they will dangle near the edge of the brooder canopy. The chicks pick at the buttons and it has a tendency to take their attention from each other's feet. When a chick becomes bloody on the toes or around the tail it often helps if one will paint a little engine oil over the wound. The chicks do not like the taste of the oil and stop picking at the wound.

Irregular feeding and hunger sometimes start toe-picking. If the chicks are used to receiving scratch grain at a certain hour they learn to expect it. If they are hungry and the feed does not arrive they turn their attention to other things, and if one chick has its feet picked until blood shows, other members of the flock may drag it around the brooder house while ravenously fighting for the blood.

Keeping mash before the chicks at all times seems to help in preventing the toe-picking habit. Plenty of water or milk to drink at all times is another help. The problem is to keep the chick's appetite satisfied and keep it interested in the right kind of feed. Then there will be few chicks with bloody feet. If any chicks are badly injured it pays to isolate them from the flock, as their removal will aid in stopping the habit.

Coal Burning Brooder Stoves

We have the best success with coal burning brooder stoves by purchasing the large sized stoves, often listed as the 1,000-chick size. Then place about 300 chicks around the canopy of such a stove and you have a good combination. The 1,000-chick size brooder will furn-

A Poor Year for the Railways

The year 1927 was, with the exception of 1924, the most unprosperous for the railways since 1922.

The western group of railways have never in any year earned anywhere near what the Interstate Commerce Commission has held would be a 'fair return' for them. Nevertheless, in 1927 their net operating income declined \$46,250,000, or more than 10 per cent. The average return earned by them on their property investment last year was only 3.92 per cent.

This was the result although their efficiency of operation was greater than ever before. While there was some decline of freight business, it was larger than in any previous year excepting 1926. Losses of passenger business taken by motor vehicles operating on paved highways; high taxes; reductions of rates; unavoidable advances in wages—these were the principal reasons why the already inadequate net returns of the western railways declined.

In the long run the service the railways can render necessarily will be determined by the net earnings they are allowed to make. The western railways are being denied by government regulation the opportunity to earn returns sufficient to enable them to continue indefinitely to provide the present good and adequate service.

Would not farmers and other producers and shippers rather pay reasonably remunerative rates for good service than continue to take the risk of a return to the days of congestions of traffic and "car shortages"?

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

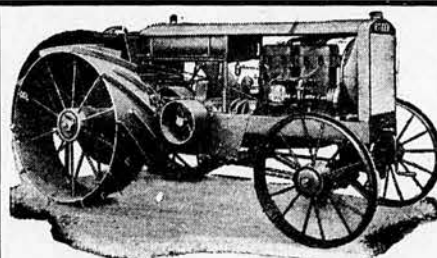
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ish enough heat for 1,000 chicks or more, but that is too large a flock for most poultrymen to handle in one lot and often results in a high mortality rate and a lot of chicks stunted and weakened by crowding.

We find that in cold weather it pays to empty the ashes twice a day. This helps to prevent clogging of the grates, and the poultryman can always be sure that the stove contains plenty of live coals and fresh fuel. Too often a beginner finds that the stove burns very nicely the first week. Then the ashes are not thoroly shaken down and gradually they bank up around the edges of the stove and reduce the heat as well as the surface of live coals. Some night the fire dies down and it results in a lot of chilled chicks.

If small sized coal burning brooder stoves are used they must be given very careful attention, as they clog more rapidly with ashes and burn out more quickly than the stove with ample fuel capacity.

It is safest to shake down the ashes and then leave them in the pan until the next time the stove is given attention. By that time the ashes have cooled and no small red coals will drop out of the grates and roll into the brooder house litter. Then the ashes can be emptied without the danger of spilling hot ashes and the pan can be returned and the stove given another careful shaking.

After the stove has been operated a few days the ashes will gather in back of the pan and around the edges. It pays to keep a small shovel handy to gather up these ashes or the pan is gradually shoved forward until it prevents the secure closing of the ash pan door.

The most danger from overheating a coal burning brooder stove occurs when the fire is first built with wood and papers. Then the pipe may become very hot for a few minutes. After the coal is added to the fire the pipe will become barely warm and the coal fire will only heat the area near the floor around the brooder canopy. Be sure to watch the fires carefully when they are first started as the wood kindling seems to make a much hotter and more dangerous fire than coal.

Hoppers for Chicks

Feed hoppers 5 feet long and open on both sides will give 10 feet of feeding space, and that is about right for a brood of 200 chicks. A foot of space to each 20 chicks seems to give plenty of space to prevent overcrowding. The strong chicks do not waste their energy in walking all over each other and the weaker chicks are not crowded and underfed or forced to fill up on sand and litter in an attempt to satisfy their appetites.

According to our experience the commercial metal hoppers which prevent the chicks from walking in the mash will give the best results. We have tried open hoppers with a piece of hardware cloth or 1/2 inch mesh gravel screen laid over the mash to keep the chicks from scratching out the feed. They do not scratch out the feed and they can see it readily, but the wire screen soon becomes caked with droppings and forms a rather unsanitary feed hopper.

If home-made chick feeders are used, I think they should be constructed along the lines of the galvanized iron commercial hoppers. The chicks can take the feed from between upright slats, but no droppings will then fall in the mash and possibly spread disease.

Away With the Bindweed

Experiments conducted at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station during the last three years show that field bindweed can be successfully and efficiently eradicated by the use of sodium chlorate spray.

How this field pest can be so controlled, its characteristics, and some of the studies into the general subject of bindweed eradication are explained by J. W. Zahnley, associate professor of farm crops, and W. L. Latshaw, assistant professor of chemistry, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. They have conducted the experimental work with bindweed at the college, and have compiled the results into a circular, which may be obtained free on application to the college at Manhattan.

Formerly the best methods of controlling bindweed in Kansas were fallow and applications of salt. Each had distinct disadvantages. Salt is too ex-

pensive to use over large areas, and it ruins the land for crop production for an indefinite period. Salt is equally destructive to trees, shrubs and other plants.

While the fallow method has advantages it also has disadvantages. It is very expensive from the standpoint of time and labor involved. The work must be done thoroly and prompt attention must be given at the right time or the work may not only fail to eradicate, but also may even help to distribute the weeds. In rainy seasons it frequently is impossible to cultivate at the proper time because of the condition of the soil. Fallow results in the loss of the use of the land for crop production for one or two seasons. On sloping fields the soil washes badly when continuously cultivated, and in the western part of the state wind erosion is likely to be serious.

One hundred pounds of sodium chlorate crystals dissolved in 100 gallons of water produce a solution strong enough to kill bindweed and make enough spray material to treat an acre. Where there is a heavy growth of the weed it takes more of the solution to thoroly moisten the leaves, the K. S. A. C. experimenters have learned. Sodium chlorate is as injurious to some other plants as it is to bindweed, and must be handled carefully. It is also a fire hazard unless carefully handled.

The effect of sodium chlorate on bindweed is different from that of most other weed killers. There are

numerous chemicals which readily kill the tops of the weed, and their killing action is more rapid than sodium chlorate, but in such cases the weeds soon recover and resume a normal growth.

The fundamental difference between the action of sodium chlorate and other chemicals used is that it not only kills the tops, but also seems to interfere with the manufacture of food in the leaves of the new growth. This new growth comes from the food reserve stored in the roots. As a result the roots become exhausted and the entire plant dies.

The action of sodium chlorate is slow, comparatively little effect being noticed at first, but gradually the plant becomes pale green or yellow, the leaves begin to curl, and finally the entire plant withers and dies.

Sodium chlorate applied in the amounts necessary to kill bindweed has no injurious effect on the soil. A slightly injurious effect on plant growth may be observed on crops seeded very soon after applying sodium chlorate, but this is only temporary.

A summary of facts about sodium chlorate as a treatment for bindweed includes these additional points:

Sodium chlorate is not poisonous to livestock and will not injure the soil.

Two or more applications of the solution are necessary. Usually three applications will kill the weed.

The number of applications necessary depends on the vigor of the plants and the thoroughness of the work.

Sodium chlorate can be safely used to kill bindweed around trees and shrubs.

Sodium chlorate is dangerous to work with owing to the possibility of starting fire by careless handling and failure to follow directions.

Higher Dairy Cattle Prices

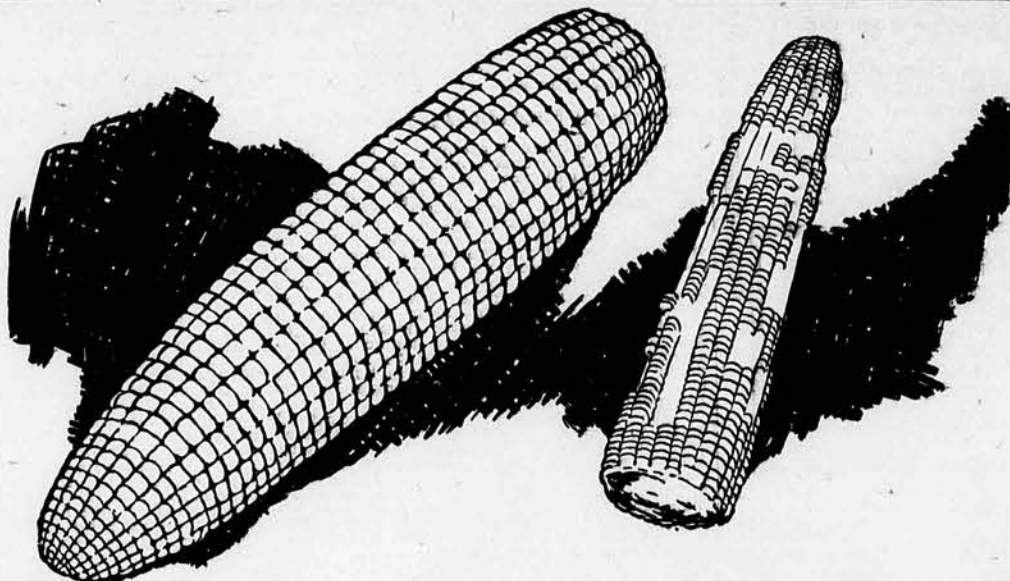
Prices of purebred dairy cattle, including five of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1927 than in 1926, according to reports from individual breeders to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Of the 22,838 purebred dairy cattle reported sold, 1,759 were Ayrshire, 530 Brown Swiss, 3,843 Guernsey, 11,531 Holstein-Friesian and 5,175 Jersey.

