

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

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Number 19

Night's Vigil

*I think that Life has spared those mortals
much—*

*And cheated them of more—who have not kept
A breathless vigil by the little bed
Of some beloved child; they go, it seems,
Scot-free, who have not known fear-haunted
days*

*And nights of terror, when the dim lamp burns
And shadows menace from the waiting walls,
While Life and Death, majestic, in the room
Gigantic rise above the fret and rub,
The petty prickings of small goads, and all
One has, and yearns to have, is, ruthless, flung
Into a fragile balance. . . .*

*And when the turning tide
Bears life upon its slow, triumphant surge,
When tortured eyes grow calm, and when a
voice*

*Speaks feebly—but speaks again—I think
The watcher's eyes see radiant, a dawn
Break on a newer world, a world more fair
Than ever world has seemed to them before.
God's mercy is as sunlight in the room,
And hearts that thru the endless night were
crushed*

*Between the millstones of despair and hope
Are free to sing.*

*Oh, life has spared so much—
And less revealed—to them who have not
known
A breathless vigil by some little bed.*

—Faith Baldwin.



PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR CAPPER

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Just Right for Native Grass

Three Days of Kansas Sun Could Turn Pastures Into Solid Carpets of Green

BY HARLEY HATCH

ANOTHER cool, wet week has just gone. During that time a very heavy rain fell which made more water run than any other rain this spring. The upland soil is full of moisture and some of the bottom land has altogether too much. Warmer weather is needed to make grass and grain grow. Conditions are right for both prairie grass and wheat to start with a rush if the sun would only get down to business. Oats are starting slowly, so slowly that the crop prospect is not much better than 75 per cent at this writing. Late sown oats took more harm from the freeze of April 14, than did those sown earlier.

Pastures have made a slow growth but three days of Kansas sun would make them a solid mass of green. It is not often that we go into May with moisture conditions so nearly perfect for native grass. Alfalfa ranks with oats; good judges say the first crop will be little, if any, above half of normal and even that half promises to be two weeks late.

Kafir Acreage to be Large

It has been 16 days since the corn planter was started on this farm and 10 days since the last acre was planted, and there has been nothing that looks like corn showing above ground yet. The seed has good sprouts and should soon be above ground if the Kansas sun would only shine. I don't mean a Dakota sun or a Vermont sun, but a real old genuine Kansas sun that makes things grow. Much corn still remains to be planted, but in most instances the ground is ready; at this time last year probably 60 per cent of the corn acreage had not been touched because of wet weather. This year a favorable, but cool, April allowed more plowing to be done than usual.

Kafir was so profitable last year that a large acreage again will be planted. The price of kafir has been on a parity with that of corn ever since last fall, a condition that seldom obtains when kafir is plentiful. Evidently the good demand for this grain comes largely from the mills that prepare poultry feed. That has grown to be a great industry and it is rather surprising how many buy their chicken feed in sacks. It is said that more than half the farm families are now fed on bakers' bread and it seems probable that half the farm chickens live out of cotton sacks.

Corn Requires More Work

A class in agriculture in a school in the northern part of Kansas has had an argument as to which requires the most hours of work to a given amount of land, a wheat or a corn crop. Some take one side and some another and they have written to me to find out what I think about it. It depends entirely on how the crops are handled. Probably if we take the growing of corn out in the level, easily worked soil in Central or Western Kansas, where all the machinery used is of the two-row kind and compare it with wheat growing here in Eastern Kansas, we would find that corn took the least work. But to take the state as a whole, I believe that it takes more work to raise a given acreage of corn than a like acreage of wheat.

Wheat requires no cultivation and with a combine the harvesting of an acre of wheat is a matter of a few minutes for three men while the husking of an acre of corn often takes one man a good portion of a day. Even with the machine huskers as used at present I doubt whether three men can put a great deal more corn in the crib in one day than can three good, spry hand huskers. I am certain they could not if the machinery gave any trouble or if the ground was wet and heavy. So my verdict is that it takes more labor to raise and harvest 1 acre of corn than it does to raise and harvest 1 acre of wheat.

A Real Chance for Wheat

I had a chance to view a part of the main Wheat Belt of Kansas during the last week both from the train, from

a motor car and from personal inspection of some fields. From what I can learn I should say, as a result of my trip, that the main Wheat Belt of Kansas has at this writing, a show for the best crop in the United States. I don't know but what I can go further and say that the Kansas Wheat Belt has the only large acreage in the country where there is a show for a real wheat crop. I have heard in the past, certain ill-informed persons speak sneeringly of Kansas as a farming state. I wish I could take them today out over the counties of Marion, Reno, Rice, Sedgewick, Barton, Pawnee, Ford, Stafford, Harvey, Sumner and all the adjoining counties, and show them the miles of level fields; of thrifty wheat and alfalfa, brilliant with dark green color and dotted with comfortable homes and lined with wide, smooth roads over which motor cars can pass at railroad speed in perfect safety so far as curves, bumps and mud holes are concerned. And in virtually every school district is a school house amply large, well-painted and surrounded with everything needed to make the school ground a place of pleasure for the pupils.

A Most Favored Spot

It is, at this stage of the game, very easy to be mistaken as to the amount of wheat which finally will go into the bin or elevator. But after seeing a large acreage of the growing crop in the main Wheat Belt of Kansas, I am willing to guess that if the crop goes ahead to harvest under normal conditions, the state this season will produce close to 150 million bushels. That a corner of the state does not share in the present prospect is a matter for keen regret. When I hear of such conditions I do not think of the bushels of wheat that might be grown but I think of the men, women and children—and especially the children—who will not, for the coming year, have what they should have to make life pleasant. But Kansas is not tied to wheat alone; the northwest counties which have not received their share of rain have much of the best soil in the state and they still have a chance, and a good one, to produce a heavy crop of corn or kafir. And so I come back from my trip with renewed faith that Kansas is one of the most favored spots on earth. I never have met folks who grade higher than do those of Kansas and I wish to take this time to express my obligation to one of them especially, George Murtey, of Hoisington, who went out of his way to show courtesy to a stranger, but I hope, a stranger no longer.

Prospects for Good Price

The wheat growers of Kansas would not willingly see the failure of a large part of the crop in other states, but if that crop has to fail, they will take the increased price for the crop of 1928 that will accrue to them by reason of the failure and be thankful for it. When the rise in price began, some two weeks ago, I noted that many of the large flour purchasers of the country held back, thinking that in a short time the price would drop back to the low level. I think they see their mistake now after that advance in price of 15 to 18 cents a bushel in the last 10 days; an advance that is fully justified by the failures in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and the present very dry conditions in the Wheat Belt of Nebraska as well as a very late start for spring wheat in the Northwest.

Corn is climbing along with wheat, too, and in localities where it must be shipped in from now until corn grows again, the price is more than \$1 a bushel. Even here in Coffey county, where there was a large surplus for sale, the elevators are paying 90 cents for corn with a prospect, as one of the elevator men declared of \$1 corn before June 1.

It may be possible for a man to have more money than brains, but not for very long.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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These Men Will Select the Second Group of Master Farmers

SO WELL impressed were President F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, with the Master Farmer Project sponsored by Kansas Farmer last year, that both men have willingly consented to act on the committee of judges for the second year. For that reason, Kansas Farmer is doubly proud to announce the judges for 1928. The third member of the committee will be Will J. Miller, Topeka, the new president of the Kansas Live Stock Association. These men will make the final decisions as to who shall be awarded the degree of Master Farmer.

Response since the opening of the Master Farmer Award Project for 1928, has been equally as good as last year. A good number of nominations have been received, and more arrive with every mail. There are hundreds of good farmers in Kansas. Kansas Farmer is endeavoring to pick out 10 more this year who deserve the title of Master. You will recall that during 1927, this honor went to 15 Kansas farmers.

Each man who is nominated for the degree during 1928 will receive very careful consideration, and each nomination will be acknowledged by letter. If you haven't made a nomination yet, think over the farmers in your neighborhood who you feel are outstanding in their work, in their home life and as citizens. Those men should have an opportunity to place on this agricultural honor roll. To nominate a farmer, simply fill out the Kansas Farmer score card for farmers which appears on another page in this issue. Or if you wish to make more than one nomination, additional score cards will be supplied on request. The number of nominations from a county is not limited. And every county should be well represented.

You very likely read about the Master Farmer Award when it was started last year, and again in the April 7 issue of Kansas Farmer this year. Briefly, Kansas Farmer awarded the title of Master Farmer to 15 outstanding farmers last year, and proposes to add 10 more names to the list for 1928. From year to year more farmers will receive this degree that will let the world know they are masters of the biggest big business of all. Men who receive the degree of Master Farmer from Kansas Farmer will retain that title permanently.

Nominations are open until June 1. Anyone may nominate the best farmers of his acquaintance. Of course, no farmer will be allowed to nominate himself. To the 10 who are adjudged best, using the score card as a standard by which they shall be measured, Kansas Farmer will award the degree of Master Farmer, together with a gold medal suitably engraved, and a Master Farmer certificate for framing.

The plan of selecting these Master Farmers is very thoro. In the first place, a farmer is nominated by someone who knows him personally. The person making the nomination scores his candidate, considering his ability as a farmer, business ability, activities as a citizen and also how successfully he conducts home life. This score will be considered by the judges, together with information that will be supplied by the candidate himself.

Outstanding candidates will be visited by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, and any additional information he may get will go to the judging committee. Candidates will be known to the judges by number only. President Farrell, President Miller and Secretary Mohler feel that withholding the names and addresses of the candidates from them will eliminate any possibility of favoritism. However, the judges will know the sec-

tion of the state in which each candidate is farming, and the type of agriculture adapted to that section will be taken into consideration.

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself.

Score your candidate, please, on the score card printed on another page of this issue. But before you attempt to do this, kindly read the instructions for scoring which appear a little farther along in this article. Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card properly filled out. The name and address of the person scoring a candidate must appear on the score card, but we shall regard this information as confidential. Names of nominees will not be printed. Only the names of those who finally are selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer will be published.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and the farm homes in which they live.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it's the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates, and you shouldn't hesitate to

ANNOUNCEMENT that Kansas Farmer is conducting the Master Farmer Award Project again for 1928, met with wonderful response. A good number of nominations have been received, and more are coming in with every mail. Nominations close on June 1.

If you haven't made a nomination from your community so far, please don't fail to do so this week. We hope every county in the state will be well represented. Instructions for making nominations are printed in this issue, and you also will find a score card. If you wish to make more than one nomination, additional score cards will be mailed on request.

Here is your opportunity to have your community represented this year in the Master Farmer project. Every outstanding farmer should have an opportunity to place on this honor roll. Mail your nominations, please, to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

special meeting called for that purpose. Announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

So here is an excellent opportunity to help dignify agriculture, and render unto the good farmers of Kansas the honor they deserve. Please make your nominations without delay, so the judges will have sufficient time to consider every candidate. Nominations will be accepted until June 1. Please mail all nominations, requests for additional score cards and any questions you may have to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Instructions for Scoring

You will notice the first five items under "Soil Management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer, you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items—a, b, c, d and e. Thereafter, please score for every item you can.

A. Operation of the Farm—Total of 285 points.

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses Mangu terraces,

soil saving dams, tile, crops or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If he makes no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acreage is in legumes, score 15 points. Deduct accordingly, as acreage of legumes falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he does not follow a rotation system, score zero.

(Continued on Page 26)

F. D. Farrell, President
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE



Will J. Miller
President
KANSAS LIVESTOCK
ASSOCIATION



J. C. Mohler, Secretary
KANSAS STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE



nominate the best farmers in your community for this honor.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Standard Farm Paper group, which covers almost every state in the Union, and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. It is likely there will be a national organization of Master Farmers, in time.

Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

DURING March, 8,470,466,373 small cigarettes and 770,707 large cigarettes were manufactured in the United States. During the same month the output of cigars was 497,904,267 large ones and 35,256,107 small ones. During the same month 29,817,233 pounds of tobacco, presumably smoking and chewing tobacco, and 3,765,245 pounds of snuff were manufactured. The cigarettes, I presume, cost the consumers an average of 1½ cents, and the cigars an average of perhaps 7½ cents. I do not know how much the smoking and chewing tobacco cost nor how much was paid by the users of snuff for that luxury.

However, leaving out of consideration the money spent for smoking and chewing tobacco and assuming that the output of tobacco in various forms is no greater in March than in other months, then the tobacco consumers are spending an average of 164 million dollars a month or 2 billion dollars a year for cigarettes and cigars alone. This amount of money spent in building hard-surfaced roads, costing an average of \$30,000 a mile, would build more than 20 transcontinental lines of road, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Congress is about to pass in some form a great flood prevention and reclamation bill, which it is estimated may cost as much as 1½ billion dollars, but this expenditure is to be spread over a period of 10 years, and at that the enormity of the cost rather staggers the imagination. President Coolidge hesitates to sign such a bill, both on account of the size of the appropriations and also because it will afford an opportunity for tremendous graft on the part of land speculators, but nobody is apparently excited on account of the expenditure for cigarettes and cigars of 500 million dollars more in one year than the total estimated expenditure that will be incurred by the passage of the flood control bill.

I am not laboring under any delusion to the effect that what I may write will have any influence whatever on the users of tobacco. Just as many cigarettes and cigars will be smoked and just as much tobacco used in other forms as if this had not been written. I am only calling attention to the extravagance of the American people.

Is Prohibition a Success?

THE opponents of national prohibition continually harp on the fact that the law is violated in every state; that it cannot be and is not enforced; that there is corruption and graft among the prohibition enforcement officers; that prohibition officers have murdered men in attempts to enforce the law; that practically no results have been obtained by the efforts to enforce the law.

In reply to these objections and criticisms, Senator Sheppard of Texas, a very influential member of the Senate and also of the Democratic party, made a speech in the Senate recently which contains a great deal of very interesting information. "The practical question," says Senator Sheppard, "is this: 'Is the enforcement work of prohibition officials in the United States effective?' The National Commissioner of Prohibition, Dr. J. M. Doran, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, tells us that prohibition agents made 64,986 arrests during the year ending June 30, 1927, and seized 7,139 automobiles, valued at \$3,529,296.70, and 353 boats, valued at \$316,323; that as a result of the work of such agents 51,945 prohibition cases against individuals were handled in the federal courts; that 36,546 persons were convicted, of which number 11,818 received jail sentences; that the courts imposed sentences aggregating 4,477 years and fines amounting to \$5,775,225.48. I have not the figures for state prosecutions and convictions.

"It may fairly be said that a law is being enforced if the majority of the people obey it and if a majority of the indictments and captures of its violators result in convictions.

"Prohibition in the United States fulfills both these conditions. The fact that arrests for drunkenness have increased does not mean that drunkenness is increasing. It is a well-known fact that some decades ago, before the last great movement for prohibition began—the movement beginning with its adoption first by precincts and counties, and then by states, and then by the nation as a whole—drinking was practically universal and drunkenness in various stages quite general. Comparatively few arrests were made for drunkenness,

and those only in instances where intoxication was very pronounced."

Speaking of the charge that the administration of the Volstead law has been corrupt and criminal, Senator Sheppard presented the following official record. "From January 16, 1920, the date on which nation-wide prohibition began, to December 1, 1927, national prohibition officers made more than 400,000 arrests of violators of prohibition laws, many of them criminals of the most dangerous character. The anti-prohibitionists have told us much about the murderous tendencies of the prohibition-enforcement officials. In clashes between the prohibition officials and criminals about 125 persons whom they were attempting to arrest have been killed during these seven years, and about 50 prohibition officials have been killed. Of those death cases brought about by some action of the prohibition officials, 74 presented facts so clearly exonerating the officers that no prosecution was



made; and yet a magazine article in the East has been based upon the contention that among these prohibition officials were many murderers!

"In 29 of these cases there were trials and acquittals of the prohibition officials.

"In two cases both parties to the encounter were killed.

"One case was dismissed on account of the death of the defendant.

"In five cases there were convictions of the officers involved. One of those convictions was on an indictment for second degree murder and resulted in a sentence of three years in the penitentiary. Another was for manslaughter on the part of an officer in Massachusetts, the governor commuting the sentence after part of it had been served."

Senator Bruce of Maryland, who seems to be about the most rabid opponent of prohibition in the upper house of Congress, in the course of a speech a few days ago had this to say about the probable nomination of Governor Al Smith for President on the Democratic ticket:

"I do not care what the Presidential conventions may do, but I do know that magnetic as Alfred E. Smith is, able as he is, endowed with administrative genius as he is, deservedly popular as he is because of his honorable and fruitful career as governor, he would not today be sweeping over this country, like a fire in a broom-straw field, but for the fact that hundreds of thousands and millions of people in the United States believe that if he shall be elected President of the United States he will, while enforcing prohibition faith-

fully so long as it shall be in force, do everything in his power, everything that his powerful office would afford him an opportunity to do, to bring to a close the most atrocious invasion of personal liberty in the history of the United States, except that which was made when the guarantees of human slavery were inserted in the Federal Constitution."

In part, at least, Senator Bruce is correct; if it were not that the enemies of prohibition believe that the election of Governor Smith will lead to the overthrow of prohibition in the United States they would not be for him. If Al Smith were a prohibitionist he would scarcely be mentioned in connection with the nomination for President—but for that matter, if he were a prohibitionist he would not be Governor Al Smith. He would be just plain Al Smith, a private citizen.

If, however, he should be elected President and should faithfully endeavor to enforce the prohibitory law, then it will not be repealed, for there is nothing that has been more conclusively demonstrated than the fact that prohibition is popular just in proportion as it is honestly and vigorously enforced, and just in proportion as the officers wink at the violation of the law it becomes unpopular.

If Al Smith is elected President he will be compelled to align himself either on the side of those who wish to see the law enforced or he will have to align himself on the side of those who want to see it violated. There is no middle ground. The man who goes into a fight saying that he knows he is going to be whipped is whipped already. If Al Smith, as President, will say that he is doing everything in his power to enforce the law but that he knows that it cannot be enforced he will receive the loud applause of every bootlegger from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Farming on a Big Scale

THE largest wheat grower in the United States, perhaps the largest in the world, is Tom Campbell of Montana. He organized a corporation, known as the Campbell Farming Corporation, of which he is the head and principal owner. This corporation owns and leases 95,000 acres in Montana. Each year for the last seven years this corporation has been harvesting 47,000 acres of wheat and flax. During that time the corporation has netted 14 per cent on its capitalization, which in the opinion of Mr. Campbell justifies the conclusion that the opportunities for farming on a large scale are greater even under the depression in agricultural lines since 1920 than in manufacturing.

Practically all the land controlled by the Campbell Corporation is in a district where the average rainfall will not exceed 15 inches a year.

In 1927 the company had 8,500 acres in flax and 38,500 in wheat, which averaged 14 bushels an acre. The Campbell experiment has succeeded because it has eliminated waste and materially reduced costs of operation. The equipment includes 23 large wheel tractors, 20 medium sized tractors and a few small ones. There are more than 500 14-inch plow bottoms, 70 12-foot drills, 60 10-foot double disks, 40 8-foot binders, 150 wagons, seven stationary threshing machines and 10 combines. Utilizing all the machinery, it is possible to plow 1,000 acres a day, disk and seed 2,000 acres, harvest 1,500 acres and thresh 25,000 bushels of wheat.

On the small farms carefully compiled records show that it is not possible to use the tractor more than 200 hours a year. On the Campbell Corporation farm the tractors work 2,000 hours a year. Thru improved methods the cost of harvesting has been reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 an acre. If this rate of saving could be applied to all the wheat raised in America it would reduce the harvest cost 100 million dollars a year.

This information is interesting and enlightening. Speaking of the farming industry as a whole, there are, in my opinion, two roads ahead; one is the road that leads to great corporation farms with efficient, scientific management, the other leads to a farming population with living conditions similar to those in France, where practically all the labor is performed by hand and with primitive tools. Under that system it will be idle to talk about agriculture controlling the market. Under the other system farming will become the greatest, the most dignified, the most scientific and the most profitable as a whole of any business in the world.

Inefficiency and waste will be nearly eliminated.

Every worker will not be the equal in either physical or mental ability to every other worker, but in the particular work each individual will be called on to do he will be efficient, just as every factory worker is efficient in his particular job. Quantity production can be easily increased 100 per cent, but production will be controlled to fit the market, so that in the long run there will be no such thing as overproduction.

The matter of quality will take precedence over quantity; there will be no such thing as an inferior product put on the market. Hens that do not show a profit will simply go to pot, and the same rule will apply to other livestock. Harmful insects will be destroyed, and wormy, inferior fruit will not be permitted on the future scientifically and efficiently managed farm. To a very large extent the raw product will be converted into the finished product where it is produced, and a large saving in transportation effected. The community life will be ideal; there will be no dead heads except those who are incapacitated by disease, age or childhood, to the extent that they are unable to be producers.

The Flapjack Artist

WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "as I recollect, you once claimed to me that when you was on the range you was known as the greatest artist in the matter of fryin' flapjacks that there was west of the Mississippi. Am I correct?"

"You are not," promptly replied Bill. "I never claimed that honor. The fact is that I was never a camp cook, which was a useful but not honored profession. The camp cooks or 'pot wrestlers,' as we called 'em, were not rated as bein' of the highest social order, but just the same a good cook was a jewel, and the line riders took pride in havin' one that wuz superior in his line. Flapjacks were a special luxury, and the cook that knowed how to make 'em and make 'em fast hed a reputation that spread fur miles and miles around. This here story that you probably hev in mind related to two rival camp cooks in Wyoming. Both outfits claimed that they had the best flapjack maker there wuz in the United States.

"Our outfit, which wuz knowed fur and wide as the 'Flyin' L,' on account of that bein' our brand, hed a cook by the name uv Barney O'Leary. He hed a weakness fur lickin', but when he wuz reasonably sober he could dish up better grub than any other cook on the range. Howsumever, his specialty wuz flapjacks. I assume, James, that you know that a flapjack was manipulated in the followin' manner: The batter wuz poured onto the griddle and when the underside wuz just browned to a turn, the cook, holdin' the handle uv the griddle, give the cake a toss into the air with a peculiar turn uv the wrist that caused the cake to turn in the air and light on the griddle, raw side down; when that side wuz browned just right the cook tossed the cake off onto the camp table, where there wuz a hungry range rider a waitin' fur it.

"The Bar B. Q. outfit also hed a cook they wuz always blowin' about, called Alkali Ike. They claimed that there wasn't no other cook anywhere in the world that could equal him in the matter uv fryin' flapjacks and fryin' 'em with speed. We got tolerable weary uv this kind uv talk, and one day our foreman, Jim Sourdough, said to the foreman uv the Bar B. Q. outfit that if he thought his lantern-jawed bundle uv tripe known as Alkali Ike wuz so good, we hed a hundred dollars that said he wasn't one-two-three in comparison with our Barney, and that if the Bar B. Q. outfit wuz willin' to back their shoot-mouth with coin we would hev a fryin' contest to settle the matter as to which cook wuz entitled to the title of the best flapjack fryer in Wyoming or anywhere else in the world, bar none.

"Well, the Bar B. Q. foreman wuz game, and said that he would sure take that bet and also that Alkali Ike would make our Irish cook look

like a thin dime when the contest wuz over. The conditions uv the contest wuz that each cook wuz to hev half an hour after gettin' the batter ready and also the skillet to bake flapjacks fit to be devoured; the man who fried and landed the most cakes on the camp table within that time to take the \$200.

"On the day set fur the contest practically every cowboy on both ranges wuz present. All uv them wuz backin' their respective cooks with all the



change they could raise, and in addition quite a number staked their range ridin' hosses and also their saddles and bridles and some uv them their guns. The fryin' wuz to be done on a big four-hole range, and each cook wuz provided with four skillets, if he wanted a change.

"They tossed up to see which would hev the first go, and Alkali Ike won. Well, I must say fur him that he wuz sure a artist when it come to fryin' flapjacks. He first heated up and greased two skillets—they wuz big skillets with room fur three cakes on each one. When the cakes wuz browned on one skillet he tossed the three cakes in the air, and before they hit t'other side up on the skillet he throwed the other three cakes into the air. The fact wuz that he kep three cakes in the air all the time.

"His backers yelled their admiration and increased their bets. The fact is, James, that we wuz somewhat discouraged ourselves, but we wuz game, and covered the bets uv the Bar B. Q. outfit as fast as offered. At the end uv 30 minutes Alkali Ike retired, somewhat heated but smilin' and triumphant.

"Then Barney took his turn. He first peeled his garments till all he hed on wuz his pants and pistol belt. Then he greased up four skillets, placin' one over each hole on the cookin' range. He hed made up a wash biler full uv batter. Then he commenced to spread the batter, three cakes to the skillet, 12 in all. As he poured the last batter on, the first three cakes was browned to a turn. He grabbed that skillet, flipped the half-fried cakes into the air, then the second skillet likewise, and as he tossed the last three cakes up the first ones wuz comin' down. Twelve men wuz busy devourin' them cakes as they were tossed on the table, and when they were full another 12 took their places.

"They et mighty fast, and at the end uv 25 minutes there wuz 36 cow punchers so full uv flapjacks that they couldn't eat no more. Then fur the next five minutes Barney put on an exhibition uv his skill. He exchanged them three cake griddles fur four griddles that would hold four cakes each. There wuz an open place in the roof

uv the cook-house put there fur ventilatin' purposes. He took the top off uv that ventilator and commenced tossin' fried flapjacks thru the roof in a minute the air wuz full uv flapjacks, some goin' up and others comin' down. Fur two minutes after his 30 minutes ended, fried flapjacks continued to rain down into the cook-house, each lightin' exactly on its particular skillet.

"There wuz enough uv these cakes that fell after Barney hed quit pourin' on fresh batter to feed 27 punchers from another range who hed rode over to see the contest, and all uv them remarked unanimous that they hed never in all their born days tasted such delicious flapjacks."

He Is Divorced, Maybe?

I am not a resident of Kansas, but was married at Emporia in 1913. In 1916 my wife left me and went back to Kansas to live. I sent her \$80 a month until she tried to force me to give her \$150 a month. I "laid off" for a month, and then she sent my letter back without opening it. She also tried to get me to waive my claim along in 1919. Now I understand she has a divorce, but have been unable to find out for certain. I wrote the chief of police at Emporia, her home town where her mother lives, and he refused to answer my letter. How can I find out whether she has a divorce? I have always lived here and they have never served me with any notice. There was one child. Can she permit it to be adopted without my consent? M. L. B.

If the divorce was obtained in Lyon county, write to the clerk of the district court, Emporia, Kan. His records will show whether such a divorce was obtained. Of course, you were entitled to a notice of this divorce proceeding. A copy of the summons should have been mailed to you, and if you could show that you never received a notice it would be sufficient ground for bringing an action to set aside the divorce if you so desire. If you do not contest the divorce no doubt it will stand.

