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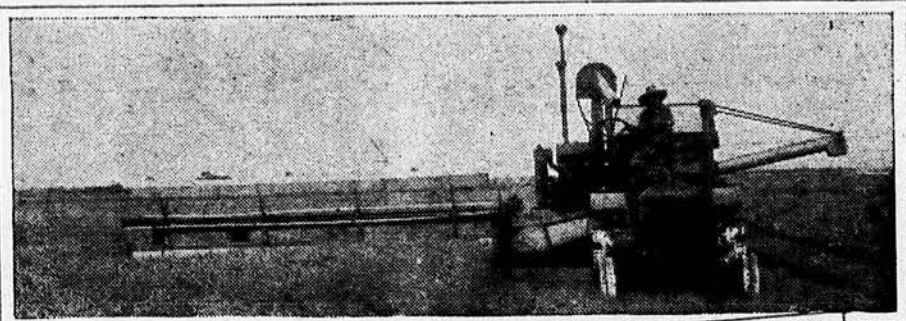
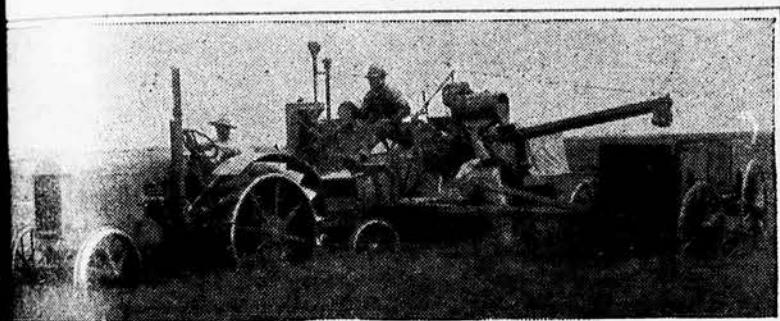
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

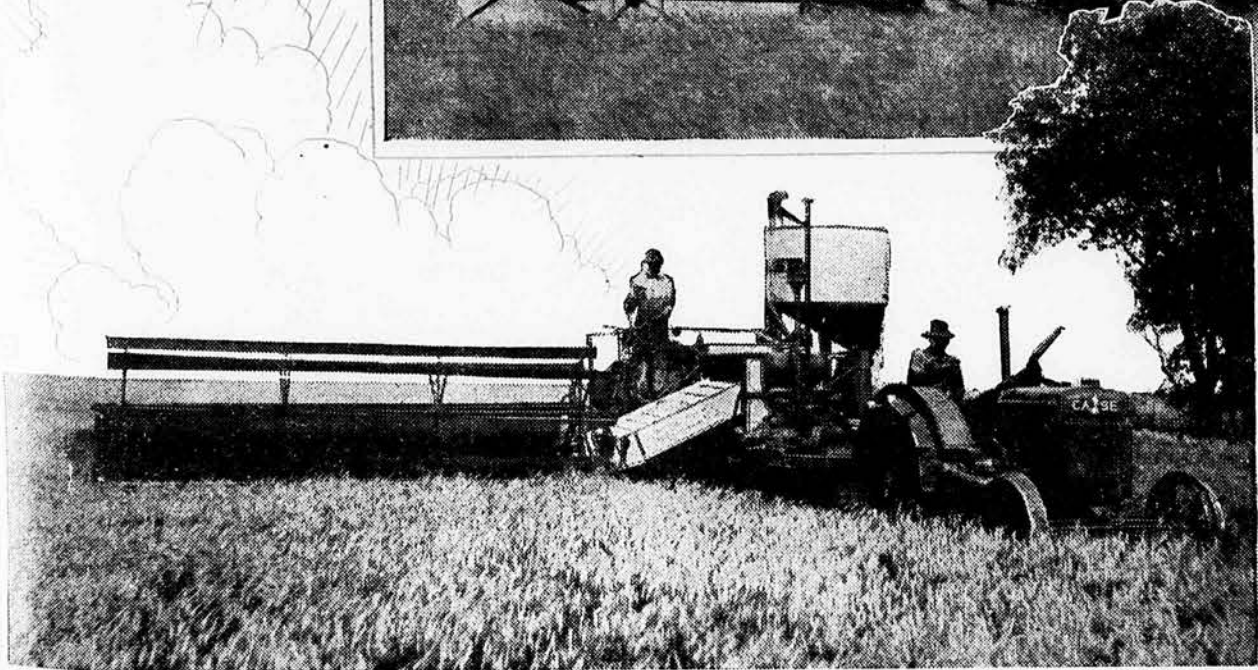
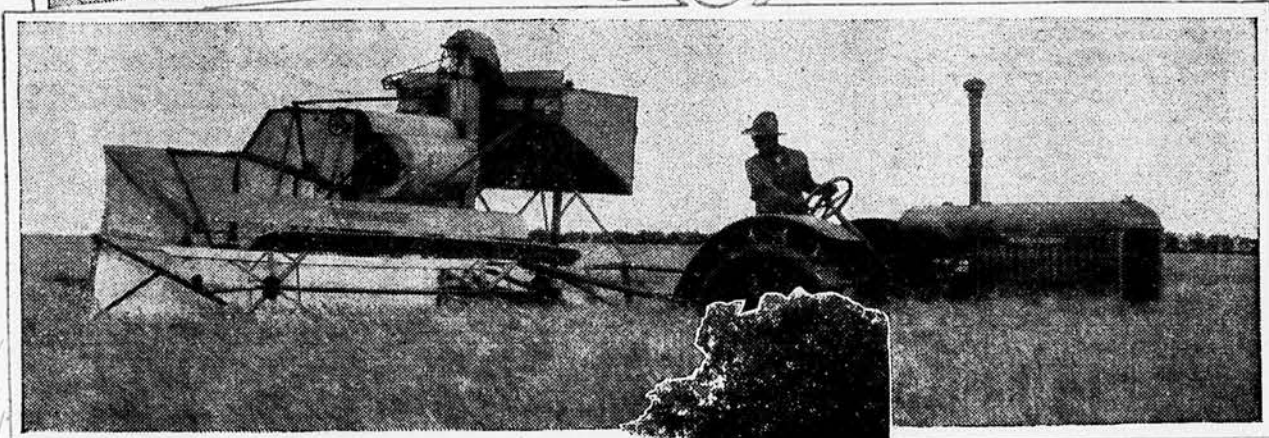
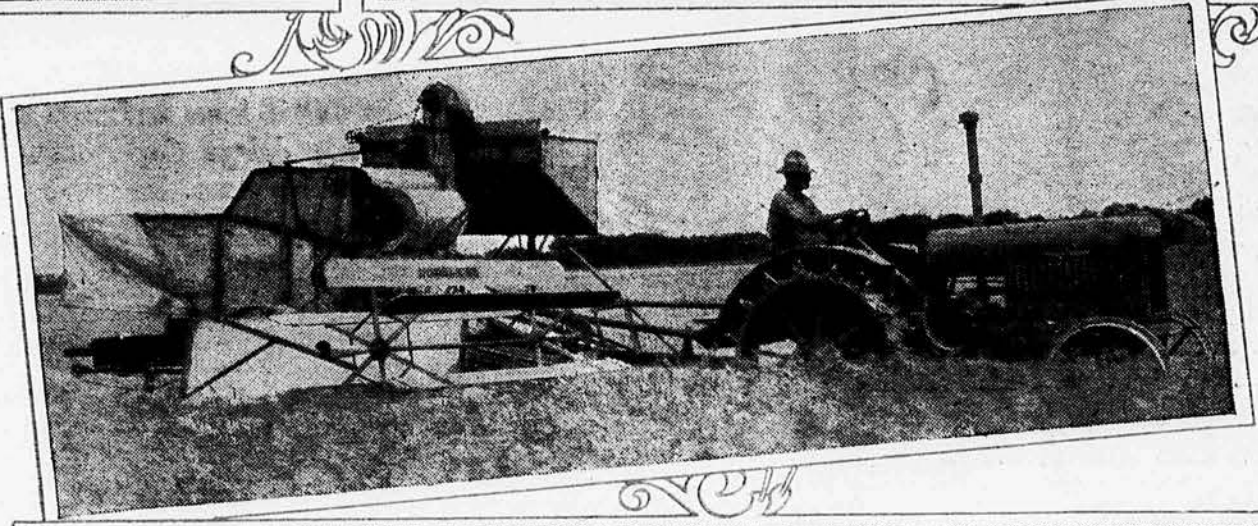
Volume 65

April 16, 1927

Number 16

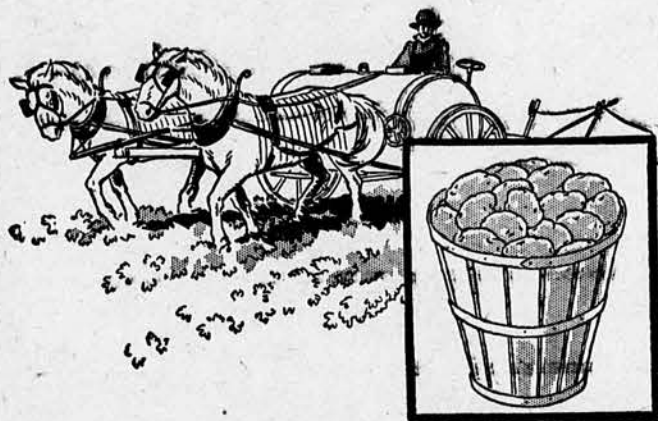


*"Kansas Grows
the
Best Wheat
in
The
World"*



Why Not Try the Kansas Farmer Score Card on Yourself?—Page 3

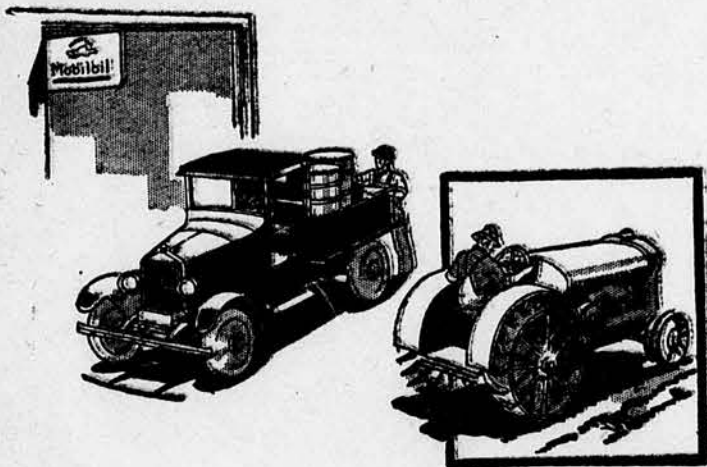
What experiment stations report on potato spraying



In 323 tests during the past nine years, a Pennsylvania experiment station has compared the yield of sprayed and unsprayed potatoes. The sprayed vines have produced an average of 67 bushels of potatoes more per acre than those not sprayed.

In North Carolina 10-year tests show an average increase from spraying of 53.3 bushels per acre. Ohio demonstrations during the past 3 years have averaged an increase of 70 bushels per acre for the sprayed vines.

Mobiloil gives this same marked economy



Buying low-priced oil is like trying to save money by not spraying potatoes. To be sure, you pay a few cents extra for Gargoyle Mobiloil. But you get an engineering margin of safety in lubrication which is worth many dollars in a year's running.

In tractors, Mobiloil users frequently report that Mobiloil lasts twice as long as ordinary oil. And the costly delays from overheating and breakdowns are materially cut. In cars and trucks Mobiloil's economy is equally striking.

If you think any oil will do, consider this fact:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grade for all cars, trucks and tractors.



NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1928		1929		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mod.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
other mod.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willya-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

50% of all engine troubles are directly caused by faulty lubrication. The oil you pour into the crankcase today determines the size of tomorrow's repair bills. The added margin of safety in Mobiloil is important, both in postponing expense and increasing the usefulness of your engines.

When necessary, many farmers find that Mobiloil is well worth a special trip to town. Let the nearby dealer supply you with a season's supply of Mobiloil, now. In barrel and half-barrel lots Mobiloil can be purchased at a substantial saving.

Be sure to secure the right grade of Mobiloil to use in your tractor, truck and car. For Mobiloil is recommended with scientific accuracy for all engines. The 42 Mobiloil engineers have painstakingly studied each make and model of engine that you drive. The recommendations are in the complete Chart at all dealers.

Start using Mobiloil today. Before the year is out you will find that the extra margin of safety in Mobiloil has substantially reduced the cost of operation of your car, truck or tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Da

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

April 16, 1927

Number 16

Volume 65

What Are You Putting Into Life and What is Life Doing For You?

ISN'T how much you farm, but how well; it isn't how many hours you work that counts, but what you accomplish; it isn't how long we exist on this earth. Life's values are not counted in years, but in how satisfactorily we live, and we contribute to future generations. Our struggles, successes, pleasures; troubles, sorrows, heartaches—all have molded us into what we are. Have you ever halted in the rush of life to ask what life is doing for you; and what you are doing for life?

Are you a good farmer?
Are you a good husband and parent?
Are you a good citizen?
Test yourself with the score card printed on this page. The Kansas Farmer offers this as a definite yardstick by which you can measure yourself. It will help you decide whether you are making the most of your opportunities. By this guide you may determine in what things you excel, and where there is still room for betterment.

This score card doesn't merely help you discover, but it will help you improve again, that you are a good corn grower, a good farmer or livestock producer.

Reaches beyond your farming operations to inquire into your home life, your activities as a citizen. To what extent you must be a good farmer, a good husband and parent, and a good neighbor. You will find the score card whether you are old or young; whether or not you are wealthy. And it isn't all measured in dollars and cents. The kindly, courageous spirit of a helpmeet, happy, rollicking children, neighbors who would share with you to the last, experience, music and books and rest when your day's work is done. Isn't that a breath of fresh air? Perhaps this score will help you realize how truly wealthy you are. Try scoring yourself to see where you stand. The majority of the points will apply to tenants as well as to farm owners.

Over the score card with a pen—rewarding yourself according to the detailed instructions given here—be fair with yourself. Perhaps you will be inclined to underestimate your good qualities. Have other members of the family score you. Their scores depend on your own. Work over the score card together for an hour or two. You will find genuineness in doing so. Perhaps you will point out some ways in which you can better your farming practices, make your home life more satisfactory. After the scoring is completed, refer to it occasionally to see how you are improving.

Extra copies of this score will be mailed free to individuals, county agents, community organizations or anyone else desiring to use them if a request is mailed to Kansas Farmer, Card Editor, Capper Publications, Topeka. Any questions or comments also will be gladly received at the same address. Complete directions for applying this score card are given. You will notice the first five items under Soil Management—a, b, and c—are for the Eastern Kansas Farmer, so he should score these items. The second group. The Western Belt farmer should skip the first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of items—d, b, c, d and e.

Directions for Scoring
Operation of the Farm—Total of 285 points.
Soil Management—75 points.
For Eastern Kansas Farmer
a. If you apply manure regularly it is produced, or provide storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If you fail to do this, deduct 10 points. If you make no use of manure, score yourself zero.
b. If you feed or plow under your

straw, score 15 points. If you burn or otherwise waste straw, score zero.

c. If your soil washes and you use Mangum terraces, soil saving dams, tile, crops, or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If you make no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If your soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

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

e. If you follow a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If you do not follow a rotation system, score zero.

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If you return straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If you fail to do this, score zero.

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

c. If you practice summer fallow in lieu of

crop rotation, score 15 points. If you practice alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If you practice neither, score zero.

d. If you grow legumes, score 15 points. If you can, but do not grow legumes, score zero. If you are beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

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

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If you diversify your crop production and follow a rotation; or in Western Kansas if you follow practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If you do not, score zero.

b. If you sow pure seeds, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If you sow seeds of varieties adapted to your section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If you practice early preparation of the seed-bed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If you practice insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

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

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

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

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

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—40 points.

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

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

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

d. If you have proper housing for all classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what you have.

e. If you practice control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

6. Quality of Livestock—20 points.

a. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires you have. Example: If you have two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing yourself only 5 points.

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

7. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If you have adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do your work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If you are over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If you have a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If your machinery is housed (Continued on Page 30)

The Kansas Farmer's Score Card for Farmers

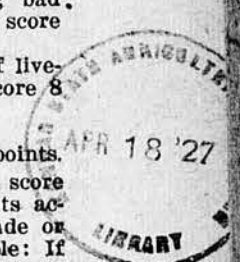
	Points	Possible Score	Candidate's Score
A. Operation of the Farm			
1—Soil Management	75	285	_____
2—Farming Methods	25		_____
3—Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25		_____
4—Crop Yields	40		_____
5—Feeding and Care of Livestock.....	40		_____
6—Quality of Livestock.....	20		_____
7—Tools, Machinery and Equipment...	20		_____
8—Field Arrangement	20		_____
9—Farmstead Arrangement	20		_____
B. Business Methods			
1—Accumulative Ability	100	285	_____
2—Accounting Methods	50		_____
3—Safety Financial Practices.....	100		_____
4—Marketing Practices and Production Program.	35		_____
C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep			
1—Upkeep of Buildings.....	25	90	_____
2—Condition of Fields.....	25		_____
3—Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20		_____
4—Lots and Yards.....	10		_____
5—Lawn.	10		_____
D. Home Life			
1—Convenient House	50	325	_____
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			
1—Neighborliness.	50	260	_____
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.....



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A LEADING psychiatrist of New York says the inhabitants of the world are rapidly going crazy, and that this is the reason for so much crime. In other words, his idea is that punishment will not solve the crime problem. In his opinion the people who commit crimes are mentally sick and should be treated for sickness instead of being thrown into prison or hanged. He calls attention to the fact that when one who commits a crime is proved to be insane at the time the crime was committed he may be confined in a hospital provided for the criminally insane but cannot be held accountable as is the person who commits the same kind of a crime when in his right mind.

There may be and undoubtedly is something in the theory advanced by this distinguished professor, but on the other hand there is a rather well-founded belief that these professional psychiatrists also are somewhat unbalanced mentally. The individual who has a hobby and rides it continually is very apt to become mentally unbalanced. Indeed, I think there are very few if any people in the world who are perfectly sane, perfectly balanced mentally. I also might add that the world would be a very uninteresting world if everybody were perfectly sane or even if a large majority were.

The perfectly sane man would be like a fly wheel on a dead center. He would stop progressing. The forces of action and reaction, according to science, are equal, and with this perfectly balanced man the pull back would presumably be just equal to the force impelling forward motion.

If everybody were perfectly balanced mentally and emotionally what would become of the churches and multiplied hundreds of secret societies? It is rather difficult to believe that a perfectly sane person would become greatly excited over a future existence about which he neither does nor can really know anything, or that a perfectly sane man would obligate himself with blood curdling oaths or decorate himself with plumes, aprons, swords, ridiculous hats and outlandish vestments, take pride in grand but meaningless titles and solemnly parade in public with his spangles, bangles, medals, ribbons and plumes. I think all of us are partially insane, but fortunately we are not all insane about the same thing at the same time, and also fortunately much of our insanity seems to be harmless.

I think every great inventor, every great poet, every great artist in any line has been mentally unbalanced and that the same thing has been true of nearly every great leader in the world's history. I agree with this distinguished psychiatrist that most people are more or less crazy, but I think that has always been true of the people of this world.

A great many of them perhaps do not show their inherent insanity until there is some exciting cause, and then, as the saying is, they "lose their heads," which is merely another way of saying they go crazy. But people were crazier at the time of the Crusades than they are now; they were crazier when all the courts of Christendom were busy hanging and burning supposed witches than they are now. People used to get very much more excited over both religion and politics than they do now, which means that they showed more symptoms of insanity.

But is crime going to be wiped out by treating those who commit crimes as if they were merely sick persons to be pitied and treated with medical care instead of being punished? That is what this distinguished psychiatrist seems to think, but I doubt it.

Crime has become an organized business as never before in the history of the world. The leaders of it show no more indications of insanity than the people who are engaged in legitimate business. They depend for success on ruthless, organized brutal force, and I am inclined to think that the only thing they fear is the same kind of ruthless organized force they use themselves.

I see that a corporation has been formed to manufacture corn stalks into paper and cellulose products. It has been known for a long time that good paper could be made out of corn stalks, but the cost of manufacture was prohibitive; the corn stalk paper could not compete with wood pulp paper. But it is said that a new process has been discovered which will cheapen the cost of manufacture so the corn stalk paper can be sold as cheaply as wood pulp paper.

Unless the farmer's corn is cut in time to use it as fodder for stock or is cut still greener and put in the silo, it is of little value to the farmer. If the stalks are left standing and wheat sowed between the rows of stalks, they do catch the winter snows and protect the wheat, but if the field is not sowed in wheat the corn stalks are a nuisance in the spring.

If the farmer can sell his dry stalks it may add something to his income, but the chances are that if he has to cut and haul them to the paper plant

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

he will not get enough to pay him for his labor and time.

It occurs to me that sunflowers might make better material for paper than the ordinary corn stalk, and that there might be a much larger yield, with very little cultivation.

It is never safe to make predictions about crop yields two or three months before harvest, but barring a number of counties that failed to get sufficient rains last fall, the prospects for a wheat crop in Kansas have not been better at this season for a good many years.

Also my reports from different parts of the state indicate that while prosperity among the Kansas farmers is not universal, conditions in most of the state are better than for several years. The head of a large loan company which has lent many mil-



lion dollars on Kansas farms tells me that the number of its foreclosures is so small as to be almost negligible, much less than 1 per cent. He also stated, which surprised me somewhat, that the borrowers in Kansas are paying off their loans faster than new loans are being made. I did not suppose that was the case.

There are millions of acres of good land in Kansas that can be irrigated with less expense than the average cost of irrigation in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona or other Western states. Not very much land has been irrigated in Kansas as yet, but in every case where intelligence has been exercised in irrigation the results have been satisfactory. More and more Kansas farmers are getting interested. Within a few years I expect to see at least a million acres of Kansas lands irrigated.

A reader writes complaining of the vast number of laws and the burdens of taxation that result. The complaint is not new, and there is considerable foundation for it. I cannot recollect a time when people were not complaining about taxes and unnecessary laws. No doubt there are a great many unnecessary laws, and no doubt the cost of government is too high. If government were administered as efficiently and as economically as the most successful private businesses are managed I have no doubt the cost would be reduced anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. In the very nature of things there always has been and always will be a good deal of waste and inefficiency in government, but it does not follow that there is no need for new laws. As new conditions arise new laws will become necessary, and many of those laws will be experimental. It will be discovered that some of them will not work, and they will have to

be repealed or amended. That means waste, quarter of a century ago there were almost automobiles or motor trucks in the United States. There may have been half a dozen in Kansas, but hardly more than that. Road traffic wasn't a problem, and neither was road building a matter which people generally were interested. Now there are 22 million automobiles in the United States, and nearly half a million in Kansas. New laws regulating traffic became necessary, and the building of roads became a matter of great public interest. Probably more people get into trouble today on account of a violation of the traffic laws than for any other reason. These laws are violated frequently, but that they have been necessary and beneficial there can be no doubt.

In a few years airships will be almost as common as automobiles are now, and new laws regulating them will be just as necessary as laws regulating automobiles and trucks.

The radio is almost entirely a luxury, but it is becoming so common that people are coming to regard it as a necessity. For a good while no effort was made to regulate it by law, but the selfishness and thoughtlessness of men have already so interfered with the operation of the radio that regulation by law became necessary, and so Congress has undertaken the job. The law may prove to be of very little value. It is an experiment, but if it fails some other law will be enacted.

Our civilization is becoming more and more complex. It is becoming more and more difficult to distinguish between individual rights and public rights. More and more laws will be enacted with the ostensible purpose of defining and regulating these general and private rights. Among the multitude of new laws will be some that will be passed over for purely selfish purposes and not in the interest of the general welfare. Never more than today was it true that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Brief Answers to Inquiries

DISTRESSED HUSBAND—You say that your wife has driven you out while she cleans house. Why man, you ought to feel thankful instead of complaining. Now if she had compelled you to wash the windows, scrub all the floors, take up and beat the carpets and then lay them down again meantime subsisting as best you could on cold lunches handed out to you on the back porch, you might have some reason to object, but if she simply drives you out, you are lucky.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT—I regret to say that you have gotten your history considerably mixed. Julius Caesar was not a Jew clothing merchant. He was the man who after considerable hesitation waded thru a creek called the Rubicon and was surprised to find that nowhere was the water more than knee deep. When he came out on the bank on the other side he remarked casually, "That's that." Then he proceeded to make the crowd who had been running things in Rome hard to catch and proclaimed himself the boss. He was afterward stabbed by a gent named Brutus, whom he had previously lent \$3. When he asked Brutus to pay the loan Brutus became peeved and stuck his dagger between Caesar's ribs. You are in error saying in your examination paper that William Jennings Bryan ran against George Washington for the Presidency of the United States. Bryan did not begin to think about running for President until along about the last of Andrew Jackson's second term.

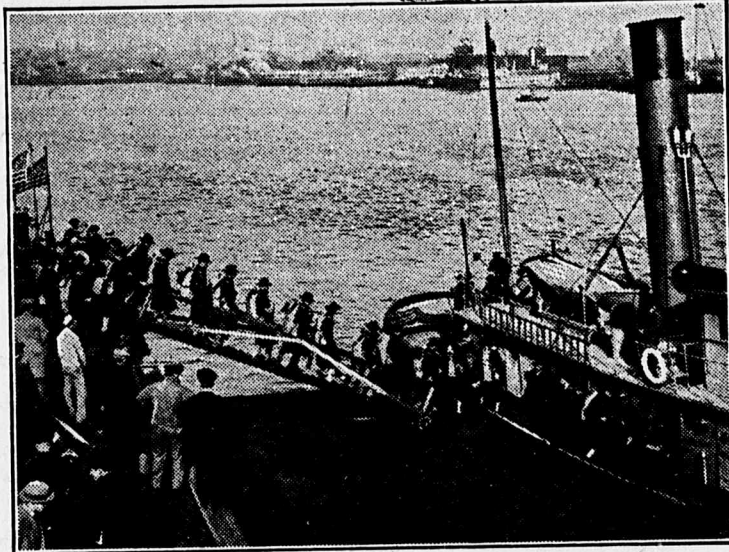
W. J.—The fact that your wife has not spoken to you for a week is not a sufficient ground for asking for divorce. She probably was doing you a favor. Anyway the average woman does not care to keep on talking when there is nothing to talk about and nothing to talk about.

YOUNG MAN—I do not know whether you had better leave the farm and try your luck in town or not. It may seem to you that the fellow who has a job in town gets more money and has a better time than the man on the farm, but if the man with the job in town has a family to support, he will discover that it is hard to make his wife cover his expenses. On the other hand, I am of opinion that it does not require as much brains to hold a job in town, as it does to succeed as a farmer. A man needs to have a head full of brains of a first class quality to be a real success as a farmer. A man needs to have a liking for farming. I have known a good many cases where two farmers lived in the same neighborhood; one had just as good land as the other; the conditions were just the same with one as with the other; one had just as good opportunities as I could see as the other, but somehow one succeeded and the other failed. It wasn't always

World Events in Pictures



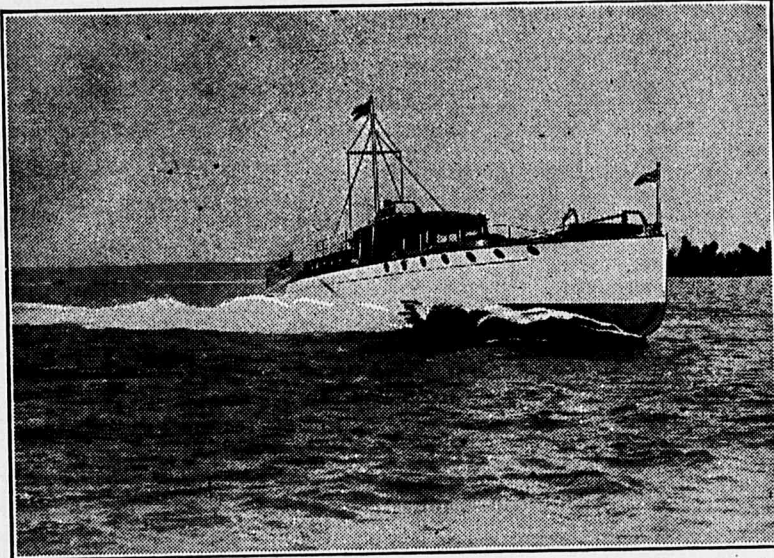
Ruth Graham, Detroit, Queen of Annual Ponce de Leon Celebration, St. Augustine, Fla. She is Standing on the Old Spanish Trail Leading from St. Augustine to San Diego



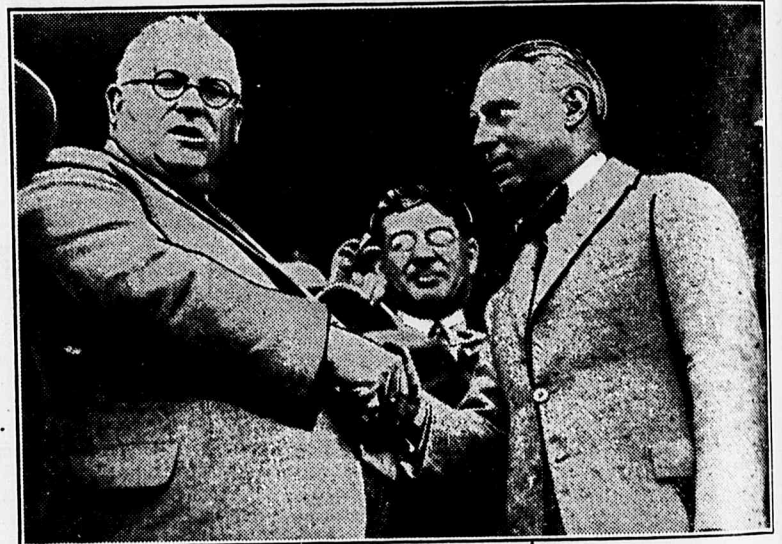
A. E. F. Scenes Are Being Lived Over Again. Photo Shows U. S. Marines of the Charleston Navy Yard, Chosen for Active Duty in China, Boarding the Tug Which Carried Them Across Boston Harbor Prior to Their Departure for the Orient. It's Times Like These That Cooks and All Do Squads Right



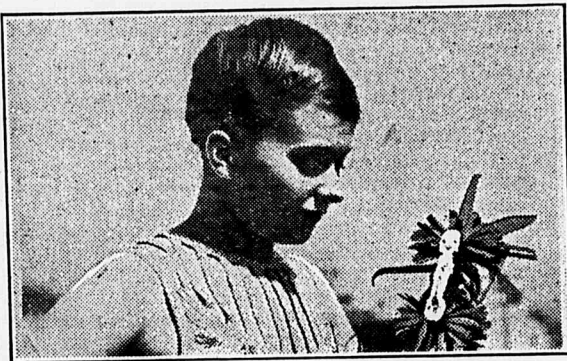
Lady Diana King, London, Daughter of the Earl of Lovelace, and One of the Season's Debutantes, Who Will Wed Alastair Gibb, Son of Sir Alexander Gibb, Famous Engineer



The Speediest Express Cruiser of Its Size in the World, the "Oheka II" on Its Trial Run. It Recently Was Purchased by Otto H. Kahn, Noted Financier, Who Will Use It to Take Him from His Summer Home to His New York Office Every Day. It Will Make 36 Miles an Hour



Commander Francesco de Pinedo, Engaged in a Four Continent Flight from Italy to the Americas and Return, Being Greeted by Mayor O'Keefe in New Orleans. Later His Monoplane Was Burned at Roosevelt Dam, Arizona. Oil Spilled on the Water While Refueling Was Ignited and the Fire Spread to the Plane. But Pinedo Will Resume His Trip in Another Ship



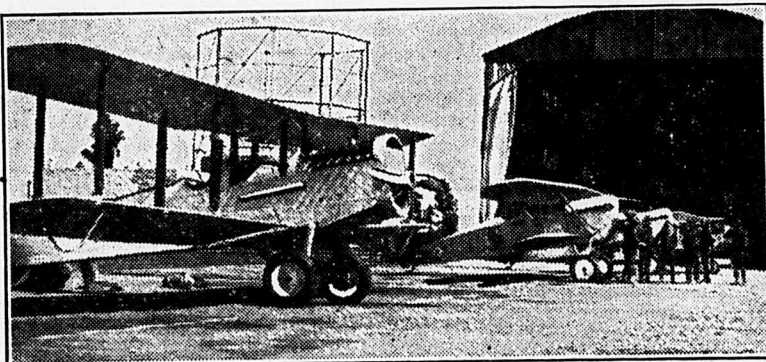
A Knife with 100 Blades? Sounds Impossible. But Here is Pictorial Proof That Such a Thing Exists. It Was Recently Made by a Los Angeles Cutlery Expert and the Picture Shows Miss Jeanne Joyson Exhibiting It



Elwood Verner, Boy Scout of Minneapolis, Who Has Earned 74 Merit Badges. If He Passes Two More Tests, He Will Have 76, the Maximum Number He Can Wear



Admiral Togo, Japan, Left, with General Nobile, Builder of the Roma Which Flew to the North Pole, and Who is Building a Giant Dirigible for His Government. Because of His Age, Admiral Togo May Carry a Cane in the Presence of the Emperor



A Group of Planes Lined up Outside the Hangar, San Diego, Calif., Ready for Shipment to China, Where They Will be Used to Protect Americans in the Foreign Concession. Marine Aviators Under the Command of Major F. T. Evans Are in Readiness to Leave at Any Moment for China's Troubled Area



One of the Most Unique Barber Shops in Chicago, Equipped with a Hand Carved Mahogany Chair Made in 1877. Margaret Marano and Marion Luzon, Dancers in the Play, "A Night in Paris," Heard About It and of Course, Had to Satisfy Their Curiosity. Margaret is in the Mahogany Chair at the Left

This is Butter With Quality

The Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., is a Real Example of Successful Co-operative Marketing

BY BERRY H. AKERS

The commercial success of the Land O' Lakes organization of the co-operative creameries of the North has had much to do with the high state of prosperity of the dairy business. It probably has raised the price of every pound of butterfat sold in Kansas in the last year. The organization apparently is on its way to become America's greatest co-operative marketing venture.

FIVE years ago, just before the dairy farmers of Minnesota had federated their co-operative creameries to market and merchandise their own fine butter under their own brand, W. F. Schilling, a well-known Minnesota dairyman and co-operator, was called to New Jersey to talk co-operative marketing to a group of farmers near Philadelphia. After explaining the opportunities of co-operatives to merchandise the farmer's products, Mr. Schilling asked:

"Will you farmers (there were 2,000 of them in the audience) who have eaten Minnesota butter raise your hands?"

Not a hand went up.

"Will you who have heard of or eaten Luella brand butter please raise your hands?"

Hundreds of hands went up.

"Where was it made?"

"In Philadelphia," was the reply.

The fact was that Luella butter was made in the co-operative creameries of Minnesota, and was put up under that brand for one of the chain stores with headquarters in Philadelphia. Not a pound of it—and that chain store was then taking the entire output of 75 Minnesota creameries—could be identified by the consumer as having come from Minnesota. The farmers had been content to milk the cows and make the butter, leaving the merchandising, with all its advantages of prestige and price, to the buyer.

Under a Farmer Brand

Now it is different, as the bulk of Minnesota's fine butter is finding its way to the consumer's table under the farmer's own brand. Land O' Lakes sweet cream butter is now known in most of the principal consuming centers of America, and even in far off Australia and Peru. It is made and packed by Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., this organization being a federation of 402 co-operative creameries in Minnesota, 19 in Western Wisconsin and one in North Dakota. It was known when organized in 1921 as the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries' Association, but the name was changed last year to obliterate geographical lines, and thereby make it possible for the co-operative creameries of Wisconsin, Iowa and adjoining states to join in its ambitious co-operative program.

Started five years ago without a dollar and without a member, it stands today as an outstanding success in co-operative marketing. Its assets and working capital now exceed \$900,000. It represents approximately 84,000 dairy farmers. Theodore Macklin of Wisconsin, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a co-operative marketing authority who has studied the dairy co-operatives of Denmark and New Zealand at first hand, makes the statement that the Land O' Lakes organization ranks next to the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and predicts that within a few years, when it controls a somewhat larger percentage of the fine butter made in America, it will absolutely dominate the fine butter market. It already is a reckoning factor in that market, and as such has helped every dairy farmer in America.

Last year the Land O' Lakes organization marketed 80,622,796 pounds of butter, and did a total business of \$39,851,655. The average monthly gross price paid member creameries for butter of all grades was 44.63 cents a pound, (after all marketing costs) compared with an average price of 44.38 cents for New York Extras and 42.74 cents for Chicago Extras. Fifty-eight per cent of the butter handled scored 93 or better in 1926, compared with 38 per cent in 1925, and therefore carried the Land O' Lakes brand. Less than 1 per cent was ripened, the rest being sweet cream butter. In February of this year, the percentage of 93-score

had risen to 71 per cent, compared with 62 per cent last February.

Now, it takes quality cream to produce 93-score butter. It takes sweet cream containing less than 1/4 of 1 per cent acidity to make Land O' Lakes sweet cream butter. Before this organization was formed, the creamery which consistently turned out 92-score butter was perfectly satisfied. But it isn't good enough now; 93 or better is the goal, and 281 of the Land O' Lakes creameries are now in the certified class, as more than 50 per cent of their output scores 93 or better.

Saved \$396,000

Ninety-eight per cent of the creameries are what is known as "haul-in" creameries; that is, the farmer hauls in his own cream, sometimes every day, never less frequently than three times a week. Very little trucking is done by these creameries. All cream is graded at the local creamery, and paid for on the basis of quality. This grading was opposed at first, but is generally done now, and has come about by the premium for quality. The prevailing price for butterfat paid patrons of these creameries averaged around 48 to 50 cents a pound last year; some paid up to 52 cents; very few under 47 cents. This average was for cream of all grades. Now compare that with prices paid in other localities, and the value of this quality and merchandising program is quickly apparent. In many centralizer districts, fat prices were 15 to 18 cents under Minnesota co-operative prices.

The butter is all assembled by the central organization at its central plant in the Twin Cities, in Duluth or Chicago. There it is inspected by Government and state inspectors, scored and graded, packed in cartons if to be shipped direct to the retailers; in tubs if to jobbers or wholesalers. Chain stores and milk companies are the big outlet for printed butter, and ice cream manufacturers who have always used centralized butter are now buying Land O' Lakes quality. The association is cutting out every middleman possible, and working to sell butter thru the most direct channels.

Expert fieldmen in each of the 18

districts into which the local creameries are grouped supervise the standardization as to fat content, color, moisture and salt. These men promote the quality program in the field, and the inspectors check it at the assembling points. An adequately equipped laboratory in the Twin Cities plant tests every shipment of butter for composition and keeping qualities. The creamery operator who is having trouble can look to this laboratory for help and information.

This work of assisting member creameries to properly control composition has resulted in a saving of about 1 1/2 pounds of fat for every 100 pounds of butter sold. This appears a small item to the individual farmer or creamery, but it is an enormous saving on all the butter handled; about \$396,000 last year.

This laboratory also is active in research work. It is discovering new uses for creamery by-products, such as sweet buttermilk powder, skim milk powder and pure milk fat which is extracted from butter. Naturally such work is only possible where creameries have federated into one big organization. The creameries in one district recently built the only sweet buttermilk drying plant in America, and it is extracting enough fat from the buttermilk to pay all the operating expenses of the plant, leaving the dried product, worth 10 to 12 cents a pound, all profit. These creameries are applying packer efficiency to their business. The packer wastes only the squeal of the hog; they lose only the water evaporated in drying the buttermilk.