Copies of detail reports of the individual breeds may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Help With Dairy Cows

Some simple but important rules to follow in caring for the dairy cow that is about to freshen are discussed by J. B. Shepherd, associate dairy husbandman of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, in Leaflet No. 10-L, "Care of the Dairy Cow at Calving Time," just issued. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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Farm Crops and Markets

A Fine Start Has Been Made This Year in Kansas With the Corn Crop

THE preparation of corn land in Kansas is well advanced; most of the crop probably will be in the ground a few days earlier than usual. Oats stands are quite good in most communities. Wheat generally is doing well and has been supplying considerable pasture, altho there have been scattering reports on Hessian fly and hail damage, winterkilling and soil blowing. Washington county is now in the T. B. free area, and the price of hogs produced there has gone up 10 cents a hundred. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis is underway in Franklin county.

A tabulated summary just issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the progress to March 1, 1928, of tuberculosis-eradication work in co-operation with the various states. A total of 20,993,272 cattle in more than 2 million herds are now under supervision for the eradication of this disease. Nearly three-fourths the number of cattle are contained in herds which have successfully passed one or more tuberculin tests.

Herds accredited as free from tuberculosis, as the result of a series of tests, at the end of February, numbered 155,466, containing more than 2 million cattle. Counties which contain not more than 1/4 of 1 per cent of tuberculous cattle as a result of systematic testing number 464. In all these counties the few cattle which are infected to the latest test were removed from the herds and slaughtered. During February, 1928, 741,766 cattle were tested, and nearly 18,000 reacted and were condemned as tuberculous.

As the result of systematic testing, bovine tuberculosis in the United States is gradually being reduced.

European Markets Have Improved

Generally improved economic conditions in the principal European markets for American agricultural products are reported for the last month by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. "Some progress is to be noted in British trade and industry," the report says. "There seems to have been no basic improvement in the Lancashire cotton industries, altho exports of cotton textiles have made some gains recently. The economic situation in Continental Europe during February and March was attended by no unusual developments, but there seems to be more evidence that no sharp recession in business is in prospect in Northern and Central Europe the next few months."

"The generally high level of industrial activity prevailing over most of Continental Europe was well sustained through March, and seasonal improvement of employment apparently set in earlier than usual as a result of mild weather. Employment in Northern Europe continues generally above that of a year ago, but labor troubles likely to result in some loss of time are in prospect in Germany, Sweden and several other countries.

"Continued slow progress seems evident in Italy, with employment considerably higher than a year ago, and some improvement also is indicated from Austria, where reports had been less favorable."

Russia is Working Harder?

Russian agricultural production is now nearly back to the level in the same territory immediately preceding the war, and in some crops, such as corn, potatoes and oilseeds, have exceeded this level and exceeded production in the former Russian Empire, according to a special report on Russian agriculture issued by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Russian exports, however have not kept pace with production, shipments of all the principal commodities being in general less than half of prewar exports. The decrease in exports of bread grains is attributed to an increase in domestic consumption, and United States grain has thus been relieved of competition from a formerly significant source. A decrease in feed grain exports probably is accounted for by a decreased feed grain production and by larger numbers of cattle and hogs as compared with prewar. There has been a shift in feeding practices away from barley to corn, and apparently also to millet; and oilseeds and cake are used more extensively.

Russian agricultural production as a whole in 1927 was about equal to 1926, with rye, corn, potatoes, sugar, flaxseed, hempseed, and cotton production all larger than that year, but wheat, barley and oats somewhat lower. The supply apparently is sufficient to keep up the general level of domestic consumption, provided distribution facilities prove adequate. A decrease in exports has been reported to date as compared with last year, with no present indication of any important export movement the remainder of the year.

Present indications of the 1928 crop, the report concludes, are a slight reduction in winter grain acreage, altho this decrease is in rye and not in wheat, with indications of further reduction from winter killing. Winter wheat acreage is estimated at 27,794,000, compared with 27,057,000 last year, and winter rye at 67,423,000, compared with 68,297,000 for the 1927 harvest. The government plan for increased spring sowing may be hampered somewhat by a shortage of farm machinery and by a tendency of some of the more prosperous peasants to restrict acreage.

Changing currents of Russian grain shipments the last few years are regarded by department economists as significant developments. Not only has the proportion of export grain sent by rail to neighboring countries diminished considerably, but the movement thru individual ports also has shown modification. In 1913, of total exports of 8,486,660 short tons, 25 per cent was shipped by rail and 75 per cent by water. In 1925-26 (fiscal year begins October 1,) only 3 per cent of the total of 2,102,080 short tons went by rail and 97 per cent by water. In 1926-27 the respective figures were 12 per cent and 88 per cent. The

share of certain ports in the grain trade also shows considerable variation from that of pre-war years.

One hundred and seven radio stations thruout the United States now are broadcasting the farm market reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The market news programs of these stations range from reports on a few agricultural commodities at local markets to complete statements on prices, shipments and trade conditions for all farm products in leading consuming centers.

The radio market news service was begun experimentally in 1921, when three radio stations co-operated in broadcasting the reports. A year later, 65 radio stations were flashing out the market messages, following which there was a rapid expansion of the service to its present nation-wide scope.

Arrangements have been made in each city where Government market news work is conducted for one or more stations to broadcast information supplied by the branch offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There are 38 of these field offices in 22 states, connected by a leased telegraph wire system of 7,800 miles for the rapid interchange of reports on market conditions.

"Increased power and improved broadcasting, together with better receiving sets," says the bureau, "have done much to aid in establishing the permanency of the use of radio for the benefit of agriculture. One station alone in a period of six months' broadcasting of market and weather reports received more than 5,000 letters of commendation from farmers, country banks, livestock shippers, and small merchants in the towns in 12 agricultural states surrounding the station."

"Farmers usually have bought the best radio sets available. They have bought sets, as a rule, more selective, more capable of getting distant stations than has been necessary in the cities to get the local broadcasting. In 1923 the average cost of radio sets on more than 1,000 farms widely scattered over the country was \$175. Today, better and more easily operated equipment can be bought for half this amount or less."

A list of stations which broadcast the Government crop and market news, giving the complete agricultural program in each case, has been prepared for free distribution. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Seed Law

BY A. E. LANGWORTHY
State Board of Agriculture

The intent and purpose of the seed law is to improve and increase the crops of Kansas by making it possible for farmers "to know what they sow," and to prevent the sale in this state of seed that is either contaminated with a lot of harmful weed seed or is of such low vitality that it is not worth planting.

Laws, like the rain, fall on the just and the unjust; like the rain also, they are beneficial, and appreciated by some, and condemned by others. Unlike the rain, they are appreciated by those who do not need them, and are condemned by those for whom they were made. Laws are not made for those who are trying to do the best they can anyway—they are only necessary to control those who are trying to "get by." By far the greater percentage of our people are trying to live within the law so far as they know what the law is, but there are a few who appear, at least, to be constantly trying to "get by" the law. This getting by is a mighty serious business for farmers. To illustrate this I will give you some cases which are being handled by the Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

A very recent case is one in Osage county, where a Farmers' Union organization bought a carload of seed oats, which were shipped from Texas. When the car arrived the farmers were in a hurry for their seed, and the oats were delivered right from the car to the farmers' wagons. No sample of the seed was sent to the state laboratory to be tested. The oats were plump and heavy, but when the time came, after planting, for the oats to appear, they didn't come up. In other words, they didn't grow, and those farmers are out the price they paid for that seed, just because they planted untested seed. This is a pretty serious loss for those farmers in Osage county. It is a common practice for farmers to buy Texas grown seed oats. Reports from our seed laboratory show that several samples of these oats have been found to contain that most obnoxious weed of all, Blindweed.

Another case is that of a dealer in Northwestern Kansas, who needed some cane seed to raise fodder for silage. He had purchased the year before some Kansas Orange Cane seed, and had such good results that he wanted some more of it, and placed an order for it with a Kansas seed house. It, not having the seed, placed the order with another firm, that shipped a carload of so-called Yellow Orange cane. This was sold and planted, but when the crop came to maturity, it wasn't the kind of a growth the farmer wanted—it was short and the stems were large and hard. Instead of getting a fodder cane, the farmer grew a grain sorghum, Darso. Instead of the Kansas Orange cane he wanted. We think the farmers and the dealer who were misled in this instance have a right to complain. In another case, a dealer wanted some Midwest Soy Beans, and received soybeans labeled Midwest. He took off the sender's labels, put his own labels on and sold them under his own label to a farmer who planted them for Midwest, but when the crop matured, they were not Midwest but were Morse Early, a soybean of an entirely different type than that of Midwest.

These are all cases which could have been prevented if the opportunity given by the seed law had been taken advantage of, that is, the opportunity of having the seed tested as to germination, purity, kind and variety by the seed laboratory, all of which could and would have been done free by the Seed Laboratory, which is maintained by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in connection with the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

On the other hand, to illustrate how the law, thru the work done at the seed laboratory, has prevented such cases as I have mentioned, I will invite your attention to the fact that a sample of oats was exam-



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ined at the seed laboratory and was found to have a germination of but 34 per cent. Again, a sample of seed corn was examined and found to have a germination of only 24 per cent; another sample had a germination of but 41 per cent.

The reports from our seed laboratory for last week included the following:

Laboratory No. 3389, yellow corn had a germination of only 45.5 per cent.

Laboratory No. 3391, yellow corn had a germination of only 48 per cent.

Laboratory No. 3396, yellow corn had a germination of only 55 per cent.

Laboratory No. 3233, Sweet Clover had a germination of only 50 per cent.

Laboratory No. 3423, soybeans had a germination of 32.5 per cent.

The reports from our seed laboratory indicate plainly that all seed corn should be planted before being planted this year, as the climatic conditions last fall and winter were such that seed corn, although it may appear fine, may not have good germination, something having occurred that destroyed the life of the corn. You can't afford to plant your fields over and over to obtain a crop.

Oats are all planted, and it is too late this season for the seed laboratory to be of much help there, but the corn and cane can still be tested. Please don't overlook the fact that all agricultural seed corn, cane, kafir, wheat, as well as the more expensive alfalfa and clovers are subject to the provisions of the seed law, and for the protection of the grower should be tested. Know what you sow.

An Excellent Wheat Outlook

Prospects for a big wheat crop in Kansas this year are excellent. Prof. S. C. Salmon of the Kansas State Agricultural College has reported, after completing, together with other agronomists, a long swing thru the entire wheat producing section of Kansas.

