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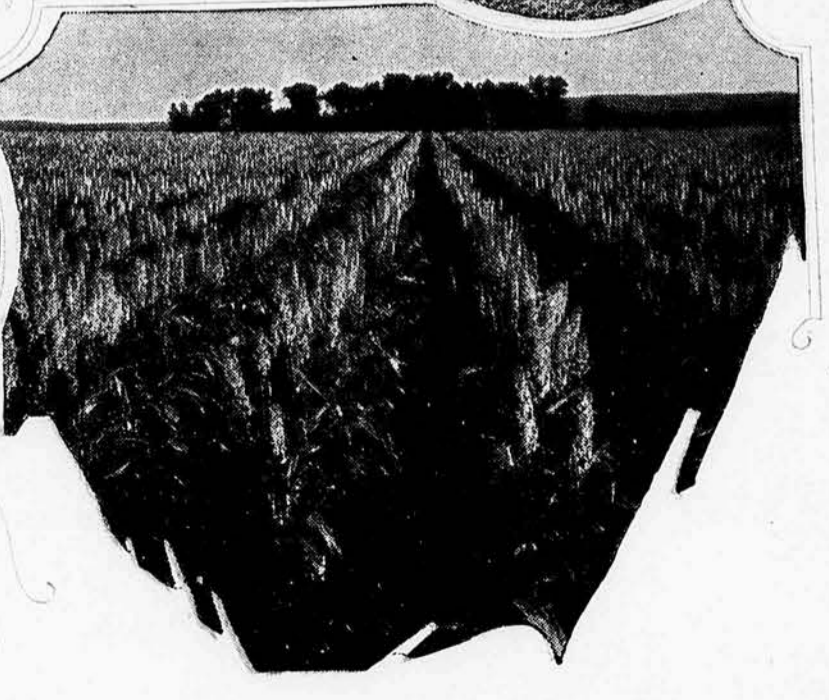
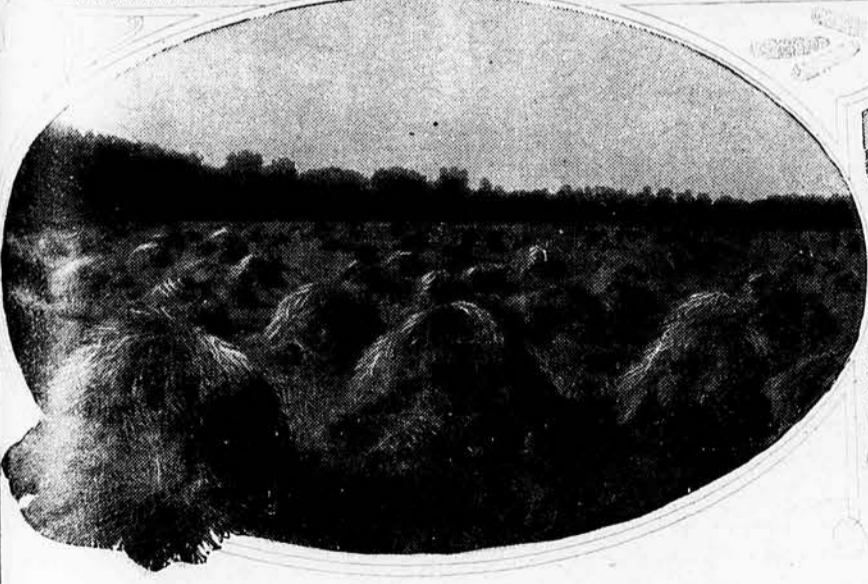
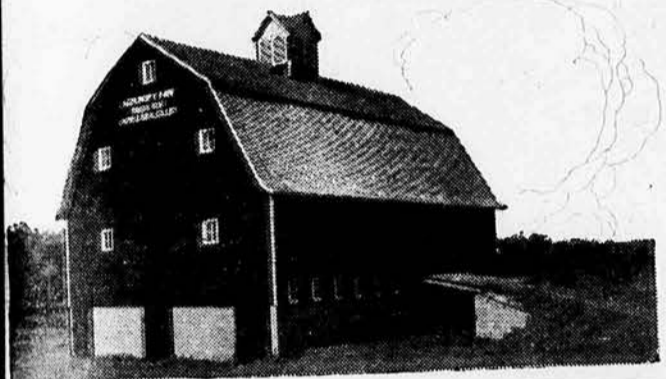
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

May 7, 1927

Number 19



On the Agronomy Farm of the KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE at Manhattan

Facts Are Loud Speakers

The efficiency of an organization may be measured by its wage and tax statistics. Facts are loud speakers.

During the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1926, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) paid \$444,400,000 in wages to its employees.

In addition, the management has provided such agencies as the Stock Purchase Plan, the Death Benefit Plan and the Annuity Plan, all of which have a very definite money value to the individual and entail a corresponding expense on the part of the Company.

Employees of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are contented, well-paid workers. They are able to carry on their work in loyal, whole-hearted fashion because they have been given practical proof that the Company is interested in their welfare and is quick to reward their effort and ability.

A labor bill of more than 444 million dollars for a ten year period is part of the statistical record of the service of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). It gives some idea of the actual work required of this organization to supply the petroleum needs of the people of the Middle West.

For the same period, taxes paid into the treasuries of the Federal, State, County and Municipal Governments by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) amounted to more than \$122,000,000, or nearly 28% of its total labor bill.

It is apparent that in an industry where labor constitutes as large a percentage of the cost of operation as it does in the oil business, an organization which pays a tax of nearly 28% of its total labor cost is doing full duty as a loyal citizen.

The tax and wage statistics of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) for the last ten years—over 122 millions in taxes, over 444 millions in wages—proclaim this Company an ably-managed, efficient organization.

During all of these years the management of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has held the faith that satisfactory profits are an inevitable reward of essential service honestly rendered. The operation of this business has been, and is, based upon such service.

During all of these years, the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has waged a ceaseless war against waste, applying science and common sense to everyday problems, following the principles of fairness, justice and equity to all—to the worker—to the competitor—to the customer.

Today the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) occupies an enviable position in the foremost ranks of America's largest institutions of service, and it enjoys the respect and esteem of all with whom it comes in contact.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
910 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

May 7, 1927

Number 19

Does a Master Farmer Live in Your Community?