This sweet buttermilk powder is being used for candy making, ice cream mixes, in cake flours and for general baking. Used with pure milk fat it makes fine ice cream. These two products give the association the most concentrated milk products known, and great savings in freight and express costs are possible.

Sold Cream in Florida

Sweet cream is another important product. Last year 288 cars of fresh and 89 cars of frozen cream were shipped, some as far away as Florida, where it was served absolutely sweet a week after shipment. Cheese is being handled, this product coming from the Minnesota and Wisconsin factories that are members of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation. In the Twin Cities, it markets eggs for the Lake Region Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange.

The association also buys supplies for its member creameries. Last year supply sales reached \$1,750,000. The

patronage refund to creameries on business last year reached \$123,188. Thus far, the assembling, grading and merchandising of the butter represents the greatest advancement in methods used prior to the federation of these creameries. Every one of the co-operative creameries was a competitor of the others. Since the first creameries were built back in the early 1800s they had all sold the bulk of their butter in New York and Philadelphia, shipping in less than carlots. They were always at the mercy of the buyers, who discriminated somewhat in prices but who treated them well there was seldom enough fine butter to supply the market.

Had the 3,508 cars of butter shipped by the association last year gone under the old less-than-carlot rates, freight bill would have been \$375,000 greater than it was under the plan of assembling and shipping in carlots. The money saved by creameries on one item alone greatly exceeds the tire cost of the organization.

Then, as all dairy farmers know, New York sets the price of butter. When that market is flooded, prices drop. For 30 years the creameries of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, who supply that market with the bulk of fine butter, saw prices fluctuate without adequate reason. It did not matter if some other city was crying for butter, the price went down if New York was over-supplied.

And Advertising Helps

Here is where Land O' Lakes helps every dairyman. It is developing markets for fine butter. Instead of being dependent on four or five markets, principally New York and Philadelphia, it is building up "side" markets thru advertising. In 1925 216 communities bought Land O' Lakes butter. Thirty-six cities took more than a million pounds apiece. Boston took 17,228,000 pounds, a more than New York, and Boston always been a centralizer market. Buffalo, another centralizer market took 5 million pounds, almost a million more than Philadelphia, and even Chicago, long recognized as a low quality market, took more 93-score than Philadelphia. Cleveland, Washington and Pittsburgh took 3 million pounds each.

The plan is this: when the New York market becomes loggy the association diverts its butter to these other markets. It tries to give New York and Philadelphia just enough fine butter to meet the trade demands. And who says what might have happened to butter market in the last winter? Minnesota had dumped all its butter on New York, as it did in years gone by? It doesn't need imagination to see that when an organization controls enough of fine butter that it will cut the market from under the poorer butter, and a greater spread for the fine butter.

Some "Hold-Outs" Are Left

This co-operative is built from ground up. There were 633 of the local creameries in Minnesota before any attempt was made to federate them, and there are counties in Minnesota today with more than a creamery to the township. When they agree by contract to sell thru an association for two years, but they may withdraw at the end of that period on 30-days' notice. Very few of the old local creameries have contracts with patrons, but most new ones are organizing on that basis.

This organization can well be classed with "big business." It is managed by 18 farmers; one from each district, but it is operating like any private business firm. Only about one-third of Minnesota's creameries are joined. These "hold-outs" still practice the old methods, and are being taught to follow them by the private buyers, who even tempt them with premiums. Supply salesmen also spread plenty of poison, generally unsupported by facts, but despite this bitter opposition the association continues to grow. Wisconsin is leaning more and more toward greater affiliation and now three creameries in Iowa are now interested. When the top notch creameries of those states join those already federated, Land O' Lakes will be a dominant factor in the fine butter market that even higher premiums will be paid for quality.

Any discussion of the dairy co-operatives of Minnesota would be incomplete without mention of the T.

(Continued on Page 31)



Only the Truant Officer Can Bring Him Back

From Stem to Stern Sealed against Grit!



Allis-Chalmers engineers have found out how to correct conditions that cut years off the life of a tractor.

The chief cause of wear on moving parts is grit. The flying grit that fills the air when a tractor is at work, sifts into every working part.

These small particles, finer than flour, have sharp edges. Mixed in the lubricating oil, these form a wicked grinding compound that eats away the hardest metal.

To prevent this wear we keep moving surfaces free from grit. Dust-proof metal cases enclose all moving parts. Lubricating oil is purified and cleaned 45 gallons per hour.

In a test 1 1/2 pounds of ground limestone were thrown into the crank case filled with refuse oil. Soon the oil had all the appearance of new fresh oil and the microscope showed no trace of grit.

In addition, grit is kept out of cylinders by cleaning and washing carburetor air and by filtering the

gas. Engineers report that these revolutionary improvements should double tractor life.

Think what that means in low-cost, satisfactory power! Twice as many working hours, lower upkeep, full rated power always!

Then the new, low price! The lowest cost per horse power available to farmers today. Full 20 h.p. [Nebraska rating] at the drawbar, 35 on belt. Actually, before leaving the factory every A-C Tractor must test 43 h.p. on the belt.

That extra-work capacity is extra value for every tractor dollar you invest. More work per man and per hour. Less time for any given job. Less strain on machine and operator.

Farming profit is harder to get now than ever before. This new Allis-Chalmers is a quick way to cut production costs. It's well worth your while to find out just how it can do it for you. Clip the coupon and send it in, we'll do the rest.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., Tractor Division
475 62nd Ave., Milwaukee, U. S. A.

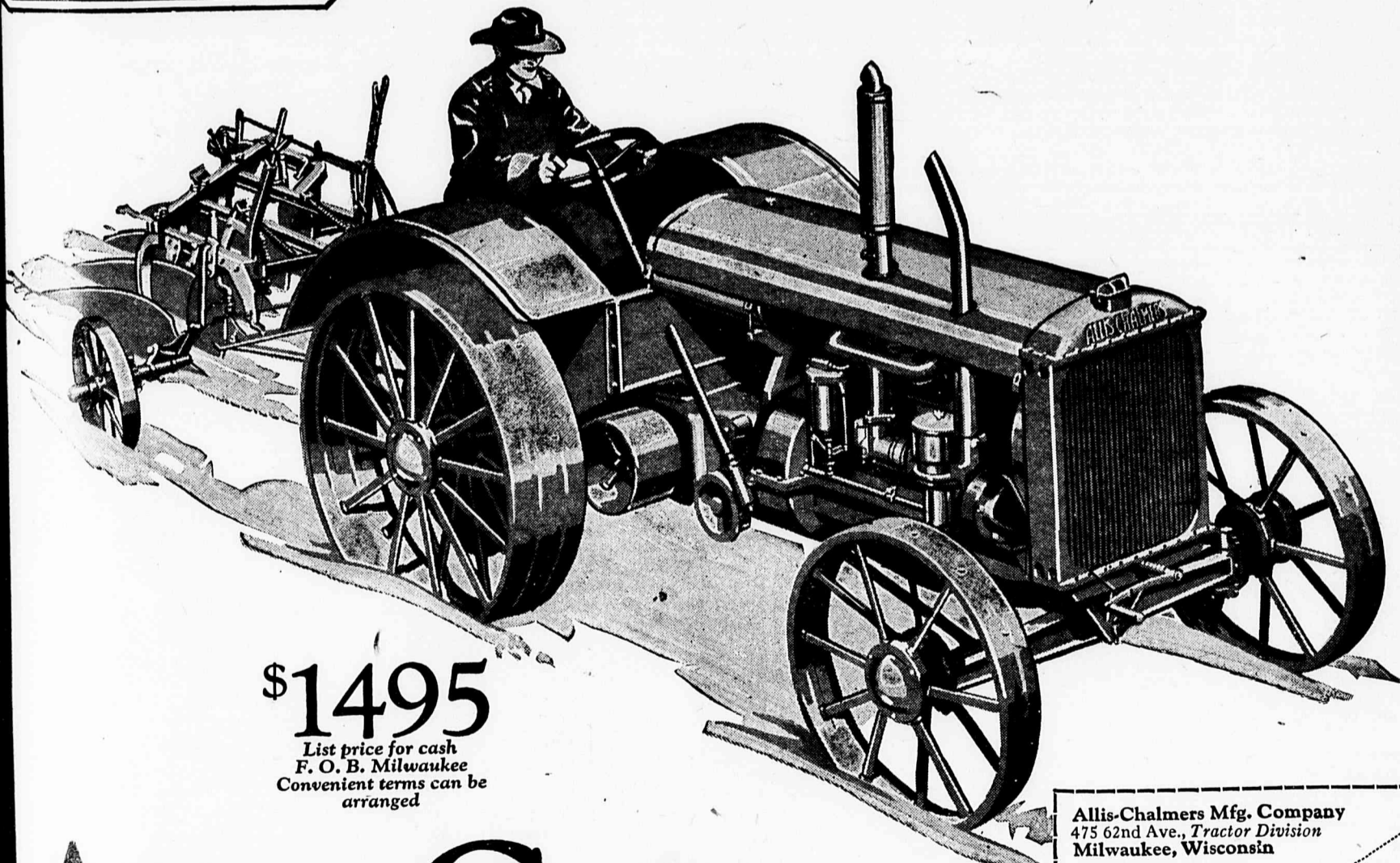
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Every 4 minutes or 150 times in a 10-hour day oil is cleaned, strained, and purified, removing every atom of dust and grit. This prevents enormous amount of wear for lubrication is with clean oil entirely.

Air Cleaner
By centrifugal action and forcing through an oil-soaked mattress, every particle of dust and grit is removed from carbureting air.

Spark Arrester and Muffler
Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.

Gas Filter
Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.



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List price for cash
F. O. B. Milwaukee
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Please send me picture and full details about the new 20-35 tractor.

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Jake Will Trust 'Em—Some!

But Still There Was No Increase in the Funds For Irrigation Investigations

BY CLIF STRATTON

JACOB C. MOHLER, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has what you might call a trusting disposition, not to say guileless. During the recent session of the Kansas legislature, Jake was much interested in getting an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the new water resources commission, a combination of the old water commission and the state irrigation commission. The two now are one, under the Board of Agriculture, by the way.

Now Mohler had accumulated some \$30,000 surplus from the administration of the feedstuffs inspection law. The house had allowed him only \$15,000 a year for the water resources commission. So Jake had a bright idea. He went to Senator Charles Snyder, chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, and pointed out to him that the new commission desired to survey the situation in the dry portions of Western Kansas. The idea was to start work on a system of storing water, if at all feasible, for irrigation purposes. If the plan will work, it means millions of dollars to Western Kansas. Without accurate engineering data, it is impossible to get attention from either the state or Federal Governments for the project.

With the extra \$10,000 a year, Mohler explained, a good start could be made and some real information obtained for the next time the legislature memorializes Congress for a 4-million dollar appropriation for water storage and irrigation projects in Western Kansas. The Senate chairman listened attentively. He was sympathetic.

"Now look here," was the substance of Mohler's peroration to the Ways and Means Chairman, "we have accumulated \$30,000 in this feedstuffs fund. Suppose you appropriate that into the general revenue fund, and then give us the extra \$10,000 a year for irrigation investigations, in which Western Kansas is vitally interested."

The senator seemed even more interested. He made notes. He thanked Mohler profusely. He assured him that the matter would get his immediate and careful attention. Mohler felt optimistic as he left "the presence."

And action did come immediately. The next day the bill was introduced turning the \$30,000 accumulated in the feedstuffs fund into the general rev-

enue fund of the State Treasury. It passed both houses joyously, as such measures always do.

But when the appropriation bill for the Board of Agriculture came out, it carried just the same old \$15,000 a year. No extra \$10,000 for irrigation investigations.

Jake has too trusting a disposition.

At that, the State Board of Agriculture got considerable attention and several more duties from the 1927 legislature.

The dairy inspection law was rewritten, extending the powers of the state dairy commission to enforce regulations for sanitary dairies and pure milk. The fees were increased for creamery inspection, and for licenses for creamery operators, so that the department will be self-supporting from now on, it is hoped.

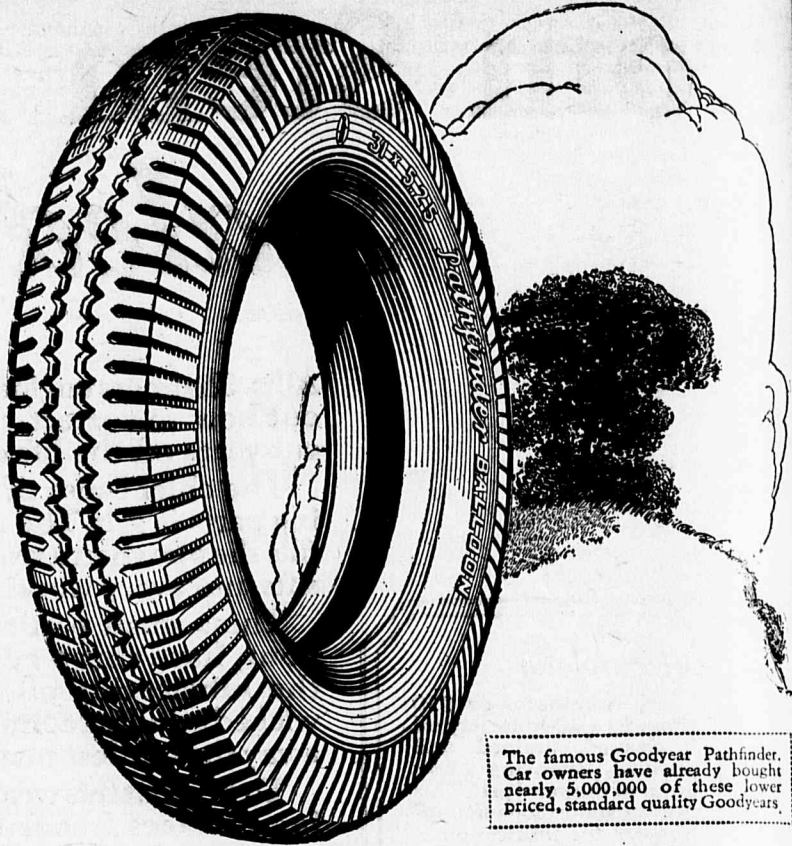
The consolidation of the old water commission and the office of the state irrigation engineer, with an appropriation of \$15,000 a year, will allow an additional irrigation engineer, and give the office a chance to make the surveys for individual farmers as provided by law. It may even be possible to do some of the investigation work in Western Kansas, despite the loss when Jake tried to trade with a Ways and Means Committee chairman.

The new potato inspection law, much desired by the growers of the Kaw Valley, means standard grades and Government certification of grades and quality, in co-operation with the Federal Government.

Another act requires the state board to furnish to county fairs classifications for livestock exhibits, so these may be uniform over the state. Also, incidentally, the 1927 legislature passed half a dozen laws for aiding and building up the county fairs. The legislature refused to do more than the state has been doing for the State Fair at Hutchinson, however, and kept its appropriation down to the \$23,000 a year allowed by the 1925 legislature.

The European corn borer act gives the State Entomological Commission, under the supervision of the board, almost unlimited regulatory powers to cope with the threatened invasion of the borer, which still is miles and miles away from Kansas, but is marching steadily in this direction.

The commercial fertilizer law was



The famous Goodyear Pathfinder. Car owners have already bought nearly 5,000,000 of these lower priced, standard quality Goodyears.

Right in Your Home Town

You can buy tires through the mail of course, but one of the biggest factors in low-cost mileage you cannot buy that way.

It is the valuable service performed for you by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's finest tires. His prices are low. He has in stock the right size and type of tire for you.

He will mount your new tire on the rim, fill it with air, and long after the sale help you care for it so that it will deliver you its maximum performance.

The benefits of this helpful service are not listed in any catalogue. But they are available to you now in the store of your hometown Goodyear dealer.

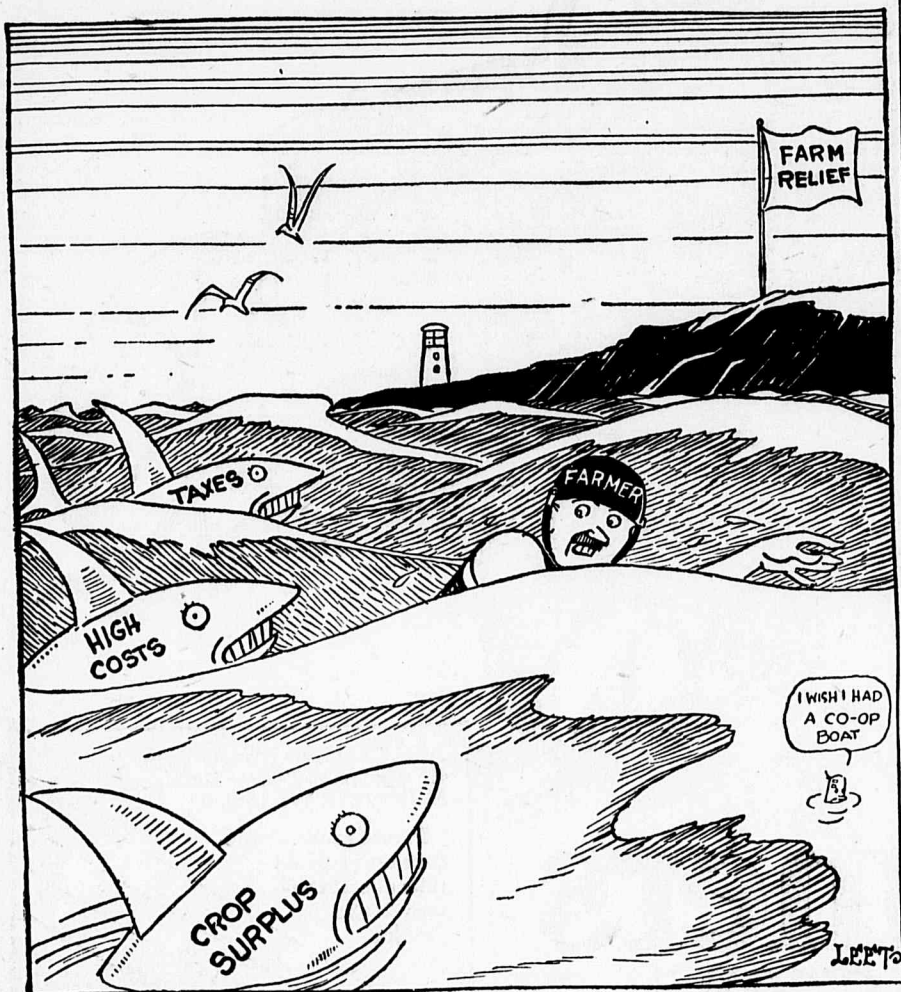
They are the worthwhile fruit of the Goodyear policy: to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.

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

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.



Another Long Distance Swimmer

amped and clarified, and made effective in protecting Kansas farmers from inferior fertilizers. With the exception of the \$10,000 appropriated off the water resources commission funds, the legislature gave the state board just what it asked for the way of appropriations. The bill is \$1,000 less than for the present year, due to the dairy division being from a direct appropriation to a basis.

The development of the State Board of Agriculture is one of the interesting things in Kansas history. It was organized in territorial days, as the Kansas Agricultural Society. In 1872 a law was passed creating the State Board of Agriculture. It was organized as a fact finding and disseminating organization, and only in the last year has it departed from that field.

The first permanent secretary of the board was Albert Gray, who served from 1872 to 1880. Incidentally, he edited the Kansas Farmer on its way to a farm publication. It originally was a board publication, but Gray himself had to take it over, as the board couldn't finance the proposition. It was succeeded by J. K. Hudson, who served during 1880 and 1881. William Sims was secretary from 1882 to 1889, when Martin Mohler took charge, serving until 1894.

Then came Dwight Foster Coburn, who "made figures grin," and won the title of the state's most useful citizen of his day and generation. Coburn was succeeded by J. C. Mohler, son of Martin Mohler, in 1914. In another generation the Mohler family, father and son, will have equaled Coburn's record of 20 years as secretary.

Less than 10 years ago the board was still functioning principally as a statistical organization, but always doing a boosting job for Kansas and its agriculture. Here were its duties up until just after the war:

- Conducting an annual census of crops and livestock.
- Gathering, compiling, publishing and disseminating official statistics.
- Conducting a complete state census every 10 years (those ending in 5).
- Organizing the State Fair.
- Preparing and publishing quarterly reports and printing biennial reports.
- Preparing the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.
- Organizing of commission merchants handling farm products.

At that time, and up until the legislature added potato inspection and enlarged its irrigation work, and inspection and regulation, and added the few other odd jobs already mentioned, legislatures had added the following duties:

- Supervision of the State Entomological Commission.
- Irrigation development, thru a state irrigation engineer.
- Dairy work, thru a state dairy commissioner.
- Seed-stuffs inspection.
- Enforcement of the pure seed law.
- Fertilizer inspection.
- Livestock remedies inspection.
- Million registration.

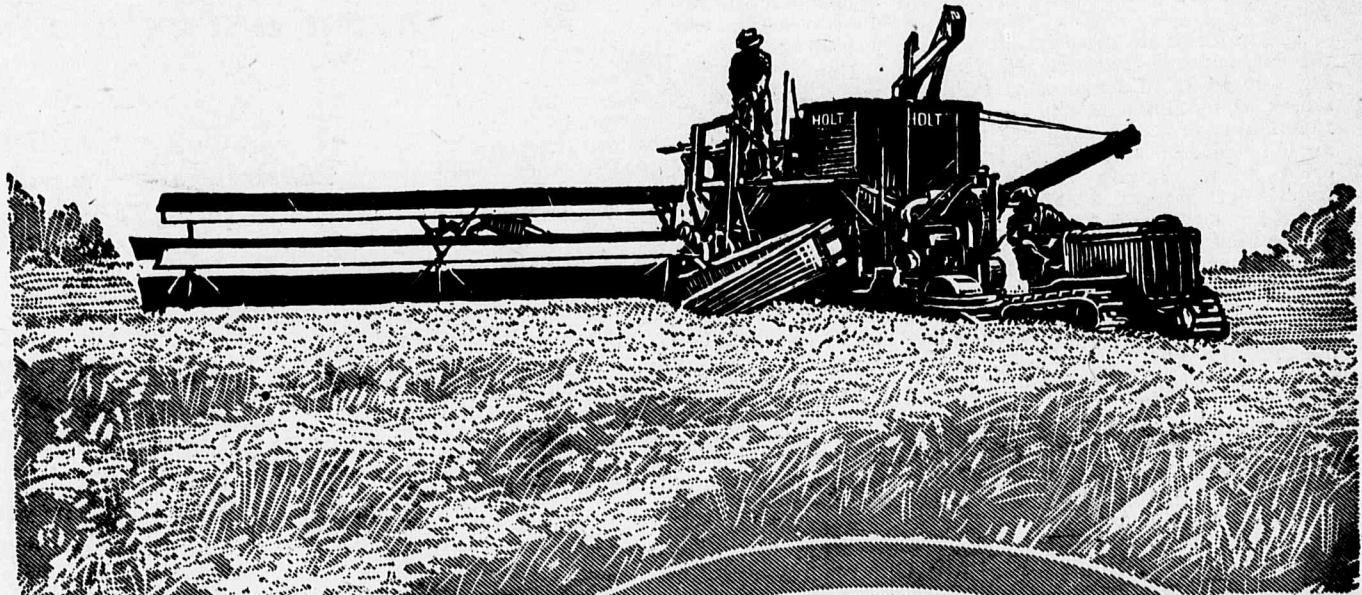
The work of the State Entomological Commission used to be handled in cooperation by the university and the agricultural college. Irrigation work has been handled by irrigation commissioners "on their own," by boards of irrigation, and sometimes by "nothing on hand" at all.

The regulatory work has all been taken over in the last six years from the agricultural college, which was asked to get rid of the job.

The State Board of Agriculture has been fortunate in steering clear of political entanglements. The board is elected by the farmers themselves, thru their associations and the farm organizations. The board then elects its secretary. Several governors have attempted to have the department taken over into a part of the executive branch, allowing the Governor to appoint the head of the department. So the legislature has refused to sanction the change.

Two other state departments still are under farmer control. The Kansas State Livestock Association, thru the power of nominating the Livestock Commissioner and allowing the Governor to appoint its nominee, controls the department. And the State Horticultural Society still selects its own secretary. Both of these are on the state payroll, as are the Department of Agriculture employees.

Use a Combine, but get the best!



Of course you will adopt the modern Combine method — and if you study Combined Harvesters carefully, your choice will be the "HOLT"! (Once over the field — and your grain is cut, thoroughly threshed and cleaned — delivered to sack or bin — and ready for early market.

No rehandling loss — no binder twine — no sprouting shocks or stacks — no hungry "army" for the women folks to serve! Your own family or regular help can operate the "HOLT".

Forty years' exclusive Combine experience has been devoted to the development of this machine! Since 1886 the "HOLT" policy has been: *Built better to serve better.*

The "HOLT" system of separation through agitation is time-tried and positive. Simplified design, steel construction and scientific bracing provide amazing durability without excess weight. Safety clutches, anti-friction bearings and pressure-gun lubrication permit easy handling and protect against delays.

Learn more about the long-lived, grain-saving "HOLT" ... Get full particulars from your Dealer...or write for illustrated booklet.

WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

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

"HOLT" Combined Harvester

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Do You Have Tire Troubles?

Maybe It Would Be a Good Idea to Give the Rubber More Adequate Care

BANG! The left rear wheel crunches over the gravel and the crippled car crawls over to the side of the road and stops.

The rush of air from the blowout did not seem to lower the temperature of the hot summer day or cool the temper of the driver who faced the half-hour task of changing tires underneath the hot sun while the passing cars threw gravel in his eyes and their drivers grinned unsympathetically, as if to say, "I'm glad it's you instead of me, old fellow."

The unfortunate motorist steps from the car, surveys the damaged tire and kicks it as if to make sure that his senses of hearing and sight have been functioning properly. The tire was not an old one and had been driven only 6,000 miles. Boasts by this man's friends of getting 20,000 and more miles from tires of the better brands had caused him to equip his car with rubber that had cost more than ever before, and now it was the same old story—another flat one. This driver was only one of the many who are losing millions of miles of tire service every year thru their failure to take proper care of their tires.

Many automobile owners have been getting at least 15,000 to 20,000 miles of service from standard makes of balloon tires, properly cared for. However, lack of care and improper treatment of tires prevents most drivers from getting the maximum mileage. The automobile tire is much like any other commodity—its full value cannot be realized unless it is used to the best possible advantage.

Driving on the smooth highways does not wear the tires so rapidly as bouncing along over rutted and ungraded dirt roads. The condition of the roads, however, is only one of the many factors that enter into the longevity of automobile tires. There are many others, and all of them can be controlled by the driver if he will only give his tires the attention they deserve.

Too Much Under-inflation

The several most important causes of tire troubles are under-inflation, misalignment of the wheels, mechanical misarrangements which cause the wheels to be untrue, improper adjustment and use of the brakes, bent and rusty rims and a variety of conditions which serve to put unnecessary burdens on the rubber. Under-inflation is by far the most important of all the causes of tire troubles.

"Under-inflation destroys more tires

than any other one factor," says the Rubber Association of America. When there is not enough air in the tire to carry the load, the weight is transmitted to the fabric or cord carcass, causing an extreme bending or flexing in the sidewall. This results in a break or crack, usually, which pinches the tube and causes a slow leak or a blowout. Separation of the tread rubber from the carcass, or between layers of fabric or cord, often results from under-inflation. This causes a chafing action which usually results in a blowout.

Unnatural, spotty or excessive tread wear is another common result of under-inflation. This type of tire wear is most pronounced in balloon tires on account of the additional area of road contact and the constant tendency of the tire to "wipe" over the road when under-inflated. The result is smooth and even but rapid tread wear all the way around the casing or worn spots at varying intervals.

Then Comes a Jolt

Rim cutting is a common trouble with clincher casings when they are under-inflated. Other tire troubles may be caused directly or indirectly by under-inflation. For example, a fabric rupture can occur much more easily in an under-inflated tire. A sharp jolt may drive the tire against the rim, crushing the fabric or cords. In a properly inflated tire the air cushion probably would absorb the shock without damage. Of course, the car should never be driven on tires that are flat or nearly flat.

It is not possible to tell whether a tire needs air without testing it. The Rubber Association of America recommends that the tires be tested every week and inflated to the minimum pressure recommended for that particular size of tire. The pressure should never be allowed to drop more than 3 pounds below that minimum. The wear is not only greater with the under-inflated tires but steering also is more difficult.

The tires for each make of car have been especially selected by the automobile manufacturer to carry the average load provided for by the seating capacity. If the car is overloaded the tires will be flattened out in about the same manner as when under-inflated. The curve of the sidewall on the inside under heavy loads is reduced almost to a fold, and it gradually creases until a crack opens.

If it is desired to load the car to a

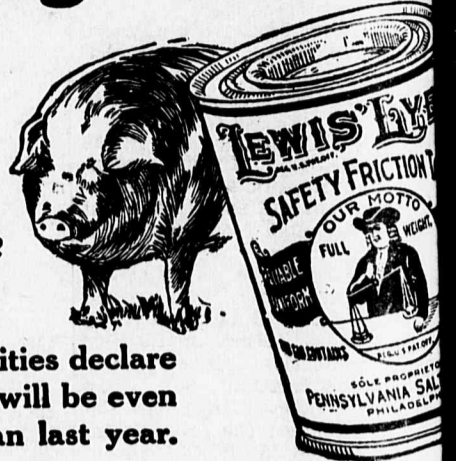


Go West, Young Man

—From the Detroit News

You must fight Hog Cholera this year

—as you never did before



Leading authorities declare this dread disease will be even worse in 1927 than last year.

Start now to

Save your Hogs by this easy, inexpensive, proven method

Recommended by state colleges, leading veterinarians and county agents

Here are the facts. You cannot dodge them. Dr. T. A. White of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., stated recently "in all likelihood hog cholera will be more virulent this coming fall than it was in the fall of 1926." Hog cholera runs in cycles, and 1927 will be the peak year in the present cycle of the disease.

Start now to save your hogs from this menace that will sweep the country. Prevent it from striking your herd. There's no cure for hog cholera. You must rely absolutely on prevention.

Act now—don't wait until it's too late

Here is the safest, surest preventive method of fighting hog cholera. It merely consists in killing the germs of the disease by disinfecting everything with a Lewis' Lye solution.

Lewis' Lye kills the germs instantly

All you need to do is to pour a can of Lewis' Lye into 10 gallons of boiling water. Then douse everything—hog houses, pens, watering troughs, fences. To be absolutely safe, all farm implements should be sprayed because the germs of the disease are easily carried by wagon or implement wheels.

One application is good, but frequent disinfection with Lewis' Lye solution is better. Disinfect regularly and get the full profit out of your herd of hogs. Cholera germs simply cannot live in places regularly disinfected with Lewis' Lye.

Don't Delay—now is the time to begin

Order Lewis' Lye now and get a real start on the disease. Stop it before it can get the smallest foothold in your farm. Remember that if just one of your hogs becomes infected you are likely to lose at least one of your herd. Get Lewis' Lye from your grocer and use it regularly. It's the sure way to keep your pen and your hogs free from cholera. Experienced raisers say Lewis' Lye is the most satisfactory treatment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Fill out the coupon below and get our valuable book, which tells you how to use Lewis' Lye in hundreds of profitable ways in and about your household. Full directions for making wonderful, pure hard-soap, without boiling, at a cost of only a cent a bar. Thirty-six other prize soap recipes.

The book also tells how to make hard water soft, how to keep outside toilets clean and sanitary, how to open clogged or frozen drains, how to keep poultry and stock in a healthy condition, how to clean automobile radiators. Hundreds of other valuable suggestions for home sanitation and cleanliness.

er extent than the maximum pres- of the tire permits, the tire strain eliminated by adding to the pres- The great pressure is hard on tires and hard on the car as it is ed more on rough roads. Oversize are the best bet for heavier loads there is sufficient clearance for

en the various ruptures described found in tires otherwise sound, a is generally possible at a rear- ble cost. The use of the blow-out or boot will protect the tube so the injured tire may be used tem- ally, but until a vulcanized repair been made the injury will enlarge e tire is used. The damaged tires, they are sound except for the re, should be repaired immediately e not run with temporary repairs.

ne rubber tread of a balloon or high ure casing will give uniformly factory service under normal con- ns. The causes often responsible oo rapid tread wear are the var- forms of wheel irregularities, such as misalignment, wobblers and unevenly sted brakes. These conditions may rought about by such things as axles, bent steering knuckles, a bearing, a broken spring, a bent lle or anything which prevents the ls from tracking properly. Exces- brake application, spinning of the ls, or a rim unevenly placed on a t also will cause undue tread wear.

Has a Side Motion

re tire which does not run true s with a side motion as it re- ps. This has about the same effect rubbing the tread with a file, and rubber is worn away rapidly. When is evidence of premature tread it is well to have your car thro- spected for any irregularities. In it is always advisable to have an etion occasionally to guard against troubles.

etal chains should always be ap- loosely. Tight chains often cause a pressure and compress the cas- at the point of contact with the rd, sometimes causing the cross- to gouge and cut into the rubber t and even into the fabric under- rd. Metal anti-skid devices should sed only when absolutely neces- . When metal chains are used, should be taken to see that the ed sides of the cross-links lie st rubber.

rt and grime are often forced into rubber in cuts made by sharp es, glass, iron, tin, or the sharp s of a switch point. The use of fire enlarges these cuts and the gn matter weakens and deterio- s the tire. Hundreds of miles may ved by giving these little cuts im- ate attention.

ho the side of the case is covered sufficient rubber to provide the ssary protection to the cord car- beneath, this rubber is not nearly hick as on the tread and is more y torn away. Running and spin- a tire in cuts or scraping it against s may tear and gouge the sidewall er. The fabric will deteriorate ally when once exposed. This condi- usually can be repaired by an ex- celled vulcanizer.

Miles of Service Lost

he rims upon which the tires are ted need very little attention, but n they are damaged the result may e loss of many miles of tire ser- . When the flange on a rim is bent, head of the casing fails to get the port it should have from the flange hat point, and the bead of the tire soon give way. When there is evice that the rim is bent or rusted so ill injure the tire or tube, it is al- s well to buy a new rim, as the is little compared to the cost of a casing.

hen an inner tube fails to hold air, s impossible to maintain correct sure and the tire is subject to dam- so every precaution should be tak- o see that the inner tube is in prop- ortion. Before applying the tube inside of the casing should be free n dirt and foreign substances of all s. There should be no fabric breaks sharp places that will cut or pinch tube. The tube should be partially ted before putting it into the cas- so that it will not become twisted rinkled.

he nut at the base of the valve n should always be tightened when the is put on the rim. Running on at tire will damage an inner tube

beyond repair. The spare tubes should always be packed carefully so that they cannot chafe and so they are free from grease or oil. The leaky inner tube means under-inflation which causes more tire trouble than any other factor.

Practically any automobile tire of a standard make will give good mileage service if given the proper care. No tire will last if run under-inflated, or simply allowed to run until it blows out. The time spent on the care of the tires usually pays well in miles of service.

An Eastern young man is attempting to pay off his debts of 3 million dollars by writing, which seems like Farthest North in optimism.

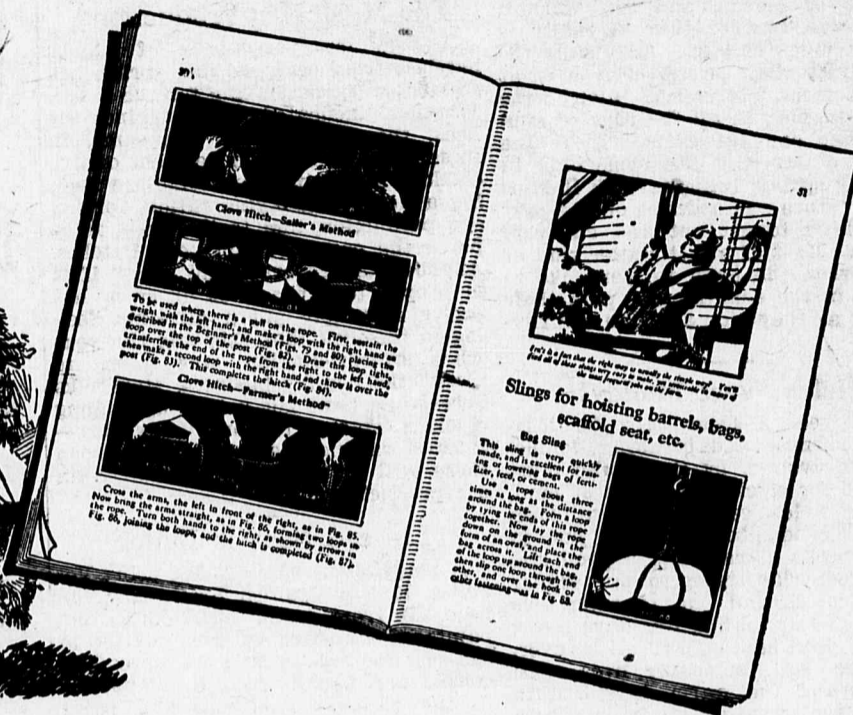
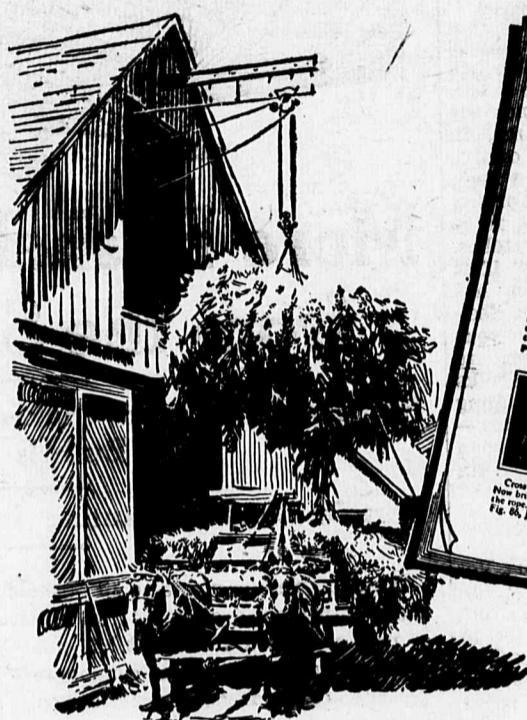
How Alfalfa Helped Cane

Ribbon cane has captured the fancy of Clifford Sparks, Kingman county, as a silage crop. And his experience indicates that cane shows up best following alfalfa. Last year he put in 12 acres on alfalfa sod, and the yield from that patch completely filled a 16 by 40 foot silo that had just been completed. Again he plowed 22 acres of alfalfa after the first crop was off and planted it to Ribbon cane. That yield filled one 20 by 50 foot silo, and put 8 feet in a second silo of the same dimensions.

"I cut the 22 acres in mud," Mr.

Sparks explained, "and the only thing that would handle the job was my tractor. The horses mired down so they couldn't keep up enough speed. You see, we had to make 4 1/2 miles an hour. The crop was so heavy that bundles coming out of the binder would lap 1 to 3 feet. That is what alfalfa will do for cane down here. At one time that particular crop appeared as if it wouldn't make anything. We can average 20 tons of cane an acre for silage here."

Observation leads to the conviction that the results of teaching evolution are no worse than the results of evolution itself.



A book-load of ways to save money on rope...Send for it — now!

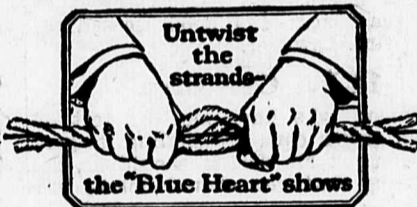
Do you know how to make the best knot or hitch for every job on the farm? How to save rope by splicing; how to save time by making knots easy to untie; how to care for rope?