As to the care and custody of this child, I assume that was settled at the time the divorce proceedings were had. If this girl was given over to the mother she would have a right to permit its adoption by some other person without your consent.

Court Action Is Needed?

A and B, father and mother, are both dead. The latter died first and left some real estate, but no will. There is 160 acres worth \$50 an acre. On this there is a \$4,000 mortgage. One of the boys bought the farm before the father died, but the father was not in his right mind at the time of the sale. How can he get a clear deed? There were five boys and two girls, but one of the girls is dead. She had four children. Do they get their mother's share out of the 160 acres? C. P. S.

This question comes from Colorado. At the death of either A or B owning real estate in their own name, that real estate would descend, under the Colorado law, in case no will was made, half to the surviving spouse and the other half to the children. A, the survivor, had the right to deed his property to whomsoever he saw fit, provided he was mentally competent to make a deed. This would be a question of fact which could only be determined by the courts. So long as the deed from A is not attacked in this way the presumption is it is a valid deed. The only way in which the other heirs could test the matter would be to bring an action to set aside this deed and have the estate distributed according to the laws of Colorado as if no deed had been executed by the father to this son.

In case such action is brought and the deed is set aside, then each of the living children would inherit equally, and the children of the deceased daughter would inherit her share of the estate when it is divided.

No Notice Is Required

What are the marriage laws of Nebraska? Has the law requiring two weeks' notice of the issuance of a marriage license before marriage is consummated been repealed? B. W.

Yes. This law was passed in 1923 and repealed in 1925.

Let Daylight In

THE greatest moral disinfectant in the world is printer's ink. Printer's ink can do almost as much to keep a nation and an individual morally clean as courts and penalties and can do it quicker.

That is why I think we must invoke its aid to attack slush-fund corruption in politics. I propose to do this in my bill requiring full official publicity of the sources of all contributions to national party campaigns and to the campaign funds of candidates for Congress and for all other national offices.

If such a measure cannot be put thru the present session of Congress, it should be enacted at the first possible opportunity.

In the meantime the Senate has ordered an immediate probe of Presidential campaign expenditures this year.

For the public to know that a candidate for office is receiving financial support from questionable sources is to insure his defeat.

This is my reason for believing that official, compulsory publication of campaign contributions is the most effective, practical remedy for the slush fund evil.

This evil has reached alarming proportions. A

curb for it has become necessary. There is reason for believing that slush funds have had something to do with making Teapot Dome conspiracies possible.

Let me say here in extenuation that the candidate may have this "help" thrust upon him, or "slipped" to his political managers, without his knowledge, but subsequently to be made known to him when the donors are ready to broach their desires for certain political favors hoped for from his hands.

Buying political power with money is not a new immorality. It is an old evil. It was being practiced before there was a republican form of government in the world.

It is not strange that this disease has reached alarming proportions in the United States. This is a republic with political power resting on the ballot. This is the world's most wealthy and prosperous nation. It has giant industrial interests representing billions of capital, and some of these interests are perpetually seeking special immunities or privileges which it is not well, nor fair, for the country to grant.

The desire to have a friend, or friends, "at court" is the explanation of the large contribu-

tions made to campaign funds at virtually every election.

Attempts to buy nominations or elections for candidates for Congress—even for the Presidency—are growing more frequent. Money has been spent lavishly in Michigan, in Illinois, in Pennsylvania to buy United States Senatorships. The Pennsylvania incident will go down in history as the 3-million-dollar primary.

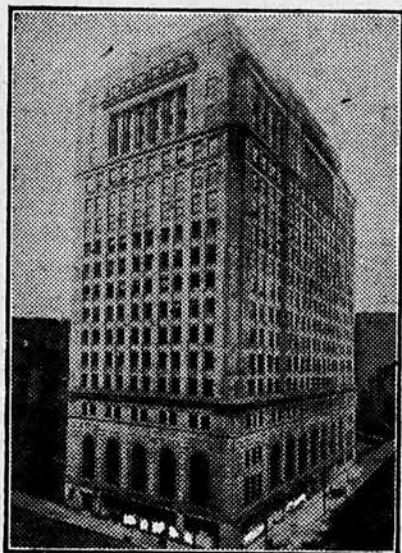
If as a people we permit the buying or selling of government, we are done and plutocracy will rule this country to its ruin.

I do not expect any such thing to happen. I am not so pessimistic. But we must all realize the danger of political demoralization and take as effective measures to meet the situation as we can devise. The political health of the nation must be preserved at all costs and at all times, and two of its greatest preservatives are printer's ink and full publicity.

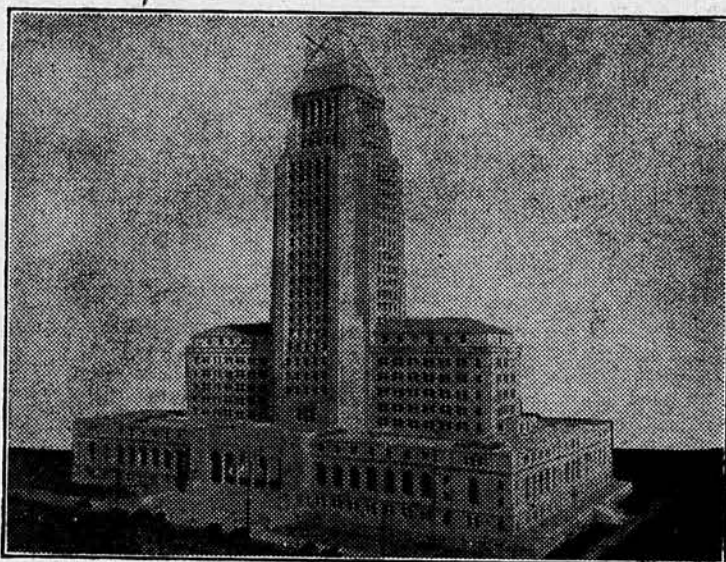
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



Here is the Acknowledged Center of the Nation's Butter and Egg Market, the 3½ Million Dollar Chicago Mercantile Building. This Exchange Started Eight Years Ago in Rented Quarters



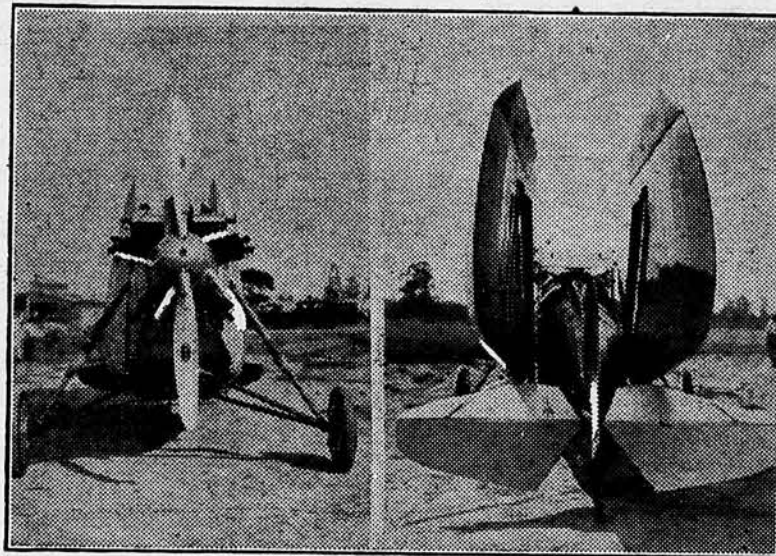
The New 10 Million Dollar City Hall, Los Angeles. It is the Tallest Building in Southern California, and is Called the Most Beautiful City Hall in the United States. On Top of the Tower is the Lindbergh Beacon, to Guide Aviators. President Coolidge Lighted the Beacon When the Building Was Dedicated



Frau Koehl, Wife of Captain Koehl, Co-pilot of the Bremen Monoplane. Frau Koehl Was Confident the Aviators Would Safely Cross the Atlantic. She and Mrs. Fitzmaurice Arrived in New York for the Welcome



Barren and Frigid Polar Regions Over Which Capt. George H. Wilkins and Earl Eielson Made Their Successful Flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitzbergen. Actual Flying Time for the 2,200 Miles Was 20½ Hours, But a Blizzard Held the Aviators on Dead Man's Island for Five Days



Front and Rear Views of the Latest Folding Monoplane Built by W. B. Kinmer for Dr. T. C. Young, Glendale, Calif., Chairman of the 1928 National Air Race Committee. It Has a 100 H. P. Motor. The Wing Spread is 35 Feet But the Machine Can Be Folded in a Space 8 by 9 by 25 Feet



Three Paris Hats for Summer Wear. From Left, a Natural Balley Bauntel, Trimmed with a Shirred Velvet Ribbon; a Tri-Corner with a Black Satin Brim Featuring the Newest Chin Vell; and a Black Balley Bauntel, Decorated with Blue and Rose Flowers and Lace



Capt. H. R. Zimmer, Los Angeles, in His Back-Yard Laboratory, Roughly Handling His New Discovery, "Radium Atomite," Thought to be the World's Most Powerful Explosive

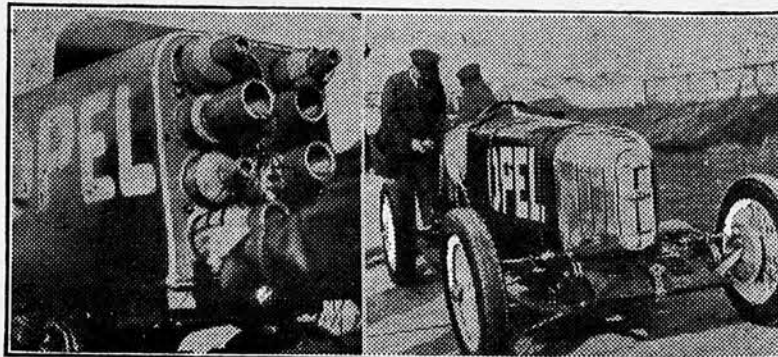


Noted English Child Educator, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, London, in Her Study. Upon Her Return Home from a Lecture Tour in the United States She Started Writing Her Impressions of People and Manners in America



The Take-Off of the First Plane, Inaugurating Air Mail Service in Mexico, Connecting Mexico City with Tampico and Tuxpan, The Plane's Departure Was Witnessed by Many Mexican Officials, Including Eduardo Hay, Under Secretary of Communications

Photographs © 1928 and From Underwood & Underwood



The Gas Escape Valves, Left, of the Sensational New Motorless "Rocket" Auto, Right, Which Has Been Successfully Tested in Germany. The Car is Driven by Exploding Powder and on Its First Test Achieved the Phenomenal Speed of 62 Miles an Hour in 8 Seconds

Report of Practical Test

Worm Control in Swine on Worm-infested Premises

By DR. H. H. LEHMAN, D.V. S.

ONE of the great problems in swine production and the production of pork on an economical and profitable basis is to rear the young pigs free from worms, and their ravages. Worm infestation in pigs prior to the weaning period and then the destruction of these young animals from such heavy infestation have caused many serious financial difficulties, and in certain sections have made swine growing an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking.

The young pig is infested by coming in contact, in some manner, with the eggs of the worms which have been passed previously by the mature animals in the fecal matter. Naturally this material contaminates the soil and while these eggs remain in this location they undergo certain stages in development, and then are taken into the digestive system of the young host, where they develop into the adult worm. According to the statistics worked out by careful experimentation these eggs are very resistant and may remain in the soil and other matter for a period of one to two years, and then when favorable conditions arise or taken in by another animal, they will develop into the adult worm.

Infection of young pigs

The udders of sows, and particularly the teats, become contaminated with this material and when the young animals nurse, of course some of these partially hatched eggs will be swallowed with the milk and the young animal is therefore infected.

The resistance of these eggs to destructive processes is well known and it has been found that ordinary disinfectants will not penetrate the egg shell and therefore will not destroy them.

Experimentation shows that these eggs may be immersed in many of the disinfectants for long periods and taken out and when placed in favorable surroundings will hatch and infect animals.

Successful swine production depends to a great extent upon the control of these parasites. There was a time not far distant when hog cholera was the chief menace, but since the advent of anti hog cholera serum, and its universal use, there is no excuse for any extensive losses from this disease. In fact, it is, and should be, the practice of successful swine growers to use this protection as insurance against losses.

Sanitary measures naturally will help to prevent cholera, but in order to insure against losses, immunity must be established by the serum treatment.

Worm infestation is also a serious menace, as the premises become infested so that reinfestation of animals represents the real problem. If it were possible to prevent infestation of animals with these eggs, then the problem would be much simplified. It must be remembered that all animals are susceptible, and that there is no way to immunize animals against infestation.

The only possible way to prevent infestation would be to isolate animals on non-infested premises. This is a real difficulty on the farm now as it means rotation of ground for various periods—and help is scarce and expensive; it often means removing the hogs to distant lots, which adds to the burden of taking care of them. The many other duties on the farm with the shortage of help means on the majority of farms that such a procedure is practically out of the question.

It would also require quite an acreage to carry out such a scheme on a successful basis.

Study of the round worm

In order to control any parasite intelligently and effectually, it is necessary to have some definite information in regard to its life history or cycle. A brief statement of the life cycle of the round worm, which is the most important one of the entire group, is as follows: The female worm lays its eggs in the small intestine of the hog, and they are passed out with the feces (dung). When the eggs are first dropped they are in the early stage of development and are not infectious when taken into the digestive tract of the pig.

In a few weeks, however, under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture, a small worm forms in each shell and then the eggs become infectious. When these eggs are taken into the digestive tract of the pig with its food or water, the small worms are liberated from the shells and begin a ten-day journey from the small intestine to the blood stream, to the liver, and then to the lungs, passing through the heart on their way. The worms spend a few days in the lungs, then pass up the windpipe to the throat, and are swallowed, passing back to the small intestine through the gullet and stomach.

They increase materially in length while on this trip, but even then are quite small. They develop at this point and are full grown in about two and one-half months, including the time spent in the lungs. It has been found that the female round worm may produce as many as 80 million eggs.

When one considers that these worms are so prevalent and so prolific and the fact these eggs may live in the soil and other material for such a long period of time, it can easily be understood why reinfestation occurs so frequently.

Photograph of pigs used in this experiment

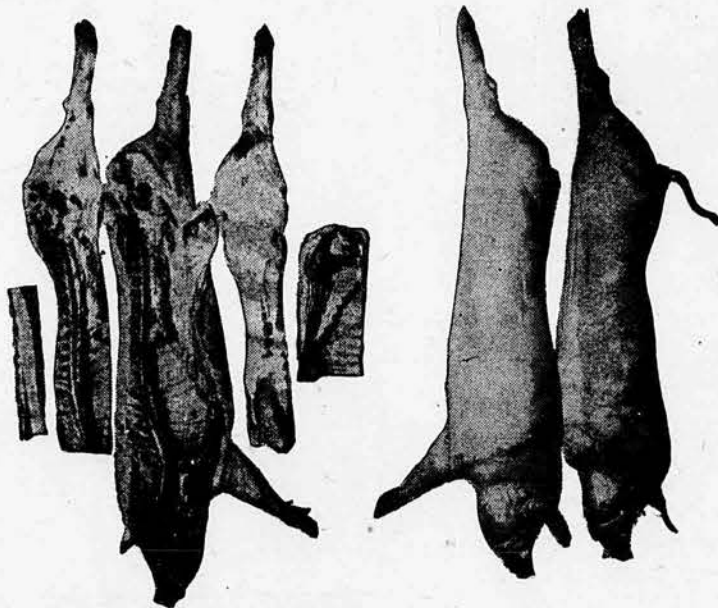


Six shoats which were undersized and badly infested with worms. At five months old, when the treatment began, their average weight was 53½ pounds.

Rotation of pens, therefore, may not be altogether satisfactory in the control of the round worms. Should the soil become contaminated, as it does, and unless the ground should lay idle for quite a period of time, it will harbor a sufficient number of the ova and partially developed worms to infect the young animals.

Worms can be controlled

Many experiments have been conducted to obtain specific information in regard to the control of these worms in pigs that have been kept and partially confined on worm-infested premises. The entire idea being to evolve an efficient method and at the same time keep in mind its practical application.



Cut-up sections of hogs receiving worm-control treatment showed splendid distribution of fat and lean and that they were first-class throughout.

Carcasses of hogs receiving worm-control treatment were smooth and in excellent condition.

The following experiment illustrates the fact that it is possible to control worms and make pork production profitable even though the premises be heavily infested. This is only one of a number of similar experiments conducted and the results have been uniformly the same.

This group of pigs was unthrifty and undersized

The pigs used in this test were "undersized," farrowed in the spring and allowed to rough it until fall. At the age of 5 months their average weight was 53½ pounds. Microscopical examination of the feces showed evidence of heavy infestation with round worms, as numerous eggs were found on each slide examined. Aside from the microscopical examination the pigs had all the symptoms of worm infection, they were emaciated, anemic, subject to coughing and displaying all the evidences of malnutrition.

These hogs had all the ear corn they would consume and were given slop twice each day. The slop was composed of 8 parts middlings, 1 part tankage, 1 part oil meal, and water.

The treatment administered consisted of a tonic* containing vermifuges, vermicides and minerals.

Scientifically conducted

During the period of this experiment fecal examinations were made at regular intervals so that more or less accurate information could be recorded in regard to the degree of infestation and to evaluate the results of the treatment. This examination revealed that in the beginning of the experiment, the worm infestation was quite marked, as evidenced by the number of eggs found with the microscope. As the experiment progressed, the number of worms and eggs present showed a decided curve downward.

The data obtained by this examination is as follows:

Oct. 18, 1927—Total Ova	16	Nov. 25, 1927—Total Ova	5
Nov. 5, 1927—"	8	Dec. 6, 1927—"	2
Nov. 11, 1927—"	9	Dec. 24, 1927—"	2
Nov. 17, 1927—"	5		

The above examinations were made at the intervals indicated, and show very clearly the elimination and control of the worms. It might be added further, that the slides recorded were the average findings of a large number examined. So the results as indicated in the above table represent the results of a large group of examinations and consequently the table is quite accurate.

It was evident that the tonic*—with its vermifuges, vermifuges and minerals—was effective in controlling the worms and also supplied the necessary tonics and minerals to build bone and body tissue. Throughout the experiment the animals had good appetites, regular bowels, and showed distinct evidence of being in fine general condition by their smooth hair coat and physical vigor.

Results in dollars and cents value

It is intensely interesting to make a brief study on analysis of these pigs in order to make clear the efficiency of the control of the intestinal worms and the economic value of this treatment in pork production.

Gain in 71 days	891 lbs.
Average daily gain	2.1 lbs.
Feed required per 100 lbs. gain	295 lbs.
Cost per 100 lbs. gain	\$5.48
	(Inc. treatment)

There was no special attempt made to protect the pigs from reinfestation.

When they were sent to the slaughter house for slaughter the live weight for the six pigs was 1260 lbs. or an average weight of 210 lbs. each. After slaughter the dressed weight was 1006 lbs. or 79.8 per cent. A very high percentage.

A careful examination of the entire digestive tract was made for the purpose of determining whether or not worms were present. They were found to be free and the intestines and contents were in very fine condition. The liver and lungs were also examined and there was no evidence of parasites present.

The cuts on this page show very clearly the fine smooth skin and carcass and the well-mottled appearance of the meat, showing its high quality.

In conclusion it is clear to state that it is possible to produce pork on a highly profitable and satisfactory basis with pigs kept on infested premises.

*The tonic administered was Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

Saw the Sacred Crocodile

Not Long Ago It Was the Custom to Sacrifice Humans to This Repulsive Gormand

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

IF YOU could see me now, as I write this, jolting along on a shambling, drooling-mouthed camel somewhere between a couple of French forts in the Sahara Desert you would wonder why I am not attempting to describe the motion of my sad-eyed steed, or the great ostriches galloping away over a sand dune in the distance, instead of writing about our motorcycling experiences in West Africa.

The ostriches and the chanting of our Arab camelteers, as they flap along barefooted in the everlasting sand, are a part of another story. And, it's no use attempting to describe the gait of this wooden-jointed steed of mine because it's indescribable.

He starts out with a throaty, guttural grumble and a decided sinking feeling to which the stomach readily responds and immediately speeds up with both hindquarters at once, each in a different direction. Then the thing I sit on, which my camelteer would optimistically call a saddle if he could speak English, jerks from under me in all directions at once and reverses each movement the instant I touch the saddle again.

Blame It on the Camel

Thus, if I spell some words backwards, or not at all, or if you can't read this for other reasons, blame it onto the camel and feel sure that you're having a much easier time than I, anyway. I'm going to be seasick soon, I fear, so there won't be much of it to read. I've three days of this ahead of me before we get a supply of gasoline again—but either the camel or I will surely come apart long before we reach the French fort ahead.

But I wouldn't be here if I hadn't gone thru Nigeria on a motorcycle, just as I never would be able to get back home if this camel hadn't come to the rescue—and maybe I won't anyway. If there's no story next week it may be because I shook to pieces before my camel did, or else because I ran out of water, as Jim and I did a few days ago when we were lost somewhere here in the Sahara and had to drink the water out of our motorcycle carbide generators—but that's a different story.

Southern Nigeria certainly is much more civilized and tamed than this vast

primeval desert here, and yet that wild bush land in British West Africa is as different from the corn fields of Kansas as the African desert differs from the jungle. And so there were as many things of interest to me in Nigeria at the time I was there as there are now among the Tuaregs, Arabs, and sand burrs in the southern Sahara.

The Largest Black Population

For instance, a few hours after Jim and I left the government agricultural experimental farm in Nigeria, on our motorcycling expedition across Africa, we came to Ibadan, a monster of a vast, black city pushing back the jungle from a dozen sprawling hills and leaving there instead the grass huts and mud-walled homes of thousands, the largest black population of any city in the world and the third largest city on the continent of Africa. This ancient black colossus, thriving as it does, unannounced, and apparently all uncalled for, there in the west coast "bush" is almost as thrilling to the sudden visitor from Kansas' cornfields as is a masked Tuareg horseman or a grumbling, stumbling camel in the desert.

And in the black heart of this vast and crowded city is the sacred crocodile of Ibadan, a repulsive fat gormand enshrined in the midst of the superstition on which it feeds. Time was, and not so long ago, when it was the custom to feed one child of every pair of twins to the muddy monster in his pool so that the remaining child might have the strength of both. It made a good proposition for the crocodile—and it probably did enable the remaining twin to get an additional share of nourishment and attention, which is vital in a land where the infant mortality rate is estimated at from 50 to 80 per cent.

In Ogbomoso, the next large town on our route, we saw some of the reasons for this high death rate and the fearful depredations of disease among the black masses in the African bush. Dr. Lockett, a medical missionary from Texas, assisted by one American nurse, has charge of an American hospital there in Ogbomoso, the only doctor in a city of 100,000 humans. Single-handed and without adequate equipment and even without



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SALINA
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WICHITA
SPRINGFIELD
PORTLAND

pay, save for the small salary paid by the missionary board in America, this skilled surgeon labors away, day after day, among the most terrible and hopeless cases of disease, suffering, and death.

A young leper, a neat, intelligent young man who had been a promising student in the mission school there before his condition was discovered, appeared at the hospital while I was there for his regular treatment against this terrible disease. And he was just one of many, for lepers mingle freely with their fellows in parts of Nigeria.

The doctor's waiting room was full that morning, scores of people, old and young, afflicted with the most hideous running sores, tumors, and infections of all kinds. It is impossible for the doctor and the nurse to see them all, and many a wasted, rotting, black miserable must crawl away each day entirely unattended. Scores die of tetanus every year, many of whom the doctor could save if he had a small refrigerating plant so that he could keep the necessary tetanus anti-toxin. Hundreds more are slowly growing blind because this single-handed doctor cannot find time to cut away the cataracts or treat the children's eyes.

Our second evening in Ogbomoshio, Dr. and Mrs. Lockett invited us to take dinner with them and just as we reached their home, a negro messenger arrived from Ewo, 60 miles away. He had traveled for a day and a half by train, lorry, and on foot to ask the doctor to come to Ewo to care for the fever-stricken 2-year-old babe of another missionary there.

The Baby Recovered

The doctor has no car of his own, but he borrowed one from a fellow missionary and set out at once, with my partner, Jim, for company, for the all night ride and a 6-mile walk from a broken bridge this side of Ewo. They returned late the next evening with the news that the babe had recovered—but there was no white doctor for the scores of stricken blacks who had crowded the hospital waiting room in Ogbomoshio that day.

The next day a native Shango priest and two of his partners in crime called to demonstrate their prowess with the black magic of jungle ju-ju for the visiting Americans—who would naturally be expected to have money. These black fakers stuck needles thru their cheeks, coughed up rusty fish hooks, swallowed iron balls, pierced their eyes with cheap tin daggers and did all manner of other sleight of hand stunts which any American vaudeville audience could see thru and hiss off the stage.

But an awe-stricken multitude of natives watched, in terror and in faith, the machinations of this false prophet of the jungle. And just as the indolent, sacred crocodile of Ibadan feeds on the offerings of the superstitious blacks, just so does this wily Shango priest extort his money and an easy living from the fatness of the power of sooth. A cagey ministration of either a deadly or a simple healing herb wherever the one or the other will do the most good for the power of the priest and the ignorant faith in his sooth is maintained.

Burdened with Superstitions

This age old fear of the natural mysteries of death and sickness, and the piled up superstitions with which the African bush folk are so burdened down are some of the causes of the high death rate, the unsanitary living conditions, and the discouraging slowness with which modern medicine and education are penetrating the jungle, even in this enlightened age.

Some time I want to write about those intrepid soldiers of civilized humanity, the missionaries, and when I do I'd like to change the opinion of those who may doubt their worth just as I did before I saw the missionaries at their work day after day in the foreign field. After living with them, many of them, for days at a time, watching their work and their results, visiting, studying, and thinking with them, my cork helmet goes off to the missionary, a zealous, resourceful, sacrificing man of righteousness who is criticized only by those who haven't tried to understand him.

Our Best Customers

More than one-third of all American exports last year went to the United Kingdom and Canada, as shown in a

bulletin on "Our World Trade in 1927," made public by the foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Each country took slightly more than 17 per cent of the total. These two destinations staged a close race for first place as the leading market of the United States, but the United Kingdom, after falling behind Canada during the year, forged ahead in the end.

"The value of our sales to the United Kingdom in 1927," as pointed out in the bulletin, "was 840 million dollars, or 14 per cent below the amount of her purchases in 1926. Our exports to Canada in 1927 amounted to 836 million dollars which was 13 per cent greater than the 1926 figure. The value of Germany's purchases from us was 483 million dollars, an amount nearly one-third greater than the total of the preceding year. Germany was our third best customer."

"American purchases by Japan, our fourth leading market, amounted to 258 million dollars, a decrease from her 1926 purchases of about 1 per cent. Purchases by France in 1927 were also lower than in 1926, the total of 229 mil-

lion dollars being 13 per cent off from the figures of the preceding year. These five markets—United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Japan and France—have been our five best customers since 1920, purchasing more than half of our total sales to foreign countries.