WHO are the best farmers in Kansas? Is there a man in your neighborhood who is outstanding, in your opinion, as a success at farming, a success as a husband and father, a success as a citizen? Is he an inspiration to the younger generation who may be looking ahead to careers on the farm?

Why shouldn't he receive the honor, then, which he so richly deserves? You have heard of men in other walks of life being honored because they have mastered their particular jobs—master mechanics, master builders, master merchants. Kansas Farmer proposes to make the title of "master" apply to those men who are outstanding in agricultural life. To the 10 men who are adjudged best, using the score card on this page as the standard by which they shall be measured, this publication will award the degree of Master Farmer, together with a gold medal suitably engraved, and a Master Farmer certificate that any man will be proud to frame.

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself. Men who are nominated will be compared by the score card method, and each nominee will be asked for certain definite information. The number of nominations from any community is not limited, so every good farmer in Kansas should have an opportunity to place on this honor roll. If you wish additional score cards they will be supplied on request.

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

Accuracy and fairness in filling out the card are necessary, as scoring will be verified in a number of ways. You will understand why this is necessary. Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited personally by a member of the editorial staff of the Kansas Farmer, who will go there for the purpose of obtaining additional information about the candidate.

Who May be Nominated

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

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it's the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates, and you shouldn't hesitate to nominate the best farmers in your community. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter so that you will be sure your candidates are receiving proper consideration. Every effort will be made toward fairness in making the awards.

Three men of state-wide prominence, and who know farm work and farm life, will be the judges who make the final decisions. No names will go to them. They will know the

candidates by number only. But they will know the county in which each nominee lives. Location of each farm, with respect to the section of the state and the type of agriculture adapted to that section, will be taken into consideration in making the awards.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Standard Farm Paper group, which covers almost every state in the Union, and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. It isn't unlikely that there may be a national organization of Master Farmers, in time. Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for that purpose. Announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

So here is an excellent opportunity to help dignify agriculture, and render unto the good farmers of Kansas the honor they deserve. Please make your nominations without delay, so the judges will have sufficient time to consider every candidate. Nominations will be accepted until July 1. Please

THREE weeks ago Kansas Farmer printed a score card, and asked every farmer reader to use it in measuring himself, his accomplishments and the possibilities for improvement in his business and home life. By this same standard Kansas Farmer now wants to determine the men who are outstanding in agricultural life; those men who have mastered agriculture.

Who are they? What man in your community or county deserves special recognition for the success he has made? He should be nominated as a candidate for the Master Farmer Award that is being sponsored by the Kansas Farmer. For the men who are adjudged best there awaits recognition equal to that bestowed upon the masters in other lines of endeavor.

The accompanying article explains in detail the Master Farmer Award, which now is a national project. It tells who may be nominated and who may make nominations. This is your opportunity to help in rendering unto the steadfast men of agriculture the honor which they so richly deserve.

mail all nominations, requests for additional score cards and any questions you may have to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Instructions for Scoring

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

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

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

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

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

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

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

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

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

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

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

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

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

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

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in
Continued on Page 14)

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

Name and Address of Scorer.....

Date.....

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AN EDUCATED Chinaman, Parkin Yuen, writing for The Outlook, makes some observations about conditions in China which give a slant on the situation there that ought to excite the sympathy of every fair-minded person. He says: "It will be stupid to assert that the existing treaties between China and other nations (Russia, Germany and Austria excepted) are fair and equal. No independent nation would allow them; no self-respecting people would tolerate them. Why blame the Chinese for their protesting against them? Is it our duty to struggle for fundamental rights, for China's sovereignty and integrity? What would you do if China were your country?"

"Foreign warships explore China's coasts and rivers, and foreign police patrol Chinese cities. Wherever the foreigners go and whatever they do in China their governments send gunboats to back them up. Such are the conditions in China."

Just think that over. What would you think if you were a Chinaman? Or to bring it nearer home, what would you think if some other nation were to presume to send warships up the Mississippi River without the consent of our Government, or suppose they were to demand the privilege of patrolling our cities under the pretense that the lives and property of their citizens are not adequately protected? And they could make out a very good case against us on that score. We would have to admit that the lives of their citizens are not adequately protected in several of our cities. Of course they are perhaps about as well protected as our own citizens, but that also can be said of foreigners in China. Of course you would holler your head off if our Government should permit any such invasion of its sovereignty.

What applies to China applies even more strongly to Mexico, for Mexico has an established government, and just at present China has not. It is charged that citizens of the United States have been murdered in Mexico, and that is undoubtedly true, but it also might be said that where one American has been murdered in Mexico probably 10 Mexicans have been murdered in the United States. The government of Mexico could make out a better case against us than we can make out against it.

Let's Save the Water

KANSAS, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and parts of Texas have suffered tremendous damage from flood waters during the last few weeks. It is probable that during a series of years the farms of the United States suffer more from floods than from drouth, and it also is entirely likely that even in many of the flooded districts within a few months agriculture will be suffering for lack of water. If it were possible to save this excess water at the source by a system of reservoirs, not only would there be no damage from floods but the stored waters also would tremendously increase the agricultural production.

The Mississippi is fed by its tributaries; its great tributary on the west being the Missouri and on the east the Ohio. These rivers in turn are fed by their tributaries, such as the Platte and the Kaw. These streams in their turn are fed by their tributaries, the Kaw by the Republican, the Solomon, the Saline, the Smoky Hill and the Blue. In all the counties of Western Kansas thru which these rivers run there are numerous small streams and draws, dry during part of the summer but full of water at times of abundant rain.

If the flood waters in these tributaries and draws could be held back by reservoirs there would never be a disastrous flood in the Kaw, and if there was no flood in the Kaw and other tributaries of the Missouri and in the Ohio and other tributaries of the Mississippi there would be no disastrous floods in the Father of Waters. Even in the very dry years in Western Kansas, when the records show as little as 9 or 10 inches of annual rainfall, if half of the flood waters that come even in these dry years at certain times could be conserved and used when needed there would be no crop failures in Western Kansas, and if the same policy could be put into actual and general operation along all the streams of Kansas there would be very little danger of damage from floods.

A topographical map of the counties in the western half of Kansas shows a great number of draws where the making of small reservoirs would be easy. These reservoirs scattered all over the western half of Kansas would cover in the aggregate a good many thousand acres, and might be utilized not only for stock water and for irrigation purposes but they also would have a decidedly beneficial effect in tempering the hot winds. There is a perceptible difference in the temperature on the windward and leeward side of even a small pond where the hot wind blows over it. When the wind is very hot the evaporation is rapid, and this mois-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

ture drawn from even a small body of water tends to fill the wind with moisture.