All these things are fully described in our new 58-page illustrated booklet, "More Jobs from the Same Rope."

It gives, in attractive, convenient form, a host of ways to make rope last longer and work harder—two of the surest methods of saving money on rope.

Send for this valuable book —now! Mail the coupon at the bottom of this page, with 15c—a mere fraction of the book's cost. Your copy will be sent at once.

H. & A. "Star Brand" Binder Twine evenly spun from the best fibres—has full yardage, ample strength for binding purposes, and is treated against destruction by insects.



How to know good rope before you buy it

The better quality your rope is to begin with, of course, the greater will be your saving. Here's a sure way to know really good, long-wearing rope, before you buy it:

Untwist the strands of the rope. If you find a blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart"—running in the center between the strands, you may be sure that the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope.



Spun by rope makers with over half a century's accumulated experience, this thoroughly good rope will wear longer and deliver maximum service in any size, on any job. For the selected fibres of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are drawn, spun, laid, and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn, and strand.

Before you buy rope, untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark. It assures you of dependable rope value not only on the first purchase, but whenever you need more of the same kind.

The Hooven & Allison Company "Spinners of fine cordage since 1869" Xenia, Ohio

For sisal rope For other jobs where high grade sisal rope is wanted, use H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope—spun from selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.

H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

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The Hooven & Allison Company, Dept. J-4 Xenia, Ohio. Enclosed is 15c (stamps or wrapped coin) for which please send me a copy of the new H. & A. Booklet, "More Jobs from the Same Rope."

Print Name and Address Plainly

My Name.....

Address.....

My Dealer's Name.....

Address.....

Sunshine For the Pigs, Now!

And the Calves Also Appear to View the Clear Days With Real Enthusiasm

BY HENRY HATCH

(Harley Hatch is back on Jayhawk Farm, following his trip to the hospital, and while still weak, he is improving slowly. It is believed that the coming of warmer weather will be of great help to him. Any of his friends can reach him by addressing a letter to Gridley, Kan.—Editor's Note).

USING a common day expression, "it's more like it" this morning: there is sunshine-in plenty after a week of clouds, and the warmth seems even warmer than it really is after so much chilling. This suits the young pigs and calves, who are, at this moment, stretched along the ground soaking in all the rays of sunlight that can hit them. It is the kind of a day that can come only in the early spring, bringing with it hope for the future and a desire on the part of mankind to get out and cultivate the soil. Most of all, it is the kind of a day when the town farmers like to get out in the country and plan their farming as they ride along in the flivvers.

Fields Were Muddy!

It has been a great week for tearing up harness and breaking double-trees and eveners by those who must haul feed for stock, rain, shine or mud. And the fields certainly have been muddy. A neighbor who was just in said he broke a trace and a good singletree yesterday trying to haul fodder for his cattle, and had to make two loads of one at that. A few days more, now, and feed hauling will all be over. With the soil brimming over with moisture and the warm days certain to come, the grass simply cannot help but grow.

Spraying Will "Fix 'Em"

There is always something new. Sometimes it is something good and sometimes not. Last summer we noticed one of our larger cedar trees turning brown. Investigation late in the fall brought to light the cause—bagworms. This set us to looking thru the 30 or 40 other cedars we have surrounding the buildings, and we found, here and there, enough bags containing the worms to make way with the trees entirely if the insects are allowed to grow. A spraying with

arsenate of lead is all that will control them. The time for doing this is just when the pest emerges from the bags, which probably will be in a short time. Thus we are continually having new jobs added to an already long list, usually something we did not find necessary years ago.

Too Much Egg Production?

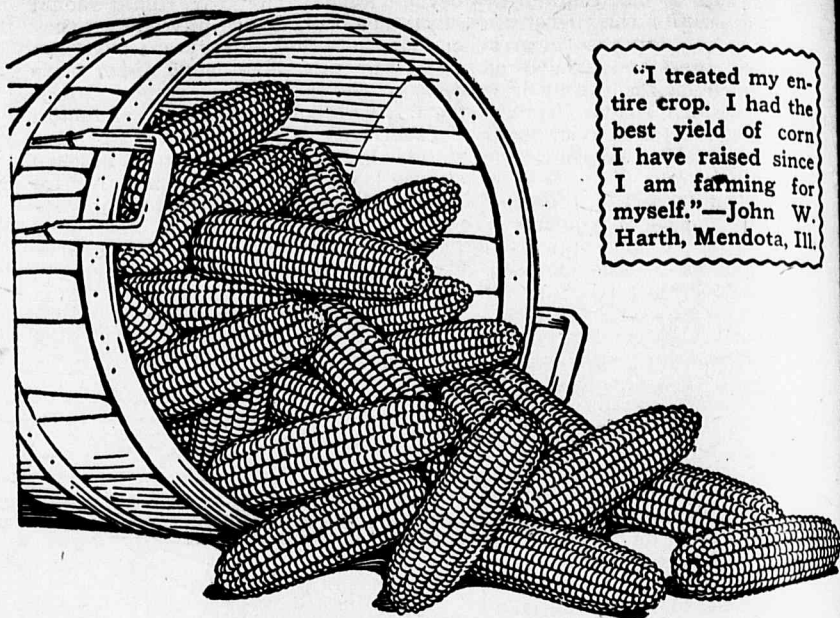
A very low percentage of chicks hatched from eggs set this spring has started everyone looking for the cause. Whether incubated by machines or hens, the result seems the same, in some cases scarcely 50 per cent of live chicks. More and more folks are feeding a heavy egg laying ration, forcing egg production, and to this most folks place the cause of the poor hatches. Anyhow, the general "bad luck," if it is proper to refer to it as such, has pretty definitely put a different feeling to the idea that this was the year when overproduction was going to "bust" the poultry business. Most folks hereabouts have not yet enough young chickens started to "bust" anything—if chick raising does not improve soon there will be an under instead of an overproduction.

Linseed Base is Better

A reader asks again about using Venetian Red or Spanish Brown and the used oil from crank case motors for paint. Use enough coloring matter to thicken the oil to a good spreading consistency, usually from 6 to 7 pounds to the gallon. This makes a paint for old buildings that beats badly the use of no paint at all, but one would hardly care to use it on new work. For old sheds, barns and granaries it is a good preservative, will "look well" for three or four years, and its cost is almost entirely in the labor of spreading it on, as the coloring matter is very cheap. Do not expect it to take the place of a good linseed oil base paint, however.

14 Per Cent Grew!

Farmers who have made a test of bottom grown corn are finding its germination not all that it should be, indicating that you should not be too



"I treated my entire crop. I had the best yield of corn I have raised since I am farming for myself."—John W. Harth, Mendota, Ill.

More Bushels of Corn from the Same Acreage

New Seed Treatment Makes Possible Increases of 5 to 15 Bushels per Acre

Permits Earlier Planting in Spite of Adverse Weather

You can now secure 5 to 15 bushels more corn from every acre you plant. A new corn seed treatment has made these amazing results the common experience of hundreds of practical corn growers and farmers throughout the corn belt.

This treatment prevents seedling blight, root rot and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields. It protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil.

It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from poor seed—and benefits good seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms which take a heavy toll from even the best untreated seed.

Keeps Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

Bayer seed treatment will keep your seed from rotting in the ground—even if the soil is cold and wet after planting time. It thus permits earlier planting and protects you against replanting losses in spite of

Tests Conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,—show

that the Bayer Dust treatment of nearly disease-free Dent Corn gave an increase of 8.5 bushels per acre; of Diplodia infected seed, 15.8 bushels, and of Gibberella infected seed, 28.9 bushels. —Phytopathology, Jan. 1926.

weather conditions. It helps the corn off to a good start, promotes quick maturity, an increased yield and greater profits.

Easy to Use—and Costs but a Few Cents per Acre

You need no special equipment for this new seed treatment. No tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes. And the cost is less than 5c per acre.

Bayer seed treatment comes in two forms: BAYER DUST for Dust treatment and USPULUN for Soak treatment. Most growers prefer the Dust treatment because it is quicker and saves the trouble of drying the seed. Both are equally effective.

One pound of either treats six bushels of seed corn

Bayer Dust: 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00. USPULUN: 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00



If your dealer's stock of BAYER DUST and USPULUN has not yet arrived, send us his name and address THE BAYER CO., Inc., 117 Hudson Street, New York City



BAYER DUST OR USPULUN
Dust Treatment Soak Treatment

How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums—Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



Faint Heart Ne'er Won a Fair Lady

ure of your seed corn. One farmer reported a test he had made on some corn that had stood in too much water during our floods of last fall that germinated but 14 per cent of what he wanted in a test box. This indicates seed value whatever. It is not often that Kansas folks have to do much worrying about their seed corn, but the extremely wet weather all thru last fall has made a situation far from normal, and it is going to pay us to do a little testing right now to determine if we really have good seed.

More Interest in Alfalfa

A soil soaked with moisture from top to bottom has influenced more men to try a seeding of alfalfa this spring. Our experience with spring and fall seeding is that one is about the same footing as the other—that there are about as many things for one to contend with as the other, altho differing with the different seasons. It is a good time to make a spring seeding any time in April or May when the soil is in condition to be worked well, then the outcome is entirely a matter of weather. It can be too dry or it can be too wet, the wet weather often bringing on a growth of grass or weeds, or both, that will choke out a tender seeding. Where one has a clean field to start with, tho, this danger is not so great, leaving open the possibility of an August drought to kill the stand. Seeded in the fall, the danger of dry weather giving the young crop a slow start and a winter freeze-out are two matters to be considered, both about an offset to the troubles that are met by a seeding in the spring. Whenever seeded, there is no doubt but what inoculation pays, unless on land known to be already inoculated.

Water Storage Has Helped

The up-in-the-air storage tank we put in last fall has certainly saved us much watering trouble this winter, so much so that we already feel it has earned for itself half its first cost. It has enabled us to pump with the windmill for a hundred head of stock and keep a supply on hand, except for two "starts" of the engine, which it seemed necessary to use half the time last winter. An engine is a dependable pump power but is more bother during the cold weather season than a windmill, especially where it is 40 rods away from the cattle yards, as ours is. To be safe, it has to be drained each time used, and the engine pump must be drained, also. Turning on and turning off is all there is to pumping with the windmill, and next winter we are going to run a wire to it from the supply tank, so one does not have to make a trip even to do that. For irrigating the garden, however, the engine is a much faster pumper and is more satisfactory in every way. As a source of stock water supply, the elevated storage tank is great, for it puts water to every drinking tank at a turn of a coil, whether the pump is going or not.

Loans at 5 Per Cent

Farmers own all of the capital stock of 47 co-operative corporations engaged in the business of making farm loans in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma. These corporations have 23,020 stockholders. Their average capital investment is \$9,582. Thirty-two of these corporations have capital stock of more than \$25,000 each. The largest among these corporations has \$73,380 capital stock. These corporations, owned by land-owning farmers, have in force loans which they negotiated for their members, aggregating \$92,476,050. These loans bear interest at the rates of 5, 5½, or 6 per cent, depending on the cost of money in the market at the time the loans were made. Semi-annual payments at the rate of 3, 6½ or 7 per cent a year pay all interest and principal and cancel the debt within 36, 31½ or 33 years. None of these corporations is insolvent. None of them has gone broke. All of them have had surplus earnings which have been distributed among their stockholders in the form of dividends. The development of this great business has come within the last 10 years, during the period of America's participation in the World War and the years of readjustment following it.

This was made possible thru The Federal Farm Loan Act, which was approved by the President July 17, 1916.

Previous to that time, there was no way by which the farming business might be financed for long times at moderate interest rates on as favorable terms as were available to other industries.

Farm loans were made for short terms, usually three or five years, and when they fell due, borrowers were in a very poor position to obtain lower rates of interest and more flexible terms of payment. Agriculture paid much higher rates of interest than were paid by other industries.

The Federal Farm Loan Act unified the borrowing power of land-owning farmers. It supplied the means whereby farmers who wish to borrow on their lands may co-operate and exert for each individual among them the full force of all of them in obtaining credit.

And in less than 10 years, the application of this force, backed by sound security, has been so effective that farmers are now obtaining capital at

lower rates of interest than are paid generally by manufacturing, transmission and transportation industries.

Farmers who have good lands to offer as security may now go to these co-operative corporations owned by farmers and thru them, borrow money on their farms at 5 per cent interest.

These co-operative corporations are business institutions. All who borrow thru them become stockholders and members of these associations. Only those who will add to the stability of the business thru prompt payment of their obligations are helpful and desirable as stockholders.

These corporations are known as National Farm Loan Associations. All farmers who have obtained farm loans thru them are stockholders to the extent of 5 per cent of the principal of the loans. They are purely voluntary organizations of land-owning farmers who wished to borrow in accordance with the methods provided in The Federal Farm Loan Act.

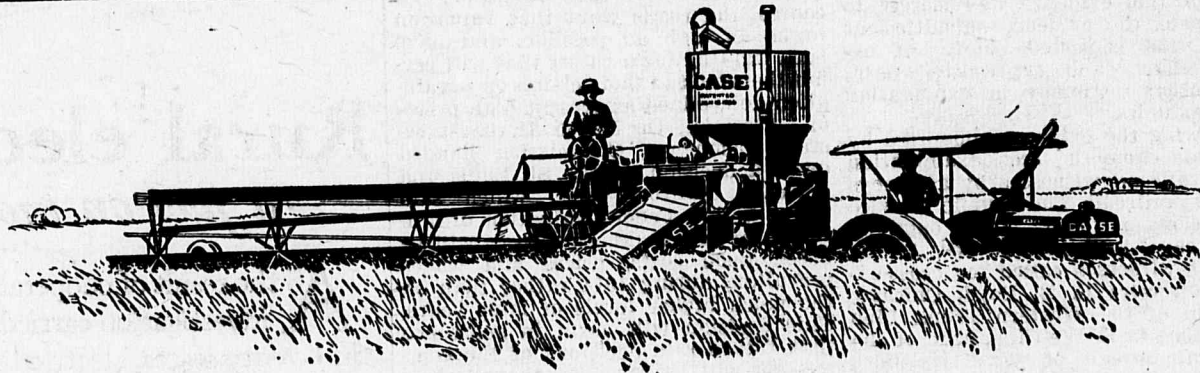
Each of these associations has a definite territory in which it is chartered to do business. Virtually every farm in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and

New Mexico is within the territory of an active National Farm Loan Association. The business is looked after by the secretary-treasurer, who is constantly seeking applications from desirable new members.

It is on this sound foundation of National Farm Loan Associations, formed and maintained by the voluntary co-operation of borrowers, that the business of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita has been developed from nothing 10 years ago to a total volume of \$104,609,817.51 on December 31, 1926.

These associations own all of the bank's capital stock of \$4,379,060, and its reserves and undivided profits of \$1,036,307.07. The bank declared to its stockholders dividends aggregating \$1,741,082.89 prior to December 31, 1926, and has since then declared another regular 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, of \$173,378.14.

Primo de Rivera announces that he will retain office until his country is saved. Since he alone has the power to determine when the job is finished, he ought to have a nice, long term.



A Different Combine

Nearly one-third of all the grain threshed on the American continent is threshed with machines manufactured by the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. All the knowledge and experience that has been gained in three generations in this specialized business have gone into Case Combines.

Case Combines have distinct mechanical features that no other machines have. They are exclusively Case.

Among these is the balanced header requiring no springs or auxiliary weights. The header floats in perfect balance with the thresher unit, making instant and delicate adjustments a matter of finger movement and relieving the machine of strains.

The secondary fanning mill is located under the eye of the operator. This makes perfect adjustment of the machine possible at all times. Waste can be eliminated and better cleaning accomplished.

These and other features so essential to good work make the Case a different Combine—offering grain growers the cheapest known method of harvesting.

Save time, labor and grain with a Case Combine.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.

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A new, interesting booklet "What Mother Thinks of The Case Combine" is ready for you. Mail the coupon NOW. Name Post Office..... State.....

Second Round of Rate Fight

Hearing is on at Kansas City—Recent Valuation Decision May Keep Rates Down

BY O. C. THOMPSON

AFTER a two months' recess the battle of the Western Trunk Line railroads and those opposing the requests of the roads for an increase in the class freight rates, was resumed April 7 at Kansas City. Much of the 60 days' recess was spent by both sides in preparing additional data to be submitted in evidence at the Kansas City hearing.

At the previous hearing held at Omaha the last week in January and the first week in February, the roads submitted their side of the case, but after the adjournment of the Omaha hearing they asked the privilege of introducing additional evidence at Kansas City. This request was granted, and the hearing opened with the railroads' witnesses taking up their side of the case where they left off at Omaha. Much of this evidence was merely to supplement the evidence submitted at Omaha and consisted chiefly of exhibits, charts and typewritten data, with verbal testimony in explanation of the exhibits.

Following the evidence submitted by the roads came the cross-examination of the railroad witnesses by attorneys for the railroad and public service commissions of the 12 states opposing the increases in the class rates. Among the first witnesses called for cross-examination were E. B. Boyd, Chicago, chairman of the Western Trunk Line Committee; L. E. Wettling, head of the statistical bureau of Western Lines, who supervised the preparation of most of the data and exhibits submitted in evidence by the railroads; and R. C. Fyfe, an agent for the railroads in the Western classification territory.

Kansas Fights Two Increases

An interesting feature of this part of the Kansas City hearing is that attorneys for every state commission are questioning the railroad witnesses on particular points in the railroad evidence to learn just how the new rates will affect their states. While the states are putting up a united fight against the proposed increases, there are certain details of the proposed rates that affect some states but do not affect others. This is true particularly of rates within the states. For example, Kansas is putting up a fight not only against increases in the proposed rates on shipments from points outside the state to points within the state, but it also is fighting against increases in the rates on shipments within the state.

After the cross-examination of railroad witnesses, which probably will take 10 days or more, will come the introduction of evidence by the state commissions, jobbers, manufacturers and other shippers, chambers of commerce and all other organizations which have evidence to submit in opposition to the proposed increases. These groups have been working together in the preparation of their evidence to build up the strongest case possible and to prevent any duplication. The evidence presented by the state commissions will be general and will be made up chiefly of statistics and data to show the present earnings of the railroads do not justify their claims

for rate increases. The roads desire a leveling of the rates to make them more uniform. The states, and others opposed to the increases, are not objecting to a uniform level of rates, but they believe the rates should be leveled by lowering the high rates and not by increasing the low rates. Kansas and other states west of the Missouri River are putting up a hard fight for an equality of their rates with the rates in the state east of the Missouri River.

1914 Costs a Base

There is one ray of hope in this case for the freight paying public. This whole fight has centered around the valuation of the roads, as the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that the roads are entitled to a return of 5.75 per cent on their valuation. Of course, the roads want that valuation to be as high as possible, and have been fighting for a ruling that will permit them to base their claims on a valuation determined at present high prices of materials. On March 31 the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down a decision, in the St. Louis and O'Fallon Railroad case, which said virtually that Federal valuation of railroads for rate making purposes will be based upon costs, prices and wages prevailing during 1914 rather than on the much higher levels of later years. This decision will mean in substance that future rate decisions of the commission will be based on the earnings of the roads as applied to a valuation of 1914 prices of materials plus the amount the roads have actually put into equipment and betterments since 1914.

The effect of this ruling probably will be to keep rates down or at least to prevent them from being made as high as the railroads are requesting. If it keeps the class rates at their present level it will mean a saving of approximately 7 million dollars a year to the people of Kansas, and a saving of approximately 100 million dollars a year to the people of the 12 states in the Western Trunk Line territory. The railroads probably will not like the decision, but most of the roads operating in Kansas have left for consolation some pretty big dividends under the present rates.

What Farm Accounts Show

In a summary of farm operations where accounts were kept on Harvey county farms over a period of three years, it has been found that kafir averaged almost 20 bushels an acre, while corn averaged just a little more than 13 bushels, a difference of almost 7 bushels. Naturally the question arose, "Should we grow more kafir?" Perhaps kafir will be substituted more for corn in the future.

Other interesting things pointed out are that the acreages of alfalfa and Sweet clover have been increasing every year, which indicates progress, not only from the hay and pasture standpoint, but also from that of soil building as well. The number of milk cows has remained about the same, but the receipts to the cow have been increasing. In fact, they have increased \$20 a cow in three years. This indicates that farmers who are keeping books are studying their dairy operations and making them more profitable. Farm accounts help them to know just what they are doing.

Receipts from brood sows made a big gain in 1925 over 1924, but dropped somewhat in 1926. However, they did not go so low as the average for 1924. This may indicate that more attention should be given to brood sows at farrowing time, and to raising pigs on clean ground.

The number of layers to the farm has averaged about 150 a year, but the returns to the hen have increased from \$1.87 in 1924 to \$2.48 in 1926.

These are the conditions that were brought to light in Harvey county thru accurate bookkeeping on the farm. Probably a similar result can be shown in any county.



Many farm women, too, now have electric laundries.

Rural electrification

- a fact on more than 260,000 farms

AS the result of cooperative investigation carried on in twenty states, electric light and power companies are now building rural lines as fast as circumstances will permit.

On 260,000 farms rural electric service is in successful operation today.

The same force which has done so much for industry will soon be available to an increasing number of farms. The resources and experience of more than forty years of successful city service are back of this movement to bring the farmer the greatest practical help he has ever had.

With the desire to make full

use of all the benefits of electric service, and with the development of new equipment, rural electrification will open a new era on the farm.

Rural lines cannot be built everywhere at once, but the light and power companies are ready to extend service to groups of farmers, which together, can use sufficient power to justify the building and maintaining of rural lines.

Rural electrification can come quickly—where farmers and the light and power companies work together for the same good end. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

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You Save \$1.00 on This Special Offer If You Order Now

OFFER (The Topeka Capital (Daily and Sunday), 1 yr.) **ALL THREE for only \$6.25**
C { Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze, 1 yr. }
{ Household Magazine, 1 yr. }

You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today.

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Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$6.25, please send Offer C.

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

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Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.



THE MODERN SAMPSON—A TRAIN LOAD OF WHEAT IN ONE HAND.

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

A WHISPER thru the dark. And one man's whisper is much like another's. It could have been Deveril's or Taggart's or even Mexicali Joe's. "Who are you?" her own whisper answered him.

"Is Standing in there?" "Who are you?" she insisted. There was a pause, a silence; a long silence. Then:

"Come with me . . . just a few feet. So we won't be overheard."

She found herself frowning. Was it Babe Deveril? She did not fancy a man's whispering; she could not imagine a man like Bruce Standing whispering at a moment like this! More like him, like any man who was a man, to roar out what he had to say rather than whisper in the dark. But that curiosity of hers, that inborn desire to know, lured her on. But under guard.

She held her weapon so that it menaced the vague form so close to her and she whispered again, not realizing that she, too, whispered, but because she was under the spell of the moment.

"I'll go with you another ten steps . . . count them! And I have a revolver in my hand, aimed at the middle of your body!"

"You're a game kid! Dead game and I don't mind saying so!"

They had stopped; the whisper was dropped for a low-toned voice. It was not Babe Deveril! Not Mexicali Joe. Then Taggart?

"I want to talk to you. I take it he is in there. Asleep? So much the better. I'm Taggart."

"Well? What can I do for you, Mr. Taggart?"

"That gun of yours," he said. "I don't know how used you are to guns. Knowing who I am you can point it down!"

"Knowing who you are," she returned coolly, "I keep it just as it is. I have asked what I could do for you?"

"I've seen Babe Deveril. He's told me all about everything."

"Babe Deveril! When? Where is he?"

Jim Taggart, had time and opportunity afforded, would have laughed at her quiet exclamation, being an evil-thoughted individual with restricted mental horizons. She appeared interested. He had his own mind of her sex and it was not high, since those of her sex with whom such as Jim Taggart consorted were not such as to give a man a high idea of femininity. In the words which, had he spoken his thought aloud, would have been his, Taggart estimated that "he had this dame's number, street and telephone."

"I'll tell you about Babe Deveril later; and what's more, kid, I'll give you your show to throw in with him again. Now I'm cutting things short; you know why. I was after him for hammering me over the head with a gun; I was on your trail for killing a man. Now, since the man you killed ain't dead at all and since I've had a good talk with Deveril, I'm ready to let you both go. And just to take in a man named Standing."

Then one of those odd tricks by which chance asserts itself at times, Lynette made a discovery while Taggart was talking. She had felt something underfoot—and that something turned out to be Bruce Standing's rifle.

... What had this lost rifle to do with matters as they stood? Why all Jim Taggart's caution, if he were armed? But then Standing had brought Taggart's revolver back to the cabin with him. . . . What part in tonight's game was this fallen rifle to play? Her thoughts had been withdrawn; so, standing so that for the present Taggart could not possibly touch with his own foot that which she had stumbled on in the dark, she made him repeat what he had said.

"Is He Hurt?"

Thus she caught a free instant for thought; thus also she grasped all that he had to say and to insinuate. And at the end she answered him with a baffling, feminine:

"Well?"

"I've got to talk fast!" growled Taggart. "He's in there, I know. Is he hurt?"

"You know that he is. . . ."

"I don't mean that shot at Gallup's . . . that you gave him . . ."

"I did not shoot him!" she cried out hotly, sick of accusation.

Taggart sneered at her, muttering threateningly:

"You did! For I saw you! I was right there, close by. . . ."

Within the cabin Bruce Standing, sitting very tense and straight, nearly choking his big dog into silence, grew tenser and harder. So, Taggart claimed to have seen her. . . . Taggart was "right there, close by. . . ."

"You say you saw me!" gasped Lynette. "You!"

"I tell you this is no time for palaver," said Taggart impatiently. "What do you care, so long as I agree to let

you go free? And to let Deveril go free along with you! I guess that means something to you, don't it? If it don't mean enough, let me show you: I can grab you right now; me, I'm not afraid of any gun any woman ever waved! And I can put you across for a good little vacation in jail. But I'm letting that go by, wanting to get my hooks in one Bruce Standing, good and deep. And I got just that! Seeing as Deveril told me what happened; how Standing swooped down on you, how he beat Deveril up, how he put a chain on you and dragged you away after him! If you'll step into court and swear to that. . . . Why, kid, I got him! Got him right! Any jury in this country will land on him hard for doing to a woman like that. And you can tell the other things he's done to you by now, you and him all alone up here, him a brutal devil. . . ."

Illogically enough it swept over her that it was she herself, Lynette, whom the man was insulting, and her finger trembled so on the trigger that all unknowing Jim Taggart stood for the instant close upon the verge of the

great final blackness. But, steadying herself, she managed to say: "Babe Deveril told you that? That Bruce Standing had put a chain about me? How did he know? That was after he had gone!"

"But," muttered Taggart harshly, "he did not go so fast! He went up over a ridge and he stopped and rested, and in the dark he came back a bit and he hid and saw! Anyway, it's the truth, ain't it? And I know? So he must have come back to see!"

That thought became on the instant the only thought, one to rise up and obstruct all others. Deveril had seen; he had lingered, hidden in the forest land; he had watched her humiliation; he had known that Bruce Standing, tho' armed, was a man sorely wounded. . . . and he had not come to her then!

"Where is he?" she demanded swiftly. "When did you see him? Where has he gone?"

"He came just as Standing had jumped us tonight! All unawares Standing took us . . . when we were busy with other things. He had the drop on us and he made us let the

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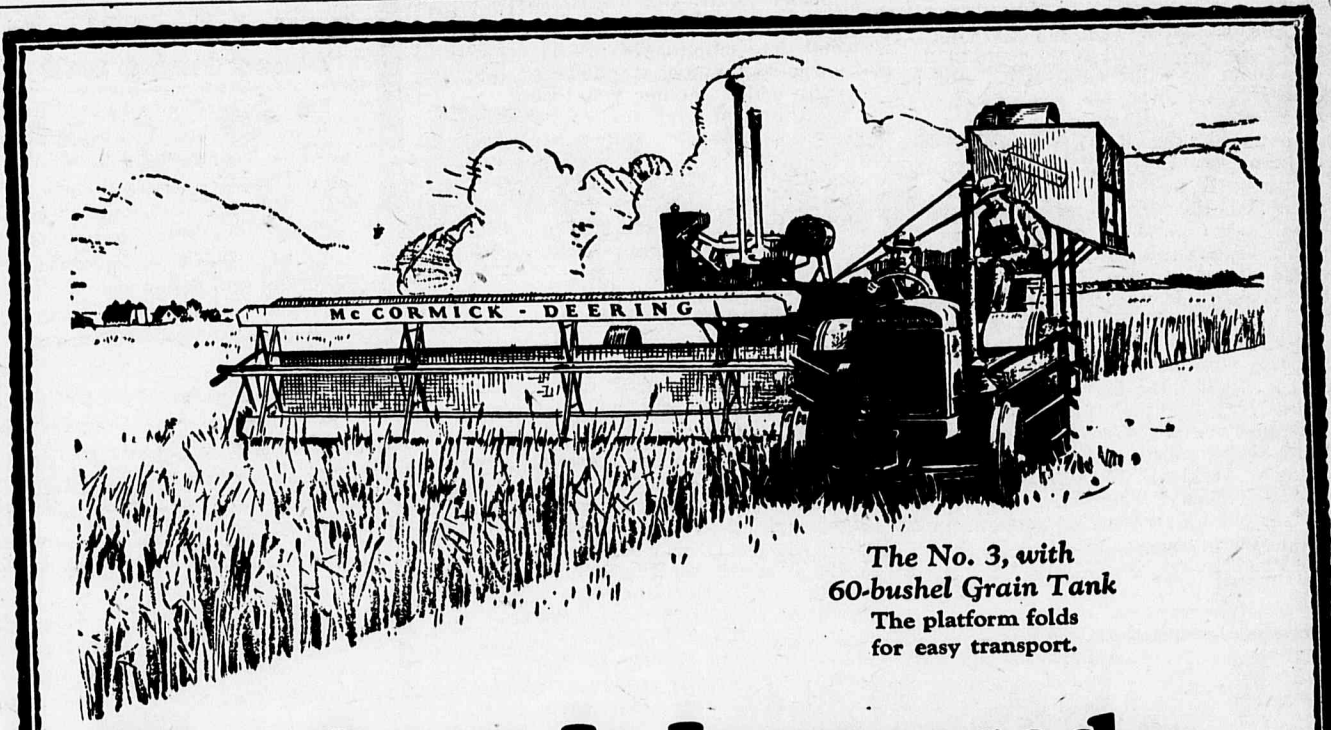
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Mexico breed go. Deveril was watching but he didn't have a gun and he couldn't step up and take a hand, knowing his cousin for a dead shot and a man who'd rather kill than not."

"But now," demanded Lynette. "Now! Where is he?"

"He's a wisened-up kid and I'm with him, tooth and toe-nail! He came up then and he said his say . . . and I let him go! And he told me to look out for you and he hit the trail, dog-tired as he was, after Mexicali Joe! If there's gold to be had, why Babe Deveril means to be in on it. And me, so do I! And you, if you're on."

Underfoot, all this time, Lynette felt Bruce Standing's rifle. . . .

There are times in life for methodical thought, other times for swift decisions, bred of impulse and instinctive urge. . . .

Again the Crisis

She lived again thru a certain pregnant crisis, saw in mind the whole scene as tho some master artist with sweeping, bold brush had created the perfect vision anew for her, the struggle which had been hers and Babe Deveril's and Bruce Standing's, when Standing, with the sun glowing red over his head, had come rushing down on them by their camp-fire. She saw his rifle . . . the one she now felt underfoot! . . . go swirling over a pine top as he hurled from him any such advantage in fair fight as it spelled; again she watched the fight . . . she saw Babe Deveril go up over the ridge; she saw herself, striking in fury against Standing's arm, beating the rifle down. . . .

"Well?" It was Taggart who spoke the brief word now. "Which is it? Jail for you . . . or a good long spell in the pen for him?"

. . . And Babe Deveril had come this close . . . she had proof of that in Taggart's knowledge of the chain! . . . and had gone on, following the golden lure of Mexicali Joe's trail!

"Well?" said Taggart. "Suppose I were fool enough to refuse what you ask?"

"Then you'd go to jail as sure as hell! It's you or him! And I guess I know the answer."

Then Lynette said hurriedly: "Step back . . . a little farther from the cabin. Let me make sure that he is asleep! There never was a man like him. . . . Back a few steps and wait. . . ."

"There's no sense in that!" "If you don't I'll scream out that you're here! Then you'll never take him; you know the man he is!"

Taggart mistrusted, and yet, hard-driven and urged by her voice, obeyed to the extent of drawing back a few steps. Not far, yet far enough for Lynette to stoop and grope and find the rifle. She caught it up and whirled and ran, ran as for her life, back to the cabin door. And she threw the rifle inside, crying out:

"Wake up, Bruce Standing! There's your rifle . . . and here's Jim Taggart outside, looking for you!"

A Coward

She came bursting into the cabin and full into Bruce Standing's arms. For he was up on his feet, both arms, despite a sore side, lifted.

Shouting out, he let her go and sought the rifle. She was first to find it and put it into his searching hand.

"He is a contemptible coward!" she cried. "As if . . ."

Standing had the rifle now, and

thrust by her and rushed into the open doorway, Thor snarling at his side; and Standing's voice, lifted mightily, shouted:

"Come ahead, Taggart! I'm waiting and ready for you! Come ahead!"

Later he laughed at himself for that, and thereafter explained his laughter to Lynette, saying:

"He hasn't a gun on him! I cleaned him out, all but one pocket gun, and I fancy he emptied that at me. . . . in the back. Come—we'll have a fire!"

Hastily she shut the door, lest Taggart might have one shot left. Standing set his rifle down against the wall; she heard the thud of the stock upon the floor. Clearly he had no fear of Taggart's return. He began gathering up bits of wood, kneeling to get a fire started. Presently under his hands the blaze leaped up and brought detail vividly blossoming from the dark of the room; his face, white, with the most eager, shining eyes she had ever seen; her own face scarcely less pale; the homely appointments of the place. He was still on his knees at the fireplace; he threw on the last bit of wood and watched the quick flames lick at it; he swerved about, and it seemed that his eyes, no less than the inflammable wood, had caught fire as he cried out in a voice which startled her and in words which set her wondering:

"I told you, girl, I'd let you go scot-free . . . unless! And here I bogged down like a broken-legged steer in the quicksands! But now . . . Now! I've got it all figured out. I don't let you go! Neither tonight . . ." and he was on his feet, towering over her—"or ever!"

And, as quick as thought, he was at the door and had shot a bolt home and had clicked a padlock, and, swinging about again, stood looking down at her, his eyes filled with dancing lights.

No More Sleep

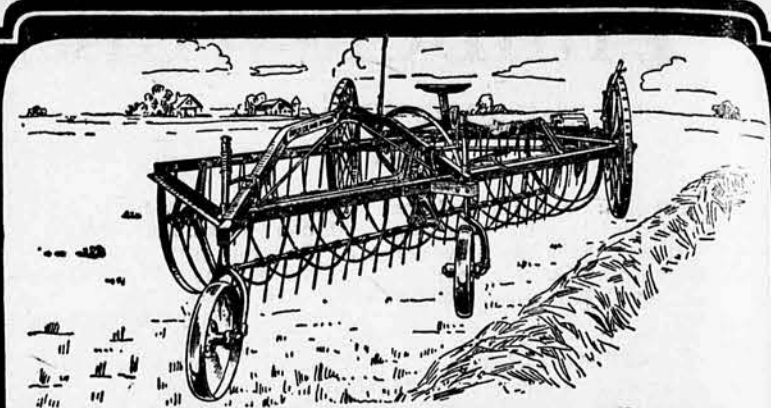
There was no more sleep thru what was left of the night, and scarcely more of talk. Standing piled his fire high, and, unmindful of his discarded rifle, went out for more wood; Lynette dropped down on the blanket in her corner and named herself a silly fool. He came back, carefully reloading his door; kept his fire blazing, and made his coffee and smoked his pipe. And then, in that great golden voice of his, he began singing. And, thru its wild rhythm, she knew the song for the same as that which she had heard for the first time when he had hurled himself both into Big Pine and into her life. His voice rose and swelled and filled the poor cabin to overflowing, and must have filtered thru chinks and cracks and spilled out thru the forest land, and for great distances thru the quiet solitudes. And, at the end, in a sudden upgathering into all that tremendous resounding volume of sound of which his magnificent voice was capable, came that unforgettable wolf cry. If she required any reminding, here she had it, that she was housed in the same cabin with Timber-Wolf! A fierce outcry, to go resounding and echoing across miles and miles of forest lands, meant, as she was quick to realize, to carry both defiance and challenge to his enemies.

"You have had your choice, girl!" he shouted at her. "You could have gone free! I gave you your freedom. But you would not go. And that was because it was in the cards, in the fates, in the stars, if you like, that you and I are not to part yet! The door is locked; I stand between you and it. So, you stay here with me!" For the first time she was truly and deeply afraid of him. But he went back to his place by the fire, and sat on the old stump seat, and filled his pipe again with hard, nervous fingers and glared at the fire. For a little he seemed to have forgotten that she was there. And then at last, when she saw that he was going to speak again, she forestalled him, saying swiftly:

"I am tired and sleepy. I am going to sleep."

He checked his speech, saving whatever he had to say to her. She lay back on her blankets, and, tho she had had no such intention, soon drifted off to sleep. And he, with pipe grown cold, sat and glowered over his fire, and put to himself many a question, growing fiercer over his inability to answer any one of them. But, at least, in his groping he forgot the pain of his wounds.

"You are not asleep," he said after a very long time. "I know that; I can tell. You are pretending. And you



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... thinking, thinking hard and fast! ... and so am I thinking! As I never did before now. You might as well save yourself the labor of struggling with your problems, since I am doing the planning for both of us right now; ... everything is in my hands and I mean to keep it there."

She heard but gave no sign of hearing; she kept her face averted from him so that he could not see whether her eyes were open or shut. Open they were, and the man appeared to know it. "Am I a wise man or fool?" he cried. "The only wise who knows what he knows and steers his craft by the one ready star in his sky!"

She would not answer him when he spoke; she could not just now. She lay still, as if asleep. He relapsed into a long silence, his eyes now on her, now on his fire.

"This neck o' the woods is getting all cluttered up with folks!" he muttered abruptly, with such suddenness that she started her. "I've a notion to run the whole crowd in for trespassing! ... or better, girl, you and I move on. Where there's elbow room; room to walk in. We've got to quarry out our own blocks of stone and build up our own lives, and we want a bit of the world to ourselves. What's more, we're going to have it!"

She knew, as every girl knows when that mighty moment comes ... and her girl-heart beat hard and fast ... that after his own fashion Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf, was making love to her.

"Dawn," he said, and she understood that he spoke with himself as much as with her. "That's all we're waiting for, the first streak of dawn. Then we move on. Where? I know where, and no other man knows!"

He began impatiently stalking up and down; he seemed to have forgotten his wounds, and yet, stealing her swift glances at him, she could see that his face had lost little of its whiteness and that his whole left side was stiff. Again, bestowing mentally a strange epithet upon him, she regarded the man as "inevitable." Could anything stop him or divert his career into any channel but that of his own choosing? She was afraid of him.

"You told me that I might go! Where I pleased, when I pleased!" He swung about and turned on her the face of whose expression in that dim, flickering light she could make nothing.

"You had your choice! You came back! Now I know something which I did not know before."

"And if I Refuse?"

He began pacing up and down again, making the cabin's smallness further dwarfed by his great strides. He fascinated her; she watched him, and her fear, formless and nameless, grew until it seemed that it would choke her. There was a boarded-up window. A thin slit of light showed.

"We breakfast and go," he told her. "And if I refuse to go with you?"

"I have my chain and my good right arm!"

Then, as once before, tingling with danger born of foreseen humiliation, she cried out:

"I hate you, brute that you are!"