"In 1927 Argentina rose from ninth to sixth place among the leaders, her purchases from us amounting to 163 million dollars, or 14 per cent greater than in 1926."

"Exports to Australia amounted to 159 million dollars, or 6 per cent less than in 1926. Cuban purchases were also smaller than in 1926, our total shipments to that country for 1927 amounting to 155 million dollars, or about 3 per cent below the figures of the preceding year."

"A substantial increase was noted in our exports to the Netherlands, her purchases in this country totaling 148 million dollars, a gain of 12 million dollars, or 9 per cent. Other increases included Belgium, \$16,902,000, or 17 per cent; Spain, \$5,566,000 or 8 per cent; Philippine Islands, \$873,000, or 1.3 per cent; Soviet Russia, \$15,588,000, or 32 per cent; British India, \$13,284,000, or

27 per cent; and Denmark, \$8,097,000, or 16 per cent. Our sales to Poland and Danzig and Czechoslovakia more than doubled.

"Smaller" purchases of American goods were made by Italy, the decrease amounting to \$25,752,000 or 16 per cent; Mexico, decline \$25,842,000, or 19 per cent; Brazil, \$6,702,000, or 7 per cent; and China, \$26,694,000, or 24 per cent."

College Has a Champion

K. S. A. C. Korndyke Ina is the new Kansas Holstein champion for the production of butterfat, of junior 4-year-old cows in 365 days classification "A." According to an announcement of the superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America she produced during that time 849.92 pounds of butterfat from 22,699.4 pounds of milk. She is owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan.

Vicious criminals get too much rope of the wrong sort and too little of the right sort.

GREATEST 3 MONTHS in 20 years of WILLYS-OVERLAND HISTORY

42% ahead of last year!

Willys-Knight and Whippet sales in January, February and March showed great gains over corresponding months in 1927.

89% gained in February over January, 1928.

25% gained in March over February, 1928.

March was the greatest month in all Willys-Overland history.

The public is quick to recognize low prices and high quality.

SENSATIONAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

WILLYS-KNIGHT

DOUBLE
SLEEVE
VALVE

SIX

\$995 COACH

Standard Six Coupe, \$1045; Sedan, \$1095; Touring, \$995; Roadster, \$995. Special Six prices from \$1295 to \$1495. Great Six prices from \$1850 to \$2695.

The PERFECTED
Whippet
\$535 COACH

Touring, \$455; Roadster (2-pass.), \$485; Roadster (with rumble seat), \$525; Coupe, \$535; Cabriolet Coupe, \$545; Sedan, \$585. All Whippet and Willys-Knight prices f.o.b. factory and specifications subject to change without notice.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES COMPANY, LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

White Rocks Pay McGugin

Club Work Adds Zest to Raising a Farm Flock,
Says Mrs. Bertha Adams, Morris County

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

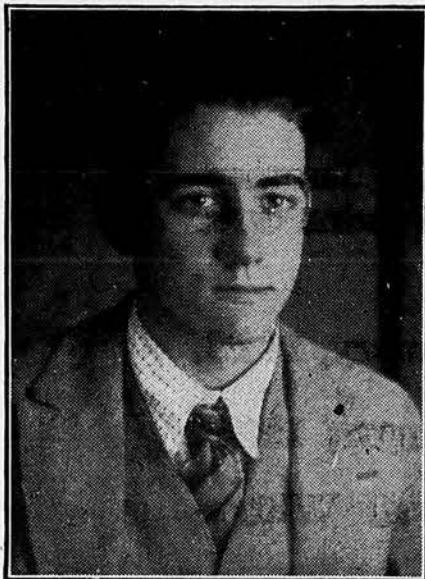
FROM the businesslike letter we received from Harry McGugin, we believe he could make a success with any breed of chickens, but White Rocks are his favorites. He recently was enrolled in the Montgomery County Capper Poultry Club. He will tell you here about his White Rocks. "I wish to become a member of the Capper Poultry Club. I am a member of the Wide Awake 4-H Club of Montgomery county. I have had one year of that club work and found that by proper handling of White Rock chickens, they are profitable birds. I have exceptionally high grade fowls and take much pride in them. I was the successful candidate for president of this year's 4-H Club. When the Capper Pig and Poultry Club is organized I hope that I will be able to hold an office."

Harry will enter baby chicks in the club. He has a great deal of enthusiasm, and promises to be a real booster.

Sometimes a club member misses a year of contest work due to moving, changing birds in the flock or something. But they re-enroll as early as they can. We have a re-enrollment from Mrs. Bertha Adams, Morris county, which reads: "I am sending you my entry in the Mothers' Division of the Capper Poultry Club. I am so glad to be back in the club again. Raising chickens without the zest of club work is just like eating the cake and leaving the icing."

Wild Lettuce is Food

Have you tried giving your chicks wild lettuce? Maybe you are not sure what kind of a plant wild lettuce is. For your information I am giving this description. From early spring until



Harry McGugin, Montgomery County, Believes in White Rocks

the middle of July the plant is low on the ground, consisting only of leaves that stand almost upright. These leaves are nearly 2 inches wide and from 6 to 12 inches long. When broken, a milky substance flows from the leaf. The leaves are glossy and on the underside of the midrib of the leaf, short, soft spines are sometimes present. About July in Kansas, this plant shoots for seed. The flower stalk grows about 3 feet tall, is branched on top, and each small branch has a flower. The flower looks very similar to the lettuce flower and may be either white or yellow.

Wild lettuce is a green feed that is much relished by chicks. It gives them an appetite and hastens their growth. There is something about this plant that seems to prevent coccidiosis, according to J. A. Hendriks, county agent for Anderson county. It is growing plentifully now, and you easily can supply your chicks. It grows in all parts of Kansas.

The little pigs should not have a wallow. Shade is all right in summer but for two more months pigs should have all the sunshine they can get. Wallows become filled with disease germs and spread cholera, tuberculosis

and other plagues. Drain the hog pen well, fill up the wallows and move the trough when it gets muddy and sloppy around it. Cleanliness also will help to control worms.

Club meetings will be held in about 15 counties in April. I hope your county is starting the good times.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The task of disking the corn ground is nearing completion on most of the farms in this part of the county. Several have completed this work. Most of our ground is loose and mellow and we are single disking as that gets the weeds and leaves the field in good condition to plant when the ground is warm enough.

Alfalfa sod ground disks up in fine condition with the exception of a few places where the buffalo grass had gotten a foothold before being plowed up last summer. These soddy patches are a little lumpy now but soon will go to pieces when we get to stirring it up this summer.

On account of the cold and dry

weather the weeds are somewhat backward this spring, and it begins to look now as if the farmers will be able to get the best of them. One farmer we heard of not far away started planting corn the middle of April, which is about three weeks too early to suit me, unless I want to do some replanting.

I have noticed that in most cases the corn planted after about May 10, comes up quicker and grows off better and makes a better yield than that planted early in the month. This is due to the fact that the ground is warmer then. Corn planted early is more likely to rot or be taken up by cut worms, especially when we have rains during April.

Considerable interest is being manifested at this time of the year concerning the testing of seed corn, and many stories are being told as to what the various treatments will do.

Several years ago some farmers around here tried putting sulfur in the planter box with the corn as a preventive against the cut worms. We tried this but don't know whether it will do any good as our fields were not infested with them then as many fields are reported to be now. I also have heard of seed corn being dipped in coal oil just before filling the planter box as a preventive against cut worms, lice and smut and that it seems to do the work pretty well.

Here is a new idea concerning the speeding up of stalk cutting that came to me the other day. It is a little late for this season but those who do power farming can profit by it in the future. A young farmer near here, who is do-

ing power farming, rigged up a four-row stalk cutter by fastening four stalk cutter bars, spaced the proper distance apart, on a long 4 inch by 6 inch timber. He fastened a mower wheel on each end of this timber as a transport truck and placed a stub tongue on in front, properly braced, and hitched this to his tractor. With this he cut stalks for himself and a few others at the rate of about 4 acres an hour, so I was informed. That certainly is quite an improvement over the old way of cutting with a one-row machine.

When testing cattle for TB was completed it was found that a total of 19,203 cattle had been examined and only 70 reactors were found, or three-tenths of 1 per cent. All the reactors were removed from the county and the county declared an accredited area. And now all hog raisers are entitled to 10 cents a hundred pounds premium on all hogs sold to the large packers when they make a prompt and proper request for their money. The cost to the county as near as can be figured out, was \$775.

All hogs sold after July 1 will have to be tattooed as well as certified. In the meantime a certificate will suffice. These certificate blanks can be obtained from the county agent's office or from the local bankers, so I am informed, and must be signed by the county agent or the banker and also signed by the shipper or raiser and forwarded to the commission agent at the Kansas City market, and he will do the rest.

Kansas should be growing a much larger acreage of the legumes.

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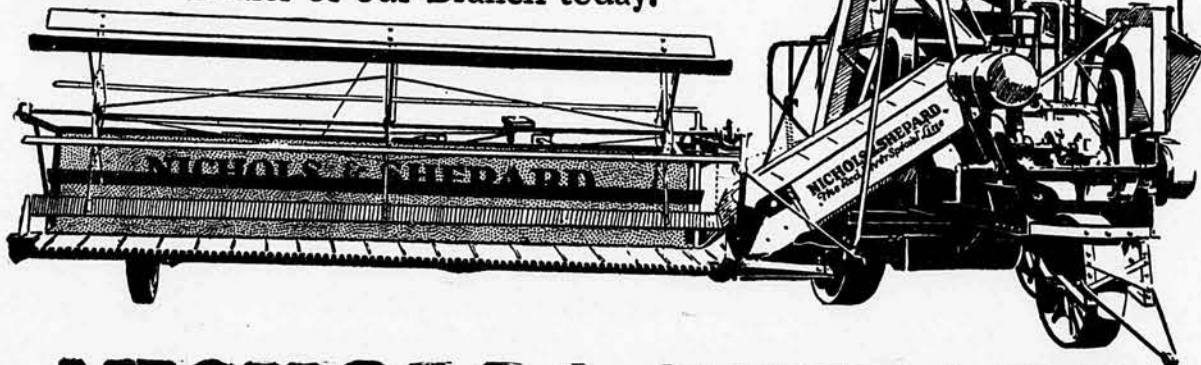
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A Nichols & Shepard Combine is waiting for you — ready to help you make a bigger profit from your crop. Don't wait too long. Get in touch with your Nichols & Shepard Dealer or our Branch today.



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The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

From Station KSAC

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

MONDAY, MAY 14

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gospel. Lecture: Shopping for Food Value. Asst. Prof. Georgiana H. Smurthwaite.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Water and Shade for Hogs. Assoc. Prof. G. G. Elling; Naval Ills of Cattle. Asst. Prof. J. W. Lamb.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks and other items of interest. Lecture: Are Friends Adequately Paid? Dean Mary P. Van Zile.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings; Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr; Agricultural Lectures: Prairie Hay for Fattening Cattle. Assoc. Prof. B. M. Anderson; Feeding the Dairy Cow. Prof. H. W. Cave.

TUESDAY, MAY 15

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gospel. The Certainty of Moral Crises—Dishonesty. Rev. B. A. Rogers. Lecture: The Value of Decorated Textiles. Instr. Elizabeth Quinlan.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Soybeans and Soil Fertility. Assoc. Prof. E. B. Wells; Machinery for Wheat Harvest. Asst. Prof. C. K. Shedd.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music. Mrs. Earl Litwiler and Mrs. H. J. Wyle; Lectures: Color in Plants. Assoc. Prof. Nora E. Dalbey; The Nature of the Work in the Veterinary Laboratories of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. H. F. Lienhardt.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gospel. Asst. Prof. Harriet Parker. Lecture: Iceless Refrigerators. Asst. Prof. Mary F. Taylor.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Cream Buying in Kansas. Assoc. Prof. E. A. Stokdyk; Fly Problems. Assoc. Prof. Jas. W. Linn.
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. Ahern. Music. Engineering Lectures: The Rotor Ship. Prof. C. E. Pearce; Pictorial Drafting. Assoc. Prof. F. A. Smutz.

THURSDAY, MAY 17

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gospel. Miss Ethlyn Christensen, Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association. Lecture: Health and Comfort in the Farm Home—Safety First. Dr. C. M. Stever.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Rose Slugs—How to Prevent Their Injury. Prof. E. C. Kelly. Timely Spray Topics. Asst. Prof. W. R. Martin, Jr.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

FRIDAY, MAY 18

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Property Rights. Instr. Dora Louise Cockerell. Back Yard Gospel.
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Field Mice. Biol. Asst. Roy Moore. Water Supply. Prof. Walter G. Ward.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, inspirational topics, and general subjects of interest. Lecture: What Can We Do for Our Fishes? Dr. Minna E. Jewell.
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News. Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: Some Fundamentals of Investment (Lecture III). Assoc. Prof. T. J. Anderson; Corporation Surpluses. Asst. Prof. W. H. Rowe.

SATURDAY, MAY 19

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

To Sweeten 57 Counties

Carrying a full display of exhibits, demonstrations and speakers, the Santa Fe Lime Special will visit 57 counties in Eastern and South Central Kansas from July 9 to 27. The train will be comprised of eight cars, including cars set aside for agricultural exhibits, 4-H club displays and home economics demonstrations.

E. B. Wells, soils specialist of the extension division at the college, and in charge of the train tour, has this to say:

"The soils in the section of Kansas to be traversed by the special train are rapidly becoming acid. At present more than 75 per cent of all upland soil in this territory is showing some acidity. Many of these soils now are too sour for the successful production of alfalfa and clover. Since these crops provide the only satisfactory means known for maintaining the nitrogen and organic matter supply in the soil, it is important that such conditions be provided to grow these crops. To carry the idea of more lime, more legumes, more crops, to the farmers in Eastern Kansas thru the staff of speakers, exhibits and demonstrations is the motive for running the lime special."

According to J. F. Jarrell, manager of agricultural development for the Santa Fe, this is the first soil improvement train to be routed over the entire network of lines of this railroad in Eastern Kansas since the World War.

This lime special is being operated by the Kansas State Agricultural College in co-operation with the Santa Fe railroad, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Cement Association.

Sweet Clover Pays Best

W. J. Strong, Moran, has been a strong believer in Sweet clover for years. He was one of the pioneer growers of this crop in Allen county,

and still grows a large acreage. He finds he must use lime to grow the crop successfully, and this spring used another carload of lime for Sweet clover seeding.

In his estimation, Sweet clover is one of the best paying crops for the Allen county farmer. In the first place, Mr. Strong has always been able to get good seed crops and sell them at good prices. Secondly, as a pasture crop, no other

crop can equal it for cattle, especially for milk production. Finally, the fertility of the soil is so increased that bigger crops of corn, oats, or wheat are insured when seeded on Sweet clover ground.

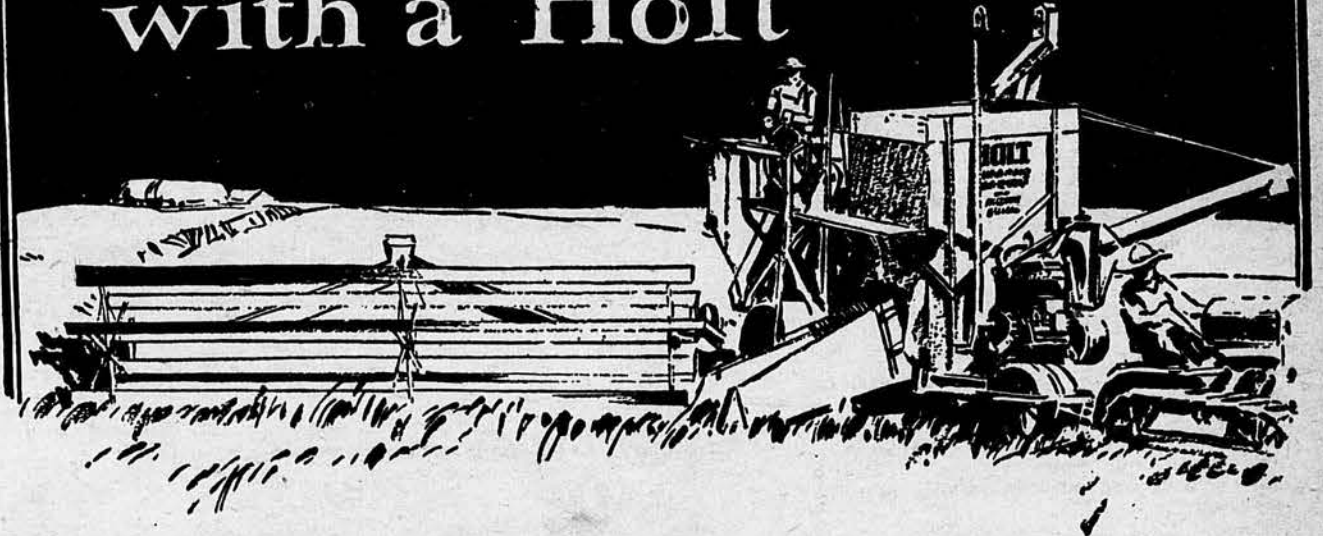
Another important fact worthy of note in Mr. Strong's experience is that he has been able to get better stands of alfalfa following Sweet clover seeding. The Sweet clover adds nitrogen to the

soil, puts it in better physical condition, and thoroly inoculates the soil, so the alfalfa makes a much more vigorous growth.

Whoops! Let's Shrdlushrdluuu!

To continue to think youthful thoughts thoughts and to shrdlushrdluuu and to do youthful things, is to keep your youth.—Houston Chronicle,

Speed up harvesting with a "Holt"



WHEN harvest time comes, you'll be ready for it, if you're equipped with a "Holt" Combined Harvester.

With a "Holt", you are ready for a quick, easy, thorough, economical harvest. Ready to save all your grain, for the "Holt" is famed as a grain-getter — constant, vigorous, positive agitation means efficient separation.

With a "Holt" you are ready to harvest your crop with minimum expense — "Holt" owners report amazingly low operating and upkeep costs.

With a "Holt" you are ready to finish the job promptly — more than 40 years of combine-building experience behind the "Holt" have developed design and construction that assure a smooth-running, uninterrupted harvest season.

Harvest with a "Holt" — it has strength and flexibility to withstand rough going — design and construction to meet extreme adverse conditions — easy accessibility — pressure lubrication — safety snap clutches — scores of other features.

Talk with your "Holt" dealer — or write for complete catalog.

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Combined Harvester

Let's Make Pigs Grow Faster

Will More Attention to Protein Requirements Increase Profits From the Mortgage Lifters?

BY C. C. CULBERTSON

WE ALL know that pigs can be grown into hogs. Nothing phenomenal about that, surely, for we see this metamorphosis taking place every day. The mysterious part of the whole procedure, to some of us at least, is that certain of these pigs grow into hogs much faster and much more economically than others.

Did you ever wonder why one bunch of pigs was ready for market in some six to seven months, while a second group required almost a year to reach the same weight; this in spite of the fact that both groups apparently were free from infectious and contagious diseases, were well housed, and given all the feed they would clean up and all the water they would drink? Furthermore, both groups may have been sired by the same boar and out of sows that were of similar breeding and of equally good conformation. Something must have been lacking in the ration of the group that took the year to reach the market weight. Why did this slow group take so long a time, for the pigs had feed before them at all times, and surely the pigs that are "full of feed" should go ahead and make a good growth. Yes, they should, and, likewise, they will, providing the feed contains all of the constituents in sufficient quantities for growth, without any toxic or poisonous principles present and with a minimum of the nutritionally worthless substances.

A Heavy Feed Cost

The pig that is marketed in the shortest period usually is the most profitable pig, hence it behooves us to pay some attention to the essentials of an adequate ration. Naturally, other

The price of hogs should be on an upward trend for a considerable time; it seems likely that they will be selling on especially attractive levels next year. Naturally this is a good time to expand hog production; it would seem that the breeding of more sows than usual for farrowing in the spring of 1929 would be a wise move. In any case it is important to get the most profitable gains from the hogs one does raise, no matter how many they may be. In this article, which appeared originally in *Wallace's Farmer*, Mr. Culbertson shows the extreme importance of a properly balanced ration, and of the value of tankage in this connection.

things besides feed are necessary for growth, but feed is surely an important consideration in economic pork production. We realize this when we go to balance our books after the pigs have been marketed and find that some 70 to 80 per cent of the cost of producing our pork was chargeable to the feed.

An important fact that we sometimes seem to forget is that pigs are growing before they are farrowed, and consequently these unborn pigs must have a ration complete in all essentials. Naturally, the sow assists us in feeding the unborn babies, but she must depend on you and me to set her table, and if we slip and leave one or two of the essential constituents out of her ration, she likewise leaves these out of the "feeds" she furnishes to her litter.

The growing pig, whether in utero or a "liver under the sun," must have certain things accessible if he is to make maximum growth.

What are these essentials, and what feeds will furnish them in sufficient amounts and also economically?

Oats Are "Not So Good"

First, we must supply a feed that will furnish a net energy yield sufficient to take care of the body needs, with enough left over to be deposited as fat.

The concentrated feeds that are low in water and fiber are high yielders of net energy. Corn, wheat, barley and

rye belong to this class of feeds. Oats are not so good, for they run too high in fiber, and the greater part of the fiber is indigestible. The pig does not have the internal equipment to economically handle bulky, high-fibered feeds.

Corn fills the bill very well, for Corn Belt conditions, inasmuch as it usually costs less a pound than our other grains. We should therefore depend largely on corn for our energy, or, as we often say, fattening feed. Most of us have fed corn and know its good qualities.

Some of us have not fed much else besides corn to our growing pigs, and the pigs so fed are the ones that develop into the "yearly boarders." If corn is high in net energy yield and yet does not furnish all of the essentials for growth, then other things are needed besides net energy. This brings us to our second essential, which is protein of the right quality and quantity.

Corn contains some 10 per cent of protein, but the amount of protein present in a feed doesn't tell all of the story. There are many, many pro-

teins, and all of these proteins differ somewhat in their makeup. Each protein is made up of amino acids, these being sometimes called the building stones of proteins. Some of the 20 or more amino acids may be absent or not in sufficient quantities in some of our feeds, hence when we speak of a feed containing protein of poor quality, we mean a feed containing some of the proteins lacking in certain amino acids. Corn is lacking in at least two of the essential amino acids necessary for growth. These are "tryptophane" and "lysine." We should therefore expect a ration of corn to be improved by the addition of some feed or feeds carrying these two amino acids along with others that are not present in corn in sufficient quantities for maximum growth. That this works out in practice can readily be seen by scrutinizing the results of a test carried on at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station several years ago.

Two Groups of Pigs

Two groups of spring pigs were started on feed when the pigs averaged 50 pounds in weight. Both groups received a full feed of shelled corn and all of the salt, in the form of block salt, they wanted. One group, in addition to the corn and salt, received meat meal tankage, the 60 per cent protein kind, in a self-feeder. Both groups were on a good bluegrass pasture, that is, they were on the bluegrass pasture until it froze along late in November. The group of pigs receiving corn and

salt took 243 days, over eight months, to reach a 225-pound final weight. Each pig gained less than 1 pound daily (.73) during this time. And this in spite of the fact that they had bluegrass for the first four months of the period. Bluegrass is not one of our best forages, but young, tender bluegrass, on the water-free basis, contains almost three times as much protein as corn and some six or seven times as much mineral or ash. The dry, hard bluegrass that we often have in July and August runs much lower in protein and ash and is higher in fiber, and also is much less palatable to the pigs.

But more than bluegrass is needed to balance corn for the growing pig. The group receiving the meat meal tankage took only 126 days, a little over four months, to reach the 225-pound final weight. The pigs gained practically 1½ pounds daily, or twice as much as the pigs that did not have access to this good protein feed.

The feed requirement also tells an interesting story. The no-tankage group required in round numbers 572 pounds of shelled corn (14 per cent moisture basis) and 2.7 pounds of salt in addition to the bluegrass pasture for the hundred pounds of gain. The group receiving tankage required only 349 pounds of shelled corn and 31 pounds of meat meal tankage and .1 pound of salt. The 31 pounds of tankage saved 223 pounds of corn and 2.6 pounds of salt plus the time saved, inasmuch as the tankage pigs got to market four months earlier than those



Full Speed - Quickly

A STIR in the brush . . . a scent of danger . . . away darts the deer—at full speed, right now. Full speed, quickly—that's what Skelly Refractionated Gasoline gives you. Skelly jobbers pay extra for Skelly quality, but you get Skelly Refractionated Gasoline at no advance in price. The extra quality costs you nothing.



SKELLY Refractionated GASOLINE

REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

receiving no tankage. If 31 pounds of tankage saved 223 pounds of corn and 2.6 pounds of salt, then this amount of tankage would be worth what this much corn and salt would cost. With corn at 70 cents the bushel and salt at 1 cent the pound, the 31 pounds of tankage saved \$2.81 worth of feed. One hundred pounds of the tankage would therefore be worth \$9.06, and 1 ton, \$181.20.

Yellow Corn Was Used

Most assuredly it paid to add tankage to the ration of these pigs on bluegrass pasture. Had they been in dry lot the value of the tankage probably would have been even greater. The tankage not only furnished protein but also certain of the elements that come in the third class of essentials of the adequate ration. These were calcium and phosphorus. But more about the minerals later.

The corn fed in this particular experiment was yellow corn and therefore contained the growth-promoting fat-soluble vitamin A, sometimes called the butter vitamin. The green leaves of the bluegrass also contained considerable of this vitamin. Had the pigs been fed in a dry lot and the corn white this vitamin would not have been present in sufficient amounts for good growth even where tankage was fed. This vitamin A is not the only vitamin necessary for growth, and we will have more to say of the other vitamins which along with A make up the fourth class of essentials.

Tankage is not the only protein feed that has virtues, so let's talk more about these other protein feeds before discussing minerals and vitamins. Milk furnishes proteins of excellent quality, but unfortunately most of us do not have sufficient milk available to balance the corn. There are many good protein feeds of vegetable origin that will give excellent accounts of themselves when incorporated into the ration of the growing and fattening pig. The proteins in most of these feeds of plant origin, such as linseed oil meal, soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, wheat middlings and others are unbalanced in somewhat the same manner as the proteins of corn and the cereal grains. Many of these feeds may be fed in certain combinations with very good results, both physiologically and economically speaking.

Alfalfa meal or ground alfalfa has proved to be an excellent addition to the ration of all classes of swine. It bolsters up the ration by adding certain of the vitamins that are likely to be lacking in corn and tankage as well as adding certain proteins and minerals.