A few farmers in Western Kansas have put this theory into effect in a small way, and with good results. The other day I was talking with a thrifty German who owns land in Rawlins county. He conceived the idea of scraping out holes in the little draws on his land leading into the greater draw. In time of rain these little reservoirs fill with water and hold it for months. Around them he planted trees, which grew fine. The water which soaked into the ground saturated the subsoil for a considerable distance and gave him a limited sub-irrigation. Sometimes springs formed, fed by the water that seeped out thru the subsoil. Notwithstanding the frequent dry years he raised crops and made money off his farm. He attributes a considerable part of his success in raising crops to his ponds, which he made with no expense in money and without a vast amount of labor.

Babson, the noted statistician and business adviser, thinks this is a good time to invest in farm lands. He probably is right, but buying land for



an investment requires some experience and good judgment. There is fully as much of a gamble in buying land as in any other investment. It is better to pay what seems to be a high price for really good land, well located, than to buy poor land at any price, no matter how low it may seem. But land which is of no account for general farming may be valuable for other purposes, such as the growing of fruit. The man who buys land for an investment ought to know a great deal about soils. Good land is certain to rise in price, provided it is easily accessible to a good market. That is a very important factor. The person who buys land at random may hit it, but he is quite as likely to get stung.

I have said before and say again that the average acre of agricultural land in the United States could be made to produce at least three times as much as it grows now. Sometime farming will become a scientific business—it isn't now.

Into Imperialism

THE foreign problems with which the United States Government is confronted apparently "are getting no better fast." The daily papers recently have been filled with the accounts of our troubles in China, which have resulted in the movement of 8,000 men to the Far East, and probably will require more before the situation improves. And in the meantime we are confronted with a fine bunch of grief in Mexico and Nicaragua, which likely will be with us for years.

Our troubles with Mexico and Central America are perhaps the result of imperialism, and yet it is difficult to see how the matter could have been handled in a different way. At least this is the opinion of the editor of the London Spectator, a

conservative Europe weekly, with which we are inclined to agree. And yet in an editorial on "The Slippery Slope of Imperialism," after telling of the adventures of England in India, he remarks that "An excellent example of the slipperiness of the imperialistic slope, and of how good intentions are nipped in the bud by the necessity for action, is to be seen in the present very uncomfortable situation which has arisen in Nicaragua and Panama. The United States in the days of Mr. Roosevelt found that the foreign company which had begun to dig the Panama Canal had become bankrupt and was obliged to abandon the work, tho it had completed a navigable waterway for a considerable distance. The United States, as was not at all unnatural, saw that the temptation of the half-completed canal would be very likely to bring in some other foreign company or power. Accordingly she determined to take over the work and make the canal herself. What rendered her more anxious to do so was the fact that she had annexed Porto Rico and made Cuba into a virtual protectorate. At the same time she had on the Pacific side taken over the Philippines, too, from Spain. Therefore a canal across the Isthmus had become doubly important for her. It linked up her new possessions. The claims of American commerce were also very strong in favor of a canal made under American auspices.

"Accordingly the United States made a treaty with Panama, which had proclaimed itself a republic, partly in real dislike of Colombia, but still more with the thought of future benefits. The Republic of Panama was to remain an independent state, but was to grant a water wayleave across the Isthmus. In order that the Americans might introduce good sanitation on the course of the canal, a broad zone was marked out in which the United States might dig as deep as she liked and also kill mosquitoes. And so the canal was made, tho no one at the time realized that a serious step in imperialism had been taken, as surely as it was when the East India Company made a treaty with the local rajah in Bengal, landed troops, and occupied territory.

"No sooner had the United States comfortably settled in Panama than she saw that some day an expansion of the Isthmian water wayleaves would be required, and that if a new ship canal was to be dug it must include Lake Nicaragua. Accordingly a treaty in all good faith and with no sinister intentions was made with Nicaragua. In exchange for the promise of protecting Nicaragua (in case of interference by any foreign power), the United States was to have the right of constructing the new canal—when required.

"All such acts of imperialism, whether conscious or unconscious, have their consequences. It was soon found that one of these was that the Panama Canal must be better secured against any possibility of foreign intervention or local anarchy. Therefore a new treaty has been made, tho not yet ratified, under which the Republic of Panama is placed under a much stronger form of protection, and the United States assumes much greater responsibilities than heretofore. The smaller republic becomes very much like a feudatory state in India. Nor did the consequences of the arrangements in regard to the Nicaragua Canal stop there. A similar kind of protection had to be applied to the rest of the Central American republics, or there would be a leak in the barrel. In other words, in order to make good the position into which America had gradually slipped, the whole of Central America is to come within the sphere of influence of the United States.

"There was immediately yet another result. The neutral Powers said to us in Egypt 40 years ago: 'As you have occupied Egypt and exercise real, if not nominal, sovereignty, we must hold you responsible for the carrying out of our treaty rights and the protection of our nationals.' To judge from President Coolidge's message to Congress something of the same kind appears to have happened in the case of Nicaragua. Neutral powers, made anxious by what President Coolidge calls 'the revolution in Nicaragua,' have begun to move. 'Americans, as well as foreign bondholders,' he tells us, 'will undoubtedly look to the United States for protection of their interests. The United States cannot fail to view with deep concern any serious threat to the stability and constitutional standing of the government of Nicaragua tending toward anarchy and thus jeopardizing American interests, especially if such a state of affairs is contributed to or brought about by outside influences or by any foreign power'—by which, of course, he meant Mexico.

"As we have said before—and we say it without any ironic intent, but with genuine sympathy for American difficulties—this is the kind of thing which is sure to happen on the imperialistic slope. The polite foreigner always gives the last push down the slope. What makes things particularly difficult for the United States just now is that

the conservative president of Nicaragua, whom the United States supports, asserts that his rival is being helped by drawing munitions of war from Mexico. On the other hand, the liberal president, who is backed by Mexico, has the better army, and in the recent battle gained the victory. Meanwhile there are United States men-of-war and an American admiral engaged in occupying various important posts upon the Nicaraguan coast, threatening the capital, landing marines and bluejackets, and the occupying zones in such a way as to protect the president favored by the United States. No doubt, it will be found that the said admiral is by this time saying that he cannot be expected to do his proper sea work if his ships are denuded of their marines and a good many of their bluejackets, and therefore, in order to free the fleet for its proper duties, soldiers must as soon as possible take over the occupied areas. On the top of all this the Mexican government has expressed its willingness to refer its differences with the United States to arbitrations; and at the same time there is a movement in Panama, very possibly emanating from Mexico, against the ratification of the new treaty.