Members of the party spent a week on a tour from Manhattan thru Central Kansas to Sumner county, west thru the southwestern section north thru Scott City to Colby, and back to Manhattan via Hays. These of the tour were, in addition to Professor Salmon, H. M. Bainer of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, Kansas City, Mo.; J. T. Pearson of the Southwestern Milling Company of Kansas City; and Prof. H. H. Laude, Dean of the University of Kansas. Prof. John H. Parker were with the party during part of the trip.

The agronomists reported some Hessian fly in Sumner and Sedgewick counties and in other scattered sections of the Southwest. In the two counties mentioned the fly may do considerable damage. Professor Salmon said, but the damage elsewhere probably will be slight.

In central counties of the far western section of the state abandonment of fall sown fields will be extensive, due to dry weather last autumn and failure of wheat to sprout. The same condition is true of the extreme northwestern counties also, the tourists learned.

Experimental plots in which varieties are studied for yield, winterkilling, and other characteristics shed little light on winterkilling, except at the Colby Station, according to Professor Salmon. Here, where probably the coldest temperatures of the state are encountered, some winterkilling was evident. Turkey, Kanred, and Kharkof plots were rated at approximately 100 per cent normal in their present condition. Blackball, a variety which has failed to prove its ability to withstand extreme winter temperatures, was rated at about 70 per cent of normal.

On the whole, the wheat south of the Union Pacific Railroad appears much better than wheat north of this general line, Professor Salmon reported. In north central counties it has been reported to be in better condition than in the extreme northwestern section, and conditions of the crop throughout the state are considered extremely promising.

Allen—The recent cold weather has done some damage to the fruit; there will be no cherries and very few peaches. Oats and flax were not damaged. Wheat and blue-stems are doing fine. Some corn has been planted. No. 1 eggs, 26c; corn, 85c; hens, 18c.—E. E. Whitlow.

Barber—The weather has been windy and cold recently. Two heavy freezes at Easter time "finished" the early fruit, such as peaches, apricots and plums. Good prices are being paid at farm sales—even horses are showing a strong upward trend in price. Pastures are greening up, and the wheat outlook is improving.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—Most of the oats are up; wheat appears about the same as usual for this season. Farmers are burning more stalks than usual this year, in an effort to get rid of the chinch bugs. Cream, 44c; eggs, 22c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—The soil contains ample moisture, which came from the recent snow and rain. This was of real help to the wheat fields, and stopped the soil blowing promptly. Most of the oats fields have good stands. Fruit trees are in bloom; we ought to have a good crop this year. There are a good many young chicks on the farms here, quite a high proportion of which were hatched in commercial plants.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Wheat is making a good growth and now hides the ground. Oats have not done so well—the plants have made a slow growth. Field work was delayed considerably by the unsettled weather of two weeks ago. Grass is starting slowly. Early fruit was killed by frosts. The pig crop is light.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—The soil contains ample moisture, and spring crops, especially wheat and oats, are doing very well. There has been a big demand for Sweet clover seed this spring, and a big acreage has been planted, quite largely on hilly or rocky ground. Farmers are getting fields ready for corn planting.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—The first part of April was rather windy, and the wheat suffered some damage from soil blowing. Then we received some moisture, and encountered colder weather, and the crop improved. The wheat fields sown early are now making an especially good growth. Pastures are becoming green, cattle probably will be turned on them somewhat earlier than usual. Farmers are busy getting ground ready for spring crops. Feed is becoming scarce. Roads are in fairly good condition. Kafir, \$1.20 a cwt.; corn, 75c; eggs, 21c; hens, 18c; butter, 40c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather has been cool; we have had several hard freezes recently. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and oats are up, with good stands. Farmers have set a large number of trees here this year. Roads are in good condition. A few public sales are being held, with high prices.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been somewhat unsettled. The wheat prospect is rather spotted. More spring crops than usual have been planted—the listed

acres will be about the same as usual. There will be plenty of feed to last until grass comes; pastures, however, are not making a very good growth. The fruit crop will be light. Eggs, 20c; corn, 85c; millet, \$1.25; seed potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75; barley, 75c to 80c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The heavy rains recently, which ended up with a snow storm, and the frequent freezing and thawing recently makes the outlook for plums, apricots and peaches rather doubtful. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Wheat, \$1.28; oats, 65c; corn, 85c; butter, 40c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, \$2 to \$2.20.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We had a rain of 1/2 inch recently which was of great benefit to the wheat, oats and pastures. But the hard freezes have delayed the growth of alfalfa and pastures somewhat. Apricots have frozen up—as usual! Horses are in demand, and are selling for higher prices. Although last year brought a wet season, strange to say many of the good farm wells of the county are dry, which is a considerable hardship to farmers who are keeping large numbers of livestock. A large number of chicks is being hatched here, although not quite so many as last year.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—The first part of the month was windy, then came rain and snow and much colder weather. The fruit was injured severely. Some hogs have been lost here recently from disease. A few farm sales have been held this month, with good prices. There is an excellent demand for horses. Spring crops are coming along rather slowly. Apples, \$2; alfalfa hay, \$12 to \$13; bran, \$1.85.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Barley is coming up fine; the recent hard freezes apparently did not injure it. The soil contains plenty of moisture. The prairies are becoming green. Livestock is in good condition, but feed is becoming scarce. A great deal of loco weed is starting to grow.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Wheat is making a fine growth. High prices were paid at a general community sale held here a few days ago. Cream, 47c; eggs, 24c; corn, 91c; wheat, \$1.10.—J. D. Stoss.

Neosho—Wheat is generally in good or excellent condition, except on a few late seeded fields. Oats are making a fine growth; the acreage is larger than last year. The soil contains ample moisture. Corn planting is more than half finished. A contract was let recently for nine miles of concrete road on No. 16 between Chanute and Thayer. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 85c; bran, \$1.75; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 46c; hogs, 8c.—James D. McHenry.

Osage—Recent rains put the creeks out of their banks and delayed the preparation of land for corn somewhat. The recent cold wave injured fruit and did some damage to plants in hotbeds. But the apples, grapes and sour cherries appear to be all

right yet. Eggs, 22c; corn, 81c; cream, 40c.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—The first part of the month was cold and windy, with light showers. We had freezing temperatures for several nights, which did considerable damage to the apricots and peaches. All vegetation has been making a slow growth, because of this cool weather. Many cattle are still on wheat pasture, although there is an ample supply of feed in the county, which is for sale cheap. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 77c; cream, 44c; eggs, 22c.—R. W. Haworth.

Republic—We received some moisture recently, probably about 1 inch, in the form of rain and snow. The soil froze hard several nights. High winds recently did some damage to trees and telephone lines. Wheat is making a fine growth; oats are coming up, with indications of a good stand. Cream, 48c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Considerable damage was done to the early fruit by the recent freeze. Shade and fruit trees also were damaged somewhat by the weight of the recent snow—in some cases they were injured so badly that they will have to be cut down. Wheat is supplying considerable pasture; the soil contains ample moisture, and as soon as warmer days arrive it should make a splendid growth. Wheat, \$1.25; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 21c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killon.

Riley—We had a big rain recently which turned to snow, and reminded us of winter once more. The soil contains ample moisture, so we are assured of a good first crop of alfalfa. Most of the fields which are to be planted to corn are already prepared. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and the oats fields are green. Fruit and early vegetables were injured severely by the cold weather. Livestock is doing well. Several meetings of farmers have been held here recently. Oats, 70c; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 85c; butterfat, when sold by direct shipment, 49c; butterfat when sold to local buyers, 45c; eggs, 19c to 22c; hogs, \$8.10.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Wheat is doing very well; the soil contains ample moisture, and the recent freezes have killed the young weeds that were starting. Oats, barley and pastures also are doing well. Quite a few public sales have been held recently, with fairly good prices. Wheat, \$1.42; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 21c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—The soil contains ample moisture; wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Farmers are disking and cutting stalks. The spring pig crop was light. Cattle are doing well. Hens are doing well in egg production, and folks are having excellent luck with young chicks. Not much hired help is being used on the farms here this year. Corn, 73c; cream, 45c; eggs, 22c.—Harry Saunders.

Sherman—The county has received considerable moisture recently, and part of the

wheat is doing fairly well. A large acreage of barley has been sown, and there is a splendid outlook for a good crop. The acreage of corn will be large; there is an ample supply of seed corn available at moderate prices—a good corn crop was grown here last year. Some farmers are sowing spring wheat. Good prices have been paid at public sales. Cream, 42c; eggs, 20c; hens, 19c; hogs, 10c; wheat, \$1.35; corn, 78c; barley, 75c.—Harry Andrews.

Sumner—The wheat prospect was never better here at this season. Oats have made a good start, but the growth of the plants has been held back by cool weather. The prospect for fruit is poor, although it is possible that the apples and cherries will "pull thru." Pastures are in excellent condition. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Wheat, \$1.28; oats, 65c; corn, 85c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 23c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—Oats and barley are up and doing well. Farmers have been preparing fields for corn and the feed crops. The soil contains plenty of moisture. Pastures are green; livestock have been turned out on many of them. Corn, 79c; kafir, 60c; cane seed, 95c a cwt.; eggs, 21c; cream, 40c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Kansas April Crop Report

Kansas wheat condition, as of April 1, is rated by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at 77 per cent of normal, compared with 79 per cent a year ago, 75 per cent last December, 37 per cent two years ago, and a 10-year average on April 1 of 77.4 per cent. This is an improvement of two points in condition since December 1. The record of the last 10 years shows that in five of the 10 years wheat condition has declined in Kansas from December 1 to April 1, and in five years condition has improved or remained as good as on December 1. All five years in which wheat has improved from December to April, Kansas has produced above average wheat crops. The five years in which Kansas wheat has shown improvement in April as compared with December were 1919, 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1925. The Kansas crops of those five years have been: in 1919, 160 million bushels on 11,594,000 acres; in 1921, 128,600,000 bushels on 10,538,000 acres; in 1922, 122,700,000 bushels on 9,741,000 acres; in 1924, 159,900,000 bushels on 9,808,000 acres; in 1925, 150,100,000 bushels on 10,139,000 acres.