Tankage and alfalfa meal are two protein feeds that can well be used in the ration of the fall pigs that are being grown and fattened for market. Other of the protein feeds of vegetable origin also can be incorporated into a supplemental mixture along with the tankage and alfalfa meal. A supplemental mixture made up of meat meal tankage, linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal and alfalfa meal has given very good results in Iowa when fed along with shelled corn and minerals. This mixture carried 40 pounds of tankage and practically 13 pounds of alfalfa meal in the hundred pounds. The balance was made up of 20 pounds of cottonseed meal, 15 pounds of linseed oil meal, 9 pounds of peanut meal and approximately 3 pounds of minerals.

A ration may yield sufficient net energy, contain plenty of proteins of good quality, furnish the highly essential vitamins and yet not give efficient results. The minerals of the right quality and quantity also must be present.

In Common Salt

Corn and practically all of our common swine feeds carry some of the essential minerals. Two of the essential ones, namely, iodine and iron, are often present in too small amounts for most efficient results. The grains and protein feeds of vegetable origin also usually are deficient in calcium, sodium, chlorine and perhaps phosphorus.

The sodium and chlorine may be added in the form of common salt. The calcium may be added by way of limestone of high quality, phosphorus by way of bone meal or similarly derived products, iodine by potassium iodide and iron by iron (ferric) oxide of high quality. Perhaps other mineral ingredients such as a manganese product, or Epsom salt or Glauber's

salt or sulfur could well be added. These ingredients are, we might say, "still on the fence" experimentally speaking. In some cases their inclusion in the mineral mixture has been beneficial; in other cases the results have been opposite.

Iodine is found in the body in very, very small amounts, yet this element is as necessary for optimum results as some of the elements, such as calcium and phosphorus, that are present in the body in much larger amounts. We have increased the gain of pigs as much as 10 per cent and likewise saved 10 per cent of the feed by the inclusion of only one-fiftieth of a pound of potassium iodide in the hundred of mineral mixture. You can see that the pig eating only 1 to 2 pounds of mineral mixture a month does not need very much of this element iodine, yet this very, very small amount may make the difference between success or failure, yes, even between life and death in some cases.

Pigs that are out in the direct sunshine are not likely to suffer from a vitamin D deficiency even tho they take in little of this vitamin by way of the mouth. Pigs receiving some alfalfa meal in the winter ration or those on alfalfa or other good leguminous pastures in the summer probably also will get enough of vitamin D; at least the inclusion of codliver oil probably would not be profitable. If the pigs are away from direct sunlight and al-

falfa meal is not available, then a small amount of the rather high priced codliver oil, say 1½ to 2 pounds, may profitably be included.

The ration that costs the most is not always the most economical ration for the pig being grown and fattened for market. Most farmers remember this fact but forget that the ration that costs the least a ton is likewise not always the most economical. You can always bank on corn, a protein supplement carrying proteins in sufficient amounts and of the right quality along with the essential vitamins and a mineral mixture containing the so-called "backbone" minerals.

If good management, good housing and plenty of water go along with the good feeding, then the pigs will rapidly grow into market toppers.

Oil the Hog Louse!

Two external parasites of hogs, common on farms thruout the country, cause losses every year that may run into many hundreds of thousands of dollars. They are the ordinary gray hog louse and the mange mite. Both can be prevented and controlled without a great deal of labor and at little expense.

The hog louse is common on practically every herd in the country, investigations show, and it often causes a loss of from 2 to 6 per cent of the

market value of the hog, besides weakening him by loss of blood so that he is more susceptible to disease.

There are several crude petroleum products on the market which are effective in the control of hog lice. Some stockmen like a mixture of 1 gallon of kerosene to 10 gallons of fuel oil. But ordinary unprocessed crude petroleum probably is the most popular of the various dips, since it is effective, economical and has the added advantage of being effective in the control of hog mange.

Hog mange is caused by a mange mite which burrows into the skin to lay its eggs. It greatly worries infested animals, causing them to rub and irritate the skin until it becomes cracked and thickened, making them generally unthrifty. Death often occurs when small pigs are infested.

Dips or other disinfectants can be applied by the use of spray pumps or dipping vats. Crude petroleum applied by either of these two methods or by hog oilers thruout the season usually will control both parasites. Sanitary housing conditions, especially in cases where modern hog house equipment is used, helps wonderfully to keep the hogs healthy and free from swine pests.

A Pennsylvania man has invented a motor that dispenses with gas. Now let him develop a legislature that does the same.

McCORMICK-DEERING

The "Big Ball"

With the Patented Cover

Guaranteed for Length, Strength, and Weight

Treated Against Destruction by Insects

MCCORMICK-DEERING Twine is available in five well-known grades—Sisal and Standard, 500 feet; Manila, 600 feet; Superior Manila and Pure Manila, 650 feet—each grade being guaranteed for length, strength, and weight.

Your choice among these grades is a matter of personal preference. However, most farmers prefer the Standard grade, because its somewhat larger strand works better in the average binder, where the knoter or twine tension might be slightly worn.

In the International Harvester twine mills there is only one standard of quality—the very best—for all McCormick-Deering Twine. You can buy any grade offered under these trade names with positive assurance that no other company can sell you a better twine for the purpose, with more footage per bale, that will tie more bundles

per bale in the same grade, or that has a more liberal guaranty.

The Harvester Company's policy has not been to urge farmers to use any one grade of McCormick-Deering Twine in preference to another. While all good "Manila" twine does or should run 100 feet more to the pound than "Standard," there is no advantage in this to the farmer. The extra 100 feet per pound means a smaller strand, requiring more careful and accurate adjustment of the knoter and tension. And the cost per foot, or per bundle tied, is the same because the price of Manila is correspondingly higher than that of Standard. The price per foot of Standard and Manila, of all reliable makes of twine, is practically the same.

You can rely on your local McCormick-Deering dealer to provide you with these high-quality twines in your favorite grade this year and every year.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

Chicago, Ill.

Less Feed But More Gain

McCampbell Tells Cattlemen How Ensilage Increases Acre Value of Feed Crops

SATISFACTORY and profitable utilization of grass in Western Kansas depends to a very large extent upon stock cattle. These animals must be fed during the winter. Therefore Western Kansas cattlemen are interested in first year results of a cattle feeding experiment conducted at the Fort Hays Branch of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Hays. These results that indicate an acre of kafir fed to yearlings in the form of ensilage will produce two to two and one-half times as much gain as the same kind of kafir fed cured and dry when each is supplemented with 1 pound of cottonseed cake for an animal each day. Mixed yearling steers and heifers on this ration made an average daily gain of 1.55 pounds.

"Utilizing feed crops is somewhat more complicated than utilizing grass in Western Kansas," points out Dr. C. W. McCampbell, in charge of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station cattle feeding experiments. "In Western Kansas today there are 3 acres of grass land to each acre of planted crops. The experiment at the Fort Hays branch reveals an average gain to the acre of 316.47 pounds from feeding kafir fodder and cottonseed cake in comparison with 749.10 pounds of gain from feeding kafir silage and cottonseed cake. A cattle feeder can obtain 432.63 extra pounds of gain to the acre for the \$10 approximate cost an acre of feeding his kafir fodder from a silo."

In the case of yearlings apparently one-half to two-thirds the feeding value of kafir, either in the form of silage or dry cured feed, lies in the seed when the kafir plant reaches full maturity and produces a heavy grain crop. Kafir hay produces less gain a day, practically the same gain a ton of feed but slightly more gain to the acre than kafir fodder. Kafir stover—heads removed—produces slightly greater daily gains, 75 per cent more gain to the ton but only 40 per cent as much gain to the acre as the kafir stover silage—heads removed.

From these tests Dr. McCampbell concludes that it is most profitable to make silage of any roughage feeds such as cane or kafir. Because more grain usually is produced from kafir than cane and because of the higher price obtainable for kafir grain, Dr. McCampbell recommends the growing of kafir varieties, since cane and kafir both are adapted to Western Kansas. Kafir fodder produces more than twice the daily gains, nearly twice as much gain a ton of feed, and nearly four times as much gain to the acre as kafir stover—heads removed.

Calves thrived better and made greater gains an acre on cane hay and on cane stover than on kafir hay or on kafir stover. Daily gains of calves were not increased materially but gains for each acre were increased approximately 250 per cent when kafir stover—heads removed—was fed in the form of silage instead of dry cured feed.

Stock calves produced gain more efficiently than stock yearlings. In this test calves on the average produced approximately two and one-fourth times as much gain a ton and an acre of feed as did yearlings. Stock yearlings weighing 750 pounds eat approximately twice as much feed daily and produce approximately the same gain as 500-pound stock calves when each is given all of the same kind of roughage each will consume.

Paid \$75.83 in Month

It doesn't matter whether poultry is given a home in Eastern or Western Kansas, the possibilities of profit are there. Scott Tucker, Stafford county, netted \$75.83 profit in one month on his flock of 120 Single Comb White Minorcas. And to settle an argument he weighed a dozen eggs against as many from a neighbor's Buff Orpington flock. Tucker's eggs won by a margin of 4½ ounces. Both flocks are of good quality and profitable.

Mr. Tucker says feed and care are the main essentials after the selection of good stock and careful culling. His feed consists of equal parts of corn and wheat for scratch feed, with 100 pounds each of shorts, bran and a com-

mercial mixture, and 50 pounds of cornmeal, 10 pounds of charcoal and 2 pounds of salt. The mash and oyster shell are available in self-feeders at all times. Three gallons of sour milk is fed daily to take the place of tankage.

Tucker insists on keeping the milk away from the birds until it is sour. He doesn't think it wise to give sour milk one time and sweet milk the next. Considerable care is given to mixing the feeds just right.

Last November the birds averaged 78 eggs daily, and egg production increased on thru March. From February 27 to March 26, or exactly one month, Mr. Tucker paid out \$23.20 for feed. In return he gathered 2,485 eggs. Some 1,990 eggs were sold at 4½ cents

each for setting, and 495 at 23 cents a dozen, netting him \$75.83 above feed costs.

The layers are kept in a semi-monitor poultry house, 20 by 18 feet, and are not turned out when the weather is cold. Calls coming to the Tucker home for hatching eggs far outdid the supply. Records are being kept on the flock with the thought in mind of having the birds accredited next fall. Tucker is hatching 500 or more chicks from which he is going to pick replacement stock for the next year.

One Crop Paid for Tile

Tiling wet land has proved a good investment in Linn county. Fred Stuart said that last year's corn crop paid for his tile, and as it will last for years, the tile is listed in the profitable farm investment group. B. L. Murray, Harry Carbon, J. T. Holt and many other Linn county farmers have found that one good crop paid their tiling cost.

County Agent W. J. Daly has not discovered a single farmer who has used tile that does not believe it is

paying big dividends. Two fields were located in the county in which the tile had been improperly laid, and, of course, was doing little good. But the owners of the fields realized the fault was with the laying, and were in no way condemning the use of tile.

Tile properly laid, according to County Agent Daly, should drain indefinitely. "In the East," he said, "there are tile drained fields that are draining as well today as when the tile was put in 60 years ago. In fact the drainage in most fields seems to improve with age, for the aeration of the soil by the circulation of air in the tile lines usually increases the drainage. Good tile should be practically everlasting, so if the lines are protected from washing and other injury they will be one of the most permanent investments possible to make on the farm that needs to be drained."

"Some soils cannot be profitably tiled. Seeps in a field usually can be tiled for little expense compared to returns received. But any wet land that is fertile and not too heavy usually can be profitably tiled."

If you smoke for pleasure



—you have the right
idea. Enjoyment in
smoking is the thing
that counts and you
get it full measure in

Camels

"I'd walk a mile for a Camel"

Do You Keep Sheep?

BY G. A. BROWN

Sheep have been one of the most profitable classes of farm livestock. During each of the last two years, many writers have predicted that sheep were due to enter a period of lower prices resulting in less remunerative returns to the producers.

The high market price paid for lambs has deferred this period, owing to the fact that ewe lambs were marketed rather than being kept for breeding purposes. In the meantime, there has been a scramble on the part of men who desire to engage in the sheep business to purchase breeding ewes. As a result many old ewes which should have gone to the shambles are still on the farms producing lamb.

Many unprofitable ewes have also been retained, owing to the remunerative prices received for lambs and wool. During the last year indications are that considerable numbers of ewe lambs have been retained for breeding purposes, resulting in a larger number of ewes on the farms and ranges than has been the case for several years. It is probable, therefore, that we will see during the next two or three years declining prices for lambs. Personally, I believe that sheep will continue to be profitable in the hands of thoughtful farmers whose farms are adapted to sheep.

However, declining prices will mean that the man who has not exercised reasonable care in culling his flock and is not practicing efficient methods will find the business unprofitable. It is my judgment at this time that if prices are going to be maintained and the business continue as profitable as we would like to see it that every producer should, during the coming season, give careful consideration to the culling of his flock and improve his methods at every possible point.

The culling of the flock should start this coming spring. Lambing and shearing time offers the most favorable opportunity for the detection of the unprofitable individuals in the flock. A careful record should be made of the weight, length of staple, and quality of each ewe's fleece, and each ewe not producing at least 8 pounds and preferably 10 pounds of wool of staple length and at least one-quarter to three-eighths blood quality should be marked for disposal as soon as her lambs are weaned or at once if she is not in lamb.

Shearing time when the sheep are being handled also provides an excellent opportunity to check up on the age of the flock. Any ewe whose teeth are becoming long, spreading apart, and setting forward at a marked angle to the jaw should be marked for disposal. Careful note should also be made of the milking ability of the different members of the flock. Those ewes which are not good milkers, or whose lambs are unthrifty, failing to grow and thrive as the majority of the lambs do, also should be sold.

In many flocks the ewes may be all right so far as those particulars are concerned. Still there will be some individuals that lack the most desired conformation and fleshing properties. While we desire considerable size in the breeding ewe, the rather upstanding, leggy, long-necked individual is not a desirable kind to keep. In the ewes to be kept we should seek greater depth and breadth of body; good spring of rib; deep, wide quarters and chest; short neck; and only moderate length of leg.

From the standpoint of more efficient methods of handling, many producers fail in their efforts because they do not dock and castrate their lambs. This results in a much lower price for the lambs in the fall, and the flock of lambs in which there are a number of ram lambs will not take on the weight or finish that they otherwise would.

Failure to control parasites also is a frequent cause of light, inferior lambs which fail to bring a remunerative price. Methods of controlling parasites may be obtained from the county agricultural agent or by writing the agricultural college.

Summer pastures and care also should receive consideration. Where one does not have an abundance of grazing or pasture land, provision should be made to supply supplemental pastures during the late summer. Where pasture needs can be planned a year in advance, a small area of Sweet

clover in connection with grass pastures offers the best solution of this problem. Where this cannot be done, a small acreage of rape sown in the spring so that the lambs can be turned in after weaning or by mid-summer will do much to make extra pounds and put the lambs in higher market condition.

I want to reiterate that I have every faith in the future of the sheep industry for the man who has a farm adapted to sheep, who is interested in their care, and who will adopt efficient methods. I feel, however, that we will have declining prices and that these should be prepared for and possibly postponed by careful culling of the flock and more efficient methods of feeding and production. The man about to engage in sheep raising should be very careful in his purchases, should buy young or middle aged ewes only, of good form and individuality, heavy shearing qualities and should use only the best purebred rams.

29,722 Pounds of Milk

N. P. Rag Apple Bleske Piebe, H. B. No. 785507, a Holstein-Friesian heifer, bred, developed and owned by the University of Nebraska, North Platte Substation, freshening at the age of 4 years, 7 months and 11 days, recently completed a 365-day S. O. record of 29,722 pounds of milk and 1,387.4 pounds of butter, thereby raising the

Nebraska state butter record in the senior 4-year-old class. The former state record was held by her half sister, LaVertex Quantity of U. Neb., that, freshening at the age of 4 years, 11 months and 29 days, produced 27,465 pounds of milk and 1,328 pounds of butter in 365 days.

Rag Apple began her year's work by producing in seven consecutive days, on official test, 599.1 pounds of milk and 35.44 pounds of butter, again breaking a Nebraska state butter record in the senior 4-year-old class. The former state record of 34.37 pounds was held by her aunt, Beauty Girl Gerben ReBecky.

This remarkable production gives Rag Apple the distinction of having made the fourth highest 365-day butter record ever made in the United States by a cow freshening at less than 5 years old; first among all senior 4-year-old records ever made in Nebraska, in both the 365-day and the seven day divisions, and second place among all records ever made in Nebraska in the yearly division regardless of age or breed, being surpassed in Nebraska only by the 1,383-pound yearly record of her aunt and stable mate, Beauty Girl Gerben ReBecky, made as a full aged cow.

Rag Apple comes from a family of high producers. Her aunt, Beauty Girl, holds the Nebraska state butter record in the full aged class of the yearly division with a production of 1,383 pounds. She is the only cow in Ne-

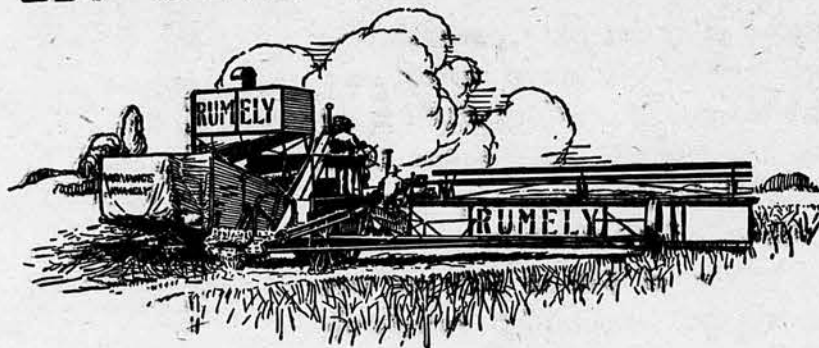
braska with two records above 1,000 pounds of butterfat. Rag Apple's half sister, N. P. Becky Bleske Beauty Piebe, holds the Nebraska state butter record in the senior 3-year-old class of the yearly division, with 1,155.7 pounds. She holds, also, the Nebraska 30-day record of 122 pounds in the senior 3-year-old class. She has another half sister in the Substation herd, N. P. Topsy Piebe, with a 3-year-old yearly butter record of 1,076.3 pounds. She has four half sisters with records above 1,000 pounds, all made in heifer form.

While a large cow, weighing 1,700 pounds in heifer form, and giving every evidence of capacity to convert a large quantity of coarse feed into the most valuable of human foods, and a constitution that will sustain the severe requirements of many years of arduous service, Rag Apple carries with these essential assets a rare beauty of outline, a pleasing evidence of refinement and those other many qualities which define that magic term "quality," whose full meaning in this reference is known only to the true lover of dairy cows. In Rag Apple are combined in a very pleasing dairy package, those two most satisfying dairy cow qualities—production and beauty.

In Neutral

"There's something wrong. This gear-shift doesn't work."
"That isn't the gear-shift, Jack. It's—er—it's my knee."

From standing grain to bin IN ONE OPERATION



Advance-Rumely
Combine Harvester
(Prairie Type)

—make an extra profit of 15 to 20 cents per bushel

Why waste time and money binding, shocking and hauling before threshing?

An Advance-Rumely Combine does it all in one operation. A few days takes the place of weeks when you use this outfit.

Ask the farmer who uses an Advance-Rumely Combine. He will tell you how he now can permit grain to ripen naturally on the stalk 'till it receives the best grading at the market and commands the best price. Then, no waiting his turn, no trading of labor—he goes into the field with this Combine and the grain comes out *threshed* and ready for the market.

The farmer that owns this outfit cuts his harvesting costs 15 to 20 cents per bushel—and because an "Advance-Rumely" gets all the grain, his yield runs two and three more bushels to the acre. Letters from owners tell us daily how simple these machines are to operate and how much money they save.

This coming harvest can bring bigger profits to you, too, if you but use the coupon to secure full information. Just address Dept. 000,

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

ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

The Rumely Line

includes kerosene tractors, steam engines, grain and rice threshers, combine harvesters, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers and winch tractors.

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.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.,
Dept. F. (Incorporated) La Porte, Ind.
Served through 33 branches and warehouses
Please send me literature on the machinery checked.

☐ Combines ☐ Threshers
☐ Oil Pull Tractors ☐ Husk-Shredders
☐ Silo Fillers ☐ Corn Shellers
☐ Bean Hullers ☐ Stationary Motors
☐ Clover and Alfalfa Hullers

Name _____ Address _____

Crystal Springs, Kansas
Advance-Rumely Thresher Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Gentlemen: This year I handled 11,000 bushels with the Combine in nine and one-half days, covering 485 acres. Never believed it possible to cut on the average of 50 acres and thresh 1,200 bushels per day with one machine, but I did this easily with the Advance-Rumely Combine.

Yours truly,
(Signed) B. H. NAFFZIGER

It Costs Very Little to Recondition a Model T Ford

THE cost of reconditioning the Model T Ford is small because of the low cost of Ford parts and the established Ford policy of charging all labor at a standard flat rate.

The economical thing for you to do with your Model T Ford is to take it to the nearest Ford dealer and have him estimate on the cost of putting it in A1 shape. You may find that the expenditure of a few dollars will be the means of giving you thousands of miles of additional service.

For a labor charge of \$20 to \$25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. This price includes new bearings, reboring cylinders and any other work necessary. Parts are extra.

Noises in the Model T Ford can be taken out easily and cheaply. The labor cost of tightening doors is only \$1.25. Usually very few new parts are required.

There is no reason for driving a shabby Ford. Repainting runs from \$10 to \$25. Taking dents out of body panels and doors runs from \$3 to \$16 for labor. A fender can be replaced for a labor charge of \$1 to \$2.50. The cost of fenders runs from \$3.50 to \$5.

It will pay you, therefore, to see your Ford dealer and have him put your Model T in good running order. By doing so you will protect and maintain the investment you have in your car and get months and years of pleasant, reliable transportation at a very low cost per mile.



FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.



G.E. FERRIS
MANAGER



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.

Fake Agents and Swindlers Are Fishing for Farmers' Money Long Before Harvest

FROM Plains in Meade county comes news that a scourge is hitting Western Kansas. "With the prospect for a bumper crop of wheat the large cities have coughed up hundreds of grafters. These grafters will not work, but are attempting to fleece the farmers of their wheat crop long before it is harvested.

"Twenty-seven agents of various kinds visited this section of the state last week, seeking to obtain signatures on the dotted line. They were selling everything from maps to buggy whips. Hundreds of other kinds of merchandise are being offered by the leeches from the big cities."

Officials in that section of the state have started a movement to investigate the work of these agents. Warning is being sent out to farmers to use caution in signing any paper or giving any money to the strangers. When such a group of agents start their work in any territory, farmers need the protection that can be accorded them by investigations on the part of their local authorities. More power to such public spirited officials. And above all, the Protective Service hopes that no Kansas Farmer subscriber will do business with any agent regarding whose proposition there remains the slightest doubt of its being anything but honest and fair.

Got Any Money for Swindlers?

Suppose someone were to offer you a job with big wages, but which meant almost certain death before the first pay day; would you take it? You certainly would not!

Suppose someone came to you with a plan to make easy money, to give him your savings and let him show you how to "get rich quick;" would you believe him? Not if you got the facts first!

What you earn is called a wage; what a dollar earns is called interest. As with a job, so, as a rule, with money; the greater the return, the greater the risk.

You probably spend less than you earn; most of us do. It is your business how much money, if any, you lay aside, but the difference between the man who gets ahead and the one who doesn't lies in what each one does with the dollar that is left.

Care for your extra dollar as you would care for yourself. Every dollar you earn represents just so much labor. The next time anyone, either friend or stranger, asks if you want to make big money by sending your dollars out on a job that looks profitable, but may be dangerous, do a little thinking first. Do not hurry. Take your time. Investment facts are not hard to get, if you take the time to get them. If you cannot get them, write the Protective Service and the same information will be obtained and sent to you free as if the Protective Service were itself going to use the same facts. Do this and it might save you from serious loss.

Tell Protective Service About Frauds

If you are solicited in any of the following ways, help protect yourself and others by writing to the Protective Service at once.

If the scheme is advertised, send a copy of the publication in which the ad appears.

If the approach is made thru the mails, send both the enclosure and the envelope in which it came. The envelope is considered important by the postal authorities who prosecute such frauds.

If you are appealed to by word of mouth, get as many details as you can and send them. If you are very sus-

picious notify immediately your sheriff or county attorney.

Did you ever see advertised a work-at-home scheme something like this:

Help Wanted—Work at Home—Make big money in spare time. No experience necessary. Details for a stamp.

Mother wants to help. She must stay at home for the children. If she could only do something at home that would add to the family earnings. It costs only a stamp to learn, so why not try?

This form of fraud advertising is a bait. The schemes are numerous, and the eager readers so many that the money comes in by the thousand. But of all the work-at-home schemes the Protective Service has investigated, not a single one has been found which attempts to be fair to the person who answers the advertisement. Reputable newspapers and other publications do their utmost to keep such advertising out of their columns.

The "details" the stamp brings consist of "advice" how money may be made addressing cards or envelopes, gilding cards, sewing, embroidering, peddling household articles or wearing apparel, clipping newspaper articles or starting a mail order business. "It is necessary," states the advertiser, "first to equip yourself with materials, plans, and stock. These will cost you \$1."

If mother should buy the brushes and gilt, or the silk thread and embroidery needles, she finds, on sending in her finished work that "It is not acceptable," and that she should "buy more material for \$1 and try again." Perhaps after she has spent several dollars, and still cannot satisfy the advertiser, she realizes she has been duped.

If these "bait" advertisements are not answered these contemptible swindlers will soon make no money and quit. But be careful. They are continually putting their scheme in a new costume. If they cannot fool you and get your money one way they will try another.

Warning! Read Before You Sign

Another thing the Protective Service needs to warn and warn and warn Kansas Farmer subscribers about is the signing of contracts before every single word of the contract, both large and small print, is thoroly read. Fully 20 per cent of the claims coming to the Protective Service for adjustment are due to the fact that: First, they took the salesman's word, which in no way binds the company; second, they signed without reading and analyzing the conditions of the contract and guarantee.

A contract is a meeting of the minds of persons in an agreement to do certain things. The written contract is simply evidence that the actual contract has been made, and if the contract is a legal one the courts will enforce it. For this reason, one should always know what is written on the paper he is asked to sign. When he places his name thereon, he announces to the world that the things written therein are things to which he agrees. Especially with any stranger you should be very careful never to sign anything unless you understand what is written in it, and not then, unless you intend to carry out the obligation.

Don't Sign Then Be Sorry

The Protective Service has had people write that they were just forced into signing for something they later found they did not want. This is seriously doubted. More often it is excuse for wanting to back out of a contract on which their minds have met, agreed

(Continued on Page 24)

"Good"?...
I call it
perfect!

PRINCE ALBERT is a mild tobacco, but "good" is too mild a word to describe it. "Good!"—why you *know* it's better than that the minute you open the tidy red tin and set loose that P.A. fragrance. Your mouth waters for a taste of such tobacco.

You waste no time in loading up and lighting up. Then you get the answer to why P.A. leads them all in sales and satisfaction. Cool as a speed-cop taking your number. Sweet as getting off with "Don't let it happen again." Mellow and mild and long-burning. What do you *mean*—"Good"?