The situation is not improved by the fact that at the moment the great oil interests are said to be pressing Washington to help them to defeat the new Mexican law concerned with their concessions. The oil magnates are by no means popular with the press, and are disliked by a considerable and important section of the people of the United States. President Coolidge, if he had not been forced into action, just as Lord Aberdeen, the pacifist, was forced into a forward and bellicose policy, would, we may feel sure, have opposed special government help for the oil companies, and also have refused to do something very much like collecting debts for foreign powers!

Yet the force of circumstances has been too much for him, as it has so often in the past been too much for our governments. If you really wish to be anti-imperialist, as we are sure the United States wishes at heart to be, you must never take the first step, however great the temptation. We wish the United States Government nothing but good and a safe relief from all its troubles—troubles which, by the way, are not made easier by the fact that Senator Borah is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate!"

Bill Wilkins on Cats

You have been tellin' me a highly improbable story about what a goldurned smart dog you once owned," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins. "Without directly disputin' any of the statements you made in regard to the things the dog did, I would like to know what your opinion is on cats and have you ever owned any felines and if so what do you think of their intelligence as compared with dogs?"

"I hev made a study of cats, James, and will say this: the cat is a harder animal to fathom than the dog. Some cats are fond of certain people just as dogs are, but you can't beat a cat around like some people beat dogs and still hev it love you. I hev seen men who owned dogs that they would beat around and starve and still the dogs would stay with 'em and crawl to 'em and lick the hand of the man that beat and starved them. You might beat a cat once, but the chances are that it never forgets or forgives you, and if you starve a cat it is goin' somewhere else to rustle some grub. A dog will fight fur his owner, but I never saw a cat that would."

"When a dog gets into a fight with another dog the scrap generally commences without any preliminaries to speak of, but two tom cats will jaw each other and call each other names fur half an hour before they come to the clinch. A cat hev better use of language than a dog. After you hev made a study of cat rows you kin understand what they are sayin' to each other just as well as if they talked your language. I used to own a big yaller tom cat that could beat any other cat swearin' I ever saw. I hev actually seen that cat bluff a cat that wuz a third bigger than him by cussin' the other cat in a way the other one couldn't equal. The other cat concluded that any cat that could use language like my cat used must be a desperate fighter, and finally he would give it up and sneak away, clean bluffed out, and then my cat, knowin' that I wuz watchin' him, would turn to me and grin."

"There air people who think a cat hasn't any brains, but that is where they air mistaken. Some cats air smarter than others, but a real smart cat is about the smartest animal there is. I once owned a female cat that hed a family of five blind kittens. I said to the missus, 'Well, I will get a bottle of chloroform tomorrow and put them kittens into their eternal sleep.' That female cat wuz lyin' there in a box with them kittens, apparently asleep, and payin' no attention to anything else. The next day I came around with the chloroform and looked in the box. The female cat wuz there but no kittens. I discovered afterward that durin' the night she hed carried them a quarter of a mile away to a vacant barn. She wuz there in the box apparently asleep and actin' as if she never hed any kittens. When I looked at her and asked her where her family wuz she give me a look of genuine surprise and then grinned like a human bein'."

"What wuz more, she wuz smart enough to keep them kittens concealed till they wuz all weaned, and then one day she brought the whole lot back to the house and give me a look that said as plain as words could say, 'Here they are, what air you

goin' to do about it?' This here tom cat I wuz speakin' of come in one day considerable disfigured. One eye wuz closed; one ear wuz just about severed and the other wuz ripped open from base to tip. It wuz also evident that he hed lost a good deal of hair and several patches of skin. I looked him over and then said to him, 'Old boy, you hev been in a fight and got the trimmin' of your life, hev'n't you?'

"He looked at me with his one good eye and then winked. Then he caught my hand and commenced to try to drag me toward the door, evidently tryin' to git me to foller him. I went with him fur about half a mile to a vacant lot and there he p'inted to the body of a black tom cat. Around the body of the dead cat coverin' a radius of 4 feet the ground wuz covered with black hair, pieces of hide, both ears of the deceased, several cat claws and hunks of feline flesh. Then my cat walked up in front of me, looked me in the face and give three or four triumphant yowls, meanin', 'You think I got trimmed, do you? Take a look at this here wreck, will you?' Yes, James, a smart cat is about the smartest animal there is."

The Dog That Licks Your Hand

When the bonds of friendship
Are parting, strand from strand;
When the ties of kinship
No longer you command,
Ambition's goal is dimming,
Obscured in trouble's fog?
Then you're just beginnin'
To appreciate your dog—
The dog that licks your hand.

The yellow dragon-devil
Bares his fangs in strife;
And war makes all men level
And the cheapest thing a life;
Convulsion's mad disorders
Greet the Coolie eye;
He'll never question orders
But fight, and fighting, die.

He needs no missionaries,
This mild-eyed yellow man;
To him they're visionaries
Explained as "Melican."
His a code of decent morals,
(We'd adopt them at no loss),
But no uplifters' quarrels
Can shake his faith in Joss.

No "yellow peril" painted
So keen as human greed;
No greed that's money-tainted
Excels the human need.
They call us "dollar-chasers,"
The powers beyond the seas;
But our needs as commerce-makers
Ask naught of poor Chinese.

Call home our missionaries,
Embark our sailor boys;
(The chant of misereres
No normal mind enjoys),
John Coolie's just beginnin'
To scent the battle fog;
He's sinned against—not sinning,
Poor human under-dog—
The dog that licks your hand.
—Charles Marble Kittredge.

'Tis an Involved Case

A and B deeded C a little home. In the deed A and B stipulated that they would have a right to stay on the place as long as they live. If C moves off the place can A and B take it away from C? C has a husband who works hard and spends his spare time improving the place. A and B's stock tear down C's fence that C's husband built. B spends all of his money on another person. Do A and B have any say over the place outside of just living there? A and B tried to run C's husband and don't pay any attention to what he says about what they do when C's husband spends all of the money on the home that he can make. B seems to think they can run C's husband. Does C's husband have to support B when B spends his money on another person? C and B.