"Not brute, but man," he told her sternly. "And, ever since the world was young, men, when they were men, claimed their mates and took and held them!"

Again for a long time he was silent. And then, on his feet, his arms thrown out, he cried in a strange voice:

"I love you!"

He made strange mad music in her soul. She tried again to cry out: "I hate you!" She knew that still she was afraid of him, more afraid than ever. Yet he strode up and down and looked a young valiant god, and his golden voice found singing echoes within her soul and his wild extravagances awoke throbbing extravagances in her. ... What can one know? What misadventure? We are like babes in the dark. Of what can one be sure? Of the stars above? ... Our hopes are like stars ...

"I am no poet, tho next to a strong fighting man I'd rather be a true poet than anything else God ever created! Were I a poet I'd build a song for you, girl! A song to ring thru the eternal ages; going back to the roots of things when you and I were first you and I! It would be a song like one of the old troubadours', telling of great deeds and great loves only ... for

you and I have never been the ones for cowardly littlenesses! I'd make a song to hang about the world's memory of you like a golden chain. And I'd carry on, having the poet's soul and vision, into ten thousand lives to come; down to the end of time when eternity is only at its beginnings! ... But I am only plain Bruce Standing, a simple fighting man, and no poet; one who at best can but mouth the voicings of the true poets. So I can only pour all my heart and soul, girl, into my brief poem: I love you. I have always loved you! Always and always I shall love you! ... And I'll crack any man's skull that so much as looks at you!"

"Here is Eden"

She was not sure of his sanity; not certain that a fever, bred of his wounds, was not burning into his marrow. And yet—

"It's dawn, I tell you! We boil our coffee, we pick up a mouthful of food. And then we move on! And why? Because we're sure to have callers here in another day or so, and just now I don't want other people; I want you, girl, and only you and the rest of the world can go to pot! ... And now we go!"

Lynette, in a mood to expect anything of fate, wondered vaguely where the steep trail of adventure now led. She would not have been surprised had Standing set his plans for some spot a hundred miles distant. But she was surprised to arrive so soon, after only two or three hours, at their destination. He looked at her, exulting.

"Here is Eden!" he cried out joyously. "Remember the name, girl; bestowed upon this spot no longer ago than this very minute! Eden! And as far from the world as that other distant Eden. Here we stop and here no man finds us!"

He had led the way, upward along a rocky slope. He had brought her into a spot which she would have named "The Land of Waterfalls!" A tiny valley with a sparkling mountain creek cleaving like flowing crystal thru a grassy meadow; tall trees, noble patriarchs bounding it. Steep canon walls shutting in the timber growth; a narrow ravine above with the water leaping, plunging, tumbling translucent green over jagged rocks, splashing into a series of pools, turned into rainbow spray here and there in its wild cascading. The world all about was murmurous with living waters, with bees,

with the eternal whisperings of the pines.

And here began an idyl; a strange idyl. A man asserting his power as captor; a maid made captive; two souls wide awake, questing, swung from certainty to uncertainty, gathered up in doubt. Life grown a thing of tremendous import.

All morning had Standing been wracked with pain. Yet none the less did he hold unswervingly to his purpose. Now he sat down, his back to a tree. Thor came and lay at his feet. Lynette stood looking down upon the two.

"Rest," he said. "Here is your home for a time. A day? Ten days? Who knows? Not I, girl! All that I know I have told you; here we rest and here we take life into our hands and mould it ... as we have always moulded it! We are at the gates; we enter or we turn to one side! We go on or we go back. Which? When we know that, we know everything."

He had brought with him, slung across his back, a great roll from the hidden cabin. His rifle lay across his knees. He looked up into her face with eyes which, tho haggard, shone wonderfully. She sat down, ten steps

"No Dockage!"

L. W. STOCKMAN
ALAMO, N. D. October 1st, 1926.

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from him; her clasped hands were in her lap; her eyes were veiled mysteries.

"Taggart won't look for us here," he said. "He hasn't the brains of a little gray seed-tick! He'll be sure we've made a big jump, forward or back, ten times this distance. Besides, he has to go somewhere to get himself a new set of guns! Imagine him tackling anything with an ounce of risk in it unless he was heeled like an army corps! I begin to lose respect for that man."

Lynette was thinking but one thing: "She was not afraid of this man; not afraid to be alone with him in pathless solitudes. She might choose to be elsewhere...yet she was safe with him. For, above all, he was a man; and never need a true girl fear a true man." And, when she stole a swift glance at his face, it lay in her heart to be a bit sorry for him. Sympathy? It lies close to another eternal human emotion! He looked like one whom fate had crushed and yet whose spirit refused to be crushed. He looked a sick man who, scorning all the commands laid upon the flesh, carried on.

After a while he turned to look upon her, and for the first time she saw a new and strange look in his eyes, a look of pleading.

"Don't misjudge me, girl," he said heavily. "Rather than see your little finger bruised I'd have a man drive a knife in me! I'm just blundering along now...blundering...trying to see daylight. I won't hurt you. There's nothing on earth or in Heaven so sure as that. But don't ask me to let you go!"

She made him no answer. She began thinking of his wounds; he gave them such scant attention! He should

be caring for them; what he should do was to hasten to a surgeon. She wondered if still he clung to his conviction, the natural one after all, that she had shot him? And she wondered, as she had done so many a time before: "Who had shot him?" Whose hand that which she had seen reach thru her window and snatch up her revolver and fire the cowardly shot? Taggart, only a few hours ago, had said: "I saw! I was right there!"

"Was it Jim Taggart who shot you in the back last night?" she demanded suddenly.

"Yes," he said. "At least, I think so."

"Is he that kind of man?"

Now his eyes were keen and hard upon hers.

"I begin to think that he is, girl," he said shortly. "Why?"

She shrugged and again turned away.

He lumbered to his feet. Thor, knowing where he was going, barked and leaped ahead.

"Come, I'll show you where we pitch camp."

She looked about her. Mere madness to attempt flight now; he would bear down upon her before she had run twenty steps. And did she want to run just now? She had her own measure of curiosity...Was it only that?...and she had, locked away securely in her breast, her absolute positive knowledge that she had nothing to fear at his hands. She rose and followed him.

"Talk's Cheap"

Suddenly he swerved about, confronting her, his eyes stern, his voice hard with the emotion riding him.

"Madman I may be," he said. "Fool, I am not, praise God! Last night I

Will Farmers Demand Tax Reform?

IF ANY great improvement is made in taxation matters it will come mostly because farmers demand it. This, at least, was demonstrated thoroly at the recent session of the Kansas legislature. With some outstanding exceptions, such as Senator Henry M. Laing of Russell, there either was a lack of understanding of the need for changing our taxation system so that a larger part of the burden is taken away from the land or else there was actual antagonism toward such a move.

But that is history. The important thing now is what will happen in the next legislature. In the meantime many months will elapse before candidates get active in preparation for the next primary. There is ample time for plenty of discussion among farmers as to just what type of taxation they prefer.

One angle to the problem which should be eliminated at the start is any belief that taxes are going to be reduced, taking the state as a whole, for nothing of that kind is going to occur. A slight change will be made locally here and there, as the folks in a community decide to construct or defer the construction of some local improvement, such as a school house, but taking the state as a whole the total tax burden likely will increase. Certainly it has been doing this for years, and there still are many things which turbulent minorities are asking the government to do which so far have been avoided. Some of these new lines of work will be started from time to time, and two big items of expense, roads and schools, likely will get more and more attention. And if so the total state tax burden will go higher and higher.

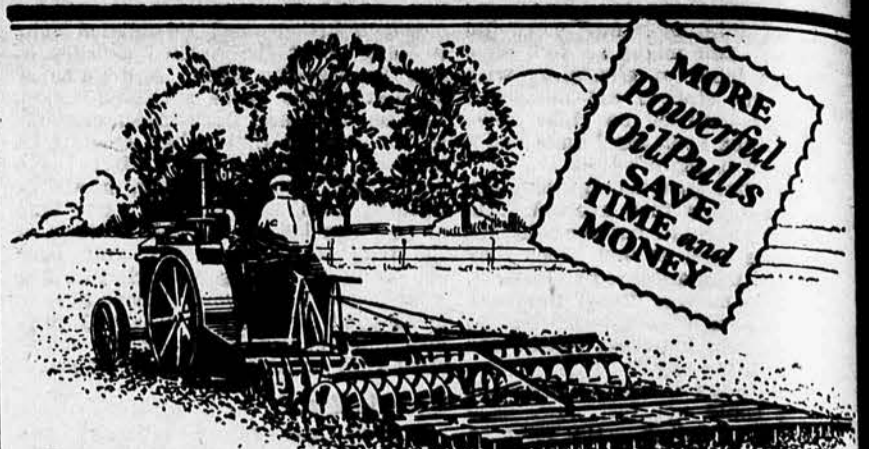
The question is how this burden is going to be carried. Will most of the taxes be raised from the general property tax, with the inevitable load which it places on the land, or will more of an effort be made to put the burden on folks who have a greater ability to pay? In general it appears that practically everyone subscribes to the theory that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay—but the trouble in Kansas has always been to get the practical application of this theory.

Kansas raises 59 per cent of the cost of running the state government from the general property tax, which is the highest in the Union. The next highest is Nebraska, which produces 46.5 per cent of its tax money in this way. Colorado raises 36.8 per cent, Oklahoma 14.5 per cent, and Missouri 13 per cent.

Apparently the Sunflower state is making an amazing showing on taxation matters—aren't we getting into about the same attitude as the man who was on the jury with the "eleven contrary devils?" If we are right it is quite evident that everyone else is wrong. Could it be possible, as a suggestion for a start with the change, that inasmuch as Kansas is between Missouri and Colorado the average of the burden carried by the general property tax in those states would be about right for us? Doubtless a real authority on taxation, if such there be, would contend that this is a crazy way to work out a taxation plan, and probably it is. But would it be any worse than the theories we have been using? Anyhow, passing that point for future speculation, let's do a little figuring, to discover just where that would put us. After the use of some simple mathematics we find that the Kansas general property tax under such a plan would carry 24.9 per cent of the burden, instead of the 59 per cent which is now loaded on it, which would be a considerable relief.

What form of taxation shall we use to take the place of the general property tax? Well, how about a state income tax? Or more attention to tobacco, amusements, inheritance taxes (we have such a tax but the exemptions are high), business licenses, oil and minerals, highway privileges and rents, and earnings of public service enterprises. Or if you don't like that list, make up one of your own. There still is considerable talk about a general sales tax.

Anyhow, the matter comes down to this: are Kansas farmers carrying too high a share of the tax burdens? If not, all right, let's put the muffer on all this howl about taxes. If agriculture is hauling too great a load, let's do something about it. Let's work out a real tax program. And then let's talk it over with the members of the legislature before they pack their grip for that inevitable trip to Topeka! They always are much more interested in what the home folks say just before the primary and the election come around.



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heard; you could have chucked that rifle into Taggart's hands and could have gone free yourself... and by now I'd be a dead man! But, glory be, there isn't a streak of yellow in your whole glorious being!"

The blood ran up into her face; it made her hot thruout her whole body. Praise, from him, to stir her like that! Her eyes flashed back angrily, for she was angry with herself.

"Come," he muttered. "Talk's cheap at any time. And I'm to show you where we make our first home."

With her teeth sharply catching up her underlip, she held her silence. He went on some two-score paces and stopped; with a sudden gesture he said:

"Here I've spent, God knows how many nights, when I had to be off by myself! No roof for us, girl, but who wants a roof with that sky above us?"

Here was a natural grotto which at another time would have made her exclaim in delight: a nook, set apart, thresholded in tender grass shot thru with those tiny delicate blooms of mountain flowers. On one side a cliff, outjutting, thrusting forward a great overhanging shelf of rock which looked as tho it must fall and yet which, obviously, had held securely thru the centuries. Three big pine-trees, two of them leaning strangely toward the cliff, as tho yearning to lean against the sturdy rock and rest there upon its iron breast. The whole ringed about by a dense cove of brush, thick as a wall and rearing high above her head. Almost a cave made of cliff and growing things, cozy and warm, with its opening fronting the stream which was never silent. Thor ran ahead into the dusky seclusion and barked his invitation to them to follow. A thick, dry mat, under Thor's feet, of fallen pine-needles.

Standing tossed his roll inside; he began, with one hand, to work with the knotted rope. Lynette came forward swiftly, saying:

"At least I have two hands..." Their hands brushed over the labor. Again the hot blood raced thru her, and again sudden anger, anger at herself, flashed thru her being.

And a tingling, like that which shot thru her, was in Bruce Standing's veins. He caught her hand.

"Girl!" he said huskily.

"Don't!" she cried in alarm.

He dropped her hand and rose swiftly to his feet.

"You are right," he muttered. "Not yet..."

How could this man at a touch make her heart beat like mad? She was afraid... she knew that she was not afraid of him... yet she was afraid.

"I'm sorry," he said roughly. Actually, marveling, she saw that the big man looked embarrassed. "Look here, girl; I've come to know you a bit and, thinking what I think, I hold that I know you well! I'll take my chance that you are no petty crook, that you are no coward, that you are no liar! So..."

"Then," she cried, jumping to her feet, all eagerness, "do you believe me when I say that I did not shoot you?"

His eyes met hers steadily; he answered promptly:

"You have told me... and I believe. I know!"

A rush of gladness, an intoxication of gladness, swept over her. Her eyes were shining, soft and bright and happy like stars.

"But," she said, "if not I, then who?"

"Jim Taggart," he said as unhesitatingly as he had spoken before. "Jim told you that he saw, didn't he? That he was Johnny on the spot? Of course he was! And we'd had our plain talk. And he figured it out, that unless that very day I had changed my papers, I still named him in them my old bunkmate and friend, and that I'd not forget him with a legacy! If I had died under that bullet, Jim Taggart would have had it doped out that he'd stand to win about a hundred thousand dollars!"

"But..."

"There are no buts about it! You did not do it; then Jim Taggart did. He shot me last night, a second time and the second time in the back! He was once a man; now he's a Gallup dog, a man gone to seed, a cur and one for such as you and me to forget about. I hope to high heaven I never see the man again; for the sake of what has been between Jim Taggart and me, when both of us were younger, I'd rather let the past bury its dead. For

if he ever comes trailing his filth across my trail again, I'll smash him into the earth." He made a wide angry gesture, as tho he would wipe an episode and a man out of his life. "But you interrupt me; I was going to say something. Just this: I'll leave you alone. For an hour, for a dozen hours! You want rest, you want solitude and a chance to think. So do I. I can chain you to a tree and be sure of you! Or I can ask you to give me your word that you'll wait here until I come back to you... and I already know you well enough to know that will hold you tighter than any chain that was ever forged!"

Then She Lost Him

Lynette, without hesitating answered:

"I do want rest and I do want to be alone. Is that to be wondered at? Until noon I'll wait for you to come back."

"Until high noon," he said. "And, girl, you pledge me your word on that?"

"Yes!" "Come, Thor!" He turned and left her, his great dog at his heels, going up the narrowing canyon.

"I'll not spy on you!" he called back, when he had gone a hundred yards. "You'll hear me shouting to you well before I come within eye-shot."

She turned her back on the grotto of his choosing, and went out into the

full sunlight. She found a spot in the open, ringed about by the majestic pines, a grassy sward with the cleaving silver line of the creek cutting across it. For the first time in hours... how many endless hours? how many days?... she was alone! No man at her side, either protecting or dominating. Her lungs filled with a deep sigh. Alone and secure in her aloneness for a matter of several hours.

There was a certain singing happiness, electric within her, and it sprang, bright-winged, from her own characteristic pride. Bruce Standing had left her to an absolute physical freedom, knowing her bound by that intangible and unbreakable bond of her promise. He, a man who did not break his own word knew her for a girl who did not break hers! And he knew, at last, that it had not been her hand that had fired that cowardly shot.

"It was cruel... to have laughed at him. I did not mean to laugh. Would to God..."

But if she had not laughed? Then what? Then how much of her adventure would have followed? How much of it did she, after all, regret?... She fell to wondering dreamily on Babe Deveril. Where was he? And would she see him again? And, if she should see him...




A thousand riddles and, as always, no answer to the riddles which spring from eternity. Only the merry voice of

the purling creek to talk back to her, that and the rustling whisper ebbing and flowing thru the pine tops. The stream, like a companionable human voice, called to her insistently. She rose and went down to it and stooped to drink; she bathed her hands and arms and face. How lonely it was here! She cast a quick glance up-stream; long ago Standing, with his big dog at his heels, had passed out of sight. And he had given her gage of promise for promise given... he would send his shouting voice ahead of him before he came back....

Life Was Good

So she bathed fearlessly, watched only by the solitudes, guarded by their sombre depths; she plunged, with a little shivery gasp, into the deep, cool pool below the slithering waterfall; the water slipped, gleaming like a bejeweled film over her pure-white body, making it rosy when she emerged, like rose petals.... She dressed in furious haste, all ablush and yet steeped in a confident knowledge that no eye, save the bright eye of a curious brown bird, had seen. She felt new-born; refreshed beyond belief. She ran back up the bank and sat down in the very spot where she had dropped first when Standing had left her. She began, always hurrying, to comb out her hair with her fingers. Sitting there in the open she let it sun....

She rested. She drank deep, thank-


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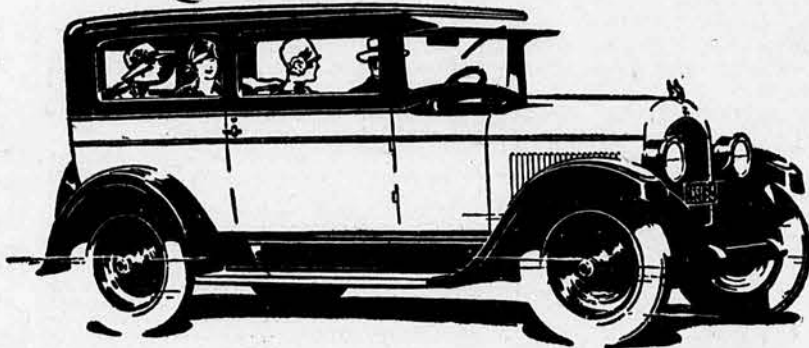
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fully, of the hour. To be alone, to be secure in the moment, to have no danger pressing down upon her, above all to have no mind save her own dictating to her. It was glorious and life was good and glad and golden, infinitely worth the living. So passed an hour. It was so quiet here; so unutterably lonely. Only the voice of the creek and the million-tongued murmuring pines. Her swift thoughts raced ten thousand ways. They touched on Big Pine; on Taggart; Mexicali Joe; a gold-mine still for men to find; Maria, the Indian girl whom Deveril had kissed; Deveril himself; that one-legged man who rode horseback and carried forth the word and the law of his master; Thor, a dog; Bruce Standing. Most of all, Bruce Standing. She wondered where he was, what doing? Caring for his own wounds? Lying on his back, his white face turned up, his eyes shut, tight shut? And he loved her?

Bruce Standing loved her, Lynette? Was that true? What was love? Whence came love? For what purpose? What did it do to the hearts and souls and bodies of men . . . and girls? Was love for her? She had never experienced it, not true, abiding love. Did Babe Deveril . . .

Another hour. Shadows slowly shifting, moving like gigantic hands of eternal clocks. Time passing, time that answers all questions, man's and maid's, saint's and sinner's. She stirred uneasily and sat up. She looked at the pine tops and, beyond them, at the sun. It was almost noon!

Come noon. . . . What then? Come high noon before Bruce Standing, and she was free! Released from her promise, all bonds snapped! Free!

She jumped to her feet. Her eyes went questing, questing, everywhere. To be free again; to be her own self, Lynette, untrammelled. . . . And she fell awondering illogically: "Can it be that, after all, he was driving himself beyond any man's endurance? that he is more badly hurt than either he or I knew?"

But he returned a full half-hour before even the most eager could name it noon. True to his word, he sent his voice, like a glorious herald, ahead of him. She heard him call, not the wolf cry, but a rollicking shout. And ten minutes later he himself came, plainly in the highest of good humors. He was still pale and looked haggard, but his eyes were flashing and triumphant and untroubled.

He came to her, splashing across the creek, water flying about his boot-tops.

"I've had a bath," he announced from afar. "And I've plastered myself with the worst that Billy Winch can concoct, and Richard is himself again!" He came closer, towered above her and said: "You, too, have bathed! You look it, as fresh from the plunge as any Diana! It's good to be clean, isn't it?"

A Perfect Month

She flushed and was ashamed for it. She bit her lip and made no answer.

"Come," he said. "We'll lunch. And now, and from now on for some sixty years, my girl, it will be I who waits on you! The slave role reversed!" and he laughed.

"I promised to wait for you; I make no more promises!"

"That's fair enough! I watch you then!"

"Do you want to make me hate you?"

"Rather, I want you to come to love me."

"Could any girl come to love a man who treats her as you have done me?"

"Could any girl come to love a man," he demanded earnestly, "who thought so little of her as to let her escape him when once destiny had brought her and him together?"

The most perfect of the summer months in this secluded mountain nook,

not inaptly named "Eden" by Standing, was a period of time measuring itself in soft, fragrant loveliness. The days were balmy, perfect, halcyon; gentle hours of blue cloudlessness and golden sunshine and little breezes which scarcely ruffled the clear water in the bigger pools; night as clear as crystal, with flaring stars like distant torches above the yellow pine tops; nature in her gentlest mood here among the ruggedness of the wilderness, expressing herself in the most delightful of odors wafted thru the woods, in the tenderest tiniest blossoms of wild flowers; a time of infinite hush and infinite solitude and peace.

To have chafed and been unhappy here, to a spirit like either Bruce Standing's or Lynette Brooke's, would have seemed next door to an impossibility. Even the girl, tho restrained, a prisoner of a man's will when the bright star of her life had ever been one of splendid independence, found it easier to smile or laugh aloud at the sober-faced antics of Thor . . . when she and Thor were alone with none to see! . . . than to sigh. She knew her periods of restiveness and bitter rebellion; they were due not to her environment, but to the thought that another than herself was dictating to her. But for one reason or another these periods were rarer and briefer than her other hours of a strange sort of peacefulness.

"It's because I've been worn out and only now am resting," she tried to tell herself. "Recuperating from a condition of exhausted mind and body."

Thus four days and nights passed. There had been, during all that time, not the slightest opportunity to escape. The first day Standing had hurled the chain from him, as far as he could send it. But he had not lost sight of her for more than a few minutes at a time, saving such times that she gave him her promise that she would wait for him to come back. He accepted her word as he expected all the world to accept his. On other occasions, when he allowed her briefer freedoms, he had said merely: "No chance to run for it, girl! I'd overtake you, you know, in no time. Even if you hid, here'd be old Thor, nosing you out!" Then he laughed, adding: "For his own sake, the renegade, as well as for his master's! He's fallen in love with you, too." He made her bed in the rock-and-tree grotto; he labored, one-handed, over it for hours. With his heavy clasp knife he cut the tender tips of resinous branches; he heaped them high; he covered all with great handfuls of fragrant grass, thick with the tall red flowers that grew down by the creek, odorous with the tender white blossoms which shyly lifted their little heads to dot the grassy slopes. . . . He made her a bathing-pool: stiff and sore all up and down his left side, he worked with his right hand, dragging big boulders up out of their ancient beds, piling them in a ring about the pool, plastering them over the top with great handfuls of that carpet-like moss which thrived in these cool places.

"If you'd let me go!"

"No; not yet. . . . What man can read the mind of a girl? How do I know what you would do? Where you would go? My wounds are healing; until they heal I am only half a man. You might whisk away from me, I tell you; and I'd have to follow and seek you, if you led me thru hell on the way to heaven; and I must be whole again. And I've got to get everything straight. . . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Home Mixed Chick Feeds

Some folks prefer to mix their own chick feeds. The poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College recommends these formulas:

Grain Feed	
Cracked yellow corn	60 pounds
Cracked kafir	20 pounds
Oatmeal, pin head oats, or cracked wheat	20 pounds
100 pounds	

Mash	
Wheat bran	30 pounds
Wheat shorts	30 pounds
Ground yellow corn	25 pounds
Meat scrap	10 pounds
Salt	1 pound
Oyster shell (ground)	1 pound
Bone meal	3 pounds

These rations are to be supplemented with liquid milk. If this is not available, then 5 pounds of shorts can be replaced with 5 pounds of dried buttermilk or dried skimmilk.

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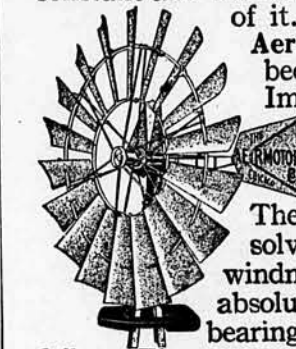
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What Phosphorus Does

BY E. S. LYONS

On many farms in Eastern Kansas, acid phosphate could be used on alfalfa with profit. In this section a lack of phosphorus in the soil is limiting the yields of alfalfa.

All plants need this element for their growth. The amount needed is greater for some plants than for others. A 3-ton crop of alfalfa requires more than twice as much phosphorus as a 20-bushel crop of wheat.

There is only a small amount of phosphorus in the soil solution at any one time. This means that as the phosphorus is taken up by the plant, more must be brought into solution to be available for it. On soils low in phosphorus the solubility and availability of phosphorus often is not sufficient to allow the alfalfa crop to make a maximum growth, and the yield is reduced. All soils contain sufficient phosphorus to produce many crops of alfalfa, but when the supply of this element is low, as in Eastern Kansas, the question becomes one of availability for the crop, rather than the absence of phosphorus in the soil.

Numerous tests of the use of acid phosphate on alfalfa in the Eastern one-fourth of the state have shown its use to be profitable. The increases in hay have, in several instances, resulted in a return of from \$3 to \$4 for every dollar invested in acid phosphate. Increases ranging from 750 pounds to as high as 2,550 pounds of alfalfa to the acre have been obtained in 10 counties, with an average increase of 1,732 pounds. All of these increases are profitable.

The evidence indicates that the rate of application of acid phosphate should be about 150 pounds annually or 300 pounds every second year. In starting a new stand the application should be made just before seeding. On established stands the acid phosphate should be made as a surface dressing just before growth starts in the spring. It should be applied so it will benefit the alfalfa in early growth.

Acid phosphate is not only profitable from the increased returns in hay, but it also aids in maintaining the stand. The alfalfa will start out in the spring more vigorously and will prevent the weeds and grass from crowding it out. This is the only phosphatic fertilizer that will prove profitable on established stands of alfalfa. Other phosphatic fertilizers are not sufficiently soluble to give profitable returns when applied as a surface dressing.

With the increased yields resulting from the use of acid phosphate on old stands of alfalfa, the application of this fertilizer will give very profitable returns on the investment.

Clearing the Radio Jam

Commissioner O. H. Caldwell of the Federal Radio Commission, speaking for the commission, states that its members regard the immediate problem that of a traffic jam. Clearing traffic in the air is the first task the commission faces. "We believe," says Mr. Caldwell, "we must straighten out the tangle as best we can, before attempting to write a new set of traffic rules to prevent future traffic snarls."

In fact, this is a complicated problem. The commission in the hearings it has so far held has had little light upon its job in this respect. Not what it should do but what it should avoid doing makes up most of the advice that comes to the commission. "We are advised," says the commissioner, "against widening the broadcast band. We are advised against the frequencies being reduced to less than 10 kilocycles separation between channels. We are advised to restrict simultaneous broadcasting of national stations. We are advised against division of time, and we are advised to permit an increase of power on the national stations. If we follow this advice all avenues of escape for the solution of the problems confronting the commission have been cut off. Apparently we must cut down the number of stations. But how? By what formula?"

Cutting down the number of stations seems the only alternative to broadening the broadcasting bands above or below the present area, and in fact the 20 million receivers if consulted would favor reducing the stations, as they would favor increasing the power of national stations. It is the smaller broadcasting stations that block the

air and that introduce the objectionable broadcasting practices, such as advertising, and cheap programs. The commission in choosing between possible alternative policies cannot go far wrong if it considers primarily the interests of the public to which broadcasting stations cater. If the commission is looking for a formula, the best formula is the greatest interest of the greatest number, not of broadcasters but of receivers. It is a simple formula, and the only one calculated to pilot the commission thru the maze of congestion and interference in its initial job of clearing the radio traffic jam. The only rule, however, that in the four days' Washington hearings was suggested by outsiders was the elimination of stations according to four main points, station power, priority of operation, sincerity in conforming to allocation of wave lengths and value of programs. They are points that appeal to listeners-in.

How Kaup Fights Bindweed

If a person can get bindweed when it is just starting it can be whipped, according to W. E. Kaup, Osborne county, but if it is of long standing there is a fight on hand. There was bindweed on his place 10 years ago when he bought it, and he doesn't know how long it had been there then. He tried the salt cure and pickled the ground so that after 10 years the patch that was so

well salted is just coming into production. Looking back at it now, Kaup sees how nature added insult to injury. When it rained the salt ran down the hillside and killed out some of his best alfalfa. So he gave up the heavy salting idea.

Kaup also has tried to smother bindweed, but it didn't work. He piled straw over the infested areas, but the weeds poked their heads thru the straw. The best way to get the weed is with the plow and disk-harrow, he believes, going over the patches a good number of times every year.

Soil Laundered Too Well

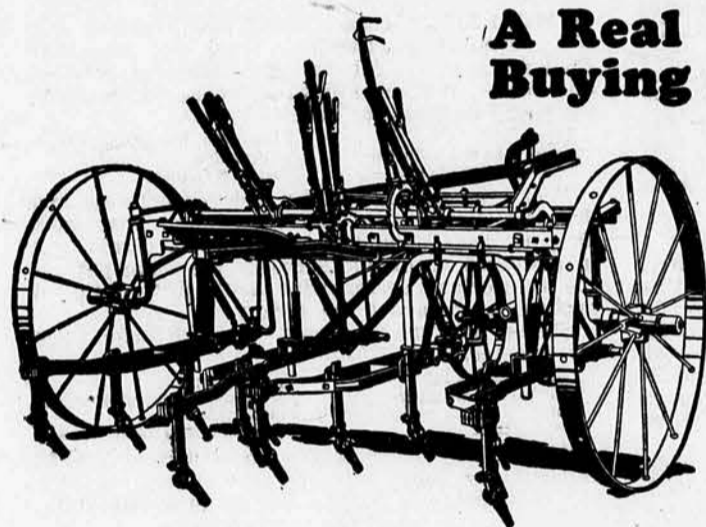
If you have material you wish to wash clean, you place it in a solution and scrub one side and then the other, remarks S. D. Capper, county agent for Riley. And then he goes on to compare that with soil washing. It is just what has been taking place, he said, with much of our farm land, particularly the upland. It is plowed, the rains beat upon it, then it is cultivated and more soil is exposed to the rain. Later on it again is turned over by the plow and the "other" side is exposed.

This has been taking place on many farms for half a century, and the result is that some of the fields so long under cultivation are beginning to show signs of lack of fertility. Capper was talking about his county, but the same thing applies to others as well.

"Lime travels out of cultivated soil at the rate of 500 pounds an acre every year," Capper said, "in the region where the annual rainfall is around 30 inches; that is, 500 pounds are taken out by the rains and crops. Such legumes as alfalfa or Sweet clover require four or five times as much lime as corn, oats and wheat. When the soil is low in lime, alfalfa and Sweet clover have trouble getting started. However, you readily can see that after the roots get down into the subsoil there is plenty of lime, and that is why many times, if other conditions are right, altho the soil is slightly sour, we have very good production from these fields, after we are successful in getting alfalfa or Sweet clover started."

Wherever trouble arises in getting a stand of alfalfa or Sweet clover, particularly on upland, using adapted seed—that is, seed that has been grown locally for at least 10 years—Capper suggests that it will be worth while to investigate to see whether lime is needed. "In taking soil samples to be tested," he said, "provide at least a pint of soil from each of the fields on which you plan to plant legumes. This sample should be made up of soil from 10 or 12 places in the field, so it is representative."

One cannot help wondering what would happen if Senator Borah were a member of the Italian Parliament and made a characteristic speech against the administration.



A Real Buying Suggestion

More
John Deere
Two-Row
Cultivators
Are
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Other Make

When You Are Using a John Deere Two-Row

You do the work just as thoroughly as you could do it with a high-grade single-row; you do it just as easily, and you do it twice as fast. You save one man's wages every day; you take double advantage of good weather in killing weeds; you get through in time to get at other pressing farm duties.

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2. Tilting lever right in front of seat—you can change set and suck of shovels or sweeps instantly without stopping team.

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4. One master lever raises or lowers all rigs at same time—no stops at ends of rows.

Note the special John Deere fore-truck—when you see this cultivator—see why it always runs steady.

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Note the non-sag wheels—the strongest ever put on a two-row cultivator.

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Just a few minutes away from you, at the John Deere dealer's store in your home town, there's a new John Deere ND Two-Row ready for you. Be sure to see it. Get on the seat and try out the operating advantages that have made the ND the most widely used.

FREE BOOKLET tells all about this leader among two-row cultivators. Send for your copy today. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet SG-411.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Try This Coffee on Your Family

By Mary F. Reed

CAN you tell me the latest on coffee, how to make it so it's most wholesome, how to buy the best grade and keep down expense by preparing it economically?" a friend of mine asked me all in a lump like that the other day. I didn't know all she asked, but I promised her I'd find out and after much searching and questioning, this is what I learned.

Some experimenters recently carried out a very scientific and accurate test serving coffee prepared in several different ways to some carefully selected "tasters"—blindfolded persons who tasted the coffee. They decided that these factors are necessary to have the very best coffee:

1. Coffee freshly roasted and freshly ground.
2. Water at the proper temperature.
3. Coffee grounds in contact with the coffee but a short time.
4. Absence of metals.

When coffee is roasted, there is a gas, carbon dioxide produced and a volatile oil, caffeol, developed. The gas prevents the coffee bean from becoming rancid and spoiling and the caffeol gives the coffee much of its flavor. Both when allowed to come in contact with the air have a tendency to leave and that's why the older the beans, the flatter and more tasteless the beverage made from it. So it is more economical to buy coffee in air tight containers than in bulk or in pasteboard containers.

If you have a coffee grinder already in your home, it probably will be more economical to grind the whole bean yourself, otherwise, it is more sensible to buy the ground coffee. The fineness of the grind depends upon the method of making the coffee. For drip or filtered coffee, a grind about like flour is economical to use, because one gets a stronger, richer beverage from the finer than the coarser coffee.

The Orientals, who were master coffee brewers, made coffee by pouring boiling water on powdered coffee in cups. And coffee prepared in a similar manner was what the blindfolded coffee tasters voted best. This is the way to make it. Use a non-metal pot such as agate ware, glass or porcelain—the metal of coffeepots combines with certain elements in the coffee, producing compounds that affect the flavor and healthfulness of the beverage. Notice how much like tea making this is.

Filtered Coffee

Place the pulverized coffee in the coffee filter. For medium coffee use 1 level tablespoon coffee to 1 cup water. Heat the coffee pot. When ready to serve, pour the measured amount of boiling water over the coffee. Do not boil, but serve at once. A bag with coffee tied in it may be used in place of a filter, but do not leave the coffee in contact with the grounds more than two minutes—one minute is really long enough.

"The best coffee to buy is that which reliable distributors put on the market as their best," said a cook who knows. "There really isn't any other way of knowing what is best. Expense isn't always an indication of how good the coffee is and even experts can't tell by looking at a coffee bean what sort of coffee it will make. I always do my buying according to the labels used by reliable wholesale distributors."

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

THE housedress sent my neighbor as a gift has some unusually good features. The manufacturers call it a twin dress—perhaps because the dress is dress and apron combined. Made of plain checked gingham of the usual one-piece style, the dress has a belt across the front. The apron yoke points button under the collar and thru eyelets at the side of the apron, the dress belt passes to tie behind. Thus dress and apron of the same material seem like a rather fancy dress. When one is soiled, the other may be used. If both are worn and washed the possibilities of a patch of the same color are evident.

ONE might as well help the young marble player keep his knees from the ground by making some burlap mats or bases. It is not always possible to have the mats where the game is, but being used to them, he will be less apt to burrow his knees in the dirt. In the spring, if ever, the overall knees should be made double.

AHOME MADE wall paper cleaner that is said to do good work is made of 1 quart flour and 3 tablespoons powdered alum. The two are mixed quite thin with water, then boiled awhile and enough flour beaten in to make it stiff. When cold, use a small piece in the hand and rub one way on the soiled paper. Rubbing around in a circle as one is apt to do, does not produce good results.

ONE of our friends who spent the winter in California has returned, quite enthusiastic over the salad plant, endive. The German people are quite

apt to know this spicy vegetable well. They let the plant grow until frost and keep the outside leaves tied up, at the last, to bleach the inner ones. When garden lettuce and other green foliage plants are gone, endive is at its best.

Recently we read that watercress may be grown in a tub. Probably it would not be brittle and tender like that grown in Northern spring branches but it might resemble it some. It was suggested that the seed be sown on the dirt side of clumps of sod and covered with cheesecloth to keep them from blowing away. Then when the plants are started, the sod may be placed in a tub and well dampened—gradually adding to the water as the cress grows.

We wonder if as many Bermuda onion plants will be set this spring as were set last spring. Certainly those who used them for green onions or for table use found them mild and excellent eating. The keeping qualities are the drawback to extensive planting, seemingly. One grower says he succeeds in keeping them for winter use by packing or storing them when dried off, in a barrel of oats.

SUNNY Janes and **Gloomy** Gertrudes are the club names given two divisions of our women's church society as a means of collecting pennies. On bright, sunny days the Janes deposit a penny in the box for the fund's benefit. Dull, dark days bring in Gertrude's pennies. Mixed weather for one day calls for a cent from each and a sunny Monday is worth a nickel.

Two Cheese Specials

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

AWEALTH of cheese dishes is awaiting the homemaker's attention. These are especially good for supper. Take a combination of potatoes and cheese, like the following recipe, as an example of a fine treat for an evening meal.

2 eggs	1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup mashed potatoes	1 cup milk
1 cup grated cheese	Salt and pepper

Beat eggs and add milk; add the potatoes and dry ingredients. Add the cheese and beat well. Drop in deep fat and fry until brown. Drain, roll in powdered sugar and serve as the main part of the meal or as a dessert with maple sirup. Chopped apples may be added for variety.

Cheese muffins are tasty, too. To make them try this recipe.

3 tablespoons fat	$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 beaten egg	1 cup milk
2 cups flour	4 tablespoons grated cheese

Mix the fat, sugar, beaten egg and cheese. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Bake in muffin tins 20 to 30 minutes.