Some fellows stumble into the detours for awhile, and others take the main road to pipe-joy. The more you demand in a smoke, the quicker you come to P.A.—to stay. You can't fumble the fact that more men smoke P.A. than any other brand. "Good"? I call it *perfect!* So will you.

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



This tin contains TWO full ounces of pipe-satisfaction.



Willie Makes His Mark *on the Kitchen Floor*

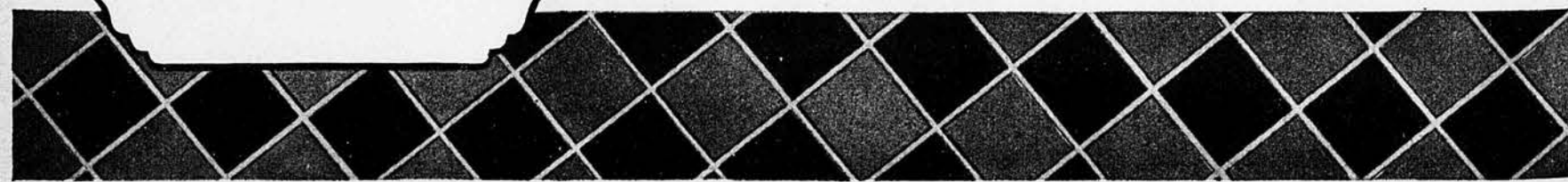
A SMOOTH clean floor, glowing with bright color, soft to the feet, is an inspiration and a labor saver. Not only does Mother find this floor easy to keep clean, but its clear blue and soft gray tints stir her love of the beautiful so that she steps about her tasks more lightly. Old songs and happy thoughts come back when a woman begins to work in a kitchen equipped with the new beauty of a modern floor.

For any room in the house as well as for the kitchen there is an appropriate floor covering. You want the best in durability and beauty for the money you spend. A well selected rug, suitable to the room, will add comfort and delight, and if the materials are good, it will last many years. Learn all you can about designs, colors and types of weave. It is a fascinating and useful study.

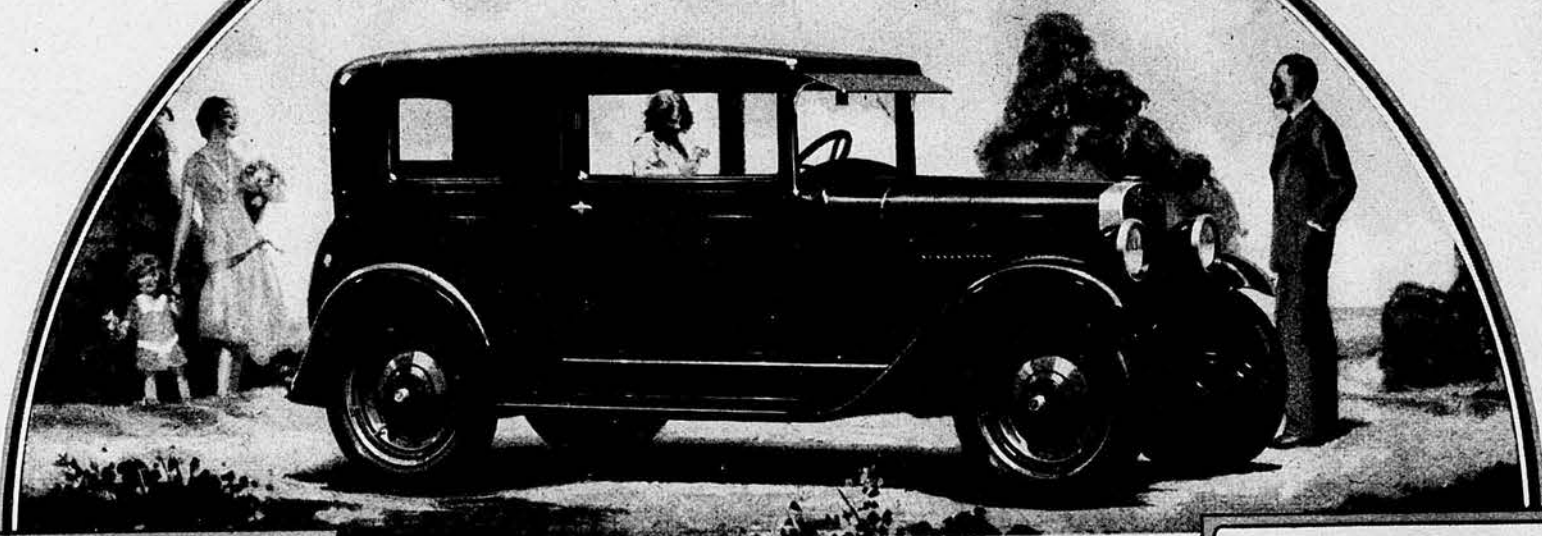
The advertisers of floor coverings in this paper are people you can trust. They have staffs of artists and home economics experts who are constantly studying, developing the best in quality and design. Read what they have to say. Ask them questions. Depend on them.

WILLIE finds all the mud. He comes hurrying in, much too busy to clean his shoes, and the Pup joyously follows. Maybe Dad gets thoughtless sometimes and once again Mother has to wipe up the floor.

If it's an old worn splintery wood floor, it is never really clean. Scrub it, mop it, still it has that sodden gray color, depressing to the spirit. If the baby crawls over it on Sunday when he's dressed up, he looks like some stranger's child.



for Economical Transportation



Fisher Bodies

Chevrolet is the lowest priced car in the world offering bodies by Fisher—famous the world over for style leadership, comfort, modern design and the safety of combined hardwood and steel construction.



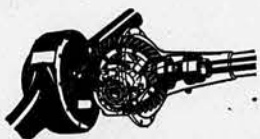
Adjustable Valve Tappets

The improved valve-in-head motor of the new Chevrolet has adjustable valve tappets—a feature which assures continued motor efficiency and quietness and prevents gradual loss of power and acceleration as the car is used.



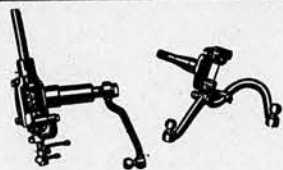
"Invar Strut" Pistons

Constant clearance alloy pistons, designed with two "invar struts" in each, make the Chevrolet motor smoother, snappier and more powerful. The costly "invar struts" minimize expansion and contraction permitting close fitting pistons to assure quietness and efficient operation.



Rugged One-Piece Rear Axle

A rear axle proved by millions of miles of use. The differential mechanism and side gears are securely mounted, while the housing is the one-piece type fitted with an inspection plate for convenient, inexpensive adjustment.



Ball Bearing Steering Gear

The new Chevrolet handles with marvelous ease and surety—for the worm and gear steering mechanism is fitted with ball bearings throughout, even at the front axle knuckles.

Embodying every modern feature of Advanced Automotive Design!

Rugged, powerful and dependable—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous, day-after-day service that a motor car must give when used on the farm.

Every unit of this remarkable car has been developed by engineers who are specialists—and has been proved by tens of thousands of miles of testing at the General Motors Proving Ground.

Visit the salesroom of your Chevrolet dealer and make your own inspection of this sensational car. Note the sturdiness of its construction throughout—definite assurance of years of dependable service. Drive it—and see how effortlessly it climbs the steepest hills—how easily it steers and rides over the roughest roads. Note how generously roomy it is—how smartly styled.

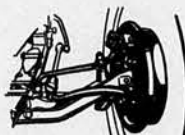
Then you'll realize that here are quality in design, quality in materials and quality in construction never before available at such amazing low prices.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation

The Touring or Roadster ..	\$495	The 4-Door Sedan	\$675	The Imperial Landau	\$715
The Coach	\$585	The Sport Cabriolet	\$665	Utility Truck (Chassis Only)	\$495
The Coupe	\$595	All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan		Light Delivery (Chassis Only)	\$375

Check Chevrolet Delivered Prices

They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.



Non-Locking Four-Wheel Brakes

with separate Emergency Brake
Chevrolet's four-wheel brakes were developed in cooperation with General Motors engineers. They are non-locking, have an area of 189 sq. in. and are separate from the emergency brake.



Gasoline Tank at Rear

All Chevrolet models have a safety gasoline tank at the rear and a vacuum fuel system which assures positive gasoline supply even on the steepest hills. The tank is protected by a heavy steel cross member and has a gasoline gauge.



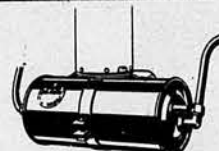
Genuine Duco Finishes

All Chevrolet models are finished in modish shades of genuine Duco—the original, modern motor car finish which does not check or crack and which keeps its lustrous new car beauty indefinitely.



Crankcase Breathing System

A ventilating system which clears the crankcase of vapors prior to condensation, minimizes oil dilution, and adds materially to the long life of the motor.



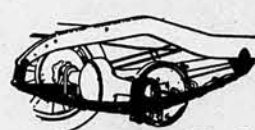
AC Oil Filter

The crankcase oil that is circulated by the self-priming pump is constantly forced through an AC oil filter which strains out dirt and foreign material, thereby increasing the life of all moving parts inside the motor.



AC Air Cleaner

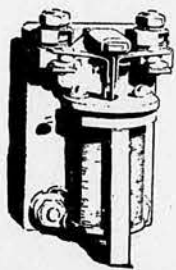
An AC Air Cleaner is another motor safeguard which removes dust and grit from the air drawn into the carburetor—a modern feature which adds to car life and operating efficiency by reducing internal wear.



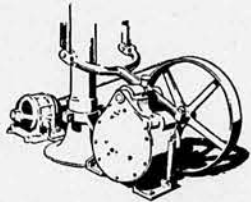
Semi-Elliptic Shock Absorber Springs

Comfort and safety over all roads is assured by Chevrolet's semi-elliptic shock absorber springs set parallel to the frame. These are 84% as long as the wheelbase and are made of fine chrome vanadium steel.

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T



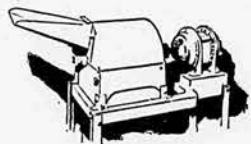
An electric relay suitable for a burglar alarm in chicken coop.



The motor-operated pump jack turns the old farm pump into a constant, trouble-free source of water supply.



An electric motor takes the labor out of grinding bone for chicken feed.



The automatic motorized feed grinder saves money, labor, and the farmer's time.



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Electricity Mothers a Flourishing Flock

THREE weeks of watchful care before the new brood steps out into the world. Then good food, plenty of fresh water, cleanliness—and another flock of chicks is on its way to profit-making.

The principles of success in raising chickens have not changed. But electricity with its automatic incubators, brooders, water-pumps, feed-grinders, and lights has assumed almost the role of the mother hen.

There is so much less of tedious drudgery and so much more of easy efficiency on farms where the worth of electricity is known. The choice of good equipment is the first step in successful electrification. That is why farmers are learning to look for the G-E monogram on electric devices.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.

[illegible]

Goes to Reader School

Will You Write to Me?

gold fish. I have one sister and two brothers. Their names are Helen, Henry and Raymond. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Elizabeth Kirschman.
Reading, Pa.

How many eggs can a man eat on an empty stomach? None; when he begins.

Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I enjoy the young folks' page very much. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I have dark hair and brown eyes. I go to Merwin school. My teacher's name is Miss Speir. For pets I have two dogs named Bowser and Queen. I have a pet pony that I ride to school. Her name is Topsy. I live on an 80-acre farm. I live 3½ miles from school. On Sunday some of my girl or boy friends come to my house. We either go horseback riding

Lacygne Kan.

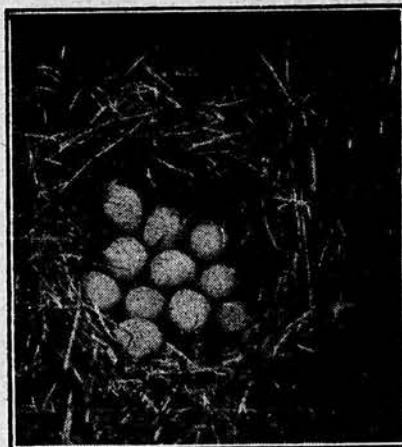


Whenever Sis's young man friend brings her a box of candy, William won't go to bed till he gets his share.

Nests in the Open

There on her open nest she broods
in comparative safety, relying on her

The smooth, shiny eggs of the ring-neck, shown here, have long been a bone of contention between land owners and poachers on the great English estates.—Ben East.



Ring-Neck Pheasant's Nest

Diamond Puzzle

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | — | — | — | |
| 3. | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | | — | — | — | |
| 5. | | | — | | |

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

There Are Five of Us

I am 12 years old and will be 13 years old June 25. I go to Crooked Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Wolf. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Lloyd, Ray and Don. My sister's name is Dorothy Jean. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall, have blue eyes and light hair. I like to play the piano. I have taken lessons for three summers. I am in the eighth grade at school. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Margaret Berniece Harrington.
Clearwater, Kan.



The Hoovers—Careful With the 22's Boys, Their Reach Is Surprising

Can Vegetables to Balance the Budget

This Year's Food Needs Demand Early Consideration

THE return engagement which winter played with us a few weeks ago practically solved our canning problems as to fruit but did not solve the problem of balanced meals. Fruit is going to have to be purchased either fresh or in cans, which will make an easily perceptible dent in food budgets. There is one way to improve the situation, and that is to see that every item in the family's vegetable needs is either canned or stored in sufficient quantities for winter use. This will leave all of the spare pennies free to buy fruit.

Adopting this program means getting on the job early while the spinach and dandelions are crisp and tender, canning the beets when they are just big enough and slipping the asparagus tips into cans as they peek thru the ground. Later there will be string beans, peas, tomatoes and a list of others that may be canned. And to fill some of the vacancies on the fruit shelf there is crisp tender rhubarb in the garden now ready to be canned. Directions for canning these and a variety of other fruits and vegetables either with the pressure cooker or by the water bath method are included in our fruit and vegetable canning chart. This chart together with a budget list which will help you to determine just how much you will need to can, to take care of your family's food needs, will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents in coin. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

These Recipes Are Recommended

PRIZE winners in the "Ways of Using Canned and Cured Meat" contest are: Mrs. Harvey Wise, Johnson county; Mrs. Hugh Barclay, Clay

Mothers

I THINK that we whom motherhood has blessed,
We who have known the joy and pain of birth,
We who have given and received of life,
Can say that mothers are the blessed of earth.

Not that we find within ourselves a voice,
That sings the praises of our humble name,
But as we love our children in our hearts,
We hear a voice, "And I have loved the same!"

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

county, and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Miami county. Honorable mention for having submitted unusual recipes is awarded to Mrs. E. L. Richard, Sumner county; Mrs. Mina Brown, Harvey county; Mrs. Helen Sawyer, Greenwood county and Mrs. M. P. Gartrell, Miami county. The prize winning recipes follow:

Beef Pie

GRIND thru the food chopper enough canned beef for your family, add about $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water or juice from the meat enough to make it rather moist but not real juicy. Put this into a long baking dish. Make your favorite biscuits, lay them on top of the meat and bake about 20

minutes or until they are nicely brown. Serve while very hot.
Miami County.
Mrs. J. L. Roberts.

Smothered Ham

PARBOIL ham if too salty, a slice for each serving. Do not boil. Remove from water and drain. Dip each slice in flour and brown a delicate amber color in hot fat, remove from skillet and place in small roaster. Cover with hot water and set at back of stove or in oven and let simmer from 45 to 60 minutes. When ready to serve your meat and gravy are both done and the meat very tender.
Clay County.
Mrs. Hugh Barclay.

Cured Ham Sandwiches

BOIL a part of a cured ham, grind thru a food chopper, add chopped pickles and mayonnaise to suit taste and spread between thin slices of bread. Lunch ham sandwiches are also good prepared the same way.
Johnson County.
Mrs. Harvey Wise.

To Save the Juice

BY MARIE CURRAN

IT HAS always been a problem for housewives to prevent juice from stewing out from around the edges of fruit pies. By sprinkling a tablespoon of cornstarch around the edges and on top of fruit pies before putting on the crust, all the juice may be saved, besides the cornstarch forms a lovely jelly, and when the pie is cut the juice will not run.

Fancy Work Takes New Turn

Shuttle Hook Invented by Kansas Woman Revolutionizes Rug Making

NOTHING could be more timely than the new shuttle crocheting which has just been invented by a Kansas woman, now that we are all interested in crocheted and braided rugs, and all over-supplied with old silk hose. Shuttle crocheting is a cross between crocheting and knitting with a multitude of advantages over either. One of its good points is that it will not ravel and another is—it can be done miles an hour faster than either crocheting or knitting.

The shuttle hook with which the work is done was invented by Miss Rose Matthews, who was born and raised on a farm in Shawnee county. After a long illness, about a year ago, Miss Matthews was searching for something to do. Even crocheting, because of the constant hooking and pulling of threads was wearisome, but if she had a hook with a thread attached to the end of it she was sure she could work. A machinist who had a shop nearby, made a needle as Miss Matthews thought it should be. Imagine Miss Matthews' excitement when the needle was finished, to see if her idea would work. It did. The result of her first effort was a simple stitch such as that used in the carriage robe and she realized that she had discovered something entirely new in the line of needlework.

Further experimenting with her new discovery

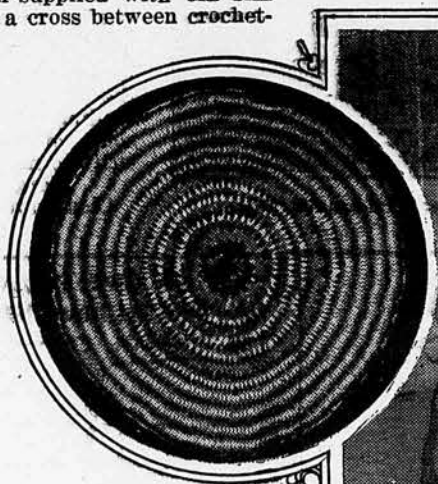
Neither does it take as much yarn to do this work with her shuttle hook.

Here are some other uses to which the needle is adaptable, most of them far removed from the

pillows, but it is in this kind of work that old hose and knit underwear are at their best for rugs, seat covers, outdoor and utility pillows and myriads of other uses. For pillows the inexpensive lingerie ribbon may be used and for carriage robes, lounge throws and scarfs, yarn is adaptable. All of these uses have been working out by women who, fascinated by the ease and speed with which the work could be done, were interested in finding ways of using this new instrument in place of crochet hooks and knitting needles.

The rags should be cut about the same width as for carpet rags and sewed together smoothly.

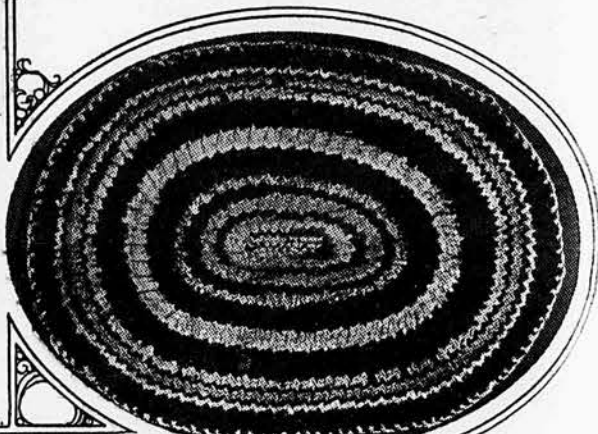
For the shuttle thread any cord of about the same weight as the principal thread may be used.



By Throwing the Yarn Over the Hook a Second Time This Long and Short Stitch Which Gives the Delightful Hilt and Miss Effect Is Obtained

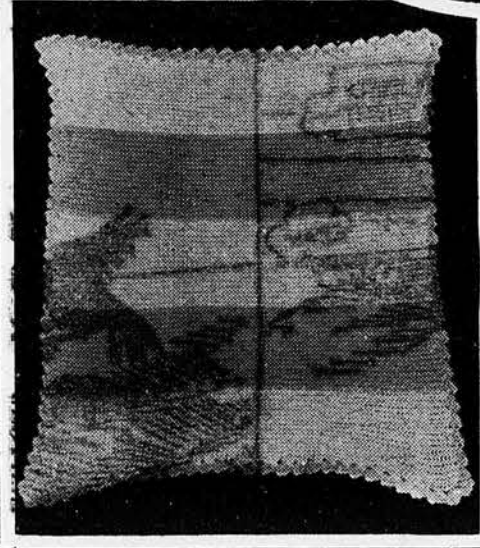


The Rug Above Is Done in Lavender and White, Using Old Underwear and Hose, Dyed. The Unusual Shape Results from Throwing in Stitches at Regular Places and Intervals



Above: The Spiral Braided Effect Is Obtained by a Simple Twist of the Needle in Catching the Loops in Each Round

Left: This New Stitch Is Delightfully Adapted to Working With Yarn for Scarfs, Carriage Robes and Lounge Throws



It does not matter if this thread is not of the same color as the other, for it will not show, and for some stitches where a very soft article is desired, as in pillow tops, the shuttle thread may be removed after each round is completed.

But for a firm piece of work the shuttle thread should be left in.

SHUTTLE hooks may be obtained thru the Fancywork Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 50 cents. Complete directions for making a variety of stitches and adapting them to various articles, are included with the hook.

was still more gratifying. She discovered many different stitches and different ways in which the needle could be used, and that it could be used in making designs on canvas much the same as for hooked rugs, except that each stitch is locked by the shuttle thread and so cannot be pulled out.

first experiment thru which she made the discovery, as a bedkin for lacing ribbons, turning belts and casing in sewing, with reed and raffia in making baskets and as a sack needle in mending grain sacks.

All kinds of rags may be used with this needle. I have seen a lovely bath mat made from old cotton blankets, old silk rags are nice for seat pads and

Talks on Summer Porches

BY EMMA TUOMY

MAKING a porch attractive as well as a comfortable, restful place requires very little money if a person is willing to do the work herself. It has been my experience to furnish and make attractive several different porches. Some of them were so small that about all they would hold was a chair or two, while others were so large that a few chairs seemed lost on them.

The first thing to do is to paint the porch. Paint it whether the house is going to be painted or not. The ceiling of a porch should always be some soft, restful shade so that when we lie down we will not be put on edge by some vivid hue that was applied thoughtlessly or in imitation of deep blue sky. Paint, stain, or varnish the floors. I like paint on porch floors, a nice shiny grey that always looks clean and does not show the dust like darker paints or varnish.

For shade and seclusion, curtains may be made quickly and easily. Hem both ends. Sew small rings on these hems and have rods at both top and bottom. This prevents blowing. I like curtains made out of awning material of colors to harmonize with those used on the porch. Every porch needs a couch or a porch swing for summer use, just for a moment of rest while the dinner is waiting to be served.

A porch needs no great amount of furniture to make it look attractive. If there is no other furniture use some kitchen chairs, and an old table. Paint them some gay color. One friend of mine arranged a charming porch with an old couch, three kitchen chairs and an old drop leaf table she picked up at a second-hand store. She painted chairs and table a deep orange and trimmed them with black. She covered the couch with striped awning material like she used for her curtains.

I have improved the appearance of porches with vines and flowers. One year I had wild cucumber vines, with tall golden glow at the corners. Another year I potted wild ferns in small green tubs. I like porch boxes for flowers. Petunias, or nasturtiums with trailing vines are lovely in boxes. Wall vases are fine for a porch. They may

be bought for a few cents and they are out of the way when hung up. When brackets are used for flower boxes three or four should be used.

I like rugs of matting for a porch. They stay in place and do not require much cleaning. Cushions covered with bright cretonne help make any porch attractive.

Women's Service Corner

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

On Saving the Surface

I had my kitchen painted a light grey and it is very lovely but will have to be cleaned more often than the darker finishes. How can I clean it without ruining the surface? Mrs. M. C. H.

Painted surfaces should be wiped off with a soft cloth wrung from tepid water. If the paint is greasy dissolve a small amount of neutral white soap in the water and then use a second water for rinsing. Alkali soaps are ruinous to paint.

Dinner From One Dish

ONE-DISH dinners are becoming more and more popular as the simplicity and attractiveness of the arrangement is realized. Here is a dish which, with the addition of a green vegetable, will make a delicious meal. Put a layer of boiled rice in the bottom of a shallow baking dish. Parboil sausages 15 minutes then arrange them on the bed of rice so they radiate from the center like spokes of a wheel. Put a spoonful of crushed pineapple in the center of the dish and between the sausages. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour, then place under the broiler flame for a few minutes to brown the sausages. The pineapple will brown slightly too, making a pretty and appetizing dish.



*"Look, Daddy!
Just like our new house"*

TRUE to child instinct, he has caught their pride in the new home... caught the spirit of it all in that tiny house he has built so laboriously with his blocks. What joyous pride in providing for that little son a real home to grow up in!

A woman's ability to compare had helped in choosing a home for a lifetime. Comparison is helpful in everyday purchases also. This is true in buying coffee.

Taste-tempting... palate-pleasing, there's cheer in each steaming cupful of Folger's Coffee. It has this inimitable flavor because each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth. 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



© 1928, J. A. Folger & Co.

As Spring Turns to Summer

Styles Show More of the Feminine Touch



3291—This very smart frock carries out the idea of points both in the skirt and vestee. Plaits across the front make it very youthful. May be made with either long or short sleeves. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3405—The little miss may well be proud of such a summer dress as this one. The belt is held in place by straps of contrasting material, which also hold the kick plaits in place. Cuffs, collar and tie are of contrasting material also. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3303—The popular slashed neckline and bow-tied hipline tend to make this a most popular feature for this season. Three box plaits in center front form the skirt, which might also be worn with other blouses. Embroidery pattern 730 is used. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3344—This cover-all apron with large pockets and cross straps in back will help lighten the work, and a tight fitting cap which fastens at the center of the back and rolls will complete the outfit. Sizes, small, medium and large.

Price of all Kansas Farmer patterns is 15 cents.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Baby's Diet Is Extremely Important, and It Requires Careful Watching Every Day

EVEN in the breast fed infant, constipation may appear. The mother frequently makes matters worse by attempting to correct it with castor oil or other laxatives. You cannot cure constipation with medicine. Let the mother look out for herself and the baby both. See that a sufficient amount of water is given to drink. Orange juice or tomato juice should be given daily to every baby. It is not given as a laxative, yet it does help the bowels somewhat.

When necessary use a spear of soap or glycerine rectal suppository to secure one bowel movement daily. This has its advantages because you can start a regular bowel habit by attending to this at a certain time each day and holding the baby over her chair at the time. One of the advantages of early feeding of cereals is that you may choose whole grains that have a laxative tendency.

In older children constipation is very commonly due to lack of regularity in visiting the toilet. The mother must insist on regularity in this habit. The foods most helpful to constipated children are the coarser cereals, whole wheat bread, leafy vegetables and fresh fruit. An excellent and palatable food for this purpose is raisin bread, made by using 1 cup each of white flour, graham flour and cornmeal, a cup of raisins, a cup of molasses, a little baking powder, and either sweet or sour milk to make a soft batter. This may be baked slowly or steamed. Children eat it eagerly and it serves the purpose of nutrition as well as regulation of the bowels.