The conditions of this deed are so peculiar and the language is so much involved that I hardly feel competent to answer. If A and B executed a deed



Another "Boston Tea Party"

to C reserving the right to live upon the land during their lifetime, C would have an entire right together with her husband to move off the place and go where they pleased, C having the title with only the condition that A and B may continue to have a residence on the land. It would not give them any jurisdiction over either C or C's husband, and neither would it give them any jurisdiction over this land further than the right to live there.

Keep an Accurate Record

A, B, C and D are sisters. E, their father, died in 1920 leaving a 640-acre homestead which had not been proved up on. The three sisters went ahead and finished the proof and received a deed from the United States conveying this land to the heirs of E. This deed calls for all oil, mineral and coal rights on 320 acres. On the other 320 they are reserved by the Government. A, B and C have kept up their share of the taxes and repairs. D has failed to pay her share of the expense. We have not heard from her for two years. We think she is in Philadelphia. What can we do to force a settlement from this sister? Can A, B and C bid in this land for the taxes, as there is \$15 back taxes due which we have let run as D's share for two years? Also how can this land be equally divided? By the nature of the land it is impossible to survey each one of 160 acres so each would have a fair share of it. What proceedings are best in order for each heir to obtain a clear title to this land, and how long would it be before D can be legally declared dead? In case she was legally declared dead who gets her share, her husband or her sisters? She has no children. It is impossible to sell this land now. If it were offered for sale not one-fourth of its value could be realized and the three sisters, A, B and C, wish to hold it for an investment but do not care to stand all the expense. Mrs. R. M. S.

Of course, the land might be sold for taxes, and these sisters would have an entire right to buy it. I think the best plan for them to adopt, however, will be to keep an accurate account of the money they pay out which should be paid by this sister, and then if necessary bring suit against her and attach her share of the land and ask that a deed be made to them for the money advanced.

Where a person has not been heard from for seven years in case diligent search has been made and no trace of the whereabouts of this person can be found, the law can declare such person legally dead. In case of the death of this sister without any will her property would go to her husband, if she has one. If she has a husband and children at that time it would be divided under the laws of Colorado between the husband and children.

Optional Up to 3 Miles

What is the distance one has to live from a district school in order to demand pay for hauling the children to school? Some folks say it is 2 miles, others say it is 2 1/2 miles and others say 2 miles by air line. Y. Z.

The district board of any school district may provide for the comfortable transportation in a safe and enclosed conveyance or conveyances, properly heated, of pupils of said school districts who live 2 or more miles by the usually traveled road from the school attended, and said district board shall provide such transportation for pupils who live 3 or more miles from the usually traveled road from the school attended. Or in lieu thereof said board shall allow as compensation for the conveyance of pupils to and from the school to the parent or guardian of any pupil living 3 or more miles from the school attended the sum of not less than 15 cents a day.

What the Law Says

If a person withholds a will from probate for more than three years does he have the right to take his share under the law if the will is probated or does he lose his inheritance in the property because he failed to probate the will within three years? Or does the property descend to the other heirs just as if it had been willed to them in the first place? W. G.

Section 233 of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

No lands, tenements or hereditaments shall pass to any devisee in a will who shall know of the existence thereof, and have the same in his power and control for the term of three years, unless within that time he shall cause the same to be offered for or admitted to probate; and by such neglect the estate devised to such devisee shall descend to the heirs of the testator.

In the case of Allen versus Allen, 28th Kansas, the court held that a will which had been in the possession of the probate court nine years passed the title, but the reason for that was that it was not the fault of any heir who profited by the will that it had remained so long unprobated. In the case of Moore versus Samuelson, 107th Kansas, the court held, as the statute would seem to plainly direct, that it was fatal to the devisee holding the same where he had held it from probate for more than three years.

Half of the Pigs to A?

A bought a male and a female pig when they were 10 weeks old. B has furnished all the feed and taken care of them. The sow now has pigs. A is to have one-half of the breeding stock when sold. What share of the pigs should B get at weaning time? W. P. K.

This is rather a peculiar contract, but apparently A is to have one-half of the pigs and B the remainder. It is, however, very indefinitely worded, and likely to cause a good deal of misunderstanding.

A Question For the Court

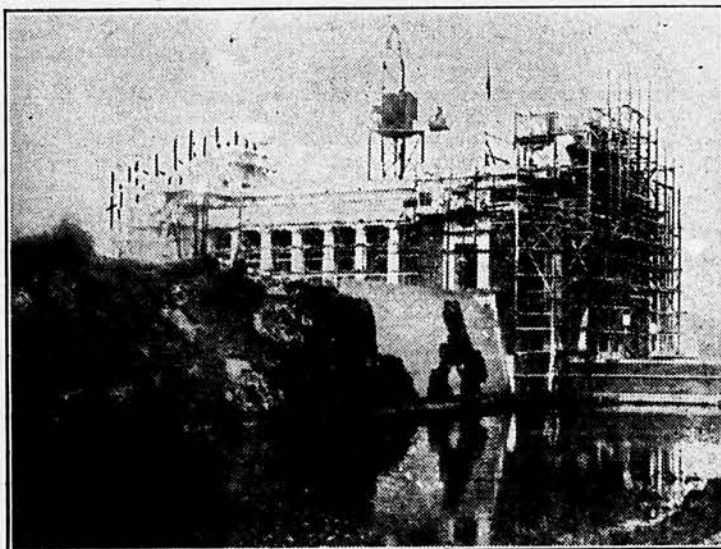
What can be done with a father for whipping a child unmercifully with a razor strop for slight offenses? How can the child be protected from such treatment? S.

The father in that case is guilty of assault and battery, and the court could take the child away from such father and put it under the care of someone who would treat it in a merciful manner.