Wheat condition was uniformly close to or above the state average on April 1 in all the counties of the eastern and central thirds of Kansas and in most of the counties of the southwest. In the west central and northwestern counties conditions were generally low, and a heavy abandonment is already well established in that portion of the state. Moderate abandonment is



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probable in many eastern and central counties, due to winter killing. Rather heavy loss in acreage is probable in several southwestern counties on late planted and poorly prepared fields. The menace from Hessian fly is generally considered less than the average of recent years, although it is not to be ignored in many central counties. Present moisture conditions are quite satisfactory, although much of the western third of Kansas is deficient in subsoil moisture.

No estimate of abandonment will be made until May 1. The experience of the last 10 years is that for every point the April condition departed from normal we have had a May 1 estimate of abandonment of about .65 per cent. Since the present April condition departs 23 points from normal, we may speculate that from average experience over a 10-year period we may expect about 15 per cent abandonment this year. The actual outcome may be either greater or less than this amount, depending on weather conditions and insect damage in the next 30 or 40 days. The estimated acreage planted last autumn was 13,041,000 acres. Such an abandonment as suggested would leave 11,085,000 acres for harvest this summer. But it is to be remembered that such a speculation is predicated on this year's conditions and abandonment being average, and that any given year is seldom average, either in weather and insect controls or in final outcome. April conditions nearest to the present rating were 79 per cent in 1927, which resulted in a May estimate of 13 per cent abandonment, but a final abandonment of 20 per cent, due to drouthy May, and an April condition in 1920 of 73 per cent, which resulted in a May estimate of 16 per cent abandonment and a final estimate of 12.1 per cent abandonment.

Kansas rye condition is rated at 83 per cent of normal on April 1. A year ago Kansas rye was rated at 83 per cent, two years ago at 91 per cent and a 10-year average of 81.8 per cent.

The average condition of winter wheat for the United States on April 1, 1928, was 68.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 84.5 per cent, April 1, 1927, 84.1 per cent April 1, 1926, and 81.9 the average condition of the last 10 years on April 1. There

was a decrease in condition from December 1, 1927, to April 1, 1928, of 17.2 points, as compared with an average decrease in the last 10 years of 2.03 points between these dates.

Excellent outlook for grass, higher prices, and a slow demand with a possibility of some vacant pastures characterize the opening of the grazing season in the Kansas Blue Stem Region.

The feed outlook in the Flint Hill sections is very promising, with a good supply of moisture, and the recent rains and warmer weather are rapidly improving the pastures. The condition of the pastures is 92 per cent, according to J. C. Mohler, compared with 96 per cent last year, 95 per cent in 1926 and 93 per cent in 1925.

The demand for pastures has been rather slow. Up to April 1, 66 per cent of the available pastures had been leased, compared with 67 per cent a year ago, 79 per cent in 1926 and 81 per cent in 1925.

Lease prices this year average about 20 cents higher than a year ago. Season leases for aged steers and cows range from \$5 to \$11 a head, with an average of about \$8.30. Prices for young cattle range from \$4 to \$8 a head, with an average of about \$6.

Variations in lease prices are due largely to size of leases, stock water, location and quality of grass. Guarantees run from 4 to 5 acres for aged steers and cows, with the average about 4.5 acres; young cattle from 3 to 4 acres, averaging about 3.4 acres.

Less than the usual number of deals have been made for Texas cattle, due to the higher prices for steers and other cattle. Little trading was done at the Amarillo convention.

The movement of cattle into the Flint Hills from January to May varies from \$25,000 to 165,000 head. Records show that during the recent years the receipts in the 14 Flint Hill counties have been as follows: 248,000 in 1927; 246,000 in 1926; 262,000 in 1925; 233,000 in 1924; 229,000 in 1923; and 258,000 in 1922. Present indications point to an in-movement about equal to last year's with young stuff predominating. Hold-over of winter stock is fairly heavy. The July to December movement from these 14 counties the last three years has been: 311,000 in 1927; 351,000 in 1926; and 370,000 in 1925.

Care and Feed of the Chicks

A Normal Life is All the Birds Require for a Profitable and Satisfactory Growth

BY J. G. HALPIN

YOU can make money raising good chicks. What is a good chick? A good chick is one that is hatched from the good-sized, normal-shaped, sound-shelled egg. This egg was laid by a heavy producing, healthy, vigorous hen mated to a vigorous male from heavy producing ancestors. The hen that laid the egg was well raised and had been fed on a complete ration, so that the egg when produced was not lacking any of the necessary elements from which to build a good chick. This egg was carefully handled from the nest to the incubator.

The incubator was of the best of the modern machines, so that the temperature, ventilation and everything of the sort was under control. In this way the developing embryo did not have to

Then when this good chick was about dry, it was taken from the incubator with 99 others and placed in a chick box that was bedded with nice, dry, soft material, such as fine excelsior or wood wool. The box was correctly ventilated and the chicks left to get another sleep. Twenty-five chicks were placed in each compartment. The careful operator saw to it that no more or no less chicks were allowed to go in any one compartment. In this chick box the chicks had another good sleep.

When they were about 48 hours old they decided they were hungry and began to demand food.

While the chicks were hatching, the owner had seen to it that a home was carefully prepared. The owner had taken hot water and lye and thoroughly scrubbed the brooder house. He used a half can of lye to a pail of hot water and scrubbed the walls and floor very thoroughly with the hot lye solution. Then the following day, he took plain hot water and scrubbed the floor. Then he put in the brooder stove, put sand around the brooder and nice litter on the floor, started the fire and ran the fire for several days to get the house thoroughly dried. If a house is quite wet, it would be desirable to run the stove for a day at least before putting in the litter.

Start Them Right

The owner then took a metal chick-guard and placed it in front of the brooder stove and fixed temporary guards so that the chicks could not get too far away from the brooder stove. The rear corners of the brooder house were fenced off with roofing paper so that the chicks could not get into the corners.

Then when the chicks were about 48 hours old the owner took some cardboard or newspaper and placed a handful of chick-sized oyster shell or high calcium limestone on each of the papers. He also took a number of small fountains and filled them with sweet skim-milk. Then he placed the chicks in the brooder house, dipping the beak of about one in every four or five chicks in the milk so that the chicks got a taste of the milk.

The little chicks running over the cardboard or papers were attracted by the noise and started to pick up the chick-size oyster shell or limestone grit. In a few minutes the owner placed a handful of the chick mash on each of the cardboards, so that the chicks would have chick mash with grit and milk to drink.

The chick mash could be either a good commercial chick-starting mash or a homemade mixture.

There is an endless number of home-

Just how should baby chicks be handled to bring the largest number to a normal maturity? That this is not an easy undertaking has been indicated plainly to a good many Kansas poultrymen. In this article, which appeared first in The Prairie Farmer, the author shows how to avoid the pitfalls which have been the curse of this angle of modern poultry raising. We hope it will be read by every reader who keeps chickens.

use up its energy resisting unfavorable incubation conditions.

During the incubation process the chick built normal body with normal bones and kicked out into the world in a normal time.

After the chick hatched from the egg, he promptly went to sleep again. The incubator operator kept the incubator safely dark so that the chick got its normal first sleep. By keeping the chicks in the dark, the chicks did not get a chance to drink the droppings from other chicks. In this way the chick was protected from one of the most common means by which white diarrhea is spread. Thousands of chicks every spring become infected with white diarrhea by drinking the droppings from chicks produced by unhealthy hens. Baby chicks are most susceptible to infection from the disease during the first few hours after hatching.

During this first sleep that the chick got after hatching, the down dried, the yolk sac started to absorb and the bowels moved off, passing the residue of material that had been accumulating for several days.

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made mixtures. One of the simplest mixtures that is widely used is what is known as "Home Brew." This mash consists of ground corn 80 pounds, pure wheat middlings 20 pounds, chick-size raw bone 5 pounds, chick-size oyster shell or high-grade limestone 5 pounds, salt 1 pound and nothing but skim milk to drink during the first 4 to 6 weeks.

This is fed to the chickens on a great many farms, and splendid results are secured from it. Liquid milk to drink, of course, must be used. Milk is the essential part of the ration, but like everything else there are many other substitutes.

When liquid milk is not available, then one can use a combination of dried milk or dried milk and meat scrap.

We have made a great many careful tests as to the actual consumption of liquid milk, and find that if a sufficient amount of dried milk is used to amount to the same as the liquid milk, then 25 pounds of dried milk should be added to 111 pounds of our simple homemade ration.

Balancing the Ration

In a number of trials where varying percentages of dried milk and meat scrap have been used, there we have always had satisfactory results from dried milk and combinations of dried milk and meat scrap. We have not had as satisfactory results when meat scrap was used as the entire source of animal protein. The baby chick seems to appreciate some milk in his diet during the first few weeks. Later in life milk is not apparently nearly so important.

A very successful homemade mixture for starting chicks consists of the ground corn 80, middlings 20, chick-size raw bone 5, chick-size oyster shell 5, salt 1, dried milk, either skim milk or buttermilk 10, and meat scrap 10.

In some trials where bone has been omitted from the ration, it would appear that the meat scrap would supply enough bone, and consequently where raw bone is not readily secured, it can be omitted. If a steamed bone or fine raw bone is used, I would suggest using not more than 2 pounds in 126 pounds of mixture. For the chick-size bone, if more is placed in the ration than the chicks desire, then they leave it, and mixing the next batch a smaller percentage can be used. Exactly the same thing is true of the oyster shell or limestone. In fact, our experience would show that the use of the pulverized oyster shell or limestone is not desirable, but the chick size should be used.

So far as the grain part of the ration is concerned, there are innumerable combinations that have been successfully used. For instance, where yellow corn is not readily available or on a farm where the corn happens to be white, results can be secured that will be every bit as good as the yellow corn results, if pains are taken to supply vitamin A furnished by the yellow corn in our ration; but readily supplied by other things, such as freshly mixed refined codliver oil, egg yolks, or nice green sun-cured hays, hay chaff such as nice green alfalfa or clover chaff or else alfalfa leaf meal.

In a number of trials in using white corn we have found that by the addition of egg yolks or canned tomatoes to supply the vitamin A requirements of chicks, the growth would be just as good as on the yellow corn. Also where alfalfa leaf meal of nice green quality was used the results would be equally good as the yellow corn lots. The same thing has been demonstrated with barley. For instance, we have taken 80 pounds of barley, 20 pounds of wheat middlings, 5 pounds chick-size raw bone, 5 pounds chick-size high grade limestone, 1 pound of salt and 5 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal. In this case the alfalfa leaf meal supplied the vitamin A and results were satisfactory.