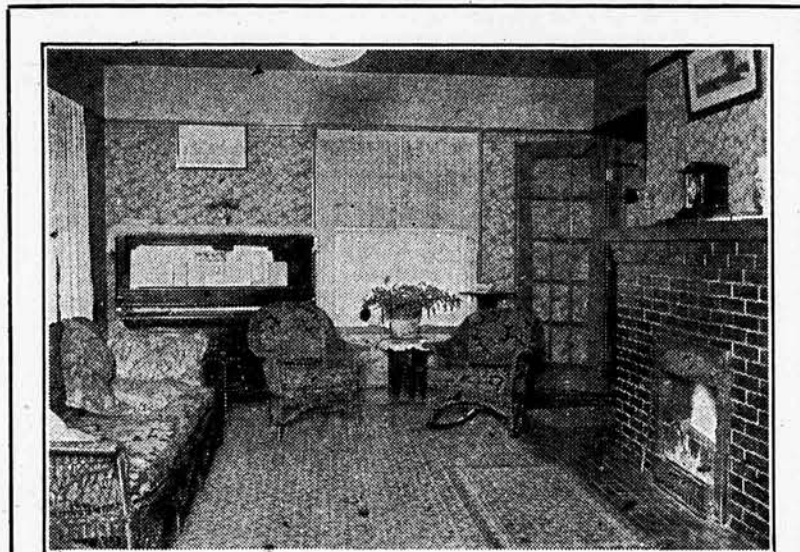
Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

To Clean the Water Pail

THERE are still a great many of us who are not privileged with running water in the house. When your pail and dipper become unsightly be-

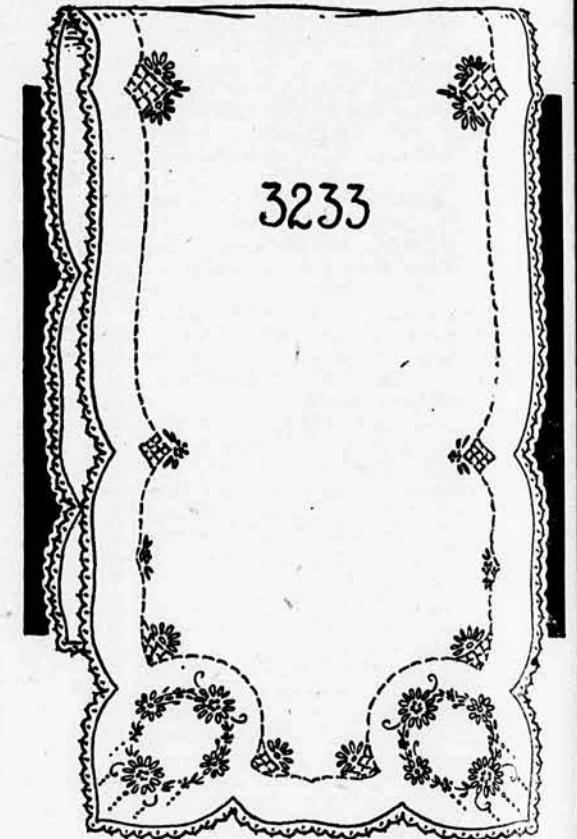


WITH a fireplace one needs only a few comfortable chairs and a few pictures to have a well furnished room. This is because a fireplace is so satisfactory as a center of interest for a room.

cause of the lime sediment formed by hard water standing in them, just pour a small quantity of vinegar into them and let them stand for a short time. When you are ready to clean them you will find the lime substance is easily removed and your vessels are clean and bright. Mrs. J. K. Smith, Marion County.

Fits Any Color Scheme

OCCASIONALLY one finds a piece of fancywork that just exactly suits one's fancy but doesn't suit the color scheme of the room. If that is the case with this dresser scarf No. 3233 you may have it changed. In the scarf which I have here, the predominating color is a tomato red with leaves of green, tiny blossoms and French knot buds, blue with yellow centers and the outline and lattice work in black running stitch. But if you do not like this color scheme you may suggest the color



that fits into your room and using it as the predominating color we will work out a new color scheme that will fit.

This design comes stamped on a novelty white fabric which has a mercerized finish to give the effect of real damask. A narrow lace edge is suggested for finishing the edges, or you may add a crocheted edge. Price of the scarf with floss for working is \$1.40. Price of lace for edges is 12 cents. In ordering be sure to mention predominating color desired, if it is other than that described. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Piquing the Parsnip Appetite

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

NEARLY everyone likes parsnips for at least a few meals during the early spring, when the system seems to be calling for fresh vegetables. So by learning a variety of recipes for parsnips this wholesome vegetable may be served frequently.

In our home the most popular way of serving parsnips is to pare and slice them, boil until almost tender in salted water, then fry to a golden brown. For a change we boil them until tender, mash fine and smooth, season them well with butter, add a little flour, form into small balls, dip in beaten egg and fry in deep fat.

They may also be boiled and mashed and added to chicken, salmon or mashed potatoes for making croquettes.

Cold boiled parsnips that have been left over from a previous meal may be used for curried parsnips, and make quite a festive dish. Melt an ounce and a half of butter and in it fry a thinly sliced, small onion until brown. Then sprinkle in a tablespoon of ground rice and fry again for a minute or two. Add the strained juice of a lemon, and a pint of strained meat soup. Stir and cook until the onion is soft, then rub thru a sieve. Put all back into the stew pan, season with salt and pepper and add the cold cooked parsnips, cut in small pieces. When thoroughly hot, put in the center of a dish and surround with boiled rice seasoned with salt, butter and cream.

Four Specials

- 2730—House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
- 2738—Afternoon or Street Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
- 2504—Bloomer Frock. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.
- 2041—Child's Rompers. Sizes ½, 1, 2, and 3 years.



Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers. Price of patterns is 15 cents each. Our new pattern catalog is now ready and we will be very glad to forward it to you. The price is 10 cents.

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.

For Large Pores

The pores across my nose and cheeks are quite large and open. Is there anything that will close and refine them? Ann M.

There are a number of astringents that are very good for closing and refining large pores. They also keep the oil from coming to the surface in excess. If you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send you the list of astringents. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Salads Interest Everyone

Would you please print a recipe for a dressing for vegetable salads and also one for fruit salads?—Mrs. John H.

As we have been having so many requests for salad dressings I am very glad to print two that I like very much.

Boiled Salad Dressing

- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ½ cup water
- ½ cup vinegar
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ½ teaspoon white pepper

Add the sifted dry ingredients to the beaten egg and mix thoroly. Add the vinegar and water and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Add the butter, salt and pepper. If one wishes, ½ teaspoon ground mustard may be added.

Whipped Cream Salad Dressing

- 3 egg yolks
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- ½ teaspoon mustard
- ½ cup hot vinegar
- 2 teaspoons butter
- ½ cup heavy cream

Beat the egg yolk until thick and lemon colored. One and one-half eggs may be used instead of the egg yolk. Beat in the sugar, salt and mustard

which have been mixed together. Heat the vinegar and melt the butter in it. Combine the two mixtures and cook over hot water until the dressing is thick, stirring constantly. Add the whipped cream just before serving. Use with fruit salad.

In a Cup of Sour Cream

By NELL B. NICHOLS

WHAT do you see in the cup of sour cream or milk? It is almost impossible to visualize all the possibilities it affords. But to almost every woman it is a challenge for a baking campaign. This results in toothsome cakes, cookies, doughnuts and other food products.

Success in cooking with sour milk depends largely on employing the right amount of soda. Frequently I use merely enough to sweeten the milk or cream and then add sufficient baking powder to complete the leavening. It always is essential to use great care in measuring soda. Level measurements are to be taken. Here are a few choice recipes.

Buttermilk Cake

- ½ cup shortening
- 1½ cups sugar
- 2 squares chocolate
- ½ cup hot water
- ¼ teaspoon soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 3 eggs
- 2½ cups pastry flour
- ½ cup buttermilk
- ¼ teaspoon salt

Cream the shortening and sugar. Melt the chocolate over hot water and add to the ½ cup hot water. Stir until smooth. Add to the first mixture. Beat eggs until very light and add the buttermilk. Measure and sift together the

soda, baking powder, flour and salt and add to the cake mixture alternately with the eggs and buttermilk. Beat thoroly and turn into a greased and floured cake pan. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes.

Doughnuts

- 2 tablespoons fat
- ¾ cup sugar
- 3 eggs
- ½ cup sour cream
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon soda
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ cup sweet milk
- 5½ cups flour

Cream the shortening and sugar and add the beaten eggs. Measure and sift 4 cups flour with the nutmeg, salt, soda and baking powder. Add to the first mixture. It is best to add the flour alternately with the cream which has been added to the milk. Beat thoroly and set in a cool place 2 or 3 hours but do not let freeze. Add enough more flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll. The amount of flour to be added will vary with different kinds of flours. Roll to ¼ inch thickness. Cut and fry in deep fat, turning frequently during the frying.

From a Grateful Mother

By MRS. S. O. WILHELMES

FOR the young mother who is experiencing the trials of caring for her first baby, there is no nurse, no physician, and no "friend indeed" who is more helpful or willing to help than our own United States Government.

It seems to me that no earthquake or tornado can ever be quite so terrifying as that hour when I first as-

sumed the care of my small son. I had thought that my previous experience in helping to care for my small nephews would help me out, but found that with my own baby I was as helpless as the babies had been unknown heretofore.

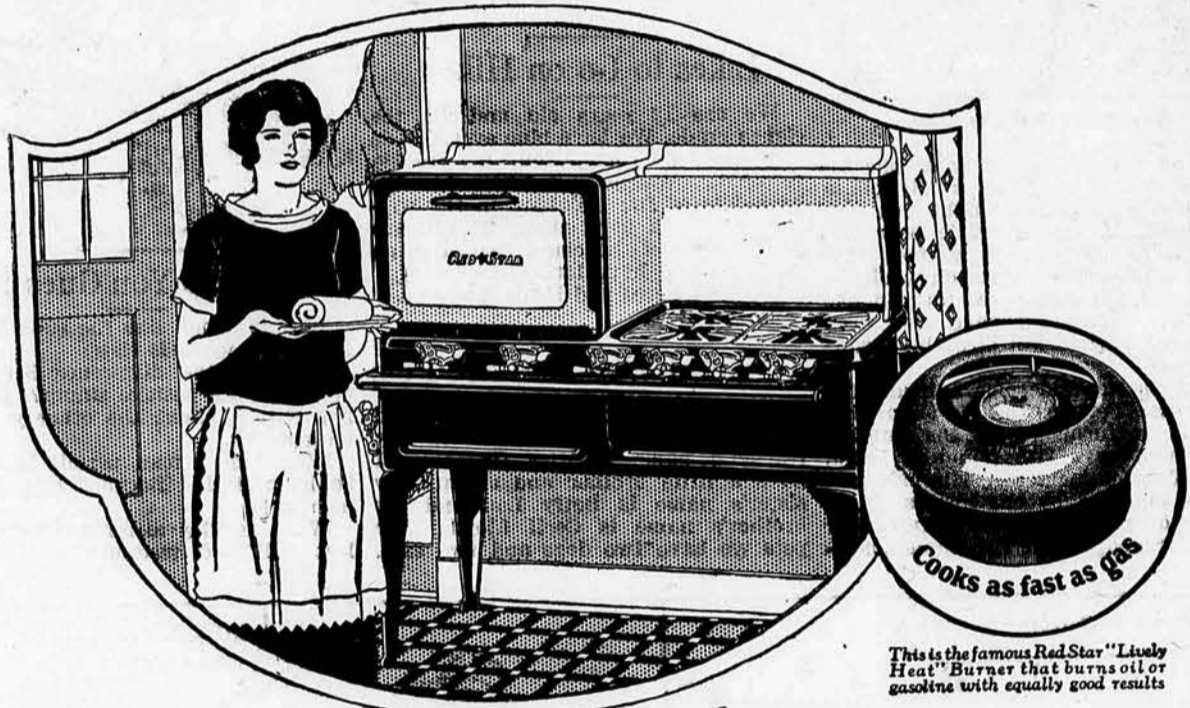
But my sister-in-law came to my rescue with the government bulletin "Infant Care" and I feel that I owe my baby's good health to that and other efforts of the government to help young mothers learn to care for their children.

Whether it is "what to do until the doctor comes" or how to handle the ordinary routine of bath, sleep and feeding, "Infant Care" is right there to tell you just what to do, in a clear practical manner, and how to avoid many troubles. It also takes up clothing, food, exercise and accident problems and gives recipes for various types of light food.

"Infant care" is within the reach of every mother in the land, being sent upon application to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. The government is also issuing a pamphlet called "Prenatal Care" which is very practical. These publications are worth a great deal to any mother however experienced she may be, but they are of greatest service to mothers like myself who are a distance from a doctor and a novice at their job.

It seems to me that in doing this work the government is doing more toward making America the finest of nations than in any other way.

THE RED STAR OIL STOVE BURNS OIL OR GASOLINE



This is the famous Red Star "Lively Heat" Burner that burns oil or gasoline with equally good results

"Now meals are served on time and comfortably" —says Mrs. E. R. Acri, Marietta, Penna.

Dear Sirs: "I like my Red Star Oil Stove so well that I would not know what to do without it.

"It eliminates cooking, canning and preserving, over a red hot range, in a hot kitchen in warm weather. One can have the oven in use, and two other burners, and be comfortable.

"There is no wood to cut, coal to carry, and no ashes to empty. Just fill the tank with oil! It cooks and bakes as well as a range, with less trouble.

"It is always ready to use. One need not worry about the oven being the required temperature on time, or the meals ready to serve promptly. Until I bought my oil stove, I was never sure of having a meal on time. It made me very nervous. The Red Star with its wonderful 'Lively Heat' burners has solved my problem, costs much less

than a coal range, and now I cook in peace, knowing that my meals will be served on time." (Signed) MRS. E. R. ACRI.

Thousands of women, like Mrs. Acri, know the economy and convenience of the Red Star Oil Stove with its wonderful wickless "Lively Heat" burners. The Red Star burns either kerosene or gasoline.

Go to your nearest Red Star dealer. See a demonstration and be convinced. Made in two to six burner sizes and at a price for every purse. Smaller sizes cost no more than ordinary oil stoves. Most dealers sell on easy terms. If you are not acquainted with a Red Star dealer in your community, write us at once. We will send you the dealer's name and also an interesting Red Star booklet free.

THE DETROIT VAPOR STOVE COMPANY, Dept. 113, Detroit, Michigan; makers of the famous Red Star Oil Stoves and White Star Gas Ranges.

RED STAR OIL STOVE

SOLD BY THE LEADING DEALER IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

FOR pets I have two cats and two dogs. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Moore. I like her very much. We have hot lunches at our school. They are very nice. I have a brother 4 years old. His name is Gerald. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Beulah Herridge.

Anthony, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Fish's Hunting Rifle

If you were asked to name one invention which man can safely claim as his very own, you might feel perfectly safe in saying, "The bow and arrow; the gun; any weapon that throws a projectile." But you would be wrong, for Nature devised its principle long ages before a savage man even discovered how to kill birds by throwing stones.

Many plants, and some animals, use projectiles. Perhaps the most startling example is furnished in the hunting "gun" used by a fish found in India, called *Toxotes jaculator*. His principal food is supplied by the insects which wonder over the leaves of plants near the water's edge. The fish cannot, how-

**CAN YOU SPELL
"ELDER-BLOW-TEA"
WITH FOUR LETTERS?**

**ANSWER
-DOUBLE-**

12, 15, 20.



The 12th, 15th and 20th letters of the alphabet will do the trick. Now place them on the dotted line and see if Miss Dot is correct. When you have found what the answer is, send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

ever, leap out after them, so he decides to shoot them, just as the hunter shoots at long range the game he cannot approach closely.

The *Toxotes* draws in some drops of water, and, contracting his mouth, projects them with so much force and certainty that they rarely fail to hit the insect aimed at, and bring it tumbling down into the fish's waiting mouth. Surely he earns the dinner he gains with such skill.

Likes to Go on Hikes

We are 12 years old and in the eighth grade. We have blue eyes, blonde hair and light complexion. We are 4½ feet tall. We haven't any pets. We have lots of fun sleighing in the winter. We work hard at school and are at the head of the class. We often go on hikes and have lots of fun.

Imogene Foree and Mildred Grasse.
Cortez, Colo.

Tom and Whiskers Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I go ½ mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Graham. I have a little brother and sister. My sister's name is Betty Lou and my brother's name is Cecil Lloyd. For pets we have two dogs and two cats.

My dogs' names are Trixie and Jack. My cats' names are Tom and Whiskers.

Tyro, Kan.

Springtime is here,
And playtime, my dear:
Green grass and flowers,
Long sunny hours,
For children and lambs, far and near.



To Keep You Guessing

Why is dough like the sun? Because it is light when it rises.

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick; the other you stick with a lick.

Why does a man permit himself to be henpecked? Because he's chicken-hearted!

What is the difference between a last will and testament and a man

who has eaten as much as he can? One is signed and dated, and the other is dined and sated.

When is a door not a door? When it is a-jar.

What dessert represents what Susan said when she saw the mouse? Ice cream.

What beverage recalls the earliest overthrow of the United States? Tea.

What food represents jewels? Gems.
What street in London puts you in mind of a tooth which has pained you for a long time? Long Acre.

My Pony's Name is Bill

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I walk ¾-mile to school every day. My sister is my teacher. For pets I have two dogs named Trixie and



Betty, three cats, and a pony named Bill. I like to ride my pony. I help milk every night and morning. I like to go hunting at night. This is a picture of myself and Trixie.

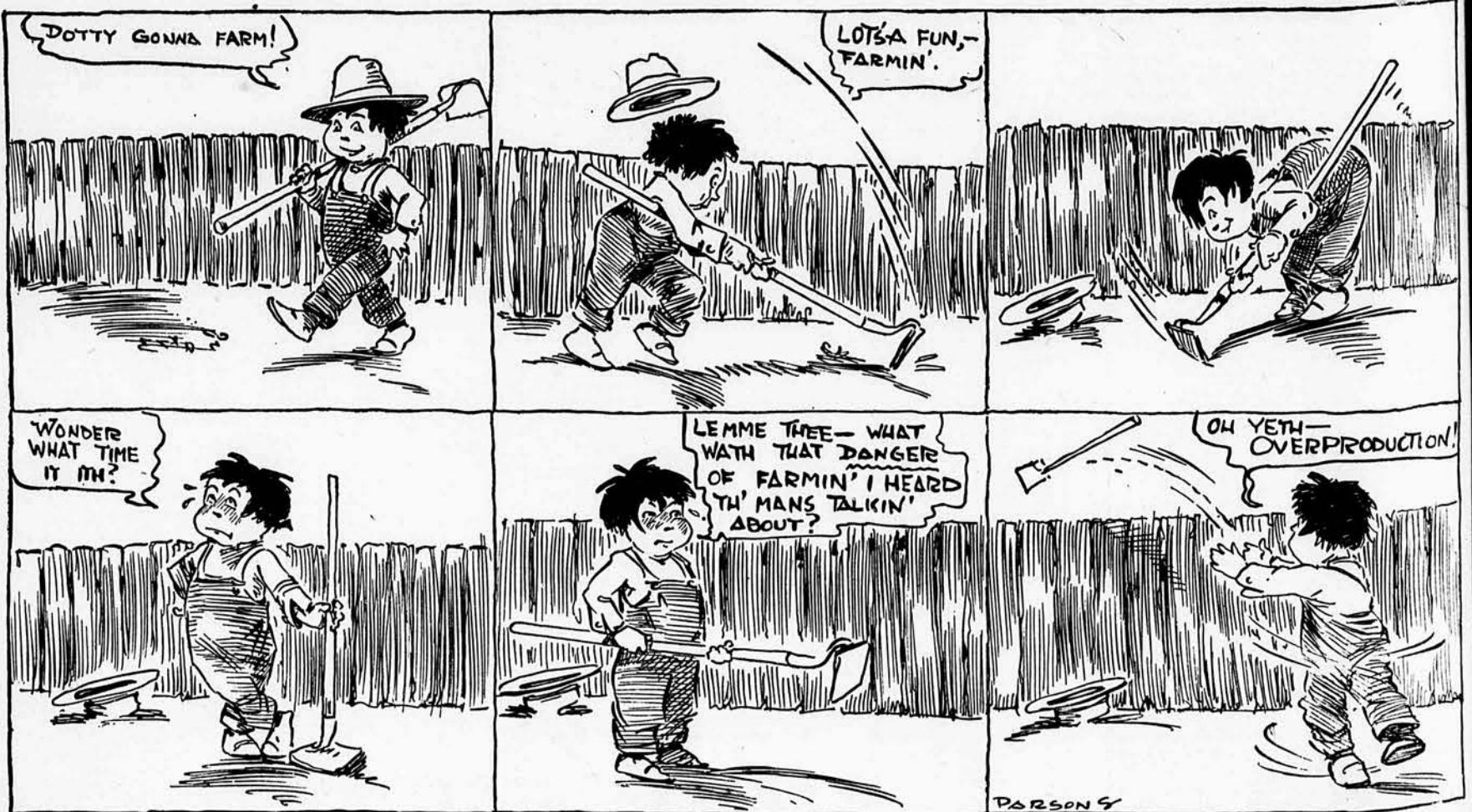
Chetopa, Kan. Wayne Miller.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A beverage; 3. A fruit (plural); 4. A measurement in printing (plural); 5. Stands for South.

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



The Hoovers—Farmer Dotty Takes No Chances!

The Traveling Doctor

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Now and then I get from one of you a letter so good that I am willing to let it take the place of my regular health sermonette. Here is one from Mrs. L. S.

"Many years ago I had a very unpleasant experience with a quack doctor which I never shall forget. So I am quite alarmed as I see so many 'traveling doctors' invading our state. Let me explain. Mr. and Mrs. S. had a baby very sick—were doctoring with a local home doctor—baby about to die. Mr. Traveling Doctor comes and says he can cure the baby, but they must give all of the home doctor's medicine first, then give his medicine. Mr. S. gives the Traveling Doctor a check. Before the home doctor's medicine is gone the baby dies. When the Traveling Doctor tries to cash the check the banker refused to pay until Mr. S. endorsed the check, which Mr. S. did not do. So Mr. Traveling Doctor gives his check back. (All very generous but it looks like clever advertising to me.)

"Then Traveling Doctor comes to another neighbor, tells the mother that she will have (or does have) a cancer and the baby will have appendicitis. This woman's mother died of cancer. Another neighbor lady was in bed for several days after Mr. Traveling Doctor told her how much was the matter with her. It seems that Mr. Traveling Doctor claims to be able to cure one for a 'bit' as his card says. The reverse side says the 'bit' is from \$50 to \$150. He hasn't called on me, yet, but I'm expecting him almost any day. Am rather hoping he doesn't pass me by. Why, oh why, will people listen to such a faker? I can find no other name for him. If he had a cure for, say cancer, alone, he would be world famous and not need to travel in a farming district for his patients.

"It has been a long time since there has been such a doctor thru here until this one. Perhaps you might be able to help some—perhaps not—but I wanted to tell you about it anyway. Please print this in the paper but don't use names, for this is not a make-up case but a very real one."

Get Some Real Help

I am a man past 50. Have a puffed place some larger than a dollar at the side of the neck. It has nearly doubled in size in a year and a half, since I first noticed it. It is not painful but tender to the touch. Is it anything serious or that needs immediate attention? If so, what might be the remedy? L. H. K.

Your description leads me to think you have a navel rupture—an umbilical hernia doctors would call it. The fact that it is a small one does not help much because when the bowel does push thru a small opening it is not so easy to get it back—it may become what is known as a strangulated hernia. This would be a very serious matter, so I advise you to have a thorough examination as soon as possible, to make sure that you are safe.

See a Specialist

I have been troubled with some mysterious throat affection for about four years. It feels like a lump in my throat low down near the Adam's apple, and I am constantly trying to swallow. Does not bother me in eating, no pain. But a soreness of the muscles of throat and neck has developed this winter. Local doctors cannot locate the trouble. I am 54 years old. W. B.

The great value of specialists in medicine is that they can help out in just such cases as this—cases that are extraordinary and beyond the skill of the man who may see only one or two in his whole career. You may be quite sure that such a condition—being of four years' standing—is not likely to pass quietly away, and there are so many things into which it may develop that your home doctors can do you no better service than to send you to an expert.

An Indefinite Diagnosis

I am a married woman of 29. I have had several attacks of stomach trouble which our doctor says is acidity of the stomach. After taking medicine for a while I usually get better, but almost always have gas on my stomach after eating. Our doctor thinks that it may be caused from appendicitis. I have never had much of a pain in my side, but it seems as if I had a peculiar feeling there sometimes. Do you think this is all caused from appendicitis? R.

It is true that chronic appendicitis might cause a general upset that would have such symptoms in its trail, but I see no reason why other troubles of the digestive tract might not be just as responsible. The mere fact that you

have a "peculiar feeling" in the region of the appendix is of no significance; probably you have peculiar feelings all thru the abdomen. I regret that a doctor will make such an indefinite diagnosis, and suggest that you do not accept it unless verified by some better diagnostician who makes his examination without being influenced by the first man's suggestion. You should have such an examination if you have to travel a hundred miles to get it.

What Short Farmers Say

Not so long ago we heard from the tall farmers of Kansas regarding the advantages of being tall. Now we have something from the short farmers. C. C. Mowder, Douglas county, believes the short men can pick up potatoes or do other work involving stooping much easier than their tall brothers. He is 5 feet and 1 inch tall. His tall friends, he says, are mainly responsible for this belief, and as they have been shorter and he never taller, he feels in duty bound to take their word for it. Mr. Mowder also says some years corn is easier for him to husk than for the tall fellows, but he always hopes the next year it will be better.

E. H. Ward, Republic county, thinks his 4 feet 10 1/4 inches makes it easier for him to pick the "down row in the corn field." He and his brother have been farming together for seven years. W. C. Robertson, Jefferson county, isn't

discouraged over his 5 feet 1/2 inch from crown to heel. "These are not years for big things on the farm anyway," he wrote. "It is the little things that count." We agree with him on that point. A cow or two, a few layers and perhaps a few pigs are little operations, of course, but hunger satisfying. Being short eliminates battering of Sunday hats and resultant jarring of the central nervous system, according to Mr. Robertson, as he doesn't have to worry about stooping to go thru a doorway. He never has to use a milk stool as he is short enough to stand up to the job, and when he buys a pair of overalls his wife can cut enough off the legs to make a pair for his boy.

Being limited to 5 feet 2 inches has made it possible for Nathan Smith, Marion county, to get around in the inside of the separator when something goes wrong during threshing season and get it fixed in short order, and a large man cannot do that. Shocking small grains, holding the scraper, husking small or down corn and cutting hedge are easier for the short men than for the tall ones, so Ray Hammond, 5 feet 2 inches, Coffey county, thinks. And height doesn't seem to make any difference in the case of Dale Parks, 5 feet 3 inches, of Lincoln county. He has out 150 acres of wheat, milks six cows and keeps up other work in proportion. He finds being short advantageous when scooping out

small bins and filling the barn full of feed.

First prize of \$5 in the short farmer contest goes to Mrs. J. J. Ward, Republic county, for sending the picture and statement of her son Emery, 4 feet 10 1/4 inches tall, 28 years old. Second prize of \$3 goes to W. C. Robertson, Jefferson county, 5 feet 1/2 inch tall. Third prize of \$2 goes to Mrs. C. C. Mowder, Douglas county, for the picture and statement of her husband, who measures 5 feet 1 inch tall.

65 Acres to the Horse

W. E. Kaup, Osborne county, believes he has set a good example for "horse power" on his farm. Not that he holds it up as a world beater, but he does consider it a good average. He handles 175 acres of wheat, 45 acres of corn and 40 acres of spring crops. With the exception of using a tractor to prepare part of the wheat ground, four horses handle the job. Kaup sets 65 acres as about what each horse accounts for.

At Manhattan, April 20

About 3,000 baby chicks and 300 dozen eggs have been entered in the second annual Baby Chick Show, which will be held April 20 to 23 at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Last year 200 dozen eggs and 1,800 baby chicks were entered.



How a Great Co-operative Farm Principle SAVES MONEY ON YOUR SPRING SHOPPING



773 DEPT. STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

YOU know the money-saving advantages of co-operating with neighbors in securing the use of modern farm machinery.

This is the identical spirit which in 25 years has built the J. C. Penney Company into the largest department store institution in the world, and has won the respect of clear-thinking farm families all over this country.

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Columbus	Newton
Concordia	Ottawa
Eldorado	Parsons
Emporia	Pittsburg
Fort Scott	Pratt
Great Bend	Salina
Herington	Topeka
Hutchinson	Wellington
Independence	Wichita
Iola	Winfield

COLORADO

Aguilar	Grand Junction
Alamosa	Las Animas
Boulder	Longmont
Canon City	Loveland
Colorado Springs	Monta Vista
Delta	Montrose
Denver (3 stores)	Sterling
Durango	Trinidad
Fort Morgan	Walsenberg
Glenwood Springs	Wray

MISSOURI

Boonville	Kirkville
Brookfield	Macon
Cape Girardeau	Marshall
Carthage	Maryville
Chillicothe	Mexico
Clinton	Moberly
Columbia	Nevada
Hamilton	Poplar Bluff
Hannibal	St. Joseph
Independence	Sedalia
Jefferson City	Springfield
Joplin	Trenton

Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located



APR 18 '27

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The New Friend's Strange Story

PRACTICAL or impractical, nobody ever could accuse Henry Brown of being a coward. "So you know the House of the Lone Oak?" he queried of the friendly stranger. "And you say that if we go there we will not dare to stay? Friend, it will interest you to know that we have bought that very farm. What we have, we hold."

"But surely you will not go there tonight!" cried the stranger. "It is growing dark. Strange things have happened there. The place is deserted, some say haunted. At least stay until I may tell you some things you should know. While hardly a neighbor I welcome you to Vale county. My name is Lane."

"We are the Browns of Clark," answered Father Brown, "and we appreciate your friendly warning. But the House of the Lone Oak now is 'home' to us and we must go on. After we have seen it once we will go on to the little town of Nettleton to spend the night. We have come far, tho, and can hardly wait to inspect our new home."

"Tell us the story, Mr. Lane," cried Beth from the rear seat. "Why is it you said there is 'even something sinister about the old tree?' Surely a tree can do no harm."

"It is a long story, friends," began Mr. Lane as he leaned against the car, "and one that should have been told you before you spent your money for a place some call accursed. For a century the old house has stood upon a hill, a giant oak the only tree upon the hilltop guarding its secrets. It has been 20 years since Old Captain Pettibone, heir of the Pettibones who had long passed on, came back from his seafaring, bringing with him a negro who had been his cook and with him also, it is said, gold and jewels from ill-gotten gains. In all that time neither master nor servant ever did a day's work upon the farm. They spent their nights and days on guard while the land went untilled and grew up in weeds."

"But for whom did they watch?" asked Hal and his voice was vibrant with interest.

"Nobody knows," replied Mr. Lane, "and now the old man is dead and the black man has disappeared. But in his delirium the old captain talked of pirates and a chest of gold, charging Black Neb to keep it safe. All this may have been the imagining of a diseased mind. But this I do know: windows are barred and shuttered, in the

Lone Oak is a watch tower like the crow's nest of a ship from whence Black Neb kept watch. Some think that the treasure is concealed in the tree itself, but none have dared to cut it down."

"Has harm come to anyone in this dreadful place?" questioned Mother Brown, and despite her brave heart her voice shook. "And what of the neighbors nearby? Do they believe all things true that you have just told us?"

"Nobody has been harmed," assured the new friend, "and the neighbors are divided in opinion. Some believe that the old man was crazed, others knowing that he always had ample money for his needs, altho but a few dollars was found after the Captain's death, hold that there is a treasure which he guarded with his life. A mile away lives the Miller family, distant relatives of the old Captain but not his heirs. I have heard that Young Jack Miller, a bit older than your own lad there, made friends with Black Neb and urged his parents to buy the farm, but they refused."

"Thanks, friend," said Father Brown, "and now we must go on. The moon shines brightly and we will know the place by its sign of the Lone Oak. Visit us some day and we will try and repay your kindness." The starter whirred, the car moved forward. What was awaiting the Brown family in their new home, a house of mystery?

(To be Continued)

"Just as Good"

The grocer had just put a new boy to work, and among the other instructions was this:

"If you don't happen to have what a customer wants, suggest something else as nearly like it as possible."

Soon a woman came into the store and asked the boy, "Have you any fresh green stuff today?"

"No, ma'am," answered the boy, "but we have some nice bluing."

Wants to Be an Angel

Mrs. M. W. writes: "My little 4-year-old girl said to me the other day, 'Muvver, how long is it to my birthday?'"

"Not very long, dear," I told her.

"Well," she asked, "is it time for me to begin being a good girl?"

Everybody would favor selective birth control if it could be made retroactive.



"Nobody Has Been Harmed," the New Friend Told the Brown Family, "And Some Believe the Old Man Was Crazed"

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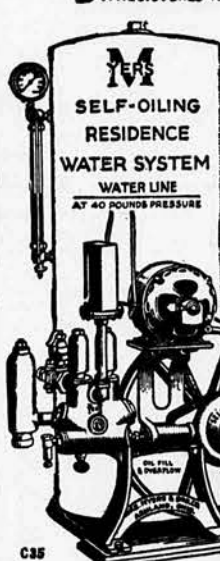
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Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems and Power Pumps are made in a wide variety of styles to meet every requirement of water supply and water service.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Please inform me in regard to the license fees for agents in Kansas. Are agents for newspapers required to pay a license?
L. W. N.

PERSONS plying the vocation of a peddler outside the limits of an incorporated town must pay to the county an annual tax of \$25. Those with automobiles or other vehicles or selling by samples must pay \$50. "Provided. That nothing in this section shall be held to apply to persons who have resided or transacted business continuously in the county in which they work for one year next preceding the time of such sale; or to persons selling at wholesale to merchants, or to persons selling fresh meats, fruits, farm products, trees or plants exclusively."

An agent for a newspaper or a book agent is not counted as a peddler under our license law.

Doubts About Hamburger

What is the proper thing to do when one buys bottled milk and finds the bottles are dirty? Does an inspector have to inspect these dairies, and if so why does this carelessness exist? It seems to me some very important things are let go sometimes. I have been told by men who work in the poultry or produce houses that there have been chickens dressed and shipped that have died of roup and other diseases before being dressed. Why is this permitted? Will you also tell me what a person is supposed to be buying when he asks for hamburger at a meat shop? I used to like hamburger, but don't eat any now unless I grind it myself.
C.

A complaint should be made to the county health officers where impure milk is being sold. Complaint should be made to the State Board of Health if you know of any case where poultry is being dressed and shipped where the chickens were diseased at the time they were killed and dressed.

I am not able to answer your question about hamburger. I have always had considerable doubts about it myself.

"Taxes Are Too High"

I would like to know who introduces bills, what they are and how each member votes. Taxes are quite a burden. I would like to know who is to blame.
T.

Every member of the legislature has a right to introduce as many bills as he can prepare or have prepared for him. And he has a right to vote either for or against any measures which come up for consideration.

Primarily the taxpayer at home is responsible. It is true, for the acts of the legislature, but it is rather difficult for the taxpayers to keep track of all that is going on in the legislature. It never has been done and never will be.

Two Kinds of Leases

How many days' notice does a landlord have to give to a tenant to vacate who has had the lease extended from year to year?
F. K. S.

If this is a written lease and has been renewed from year to year no notice to vacate is necessary. If the lease has expired and the tenant is remaining on the place merely as a tenant at will, 30 days' notice prior to March 1 would be necessary.

Two Kinds of Notes

Will you please tell us what is the difference between a straight promissory note and an undiscountable note in the bankruptcy law?
R.

A straight promissory note is merely an unconditional promise to pay a certain amount of money at a given time, the note bearing a certain rate of interest. An undiscountable note is one that cannot be sold without the consent of the maker.

A Court Must Decide

A and B are husband and wife. B's mother induces her to leave A and take the baby with her. Can A thru a divorce suit recover custody of the baby?
R. S.

I do not know. The question of the care and custody of the children is within the discretion of the court granting the divorce.

Not Authorized by Law

Can a public school district take from \$20 to \$25 out of the district treasury to pay for Christmas candy?
B. P. W.

There is no statutory authority for such a proceeding.

Half to the Wife

A and B are husband and wife. Both have children by a previous marriage. They have no children by their last marriage. Both own property, but there was no division made in either case. Suppose B dies

first, what share do B's children receive of her property, and what share if any does A receive? In case A died first suppose B refused to sign the papers of sale, could these children sell B's property without A's signature?
R.

The property that was owned separately by each of them would descend half to the surviving husband or wife and the other half to the children of the deceased. The same rule would apply in the case of B's death that would apply in the case of A's death so far as her individual property was concerned. In case of A's death B would have a right to hold the homestead until such time as all of the children became of age. But when they did become of age she could not prevent the division of the property. She could be compelled to sign deeds to such share of the property as belonged to these children if that was held to be necessary. Or the court might simply make an order requiring the administrator, if there was an administrator appointed, to sell this property and divide the proceeds.

She Cut Chick Losses

If half of the 400 chicks she hatched lived to maturity, or at least past the danger stage, Mrs. B. B. Glenn, Smith county, thought she was doing well. That was several years ago. But she couldn't even save half of the hatch. Something was wrong.

Two years ago she cut the losses to 50 chicks. She had the ground plowed, got everything in as sanitary a condition as possible, and remodeled the

box-like chicken coop into a straw-loft type. That accounts for the difference in losses, together with better methods of feeding. Last year she lost only 25 chicks. Remodeling the poultry house cost only \$8, so the extra chicks that were saved easily covered that and the work of turning up fresh earth as well.

Since she has been giving the poultry flock a chance to produce the birds have responded well, and Mrs. Glenn has become more interested in the idea of profitable production. She keeps records on each bird and has made some extra money selling hatching eggs.

Let's Control Sorghum Smut

BY L. E. MELCHERS

It is not generally realized that the annual value of the sorghum crop in Kansas is close to 37 million dollars. Its value as compared to corn for grain and forage purposes is becoming more thoroughly realized every year. While there are many varieties of sorghums, those which are most familiar are kafir, cane, milo, feterita and Sudan grass.

But the sorghum crop, like our other grain and forage crops, has some pests which are causing great losses. One of these is the sorghum kernel smut. This disease lives over on the seed, and if it is planted without treatment, the crop becomes smutted. The kernel smut is well known to most farmers, and becomes most conspicuous at threshing time or when the silos are filled. The black clouds of smut spores are carried by the wind.

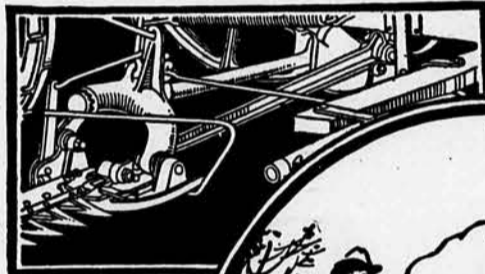
The average annual loss in Kansas from this smut disease is close to 2 million dollars. The average acre loss is close to \$2. A treatment has been

devised in which this smut can be entirely eliminated at a cost of 1 cent an acre. Since the copper carbonate dust treatment is so simple, efficient and cheap, it is expected that by 1930 at least 80 per cent of the acreage will be treated before planting. The advantages of this treatment over the old formaldehyde wet or soaking method are as follows:

1. It is much more rapid.
2. Seed is not injured; in fact, better stands are obtained than with untreated seed.
3. There is no danger in overtreating the seed.
4. Seed can be treated any time and stored.
5. It is a dry and not a wet method.

Seed which has been treated with copper carbonate seems to be almost free from mice injury. They do not seem to eat seed which has been treated with copper carbonate. Also observations show that weevil is less likely to attack seed which has been treated with this method, and several farmers have made the observation that kafir which has been treated is not readily attacked by the kafir ant. The dust method merely consists of mixing from 2 to 4 ounces of the chemical copper carbonate dust (depending on the amount of copper contained in the dust) with every bushel of seed. This must be thoroughly mixed so that all the seed becomes covered with the dust, after which it may be sacked and stored. One of the standard types of machines must be used for mixing. Merely shoveling the seed and dust together will not do the job properly.

The per capita apportionment of library books is said to be six-tenths of a book. By reading eight out of 10 of the modern novels the average person can reach his quota.



The PITMAN is Steel ~ One Piece! An AVERY PLUS Feature

You could count on one hand the times an Avery man has ever had cause to say, "I wonder why we didn't think of that." This is true because the Avery Ideal, begun 100 years ago, is based upon *thinking* first. That is the reason for Avery Plus Features. For example:

In the average mower the Pitman is made of wood and of a number of parts. Among them are eight rivets

and four steel straps. A lot of lost motion results. To improve the implement, Avery inventors created the one-piece Pitman of the Avery Champion Mower. It is made of drop-forged, heat-treated steel. The eight rivets and four steel straps are eliminated—so is the lost motion. This is an Avery Plus Feature—the result of the Avery system of *thinking* and building. It makes a better implement.