World Events in Pictures



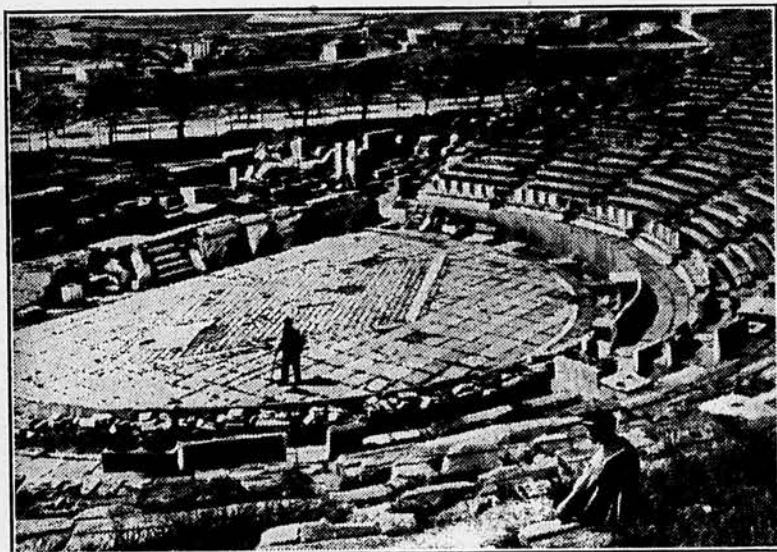
Mrs. Coolidge and the White House's Pet Raccoon, Rebecca, Were Centers of Attraction at the Annual Easter Monday Egg Rolling on the White House Grounds



The English Government is Erecting a Gigantic Monument at Ypres, Belgium to the Memory of the 60,000 English Soldiers Killed in the Ypres Salient. The Names of the 60,000 Men Will be Carved on the Monument. Fifty Tons of Marble Will be Used in the Construction of the Lion Which Will Surmount the Structure



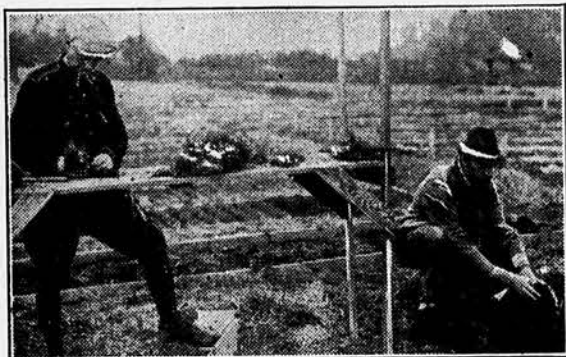
Giving up a Career as an Opera Singer, Mlle. Mozette, French Auto Driver, Finds Men Refuse to Race Her. She Wants to Race Jean La Costa, World's Champion



Looking Over the Theater of Dionysos, Where Masterpieces of Greek Drama Were Given. Harking Back to Ancient Times, All the Literary and Artistic Talent That Greece Can Command, Are Engaged in the Revival of Ancient Hellenic Drama and Dancing in the Delphic Festival to be Held in the Classic Theater This Month



J. Ramsay MacDonald, Former Prime Minister of England and His Daughter, Isabel, Visited Boston and Were Entertained by Governor and Mrs. Fuller. They Visited the Historic Points. Photo Shows, Left to Right, Governor Fuller, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Mrs. Fuller and Isabel MacDonald Viewing an Interesting Sight



Members of the Reforestation Department of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash., Which Cuts Nearly 2 Million Feet of Lumber Daily. As a Tree is Cut Down It is Replaced with Fir Seed, so in Years to Come Another Forest Will be Ready to Serve the Younger Generations



Herbert Grange, Master of the Tring Draghounds, London, Falling at One of the Jumps, When the Hunter Trials Were Held Recently



A German Artist Has Invented This Super Piano Having Keys That Are Manipulated by the Musician Running Along the Keyboard. The Player Must Not Only be Talented Musically, but Athletically as Well

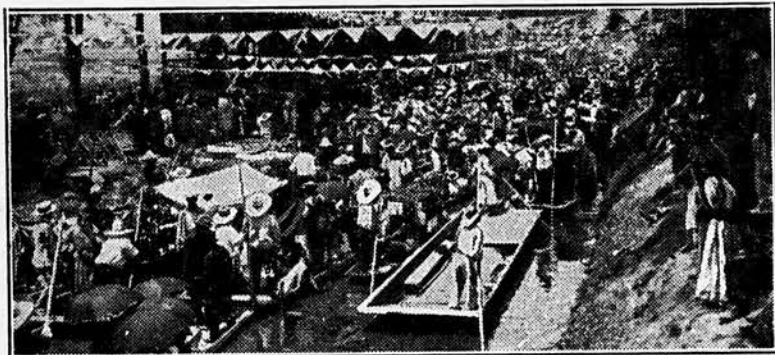


Photo Shows the Crowded Canal at Santa Anita, Mexico, with all Its Boats and People Ready for the Greatest Water Celebration in the History of Its Country



A Lineman's Life is a Risky Life. This Unusual Photograph, Taken in Portland, Ore., Shows a Hazard Which Sometimes is Encountered. Find the Seat of the Trouble, Was the Order. If He Should Lose His Grip or Nerve, He Might Find a Seat of Trouble, But Not the One He Started to Locate

Nelson Rests His Wheat Land

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IM DOLLARS ahead by summer fallowing." Lee F. Nelson, Trege county, thought a minute, endeavoring to recall his best examples. Fallowing is one of his hobbies since his experience has proved it profitable. Power farming is another. "It was in 1923 that corn out here averaged 30 bushels an acre," he said. "That year I summer fallowed instead of planting corn like most of the men did. On the surface it appeared as if I had registered a loss. However, the next year following my summer fallowing I got 35 bushels as an average from 200 acres of wheat, and 18 acres made more than 50 bushels. Wheat on land that had produced 30 bushels of corn the year before made 15 bushels as compared to my 35 and 50 bushels. So in actual cash I was dollars ahead, and I didn't have the costs of a corn harvest to pay, either. "What made the difference in wheat yields on my land?" Nelson repeated the question. "Plowing," he answered. The 18 acres were seeded exactly at the same time as the other, he went on to explain, and was in the same kind of soil. But that patch of 18 acres was plowed the last week in May. The rest of the land was plowed in late June and early July. "I believe we always should plow the latter part of May or early June," Nelson said. "I am satisfied early plowing is responsible for the increase from 35 to more than 50 bushels of wheat in my case. "Early preparation of the seedbed and fallowing are essential out here. I formerly farmed in Canada, and that is where I got the idea of fallowing. The farmers do it there every third year regardless of conditions. And I believe that has kept Canadian soil 'younger' than ours. But plowing isn't all, there is to fallowing. Weeds will take far more moisture out of the soil than evaporation. After I plow my fallow ground I work it with a fallow cultivator, which I bought in Canada, twice during the summer. That is enough, I believe." Mr. Nelson operates three quarter sections, and of that he usually plants 375 acres to wheat. The rest is in pasture. He hasn't used a horse or owned one since the war. In his opinion he can handle his work more economically with power farming. He is one of the first farmers in the county to farm entirely with machinery. Without counting interest or investment it costs Nelson, according to his figures, \$5.02 an acre to grow and handle wheat. The items he considers in this cost are seed, plowing, cultivating, seeding, cutting with a combine and handling. "Strictly power farming is practicable on 200 to 300 acres," Nelson said, "but no less. But remember this. No land is strong enough for continuous cropping. It needs a rest now and then."