40-40-20 Ration

Where it is desired to use yellow corn but not use as much as 80 pounds, then the ration that has been known for many years as the 40-40-20 can be used to good advantage. This ration consists of 40 pounds of yellow corn ground, 40 pounds ground wheat, 20 pounds ground oats with the minerals and skim milk to drink. This 40-40-20 mixture has given splendid results in a great many trials. There are naturally hundreds of other combinations that could be used, but the essential thing is to be sure that your ration is complete and that if you undertake to substitute something that you do not

run into a deficiency by so doing. For instance, many people have reported poor results when they substituted barley for yellow corn, and this was true because they did not supply vitamin A in the form of alfalfa leaf meal. With a good commercial chick starter mash or with a home mixture it is desirable to feed a rather high protein ration during the first few weeks and then gradually reduce the amount of protein. This is so the baby chicks will get a rapid start, and then one should begin to reduce the amount of protein gradually so that the pullets will not come into laying too early.

It will generally be difficult if not impossible to make rations that are mathematically correct. A rapid growing strain started on skim milk to drink will want to be given some water to drink by the time they are 4 weeks old. By introducing water the protein intake is cut down and development slowed somewhat. With a slow maturing strain, then nothing but milk to drink should be given for the first 8 weeks or such a matter, so that the pullets will be hurried along toward egg production. In some instances it probably will be desirable to give nothing but milk to drink for the first 12 to 16 weeks on the slowest and most backward strain from a production standpoint. In the same way when dried milk and meat scrap are substituted for the liquid milk, then after four weeks or more one should gradually begin to reduce the protein intake by either changing the mash mixture if it is desired to keep the growing chick on all mash, or else begin to feed

whole grain. In our experience, it is a desirable practice where using the dried milk and meat scrap combination to begin feeding a little whole wheat when the chicks are about 4 weeks old. Then a little whole wheat and cracked corn, and by the time the chicks are 10 to 12 weeks old, they usually will begin to eat some whole corn.

When cracked corn is used as a large part of the ration, then it is desirable that the siftings from the cracked corn be used as a part of the chick mash. On the other hand, cracked corn siftings or corn feed meal cannot successfully be substituted for the ground yellow corn in the baby chick ration. Neither have we obtained good results when we substituted hominy or anything of that sort for the ground yellow corn. It needs to be the entire corn kernel ground. If cracked corn is used, then a large part of the germ goes over into corn feed meal and may and probably often does, result in deficiency. On the other hand, when the cracked corn siftings and corn feed meal are used, then the hard part of the corn kernel does not enter into the ration, and another deficiency is encountered.

The first day after being placed in the brooder house the chicks are kept

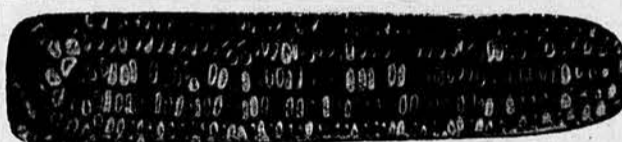
near the brooder stove by the chick guard, and any temporary arrangement that will keep them reasonably near the brooder. The next day they are to be given more liberty. Different lots vary, but any normal lot should be allowed the run of the entire brooder house by the third day at least.

Back to the Heat

Good chicks learn quickly to go to the brooder and get warm. At first it is essential that the litter be fairly smooth so that the chicks can see the way back. The chick guard should always be in a curve so that the chicks will follow around to the end and go back to the heat when cold.

As soon as the chicks learn their way about in the brooder house, open the little door so they can go out into a small yard. This should be done by the fourth or fifth day if the weather is not too bad. There is no advantage in letting them outside if it is raining, but healthy baby chicks can be let outside if the day is bright even tho it may be quite cold.

Many farmers make the mistake of keeping the chicks confined to the brooder house too long. As a rule, it is safer to let them out on a cold day than on a mild day. On a cold day they



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THIS telling experiment, conducted by the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., shows how worms are controlled even on badly worm-infested grounds.

Here is a litter of eleven wormy, unthrifty pigs that weighed 265 lbs. when 8 weeks old. The fact that they were but two-thirds of normal weight indicates their condition. Two were ruptured. All were badly infested with worms. Since they were born, they had lived in pens and on grounds polluted with worm eggs. Generations of the worst worm-infested hogs to be found had been housed and raised in these pens and yards.



The pigs were not removed from their worm-infested pens for the test. The experiment was conducted to prove that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will control worms and enable hogs to thrive even under worst worm conditions.

When the pigs were eight weeks old, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration regularly every day. Four months later they weighed 2049 pounds. Remember—these eleven wormy pigs were only two-thirds normal weight at the beginning of this test. They were not thoroughbreds.

These eleven pigs gained 1784 pounds in four months, at a cost of 6c a pound with corn selling at 85c a bushel. Gained 14 pounds for every bushel of corn (or equivalent) consumed.



Here are the same 11 pigs after four months on Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, having gained 1784 pounds.

The Stock Tonic used cost less than 30 cents per pig.

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usually will only stay out a few minutes and then rush back to get warm. On a mild day they will often stay out so long that they forget the way back. The best thing in the world for a growing chick is the out-of-door sunshine. Whenever the weather is cold and cloudy it will be desirable to feed codliver oil. A good plan is to add 1 quart of codliver oil to 100 pounds of chick mash, or use 2½ pounds of codliver meal and 1 pint of codliver oil.

Strawberries Need Food!

BY B. W. KEITH

The two factors which influence the size and vigor of a strawberry plant the most and consequently the yields, are food and water. If a shortage in either occurs during the development of the plant, the formation of fruit buds for the following spring's crop will be greatly handicapped.

It has been found that the blossom buds of the common spring strawberry do not form in the spring as is generally supposed, but during the preceding late summer and fall. At that time they are started, and winter over in the crown of the plant in an immature form. In the spring all they do is grow and develop into blossoms which we see up and down strawberry rows in May. No matter how much your strawberry plants are fertilized or cared for in the spring, not a single blossom bud can be added to those already formed there late last summer, but those in the crowns of the plants now can be made to develop into larger and better berries, thus increasing the yields.

From this fact, we learn that the proper time to fertilize strawberry plants for more berries is during the summer. And since the fruit buds formed are in proportion to the vigor and size of the plant, all efforts should be made to grow plants of this character. It also is necessary to have vigorous, strong plants in order that they may have the strength and vitality to blossom and develop all their fruit buds into large berries characteristic of the variety we grow.

Too often gardeners strive to grow a wide, nice-looking picking row, without giving a thought to the character of the plants that make it up. More quarts an acre could be picked from narrower rows spaced close together across the field, with a less number of properly-spaced plants, and consequently larger and more vigorous plants, than could be picked from a wide row in which the plants would have to compete for an existence.

I remember being called to a neighbor's strawberry field a year or so ago where there were some wonderfully nice appearing rows about 2½ feet across. This man told me he had obtained just one picking from the rows, and hardly got a berry after that. He couldn't see why he should not have had a wonderful crop of berries. Well, to look down those rows one would think that he should, for they certainly appeared fine, but here's where the trouble lay—he had allowed so many plants to form in this 2½-foot row that you could scarcely place your thumb down without touching the crown of a plant. There they were, all trying their best to grow, but the competition was too great, and every plant was a half-rooted, dwarfed-crowned affair and, of course, did not form any blossom buds the summer before. I wonder how many growers have either seen or had this same experience? And I wonder how many have strawberry beds in which the plants are in the same fix for a crop next spring? A large number of plants in a given area is not always an indication of a large crop. It's how thrifty, large and vigorous these plants are.

We also can see the importance of growing large, healthy plants when we stop to realize that the strawberry plant produces more than its own weight in berries (leaves, roots, stems and everything considered). And it produces its crop in a short time compared with the larger fruits. It takes about 30 days from blossom to ripe berry, and the average period of ripe berries for a given variety is about two weeks, thus making about six weeks from the first blossoms to the end of the fruiting season for a variety. Compare this short period with the blossom-to-ripe-fruit period of the apple, peach or pear. They take about all summer to produce their crop. And the strawberry, during its short fruit-

ing time, must not only blossom and produce its heavy crop of berries, but it also must keep vigorous and healthy, and carry on all its usual life processes—in other words, it must maintain itself in the best of condition, for just as soon as the plants begin to weaken for the want of food or water, the berries become small and irregular, thus affecting the yields.

We also can realize the necessity of feeding the strawberry plants when we learn that this little, high-yielding plant has a limited or small root system when compared with other fruits—therefore to gather and have the necessary plant food and water to produce a large crop of berries, its root system must necessarily be well developed. Think of the amount of water that must be gathered for it to produce its berries, not taking into consideration that larger amount necessary for its maintenance. For the same reason, plant foods as well as water must be readily available so the limited root system can absorb them. All these conditions which so materially affect the development, size and character of a strawberry crop must necessarily be as ideal as possible if the largest yields of big, marketable berries are desired. Furthermore, these yields cannot be obtained if strawberry plants are grown too thickly in the row, or the plants are dwarfed for the want of food or water during their development.

Then the Chicks Grow

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Fluffy baby chicks are tumbling from their shells by the millions. Our own first hatch was placed in the brooder house March 8.

"A chick well hatched is half raised" is a truth most of us have learned by experience by watching the different manners in which different groups of chicks start. But the latter half or conclusion of most of our undertakings is just as important as the first half or the beginning. So much has been written concerning an even brooding temperature of 95 to 97 degrees for the first 10 days in the brooder house (and this cannot be over-emphasized), and of sanitary quarters, and having the brooder house in readiness, that most everyone who has raised many chicks has learned these important steps.

The next important thing in addition to the right environment in raising chicks is the method and schedule of feeding. When I first started raising chicks I was helped greatly by a person who had raised thousands of chicks for years. I was sent an entire feeding chart from the first feed until maturity, and I appreciated learning what I was to feed and when to feed it.

At that time there were few commercial starting mashes on the market, and practically everyone depended on home mixed rations. Later I worked out a more practical plan for feeding chicks, but the fact that I learned there was a time and a place for each feed meant a lot to me in getting different lots started.