Avery Plus Features Save You Time and Money

Any Avery implement costs what good quality is worth. These Avery Plus Features—created by Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen—are extra dividends which your money earns when you invest in the name Avery. They save both time and money. That is why an Avery Plus Implement is the cheapest implement any man can own. See your local dealer and write us for any information.



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AVERY CHAMPION MOWER

LIBRARY
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Kansas Farmer's Score Card

(Continued from Page 3)

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

8. Field Arrangement—20 points.

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

9. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If your 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 score 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If your operations since you have been farming have enabled you to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If your accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If you use a system of accounting for your farming, involving a yearly inventory and a summary of your accounts each year, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If you invest your surplus money safely in sound securities or farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

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

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

d. If your life is insured to provide a cash fund for your family beyond your indebtedness, an educational fund for your children, income for your wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage.

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

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

b. If you adapt your production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If you do this in any measure, score accordingly.

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

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

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

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

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

5. Lawn—10 points.

If your 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 score 325 points.

1. Convenient House—50 points.

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

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

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

3. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If you have done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of your family, such as providing companionship, and the like, score 100 points. If not, score according to what you have done.

4. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

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

E. Public Spiritedness—Total score 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points.

If you are neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If you take an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest you do take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

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

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

If you vote regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way you exercise your voting privileges.

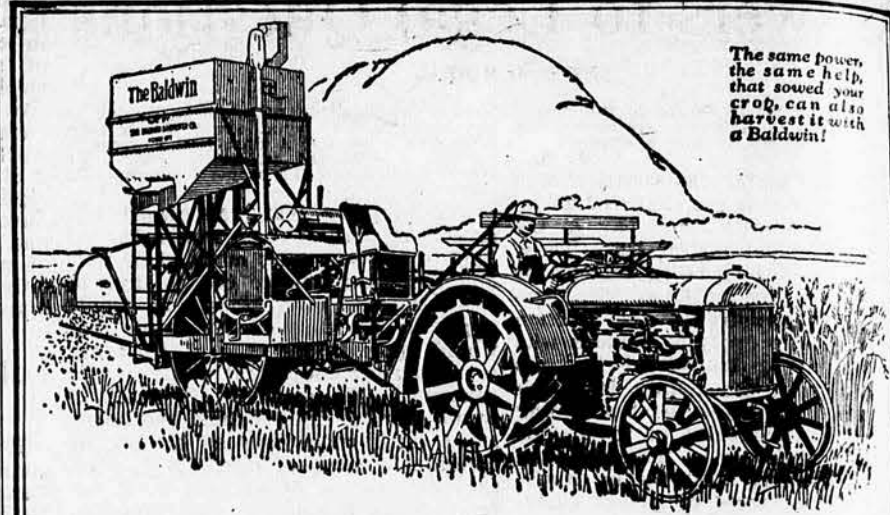
Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"Who do men say that the Son of Man is?" asked the Savior one day. "Thou art the Christ," said one of "the twelve." Modern men are answering the question in the same way. If anyone is disposed to doubt this, I submit the following list of books about Christ, on sale by one book firm—not the entire list, as we must have room for something else, this week, but enough to give an idea of what moderns are thinking about this Galilean Teacher: "The Five Portraits of Jesus," "The Spiritual Pilgrimage of Jesus," "The Creative Work of Jesus," "Jesus, Man of Genius," "The Anthology of Jesus," "The Unfathomable Christ," "The Teaching of Jesus," "The Christ of Faith and the Jesus of History," "The Lord of Thought," "The Practice of the Principles of Jesus," "Our Lord's Earthly Life," "Jesus, Lover of Men." Each of the authors of these studies is saying, "Thou Art the Christ."

The confession of Christ has a singularly cleansing effect on the mind. It seems to wash the soul, as the rain washes the air. One day, a friend of mine, then a lad 18 years old, went to his work in the morning, in a factory. His foreman was the most profane and obscene man in the company's employ. He vomited his filth on every employee who did not measure up to his desires. As the young man entered the shop the old rake met him and said, "How's everything this morning, my boy?" The young man had been to church the night before, and he could not think of anything but the sermon just then. Said he, "I know that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." The boss sat down and began to cry. Simple confession has an effect that nothing else has. No doubt Peter felt more of a man that day, when he had expressed the deepest feeling of his soul.

Literature is full of the confessions of men and women to Christ. Some of these men paid Him tributes with their lips and not with their lives, but many backed the words with deeds. Said Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, "The despised Jew, being the mightiest among the lowly, and the lowliest among the mighty, and having with His pierced hands lifted the gates of empires off their hinges, and turned the current of



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history into a new channel, still governs the ages." Said Byron, "If ever God was man, or man was God, Jesus Christ was both." Said Charles Lamb, "If Shakespeare should come in that door, we would all rise, but if Jesus came in, we would all kneel." Said Phillips Brooks, "He was the only sinless man of history, and that alone makes Him the most saving fact the world has ever seen." Said our own Whittier,

O Lord and Master of us all,
Whatever our name or sign,
We own thy sway, we hear thy call,
We test our lives by thine.

Confession is different from controversy. Men have debated over religion for many centuries, and have generated more heat than light. Sects and schisms have been the children of controversy, but confession is the child of experience. It is a cross between experience and love. Confession does not mean that you must have the same experience I have, or you are lost (tho people have sometimes taught that) but it means that my experience fits my nature as yours will fit you. The sun is always the same old friend. But in one place it makes a warm spot behind the barn where chickens and cows gather, in another it grows a wheat field, in another a stately garden of palms. "There are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit, and there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord." The very fact that your confession, or your experience, is different from mine is what helps me. If it were exactly the same as mine it would not help so much. "To every man is given the manifestation of the spirit to profit withal."

But Peter thought that the terrific ordeal which his Friend and Teacher said He was to undergo at Jerusalem was unthinkable, and he said so, emphatically. But the Teacher was more emphatic than he. "Get out of my sight, you Satan!" That is the way the Master of temptation overcame temptation. When He was certain as to the right course, He shut out all other possibilities. Once decided, it was decided. He closed His mind, and it is the sign of a powerful mind to be able to do this.

Probably everyone can do it in greater or less degree, with persistent practice. Lincoln is a good example. He set out to save the Union. He would yield this and that, to attain the main end. As he said, he would free all the slaves if necessary, or part of the slaves, or none. But the one great objective was to save the Union. On that his mind was closed. When to close the mind? When to make an irrevocable decision? "The way of man is not in himself. It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." How did Christ know when to make an unyielding decision? What about those nights spent alone with God? What of those gettings up at daybreak, to pray? If He required the frequent connecting up with the Divine batteries, needing recharging, so to speak, much more do we. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

Lesson for April 17—Peter's Great Confession, Matthew 16:13 to 24.
Golden Text, Matthew 16:16.

This is Butter With Quality

(Continued from Page 8)

City Milk Producers' Association. It was organized in 1916 to supply fluid milk to the Twin Cities, and it has rescued the dairy farmers in a 40-mile zone of those cities from a deplorable condition. It now has 6,908 members, and its operation has been studied by delegations from all parts of America and even foreign countries. It is the model copied by numerous other fluid milk associations.

Briefly, it has provided a market for every pound of the farmers' milk every day in the year. It bargains with the distributors on the basis of what milk is worth when turned into butter and cheese. It has had no disputes with distributors for seven years. Its surplus is turned into butter, cheese, ice cream and condensed milk, and it makes a full line of milk powders and casein. Nearly 300 million pounds of milk were handled last year, of which only 49.7 per cent was sold as market milk. This organization has done fine work in improving quality and has been able to handle always the increasing production, due to satisfactory market conditions. The loyalty of its membership is indicated by the fact that only three dairymen exercised the

yearly option last year to withdraw. Yes, Minnesota dairymen have long realized the value of co-operative manufacture; now they are learning the importance of co-operative merchandising. May their experience prove an inspiration to farmers in other sections who have not yet learned of these advantages, many of whom do not co-operate as yet in even handling the raw product.

He Aids Discouraged Land

Coddling worn-out land into profitable production is a habit with A. H. Warner, Finney county. His progress with 183 acres, that came to him thru a mortgage, will serve as an example. When he got the farm, five years ago, it wouldn't pay taxes. Its inability to carry a just share of government expenses was due to the fact that the place never had been farmed. Mr. Warner said it was abused.

He put in a water plant and irrigated the alfalfa. He has 125 acres of it. Last year was the first it produced—and it was a good crop for

new alfalfa—4½ tons an acre in four cuttings. During 1927 Mr. Warner expects to cut it five times, and he will water twice between each cutting. Or perhaps it would be more definite to say once just before cutting and again when the foliage covers the ground. When watered just before cutting it springs right up to a fresh start, according to Warner. And waiting until the foliage comes on before watering again tends to conserve moisture.

"It cost 75 cents an acre each watering last year, but we water or don't get a crop," Mr. Warner said. "My pumping is done with an electric motor that is hooked on to a power line, and 2,000 gallons of water a minute can be drawn from the four wells. These are on a single pumping line, as such an arrangement cuts down the cost of pumping."

"Alfalfa is our best paying crop here. I intend later on to run hogs and sheep on the alfalfa so as to utilize our crop in the most efficient way. Generally we can make more this way than any other, and in addition the fertility of the land will be improved. I will buy

beet tops and scatter them over the field so the sheep won't miss a single foot of ground. The hogs and sheep will be run separately.

Interested in Rabbits?

Leaflet No. 4, Raising Domestic Rabbits, which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives a review of the farm methods used successfully in producing these animals.

At Hutchinson May 6

A conference, called by F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will be held May 6 at Hutchinson to consider the progress of the "long time" production program for the Wheat Belt.

An old Wisconsin Indian laments that war paint has become rouge, the peace pipe has become the cigaret, and buckskin leggings have become sheer silk stockings. And let him ponder on what firewater has become.

Let's look inside



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Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON,
MANAGER

Attorney General Smith Goes After Thieves— Poultry Buying Law Will Be Enforced

CHICKEN thieves of Kansas were dealt another blow this week when Attorney General William A. Smith sent to all county attorneys a bulletin requesting a strict enforcement in every county of the Kansas law requiring poultry dealers to identify all sellers of poultry and to keep a record of all poultry purchased. This law was passed by the 1925 legislature, but has not been generally observed. The purpose of the law is to protect owners against the theft of their flocks by making it hard for thieves to dispose of stolen chickens.

This law, known as House Bill No. 275, is published in Chapter 5, page 7, of the 1925 Laws of Kansas, and reads as follows:

Section 1. Any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry shall be known as a commercial dealer in poultry.

Section 2. Every commercial dealer in poultry is hereby required to identify the seller of such poultry purchased by him, and to preserve for a period of 30 days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased and the date of said purchase, which memoranda shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer.

Section 3. If any commercial dealer in poultry shall neglect or refuse to keep, preserve and produce such memoranda on the demand of any peace officer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days in the county jail.

Section 4. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the statute book.

In his bulletin to the county attorneys, Attorney General Smith said:

"It has been estimated that the farmers in Kansas have lost between 1½ and 2 million dollars in the last few years thru theft of their property by thieves who appear to be operating in almost every part of the state. A large portion of this loss is caused by the theft of poultry, and it was for this reason that the above law was enacted. You can readily see that a strict enforcement of this law would make it hard for the thief to dispose of his loot, and if he does it would be more easily traced if the dealer who purchased his stolen goods keeps a record as is provided by this law. The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze has or-

ganized in this state a "Protective Service." The main object of this service is to do all possible toward putting a stop to this thievery of farm property and thus protect the property of the farmers of Kansas, which they have accumulated by hard work. The county attorneys of this state may greatly assist in eliminating this popular practice of stealing from farmers by seeing that the above quoted law is enforced, and it is my suggestion that every county attorney in this state see that this law is enforced, and any dealer who fails to comply with this law be prosecuted with the same degree of earnestness as the violator of any other law of this state is prosecuted. Outside of it being the duty of every county attorney to prosecute all law violators, I believe it is also the duty of every peace officer of Kansas to do all in his power to assist farmers in keeping the property they have toiled and labored for, that they may reap the benefits of their efforts rather than a gang of unscrupulous crooks who never work, but seek to live by the toil and labor of the Kansas farmer. Your earnest co-operation in the enforcement of this law is requested."

Stealing Must Stop

You may be sure that Attorney General Smith is going to back up county attorneys in the enforcement of this law with a view to giving every possible assistance in putting an end to chicken stealing in Kansas. "Farm folks of Kansas have suffered too much from thieves," said the Attorney General. "This business of stealing farm property has to stop and the law enforcement agencies are going to see that it is stopped."

From now on this law is going to be enforced. Every thief will be taking big chances when he tries to sell stolen chickens. Some dealers will complain when they learn they must keep a record of the poultry, but this law is for the protection of flock owners. Every dealer who wants to protect the farmer will gladly comply with the law, for he knows that without the farm flocks he soon would have to go out of the poultry buying business. Dealers have ben-

Light it and Leave it!

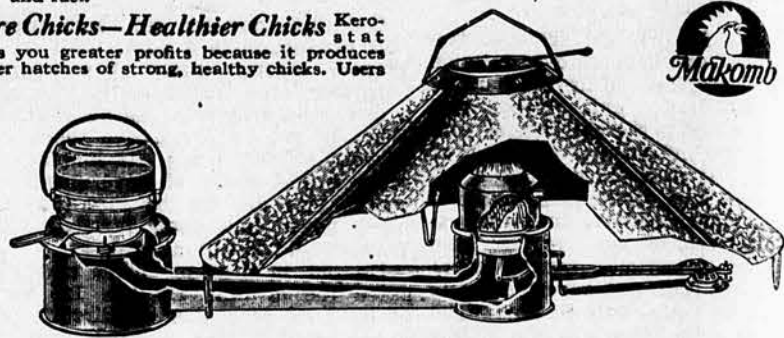
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The Low Cost of Railway Service

Prices of farm products are unsatisfactory; but even at present prices a bushel, or a hundred pounds, of almost any farm product will buy more freight service from western railways than before the war.

The average price of all farm products in January, 1927, according to United States Government reports, was 37 per cent higher than in 1913—the year before the war began. Grains averaged 41 per cent higher; livestock and poultry, 36 per cent; other farm products, 35 per cent.

In the year 1926 the average freight rate of western railways was only 35 per cent higher than in 1913.

In other words, the farmer can now get, on the average \$1.37 for farm products which before the war brought him \$1; and he has to pay western railways only \$1.35 for freight service that before the war cost him \$1.

At wholesale prices, for foods that he could buy in 1913 for \$1 he must now pay \$1.50; clothing, \$1.67; fuel, \$1.80; building materials, \$1.70; household goods, \$1.57.

These official figures show that the general condition of both western agriculture and western railways is mainly due to the fact that neither the prices received by the farmers nor the rates received by the western railways have increased as much in proportion as the costs of most of the things they must buy.

The return earned by the railways east of the Mississippi river in 1926 averaged 5.64 per cent on their property investment, while that of the roads west of the Mississippi averaged but 4.45 per cent, and during the last six years has averaged only 3.84 per cent.

The freight service of western railways costs the farmer relatively less than almost anything else he buys.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

740 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois



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EXAMPLE TO
OUR FUTURE
CITIZENS

Two Views of a Well-Known Type of Prominent Citizen

given an opportunity to co-operate with farmers and poultry raisers in protecting them against thefts, but only a few dealers have done so. Thefts of chickens have become such a menace to Kansas farmers that there is only one thing left to do, and that is to see that this law is strictly enforced.

You will note the law requires the dealer to identify the seller of poultry. That means the dealer must know the person from whom he purchases poultry, or he must have the seller furnish satisfactory identification. Every member of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service is furnished an identification card when he becomes a member of the Protective Service. When a member is selling poultry to some dealer who does not know him he can show his identification card, which will readily identify him to the dealer. Some may think it a hardship to have to identify themselves if the poultry dealer does not know them, but that part of the law was enacted to make it hard for thieves to steal poultry and sell it in another part of the state where they are not known.

Must Keep the Record

You will note also that the law requires the dealer "to preserve for a period of 30 days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased, and the date of said purchase, which memoranda shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer." If any of your chickens are stolen, this part of the law will enable you to visit poultry buyers with a peace officer and examine their records to see if they have bought your stolen property. If the dealer fails to keep such a record or fails to produce such records when requested to do so by a peace officer he is liable to punishment by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days in the county jail. Where dealers fail to comply with this law it is your duty to report the matter to your county attorney. He will see that the law is enforced, as that is his duty.

The Protective Service is making a drive against thefts of farm property, and the enforcement of this poultry law is only one of many plans on our program to see that Kansas farm folks are protected against thieves.

Thousands of Kansas farmers already have posted their places with the Protective Service sign, and hundreds of signs are going out every week. Twice within the last week we heard of cases where thieves passed up farms that were posted with the Protective Service sign, but they raided farms in the neighborhood that were not posted. Thieves are learning it is not safe to steal from members of the Protective Service.

If you are not a member of the Protective Service we suggest you send your application for membership today before thieves make a raid on your place. Any paid-in-advance subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze can become a member of the Protective Service by sending 10 cents in coin or stamps to pay postage and handling charges on the Protective Service sign. There are no other dues, fees or obligations. Get your farm protected before thieves visit you and carry away your poultry, hogs, grain or other valuable property! Next week may be too late.

O. C. Thompson

Glad He Bought a Combine

Martin Hartley used a combine for the first time last year on his Kingman county wheat crop, and cut the labor more than half, as compared to other years. Formerly he has used seven men. Last year four men handled the job. He always stores some of his grain to lower the labor cost and also to take advantage of any rise in markets. He has storage space for 2,000 bushels.

On the average he puts out 400 acres of wheat and keeps 30 to 40 head of Southorns to pasture it. The cattle also use the straw and other roughage, converting it into fertilizer. Cane, corn and Sudan grass complete the crop list.

Poultry, hogs and milk cows make the living for Hartley, so far as groceries and food are concerned. He always keeps two or three brood sows

to produce hogs to butcher and a few to sell; two Jerseys for the home milk, cream and butter supply, and always has a garden. Some 700 Rhode Island Reds are carried thru the summer and culled to 200 for winter laying.

Rotation shows up to advantage for Hartley. "Where I've changed to corn or oats on wheat land," he said, "I noticed the wheat was better." Most of his work is done with a tractor. He likes the lister best for his ground. "I list soon after harvest," he said. "When the volunteer wheat comes up I kill it with the ridge buster and then use the harrow."

Corn Yields are Low

BY S. C. SALMON

Kansas produces annually about 100 million bushels of corn, the average crop for the last 10 years being practically equal to that of wheat. Not only is the average yield very low—18.4 bushels for the 10-year period ending with 1924—but the yields fluctuate greatly from year to year, as in 1913, when the crop was practically a failure, and in 1915 when the average for the entire state was more than 31 bushels an acre.

The low average is due in the main to unfavorable climatic conditions in much of the territory in which corn is planted. It also is due to poor cultural methods, the ravages of insects, and the depletion of the soil because of continuous cropping.

There would seem to be two ways in which this situation may to some extent be remedied. One is to substitute sorghums for corn in certain parts of the state where the former are much better adapted, and the second is to give more attention to the rotation of crops and those methods of culture which may be expected to control insects and increase yields.

Smut Treatment Paid

Eight hundred bushels of kafir seed was treated for smut in Chase county last year by the farm bureau. C. F. Gladfelter, the county agent, sent out a questionnaire recently to see how the treated seed produced. Every farmer answering the questionnaire said that he will treat the kafir again this year, altho three reported a slight infection of smut, but it was not as bad as in other years. Another question asked was whether 1926 was a bad year for smut. More than half answered this question yes, nine no, and the rest did not answer.

The farm bureau held 30 smut-treating demonstrations last spring. A barrel machine made by Mr. Gladfelter was used. Two ounces of copper carbonate dust were used to a bushel of kafir, at a cost of 4 cents a bushel.

Frank Cooper of Bazaar reported that "in 1925 my field was half smut, and last year there was none."

E. E. Sayre of Burns, said that "some neighbors had plenty of smut but my treated seed showed none. It certainly paid and I will treat again."

T. F. Guthrie of Saffordville said "smut was scarce in this neighborhood last year. I was pleased with results of the treatment and will treat again this year."

W. E. Mercer of Clements reported that 1926 was a bad year for smut in his locality, but there was no sign of smut in the treated field.

Fayett Parks, also of near Clements says treating gives the grain a chance to get a healthy start and germinate quicker. He had smut in 1925, but none last year. Mr. Parks will treat again.

If all these men know that it paid to treat their seed last year, with the poor crops that they had, it would indicate that every farmer in Kansas should treat his seed this year.

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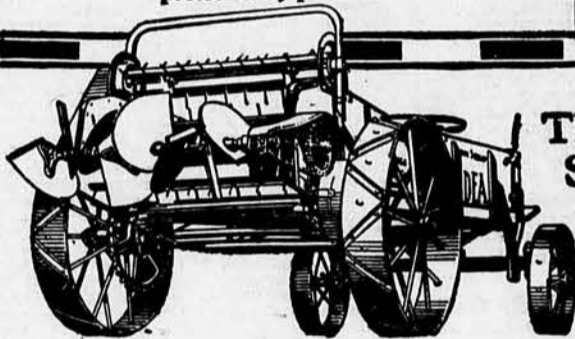
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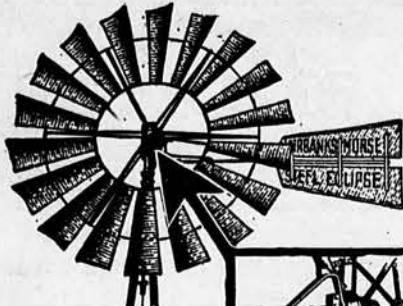
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Farm Crops and Markets

Spring Crops, Aided by Ample Moisture, Are Making an Excellent Growth in Kansas

GENERAL farm work has been delayed over Kansas somewhat by wet weather. But there is little complaint on account of this, as it has supplied ample surface moisture, and has put more moisture in the subsoil than has been available at this season in years. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and pastures are doing fine, taking the state generally. The movement of cattle into the Flint Hills is in full swing, with the grass outlook there above average.

Potato growers in the Kaw Valley have planted 17,380 acres, as compared to 15,800 acres last year and 16,500 acres in 1925. There are 5,200 acres in Shawnee county, 3,200 in Douglas, 3,100 in Wyandotte, 2,000 in Jefferson, 1,900 in Johnson, 1,800 in Leavenworth, and about 200 acres each in Pottawatomie, Riley and Wabash counties. The crop has made an excellent start.

150,000 Miners Are "Out"

General business is milling around much the same as it has been for the last month, with conditions better than had been forecast by most students of commercial trends, but hardly up to a year ago. The most recent event of major importance is the soft coal strike, which has affected about 150,000 miners the country over, and tied up the Kansas mines as tight as a drum. But as this strike had long been expected, it has produced no effect, according to the economist with the Cleveland Plain Dealer, who has made quite a study of the situation, "on business sentiment in general."

But the opinion is held quite generally, especially in Topeka apparently, that the strike will be of short duration, and that pending negotiation of a new agreement, non-union mines, and in a few instances union mines, in which the old scale is being paid on a day to day basis, will be able to turn out all the coal that will be needed. The loss of markets to the non-union mines in the last two or three years and the embarrassed position of the United Mine Workers' treasury are offered as the considerations most likely to lead to an early agreement between miners and operators, despite the insistence of the former on the Jacksonville scale, and that of the latter for a wage which recognizes the lower wage paid in the non-union territory as a competitive factor. Opinions differ as to the extent to which cessation of coal mining will affect business in general. It is clear, however, that it will curtail purchasing power considerably in the territory directly affected, and that the coal miner must take up his belt again, a process with which he is entirely familiar. It also goes without saying that general trade in the mining towns will decline, and at least one important branch of commerce—transportation—will be seriously affected. Railroad traffic in February and March was substantially increased as a result of the expected suspension of mining, and the consequent accumulation of heavy stocks. A considerable decline in car loading is now to be expected.

The coal situation aside, there is little new in the general business situation and outlook. Steel operations remain at about 90 per cent of capacity, with opinion still divided regarding the immediate outlook. One of the uncertainties in the situation is the extent to which first quarter orders fell below shipments; another is the extent of stocking on the part, both of steel producers and consumers, in anticipation of the coal strike, while still a third, and perhaps more important source of uncertainty for the steel industry is the equally uncertain position of the automobile and petroleum industries, both large steel consumers.

April and May are normally the biggest automobile months. The enlarged production schedules now reported by some producers accordingly throw little light on the future. These favorable reports of increased production are offset somewhat by a small decrease in the number of employees in Detroit plants. The curiosity of producers in the low-class field as to what Ford and Durant intend to do leaves the whole situation in that branch of the industry, at least, highly uncertain. A new gear-shift Ford model is expected any time.

The oil industry, which in 1926 had the most active year since 1920, is beginning to show signs of over-production. Curtailment of drilling is a logical step. Experienced oil men assert, however, that because of extensive wildcatting in the industry, its operations fall for long periods to conform to accepted economic principles, and that the process of adjusting supply and demand in this field will be long drawn out. Reductions in the price of crude and of gasoline are nevertheless significant.

Dairy Cattle Prices Higher

While many lines of business are displaying improvement with the approach of spring, the statistical evidence of general business activity is not of a highly assuring kind. For the week ended March 30 bank clearings for 23 leading cities show a decline from a year ago of 13.5 per cent. Business failures for the first quarter made an increase of more than 9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926, while reports of the Federal Reserve Board show that sales in six leading lines of trade were smaller in February, 1926, than in any other February since 1922. The trade reviews call attention to unemployment in the steel and automobile industries as important factors in the goods-distribution situation, but one of them asserts that the first quarter decline in the volume of business "is not enough to indicate any marked reaction."

The stock market has worked irregularly higher and is again within striking distance of its all-time highs of late February. The seasoned investment stocks are now in demand, and the abundance of investment funds is clearly reflected in their price gains. Brokers' loans show some decrease, but the

figure is still so high as to suggest that many stocks are in weak hands and that another shaking out process is in the offing.

Prices of purebred dairy cattle, including five of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1926 than in 1925, according to reports from individual breeders to the United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 21,137 purebred dairy cattle reported sold, 1,689 were Ayrshire, 270 Brown Swiss, 3,086 Guernsey, 10,950 Holstein and 5,142 Jersey.

Combining the auction and private sales of these breeds, the results by ages are as follows: of the 6,124 bulls under 1 year, 33 per cent sold for less than \$50, 35 per cent for prices ranging between \$50 and \$100, and 32 per cent brought \$100 or more. The 3,091 heifer calves, divided into similar groups, show 36 per cent sold for less than \$50, 37 per cent between \$50 and \$100, and 27 per cent at \$100 or more.

Of the 1,741 bulls 1 year and under 3 years old, 46 per cent sold between \$100 and \$200, 30 per cent for less than \$100 and 24 per cent for \$200 or more; 46 per cent of the aged bulls also brought between \$100 and \$200, 28 per cent selling for less than \$100 and 26 per cent for \$200 or more.

About 58 per cent of the 5,559 aged cows brought between \$100 and \$200, 25 per cent \$200 or more, and 17 per cent less than \$100, while 49 per cent of the heifers 1 year and under 3 years old brought between \$100 and \$200, 19 per cent \$200 or more, and 32 per cent less than \$100.

Top prices were not reported in 1926, but the highest sales shown were: for bull calves, above \$3,000, compared with a top price of \$2,000 in 1925; for heifer calves, above \$1,000, compared with \$600; for bulls 1 year and under 3 years old, and for aged bulls, above \$10,000, compared with top prices of \$3,000 and \$3,500, respectively; for heifers 1 year and under 3 years old, above \$1,000, compared with a top price of \$1,500, and for aged cows, above \$5,000, compared with a top price of \$13,000 in 1925.

This report shows that 52 per cent of the purebred dairy cattle sold in 1926 were sold in the North Central states, 27 per cent in the North Atlantic states, 12 per cent in the Southern states and 9 per cent in the Mountain and Pacific section.

Comparison of the percentages of the total sales in 1926 that sold below \$50, \$50 but below \$250, and for \$250 and above, with corresponding percentages in 1923-1925, indicates that, in general, prices in 1926 were higher than at any time since 1923.

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

These higher prices for purebred dairy cattle were obtained because of the brighter outlook in this business, of course, which has kept butterfat prices on profitable levels. This in turn brought about the keenest demand for milk cows in Kansas since January that the state has ever seen. This feature of the state's agriculture has been mentioned practically every week by the crop reporters.

Atchison—Farm conditions have been unfavorable for spring work, as the soil has been too wet. This condition reduced the oats acreage considerably. There is a big demand for milk cows. This unfavorable weather has caused some losses with young pigs and chicks, except on farms which had adequate equipment. Eggs, 18c; hens, 19c; cream, 46c; potatoes, \$1.90; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.10.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—Pastures and wheat are making a fine growth, as the soil contains ample moisture. Considerable corn has been planted. Livestock is in good condition. There is a fine demand for cows and hogs.—J. W. Bibb.

Barton—Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth, and the pastures are green. A considerable acreage of Sweet clover and alfalfa was planted here this year. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 67c; eggs, 17c; cream, 44c.—Elmer J. Bird.

Brown—Wheat and pastures are making a good start. Oats also are coming up. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and the wet weather which brought it delayed farm work considerably. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 60c; cream, 43c; eggs, 18c; hogs, \$11; hay, \$15 to \$20.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—Wheat is making a good growth in the larger number of fields, but it was injured recently by the high winds, which caused some soil blowing. Feed is scarce; work horses are thin, and not in condition for hard spring work. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—A heavy rain here recently soaked the soil, and conditions are favorable for a fine growth of the spring crops, which are doing well. The fields appear more like May than April. Roads are rough. Some losses with chickens have been reported. Folks are very well pleased with the general farm outlook. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 75c; hogs, \$10; eggs, 18c; cream, 44c.—P. R. Forslund.

Crawford—Oats seeding was delayed by wet weather, and the acreage was reduced as a result. Wheat is starting slowly. Pastures are doing fairly well; some farmers already have their cattle on the grass. Roads have been in bad condition, which has made the work difficult for the mail carriers. Fruit is in full bloom, and there is a fine prospect for a crop.—H. F. Painter.

Elk—Wheat and oats are doing well. Considerable corn has been planted. Cattle are being turned on summer pastures. Fruit is uninjured, and gardens and little chicks are doing nicely. Fishermen are having good luck these days!—D. W. Lockhart.

Flinney—Early wheat is doing well, and is in a somewhat better condition than that sown later. Farmers are making good progress with spring work. Considerable sod is being broken this year. Roads are in fine condition. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 17c; hens, 18c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Jewell—We had another good rain here recently which put more moisture in the soil and also delayed spring work, including the late oats sowing. Alfalfa is doing

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well and is providing considerable hog pasture. Wheat also is coming along fine, and is giving us a great deal of pasture, which was needed, as feed was scarce. Apricot trees are in bloom.—Vernon Collie.

Ford—Crops are growing rapidly. We have plenty of moisture. The spring crop acreage is smaller than that of last year. Roads are fine. Livestock is in good condition.—John Zurbuchen.

Johnson—Heavy rains here recently delayed farm work. Dairymen are finding that alfalfa hay is scarce. Livestock is healthy, except for a few cases of illness among horses. Eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Loran—The outlook for wheat is promising, despite the fact that we have had some damage from soil blowing. There is an ample supply of moisture in the soil. Livestock wintered well; feed is scarce now, however. Wheat, \$1.20; barley, 85c; oats, 65c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.35; flour, \$2.10; cream, 42c; eggs, 18c; corn, 90c; hogs, \$10.50.—G. A. Richardson.

Lyon—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. The soil contains plenty of moisture. Pastures are doing well, and many farmers have turned the stock on the grass, especially along the bottoms. Potatoes and gardens are making a good start.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—We have had some very nice growing weather recently, and the outlook for wheat and oats is very promising. Considerable Sweet clover was sown here this spring. There is an excellent demand for young pigs.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

Marshall—We have had a fine rain recently, which supplied ample moisture, and was very helpful with the pastures and the spring crops. There is an excellent demand for milk cows, which well reflects the greater interest here in dairying. Hogs are scarce. Hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, \$1.50; eggs, 18c; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.20; cream, 43c.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage—A 3-inch rain last week delayed farm work for several days. Some listing has been done. Cattle are on the pastures, but many farmers are still supplying additional feed. There is a surplus of corn and kafir stover, and plenty of hay. The hatcheries here have given considerable support to egg prices recently. Pear, plum and cherry trees are in bloom. There is a fine lot of chicks in the brooder houses and with the hens.—H. L. Ferris.

Rice—We have been having fine growing weather, and the wheat prospect is the best in years. All the early fruits are in bloom and there is an excellent outlook for a good crop. Berries and other small fruits are coming along fine. Hatcheries are working overtime in an effort to catch up with the trade. Dairying and poultry raising are getting far more attention than usual. A number of farm sales were held recently. Considerable real estate is changing hands, all at good prices. Wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 18c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 44c.—Mrs. E. J. Killien.

Rooks—Oats are coming up fine. The wheat outlook, however, is not very favorable. A large number of young chicks are being hatched. Bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.60; wheat, \$1.10; corn, 85c; oats, 65c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 45c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sherman—There is plenty of moisture for spring crops, and the wheat is in good condition, altho the stand is rather thin—part of it has not stood very well. The barley is all down and the grass is making a fine start. Livestock is rather thin, on account of a shortage of feed. There is an excellent demand for milk cows, chickens and brood sows, which well reflects the increasing interest here in livestock. Livestock and machinery sell well at public sales. Seed corn is scarce.—Harry Andrews.

Wilson—Wheat is making a good growth, and oats apparently have a fine stand. Spring plowing has been delayed somewhat because of wet soil. There is a large number of early chicks. Considerable hay is being hauled to market. Several farm sales have been held recently, at which good prices have been paid.—A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Recent spells of colder weather in many sections had some effect on the markets. Southern crops were slowed down and lighter supplies of some lines helped the prices, besides stringing out the season for old Northern apples and potatoes. More demand for meats and the approaching end of Lent improved the position of livestock. Feeds and hay sold a little better. In general, the early April price situation has not changed greatly for cotton, grain, feed, hay and eggs. Butter and cheese seem to be in line for the usual spring and summer drop, but have been selling well for the time of year.

The winter wheat crop is doing well generally, but is hardly expected to equal last year's production. Some hard wheat is being exported, but milling demand is considered only moderate. Foreign demand for rye helped the market in early April. There was a slight upward turn for corn and oats, owing more to the condition of the roads than to any real shortage. Cottonseed meal and the corn feeds continue rather attractive to feeders at these prices. Linseed tends slightly upward, and wheat feeds down-

ward, with no sharp changes anywhere. Cold weather in April helped the demand for feeds and hay, but hay markets are quiet and are expected to continue so. The prospect for clover and alfalfa markets seems good for the coming season. Pastures are starting early.

The demand for wool for the mills has been mostly for immediate requirements, without much activity of buying for future delivery. Foreign markets continue rather strong, and some important quantities of foreign wools in storage here have been sent to Europe for resale at the advancing prices.

Better demand for heavy beef stock featured the Western live cattle trade well into April. Prices reached new high levels for the year, with tops not far below \$14 at Chicago for weighty steers. Heavy fat cows also displayed strength in the market, but buyers of light cattle were in a favorable position, owing to more liberal supplies. Hog markets followed an irregular course of prices, with increased receipts acting as a depressing influence. Heavier shipments of spring lambs are expected during the last half of April, and much good stock is likely to arrive because of favorable feeding conditions in Western producing sections.

Butter started downward weeks before the usual heavy spring gains in production. Some arrivals of foreign butter helped the decline. Prices remain fairly high for the time of year, however, production being lighter than a year ago, and not much butter remaining in cold storage. Cheese also is a little lower, and the situation in general is about the same as for butter.

Eggs are in heavy supply and cheap. The great quantity in cold storage makes holders a bit anxious regarding the later markets. Dressed poultry from storage tends lower, but live poultry keeps well sold up despite increasing supplies. Receipts of Western broilers gain rapidly.

The apple season is not ending as well as hoped for, mainly because so much of the fruit is soft and poor in color now on account of scald and browning. Exports continue, but returns from shipments are often very low except for the best stock.

Mid-season potato states from Maryland and New Jersey, west to Arkansas, eight in all, as reported in their principal shipping districts, show about 8 per cent gain in acreage over last season. None of these sections shows any striking change, and the total is not much above the five-year average, altho larger increases were reported for the car shipping regions for this group of states. The figures seem to show that the large potato farmers will not increase their potato land much, but the gains would be mostly by the small growers who produce for local markets and for their own use. The commercial acreage situation suggests about the usual general market supply of potatoes in late summer.

Prices of Florida and Texas potatoes have been declining rapidly, owing to early and liberal shipments. Much of the increase of the early crop seems to be in these states, and less increase over last season is expected from the later Southern states. Old stock advanced the first week in April in Chicago and other mid-western markets, indicating the strength of the Western potato situation, owing to decreasing supplies from the Rocky Mountain section.

Shipments of Texas onions have been much heavier than to this time last year, owing mainly to an early season. Heavy plantings of string beans and cucumbers are reported in Southern states. There is a slight increase in the watermelon acreage in Florida.

Kansas April Wheat Report

Kansas wheat condition as of April 1 is rated by J. C. Mohler at 79 per cent of normal, compared with 87 per cent a year ago, 80 per cent last December, 63 per cent two years ago, and the 10-year average of 74 per cent. No estimate of probable abandonment is made at this time, as it is largely dependent on the weather of the next few weeks. Past experience is that Kansas abandons about two-thirds of 1 per cent of the acreage sown for every point the April condition departs from normal. On the basis of this average experience of the last 10 years it is assumed that this year's abandonment will not vary much from 14 per cent of the 11,962,000 acres estimated as sown last fall. Such an abandonment would leave 10,387,000 acres for harvest, as compared with 10,139,000 acres harvested in 1926.

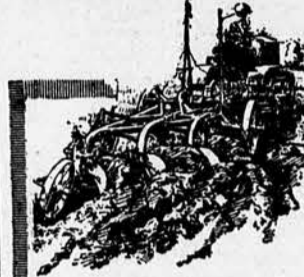
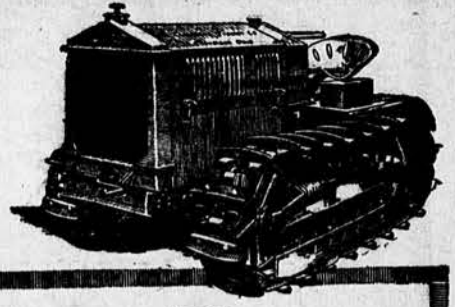
While a large portion of the Kansas wheat acreage shows improvement since the beginning of the winter, there is a considerable area in Western Kansas where condition has deteriorated. If you draw a line from near the southeast corner of Phillips county to Liberal, on the Oklahoma border, and another line parallel to this line from near the southeast corner of Rawlins county to a point near the southwest corner of Hamilton county, most of the wheat lying within this parallelogram is of very low vitality, generally weak rooted, of small top growth, badly wind blown, and in many instances actually dead beyond recall. Along the eastern border of this described area conditions pick up rapidly, and some areas may be found where wheat outlook is markedly better than the average of the section.

Throughout the central wheat belt of Kansas, the wheat outlook is excellent. Limited areas in the South Central counties have been whipped by late winter and early spring winds, but moisture is ample and plants generally strong and well-rooted. The soft wheat section of Eastern Kansas all shows fine condition, except a limited section in the extreme Southeast quadrant. Here the rainfall since seeding time has been too heavy. Winter killing and loss from freezing and heaving is limited to small local areas. Some localities report from this cause is small, but the aggregate from this cause is small. Very little actual damage is reported from this source is anticipated. In contrast with last spring and with recent years the North Central counties now have a most promising outlook for wheat. This is particularly true in the lower reaches of the Republican and Solomon River drainage system.