Dairy Industry is Growing

THE Merrit-Schwier Creamery Company of Great Bend has made 10 carloads of butter more since January 1 than it produced in the same period last year.

Will Irrigate 80 Acres

CLAUDE K. SHEDD of the Kansas State Agricultural College spent several days recently in Lincoln county surveying about 80 acres of the

Buzick Ranch, in the western part of the county, with a view of putting in an irrigation plant. The plan is to use the water from the East Twin creek, which has a supply of spring water, and it is believed that a sufficient amount could be conserved to irrigate 80 acres of alfalfa and corn profitably.

For a Bigger Royal

THE 29th Annual American Royal Live Stock Show will be held November 12 to 19 at Kansas City. It will be under the management of James C. Swift, president; W. H. Weeks, general manager; F. H. Servatius, secretary; and A. M. Paterson, assistant secretary. Kansas directors include D. D. Casement, Manhattan; J. B. Case,



Another Flood Forecast for 1927

Abilene; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan; W. J. Tod, Maple Hill; and J. R. Thomson, Dover.

The show this year will include beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, draft horses, light harness and saddle horses and ponies, commercial draft horses and mules, industrial exhibits, Government education exhibits, livestock judging contests by teams of state agricultural college students, vocational agricultural high school boys, and members of 4-H boys' and girls' livestock clubs.

The second annual National Congress of Vocational Agricultural High Schools will be held in Kansas City during American Royal week. Last year 22 states were represented. At a conference held in Kansas City, C. H. Lane of Washington, D. C., Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, in-

dicated that more states would be represented at this year's National Congress.

State club leaders from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Oklahoma met and laid definite plans for increased activities in connection with the Fourth Annual Royal 4-H Boys' and Girls' Club Conference to be held at Kansas City during American Royal week.

Two Landslides in Geary

CONTINUED rains have started two big landslides in Geary county, a condition that old timers say is without precedent. At the Eastern edge of Liberty township, the side of a huge hill is slowly slipping down toward the road. Trees, rocks, and in fact the whole hillside is moving. On the Humboldt Creek road near the Bert Brown farm, another large segment of bluff is slowly moving downward, and has encroached so close to the highway that a barricade was necessary to protect traffic.

Will Talk Soil Improvement

SOIL and crop improvement meetings will be held by the Kansas State Agricultural College in Southeastern Kansas the week of May 16. The meetings will be on county experimental plots, as follows: May 16, Cherokee county, at Columbus; May 17, Neosho county; May 18, Wilson county, at Rest; May 19, Allen county, at Moran; May 20, Bourbon county, at Fort Scott.

Crows' Eggs, 90 Cents Apiece

INSTEAD of the usual bounty of a cent each, Ward Reed of Princeton has received \$4.50 for a nest of five crows' eggs which he found recently. The eggs were abnormal, being light bluish in color and about three-fourths the regular size. He sent them to the Field Museum, Chicago, and was paid at the rate of 90 cents each. Last season he found a similar nest in the same location.

Marooned on Pike's Peak

JAMES AMESS of Abilene and a companion, Alex Simonson, employes at the Summit House on top of Pike's Peak, were marooned in their home in the clouds for a few days recently on account of a heavy snow storm which cut off communication up the cog road. They were fed from food dropped by an airplane.

Here's a Real Farm Tax!

FARM property to the value of 3/4 billion dollars has been destroyed by fire in the United States in the last 25 years, according to a survey made recently by the research department of the Coleman Lamp Company of Wichita.

Might Plant More Soybeans?

A GREATLY increased acreage of soybeans is being urged by H. L. Gibson, county agent of Cherokee county, for Southeastern Kansas, on account of the late season and the flood damage.

Land Men to Liberal

A MEETING of the Seventh District Farm Land Division of the Kansas Realtors' Association will be held May 23 and 24 at Liberal.

And Jake Could Say "I Told You So"

ANYHOW J. C. Mohler is in a fine position to say "I told you so" every time he thinks of the recent floods. Being a mild-mannered individual, it is likely that he will do nothing of the kind, but still it is remotely possible that his friends may do it for him. As was reported on page 10 of the Kansas Farmer for April 16, he asked the Senate Ways and Means Committee last winter for authority and funds to conduct an investigation into the water resources of Kansas, this to include the problems of flood control. Most of the money needed was to be provided by the earnings from the feeding stuffs inspection work of the State Board of Agriculture. When he went to Charles Snyder, the chairman, he encountered great sympathy and interest. And he promised to see what could be done about it. The net result of which was that the following day a bill was introduced into the legislature which turned this money into the general revenue fund! But since then the greatest flood in recorded history has occurred in some localities, along the Verdigris River for example. And now comes Governor Paulen with a proposal to the other states in this section of the Middle West to co-operate in controlling the waters. But in the meantime we will not have the engineering data to proceed in a state-wide way. All of which may indicate, among other things, the peculiar mental processes of some members of the legislature in the statesmanship, or lack of it, which they show. Anyhow the flood and the damage it has brought are accomplished facts. There is no theory about the seriousness of the problem faced by the farmers along the rivers of Southeastern Kansas, or with the losses they have suffered. And certainly it would

seem that an effort to prevent future damages of this kind is more than an academic question, members of the legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

Flood control work on a big scale can be carried on only with the aid of the most expert engineering assistance. This also is needed to provide information for members of the legislature, so it will be possible to enact adequate legislation covering this problem, providing they have any interest in such matters.