Chicks should not be fed until 48 to 60 hours old. In shipping chicks to customers we have made it a rule to mark on the boxes just when to give the first feed. If you are ordering chicks this year it might be a good plan to request that this be done, so that there will be no danger of feeding too soon. Until ready to give the first feed the best place for the baby chicks is in their boxes, where they will remain warm and quiet. When 48 to 60 hours old they are ready to be placed in the brooder house, which we will assume is ready for them. Have plenty of water fountains containing tepid water. Dip the beak of each chick in the water, as it will teach them to drink more readily. Sour milk also may be given, but if sour milk is used I suggest that you get stoneware fountains made especially for feeding milk. There is too much danger from poisoning if the milk is fed in tin. If sufficient commercial buttermilk starting feed is used it is not necessary to feed milk in liquid form. A very satisfactory schedule in brief form, plus good judgment which must always be used, follows:

First three days: Feed finely crumbled rolled oats on clean newspapers or trays five times during the day—all the chicks will clean up in 15 minutes. Sprinkle a little fine sand on papers also.

Third to fifth day: Continue the rolled oats. Start feeding buttermilk

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Live delivery per 100, 27¢; Heavy Assorted, 29¢; 100% Live delivery prepaid. Special Matings any of the above breeds add 8¢ per chick to above price. All chicks 1c loss after May 1st.
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starting mash in hoppers, leaving it before the chicks for half the day until the fifth day. Hard-boiled infertile eggs from the incubator, ground fine, including shell, and mixed with a little of the starting mash may be fed on clean trays about 2 p. m., allowing one egg to each 75 chicks.

Fifth to seventh day: In addition to the foregoing begin mixing fine scratch grains with the rolled oats morning and evening, and feed in a shallow litter. Leave starting mash in hoppers before chicks all the time. Provide plenty of hopper room.

Seventh day to three weeks: Fine scratch grains morning and evening plus rolled oats. The latter can be gradually lessened, until at 3 weeks old they get only the grain.

As for starting mash in hoppers, eggs may be mixed with mash as suggested in the foregoing.

Clipped oats sprouts, grated raw potatoes, or shredded green vegetables should be used for greens. Codliver oil may be added to the mash to stimulate growth and guard against leg weakness.

Clean water fountains should always be well filled from the first feed until the chicks are mature, and there should be plenty of fountain and hopper room.

There are as many different methods of starting chicks as there are folks who are starting them, and many of them are successful methods, too. The method I have outlined has proved very practical, and if you haven't a schedule of your own, this one may prove helpful.

Some Folks Wash Eggs!

BY G. D. McCLASKEY

In their zeal to market clean-shelled eggs, some producers persist in washing the eggs that become soiled. The practice seems to be more general than formerly, but it is a practice that should be discontinued, because when eggs are washed their keeping qualities have been largely destroyed.

The campaign for clean-shelled eggs in connection with the marketing of better-quality eggs is, no doubt, responsible for some producers resorting to washing the eggs in order to market them clean. But this campaign does not call for the eggs to be washed.

Washed eggs kept under the best of conditions have lost much of their keeping qualities. Experiments with washed eggs carried on by egg packers and distributors prove this. In most cases washed eggs are readily detected by the experienced egg handler, and such eggs are classed with the undergrades, yet because of their poor keeping qualities they are not so desirable as the general run of the undergrades.

Producers who desire to guard their own interests should give serious thought to the reaction of the consumer who receives eggs that are unfit for food, because invariably washed eggs are inedible by the time they pass thru the regular marketing channels, altho the quality of the eggs may be all right when they start on the route to the consumer's table.

Egg packers and distributors cannot right the wrongs that exist at point of origin. The producer must consider the consumer, and must co-operate in every way in the marketing of quality eggs, to make egg production more profitable to him.

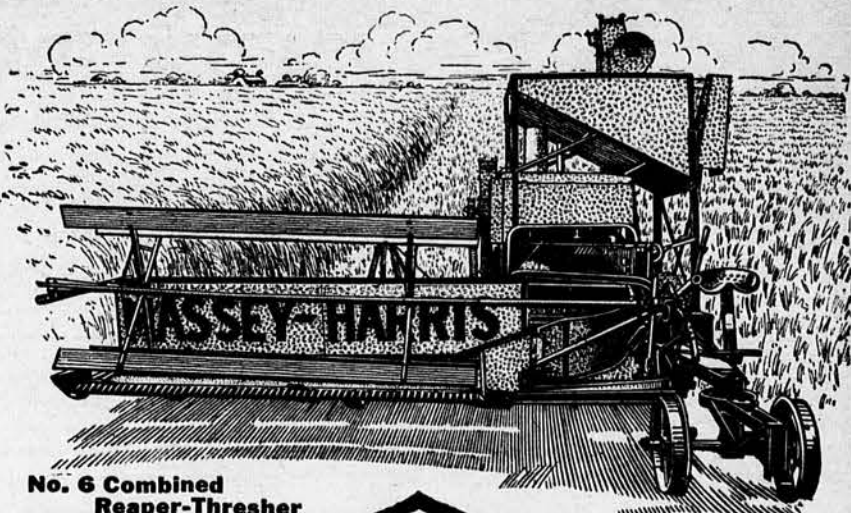
A New 4-H Club Camp

BY ROY E. GWIN
Allen County

Present plans are to change the location of the Neosho-Allen Club Camp to Camp Caubel, the Boy Scout Camp in Wilson county, southwest of Chanute. The county leaders of both counties, and A. J. Schoth, assistant state club leader, with John Wilson, district scout supervisor, recently visited the site and were much impressed with the location.

A permanent mess hall, cabins and toilet facilities will make the camp convenient, enjoyable and sanitary. A never failing water supply and some of the finest scenery in Kansas make the place very desirable as a permanent camp site.

The Neosho-Allen Camp will be held July 16 to 18, according to present plans, three full days and nights being spent in camp. The time will be occupied in handiwork, recreation, training in leadership, and in general programs and games. State and county leaders will be in charge, and as many as 100 boys can be entertained at one time.



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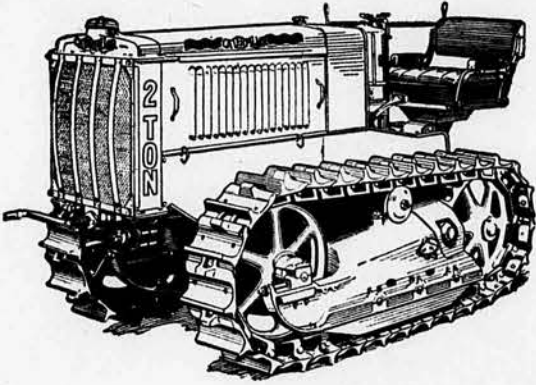
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13	1.30	4.16	23	2.60	8.32
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15	1.50	4.80	25	3.00	9.60
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WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN direct. State accredited; blood-tested. High producing stock. \$6 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ACCRED- ited flock. \$6-100. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

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CAN YOU SELL HOUSE PAINT AT \$1.98 per gallon and barn paint at \$1.30? Lowest prices in America. Money back guarantee to every customer. Experience unnecessary, no delivering or collecting. Just talk to property owners about these low prices. \$50 to \$100 weekly easily made. Check mailed you each Friday. Write at once for Free Sales Outfit, with complete information. Farm & Home Paint Co., Desk 81, Kansas City, Mo.

PIGEONS

MAMMOTH WHITE PIGEONS, DOLLAR A pair. Chas. Haworth, Argonia, Kan.

10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE: BLACKSMITH SHOP AND tools, price \$1,400. John Canboy, Owner, Haddam, Kan.

TWO ELEVATORS FOR SALE. THE only ones in the town. Doing a money-making business. Handle all the feed, seeds and grain. Located in central part of Kansas. Might consider some trade. Write C. D., care of Mail & Breeze.

MUSKRATS

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS-TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1501 Security Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PAINT

PAINT BARGAIN, \$1.59 GALLON. THIS is not something cheap, but a real value, based on small margin profit. Send for color card. Faskin 508 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

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.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, mellow, aged. Smoking 10 pounds \$1.40. Chewing \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Priorsburg, Ky.

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

LUMBER

POSTS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, SHIPPED direct to you. Write for delivered prices. Kirk Company, Tacoma, Washington.

LUMBER - CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

DOGS

COLLIES, ENGLISH SHEPHERD, SPITZ puppies. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

WANTED: FOX TERRIER PUPS AND experienced ratters. Box 261, Stafford, Kan.

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

GERMAN SHEPHERD POLICE PUPS. Pedigree furnished. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, GUARANTEED natural heelers. Sample Guernsey Farm, Neosho, Mo.

TERRIER PUPS, REAL RATTERS. MALE \$4.00, female \$2.50. J. B. Helvestine, Oakhill, Kan.

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

PUPPIES FROM COLLIE DAM BY AIRE- dale sire, almost white, \$3; brown, \$2. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- ters. Also experienced dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

POLICE PUPS, PEDIGREED, FARM raised. Very best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$12 and \$18. Clifton Buckles, Clyde, Kan.

VERY BEST PIT BULL TERRIER PUPS, purple ribbon breeding famous Dempsey strain. Eight dollars. Victor Newcombe, Great Bend, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Se-dalla, Mo.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSY PRINTS, 25c. You'll like our finishing. Gould's Studio, Colby, Kan.

KODAKERS-SEND 25c AND ROLL OF films for 6 pictures. Free colored enlargement premium. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

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

FILMS 120 AND 116 (NO. 2 AND 2A) DE- veloped and 6 glossy prints 25c; all other sizes 30c. Handy mailing sacks, stickers, coin envelopes furnished. Quick service. Our prints positively will not fade. Free Developing Co., Box 1092, Kansas City, Missouri.

FEED GRINDERS

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR ILLUSTRATING our big capacity cylinder feed grinders. No burrs. Built in two sizes. Capacity per hour: Small size, 30 bu. ear corn, 150 shelled. Price \$37.50. Large size, 100 bu. ear corn, 400 shelled, \$85.00. Miller Mfg. Co., Strat-ton, Nebraska.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

MOLINE ROLLER BEARING TRACTOR, binder, first class condition, \$250. Albert Robson, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE: DIFFERENT MAKES USED tractors and Harvester Threshers. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

AULTMAN-TAYLOR 30-60 TRACTOR; 32 inch separator. Twin-City 40-65 tractor; 28 inch separator. Carl Erbebo, Dodge City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—20-40 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 30-60 Oil Pull Rumely Combines and Separators—new and used. L. E. Morris, Valley Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY 25-45 TRACTOR New Motor. Bargain if taken at once. Avery 32-54 separator good as new. F. L. Gronan, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE 30x60 AULTMAN-Taylor Tractor, one 36x56 Nichols & Shepard separator. Good condition. Edward Hammer, Ellinwood, Kan.