Green vegetables, such as spinach, chard and cauliflower, are now recommended for children of all ages over 6 months. In the young babies one has to begin with great caution, but if the food is prepared carefully it is highly profitable. The vegetables must be cooked over a slow fire for a long time and should be mashed thoroly. Much of their value is in the fluid, so it should not be thrown away, but used with bread or in soup. As children grow older the regular use of such vegetables will effectively guard against constipation.

Some children do not drink a sufficient amount of water. This is very important, too. I think the things of chief importance in the constipation of children are:

1. Regular habit of toilet.
2. Eating a mixed diet that includes vegetables and fruit.
3. Drinking sufficient water.

Follow the Doctor's Advice

My doctor tells me I have an ulcer in my stomach. But I do not vomit. I have pains in my stomach, these causing belching and much distress. It seems as if my food is all in a lump, and this causes a heavy pressure-like feeling. I have spots before my eyes, and am nervous and weak. Am a young woman 21 years old. What do you think?

I can understand the distress of mind that makes this inquirer turn from the decision of her doctor to find someone who will say that she does not have ulcer of the stomach. But it is a foolish thing to do. What value can there be in a decision made by correspondence

as compared with the first hand opinion of a doctor who sees the patient and all of her symptoms? The fact that this patient does not vomit is not against the diagnosis of ulcer, for vomiting is not an invariable symptom. No one can make accurate diagnosis of such serious troubles without opportunity for careful examination, which should include X-Ray pictures and laboratory tests of the stomach contents. If your doctor cannot make these tests get him to send you to one who is equipped to do so.

Send a Stamped Envelope

What causes rheumatism in the hands and feet? I have been bothered with it since last September. I have taken no medicine for it yet. Do you think it will leave without my doing anything for it? Joints are swollen very bad at times, and the muscles seem to shrink. I don't feel well sometimes. Do you think this may be the cause of it? Does rheumatism affect the heart? I have been told that it does. Please give me your advice thru the Kansas Farmer. My age is 22. MRS. D. W.

The term "rheumatism" is generally applied to mysterious pains in the joints of the body. Most such pains are due to the fact that somewhere in the body of the patient is concealed a focus of infection (pus) from which the blood stream carries irritating, poisonous products to the joints. Let the doctor find that source of infection and clean it up and the trouble leaves. I have a special letter, "Hints About Rheumatism," which I will send if you forward a stamped, addressed envelope.

To Build Up the Body

Please advise me thru your column in regard to brown spots on liver spots on a woman's face. Is there anything that will clear the complexion and remove the spots? M. S.

Persistence in the daily bath, with a vigorous rubbing of the skin of the whole body, is a good measure. The bowels should be kept open by a properly regulated diet, the food should be well masticated and the patient should drink at least six glasses of water daily. If she has any defects of the generative organs they should receive attention.

Away With the Warts!

Please tell me what will remove warts from the hands. E. T. S.

One way is to pierce the wart with a red-hot needle. Another is to protect the tissue around the wart with vaseline and then touch the wart with a stick of silver nitrate. They may also be removed by the application of glacial acetic acid.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 16)

to, and closed. A transaction or agreement, whether verbal or written, cannot legally be reopened, changed, or breached without the consent of both parties to the transaction or agreement.

Be careful, extremely careful, in all your business dealings. Do not buy anything unless you want it, and do not sign any memorandum, order, or contract until you have read it carefully and understand every word in it. Fully expect to be governed by the terms thereof, if you sign it. Remember what the agent has told you does not count and forms no part of the agreement you have signed. The agent's job is to sell you. When that is done, his responsibility ceases. Then you have to deal strictly with the company, unless the agent lives in your community, and they are not the kind of agents who make the most trouble. The warning is repeated. Be careful of any proposition presented by a stranger. Have him show you his credentials of authority from the house he represents. Investigate and read thoroly before you sign anything.

G. E. Lerrigo



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE authority of primitive peoples is physical. The Greeks had Hercules, the god of athletic games. He could do anything that required strength. The Hebrews had their Samson, and the book of Judges is merry with his playful exploits. In the earlier history of our country every community had its strong man who could out-wrestle, out-fight and out-ride anybody else. No doubt much of the success of our two favorite sons, Washington and Lincoln, was in the fact that both were big men, who had been brought up out of doors, and were men of prowess.

Magical authority is likewise strong with mankind in its simpler stages. The medicine man among the Indians and the witch doctor in the African tribes are influential members of society; more influential than they deserve to be.

But the safest and most enduring sort of authority is moral and religious. It is impressive to note how far simple goodness will go in influencing and molding the lives of men and women. When Tennyson wrote of Sir Galahad, who was called the perfect knight:

"My good blade carves the casques of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure,
My strength is as the strength of ten
Because my heart is pure,"

he was writing more than pleasing rhyme. Athens was ruled by Aristides, who was called the Just. Martin Luther had no money, no influence at court, no powerful friends, or but few, when he took his stand for the truth, as he saw it. Yet his entire nation felt the impact of that stout heart, and its effects went out into the whole world. If you want to see an uncrowned king, look at Samuel. Another man was king, but Samuel was the virtual king. The people believed in him, for his consistent life, his adherence to righteousness. He could rebuke the king and "get away with it." Nathan was another. When Israel's most powerful king had committed a crime, this fearless man goes into his presence with a "Thou art the man," and the king trembles. That is moral authority, which is the child of a good life.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia was a tiny man, weighing little over 100 pounds, and in wretched health most of the time. Yet his influence in the South was enormous. After the Civil War he was sent to Washington as a member of Congress. Someone was attempting to get a notorious bill passed, granting special privileges. Stephens opposed it. A big burly member of the House went to him and said, "You think you are somebody because you are defeating this bill, but I could swallow you, you little shrimp, if I wanted to." Said Stephens, "I know you could, and if you did you would have more brains in your belly than you now have in your head." Stephens had authority, the authority of an honest and good heart, on top of a level head. And his heart helped to make his head. Take Charles Sumner. When he died it was said that the conscience of the United States Senate was dead. The late Senator Ferris of Michigan was a similar man so far as character was concerned. People believed in him, and flocked to hear him. A Democrat in an overwhelmingly Republican state, he was governor twice and later Senator. His former pupils at Ferris Institute, scattered all over the United States, never weary of telling that they are "F. I." graduates. His authority was moral authority.

One night I attended a mass meeting in Boston. A distinguished evangelist had been holding meetings, and that night a procession of workers had paraded thru the mean streets of Boston's poor and fallen, and had gathered in a host of the morally halt, blind, deaf, dumb, leprous and paralyzed. For some reason the evangelist himself was not present when the meeting opened in Tremont Temple. Another speaker tried to hold the crowd. He shouted, waved his arms in the most approved oratorical manner, told stories of the fallen who had been reclaimed. But few were interested. The meeting was going lamely. Presently the evangelist appeared, and everything changed. He

spoke a few simple words, and the assembly sailed out on calmer and deeper seas. More moral authority.

This quality was manifest in Jesus in the highest degree of any character known to history. To this day millions worship Him and would die for Him, yet he never had any authority but the spoken word which came from His own wonderful self. His teaching was calm. He talked in conversational tones most of the time, if we read the New Testament aright. People thronged to Him, not because He came from a great university where He was a professor, not because He held high political office, or had a string of degrees after His name, but because He was what He was. John said of Him, "In Him was life." That life was His authority.

Look at what happened in the temple. He was interfering with a lucrative business. When a preacher does that today he is told to keep to the simple gospel. But Jesus drove them out, without police to help Him, with no warrant from any officer of the law. I presume the hucksters and vendors in the temple did not know why they tumbled over themselves to get out of the way.

This quality comes to those who in sincerity follow the Great Galilean. Not to the extent in which He possessed it, but to a definite degree. Moral authority is the only kind that lasts. It can be cultivated.

Lesson for May 13—The Authority of Jesus. Mark 11:1-33.
Golden Text—Zach. 9:9.

Made-to-Order Epidemics

In studying plant diseases scientists have certain advantages over those who study diseases of human beings. There is no objection to exposing plants to a disease and to watching its development under conditions that make it most deadly and at the same time prevent its escape from under experimental control. In fact, this method of promoting epidemic conditions has proved valuable in some instances in developing strains of plants resistant to the disease.

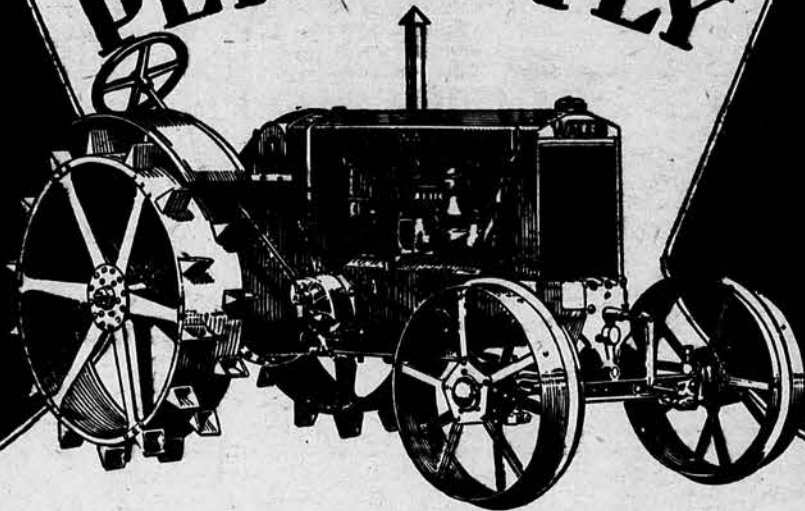
For example, in studying the seedling blight of corn and wheat, which is caused principally by a fungus that is borne both on seed and in the soil, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture have learned the conditions of temperature and moisture in which the fungus grows most abundantly.

Other experiments indicated the most favorable conditions for the sprouting and growth of corn and wheat. As every farmer knows from experience, the growth of wheat is favored by cool to moderate temperatures and corn by warm to hot weather. They observed that when corn grew in soil infected with this seedling blight fungus it was much more likely to survive and grow thriftily if the air and soil were warm. Wheat growth and resistance to the blight were favored by relatively low temperatures. In both the wheat and the corn, microscopic examination of the cells in the young plants showed that when the plants were grown at temperatures most favorable for their best development their outer cells developed a cork-like protection of the cell wall, which kept out the blight parasites. At unfavorable temperatures this did not develop effectively in most cases.

This represents roughly the condition existing when the disease specialist turns the problem over to the specialist in plant breeding and says substantially, "We tell you the conditions under which this plant disease will be at its worst. We tell you the conditions under which most wheat and corn will have least resistance to the disease. If you can cross varieties or select strains that will survive such an artificial epidemic the chances are that they will also survive the less severe conditions ordinarily present in wheat or corn fields."

Such experiments are under way with wheat and corn. Similar exposures of other crop plants have led to notable developments of plant strains resistant to certain specific diseases on such dissimilar crops as flax, cabbage, cotton, and tomatoes, to mention only a few of many such achievements.

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R. H. LANE, Scottsville, Kans. "I have done a large amount of work with the new Wallis 'Certified,' such as combining 600 acres in 13 days; threshed 11,000 bu. wheat in 10 days; drilling 643 acres in 6½ days; harrowed about 900 acres and plowed 300 acres. I have another Wallis used 7 years. This has given excellent service. I consider the 'Certified' Tractor far superior to the old one. All I have to do to be ready for spring work is to grind the valves."

ALLEN H. MOTES, Scottsville, Kans. "I used my Wallis 'Certified' about 575 hours during which time I plowed 280 acres, disced 260 acres, dragging 320 acres besides combining fourteen 14 hour days, and have never had the head off. I am well pleased with it."

P. E. STUFFS, Sterling, Kans. "I am satisfied with my new Wallis. I rebuilt the one I had used for six years and it runs good. I sure can do a lot of work with two Wallis Tractors."

GROVER F. ANDES, Windom, Kans. "I am a Wallis Booster. Just finished a season with the 'Certified' and have one Wallis I have used for nine years. If I was buying a dozen three plow tractors, they would all be Wallis Tractors."

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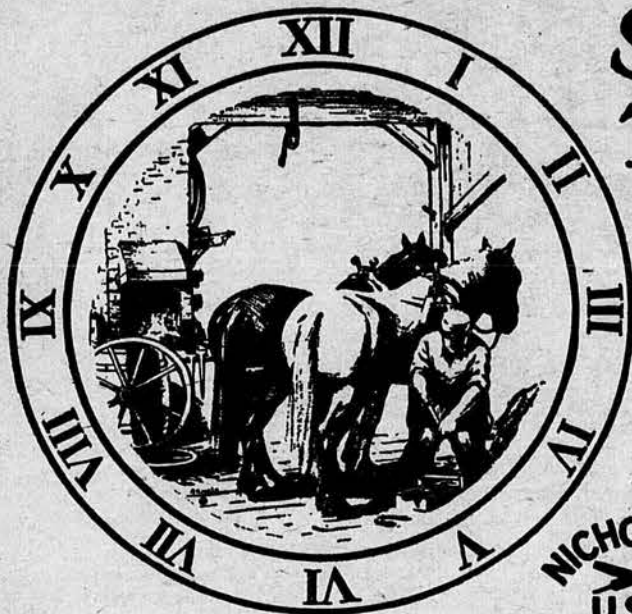
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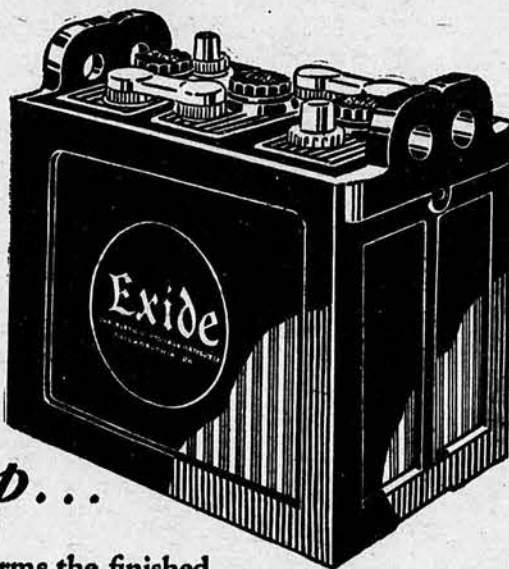
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Will Select Master Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil blowing, score 15 points. If not, score zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15 points.

c. If he practices summer fallow in lieu of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he practices alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If he practices neither, score zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15 points. If he can, but does not grow legumes, score zero. If he is beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equivalent to crop rotation, such as growing row crops, alternate row cropping, summer fallow, score 15 points. If he grows wheat continuously without fallow, score zero.

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seeds, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seeds of varieties adapted to his section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and machine power to do his farm work, score 25 points. If his power is deficient in any branch, such as men, horses, machinery, tractors, engines, trucks or other equipment, deduct points accordingly. If he has an excess of any power units, deduct points in accordance with what he should have.

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than, or as good as the best in his community, fertility of his soil, considered, score 40 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Livestock Management—60 points.

a. If he maintains the proper balance between livestock and crop production, score 8 points. If the number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs or laying hens is deficient in any way, deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of his feed crops is fed to his livestock, score 8 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to all classes of livestock, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all

Kansas Farmer's Score Card for Farmers, 1928

	Possible Points	Candidate's Score
A. Operation of the Farm	285	
1. Soil Management.....	75	
2. Farming Methods.....	25	
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25	
4. Crop Yields.....	40	
5. Livestock Management.....	60	
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment.....	20	
7. Field Arrangement.....	20	
8. Farmstead Arrangement.....	20	
B. Business Methods	285	
1. Accumulative Ability.....	100	
2. Accounting Methods.....	50	
3. Safety Financial Practices.....	100	
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program.....	35	
C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep	90	
1. Upkeep of Buildings.....	25	
2. Condition of Fields.....	25	
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20	
4. Lots and Yards.....	10	
5. Lawn.....	10	
D. Home Life	325	
1. Convenient House.....	50	
2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home	75	
3. Character as Husband and Father...	100	
4. Education and Training of Children..	100	
E. Public Spiritedness	260	
1. Neighborliness.....	50	
2. Interest in Schools and Churches....	60	
3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises.....	50	
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government.....	100	
Total	1245	

Name of Farmer Scored.....

Address.....Date.....

Name and Address of Scorer.....

This Score Card is to be Used, Please, in Nominating Candidates for the Master Farmer Award Which is Being Sponsored Again This Year by Kansas Farmer. Fill It Out According to the Instructions That Are Given in Connection With the Article Announcing the Master Farmer Judges, Page 3 of This Issue, and Mail It to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.



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classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what he has.

e. If he practices control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

f. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires he has. Example: If he has two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only 5 points.

g. If he is receiving a net return from his milking herd, beef herd, hog herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score 10 points. If any of his livestock projects are failing to make a profit, deduct points accordingly.

6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do his work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If he is over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when not in use and is kept in good repair, score 7 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

7. Field Arrangement—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to conserve time and labor in tilling, cultivating and other operations, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

8. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, located so as to save time in going to and from fields, and arranged so as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—Total of 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been farming have enabled him to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be in cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If his accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly. Note: It is understood that you do not know the candidate's personal financial affairs, and that your score for him under this heading of "Accumulative Ability" will be your personal opinion gained thru observation.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting for his farming, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money safely in sound securities or more farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

b. If all his farm buildings, household goods, implements, crops and livestock are fully insured against insurable losses, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If his life is insured to the extent of his farm mortgage and other indebtedness, score 40 points. If not, score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide a cash fund for his family beyond his indebtedness, an educational fund for his children, income for his wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage. Note: It is understood that you do not know the details about your candidate's "Safety Financial Practices," but you should score him to the best of your ability from observation and from any information he may have given you in the past.

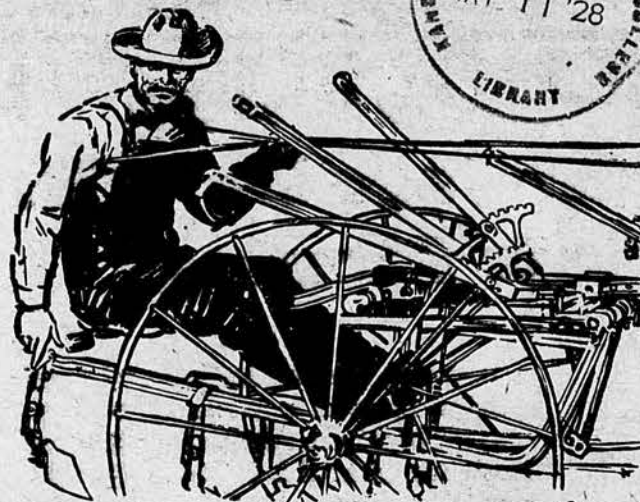
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information in buying supplies and in selling farm products, score 15 points. If not, score zero.

b. If he adapts his production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If he does this in any measure, score him for what he does.

C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—Total of 90 points.

(Continued on Page 29)



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"THIS set of Star Shovels saved more than their cost the first week. They scoured up quicker than any shovels I ever used, and kept right on scouring all day long—even in a fall-plowed field. The time Star Shovels save because you don't have to stop and clean them is worth a lot in the corn-plowing season.

"Star Shovels stay sharp longer, too. And sharp shovels are mighty important, especially when the weeds get a little the head start."

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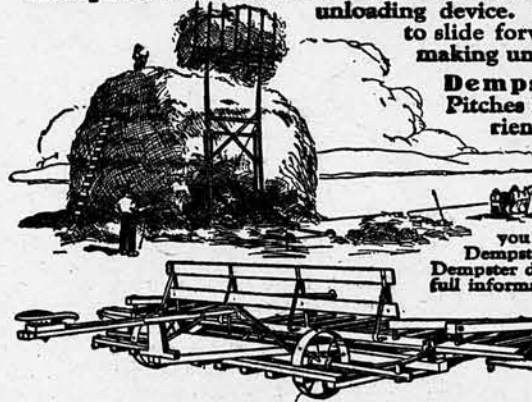
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T. C. N. R.

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It is reading matter of importance second to no other. For it contains news that applies personally to the reader, his welfare, and his pocket-book. It tells you what to buy, where to buy it, and usually what it costs.

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Make a mental note now that you will never again lay aside this paper half-read; that you will read the advertisements as well as the other "reading matter," because it is going to pay you to do so.

Get next to the reading matter in the advertising columns!

What Western Railways Do With Their Earnings

Farmers are the largest and most important class of patrons of western railways. Therefore, they will be interested in knowing what the railways do with the earnings they receive for carrying freight, passengers and other kinds of traffic.

Out of each \$100 of total earnings the western railways collected in 1927 they made the following expenditures in payment of their operating expenses and taxes:

In wages to their employees, \$42.90

For fuel used in locomotives, \$7.50.

For materials and supplies used in repairing and maintaining their tracks, yards, shops, etc., \$18.00.

In payment for loss and damage of freight, injuries to persons, and insurance, \$1.70.

For depreciation and retirements of partly or completely worn-out parts of their plants, \$3.40.

In paying rentals for the use of cars and tracks belonging to others, \$2.30.

In taxes, \$6.60.

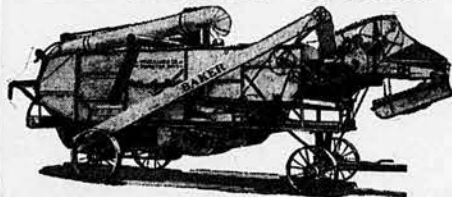
The foregoing items of operating expenses and taxes total \$82.40. The remaining \$17.60 out of each \$100 of total earnings was the "net return" earned.

For each \$17.60 of "net return" earned in 1927 the western railways had made an investment of \$450 in their properties to enable them to render good service. Therefore, the average return earned upon the investment in western railways as a whole was only 3.9 per cent.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Corn Planting Has Been the Big Job; Chicks Are Generally Doing Well

CORN planting has been the big job recently on most Kansas farms; this work is finished on a good many places in the southern part of the state. Wheat is doing fairly well, altho the condition is better in the southern half. Cattle are on the pastures, and there is an adequate amount of grass to support them, in general, altho this certainly has been a "slow season" for grass. Spring pigs, lambs and chicks are doing well.

Barber—The condition of the wheat is improving. Livestock is on the pastures; grass has been making a rather slow growth, because of the cool weather. Not much listing has been done; disking has been mostly finished.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—The district schools have been closing; most of the schools had basket dinners the last day, with informal get-together meetings of the teacher, parents and the pupils. Corn planting has been the main job recently; most of the crop is in the ground. Wheat and oats are doing well, but we need a rain. We have had wind from all four directions, turn about, and we don't know which is the worst! Hens, 13c; broilers, 30c; butterfat 41c; eggs, 22c; wheat, \$1.44; corn, 95c.—Fannie Sharp.

Butler—The wheat outlook is improving; the stands on some fields, however, are rather thin. Oats is making an excellent growth since the warmer weather came. The fruit crop was practically destroyed by the cold weather last month. Corn planting has come later than usual this season, on account of the wet, cold weather. Wheat, \$1.55; oats, 65c; corn, 96c; eggs, 23c; cream, 39c.—Jacob Dieck.

Crawford—Farm work has been delayed somewhat by the wet, cold weather. Wheat fields and pastures are green. Livestock is in good condition. Oats are doing well, altho the growth is rather short as yet.—Mrs. H. F. Painter.

Cloud—The soil is in good condition for cultivation. Pastures started rather slowly this year, on account of the cool weather. Young stock and poultry are doing well. Oats and wheat are making a fine growth. Incubators have been busy; a huge lot of chicks have been hatched this year. Fat hogs are bringing more satisfactory prices.—W. H. Plumly.

Cheyenne—More moisture is needed; spring grain is making little growth. If

rain comes soon the acreage of corn will be larger than that of last year. There is a considerable interest here in growing beans. Apples, plums and cherries were damaged but slightly by the freezing weather of last month, and we expect to produce a good fruit crop. Butterfat, 45c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—Practically all the corn is planted; the acreage is larger than that of last year. Most of the wheat is in good condition, and it is beginning to joint. Oats is coming along slowly. Grass is still rather short in the pastures. Wheat prices are 'way up—not much of the grain is left on the farms here, however. Hogs are getting on much more satisfactory levels and egg prices are the highest I can remember at this season for many years.—F. M. Larson.

Johnson—The weather has been dry and cool. Pastures have been growing slowly, altho at a more rapid rate in the last few days. Corn planting is well advanced. Bran, \$2; eggs, 26c; hens, 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Harvey—The weather has been favorable, and wheat, oats and alfalfa are making an excellent growth. There is plenty of moisture. Livestock is doing well on pastures. Wheat, \$1.49; oats, 60c; corn, 90c; bran, \$1.75 to \$2; butter, 45c; eggs 22c; potatoes, 40c a peck.—H. W. Frouty.

Lane—Barley has made a fine growth recently—it had been delayed somewhat by the cold weather in April. Wheat on the summer-fall land is in excellent condition, but that sown on the stubble fields and that planted late is not doing so well, and much of it will be abandoned. Corn planting is well under way. Grass came slowly this year.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—The weather has been cold and cloudy, which has delayed the growth of crops somewhat. The stands of oats are rather thin. Warm weather is needed. Corn planting is the main farm job. Eggs, 25c; cream, 41c; wheat, \$1.35; corn, 88c; hogs \$9.40.—J. D. Stosz.

McPherson—Wheat is in good condition; the growth is very rank on the low land. Oats have made but a slow growth. Only a small part of the corn acreage has been planted. Hogs are scarce. Wheat \$1.50; corn, 95c; eggs, 24c; butter, 40c.—F. M. Shields.

Neosho—Wheat is in excellent condition; some fields are jointing. There is plenty of moisture in the soil. Good progress has been made in planting corn, kafir and milo. There is a fear of poor stands on the fields planted early, as the weather was unreasonably cool in April. Apples, cherries and

Mellon Doesn't Approve of Hoover?

AN OBJECTION to Hoover for President voiced by the Chicago Journal of Commerce so well expresses what "Wall Street" desires in the next President that it is entitled to the widest notice. What is the trouble with the Hoover candidacy that Mr. Mellon in Pennsylvania and Mr. Hilles in New York, with their vest-pocket 176 delegates, hold back for a more satisfactory nominee? The Chicago business paper does not leave the matter in doubt. "Of all the other candidates," it says, "it can be set down that their past records and their present statements make it evident that they would pursue such-and-such fundamental policies. Only Mr. Hoover remains in the middle, making a bid with one hand for the support of business, and with the other in the support of 'liberals'."