Kansas rye condition is rated at 83 per cent of normal, compared with 91 per cent a year ago, 70 per cent two years ago, and a 10-year average of 80 per cent. The area of rye is very small. The acreage planted last autumn is estimated at 41,000.

The outlook for pasture is rated at 80 per cent for the state as a whole. A year ago pasture was rated at 84 per cent; two years ago at 80 per cent; and three years ago at 86 per cent. The Flint Hills area shows an excellent prospect for good, early grass. The Western Kansas short grass has been pastured very closely due to lack of winter forage, but moisture is now sufficient to assure fair spring growth with warmer weather.

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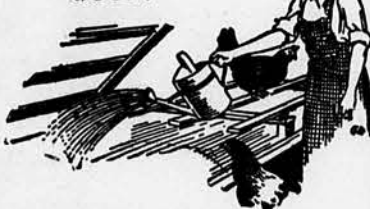
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The average condition of winter wheat for the United States on April 1 was 84.5 per cent of normal, compared with 84.1 April 1, 1926, 68.7 April 1, 1925, and 79.8 as the average condition for the last 10 years on April 1. There was an increase in condition from December 1, 1926, to April 1, 1927, of 2.7 points, as compared with an average decline in the last 10 years of 2.2 points between these dates.

Here is the preliminary estimated acreage sown to winter wheat in the fall of 1926 in Kansas, and the condition as of April 1.

Counties	Estimated Acres Sown	Condition
NORTHWEST		
Cherokee	181,000	71
Decatur	162,000	56
Grant	126,000	24
Norton	109,000	47
Rawlins	210,000	72
Sheridan	195,000	15
Sherman	182,000	74
Thomas	284,000	53
NORTH		
Clay	98,000	93
Cloud	150,000	90
Jewell	81,000	91
Mitchell	186,000	101
Osborne	171,000	95
Ottawa	146,000	97
Phillips	107,000	76
Republic	58,000	98
Rooks	179,000	33
Smith	99,000	90
Washington	75,000	96
NORTHEAST		
Atchison	38,000	87
Brown	37,000	86
Doniphan	30,000	87
Jackson	21,000	88
Jefferson	26,000	87
Leavenworth	38,000	85
Marshall	67,000	91
Nemaha	14,000	90
Pottawatomie	20,000	95
Riley	25,000	93
Wyandotte	4,000	93
WEST		
Gove	135,000	24
Greely	37,000	65
Lano	142,000	48
Logan	70,000	58
Ness	224,000	61
Scott	38,000	18
Trego	196,000	15
Wallace	42,000	65
Wichita	35,000	61
CENTRAL		
Barton	312,000	93
Dickinson	192,000	93
Ellis	25,000	69
Ellsworth	159,000	98
Lincoln	133,000	96
McPherson	239,000	92
Marion	150,000	81
Rice	221,000	96
Rush	256,000	84
Russell	203,000	90
Salline	184,000	101
EAST		
Anderson	5,000	90
Chase	12,000	90
Coffey	29,000	90
Douglas	27,000	88
Franklin	4,000	86
Geary	27,000	92
Johnson	28,000	90
Linn	4,000	72
Lyon	14,000	89
Miami	18,000	91
Morris	19,000	85
Osage	18,000	91
Shawnee	28,000	89
Wabaunsee	19,000	92
SOUTHWEST		
Clark	152,000	91
Finney	96,000	65
Ford	344,000	89
Grant	80,000	30
Gray	226,000	86
Hamilton	12,000	50
Haskell	138,000	61
Hodgeman	178,000	84
Kearny	28,000	75
Meade	216,000	90
Morton	45,000	16
Seward	122,000	43
Stanton	32,000	40
Stevens	135,000	20
SOUTH		
Barber	165,000	92
Comanche	149,000	80
Edwards	196,000	88
Harper	233,000	93
Harvey	146,000	89
Kingman	135,000	89
Kiowa	191,000	82
Pawnee	292,000	89
Pratt	251,000	95
Reno	359,000	95
Sedgewick	243,000	78
Stafford	253,000	90
Sumner	346,000	77
SOUTHEAST		
Allen	7,000	82
Bourbon	2,000	84
Butler	70,000	81
Chautauqua	8,000	82
Cherokee	77,000	49
Cowley	104,000	84
Crawford	37,000	79
Elk	5,000	90
Greenwood	5,000	85
Labette	52,000	72
Montgomery	36,000	86
Neosho	30,000	87
Wilson	30,000	77
Woodson	5,000	85

Kansas Fairs in 1927

Here is a list of the fairs to be held in Kansas in 1927, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, Sept. 17-23.
- Kansas Free Fair: A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Topeka, Sept. 12-17.
- Kansas National Live Stock Show: Dan Smith, Secretary, Wichita, Oct. 31-Nov. 5.
- Allen County Agricultural Society: Dr. F. S. Beattie, Secretary, Jola, Aug. 29-Sept. 2.
- Anderson County: The Kincaid Fair: Arthur Gibbs, Secretary, Kincaid, Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
- Atchison County Fair Association: C. J. Hegarty, Secretary, Effingham, Sept. 7-9.
- Barber County Fair Association: J. M. Molz, Secretary, Hardiner, Aug. 31-Sept. 2.
- Barton County Fair Association: Fred L. Hans, Secretary, Great Bend, Oct. 4-8.
- Bourbon County Fair Association: W. A. Stroud, Secretary, Uniontown, Week of Sept. 5th.
- Brown County—Hiawatha Fair Association: Perry H. Lambert, Secretary, Hiawatha.
- Brown County—Tri-County Fair Association: H. W. Wilson, Secretary, Horton, Sept. 7-9.
- Butler County Fair: J. C. Powell, President, El Dorado.
- Chase County Fair Association: Ernest McKenzie, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Oct. 5-8.
- Chautauqua County—Sedan Free Fair: F. Ackerman, President, Sedan.
- Clarke County Fair Association: T. R. Cauters, Secretary, Ashland.
- Clay County Fair Association: Frank W. Smith, Secretary, Clay Center, Sept. 28-30.
- Cloud County—Glasco Stock Show: R. M. Sawhill, Secretary, Glasco, Oct. 6-8.
- Cloud County—Miltonvale Community Fair: Hiram Barber, Secretary, Miltonvale, Oct. 7-8.
- Coffey County Agricultural Fair: R. A. Roberts, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 6-10.
- Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association: C. C. Castle, Asst. Secretary, Coldwater, Aug. 31-Sept. 2.
- Cowley County—Arkansas City Fair Association: W. R. Sheff, Secretary, Arkansas City, Oct. 4-7.
- Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association: Ralph W. Henderson, Secretary, Burden, Aug. 31-Sept. 2.
- Cowley County Fair: Ira L. Plank, Secretary, Winfield, Sept. 27-30.
- Cowley County—Winfield Livestock & Driving Association: Ed. L. Hepler, Secretary, Winfield, July 28-29.
- Crawford County Fair Association: Albert Cuthbertson, Secretary, Girard, Aug. 18-19.
| Douglas County Livestock & Agricultural Association: Mrs. Merle Colman, Secretary, Big Springs, Sept. 8-10. |
| Edwards County Fair Association: H. L. Cudney, Secretary, Trousdale, Oct. 13-14. |
| Ellis County—Golden Belt Fair Association: A. P. Brunner, Secretary, Hays, Sept. 6-9. |
| Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair Association: F. D. Olds, Secretary, Wilson, Sept. 6-9. |
| Finney County—Holcomb Community Fair: J. C. Sharer, President, Holcomb, Sept. 29-30. |
| Ford County—Great Southwest Fair: Geo. W. Shuler, Jr., Secretary, Dodge City, Sept. 26-30. |
| Franklin County Agricultural Society: P. P. Elder, Jr., Secretary, Ottawa, Sept. 5-10. |
| Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair Association: Floyd B. Martin, Secretary, Lane, Sept. 2-3. |
| Geary County Livestock Breeders Show: Paul Gwin, County Agent, Junction City, Middle of October. |
| Geary County Poultry Breeders' Association Show: Grace M. Gundry, Secretary, Junction City, Nov. 14-15. |
| Geary County 4-H Club Exposition: Paul Gwin, County Agent, Junction City, Sept. 9-10. |
| Gove County Fair Association: Earl C. Johnson, Secretary, Gove, Sept. 1-3. |
| Graham County Free Fair Association: Lester R. Worcester, Secretary, Hill City. |
| Grant County Fair Association: Chas. S. Sturtevant, Secretary, Cimarron, Sept. 22-24. |
| Greenwood County Fair Association: Harrison Brookover, Secretary, Dureka, August 2-5. |
| Harper County—The Anthony Fair Association: O. F. Morrison, Secretary, Anthony, July 19-23. |
| Harvey County Fair Festival: M. W. Drehmer, Secretary, Newton, Oct. 5-7. |
| Harvey County Poultry & Pet Stock Association: Ray I. Graves, Secretary, Newton, Nov. 30-Dec. 3. |
| Jefferson County Fair Association: George Harman, Secretary, Valley Falls, Aug. 30-Sept. 2. |
| Jewell County Farm, Home & School Festival: J. G. Dressler, Secretary, Mankato. |
| Johnson County—Shawnee-Mission Fair Association: D. Morgan, Secretary, Merriam, Sept. 29-Oct. 1. |
| Kearny County Fair Association: J. J. Nash, Secretary, Lakin. |
| Kingman County Fair: Arthur Goenner, Secretary, Kingman. |
| Kiowa County Free Fair: B. E. Slog, Secretary, Greensburg, Oct. 5-8. |
| Labette County Fair Association: C. Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego, Sept. 20-23. |
| Lincoln County Fair Association: A. R. Hall, Secretary, Lincoln, Sept. 13-15. |
| Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Association: Lewis A. Williams, Sec'y., Sylvan Grove, Sept. 20-23. |
| Linn County Fair Association: Raymond C. Swift, Secretary, Mead, Sept. 20-23. |
| Lyon County—Hartford Annual Fair Association: M. J. Lalouette, President, Hartford, Sept. 29-Oct. 1. |
| Marion County Poultry Association: Anton R. Steiner, Secretary, Marion, Oct. 25-29. |
| Marshall County Stock Show & Fair Association: J. N. Wannaker, Secretary, Burlington, Sept. 27-30. |
| McPherson County Poultry & Stock Association: C. P. Smith, Secretary, McPherson, Nov. 9-12. |
| Meade County Fair Association: J. W. Cooper, Secretary, Meade, Aug. 24-27. |
| Mitchell County Fair Association: Dr. F. J. Ruffner, Secretary, Beloit, Sept. 27-Oct. 1. |
| Montgomery County Fair Association: A. H. Read, Secretary, Coffeyville, Sept. 12-16. |
| Nemaha County—Wetmore District Free Fair: E. Jay Woodman, Secretary, Wetmore, Sept. 23-24. |
| Neosho County Agricultural Society: P. D. Darlington, Secretary, Chanute, Aug. 22-27. |
| Ness County Crop & Poultry Show: Geo. W. Sidwell, County Agent, Ness City, Oct. 28-29. |
| Norton County Agricultural Association: A. J. Johnson, Secretary, Norton, Aug. 16-20. |
| Osage County—Overbrook Free Fair Association: Edw. H. Platt, Secretary, Overbrook, Sept. 23-24. |
| Ottawa County Agricultural Association: Rob't. E. Curtis, Secretary, Minneapolis, Sept. 6-9. |
| Pawnee County Agricultural Association: R. A. Evans, Secretary, Larned, Sept. 1-3. |
| Phillips County—Pottawatomie Fair Association: F. C. Troup, Secretary, Logan, Sept. 7-9. |
| Pottawatomie County Fair Association: C. Haughwout, Secretary, Onaga, Sept. 7-9. |
| Pratt County—Byers Community Fair: W. F. Brown, President, Byers. |
| Pratt County—Preston Community Fair: L. R. Millsbaugh, Secretary, Preston, In October. |
| Reno County Dairy & Agricultural Improvement Association: H. A. Pennington, Secretary, Hutchinson, Oct. 25-26. |
| Republic County—North Central Kansas Free Fair: W. R. Barnard, Secretary, Belleville, Aug. 29-Sept. 2. |
| Rooks County Fair Association: F. M. Smith, Secretary, Stockton, Aug. 30-Sept. 2. |
| Rush County Agricultural & Fair Association: S. A. Renner, Secretary, Rush Center, Aug. 31-Sept. 2. |
| Russell County Fair Association: H. A. Dawson, Secretary, Stockton, Aug. 30-Sept. 2. |
| Scott County Fair: Jay Hines, Secretary, Scott City, Sept. 15-17. |
| Sherman County Fair Association: T. A. McCants, Secretary, Godland, Sept. 19-22. |
| Smith County Fair Association: J. D. Flaxbeard, Secretary, Smith Center, Sept. 6-9. |
| Stafford County Stock & Poultry Show: E. A. Briles, Secretary, Stafford, Oct. 11-14. |
| Trego County Fair Association: Guy G. Blakely, Secretary, Wakeeney, Aug. 31-Sept. 2. |
| Washington County Banner Fair: D. Linn Livers, Secretary, Barnes, Sept. 21-23. |
| Wilson County Fair Association: W. C. Cantrall, Secretary, Fredonia, Aug. 9-12. |
| Washington County Stock Show: John V. Hepler, Secretary, Washington, Oct. 5-7. |

More Irrigation in Geary

P. H. Gfeller of Junction City, Geary county, will irrigate 70 acres this year, as compared to 27 last season. His crops grown under irrigation last year included 20 acres of alfalfa, from which he made more than \$700 profit. C. D. Cook and Adam Hoover, of Junction City, also are installing pumping plants.

837 Testing Associations

There are now 837 cow testing associations in the United States, which represents a gain of 60 in the last year. Wisconsin leads with 159.

A Top of \$11.75

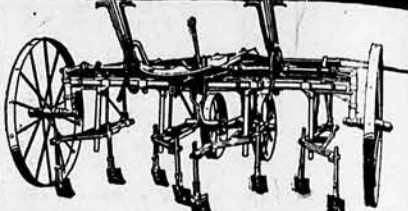
J. W. Bean of Salina topped the Kansas City market recently with a carload of 17 steers, that averaged 1,241 pounds, at \$11.75 a hundred.

Inoculation Paid

O. L. Livers of Barnes planted 3 bushels of alfalfa seed last spring, inoculating 1 bushel of it as a test. Only the inoculated seed produced a stand.

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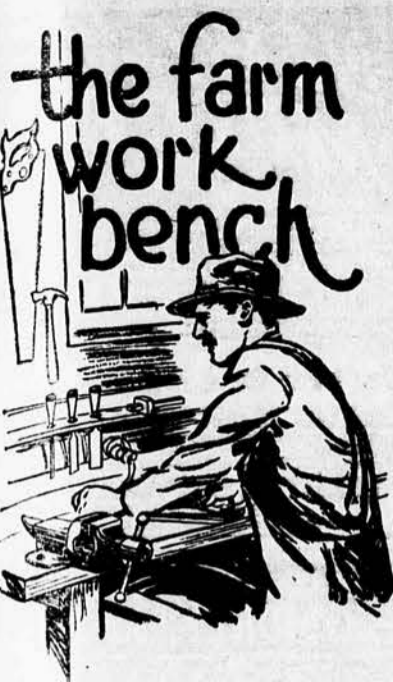
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the farm work bench

If you haven't a good work bench on your place, you don't know what you are missing. Why not put in one and fix it up with enough tools and equipment so that you can easily do all the odd repair jobs around the house and barn and your machinery, and make it easier to keep things in first class shape? A few odd pieces of lumber strongly bolted together will make your bench.

Then you should have a good utility vise that you can use for both wood working and mechanical repair work. Step into your "Farm Service" Hardware Store the next time you are near it and ask to see one of these vises.

You will also find other good tools that you will want, such as saws, hammers, draw shaves, ratchet braces, hand drills, drills, bits, chisels, etc. We suggest that you have a good light if you are not equipped with electricity, like a gasoline lantern that you fasten permanently over the bench so that you can work evenings when necessary. If you like to do wood working why not also have a carpenter's vise and a good mitre box so that you can repair furniture or build cupboards and other things for your house.

You will get mighty good tools at one of these "tag" stores and the prices will be lower than you will pay elsewhere, for the quality will be of that dependable kind that makes them last for a long time. It is the best place to buy tools.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Dairying Gains in Lyon

BY L. R. COMBS

Lyon county is gradually developing a dairy industry, not on a scale such as Wisconsin or Minnesota, but as a healthy, good-paying sideline. A survey of all the cream stations in the county, 23 in number, in 10 towns, shows that farmers sold 730,375 pounds of butterfat in 1926. The value of this amount at the average price of 39 cents a pound was \$284,846.25. In 1924 682,000 pounds were sold.

Figures on the number of families selling this amount in 1926 are not available, but estimates place the number at 1,200, since many families sell some cream, but only a few depend on butterfat for their living. This would make an income of \$237 a family, but the probability is that 10 or 15 families make \$1,000 or more, judging from the number of large herds in the county, while 100 make \$500 or more. This leaves an average income of around \$200 for the rest of the families.

The county's greatest benefits cannot be measured in money from butterfat, because the increased fertility of the soil and the skimmilk fed to chickens, hogs and calves must be taken into consideration. Several farmers have built up worn out farms by the use of dairy cows, a growth of Sweet clover or other legumes, and the judicious use of barnyard manure. Some of the farmers were forced into dairying because of the rundown condition of their farms, and few would revert to the old-type farming again.

Many farmers are raising hogs on corn and skimmilk, the latter saving costly tankage or other protein feed. A small bunch of beef calves is often started well on its way to baby beefdom by the use of skimmilk. Chickens also thrive on skimmilk. One farmer, B. B. Burns, who lives in the northern part of the county, and has a herd of 40 Holstein cows, figures that the skimmilk used in place of other feed pays for the keep of his cows.

As to the prevailing breed of cows, the Holstein and Shorthorn outnumber the other breeds. Lyon county formerly had a Holstein association, and altho it "went broke" and had to sell out a few years ago its affect on the county is still felt, and is evidenced in several good Holstein herds. Several farmers have been using bulls which were brought into the county by the association, and several herds are the direct progeny of the best cows of the organization. Many good grade Jerseys may be found thruout the county, along with a few Ayrshires. Many farmers keep Shorthorns, either pure-bred or grade, because they may sell the calves for beef at an advantage.

Many farmers who live close to town or a large dairy sell whole milk. There are approximately 40 dairies in the county which retail whole milk, 29 of these being near Emporia.

A Rest Cure Helped

F. G. Winters, Finney county, got 15 bushels of wheat an acre last year when the average around him was 4 to 8 bushels. This was on 40 of his 700 acres. Two factors seem to be responsible for this yield, he believes, the method of cultivation and the rest cure his land "took."

He plowed the 40 acres 5 inches deep, double-disked and rolled it. The plowing was done about March 1. In all he had a good, compact seedbed. He planted oats, but J. Pluvius failed him and the oats didn't grow. But it's "an ill wind..." you know. The oats failure gave the ground a vacation.

Later on, when it was too late to help the oats, a fair supply of rain did fall. The seedbed was in condition to hold it. Mr. Winters ran cattle on the land, then listed the 40 acres and allowed it to stand until after harvest, when he threw it in with a two-row curler. This, of course, was in 1925. Last year it produced the good wheat crop. "I'll get the wheat if we have even a little rain," he assured. No doubt an occasional vacation from wheat will help, too. Winters has just completed a new granary that will hold 8,200 bushels of wheat. He thinks it will pay for itself in marketing advantages.

Poultry helps things along on the Winters farm. Harry, a son, made \$500 last year in six months with his flock, which was a very satisfactory profit.



Most Farm Fires are Preventable!

Carelessness is the cause of a large part of the enormous fire loss total each year. Its results are particularly disastrous on the farm because of the lack of organized fire-fighting apparatus. This lack of protection makes the farmer's fire hazard problem unusually serious.

The total value of property destroyed by fire in a single year is more than 500 million dollars. Of this great loss about 150 million dollars annually represents the value of farm property destroyed. This staggering loss is equivalent to wiping out a city of 240,000 people living in 60,000 houses valued at \$2,500 each. Each farmer pays a part of this loss whether he has a fire or not.

LEGAL RESERVE INSURANCE

Fire and Lightning—Windstorm—Tornado—Cyclone

The companies named below deal directly with this great problem of farm fire prevention, and are doing everything possible to reduce the losses suffered by farmers.

Legal Reserve companies provide double protection; intelligent safeguarding of life and property and sound insurance. These are agency companies, dealing with the public through agents only. You can easily get in touch with one in your locality. Write for free copy of booklet, "Fire Prevention on the Farm."

Continental Insurance Company
Aetna Insurance Company
Home Insurance Company, New York
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
American Insurance Company
National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Iowa National Fire Insurance Company

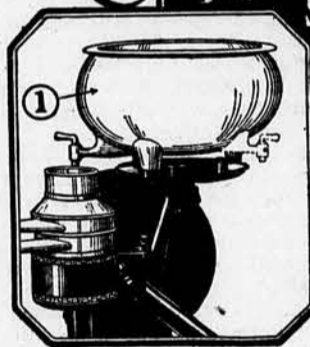
Insurance Company of North America
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
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Separator users who have seen and tried the new 1927 De Laval are pleased with the turnable supply can—it is so handy and convenient. The supply can may be turned so that tinware and bowl can be put in place or removed, even though the supply can is filled with milk. This is just one of a number of new features on the 1927 Series De Laval Separators, which

are everywhere being praised as the best separators ever made. Other features are:

2. Easter Turning: For three years the De Laval experimental and engineering departments have been conducting extensive tests to develop still easier turning separators. The results of these tests are embodied in this new series, which both start and turn easier than any other machines.

3. Oil Window: The new oil window enables you to see at all times the level and condition of the oil. It shows at a glance whether or not the separator is being properly oiled.

4. Floating Bowl: All new De Laval have the wonderful "floating bowl," now used in De Laval Separators with such splendid results. It is self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power and wear, skims cleaner and delivers a richer, smoother cream.

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You can't afford to use any other separator, because the new De Laval skims cleaner, are easier to handle and operate, are more convenient, and soon pay for themselves. Trade in your old separator as partial payment. Sold on easy terms. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest De Laval office for full information.

The Sharples Separator



BEFORE you repair your old separator or get a new one, investigate the most liberal trade-in proposition ever offered on cream separators.

The new Quiescent Current Sharples skims—at normal temperature—as clean as ever accomplished and produces cream of wonderful churnability. It is easily cleaned and its repair costs are practically nil.

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Write today for my folder which fully describes my plan to furnish you with healthy two-week-old chicks and also my big free chick catalog showing 16 breeds of Miller hatched chicks in actual life colors. Miller chicks have helped thousands to make more money out of poultry. Write today for books and price lists. Mail this coupon NOW.

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As the Hens Cackle

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

Isn't it fun to make hens' nests and listen to their merry cackle? And in different-poultry houses we find big nests, little nests, round nests, and square nests, but all serving the same purpose—that of providing a place for our hen factories to place their finished product, the egg. Nests just now are especially important. The time is here when our flocks are coming into full laying, and plenty of clean nests should be provided. It will result in better and cleaner eggs, less breakage in the nests and less soiled eggs. Hens will naturally be better satisfied, too, if the nests are placed in a dark place, for some layers seem to be "finicky" in selecting their nest.

Sometimes I have noticed certain hens that seem to be dissatisfied with every nest, and they will go singing about, only to decide that a tree is their ideal place of abode, and they will fly there to lay their egg, only to see it roll to the ground and, like "Humpty-Dumpty," be a total loss to the hen and her owner.

Webster defines nests as a place where a bird lays her eggs and rears her young. But that was before the incubator was used so extensively. However, in selecting their nest, hens still have this primeval instinct.

Building For Convenience

In placing the nests in our first poultry house we had them built to slide on a frame beneath the dropping boards. Then we built doors to hinge at the bottom, so the nests would be closed in front in the daytime, which provided a dark nest for the hen. The hens enter from the back side. They seem to like these nests immensely, as we seldom gather a floor egg. Then some of those hens when moulting found these nests a good warm place to roost, and we had to board up the back side and let them use the open nests. But these doors in front came in pretty handy after all, as we closed them on the last round in the evening, and opened them the first thing in the morning, and the nests stayed clean much longer, and especially in hatching season did we find this a valuable help as the eggs laid during the day were in clean nests.

In another house we have long troughs placed beneath the dropping boards, and with the long door in front. The pullets have never given any trouble by roosting in these troughs. Hens prefer dark nests, and it also is a great help in preventing them from breaking and learning to eat eggs. The size of the nest depends on whether you have a large or small breed. For Leghorns and the light breeds the 12 by 12 inch square nest is large enough. For the heavier breeds one 14 inches square will prove more satisfactory. Fifteen inches in height is tall enough for the ordinary breeds. Do not fasten nests permanently to the building if it can be avoided. If they are built in sections, three or four nests in a unit, they are much more easily cleaned and disinfected.

If they are fastened thru necessity to the walls of the house have them so they may be taken apart to clean thoroughly. I saw a plan used by a commercial poultryman that was a good idea for wall nests. They were covered with a sloping roof, part of which was hinged, so that it could be raised and the eggs gathered. The nests did not fit up snug against the wall, but there was a small runway left open at each end between the nest and wall, for the hens to enter. Then the board on the front side fitted into a groove and could be lifted out to permit easy cleaning of the nest.

For the bottoms of nests we like screen wire or hardware cloth. There are practically no places then for mites. And for nesting material we have found nothing we like so well as fine prairie hay. It is of softer substance, is not easily broken to pieces, and it seems to stay in the nest better and stay cleaner longer than any other nesting material we have used. But clean material is essential.

Then the Chicks Grow

Our method of raising baby chicks is based on average conditions and has made possible the raising of 90 per cent or better of all those we have hatched for a number of years. Others

who have adopted this method have succeeded as well or better than ourselves. How to raise baby chicks is easier said than done. The old adage, "Don't count your chickens until they are hatched," should be changed so it will read, "Don't count your chickens until they are raised." It isn't the chicks hatched that count, it is the ones sold for broilers or placed in the laying house that bring the cash reward.

First of all make your brooder house warm and dry, with plenty of light, and well-ventilated. Start the brooder stove, get it regulated and the floor thoroughly warm before the chicks are placed around it. Place a bucketful of screened sand around the brooder stove and a small amount of litter over the sand. Bright clean straw, alfalfa or clover leaves make good litter. Whatever you use be sure it is free from mold. Musty litter causes lung fever. Remove the litter daily for the first two weeks. This prevents infection from droppings and makes a clean, dry bed for the chicks. Watch the temperature of your brooder. From 90 to 100 degrees is about right. The chicks are your best thermometer. When they huddle up close to the heater they are too cold. They should roost near the outer edge of the hover. Chilling or overheating lowers the vitality of chicks, and bowel trouble is the result.

When the chicks are about 48 hours old, place them under the brooder and give them their first drink of water, which has had the chill removed. Add to the water a good intestinal antiseptic. Under the present high-pressure method of poultry raising, at least 90 per cent of all chicks hatched have some form of disease germs in their system. For this reason a good intestinal medicine should be used to check germ development and to build up vitality and resistance in the chick. Remember it is better to prepare and prevent than to repair and repent. The first feed, which is a good starting mash, is given the chicks when they are about 72 hours old.

We place the mash in V-shaped troughs made from laths and make sure there is enough feeding space so that all the chicks can eat at the same time. Leave the mash before the chicks about 15 minutes, then remove it. Feed five times daily, or about every 2 hours until the chicks are a week old. Gradually increase the length the mash is before the chicks, and after they are a week old leave it before them all the time. When a week old, begin to feed chick-size scratch grain evenings only.

Use very little grain at first, and gradually increase the amount. It is mash that makes them grow, but they need grain to toughen and develop the gizzard. By this method, the danger of overfeeding is eliminated to a minimum. I cannot tell you the exact amount of feed, but this will give you a good basis to work on, and you must use your own judgment.

Claude M. Post.
Mound City, Kan.

The Miner

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

I cheerfully hiked to the Klondike With all I possessed in my pack, I breasted the gales on the desolate trails And then I hiked wearily back. I saw piles of dust that were garnered By scores of more fortunate folk— But my claims didn't pan, and, a bitter-souled man, I came to the states again—broke.

I hopefully sailed to the Arctic, Braving ice floes, blizzards and cold, But I labored in vain on the dank tundra plain To find the least color of gold. I cooked for my bunk and my supper Thru a bleak winter season at Nome, Then I swabbed down a deck at a bucko mate's beck To pay for my passage back home.

I rode, second class, out to Goldfield, And sought in the sage-brush to see The outcropping sign of a deep hidden mine Which might mean a fortune for me. But the millions were made all around me By hundreds of luckier men, Not a dollar I found on or under the ground— So I sadly came home once again.

And now I am headed for Weepah To hunt for the glittering dust, Tho I know in advance there is always a chance That as soon as I'm there I'll go bust. But there's ever a lure in the rainbow, Whatever philosophers say, And when men delve the mould for the stuff they call gold, Somehow I can't keep away.

Why quit building submarines (France asks herself) while the money thus saved would have to go for the payment of debts?

NEW! LOW MODEL MELOTTE



NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and USE on 80 Days' FREE Trial, the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-around satisfaction than was ever known before.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 80 Days' FREE Trial. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.

MELOTTE SEPARATOR Dept. 99-34
H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr.
2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Everyone needs paint. Biggest paint year in history ahead. Users save big money, and you make handsome profits through Standard Agents' Paint Plan. Reliable Agent wanted in every locality. Your chance of a lifetime to make big earnings in high class business of your own. We show you how.

AGENTS WANTED—\$60.00 to \$100.00 a Week

Earn \$60 to \$100 and up every week you work. \$3.50 per hour for spare time. Valuable exclusive territory open. Standard All-Weather Paint is made in most modern equipped factory in country with highest grade ingredients. Fully Guaranteed. **FREE** Send name today for Standard Paint Book, Low Confidential Agents' Prices. Full Details of Opportunities and Earnings.

STANDARD PAINT CO., Dept. 14th and Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

"-then my pigs stopped dying at once"

Dennis Wood's Remarkable Experience After Losing 35 Animals

HE HASN'T LOST ONE SINCE

After losing 35 pigs inside of just a few weeks—and with prospects of losing his entire herd, Dennis Wood (address mailed upon application) finally found a method that quickly and permanently put an end to his losses.

Using Mr. Wood's own words: "My pigs were dying every day. I had lost 35 head when your man got here. I bought a supply of 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE and gave it to them. My pigs stopped dying at once. Have not lost one since."

"My neighbor had lost 125 pigs. I let him have some of the medicine. His hogs stopped dying at once. I am a firm believer in 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE for hogs and am sure anyone can do as well as I if they use it right. It makes a good hog out of a poor one."

Throughout the Corn Belt states many hundreds of hogmen, like Mr. Wood, have found that for sure-fire results, there is nothing to compare with 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE. Effective when everything else has failed. Most profitable when used as a preventive. Start right in with the spring pigs and sows. Use a little once a month with usual feed according to simple directions. Far cheaper than losing pigs or treating ailments. Prevents runts. Makes the pigs grow like weeds by CHARGING THE BLOOD with minerals that develop big bone and give the foundation for great extra growth of flesh.

Most remarkable worm destroyer you ever tried. It kills ALL worms of which there are more than 20 different kinds including the dangerous lung, gland and thornhead worms.

Serves as a splendid digestive conditioner, enabling the pigs to get the full value from every pound of feed. Makes them grow fast. Many users report gains of 1 1/2 lbs. a day.

Keeps pigs more immune to disease. Nothing like it for preventing and treating Necrotic Enteritis, Hog "Flu", Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Septicemia, Pig Scours, etc.

Feed in slop, with dry, soaked or ground grain. Pigs like it.

Write for Free 40-Page Book

Big, valuable book absolutely FREE. Tells all about putting sows in perfect condition, increasing the size of litters, preventing runts, ridding pigs of all worms and keeping pigs growing fast. Gives cause, symptoms and treatment of all ordinary swine diseases. Send for your copy at once. Mention number and age of pig. Write NOW! Address DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, 4001 So. 24th St., Dept. E9, Omaha, Neb. (Copyright, 1927, by D. V. Union.)

Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified 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, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. 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.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING super-electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$7.50. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

IF YOU ARE A MAN WORTHY OF THE name and not afraid to work I'll bet you \$50.00 you can't work for us thirty days and earn less than \$200.00. Think I'm bluffing? Then answer this ad and show me up. Openings for managers. Wonder box sells on sight. The best selling proposition in America today. Write Tom Walker, Dept. 162, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 8th St., Washington, D. C.

HONEY
THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 50-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

EDUCATIONAL
MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB; \$125- \$200 month and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details write Norton, 346 McCann Bldg., Denver, Colo.

PAINT
"SAVEALL" HOUSE PAINT, ANY COLOR, \$1.75 gallon. Red barn paint \$1.35 gallon. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on orders for 10 gallons or more. A good 4 inch brush for \$1.00. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.
BULLDOG, TOY RAT PUPS, WHITE Wyandotte eggs, incubator. Leslie Crites, Burns, Kan.

HALF BOSTON AND ENGLISH BULL pups, four months, ten, fifteen dollars. J. E. Haynes, Healy, Kan.

WANTED: 100 ESQUIMO SPITZ, 50 FOX Terrier puppies, about 7 weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, eight weeks old, farm raised. Parents American Royal winners. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

TOBACCO
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO: MANUFACTURED SMOKING, 90c pound, twists 90c dozen. Cigars \$1.75 for 50, Natural Leaf, 5 lbs., \$1.00. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

BUILDING MATERIAL
LUMBER, SHINGLES, HOUSE BILLS, direct from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Send for estimate. Kenway Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

ALL BUILDING MATERIALS AT GREAT saving direct from mills. Straight cars or house bills. High quality. Quick shipments. Write or wire nearest office. Louisiana Lumber & Supply Co., Amarillo; Dallas.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE
SPLIT PINTO BEANS, 100 POUNDS, \$2.25, freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

APPLES, HOME DRIED OR EVAPOR- ated. Fine flavored. Why pay more? Get my low cut prices, samples and agents easy plan, free. Jim Smith, Farmington, Ark.

CHEESE
FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

22 MINNEAPOLIS ENGINE, 36x62 SEPAR- ator. Joe Yost, Hesston, Kan.

27x42 AULTMAN TAYLOR SEPARATOR, A-1 shape. E. G. Carpenter, Horton, Kan.

A NO. 1 28 HORSE MINNEAPOLIS STEAM and separator. H. E. Glantz, Bison, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL tractor in fine shape. R. L. Poteet, Penabrosa, Kan.

MCCORMICK 16 FOOT COMBINE, CUT 400 acres. Rebuilt like new. R. E. Douthett, Isabel, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR; 32x56 NICHOLS & Shepard separator. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

RUMELY 16-30 TRACTOR FOR SALE; used two seasons, priced to sell. J. S. Dalby, Collyer, Kan.

20-40 AND 16-30 OIL PULL TRACTOR; also Fordsons and Samsons. Humble Bros., Sawyer, Kan.

45x65 AVERY TRACTOR WITH NEW road rolls attachment. Priced right. J. H. Brubaker, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE NEW STYLE AVERY Road Maintainer; \$1,000.00 cash. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., Salina, Kan.

30-60 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRACTOR, 32- inch Case Separator. No junk; bargain for cash. Dent Bros., Harper, Kan.

FOR SALE: ONE 20-40 RUMELY TRAC- tor, one 32x52 Rumely separator, cheap. A. B. Conner, 213 N. E. 7th St., Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE, NEW Avery 2 row motor cultivator for good used combine or tractor. Clem Kreuter, Salina, Kan.

FORDSONS WITH NEW ELEVEN GAL- lons added radiator capacity and Cleanair attachment give wonderful service. Write Campbell's Supply Co., Independence, Mo.

WE HAVE A POWER TAKE-OFF AT- tachment that will make an ideal farm engine out of your old Ford motor. Write for particulars. Hudson & Woolman, Stratton, Nebr.

SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON Holts, \$500.00 and up, 5 ton Holts, \$500.00 and up. Wheel tractors, all kinds, at bargain prices. H. W. Cardwell Company, Caterpillar Tractor Dealer, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

ONE 16 H REEVES DOUBLE STEAM EN- gine, one 20-40 Oil Pull, one 18-36 Oil Pull, one 16-30 Oil Pull, two 12-20 Oil Pulls, one Wallace Cub, one 15 HP Fairbanks Stationary engine, one 15-27 Case tractor, one 8 HP White engine, one 6 HP Stover engine, one 4 HP Stover engine; new and used potato planters, diggers and sprayers. All Aspinwall planter repairs. New and used repairs for Waterloo Boy tractors. Green Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, 5c POUND. J. A. Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN, GERMINATION 98. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, \$4.50 CWT. ELI MILLER, Conway Springs, Kan., Route 4, Box 33.

PURE DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO seed. Huckstadt Bros., Garden City, Kan.

PRIDE OF SALINE, CERTIFIED, GER- mination 99. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE: CERTIFIED SEED SWEET Potatoes. A. M. Glynn, Rossville, Kan., phone 184.

CABBAGE PLANTS, POSTPAID, 50c-100; \$2.00-500. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn. Samples free. Stanley Smith, Hiawatha, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS 20 varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 40c-100, prepaid. Mrs. Mabel Barstow, Wichita, Kan., Route 7.

COMMERCIAL WHITE SEED CORN AND White Sweet Clover seed. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, AROMA, DUN- lap, 100-\$1; Everbearing, 100-\$2. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

350 EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY Plants, \$2.00 postpaid. Marie Lewis Nusser, Copeland, Kan.

SUDAN: FINE FOR SUMMER PASTURE, \$2.60 bushel. Yellow popcorn 5c lb. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

BLACKHULL KAFIR, GRADED AND treated, \$1.95 per bushel. Harry Cook, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$8.00; alfalfa \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn, \$3.00, graded, guaranteed to please. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn; tipped, shelled and graded, \$3.00. Bruce S. Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED, RECLEANED BLACK HULL White Kafir, \$1.50 per bushel. J. B. Horne & Son, Williamsburg, Kan.

SEED CORN, PURE IOWA GOLDMINE, \$2.50 bushel. Prices on lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

GLORIOUS DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL AS- sorted colors, strong tubers; 10-\$1. prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPE- vines 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid, Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED corn all sold. Place your 1928 orders early. Thank you. River Bend Seed Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, GIANT PALMETTO. The best kind for planting in the middle west; 50-\$1, prepaid. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN, PUR- ity 97%, \$6.60 per bushel. Sudan \$3.00. Cane \$1.65. Bags free. Samples on request. Salina Seed Company, Salina, Kan.

GOOD QUALITY YELLOW DENT SEED corn grown on dry upland in Finney county. Germination 96%, price \$1.50 bushel. F. & N. Seed Co., Garden City, Kan.

Notice Threshermen
30-60 Aultman-Taylor, A-1 condition, been shedded, 5 years old; 30x60 Minneapolis separator. Price for both, \$1,000. Advance-Rumely steam, 22 HP, \$100. H. W. Cardwell Company, Wichita, Kan.

FARMERS
Be prepared for haying time. Investigate the famous Jayhawk line of Hay tools. Write now for literature and prices. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 543, Salina, Kan.