20-40 OIL PULL 32-52 STEEL RUMELY Separator Humane Feeder complete 3 year old outfit. One 26-46 Steel Case Separator nearly new. F. L. Wilmoth, Geneseo, Kan.

ONE 15-30 INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE, 28-46 International Separator, one Grand Detour, 3 or 4 bottom Power Plow. All in good condition. Chas. N. Marshall, Rt. 1, Burlingame, 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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—McCORMICK Combine—shedded; good condition; Zerklubrication; could use three or four bottom power lift plow; power lift three row lister; one way plow. Grover Lee, Pratt, 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.

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.

FOR SALE ONE CASE 15-65 STEAM ENGINE, One Case 32 in. Separator, Steel. One water tank with pump, one cook shack with contents, one extension feeder, one new drive belt. This outfit has only been used about three light seasons and is ready to go to work. Price is right and reasonable terms will be given. The Citizens State Bank, Claflin, Kan.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR SECOND HAND Steam Engines, Gas Tractors, and separators that we have received in trade on Combine Harvesters. We have all sizes and makes. No market here for them. Must clean up our stock regardless of sacrifice in price. Write for list today. Wichita Supply and Machinery Co., Box 134, Wichita, Kan. Distributors for Nichols & Shepard Machinery.

ONE 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR; ONE 12-20 RUMELY Tractor; One 28 in. Wood Bros. all steel separator; one cook shack 10x20 lined with wallboard, one bunk shack 8x16 ft; one 20 ft. McCormick header; one stack box 12-24; one 5 bottom Avery plow with bracket attachments. Two 16 tandem disc J. I. Case. This machinery in good running order. Write me in regard to any of this machinery you may need. J. E. Griffin, Rt. 1, Colby, Kan.

Mid-West Limestone

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

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.

FENCE POSTS

"HEDGE POSTS" BY CAR LOAD. B. F. Hamilton, Derby, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS: TWO C&B LOADS, very low price for quick sale. Harry Oldfather, 412 W. 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

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

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED CORN. LAPTAD Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

KLECKLEY SWEET WATERMELON SEED 50c per pound, postpaid. Rolla Seed Co., Rolla, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, CERTIFIED, 98% germination. Harold Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

ALFALFA \$5.00-\$7.50 BU. WHITE SWEET clover \$4.00, yellow \$5.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn. Emette Davis, Morganville, Kan.

200 BU. CERTIFIED COMMERCIAL WHITE seed corn, germination 97%. \$3 bu. Glen Holmes, Wellington, Kan.

FRUIT TREES GROWN IN THE FAMOUS Kaw Valley. Write for price list. Topeka Star Nursery, Topeka, Kan.

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

12 CONCORD GRAPE VINES—GUARANTEED Fine Stock. Postpaid, \$1.00. W. C. Ince, R. F. D. 9, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED: FOUR VARIETIES corn and kafir. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

TWENTY ORCHID FLOWERING CANNA bulbs collection flower seeds \$1.00 postpaid. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

100 BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLA BULBS, blooming size, all colors, for only \$1.00, postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn; \$2.75 and \$3.00. Blackhull kafir, 2 1/2 c. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED SUDAN SEED, Purity 99.17%. Germination 92.5%. \$6.00 per 100. E. H. Lohmeyer, Greenleaf, Kan.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS, FIELD grown, 200-75c; 300-\$1.00; 500-\$1.25; 1000 \$2.00. Prepaid. M. J. Low, Van Buren, Ark.

CERTIFIED FREED'S WHITE DENT Seed Corn. Germination test 96.5. \$3.00 bushel. F. O. B. J. K. Freed, Scott City, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE AND BOONE COUNTY White Seed Corn. Hand picked and shelled. \$2.00 bu. Wm. Studer, Beloit, Kan.

BERMUDA ONION AND CABBAGE plants, \$1 thousand; 6,000 Yellows, \$2.75; 6,000 Wax, \$3.50. J. H. Sayle, Cotulla, Tex.

FOR SALE: KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA seed, 34 years on same farm. Eleven dollars per bushel. G. D. Stockwell, Leonardville, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW, PURE, GROWN FROM certified seed, high yield germination 98. \$2.00, shelled, graded, sacked. C. F. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE EARLY SUMAC CANE SEED, HIGH germination, price \$2 per hundred, samples sent on request. Joseph Dortland, Gorham, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND Onion Plants. Quick shipments. All varieties. 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SEED CORN—FEIGLEY'S PURE IOWA Goldmine tested. Highest yielder, \$2.25 bu. Prices lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE seed, 100% pure, 97.5% germination. Write for sample and circular. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLAS, ALL COLORS, 200 small bulbs (bulbets) for only 25c, postpaid, 5 packages (1,000) for \$1.00. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

PURE CERTIFIED BLACKHULL KAFIR. Uncertified Big German Millet 92-93 Germ. \$3-\$2.50 hundred. A. B. C. Seed Farms, Burlington, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE, Purity 99.97, four cents. Non-certified purity 99.88, two cents. Wholesale less. Blaesi & Son, Abilene, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SEED CORN, PRIDE OF SALINE, MID-land Yellow Dent. Germination 94-97. Shelled, graded, \$2.50 bu. not certified. Feterita seed. G. Fink, Redfield, Kan.

REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN, Selected from field for type and quality. Tipped and butted. Germination 98%. \$2 per bushel. Ralph Moore, Agenda, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, and Early Sumac cane seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 16 TO 20 IN. high 25c each or \$15 per hundred. Sweet Clover Seed. A full line of Nursery Stock. Write for price list. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.00, 100 Asparagus plants, \$1.00, 20 Victoria Rhubarb plants, \$1.00, 10 Mammoth Rhubarb divided clumps, \$1.00. Albert Pine, R. 7, Lawrence, Kan.

BLUE SQUAW, CALICO, REIDS, CATTLE Corn, St. Charles, Blair White Minnesota 13, and other varieties of seed corn. High germination. Circular Free. Loup Valley Seed Farm, Box C, Cushing, Nebr.

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

NEW EVERBLOOMING MOCK ORANGE syringa virginalis, the most fragrant and beautiful shrub for informal hedges that has yet been produced; 12 plants \$15.00; order early. Stanley Dodge, Gardner, Kan.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onions. Strong hardy plants. Leading varieties. 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, 100-50c; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid and guaranteed. East Tex Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.

WORLD'S RECORD CORN CROP—1,680 bushels on 10 acres was grown with Yellow Clarage Seed. We have Certified Seed of this variety for sale. We are not in corn boom territory. Dunlap & Son, Box H, Williamsport, Ohio.

DAHLIAS—15 GOOD DAHLIA TUBERS, \$1.00. Free catalog contains many other bargains in carefully selected drought resisting dahlias. State inspected. Succeed wherever dahlias will grow. Fondis Dahlia Gardens, Fondis, Colo.

TOMATOES, FROST PROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Eggplant, peppers, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50; 5,000-\$11.00. prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.

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

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

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE, ONION, Tomato, Potato Plants, leading varieties ready now, packed damp moss. Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Express, 1,000, \$2.00; 4,000, \$7.00; 10,000, \$15. Order today. Catalogue free. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

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

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

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS 50 day, Earliana, Chalk 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.

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

ALFALFA \$6.50; RED CLOVER \$12; WHITE Scarified Sweet Clover \$4.20; Timothy \$2; Alsike Clover \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.00; Blue Grass \$2.50; Orchard Grass \$2.40; Red Top \$2.10; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants. Well rooted, open field grown. Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, roots mossed. Immediate shipment: 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.65 postpaid. 100 Bermuda Onions Free. Bermuda Onions: 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40 postpaid. Improved Nancy Hall, Porto Rico Potatoes, roots packed in damp protection: 500-\$1.48; 1000-\$2.48; 5000-\$9.98 postpaid. Tomatoes, open field grown, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless, Favorite, damp moss to roots: 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50; 5000-\$7.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunter Plant Farm, Hunter, Ark.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety named. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch, postpaid: 100, \$0.50; 200, \$0.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Express collect crate twenty-five hundred \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$0.30; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect crate: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

100 ACRES FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants—Well rooted, open field grown. Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Succession—50 to bundle—roots mossed, immediate shipment: By mail: 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; Express: 1000-\$1.00; 5000-\$4.50. FOB. 100 Bermuda onions free. Bermuda Onions: 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40; 6000-\$6.00 postpaid. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes. Government inspected, roots in damp protection: 500-\$1.10; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Tomatoes—100 acres, large, well rooted, open field grown, leading varieties, roots mossed 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00; 10,000-\$7.50. Ruby King Pepper: 1000-\$2.00 FOB. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

Plants Northern Grown Matures Earliest. 100, 40c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.75; 400 onion and 100 cabbage, \$1.00; tomatoes, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1000-\$4.00. All prepaid. Tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, flower plants. Free Catalog. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

100 ACRES FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants—Well rooted, open field grown. Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Succession—50 to bundle—roots mossed, immediate shipment: By mail: 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; Express: 1000-\$1.00; 5000-\$4.50. FOB. 100 Bermuda onions free. Bermuda Onions: 500-90c; 1000-\$1.40; 6000-\$6.00 postpaid. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes. Government inspected, roots in damp protection: 500-\$1.10; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Tomatoes—100 acres, large, well rooted, open field grown, leading varieties, roots mossed 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00; 10,000-\$7.50. Ruby King Pepper: 1000-\$2.00 FOB. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

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KANSAS

132 ACRES Atchison Co., Ks. Must sell account death. On paved road. 6 1/2 mi. west of Atchison. 1/2 mi. Shannon. 1 1/2 A. cult. 15 A. pasture, well watered. Improvements almost new. Large house. \$165 A. \$1,200 will handle. Write Peter Wolters, R. 4, Atchison, Kan.

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

Grain and Stock Farm

131 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. Elevators and Depot. 6 mi. to paved road; 1 mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; 25 mi. to Kansas City. \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

MONTANA

LAND OPENING

New 75 mile branch to be built this year in Montana, opens 1,500,000 acres good farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs. Send for free new line book, also free books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low Homeseekers Excursion Rates.

E. C. LEEDY

Dept. 600. St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

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

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS. Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo. LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres. Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

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

NEW MEXICO

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

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

OKLAHOMA

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

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

TEXAS CO., OKLA.

BANNER WHEAT CO., U. S. 1921 & 1926 50 wheat and corn farms for sale, \$20 per acre, good terms. John Barnes, Texoma, Oklahoma.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Traces. B. R. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

PANHANDLE wheat land, 8 half sec's. 33 1/2 A. to pay, 5%, no cash payment. W. C. Collins, (Owner), Channing, Texas.