Just what "liberals" means the Chicago Journal of Commerce takes no further pains to elucidate; probably the word spells danger in signifying something anyhow different from acceptance of national policies and legislation that organized business lays down. Under Mr. Mellon, Wall Street has been entirely satisfied and naturally desires more of the same, and indefinitely.

In fact, the magic of Mellon's name stands out in the Journal of Commerce protest against Hoover, not because he has been shown to be a dangerous character generally, but because he has not won Mr. Mellon and his critical bunch of delegates. "In this connection," the Chicago paper goes on to say with great simplicity, "it is significant that the Hoover strategists, after months of tremendous effort, have been unable to win the support of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. If anybody should know Mr. Hoover's mind, it is Mr. Mellon." And so far, at least, Mellon, on the watch tower of business, has not signaled with a green light for Hoover. No wonder business trembles.

Just what Hoover might do, once he got possession of the reins of power, may not be perfectly clear to Wall Street, any more than it is to anybody else, but why take chances with a person who has not, a month and a half from the convention, "come clean" with the lookout on the watch tower?

Mr. Hoover may yet win over the reluctant Mellon, when he may be nominated. Yet if he should be nominated the country might better cherish the hope that it will not be by signing Mr. Mellon's dotted line. It will be better, if Hoover should win the nomination, that he make the grade without the Mellon delegates from Pennsylvania and without strings to his nomination. Hoover as Hoover is somebody, even if another or any other candidate would be preferred. Hoover as Mr. Mellon's man would be far from what the country looks for in a President for four years to come. If he has so far held off from committing himself to a group, it would be better for Hoover as well as the country that he lose the nomination than win it by consenting to policies that do not fit into his own mind, and this is true whether his mind is all right or "all wet."

The Chicago Journal of Commerce indicates to some extent what is wrong, nevertheless, with Hoover's mind. "Business wishes to know," says this organ of business, "whether Mr. Hoover still adheres to the opinions expressed in 1920, in which he expressed a desire for a super-inheritance tax, possibly high enough to take care of the annual payments on our national debt. Does Mr. Hoover believe in this in order to 'redistribute' overgrown fortunes, and in order to 'make for equality of opportunity' by freeing the dead hand from control of our tools of production? Does Mr. Hoover still believe in a 'stiff' surtax on investment income in order to send 'unproductive' families to work?" Or, on the other hand, does Mr. Hoover subscribe to a platform which Wall Street will obligingly submit to him?

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strawberries will make fairly satisfactory crops. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of grass in the pastures. Egg production has reached its peak; more chicks have been hatched than in any past year. Roads are in fairly good condition. Corn, 80c; oats, 65c; hens, 20c; eggs 25c; butterfat, 39c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The weather has been cold and dry. This cool weather delayed corn planting and the growth of grass in the pastures. Roads are in good condition. Rain and warmer weather are needed. A few public sales are being held, with high prices.—James McHill.

Osage—Corn planting is practically finished, and some kafir is in the ground. Gardens need more rain and moisture. The cherry trees appear to be rather weak this spring; they lost about all their leaves last summer, due to fungus damage. The young, thrifty grape vines appear to be in better condition than the older ones, which were damaged considerably by the freezing weather of April.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Wheat needs rain. The corn is practically all planted. The weather is favorable for the growth of grass, and cattle are doing well on pasture. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 92c; cream 40c; eggs, 23c.—Roy F. Haworth.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat and oats are making a good growth. Grass is somewhat later than usual, due to the cold weather of last month. Much of the corn has been planted; the acreage will be smaller than that of last year. Livestock is doing well. Gardens have made a slow growth. The fruit crop will be light. There is plenty of farm labor.—Art McNary.

Reno—Wheat fields are doing well. Corn planting is almost finished; the acreage is not very large because of the big wheat acreage planted last fall. Apple trees have been in bloom; it appears, however, as if the peach crop was destroyed by the cold weather of April. Hogs are scarce.—D. Engelhart.

Republic—Wheat and oats are doing well. Late apples and cherries likely will produce good crops. The soil has been in excellent condition for corn planting. Corn, 89c to 93c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Most of the early fruit was killed by the freezes. Wheat in some communities also was injured. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, but the weather has been too cool for the best crop growth. A considerable part of the corn acreage has been planted. Wheat, \$1.43; cream 41c; eggs, 23c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Washington—Some pastures will be idle this year on account of a scarcity of cattle. Corn planting is the main job these days. Oats have made only a slow growth, on account of the cool weather. Wheat is in good condition. Butterfat, 44c eggs, 22c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Will Select Master Farmers

(Continued from Page 27)

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

If his buildings are kept in good repair, score 25 points. If not, score accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

If his fields and fence rows are neat and reasonably free from weeds, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

If fences, ditches and roads are in good repair and free from rubbish, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

If his lots and yards are free from weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Lawn—10 points.

If his lawn is well kept and has an attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

D. Home Life—Total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—50 points.

If his house is convenient and comfortable, score 50 points. If it is lacking in these points, score accordingly.

2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home—75 points.

If he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio, and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 75 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

3. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertainment, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

4. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

E. Public Spiritedness—Total of 260 points.



Is Your Kitchen Convenient?

If you are drudging along day after day in an old-fashioned kitchen, without the modern conveniences that our stores have for you, you should make up your mind right now to relieve yourself of some of this extra work. Modern conveniences are as essential to the kitchen as they are to the field or barn, and no farm can be truly profitable and become a real home when this seven-day-a-week workroom lacks the right equipment.

With the handy pressure gasoline or kerosene stove for summertime, so your kitchen can be cool; a good sink, with running water; a convenient water heater; and the necessary little things that are such time savers in your kitchen, you can save hours of disagreeable work. Check over this list for items that will make

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If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

America's Musical Bill

European visitors to this country take a good deal of satisfaction in criticizing America's commercialism, materialism and pre-occupation with business, at the expense of spiritual interests, art, music, literature and so on, and Americans as a rule are content with the fact that this country is successful in its own line.

Some light seems to be shed on American interest in "the higher things of life," however, by figures printed by the Theodore Prosser Co. of Philadelphia. This concern is said to be "the largest music establishment in the world," but European critics might reply that while "largest in the world" is quite typically an America idea, it doesn't signify anything as to quality. It is hard to corner an European critic of America.

The Prosser Co. reports, however, that America's annual bill for music is 2 million dollars a day, or close to 1/4 of a billion annually. If this doesn't signify American interest in music, altho it is calculated in dollars, there is the fact that America supports the greatest opera company as well as the greatest symphony orchestras. But if these are strictly aristocratic musical organizations, then America can point to its radio programs, of high class music and wide popular appeal, and not included in the 2-million a day music bill.

The truth is that this country is putting nearly as much energy into music as all the countries of the rest of the world combined, and it stands to reason that we are arriving rapidly as a music-loving people.

One of the reasons why music now involves the expenditure of more money than all the churches of the United States combined, more than our famous chewing-gum bill, and ranks among the major interests, according to President Cooke of the Theodore Prosser Co., is because "music has gained a newer and higher recognition as an educational subject of the highest possible character."

Music as a discipline is placed high by musicians. Mr. Cooke points out that in playing a musical composition "the mind is required to think at a rate of speed more persistent and more rapid than in any other study, that only the comparison between the speed of an airplane and a wagon really tells the story."

In Moliere's play the tutor in literature, the teacher of fencing, the musician and the dancing master all presented compelling reasons why their special art surpassed all others. Mr. Cooke is for music, and he gives reasons that Moliere would be impressed by. It is the best mental discipline, says Mr. Cooke, for several reasons: "Because music study compels concentration and trains attention as does no other study; because music study trains the judgment, the taste and the memory in remarkable fashion, and because music provides relaxation for the overstimulated mind and inspiration for the unstimulated."

President Cooke of the largest music establishment in the world challenges us to give more attention to music. He points to Vice President Dawes, Speaker Longworth, Charley Schwab, Lord Balfour, Mussolini, Erskine, Premier Painleve and other distinguished characters as lovers of music.

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White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

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We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Ia., stands back of our guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa.

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One
Man's
Time



All Gears
Running in Oil

How We Handle Ducks

BY J. F. SMYERS
Cherokee County

Last spring we invested \$10 in six White Indian Runner ducks. They began laying soon after we brought them home and we were surprised to find their eggs so like Leghorn hen eggs.

We fed our baby ducks the same kinds of feed we gave our baby chicks, and altho they ate less feed than the chicks they grew more rapidly. We soon learned they must never dabble in water for it chilled them and they could not be given free range because they went so far they got lost.

We made movable wire pens 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 4 feet high and kept the ducks in these in daytime, moving the pens two or three times daily. We used fountains and kept water in them all the time and our ducks were hardy and we had no trouble at all.

We think ducks easier to raise and care for than chickens for they can be called or driven anywhere any time in the day. Also the young ducks we sold brought a better price and more of a profit than the young chicks, but as yet our ducks have not proved good layers. Perhaps they are too young as they were hatched the last of May and thru June, July and August. We are going to give them a fair trial.

Help on Poultry Problems

A Poultry Survey of Kansas, Bulletin No. 245, has just been issued by the agricultural college. It gives the up-to-the-minute conditions in the poultry industry of Kansas, and tells of how profits may be increased. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the state who keeps poultry. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. And while you are at it, you also might care to ask for one or all of these circulars, which also may be obtained free: No. 27, Capons for Kansas; No. 99, Poultry Breeding Records; No. 106, Prevention and Control of Poultry Diseases; No. 122, Poultry Management on the Farm; and No. 127, Fitting and Exhibiting Standard-bred Poultry.

Ready to Talk Taxes

The State Chamber of Commerce has informed all similar organizations of the readiness of the three large farm organizations of Kansas—Grange, Farmers Union and Farm Bureau—to send a representative to any meetings interested in the subject of revision of taxation in Kansas, which the farm organizations will urge upon the next legislature and is expected to be an important feature of the session. The farm organizations have appointed a committee and have speakers available wherever they may be desired to discuss the tax question and to explain the tax plan favored by the farmers.

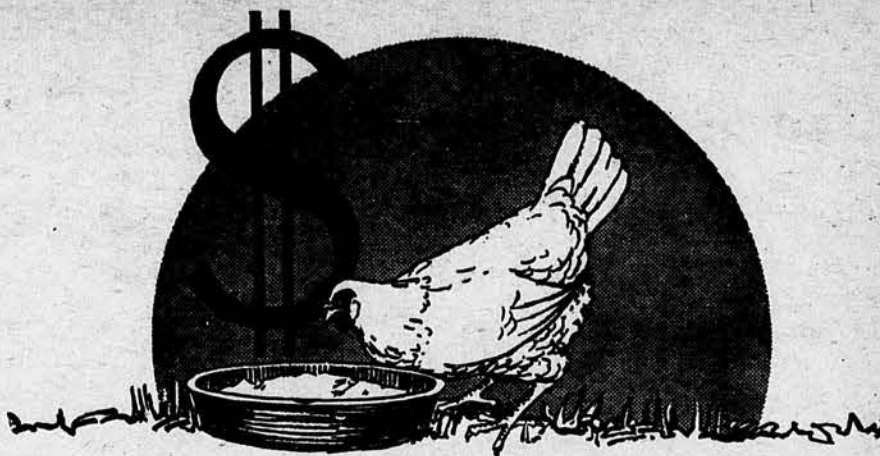
Among the speakers are Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; Caldwell Davis, master of the State Grange; C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers Union; Dr. O. O. Wolf, H. L. Hartshorn, E. L. Bullard, W. H. Behrens, Walter H. Chappell and Prof. W. E. Grimes and Prof. Harold Howe of the economics department of the state agricultural college. Speakers may be obtained by addressing Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, Kan.

The farm organizations have come together on a tax revision platform which includes a gross minerals production tax, several state excise taxes and a state income tax on individual and not corporate incomes, and correspondingly a reduction of the scope of the general property tax. Taxation of banks will also be a question before the coming legislature, following the decision of the Federal circuit court knocking out the scheme of taxing banks, so far as it applied to national banks.

Taxation probably is the most important subject the next legislature will have before it, and a discussion of the question such as the farm organizations offer to take part in at public meetings is certainly timely.

Nails, spikes and other pieces of iron are being removed from some of our state highways by powerful electromagnets suspended underneath trucks.

Soviet Russia's disarmament gesture somehow carries the suggestion of a dove hatched in a buzzard's nest.



The Hen and the Dollar-Sign

If you are to make dollars grow out of your poultry, your laying hens must have plenty of exercise, fresh air and a well-balanced ration. But this is not enough—you must keep Oyster Shell before them all the time.

The normal hen can and will produce more eggs if she only has sufficient shell material—but she won't if she hasn't. Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake gives her

the shell material she needs—means the difference between profit and loss, many eggs or only a few. It is 98½% pure Calcium Carbonate, and egg shell material is Calcium Carbonate.

Purified, triple-screened, odorless and without dirt or waste!

It is inexpensive—and a real profit breeder. For "dollar-sign hens" keep Pilot Brand in front of them all year 'round.



FOR POULTRY

Sold Everywhere

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Strength and WEAR



Those who know overalls—who give them hardest wear—who put them to the supreme test—invariably swear by Cowdens. For they possess an extra margin of strength never found in the "cheap" kinds which cost you so much per year!

UNION MADE
**COWDEN
OVERALLS**

are made of Wear-Tested Denim—woven especially for us and not available to other makers. Seams are triple sewed—buttons can't rust or come off—garments are cut full and roomy, can't fade in the wash. And the famous COWDEN GUARANTEE says that you can get your money back or a new pair if a month's wear doesn't convince you they're better. Buy Cowdens at good dealers everywhere.

Cowden Manufacturing Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

WEAR-TESTED
DENIM

CONQUERS HARD WEAR



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS only. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FIVE CENTS EACH and up. Free Circular. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.

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

ROSS CHICKS—8c UP. ALL BREEDS. From 300 egg blood. Free Catalog. Ross Hatchery, Box 405, Junction City, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$10 hundred Reds; Rocks, Wyandottes, \$11. Orlingtons. Catalog. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 3 to 10 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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

CHICKS C. O. D. WHITE WYANDOTTES, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Orplingtons, 11c. Large English White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Anconas 8c. White Minorcas 12c. Assorted 8c. Postpaid 100% live. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED, WHITE Langshans \$11. Rocks, Reds, Orplingtons, Wyandottes \$10. Leghorns \$8.50. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks, Kansas Accredited 1924-1927, large hens, large egg strains, range flock. \$10 per hundred. Ely Leghorn Farm, E. Logan, Emporia, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$3 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8.50; Rocks, Reds, Orplingtons, White, Buff Wyandottes \$10. Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Brahmas \$11. Postpaid. 1/2c less for June. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, PRE- paid, live delivery guaranteed. Heavy breeds, \$10.75-100; lights, \$9.50. Heavy assorted, \$9; lights, \$8. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Fostoria Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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

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

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

White Quality Chicks

From twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, Kan.

Bloodtested & Guaranteed

Prices reduced for May and June delivery. 8c and up. Special discount on orders booked before May 1st. 100% live delivery. Ship C. O. D. if desired. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Dept. 100, Burlingame, Kan.

Lund's Triple "S" Chicks

Now is the ideal time to raise chicks. Our Healthy Smith hatched chicks are backed by a guarantee against loss for the first 10 days. Leghorns \$10.00, Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orplingtons, Silver and White Wyandottes \$11.00. Heavy Ass't. \$9.50. Circular Free. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Buy from one of the oldest most reliable hatcheries. Chicks better this year than ever. Strong and vigorous that will grow and make you money. Prices low. Live delivery guaranteed. Nineteenth season. Catalogue Free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan., or Osage City, Kan.

State Accredited

Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, \$10 per 100. \$48-500. Buff Orplingtons, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rose Comb Whites and White Langshans \$12-140. Buff, White or Brown Leghorns, \$9.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted \$8 per 100. Delivered prepaid 100% live. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Diarrhea Tested

Or Accredited day-old or 2 and 3 weeks old Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orplingtons, broiler chicks, 7 1/2c up. C. O. D. if you like. We raise them by the thousand—so can you. Younk's Hatchery, Box 152 Wakefield, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

for immediate delivery. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orplingtons, 10c. Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, 13c. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Mixed Heavies, 8c; Leftovers 7c. We ship C. O. D. and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS 8c UP

\$1.00 deposit, balance after you get the chicks. Bred from the best heavy egg producing flocks in Kansas. All flocks rigidly selected and mated by registered inspector. Egg blood as high as 312 eggs yearly. S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Barred, Buff Rocks, and S. C. and B. C. Reds, \$12.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 500. White Rocks, White, Buff Wyandottes, \$18.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500. White Minorcas and Light Brahmas, \$14.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 500. Heavy assorted \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Light assorted \$8.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500. For less than 100 add 1/2c chick. For 1,000 or more deduct 1/2c chick. Just send \$1 deposit with your order and pay the postman the balance due and the postage when he delivers the chicks safe and sound in your hands. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free instructive catalog on request. Ross Hatchery, Box 404, Junction City, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Chicks dying from diseases during first week replaced free; no strings attached to this guarantee; largest hatchery in the West shipping chicks from stock tested for bacillary white diarrhea 3 consecutive years; more than accredited or certified; flocks culled, bred and mated by a poultry judge and experienced poultryman who knows his business; chicks shipped C. O. D. if you like. At the recent Kansas State Agricultural College Baby Chick Show held at Manhattan, Kansas, every entry we had was a ribbon winner. First on R. C. R. I. Whites, Second on S. C. Reds, Second on White Wyandottes, Third on Barred Rocks and Fifth on White Rocks. Prominent Breeders and Hatcherymen from all western points competed at this show. Our winnings prove that Scientific Breeding pays big returns. Big free poultry book; our quality chicks and low prices will surprise you. Midwestern Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Box 11, Burlingame, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chix

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

BABY CHICKS

BOOTH CHICKS 6c UP

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

ANCONAS

EGGS, CHICKS, QUALITY SUPREME. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Neb.

ANCONAS—EGGS

CERTIFIED A GRADE ANCONA EGGS, five dollars per hundred. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

BRAHMAS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5c; Chicks 15c. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

BRAHMAS—EGGS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$4.50-100 PREPAID. Cornelius Reimer, Hillsboro, Kan.

CORNISH—EGGS

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING, \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. H. L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEES

GIANT PEKINS, 22 EGGS, \$2.00; 100-\$8.00; 500-\$35.00. 100 ducklings, \$25.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.

GUINEAS

AFRICAN WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 for twenty. Arthur Cook, Oak Grove, Mo.

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS \$1.50 per setting of 17; \$8 per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Rt. 2.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY GIANTS, CHICKS 100-\$16. Select Mating \$22. Prepaid. Hatch every Monday. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
MARCY STRAIN EGGS, CHICKS, Reduced prices, 10 weeks old pullets, cockerels, capons. Nolan's Jersey Giant Farm, Lane, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

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

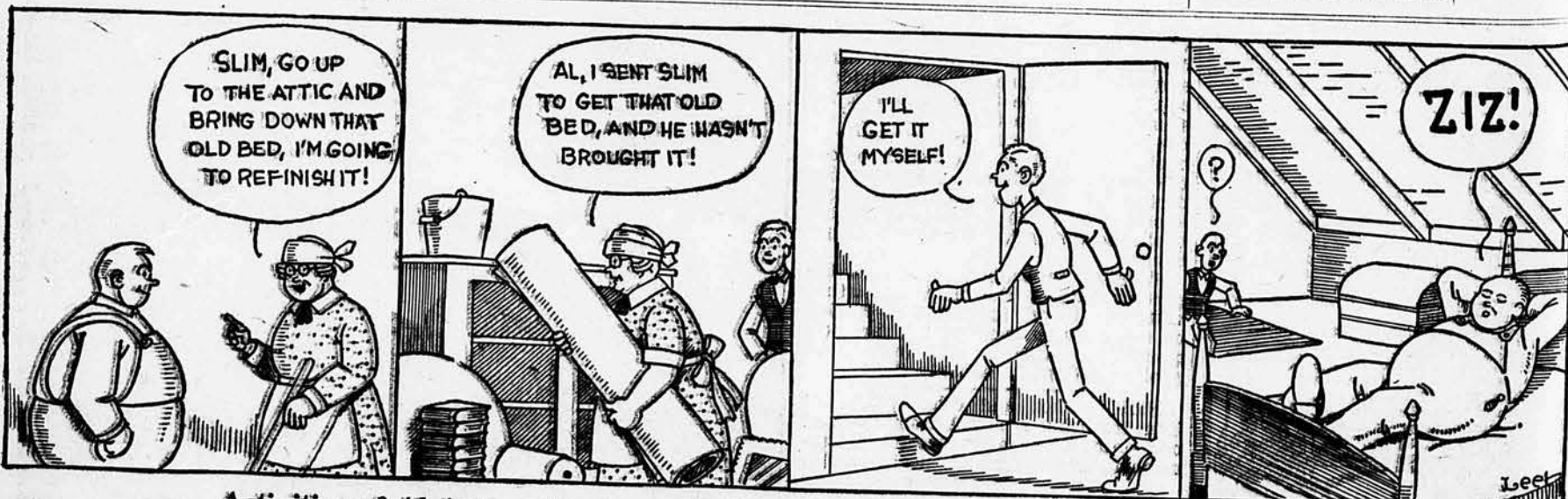
LEGHORNS—BUFF

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

LEGHORNS BUFF—EGGS

EXTRA GOOD S. C. BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 100 for \$5.00, over 300 4c each. Mrs. J. E. Lawson, Rt. 5, Olathe, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 per 100; entire flock sired by trap-nest cockerels; splendid laying strain. Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.



Activities of Al Acres—Ma Acres Will Have to Wait Until Slim Gets Thru With It

LANGSHANS—WHITE

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

LANGSHAN—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$3.50-100 PFB paid. Cornelia Reimer, Hillsboro, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN eggs \$4.50-100. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$4.00 hundred, \$12.00 case. Free Range Flock, 80% fertile. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$5 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Seal, Wakefield, Kan.

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

BLUE RIBBON TRAPPED WHITE MINORCAS. Eggs. Chicks. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Eggs. Chicks. Baby cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS/STATE accredited Class A. B. W. D. tested eggs, chicks, circular. Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

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

IMPERIAL BUF MINORCAS, STATE AND National winners. Matings of trapped females and certified males. Eggs half price. Mrs. Henry Fox, McPherson, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING—MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb Buff and White Minorcas. Fine type, real laying strain. Eggs \$7. Chicks \$14-100. Postpaid, 100% live arrival good strong chicks. Order from this ad. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

ORPINGTON—EGGS

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, OWEN STRAIN, 45-\$3.00. White Pekin Ducks 12-\$1.00. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED—EGGS

BRADLEY BARRED ROCKS, YELLOW legged, deep barring, 100 eggs, \$6; 50, \$3.25. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON RING LISTS, CERTIFIED Class A. Flock mated with cockerels from 250 to 290 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100, \$1.50-15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGGS strain; eggs \$5.50-105. Prepaid, insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, STATE accredited Grade "A". Certified pens. Blood tested, trapped records 170 to 264 (some official) mated to pedigreed males, with dam records to 245. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Dubach Jr., Wathena, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM BLOOD tested flock. Under traps continuously for four years. Mated to pedigreed males from dams with records to 245. Outstanding pens at Mt. Grove and Oklahoma contests. Official records to 270. Eggs \$5.00-100. Mrs. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PARTRIDGE

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Fannie Jones, Girard, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

LARGE DARK PURE BRED ROSE COMB EGGS, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Diarrhea Tested Range Flock. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, TRAP NEST, PEDIGREED 281 to 320 egg lines; pen 1, eggs \$2-15, \$10-100. Pen 2, \$1.50-15, \$7.50-100. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS, vigorous range flock. Deep coloring. Heavy layers. Eggs \$5.50-100 prepaid. Nelson Smith Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROSE COMB DARK RED, BLUE RIBBON winners Chicago Coliseum, National Red Meat, Topeka, etc. Tompkins strain, Diarrhea tested. Eggs \$1.00-15; \$5.50-100. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITE BLOOD TESTED chicks 12 cents up, State Fair winners. Gossner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs from accredited flock. \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

TURKENS

PURE TURKEN EGGS 15-\$2.25 POSTPAID. A. Chegwidan, Lucas, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TOMS 20-26 LBS. \$8. W. Phillips, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE BABY TURKEYS and eggs, 100% live delivery. Can furnish any amount, have 400 laying hens. New method by expert can raise turkeys anywhere free with each order. Book your orders early. Hunt's Turkey Ranch, Lake City, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5.00. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. North.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, TOMS DIRECT from Bird Bros. 10 eggs, \$6.25, postpaid. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION turkeys. Eggs \$40.00 hundred delivered. Blvins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

PURE GIANT BRONZE, JOHNSON-GOLDBANK strains, 40 to 45 lb. toms, 18 to 22 lb. hens; Eggs \$7.00 dozen. Postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Byron Engle, Taloga, Okla.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN turkeys. Eggs with fertility guarantee, 40 cents each prepaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY BLOOD tested White Wyandotte chicks at reduced prices. Shipped prepaid each Wednesday. Heavy laying stock. Chicks \$11.50-100; \$2-200. Eggs \$5-108. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES WHITE—EGGS

MARTIN'S REGAL DORCAS WHITE Wyandottes. Large, vigorous, farm range flock, eggs \$6.00 per hundred, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Will-Skaer, Rt. 2, Augusta, Okla.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

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

RABBITS

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

MUSKRATS

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

PAINT

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

LUMBER

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

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS FOR SALE \$2 and \$3. H. M. Schoepflin, Osage City, Kas.

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

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

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

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, A FEW LEFT, real ratters, very reasonable. W. E. Jones, Longton, Kan.

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

LARGE ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR OF America's greatest rat dogs, 10c. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

PUPPIES REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND and German police crossed males \$10 females \$5. John Paradise, Kincaid, Kas.