Auto and Tractor Parts
Standard parts direct to user at lowest prices. Experienced parts specialist. Quick service, all makes. Mail order or write for prices. Fry Brokerage Co., 235 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY—WANTED
WANTED TO BUY: USED CENTRIFUGAL pump, 4 inch discharge. Give particulars first letter. Chas. Toothaker, Hoxie, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al's and Slim's Easter Bonnets Are Right in Style

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Seedling Cedars 6 inch \$2.00 per hundred. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE. TOMATO plants: 100-50c; 1,000-\$3.00. Dahlias, dozen \$1.00 postpaid. Annual perennial flowers, vegetable plant prices free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.00; 100 Asparagus plants \$1.00; 20 Rhubarb plants \$1.00; 100 Plumfarmer black raspberry plants \$2.00, by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS, CABBAGE PLANTS, all varieties; 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Pepper plants: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Bermuda onion plants 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25. Postpaid. Moss packed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FROSTPROOF PLANTS. BERMUDA Onion, large type early Wakefield Cabbage, 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Now shipping. Satisfaction guaranteed. Other plants. Catalog, valuable information free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TOMATOES, collards, Strong, hardy plants, leading varieties. 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers, Cauliflower, 100-60c; 1,000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

ALFALFA 96% PURITY, \$6.50 BU: SCARIFIED White Sweet Clover \$5.70; Sudan \$3.00; Kafir \$1.25; Cane \$1.70. Corn \$2.50. Bags Free. Bargain prices Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, etc. Ask for samples. \$20 gold-peace free on quantity orders. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

CONCORD GRAPES. MOWERS EARLY Champion, two year old, 7c plant yearlings. Early Harvest Blackberries, 3c. Mammoth Dewberries, 3c. Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00 dozen divisions. Dunlap Strawberries 60c-100. Parcel post paid. Send money order, check. California Nursery Fruit Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

ALFALFA-SWEET CLOVER. NEW CROP, home grown, non-irrigated, cleaned alfalfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White Sweet Clover \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhulled \$6.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track. Seamsless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. LEADING varieties: Earliana, Stone, Acme and Greater Baltimore Tomato plants 100-50c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. Porto Rican Yam Potato plants, 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$2.50. All prepaid. Packed damp moss, satisfaction guaranteed. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED). The best grown Senator Dunlap, Klondike, and Aroma. Prices by parcel post prepaid: 200-\$1; 500-\$2; 1,000-\$3.50. Progressive everbearing \$1 per 100. Packed in damp moss and guaranteed to arrive in good live condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

BUY YOUR GRIMM ALFALFA SEED DIRECT for the introducer, and know that your foundation stock is pure, pedigreed seed, bred from the original Grimm strain. Acclimated to severe northwest temperatures since 1857. A. B. Lyman, Introducer, Excelsior, Minn. The home of Grimm Alfalfa.

PURE SORGHUM SEEDS FOR SALE. Feterita, certified 99.99 pure, \$2.00 per bushel. Dawn Kafir, 99.49 pure, \$1.75 per bushel. Sourless cane mixed, well matured, \$1.50 per bushel. From smut free stock, re-cleaned, double sacked, ready to plant. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$6.50; RED CLOVER, \$16; White Sweet Clover, \$5.50; Alsike Clover, \$15; Timothy, \$3; Sudan Grass, \$3; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.75; Cane Seed, \$1.85; Cow Peas, \$3; Blue Grass, \$2.80; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure, samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE BERMUDA ONION PLANTS AND Frostproof Cabbage Plants. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Open field grown. Onions: 500, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.50, postpaid. Express collect 90c per 1,000. Cabbage: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50, postpaid. Express collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Pittman, the Plant Man, Cotulla, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. WE NOW have four of the best varieties, Nancy Hall, Long Vine Porto Rican: 100-75c; 300-\$1.25; 500-\$1.60; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$14.50; 10,000-\$27.50; 20,000-\$50.00. Big Stem Jersey and Bunch Porto Rican, two new and fine potatoes: 100-\$1.00; 300-\$1.75; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50; 5,000-\$18.50; 10,000-\$34.00; 20,000-\$60.00. All stock post paid or express paid. Send for folder on potato plants. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Ark.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. OPEN field grown. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Postpaid; 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Onions; Pritzaker, Yellow Bermuda, Crystal Wax. Postpaid; 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50; Express not prepaid. Cabbage, 90c thousand; Onions, 75c thousand. Plants hand selected, well rooted, guaranteed to please or money refunded. Prompt shipment. Colonial Farms, Lake Charles, La.

TOMATO-POTATO-CABBAGE-ONION and Pepper Plants. Large, field grown tomato plants, most packed, variety labeled, ready now. Eight best varieties: 300, \$1; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2; 5,000, \$8.50. Porto Rico potato plants April and May: 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.25; 5,000, \$15.00. Fine Pepper plants, Ruby King, Crimson Giant, Red Cayenne: 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$2.75; 5,000, \$12.50. Plenty fine Cabbage plants same price tomatos. Bermuda onions, \$1.25 thousand. All prices delivered, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, labeled with variety name, damp moss to roots, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post Prepaid cabbage: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.00. Onions: 500, 90c; 1,000, \$1.40; 6,000, \$6.50. Express collect, 6,000 and over; Cabbage, \$1.00 thousand onions, 75c thousand. Bag count, prompt shipment. Safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Seed and Plant Catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE PLANTS, MY FROST PROOF cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants and double your profits. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch and Golden Acre. Prices by express in quantities \$1.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid, 500 for \$1.25, 1000 for \$2.25. Tomato plants leading varieties, by mail, postpaid; 500 for \$1.50, 1000 for \$2.50. By express, 10,000 and over \$1.50 per 1000. All plants wrapped in damp moss to assure safe arrival. Prompt shipments, satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

Best Plants That Grow Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Egg plant, Celery, Peppers, Onion, Tobacco; varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

TESTED SEED CORN 1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley. Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Champion White Pearl, Capper's Grand Champion, Hiawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Send for samples. Strictly home grown fancy Alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$11.00 bushel. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED. Double edge 4c each, single 3c. John Steele, Abilene, Kan.

FIR LUMBER, RED CEDAR SHINGLES. Fence Posts, shipped direct from manufacturer to you. Send bill for delivered prices. Lansdown, Box 909K, Everett, Washington.

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.

ANCONAS

2000 PURE BRED, BLOOD TESTED ANCONAS and Leghorns, 8 weeks, \$1.00 each. Beulah Madsen, Atwood, Kan.

WHEN DISCOURAGED TRY S. C. ANCONAS. Eggs \$5.00; chicks \$12.50. Shipped promptly. Prepaid; 100% delivery. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

ANCONA BABY CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED A blood tested flock; sixteen dollars per hundred. Eggs eight dollars. Special pens. Free circular. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

ANCONAS-EGGS

ANCONA EGGS, 100-\$4.00. SHEPPARD Strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, \$4.50-100, PREPAID. Chicks. Anton Triska, Sr., Hanover, Kan.

EGGS FROM STOCK DIRECT FROM Sheppard best laying strain. Eggs: setting \$1.00; 100-\$6.00. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kas.

ANDALUSIANS

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$7.00-100. Mrs. Roy Trueman, Holton, Kas.

ANDALUSIANS-EGGS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$4.50-100, postpaid. Alva L. Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas.

WANTED: BABY CHICKS. INCUBATORS sold, bargain prices. P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

LIGHT BRAHMA, REDS, ROCKS, WHITE Leghorn Baby Chicks. Selmeers Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS; ALL POPULAR breeds. Live delivery guaranteed. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANTEED, for less money from Colwell Hatchery. Smith Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM heavy layers. Pure bred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS. SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

STRONG HEALTHY BABY CHICKS FROM good winter laying strain English White Leghorns 10c each prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER AND AS low as \$8.80 hundred. Leading breeds. Free catalog. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS and Wyandottes, \$11.00 per 100. Leghorns \$10.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. Wylie's certified, 100% live delivery. Chicks \$13.00 prepaid. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS: \$14.00 PER 100. Minorcas, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Langshans, Bowell Hatchery, Box F. 110, Abilene, Kan.

BUY PURE BRED CHICKS. CERTIFIED, Accredited and Utility stock Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns. Reagan's Poultry Farm, Riley, Kan.

KANSAS SUNSHINE CHICKS. ALL flocks on free range. Six leading varieties. We deliver chicks on date promised. Give us a trial. The Hays Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

NOW! QUALITY-VITALITY BRED CHICKS at surprisingly low prices. America's foremost Bred-to-lay strains. Leading varieties. Quick Service, live delivery, and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

LIGHT BRAHMA 16c; WHITE LANGSHANS 16c, White Minorca, Buff and White Rocks, R. I. White, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes 14c. From certified flocks. Satisfaction guaranteed. We ship postpaid, 100% live delivery. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR SALE: BLOOD TESTED CHIX ARE cheaper. State certified Class A, pedigreed males. Large Single Comb White Leghorns. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

CHICKS AS LOW AS \$9.00 PER 100. Write for free catalog. Tells how to win 100 chicks free. Poultry Journal free with each order. Miller-Matlock Hatchery, Box 865, Kirksville, Mo.

MAY CHICKS: BUFF, BROWN, WHITE Leghorns \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; Rhode Island Whites \$12; Brahmas \$13; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, 14 STANDARD BRED varieties. Best winter laying strains. State Accredited. Moderate prices. Free delivery. 128 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

LOWEST PRICES. COOPER'S BLUE RIBBON chicks. Per 100: Leghorns \$11; Barred Rocks, Reds, \$13; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$14. Catalog free. Cooper's Hatcheries, Box 112, Langdon, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Prices reduced for May and June. Large type, heavy laying strain, every chick guaranteed. Write us about them. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY Mashers are "All Food-No Filler." Made by poultrymen to produce results-not to fit a price. Starts chicks right-makes them grow-makes hens lay and you a profit. For sale by all leading dealers.

PIONEER CHICKS. ACCREDITED. HEAVY layers. Order today. Leghorns, Anconas \$10.50, Rocks, Reds, \$12.50, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$13.50. Fifteen varieties. Better chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms, Box 106, Queen City, Mo.

POSTPAID: PURE BRED, CULLED FOR quality and production; Buff Orpingtons, White and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$13.00-100. English Leghorns \$12.00. Guaranteed alive and satisfaction. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

BOOTH CHICKS: 7 1/2 UP! FROM Missouri's largest trap-net breeding institution with official records up to 318 eggs yearly. State accredited, 15 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

PORTER'S CHICKS WILL LAY. LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, WYANDOTTES, ANCONAS, MINORCAS, LANGSHANS, BRAHMAS, BLACK GIANTS, PURE BRED. Range raised. Postpaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Porter Chick Co., Winfield, Kan.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$10.00; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas \$12.00; Assorted \$8.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

YOUNG'S GUARANTEED QUALITY STANDARD CHICKS; Clay County's choicest productive flocks; tested for White Diarrhea, White, Barred, Buff Rocks; Reds; White Wyandottes; Silver Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons, 13c. English White Leghorns; Buff Leghorns, 11c. Prepaid. Prompt 100% delivery. Booking orders now for June chicks, 10c. Young's Reliable Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

McMASTER'S REAL QUALITY CHICKS. Big, husky, pure bred, Smith hatched chicks that grow and thrive. Our flocks are of the very best winter laying strains, personally inspected and culled for high egg production. Anconas and White Leghorns, 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50. Barred and White Rocks, S. & R. C. Reds, 100-\$11.00; 500-\$52.50. White Wyandottes, 100-\$12.00; 500-\$57.50. Heavy assorted, no choice of colors, 100-\$9.50; 500-\$45.00. Light assorted, no choice of colors, 100-\$8.50; 500-\$40.00. Post paid, live delivery, prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Dept. 2, Osage City, Kan. Reference: Osage County Bank.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS

Heavy laying strain, pure bred, farm raised; \$13.50 per 100. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

Kohlmeyer Selected Chix

One half million annually. All leading varieties. Send for free chix folder and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kohlmeyer Hatcheries, Greenleaf, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS

State Accredited. Tenth anniversary year. Ten years of personal culling insures superior chicks. Big catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo.

Blood Tested Chicks

Quality chicks at low prices. Popular breeds. Smith hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

Superior Chicks: 7 1/2 c Up

We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types, 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box S-18.

Vesper's Success Chicks

For more eggs and greater profits. Guaranteed healthy, pure bred, from heavy producing flocks. Vesper's Mammoth Hatchery, Dept. F., Topeka, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BAKER CHICKS

One of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

White's Reliable Chicks FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS, trapped 304 eggs foundation stock. All standard breeds hatched, set up postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan.

Grace's Accredited Chicks

Missouri Inspected are best; scientifically hatched from healthy, pure bred, free range flocks from America's greatest laying strains; 100% live delivery prepaid; prompt service. Catalog free. Grace's Accredited Hatchery, Box K, Chillicothe, Mo.

NEBRASKA PURE BRED

BABY CHICKS: We specialize in pure bred, laying strains, 21 varieties, guaranteed chicks. Sol-Hot Brooders. Catalog free. Members of International Baby Chick Association. Wisner Sanitary Hatchery, Dept. 17, Wisner, Neb.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Give us your order for our Pure Bred Smith hatched Superior Quality Chicks. We will surely please you. We have extra good high producing culled stock. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M, Topeka, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED

Younkin's Chicks. From White diarrhoea tested flocks. Single Comb White Leghorns, 12c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, 14c. We also hatch Buff Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns and Silver Wyandottes. Buy chicks that will live. Free catalog. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

Three Years Bloodtested

Reduced prices, May and June delivery. Every chick from parents tested three years for bacillary white diarrhoea. More than culled, inspected, accredited. It pays to investigate. Heavy breeds \$12.50. Light breeds \$10.50, postpaid. Free catalog and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

We Want Your Order

For Baby Chicks. All Saline County flocks and culled by experts, 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads, Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices, White Leghorns, American or English 100, \$10; S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 10c, \$12; Liberal discount on large orders. We ship anywhere, pay postage and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

COOPERATIVE CHICKS

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 10c; Anconas, heavy assorted, 10c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, 12c; Buff and White Orpingtons, 12c; Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Langshans, 12c; Light assorted, 8c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Cooperative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

Quality Not Quantity

All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns, Majorhoods Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Royal Dorcas, White Wyandottes, Thompson's White Rocks and Shepards Anconas. Our methods of breeding and raising enable us to guarantee satisfaction. 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. L. Machin, Wamego, Kan.

Bartlett Purebred Chicks

Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Two weeks free feed. Also our successful plans. How to raise Baby Chicks free with each order. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Reasonable prices. Thirtieth successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

Sunny Slope Hatchery

You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at reasonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buying. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ludwig, Topeka, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks

One million big, husky, Smith hatched chicks for 1927, from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range Anconas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Rose and single White and Buff Rocks; Rhode Island Whites, Reds; Rose and Single Rhode Island Whites, Buff and White Orpingtons; Buff, White and Black Minorcas; White and Jersey Wyandottes; White Langshans and Jersey Black Giants. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. One of the largest and best equipped Hatcheries in the west. Catalogue free. Member International and American Baby Chick Associations. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

WICHITA CHICKS

BIG, HUSKY, PURE BRED CHICKS OF unusual quality, that will live, grow and produce. 450,000 of our Smith hatched chicks will be producers of profit this season. From Kansas Accredited Flocks that have been culled, inspected and banded. All popular breeds: \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000; 100% live delivery, prepaid. S. C. White Leghorns, Tancred headed by State Certified Grade A. Flock headed by the pedigreed male birds. This is one of the largest and best flocks of high bred Leghorns in Kansas. \$15.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500; \$125.00 per 1000. Get your order early. We also have the large Tom Barron Leghorn, Kansas State Accredited past three years, at \$13.00 per 100; \$65.25 per 500; \$100.00 per 1000. Our free catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS. FISHEL STRAIN direct. Accredited, blood-tested. High producing stock. \$6.00 hundred; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: Harrison's Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds, Stock, Eggs, Chicks, Breeders' guide free. Harrison Red Farm, College View, Nebr.

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" Grade S. C. R. I. Reds. Bigger and better than ever, eggs same price, \$7.50 per 100, \$4.00 per fifty. F. O. B. Lyons, Charles Plank, Lyons, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

S. C. R. I. REDS. BRED FOR EXHIBITION and production. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. James Sisters, Olathe, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED S. C. DARK REDS. Baker strain, high producers. Eggs \$5-100. Walter Whitehair, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. LARGE, DARK red, selected stock. Postpaid \$5.50-100; \$1.25-15. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. PURE BRED. HEAVY layers, rich coloring. Eggs \$5.50 postpaid. Nelson Smith, Hutchinson, Kan. Route 5.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED. PURE bred extra quality Rose Comb Reds. Eggs \$5.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 250 egg strain, \$6.00-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.25 setting, prepaid. J. H. Carney, Peabody, Kan.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS. 231 to 320 egg lines reaches back 59 years. Hatching eggs 15-\$4.50. W. I. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM dark red, heavy boned, selected layers; 100-\$6.00; 50-\$3.50, postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB RED SELECTED heavy layers, males from oldest certified class A. 100-\$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS; 100 eggs \$6.00 prepaid. Also Red Leghorns, fifteen eggs \$5.00. Mary Shields, Waterville, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds. 15 eggs \$1.25; 100-\$6.00, postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK Red, eggs from bacillary diarrhoea tested pen stock \$6.00-100; pen \$2.00-15, prepaid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS, direct from Tompkins; type, color, production. Eggs, 100-\$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS; TWENTY-ONE YEARS breeding Bean Carver strains. Used \$50 and \$75 males. Descriptive circular. 100, \$9; 50, \$5.00; 30, \$3.50; 15, \$2.00. Mrs. E. F. Lant, Dennis, Kan.

EGGS FROM HIGH QUALITY SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Reds. Trapped, range flock. \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. \$3.00 hundred after May 1st. Mrs. A. Goebel, Mahaska, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A SINGLE Comb Reds. Flock Mating, 100, \$10.00; 15, \$2.00 postpaid. Trapped pen matings: \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 50. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING, HEAVY BONED, DARK S. C. Reds. Selected range flock. \$3.50 100 eggs. 2nd pen fine quality, \$1.00-15. 1st pen, blue ribbon winners, trapped, \$2.50-15. 100% delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Lewis Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

CHICKS, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Whites. \$13.50-100, delivered. Lester Beck, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE chicks 12c, prepaid 100% live delivery. English Call Duck eggs, \$2.00. Bertha Mentzer, LeRoy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE. \$5.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs, candled, \$5.00 per hundred. Frank Wilds, Mullinville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs—100-\$3.50. Chix 14c. Mrs. C. E. Petersen, Windom, Kan.

CLASSY ROSE COMB WHITES. WONDERFUL layers, 100 eggs \$6.00 postpaid. Bronze Turkey eggs. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs. Culled for type and eggs, healthy farm flock. \$5.00-100. Mrs. S. F. Marcuson, Dresden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE. 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Salina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley L. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS. \$15.00-100. Standard bred. 300 postpaid. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS; \$6.00-100. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. MARTIN'S Regal Dorcas Strain Accredited Flock—Setting \$1.50; 100-\$8.00 prepaid. Mrs. Dwight Barnes, Mound City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Falkner, Belvue, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS. PRICES Reduced. Circulars. Geo. Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15 postpaid. O. C. Sharits, Route M, Newton, Kan.

PURE SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS; \$5-100. Prize stock. Mrs. Robert Bishop, Atchison, Kan. Rt. 2.

MARTIN WHITE WYANDOTTES MATED to winners. Eggs \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. John Montgomery, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. STATE Certified, prize winning. Martin stock, 100-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

KEELERS WHITE WYANDOTTE LAYING winning strain. Eggs \$5.00-100; or \$12.00 case. Mrs. Jerry Melichar, Caldwell, Kan.

EGGS: REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. National and State winnings. \$2.50 to \$6.00 settings; 100-\$8.00. Jennie Hilbish, Lewis, Kan.

BARRON'S LAYING STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes. 15 eggs, \$1.75; 100-\$7.50, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. Eggs \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan. Route 6.

STOVER'S FARM FLOCK. CAREFULLY culled for type, production and vigor. Regal-Dorcas strain. Eggs 108-\$6.00. Vigorous Buckeye hatched chicks, 100% Rose Combs, live delivery, 100-\$15; 200-\$28. Prices prepaid. Folder free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; COCK-erels \$9 T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE BIRD BROS. GOLD-Beautiful toms \$10.00 to \$30.00. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$4.00 FOR 12, prepaid Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c postpaid. Mrs. E. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

PURE BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, TEN FOR \$4.00, postpaid. David Jenkins, Jewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$5.00 for 11. Olive Rhea, Salina, Kan. Route 2.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, 11 for \$4.25 postpaid. A. A. Wiltzius, Clifton, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, \$3.00 dozen, postpaid. Alva L. Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key eggs, eleven, \$7.50. Ina Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 40c each, postpaid. Mrs. R. H. Mendenhall, Gove, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS; \$6 for 12; \$25 for 60. Harvey Bros, Abilene, Kan. Rural Route No. 2.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BIG framed, finely colored. Eggs, 50c each, prepaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, RANGE flock, large, healthy, vigorous. Eggs, 50c each postpaid. Mrs. T. F. Humphries, Yuma, Colo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

BULLS—REGISTERED RED POLLS. Priced reasonable. J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

HOLSTEINS CLEAN AND RIGHT. ONE or carloads. Sheboyan County Holstein Breeder's Association, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, 3/4 white, from large dams. Tested and crated \$100. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, SPRING PIGS, gilts bred for June farrow. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS, GRAND CHAMPION herd; fall boars, sows, nonrelated. C. P. Dows & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE: REGISTERED JACK AND Stallion. C. J. Kohrs, Stafford, Kan.

TWO EXTRA GOOD PERCHERON STAL- lions, two year olds. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

Breaking It Gently

Mother (as Margery concludes her prayer)—"You prayed God to bless mamma, papa and grandpa, why didn't you ask Him to bless Aunt Jane also?" Margery—"I didn't think it would be polite to ask for so much all at once."

Voice (on the telephone)—"Zander! Zander! Z! Z! No, not C! ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ!"

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

POTENTIAL Oil Land. Good structure, top at a bargain, bottom may make you millions. D. L. Killinger, 418 W. 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

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

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

IF YOU LIKE THE OZARKS, Rogers will please you. Write for new list of farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

FOR SALE in Ozarks, North, Ark.; 120 A., 70 plow land, plenty fruit, good water, best chicken & dairy country on earth, incumbered. \$2,500 will handle. W. L. Walter, Buford, Ark.

CANADA

ONE HALF SECTION wheat land, all tillable. 285 acres broke. Good buildings. Two miles to market and high school. Write owner. E. H. WOOD, ACME, ALTA., CANADA

COLORADO

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

WANT to trade garage bldg. and tools at Deer Trail, Colo., \$5,000 clear for something of equal value. Box 36, Florence, Colo.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms some with buildings in the fertile Arkansas Valley near the thriving town of Lamar, Colorado, at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash. Balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years. Occupy your own farm while paying for it on terms easier than rent. These lands produce: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Combined with dairying, poultry and livestock operations are profitable. Excellent markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, and sure water rights. For descriptive folder write American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colo.

COLORADO

Stock Ranch Bargains

800 acres fine improved land; 360 acres irrigated, 200 acres alfalfa, grows 500 tons year; 160 acres general crops, 440 acres good pasture. Good prices and terms for quick sale. Write the National Realty Sales Co., Inc., Pueblo, Colorado.

GEORGIA

GEORGIA peach and pecan orchard & stock farm. 2,500 A. near Fla. line, 18,000 peach trees, 2,500 pecan, 400 apple, cattle barns, silos, fully equipped. Fugazzi Bros., Cincinnati, O.

KANSAS

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

FOR HASKELL COUNTY WHEAT LAND ask FRANK MCCOY, Sublette, Kansas. SUBURBAN—40 acres, well improved. \$6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

800 A. fine wheat land. Good terms, \$17.50 per A. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Berste Agy. Eldorado, Ks. FINE wheat land, up against big irrigation section, \$29.50 per acre, \$7.50 cash, bal. 10 yrs. or crop pay. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part pay. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

800 ACRES in slight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

IMPROVED 40, 2 1/2 miles Ottawa. Smooth land. Special price \$4500; \$500 will handle. Remainder 6% with partial payment. Do not wait to write, telephone. Come. Possession. Also farm to rent. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kan.

OWN A FARM—on my crop payment plan. In the WHEAT and CORN belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas. Have 6,000 acres—1,500 acres broke. Will sell a few pieces on crop payments. Write C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

OSBORNE CO. farm, 204 acres, 3 1/4 miles from R. R. town and High School, 100 A. in cultivation, balance pasture, 30 A. alfalfa ground, good water. Close to Methodist, Baptist, Dunkard and Holiness Church. Cheap. Write Elmer Camp, Natoma, Kansas.

MINNESOTA

GET A MINNESOTA FARM While prices are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MONTANA

286 ACRES Missouri River Bottom Land, 180 acres in alfalfa, Best alfalfa seed section in U. S. Price \$10,000. For terms write J. P. Sternhagen, Glasgow, Montana.

OKLAHOMA

240 ACRE fruit, poultry, dairy farm. Good orchard, timber, improvements, living water. Located in Beaver Co., Okla. \$17.50 acre. Terms. H. F. Stalder, Englewood, Kan.

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 40 acres, price \$500. Terms \$25, down—\$10 monthly. Have other farms. Big list free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A. Kirkwood, Mo.

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

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared, well improved, close to markets, R. R., village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

SOUTH DAKOTA

HERE is a beautiful stock ranch of 3,000 acres located right on the Cheyenne River near Wasta, So. Dak. The buildings have electric lights. The house is cozy, plastered, has a nice front porch and is also equipped with electric washing machine. The ranch has the right proportion of alfalfa land, corn ground and pasture with lots of fine water, good buffalo grass and green shade trees. Price \$35,000; with \$10,000 cash. Easy terms on the balance. A real opportunity awaits the right man on this land. Write the Buhler Agency, St. Paul, Minn.

TEXAS

PLAINS WHEAT AND COTTON FARM For sale—where you can diversify. For information write Wm. F. Miller, Happy, Texas

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

INCOME \$10,500 year from 18 three room efficiency apartments. Want farm or ranch in exchange. L. T. West, 931 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BRICK building, stone trimmed, housing bank, telegraph office, barber shop and other tenants Exchange for 160 acre farm. L. T. West, 931 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

INCOME \$4590.00

Solid brick 8 apartment. Each apartment 6 rooms. Boulevard location, close to downtown business center. Trade for farm. Also have other properties. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

The Old, Old Scream

All the world loves a lover and it also loves to snicker at his love letters when read in court in a breach-of-promise suit.

Modest Man

We have received a card of invitation to a dinner which says: "Dress Optional." Personally, we intend to go clothed.—Arkansaw Thomas Cat.

We've Seen Her

"My sister reverses Darwin's theory." "Howzat?" "She makes monkeys out of men."

Fair Enough

"My, what a nose!" "Oh, it's a pretty good nose—as noses run."

For Better or Worse

"So your husband has taken up radio as a fad?" "No, as a frenzy."

Vocal Shorthand

"Use the word dimension in a sentence." "Dimension me in his last letter?"

On Its Last Legs

Landlady—"Isn't this good chicken?" Boarder—"It may have been morally, but physically it's a wreck."

Absent-Minded

WALWORTH COUNTY FARMER DROPS HEAD WHILE MOWING—South Dakota paper.

Compromising With Crime

VENICE OFFERS \$500 REWARD FOR POLICEMAN'S MURDER—Headlines in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Leading Local Product

Little Boy (sight-seeing in Washington)—"Hey, poppa, when are we going to see the red tape, huh, poppa?"

Believe it or Not

MURDERED MAN IS ALIVE—Headline in a New London paper.

The Folks Prefer to Farm?

BY H. G. NIESLEY

Not "How are you going to keep them down on the farm?" but "Why farmers stay on the farm" is the topic in which both you and I are interested. Why people continue to live on the farms of the United States in the face of the many alluring possibilities that present themselves daily to the modern farmer is a question more difficult to analyze than why they leave.

According to Government figures the movement cityward is not very extensive. There were only 1.5 per cent fewer people living on the farms January 1, 1926, than on the same date of 1925. Why do not more leave, especially since 1920, during which time we experienced the greatest demoralization of agriculture since the period immediately following the Civil War?

In terms of the other things that it would buy the purchasing power of farm produce has been so low that it has tended to lead people away rather than toward the farm.

That the farm offers a home where family and labor may be kept together certainly must be placed first in any enumeration of reasons why people stay on the farm. From personal observation you can easily point out hundreds of farmers in Kansas and other states who are still living on farms that have long since passed the point of making a profit for the operator. Why? Because of a tie that it is next to impossible to break. These farms provide sufficient food and shelter for the occupants and under favorable seasons a little surplus may be left to sell.

The farmer stays on the farm, too, because it provides an independence that few other industries offer. By nature he is a lover of ownership. He has food in plenty and most of it is of the type that he desires. Farm crops, garden, livestock and dairy products, even if not produced on a commercial basis, may be grown in sufficient quantities to satisfy the owner's primary desires.

A peaceful and quiet life such as probably no other industry can offer is provided by the old farm. This attribute alone has a very strong affinity for those who have spent the greater part of their useful years tilling the soil and who would enjoy their greatest happiness thruout their remaining years where they are familiar with conditions.

Farmer Held by His Land

Habit, one of the all-powerful factors in determining our destiny, is especially exemplified in the farmer who still clings to the land. Influences there have been so strong that they have excluded many outside influences. Probably you have often heard farmers say that they were glad to return to their farms after spending a day in a city.

Country boys and girls soon begin to share the tasks on the farm by helping with the chores about the barn, by owning a calf, pig or colt, or in organized club work, thus molding them for a love and joy in rural conditions.

From a social and economic viewpoint the independence of the farmer is most important in keeping him on the farm. He is not tied down by routine hours and days of labor. By that I mean that 15 minutes late does not lead to a discharge, tho if this negligence the farmer is unable to successfully meet competition. He has within his own power, to a considerable extent, the arrangement of his own hours of labor. However, this phase of independence is less in our commercialized system of farming than it was at one time when we were a self-sufficing agriculture. Yet this may be cited as an item much appreciated by farmers.

Farming Permits Free Thinking

Farming is then a business that permits free thinking and acting to a very large extent and develops initiative. The farmer chooses his rotation, crops, varieties, fertilizer, and markets much according to his own likes. Often he has a choice and his primary job is to make decisions. This was what led Theodore Roosevelt to say once, "The permanent greatness of any state must ultimately depend more on the character of its country population than upon any other factor. We cannot afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his farm."

The love of posterity seems to predominate so in the minds of the rural classes that they willingly sacrifice the city influence for their children's freedom and independence. Desire for gain is another attribute that keeps farmers on the farm. They hope for the increased value of land now owned.

Nothing is quite so fascinating as nature, and so the farmer, in observing crop and animal growth, is attracted by the wide open spaces. His association with animals carries with it an attraction hard to divorce, after it is once established.

The technical immobility of its capitalization makes the farm a difficult asset to liquidate. Many folks would leave the farm today but they cannot sell. Agriculture has not offered the brightest opportunity in recent years, and capital moves toward profitable enterprises.

Land is the basis of life, and thus offers a security that attracts people beyond the passing lure of high-wages in the city and factory. Land remains after all else goes, which makes it the greatest security of investment.

Farmers, therefore, will continue to live on farms, even tho immediate returns may not be great; they build their futures on hope, both of posterity and future goods.

While we can expect to find much movement away from the farm, yet these great magnetic influences will continue to exert an almost irresistible attraction for farm people.

Now Come 4-Row Tools

Twenty-five years ago walking corn cultivators and old-fashioned, inaccurate corn planters were still the vogue. Those of us who can remember the horse and buggy days and still have a feeling of wonder over the present age of motorized transportation sometimes forget that many farm machines have made just as wonderful progress as the automobile. The 2-row cultivator seemed the fulfillment of the farmer's dreams five years ago. But now come 4-row planting and cultivation.

Texas has used the 4-row cotton planter for a number of years, and 4-row planting and cultivation of beans is a common practice in California. Four-row corn machinery for the Corn Belt has been tried out for a number of years, and last year a number of state experiment stations tested it thoroly, with results which showed the labor cost of raising corn to be sliced in two over former methods.

The University of Wisconsin last year raised 75 acres of corn with the 4-row machinery. During the first cultivation about 25 acres were covered in a 9-hour day, 30 during the second cultivation, and 50 on the third and fourth. Illinois and Ohio produced similar results with their tests. In California, two 2-row cultivators have been put together for bean cultivation; these are pulled by a tractor. Two men are necessary for this hook-up, however, while the outfits used by the Corn Belt stations require but one man for the entire operation.

Made 75 Million Dollars

The "profit and loss surplus" of the Ford Motor Company was increased \$75,270,895 as a result of the operations of 1926, to a present total of \$697,637,788.

A T. B. Test in Brown

The cattle in Brown county are being tested for tuberculosis, with a view to making it a T. B. free area.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING SELLS SPOTTED POLANDS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclosed find check for Spotted Poland advertisement in Kansas Farmer. I had good results from my advertising—am all sold out except one boar pig. Will run another advertisement later when my spring pigs are large enough to sell. It pays to advertise. Having fine luck with spring pigs. Have just bought a new boar sired by Early Dreams, the 1926 World's Champion Spotted Poland boar. Yours truly, D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., March 11, 1927.

Streiff's Shorthorn Production Sale

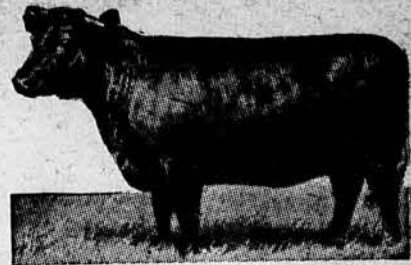
Fair Grounds Sale Pavilion
DODGE CITY, KAN.

Saturday, April 30

50 head comprising 12 bulls in age from 12 to 18 months. 7 mature cows with calves at foot. 7 heifers bred to WHITE ENGLISHMAN 2nd, remainder open heifers and calves. The young bulls and heifers were all sired by and the cows bred back to our herd bull RED MANDOLIN, son of the great Regier bull, MAXWALTON MANDOLIN. The offering represents the natural accumulation of our herd and many extra heavy milking strains such as YOUNG MARYS, ROSEMARYS, etc., are included. Selling in nice, useful form, but not fitted. Write for catalog.

OTTO STREIFF, ENSIGN, KANSAS

Auctioneer, Boyd Newcom



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Gilts

Bred for Mar., April, May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$40, \$50 and \$60. Shipped C.O.D. Also a few sows to loan on shares. Alpha winners, D.H.R., Nebr.



A Wood Trough is Best?

BY H. H. STEUP

The feeding value of skim milk and buttermilk is about the same. Cottage cheese is not quite so good as the H-guld milk, and why contains some, altho very little, feeding value. Clabbered milk eliminates the trouble of keeping the milk sweet. Some persons believe that milk fed in metal containers will form a poisonous salt that is toxic to the chicks. Such difficulty can be eliminated by using a wooden trough. The chicks are kept out of this trough by a reel directly above it. The Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, has a bulletin that contains the plan for such a reel feeder.

175,000 New Tractors

Manufacturers in the United States made 175,000 tractors, which developed 2,100,000 horsepower, last year. About 50,000 of these machines were sold abroad.

The molecule has been broken up, reports Professor Taylor of Princeton, by charging mercury atoms with light rays. The charge of the light brigade! Up, rays, and atom!

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



April 20 is the date of the John Comp & Sons dispersal sale of Jersey cattle and the sale will be held at the John Comp farm near White City. The sale catalog is worth sending for if you are at all interested in Jerseys. It is a remarkable offering of Jerseys.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kan., bought a half section of Ford county land twenty-nine years ago. At that time farming in Ford county was still quite an experiment. Now Mr. Streiff has over a thousand acres of land and one of the good herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in the western half of Kansas. He has a 280 ton capacity silo, some alfalfa, raises some wheat and practices diversified farming. He says he has done better since he quit depending entirely on wheat. He bought a few head of Shorthorns about five years ago and since that time has raised and recorded 96 head. He believes in buying the best in herd bulls. His present herd bull is a son of Maxwellton Mandolin from the John Regier herd. Mr. Streiff will hold his first sale at the fair grounds in Dodge City, April 30.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle
 - April 20—John Comp, White City, Kan.
 - May 2—Leonard Smith, Platte City, Mo.
 - May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
 - May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
 - April 30—Otto Streiff, Ensign, Kan. Sale at Dodge City, Kan.
 - May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
 - April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
 - April 28—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs
 - April 21—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
- Percheron Horses
 - May 5—Chas. T. Dyerly, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

for sale, also some choice young bulls by this sire. Write for prices. W. F. BLEAM & SONS, Bloomington, Kansas



PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

20 choice young bulls from 9 to 15 mos. old, of excellent type and quality. Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. J. W. Taylor & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

FOLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

FOLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Grandsons and great grandsons of \$5,000 and \$6,000 Imported Bulls. Some of the best blood lines of the breed. A pair of calves \$25, 3 calves \$30 miles free. Heifer broke \$100 to \$150. Reds, Whites and Browns. Registered, transferred and T. B. test free. J. C. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kas.



HORSES AND JACKS

JACKS FOR SALE

The finest herd of Jacks in the U. S. A. All ages. Sell you anything you want. Also registered saddle horses. BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.



FOR SALE

2 coming two yr. old, one coming one yr. old. Percheron stallions, large, sound, smooth. Mares in foal and fillies. All black. Reg. in P. S. A. One 1100 lb. jack, 8 yr. old. Black, sound, prompt. Will exchange for young cattle. A. J. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Jacks and Stallion

Five extra good jacks from three to six years old. Reasonable prices. Also my Reg. Percheron herd horse. JOHN HUND, PAXICO, KANSAS



PERCHERON STALLIONS

and mares for sale. Largest herd in America to select from. T. B. BOWMAN & SONS, Boone, Nebr.



DUROC HOGS

Laptad Stock Farm

29th Semi-Annual Hog Sale
Durocs and Polands

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 28
LAWRENCE, KAN.

FRED G. LAFTAD, Owner & Mgr.

GOLDEN SENSATION LAD

My extra good 2 yr. old herd boar and 2 Sept. boars for sale. G. D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kas

Scott's Dependable Durocs

Great fall boars and gilts. Revelation and Col. Sensation breeding. Immune. Write for descriptions. B. C. SCOTT, JENNINGS, KANSAS

DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY
Soundness, size and bone by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major, Stiltis and other sires. Reg. Immuned. Satisfaction or money back. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

LYNCH BROS. SPOTTED POLANDS
Six extra good fall boars, sired by Lynch Giant, will weigh around 200 pounds. Have quality and breeding. All good show prospects. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, 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



Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

is a Money-Saver!

POLARINE saves machinery—repair bills—*money*. Polarine lubricates an engine completely and thoroughly. It reaches the most remote frictional surfaces. It covers every fast moving part with a protective film of oil. It stays on the job!

Polarine means life to a tractor—a longer life and a smoother life. A tractor lubricated with Polarine works away powerfully—steadily—without interruption.

Polarine keeps a tractor in good condition—always ready when you need it. Tractor power is more dependable than man power—*if you take good care of your tractor.*

The engine of a tractor is a complicated

mechanism that must have proper oil protection. Polarine provides it!

Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). There are different grades of Polarine especially made for different types of tractors. One of these grades is exactly right for *your* tractor.

Polarine was produced by careful scientific work. Men of long experience and training in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) studied farm lubricating problems *on the farm*. They developed an oil to meet *farm needs*.

Polarine is the result—an oil which gives maximum lubricating efficiency at a minimum cost. Polarine is a money-saver.

*To get Best Results—change your motor oil at frequent intervals.
For correct grade consult chart at Any Standard Oil Service Station.*

Standard Oil Company, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago
(Indiana)