TEXAS PANHANDLE most productive corn and wheat land, \$15 to \$25 per A. Small cash unit. J. N. Cole, Box 212, Dalhart, Tex.

IDEAL DAIRY FARMS, S.W. Texas. Climate, water, markets. Orange groves. Free inf. E. A. Gay, 509 Milam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley in grape fruit. On main highway. Will sell all or part. R. Borah, Owner, Edinburg, Texas.

JAMES RANCH, containing 65,000 acres corn and wheat land, for sale. Any sized tracts. 5 cash; balance 2 to 9 years, 6%. Write for information and booklet. W. H. Latham, Realtor, Dalhart, Texas.

WISCONSIN

BUY LAND in Wisconsin's Dairy District. Make your family happy, prosperous, and secure. For particulars, write to Bayfield Land Company, Mason, Wisconsin, Box 3.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Stock farm. 1920 A. crop land; fine meadow; good pasture; near Weskan, Kan. Good Imp., school, bus. Unlimited water. \$1,200 year cash rent. Little down. Mary Kingore, 2801 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Business men of Salina, co-operating with leading livestock breeders and farmers of Salina county held a meeting recently in Salina and organized an association that promises to revive the old Salina county fair abandoned 15 years ago and give central Kansas a real fair such as the central part of the state is entitled to. The dates for this fall will be announced soon.

The largest sale of registered Holsteins held in some time in the west is the Edward Bowman sale at Clyde next Wednesday. The sale will be held at Mr. Bowman's farm northwest of Clyde and will start promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and W. H. Mott of Herington is the sale manager. All but four or five foundation cows were grown and developed on Mr. Bowman's farm and it is a lot of very useful cattle and every one will sell.

In the last issue of Kansas Farmer I made D. M. Thompson's card read Poland China boars and gilts for sale instead of Duroc boars and gilts, which was a mistake. Mr. Thompson breeds Durocs and has some nice last fall boars for sale and a few gilts of the same age and breeding and he is offering them for sale. He does not breed Poland at all and it was my mistake in writing the copy. His corrected advertisement appears in this issue in the Duroc section.

The John McCoy & Son combination sale of registered Shorthorns at Hiawatha last Thursday was very well attended and it was a very satisfactory sale to the McCoy's and to W. P. Lamberton, Fairview and Cosgrove & Son, Monrovia, who were consignors to the sale. The 38 head averaged \$128.25 and the 11 bulls averaged \$143.50. The first six bulls consigned by the McCoy's averaged \$163. Most of the offering sold in northeast Kansas and was a nice lot of cattle in good breeding condition. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center was the auctioneer.

The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale at Blue Rapids last Wednesday was well attended and the prices received for the cattle were very satisfactory to the consignors. All of the cattle with the exception of two or three cows were young bulls and heifers. The 12 bulls, all under one year with the exception of two or three, sold for an average of \$101, and the nine milking Shorthorn cattle, consigned by Thos. M. Steinburger of Morrowville, sold for an average right at \$75. They were all young bulls and heifers. The sale was held in the association sale barn on the fair grounds and was managed by J. M. Neilson of Marysville, who has handled many of the sales in the past and this sale was managed in the same careful, painstaking manner that former sales have been handled with and went off like clock work. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center was the auctioneer. There were 13 consignors to the sale.

WASHINGTON

DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE. 50,000 acres cut-over land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural milk routes on macadamized highways. Creameries and buying agencies in all towns. Average price \$15 per acre. 12 years to pay, interest at 10% down. Loans made for buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg, Spokane, Wash.

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.

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

JOHN D. BAKER

Arkansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Fall Boars

and gilts, not related. Also daughters of The Promise bred to Best Goods by Iowa Grand Champion.

H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fall Boars

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

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

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

Wiemers' Chester White Hogs

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires

on Approval. Choice fall boars and gilts sired by Whiteway Land, grand champion boar 1927. Pairs and trios not related. Priced for quick sales. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Every animal sells without reservation

100 Reg. Holstein - Friesian!!

Sale at the Edward Bowman farm four miles north and five west of Clyde. Sale starts promptly at 10 A. M.

Clyde, Ks., Wednesday, April 25

Some of the attractions in the sale. 30 fresh cows, 40 daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Sir Lillith, a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count. Three daughters of Marathon DeKol Drosky, whose 10 nearest dams averaged better than 1100 pounds of butter in one year. Fifteen daughters of King Echo Sylvia Waldorf, a great grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Twenty double granddaughters of K. S. P. Sir Lillith. Twenty heifers bred to a son of K. S. P. Sir Lillith. Twenty yearlings not bred. Twenty heifer calves from two to six months old.

The foundation cows in this herd were close descendants to these three great bulls, Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld DeKol and King Segis.

Herd fully accredited. Not a reactor in 10 years. Write today for a history of this herd and a sale catalog to W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

Free conveyance from Clyde to the farm.

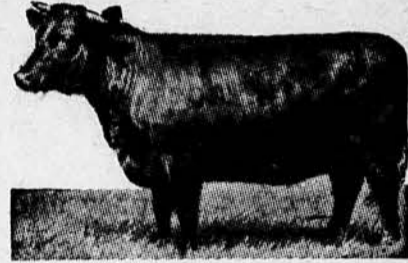
Edward Bowman, Owner, Clyde, Kan.

Auctioneers: McCulloch, Newcom, Lowe, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Annual Production Shorthorn Sale

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1928

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



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

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

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

DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm

31st Semi-Annual

HOG SALE

Durocs and Polands

Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.

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.

Well Bred, Well Grown

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

WELLER'S DUROCS

have been sold in 72 counties in Kansas. Some dandy boars, good bone, long, smooth, well bred, reasonable prices. Write your wants. J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.

DUROC FALL BOAR

by The Architect, dam by Bro. of The Rainbow. First check for \$35 gets him. Spring pigs by son of Great Col. LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FAIRFIELD AYRSHIRES

3 bull calves from outstanding dairy cows, and a few top-notch cows bred to outstanding proven sire of type and production.

DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

One Registered Guernsey Cow, one Reg. Heifer 6 mos. old, two Yearling High Grade Heifers and a High Grade Cow in milk, also Registered 3-yr.-old Bull, one 7 months old and one tried Bull 7 yrs. old. Will exchange any of these bulls for something their equal in type and production that I can use in my herd. Write Dr. Harboure, Lock Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS

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

HOUSTON SMITH, GEM, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Dispersal of Registered Polled Shorthorns

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

Wilsey, Kansas, Thursday, May 3, 1928

45 head, consisting of 30 cows, a large number of which are fresh or heavy springers. Six yearling bulls ready for service. Nine yearling heifers. Most of the cows are granddaughters of True Sultan. Ten of them trace to Renick's Rose of Sharon. Some of these cows have given as high as fifty pounds of 4.7 per cent milk per day. All are Scotch topped and of the milking strains of Shorthorns.

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

Alice J. Young, Owner, Wilsey, Kan.

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. 2000; \$250. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Established 1907



Four Polled Shorthorn Bulls

reds and roans from good Milking Strains. JOSEPH SEAL, Rt. 5, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS for Size

The great size of Holsteins means more salvage value, larger calves for veal and greater production of fat and milk. These combined factors spell profits for the farmer.

Write for literature

The Extension Service. HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA 230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

BETTER DAIRY COWS

heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins, T. B. tested. 300 to pick from. Edd Brookings, Wichita, Kan., 5 mi. S. of town.

Oil facts for farmers

(No. 1)

Only one oil has recommendations like these

182 manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks approve the Mobiloil Chart.

31 farm tractor manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

30 stock engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

43 stationary and farm lighting engine manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

29 fire apparatus and rail car manufacturers recommend Mobiloil.

HUNDREDS of other manufacturers of automotive units approve Mobiloil.

How Mobiloil cuts expense

Mobiloil economy is so certain that these manufacturers readily recommend Mobiloil for use in their engines.

This point is important. Mobiloil cuts cost of operating farm tractors, trucks and cars in many ways.

The first thing most new Mobiloil users notice is a substantial reduction in oil consumption, ranging from 15% to 50%. Many farmers say this saving more than makes up for Mobiloil's slightly higher price per gallon.

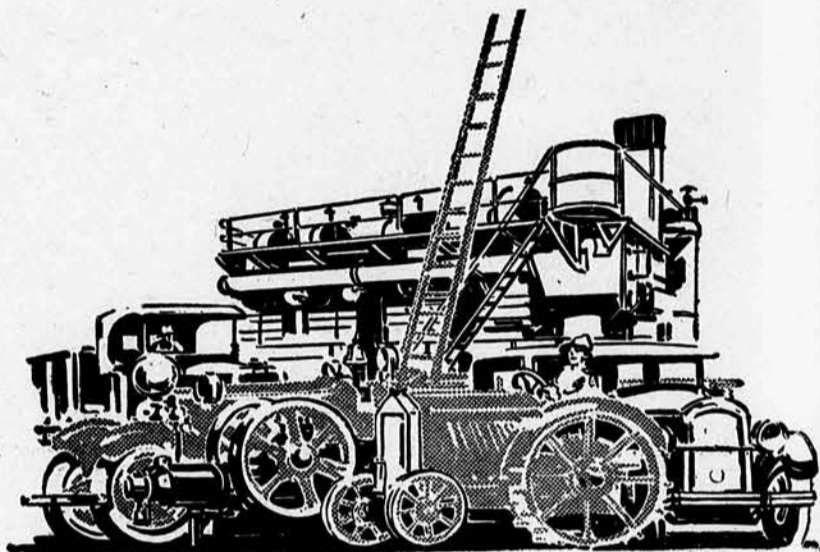
In addition Mobiloil gives you the utmost protection against costly repairs and breakdowns. And just one extra repair job may easily run into more money than your whole year's supply of Mobiloil.

How to buy

Most farmers buy a season's supply of oil at one time. We recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon steel drums. Any nearby Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount* when you buy in quantity.

Other Mobiloil containers are:—10-gallon steel drums with self-contained faucet, 5-gallon cans packed in easy-tipping rack. Also 1-gallon and 1-quart cans.

Your dealer has the complete Mobiloil Chart. It will tell you the correct grade of Mobiloil for your tractor, your truck and your car.



YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that...

609 automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 31°F to 0°F prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Easex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willis-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
The World's Quality Oil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Louis,
Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country