EXCEPTIONAL POLICE PUPS, REGISTERED stock. Show. Breeding and Utility purposes. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, eight weeks old. Bred for intelligence, obedience and beauty. Natural drivers, devoted companions. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kas.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, SIRE CHIEF Wah-ce-na, whose Grand sire Champion Siki England. Workers. Home watchdogs. Child's companion. Springsteads, Wathena, Kan.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES: FEMALES \$10.00. Males \$13.00. Newfoundland: Females \$15.00. Males \$25.00. Saint Bernards: Females \$30.00. Males \$40.00. Shipped C. O. D. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

TOBACCO

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ALFALFA \$6.50; RED CLOVER \$12; WHITE Scarified Sweet Clover \$3.70; Timothy \$2; Alsike Clover \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy \$4.00; Blue Grass \$2.50; Orchard Grass \$2.40; Red Top \$2.10; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 95% pure. Send for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

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PLANTS, HARDY FIELD GROWN. Packed moss to roots, live delivery guaranteed. Cabbage and tomatoes, all varieties, 100-40c; 300-75c; 1,000-1.75. Peppers and Egg Plants, 10-50c; 300-90c; 1,000-2.75. Dose peppers free with each order. All postpaid. Randle Riddle, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

PLANTS—FIELD GROWN, ROOTS MOSS. Tomato or cabbage, all varieties, 300, 75c; 500-1.00; 1,000-1.75; 25 peppers free with each \$1.00 order. Sweet pepper, 100-40c; 1,000-2.50. Bermuda onions, 700-1.00. Porto Rico potato, 500-1.50; 1,000-2.50. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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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; 1,000-4.00. All prepaid. Tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, flower plants. Free Catalog. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

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Seed Corn: Pride of Saline from certified seed. Boone County White, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Imperial White (Red Cob); all two dollars per bu. New 2 bu. burlap bags free. All corn hand picked, tipped and butted, shelled and graded. Tested at K. S. A. C. 95 to 99% germination. Twenty years in business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

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

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

The Irrigation of Corn

BY GEORGE S. KNAPP

While there is but a limited acreage of corn irrigated in Kansas, the results, wherever it has been tried, in widely separated portions of the state, indicate that wherever an adequate supply of water is available, corn yields can be materially increased by the use of irrigation. The nature of the corn plant is such that it makes a rank, rapid growth when moisture conditions are favorable, but it is very susceptible to permanent injury whenever moisture becomes deficient. This, together with the fact that Kansas usually has an abundance of rain in June but normally suffers from drouthy conditions in July and August, makes corn one of the crops which responds exceedingly well to the application of irrigation water.

The effect of these short periods of drouth is strikingly shown by crop reports compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. In 1925, corn in June showed a condition of 78 per cent, based on 100 per cent as representing a good stand and satisfactory growth. On July 1 the condition of corn was shown as 81 per cent, while in August it had dropped to 58 per cent, with a still more unfavorable condition of 51 per cent in September. The average yield for the year was 16.02 bushels. The reports for 1926 showed an average condition for June of 77 per cent. The condition for July of 73 per cent showed a little change. Severe drouths during July greatly affected the crop, so that the August report showed a condition of 51 per cent. Continued

dry weather during August further reduced the condition to 49 per cent in September. The average yield of corn for the year was 10.3 bushels an acre. Water applied for the irrigation of corn during these periods of drouth, in a number of places over the state has not only insured the crop against failure but also has materially increased the yield, as is shown by the following summary of relative yields of corn on unirrigated and irrigated portions of fields on a number of Kansas farms:

Name and County	1925 Yield, Bushels	1926 Yield, Bushels
J. E. Lawrence, Rice	14 64	14.7 54.2
D. J. Fair, Rice	27.8 55.3	12.0 28.1
C. W. Dilley, Rice	23 62	
Schuyler Jones, Sedgwick	1.7 50	
Schuyler Jones, Sedgwick	8 47	
Schuyler Jones, Sedgwick	5 44	
Schuyler Jones, Sedgwick	7 36	
Hutchinson Irrigation Association, Reno	5 50	
Wilfield Chamber of Commerce, Cowley		18 71
George Crawford, Osage		35 87
J. D. Mitchell, Douglas		10 71

A very important factor in the irrigation of corn is the application of water before the crop has suffered injury. Such injury usually occurs before it is discovered that the crop is in need of additional water. In a great many instances there has been a tendency to wait until the corn shows urgent need of moisture before the farmer thinks about irrigating. Then by the time he has the pumping plant ready to operate the crop has been injured beyond recovery. The importance of watering corn in time can be very well shown by citing the experience of J. D. Mitchell of Lawrence. About the middle of June, 1926, Mr. Mitchell started his pumping plant in order to see that everything was ready to go. He operated the plant for a half day, watering a small plot of corn. During the early part of July, when his crop showed a real need for moisture, he then applied a general irrigation. In the fall when the crop was harvested, that portion of the field which was irrigated in June, before it was thought to be really necessary, outyielded the rest of his irrigated field by 10 bushels an acre.

Fred Reed of Larned, during the summer of 1927, irrigated a 70-acre field of corn in the Pawnee Valley. The year 1927 has been considered a good corn year, due to the large amount of rainfall received in August. During the latter part of July, Mr. Reed watered all but about 15 acres of this field of corn. A small part of the field was not watered until a week later, and at the time the corn was beginning to fire. In the fall when check plots from different parts of the field were harvested and yields measured, the part of the field receiving no irrigation gave a yield of 20.1 bushels; the part receiving adequate irrigation at what seemed the proper time showed a yield of 64.1 bushels and the portion which was irrigated a week later yielded 43.5 bushels. These results show the desirability of watering the crop before it is too late. Furthermore, the application of water not only saved the crop but also greatly increased the yield.

The question has often been raised, will irrigation save the corn from blight due to hot winds? There has never been any indication of blighted tassels in a well-irrigated field of corn. The unirrigated portions of these same corn fields showed from 50 to 75 per cent of blight, in many instances. If the roots can be supplied with plenty of moisture so that evaporation from the leaves can take place during the hot, dry period, there is little need to worry about the corn burning or the tassels becoming blighted.

Irrigation as insurance against drouth is coming to be recognized as an important factor in the production of corn in the river valleys where water is available in sufficient quantities for its successful utilization.

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46 ACRES, 4 pasture, balance commercial bearing, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes. Ultra modern 8 room home, with equipment. \$20,000. Terms. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville Ark.

COLORADO

BACA COUNTY BARGAINS. Farms for sale or exchange. Lee W. Oyler, Pritchett, Colo.

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KANSAS

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100 A., 3 Mi. paved Highway, 50 A. Good bottom. Balance rough. New barn. Small house. Price right. Half cash. Hosford Inv. Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

GOOD alfalfa and potato land \$50. Money furnished reliable farmers to buy and stock a place. Smooth wheat land on crop payment. Tell your wants. O. H. Cooper, Lawrence, Ka.

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431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa Soil, never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts. 1 mi. of Town; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. 3 mi. to paved road; 27 mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

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Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

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

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

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

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

JAMES RANCH, containing 65,000 acres corn and wheat land, for sale. Any sized tract. 1/4 cash; balance 2 to 9 years, 6%. Write for information and booklet. W. H. Latham, Realtor, Dalhart, Texas.

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, Ka.

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

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownlee, 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.

DeQueen, JOHN D. BAKER Arkansas

Darrow. "He goes along with the game of life and can stand a certain pressure for the sake of his ideals, but at a certain point he can stand no more."

There is no doubt considerable force to what this criminal lawyer, who has seen more than most men of the seamy side of life, concludes about general morality and character. "Most men are honest," is nevertheless a generally accepted formula. A recent historical romance, "Power," by the German writer, Lion Feuchtwanger, describes with objective impartiality the social order in the Holy Roman Empire about the turn of the 17th-18th Century. There were politicians, rulers, armies, Catholics, Protestants and Jews. And these figures move humanly across the novelist's stage, all of them honest, dishonest, generous, avaricious,

human, cruel, heroic and cowardly. They were equal to enormous sacrifices and to martyrdoms, and they inflicted martyrdoms and sacrifices with equal ruthlessness. Nevertheless the notion that human nature does not change is contradicted by history. The world is more honest, more humane, more generous, tolerant and just than a few centuries ago, and has made greater progress in these respects in 200 years than it had made in 20,000 previously.

Our Best Three Offers

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Thirty choice Angus yearling steers attracted lots of attention and got a good writeup in both Topeka dailies recently when they were driven thru one of Topeka's leading streets on their way to the Wolff packing plant. They came from the Wm. Engler ranch, south of Topeka.

Northwest Kansas is taking an active interest in livestock and in many places they are getting behind the local fairs as they never did before. At Colby (Thomas county) the road machinery belonging to the county and the road force turned in and helped with the preparing of the race track at the fair grounds and that is now in fine shape and other improvements are being made. There is lots of interest in pure bred livestock in the northwest corner of Kansas.

The Alace J. Young dispersal sale of Polled Shorthorns at the farm near Wiley last week attracted quite a number of buyers and the cattle sold very well considering that they were very thin in flesh. The

New Book Tells What to Do

when your pigs get sick!



Know what successful hog raisers do for sick and poor-doing pigs

Hog ailments are easy to stop—when you know how!

Do you know how to end Necro? Do you know what to do for Pig Scours?

Do you know how to straighten up poor-doing pigs quickly? Do you know of a new, easier and better way to rid your herd of intestinal worms?

If not just send the coupon for this new, free 68-page book. It describes latest proved methods. It has many chapters of symptoms so you can diagnose hog ailments. It tells how hog men are raising 250-lb. hogs in six months. Contains new, important information on minerals. Shows how you can keep your herd in a healthy, thrifty condition—putting on big, extra gains every day. How to shorten the feeding period and sell when prices are highest.

Are Your Pigs Sick?

No matter what is the trouble with your pigs, send for the new free book which gives full details about the "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" treatment. The book will surely open your eyes. Give "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" a chance to put your sick pigs on their feet, whether they have Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Mixed Infection, Swine Plague or Pig Scours. Use it to build up disease resistance and to straighten up poor-doing animals.

Want to Sell Your Sick Pigs?

Our offer to buy sick hogs still stands. We can make good money buying ailing pigs and straightening them up quickly with "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Have us tell you about this sick-hog offer.

Free 68-Page Book

Coupon brings 68-page illustrated book. Contains symptoms and proved remedies. Shows how hog men are raising 250-lb. hogs in six months. About new, easy worming method. How to avoid losses, make pigs grow fast and get them ready for market in time for peak prices.

NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN makes it easy to buy "Liquid HOG-HEALTH."

Book and plan mailed free. Get yours now. Don't delay. Send coupon NOW!

FREE BOOK COUPON

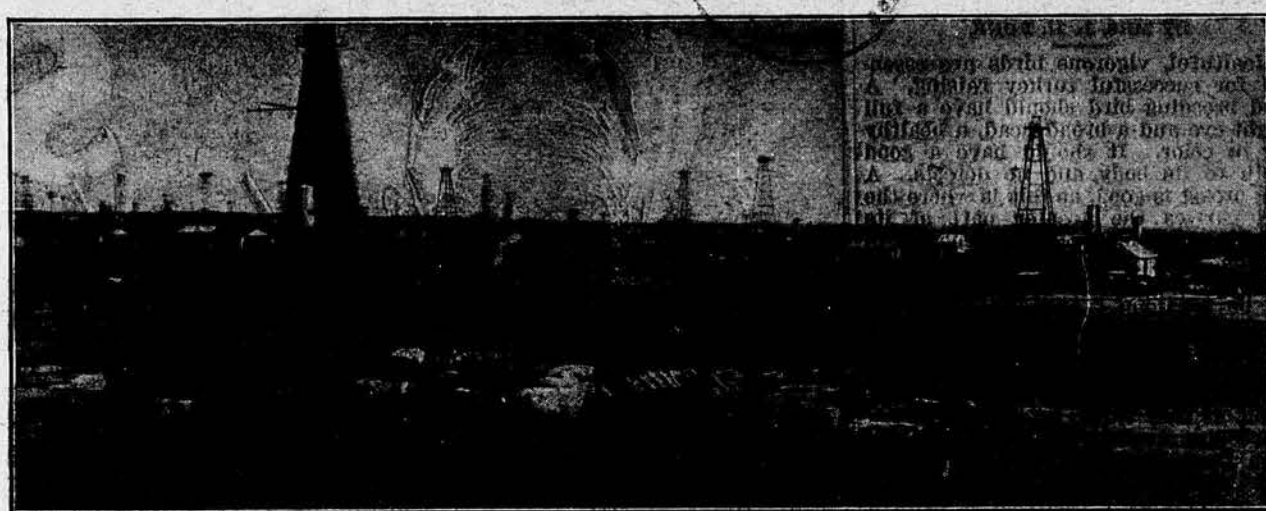
General Veterinary Laboratory,
Dept. F-4, Omaha, Neb.
Please send, postpaid, copy of your 68-page book, "HOG-HEALTH" and time-payment plan.

I have.....hogs.....are sick.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....R.F.D.....



Wenrich's Shorthorn Dispersal

Sale on farm 1 1/4 miles southwest of Oxford, 10 east of Wellington, 40 southeast of Wichita, Kansas

Wednesday, May 16

35 HEAD OF STRICTLY TOP SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS

3 serviceable bulls including the 2200 lb. roan herd bull CROWN VICTOR son of Augusta Crown. CLOVER-DALE COLLYNIE Red Junior herd bull sired by COLLYNIE AUGUSTUS bred by East & Ward, Props. of the famous Blackhawk herd. 18 MATURE COWS, good ages and choice individuals, many with calves at foot and all bred to above sires. Among the ATTRACTIONS will be the great cow NONPAREILS ROAN LADY, dam of the Jr. Herd bull and selling with a red bull at foot, full brother to above. SNI-A-BAR CROCUS daughter of the noted bull PRENTICE with a bull at foot sired by EDELLYN BROWDALE. The heifer Cloverdale Fancy No. 21 in catalog was the grand champ. female in good local shows. A fine lot of open heifers, bull and heifer calves make up the offering. Herd federal accredited. Fred Abildgaard of Winfield consigns a choice bull and a heifer, bull is roan and ready for service. Write for catalog.

Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, (Sumner County), Kan.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Chas. Cole. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

top bull, a February yearling was bought by H. O. Mott of White City, for \$162.50. He was a very choice calf and a grandson of True Sultan. The top cow brought \$170 and went to J. W. Barker of Cunningham, Kan. Because of the milking qualities in this herd many looking for choice milk cows attended. W. H. Hunter of Geneseo bought six cows, five of them with calves at foot for an average of \$110. He also bought six yearling heifers at an average of \$61. The sale was very satisfactory to both the sellers and the purchasers. Boyd Newcom, Wichita and Lester Lowe, Council Grove, were the auctioneers and W. H. Mott of Herington was the sale manager.

The Edward Bowman dispersal sale of registered Holsteins at his farm near Clyde, April 25 drew a good crowd of buyers from five states. Sounds like old times, doesn't it? But the buyers were from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. The Iowa state board of control had a representative there who was the largest buyer in the sale and who bought largely yearling and coming two year old heifers. C. E. Griffith, Big Cabin, Okla., bought 10 cows in milk, and D. D. Smith of Concordia bought 11 head, mostly cows and heifer calves. Mr. Smith is a new breeder. Kansas and Nebraska buyers were there in cars and many of them had come a long ways for the sale. Eighty-seven head sold for \$11,500 and 22 of the sale offering were baby calves and a third of the calves were bulls. There was not even a cow testing association record in the sale or a record of any kind but just a good honest offering of cattle that Mr. Bowman had raised and developed on his own farm starting with a foundation of a few heifers several years ago. Good herd bulls and a system of weeding out the shy producers had developed a good herd with nice udders and individuality. The offering was not fitted for the sale and was in ordinary condition but the buyers were looking for cattle and the entire offering was sold in less than three hours. The top was \$265, paid by Fred Shell of Liberty, Mo. for a choice cow. Sixteen cows averaged \$228 and 32 cows and springing heifers averaged \$195 and the 87 head averaged \$137.50. The sale was well advertised and well conducted and it is only fair to say that W. H. Mott is deserving of much credit for having brought together a crowd of buyers from five states for this sale. Mr. Bowman had entrusted him with the full management of the sale and it was conducted satisfactorily to Mr. Bowman and to the buyers. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Boyd Newcom, Wichita and Lester Lowe, Council Grove were the auctioneers.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The Otto B. Wenrich Shorthorn dispersion sale to be held at Oxford, Wednesday, May 16 will be the most important event in the southwest this spring. An offering of strictly top will go thru the sale ring. Fred Abildgaard well known Shorthorn breeder of Winfield consigns a few head.

The Ben H. Bird and E. S. Dale & Son Shorthorn sale held at Protection was short a few good buyers owing to the heavy rain that fell over Southwest Kansas the night before but the high quality of the cattle that are being raised by these responsible firms was sufficient to insure a good sale even under unfavorable conditions. Bulls just past yearlings sold up to \$160 and females as high as \$220. Open heifers nearly old enough to breed sold in bunches for \$100 around. Kansas and Oklahoma furnished all of the buyers. Among the best buyers were V. E. DeGree, Lake City; A. W. Jacobs, Valley Center; W. G. Davis, Hag-

DUROC HOGS

THIRTY CHOICE BOARS

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

Duroc Jersey Pigs

February and March pigs. Most up-to-date breeding, at reasonable prices.

G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

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.

FIFTEEN BIG, HUSKY,

fall and yearling boars, best individuality and blood at any price. Immune, Ray. Will ship on approval. Write for prices and photos. Quick sale price.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Big Type Polands

Fall gilts, open or bred to order; also boars. Weaned pigs, trios, not related.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

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.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Chester White Hogs

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Fresh and Springer Cows

Registered and high grade. Heifers to freshen in September. Bulls and heifer calves. Farm four miles east of Topeka on Highway 40. Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan.

Guernsey Bull For Sale

"Golden Count Darby" No. 123055, a beautiful son of Cherub herd bull "Sarnia Darby" No. 101021 of Wisconsin, dam Golden Buttercup Lady No. 178291. Just two years old, extra good breeding color and individual.

J. G. MYERS, RICHLAND, KANSAS

gard, Kan., and Chester Friend of Coy, Okla. As usual home buyers were much in evidence. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer.

Gnot if We Gnow It

"The Gnu in Danger of Extinction," says a headline. Shall this popular little crossword animal disappear? Gno, gnever!

Fair Premium

"So you want a job in the mint, eh? What salary would suit you?"

"Well, I'd be willing to pay about \$15 a day."

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Wolf's Shorthorn Sale

at farm adjacent to Ottawa, Kan., on the west. On U. S. Highway 50 S.

THURSDAY, MAY 17

The offering consists of 12 bulls of serviceable age, 31 females. This offering is made up of representatives of the best blood lines of the breed and are good individuals.

Sale commences at 1:30 P. M.
O. O. WOLF, OTTAWA, KANSAS
H. T. RULE, Auctioneer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BETTER DAIRY COWS

heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.

ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS
Bulls from cows with official records of 25 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Columbia Homestead (Ormsby), with 19 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

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

GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

Reg. Angus Bull

Good quiet low set bull, two years old, wt. 1500. Sired by Kass Marshall, priced \$225. RALPH LATZKE, CHAPMAN, KAN.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Then the Turkeys Grow

BY MRS. L. H. FUNK

Healthful, vigorous birds are essential for successful turkey raising. A good breeding bird should have a full bright eye and a broad head, a healthy red in color. It should have a good depth to its body and no defects. A long breast is good, as this is where the bird carries the greater part of its weight, and it is the best for meat production, also. The legs should stand apart between the straight shanks, and not be too long. And here, too, one should remember to select a good tom, for he is indeed half the flock. Late hatched birds should never be kept for breeders, as the offspring are never so strong as they would be otherwise.

Breeding turkeys should be in medium flesh, never too fat. I always keep them provided with plenty of grit and oyster shell. Charcoal is always before them and they eat freely of it. It is a great help in keeping them healthy. Care should be taken to keep their feeding places clean.

Free range gives the most satisfactory results thru the laying season. But if you have many turkeys, this will make extra work for you.

The birds should be well fed during the winter months, especially at night. Grain feeding of equal parts of corn, oats and wheat is satisfactory. Vegetables, such as cabbage and sugar beets, may be used as a substitute for green feed. Alfalfa range is excellent for turkeys and the young poults thrive faster on it than any other green range.

Opinions vary as to the number of hens to be kept with one tom. To be sure of your hatch, 10 or 12 hens to one vigorous tom is best in my judgment. If there are more than a dozen birds use two toms. If the toms do not agree, it will be necessary to shut one up for a couple of days, and then let him out, putting the other one in for the same length of time.

When turkeys run on free range one should be careful to gather the eggs before they become chilled.

I have found it quite practicable to use the incubator for hatching turkey eggs, and the young poults can successfully be brooded in brooders. Preventing the birds from becoming broody keeps them laying much longer, and, too, when the eggs are hatched in the incubator and the poults are raised in the brooder, one saves himself the trouble of hunting all over the country for an old turkey that has hidden out with her brood. I spent a good many of my childhood hours helping mother hunt for turkey nests, and helping her locate the old turkey with her young.

Any incubator that satisfactorily hatches hens' eggs will hatch turkey eggs. The hatching requirements of turkey eggs are similar to those of hen eggs, except that the temperature for the turkey eggs should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 degree lower than for hens' eggs. The hatching period for turkey eggs is 28 days.

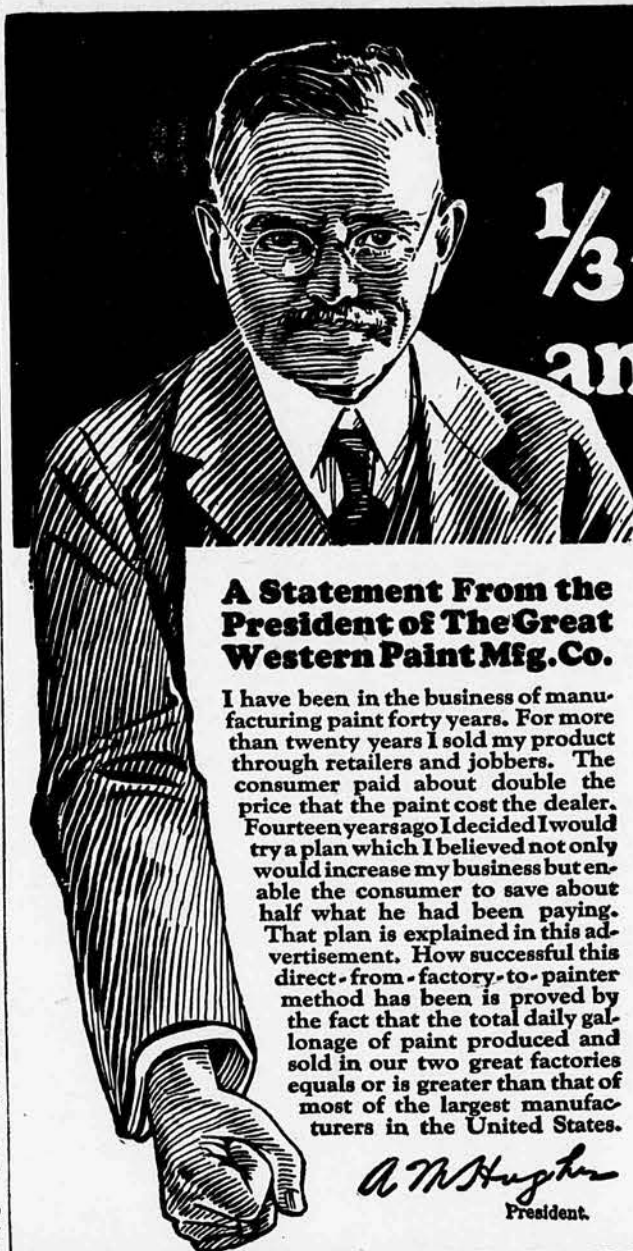
I feed and take care of the young poults in the same manner as I do young chickens. They are fed a dry mash mixture which is made as follows: 60 pounds yellow cornmeal, 40 pounds shorts, 20 pounds bran, 30 pounds meatmeal, 6 pounds bone meal, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of finely pulverized salt. I also keep sour milk or buttermilk before them. They are provided with green range from the start.

Great care should be used in the feeding and watering, so that it is done in a strictly clean manner. The blackhead disease, which is common among turkeys, is caused by a parasite that enters the blood stream of the bird when it picks up feed that has been contaminated with droppings. A little care used in providing covered feed troughs and water pans is far more economical than trying to cure it.

Another important thing to be remembered is that the blackhead parasite is also carried by chickens, and altho they do not succumb to the disease, they serve as distributors of this infection. It is a good plan to keep the flock of chickens away from the turkeys.

'Twill Control Bindweed

Bindweed can be eliminated from Kansas farms. The agricultural college has discovered a method of control that will work. Every farmer in Kansas who has this infernal pest on his place should write to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, for Circular No. 136, Killing Field Bindweed With Sodium Chlorate.



A Statement From the President of The Great Western Paint Mfg. Co.

I have been in the business of manufacturing paint forty years. For more than twenty years I sold my product through retailers and jobbers. The consumer paid about double the price that the paint cost the dealer. Fourteen years ago I decided I would try a plan which I believed not only would increase my business but enable the consumer to save about half what he had been paying. That plan is explained in this advertisement. How successful this direct-from-factory-to-painter method has been is proved by the fact that the total daily gallonage of paint produced and sold in our two great factories equals or is greater than that of most of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

A. M. Hughes
President.

COSTLY OVERHEAD ELIMINATED

Our plan of selling enables us to offer the greatest possible saving. You simply call up the painter who sells Great Western Paint and tell him what you want. He will deliver the paint or will have it shipped to you direct from the factory. You get the benefit of his expert advice. You don't need to employ him to apply the paint unless you wish to. He will gladly show you the best way to do the job yourself without obligation.



Lowest price quality paint on the market. Equal to much of the \$3.50 per gallon paint. Exceptional covering capacity. Wears and looks well for years.



A better house paint can't be made. It's our leader. Covers better. Spreads farther. Wears longer. It has been tested and approved by ten thousand painters. Equal quality would ordinarily cost you \$4.50.



Actual tests have proved Hawkeye will cover almost 50 per cent more space than other paint sold at the same price. Formerly our first grade paint.



Positively the biggest value in barn paint on the market. Goes on bright and stays bright. Its equal would ordinarily cost you \$2.25 per gallon.

SPECIAL
HIGHEST QUALITY PURE
Linseed Oil 93c
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Buy Your PAINT
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THE GREAT WESTERN PAINT MFG. COMPANY,
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Please send me the names of the painters in my town who sell your paint.

My Name is _____

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SAVE

$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on Paint

and Get Better Paint

YOU can buy it right in your home town too. No letters to write. No orders to mail. Phone for it if you wish. See it. Test it. Compare it with the best paint you know of. Use it according to directions and then if you say it's not as good as we say, you get every cent back. No argument. No letters. Your money will be refunded through the painter in your town from whom you made the purchase.

There's a Great Western Expert In Your Town

Perhaps two, or maybe more. Men no doubt you know personally. For they are local painters or paint contractors—*paint experts who know paint*. The only way the Great Western Company sells paint is through painters. Reputable men in every community sell the Great Western products. The tremendous growth of the company testifies to the success of this plan. It enables the consumer to get better paint than he has been using, at from one-third to one-half less.

Made Fresh—Shipped Fresh

Better paint than Great Western Paint can't be made. The best materials and the most efficient up-to-date machinery are used in our two great plants. Forty years of paint making are back of our iron-clad guarantee. The paint is shipped the day it is made. You get FRESH paint—not paint that has stood on a store shelf for six months and has settled in balls at the bottom of the can. Great Western Paint works easier and goes further.

Send For the Names of Our Representatives

Mail the coupon today. Take advantage of this better, safer, more economical way of buying paint. Buy direct from a painter who knows paint and save half. The names of our representatives in your community will be sent you as soon as we receive the coupon.