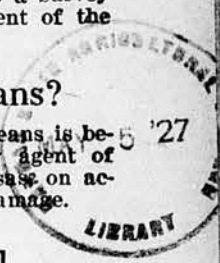
In the interval of two years or more which now must elapse before anything can be done along this line in a big way, it is, however, possible to accomplish considerable good in a limited and local manner in the clearing of the stream beds. But it is likely that most of the big projects, such as the proposed and much needed straightening of Fall River west of Fredonia, the governor's home town, will have to wait.

A vast amount of good can be done by the extensive use of the ax, and fire. The growth of trees and brush along most of the rivers and creeks in Eastern Kansas is absolutely amazing. And the drifts of logs across many creeks, and along the banks of even the larger rivers, are a disgrace. But such improvement work has never been very popular in Kansas, despite the fact that it has obviously paid where it has been done. Perhaps it is the type of effort which needs more brass-bands to accompany it. For that matter, however, we haven't had much better success with the big proposals. About 20 years ago engineers from the United States Department of Agriculture made a definite flood control survey of the entire Marais des Cygnes River, with the idea of largely eliminating the dam-

age on the farms and town property along the lowlands of this stream. But except for a few local improvement projects here and there, little has been done in following the suggestions made in the survey, and the report still sleeps peacefully in the files of the department—much to the loss of the farmers in this state.

It might be a good idea for somebody to dust off a few copies of it and send 'em to members of the Kansas legislature.

There is some basis for hope, however, that the state will ultimately get action on its flood control problems, in the fact that we have in this state a few enthusiastic souls who have had enough political power to get the fish and game department on its feet financially, so it could render a real service to the people, and also to start the building of lakes here and there over the state. Folks who have enough vision to try to make a more beautiful countryside in Kansas, such as Albert Dickens of Manhattan, also have the ability to see that flood damage can be largely eliminated, by the use of the ordinary and well-known methods of flood control, such as straightening streams, clearing channels and establishing lakes. It also is well to keep in mind that a larger acreage of the legumes, grasses and timber will help in keeping the waters in check. And so far as the timber goes, by the way, Kansas has made progress, for there is a larger acreage of trees growing in Kansas than when the state was settled. Men and women who can see this big vision of the Kansas of the future will be of force in promoting real methods of flood control, but the movement will get no help from politicians who deny the state the right to make an adequate engineering study of its water resources and problems.



Rail Earnings Are Near the Limit!

By O. C. Thompson

RAILROADS in the Western Trunk Line territory earned an average of 5.5 per cent during 1926 on their valuation as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to evidence submitted by the Kansas Public Service Commission at the Kansas City hearing on class freight rates. These earnings are within .25 per cent of the 5.75 per cent the roads are entitled to earn on their valuation, according to a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The roads have made a desperate effort in this case to convince the commission that class freight rates in the Western Trunk Line territory should be raised from 16 per cent to more than 100 per cent. The evidence submitted so far by both sides indicates not only that the increases would be unfair but also that if the earnings of the roads continue to increase during the next two years as they have in the last two years, the people will be justified in asking for substantial decreases in freight rates in the Western Trunk Line territory.

At the first hearing in this case held at Omaha in January, the roads submitted in evidence statistics calculated to show they are earning an average of less than 5 per cent on their valuations. This is one of the most important exhibits presented by the roads, and is known as Exhibit No. 193. Two things are notable about it. The figures are based on the roads' own valuations and not upon the valuations as determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Also, the data is only for roads operating 25 per cent, or more, of the total mileage of their lines within the Western Trunk Line territory. Roads that operate less than 25 per cent of their total mileage within the territory are not included. Furthermore, included in the exhibit are subsidiaries of the Santa Fe Lines, Union Pacific Lines and the Frisco Lines that do not operate within the Western Trunk Line territory. These subsidiary lines show low earnings and bring down the average earnings of the roads operating properly within the Western Trunk Line territory.

A Difference in Figures

Exhibit No. 193 showed a total property investment of 7.53 billion dollars for the roads as of December 31, 1924, with earnings of 286 million dollars for the 11 months ending November 30, 1925, making an average earning of 4.17 per cent for the year. The same exhibit showed a total property investment of 7.7 billion dollars for the roads as of December 31, 1925, with earnings of 321 million dollars for the 11 months ending November 30, 1926, making an average earning of 4.58 per cent for the year.

To offset Exhibit No. 193, the Kansas Public Service Commission submitted data known as exhibit No. 246. This exhibit gave earnings of all the roads operating in the Western Trunk Line territory, based on the valuation allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but omitted the subsidiaries of the roads operating outside the Western Trunk Line territory. It showed a property investment of 6.38 billion dollars for the roads as of December 31, 1924, with earnings of 333 million dollars for 1925, making an average of 5.23 per cent for the year. The same exhibit showed a property investment of 6.54 billion dollars for the roads as of December 31, 1925, with earnings of 359 million dollars for 1926, making an average of 5.5 per cent for the year. It will be noted that the figures submitted by the roads show average earnings for 1925 and 1926 approximately 1 per cent under the figures submitted by the Kansas Public Service Commission. One per cent is not much as figures go, but the difference of that amount in this case represents more than 1 billion dollars in valuation, and from 38 to 47 million dollars a year in net earnings.

Kansas Roads Are Prosperous

While the average earnings for all the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory for 1926 were 5.5 per cent, as shown by exhibit No. 246, the same exhibit shows average earnings for roads operating in Kansas to be 6.91 per cent. That is 1.16 per cent more than the earnings permitted by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The

year 1926 was one of the most prosperous ever known for all Kansas roads. According to exhibit No. 246, the percentages of earnings for Kansas roads in 1925 were: Rock Island Lines, 5.21; Missouri Pacific Lines, 5.06; Santa Fe Lines, 7.26; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 7.44; Union Pacific, 7.31; Kansas City Southern, 7.14, and the Frisco Lines, 9. The above average of 6.91 per cent does not include 4.89 per cent earned by the Burlington Lines, which operate only 12 miles of main line, and less than 75 miles of branch lines, within Kansas. Neither does it include the 3.16 per cent earned by the Chicago Great Western, which operates less than 3 miles of line within the state. With the Burlington and Chicago Great Western roads included, Kansas roads would show average earnings of 6.27 per cent for 1926, which is .52 per cent above the earnings permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The annual report for 1926 just issued by the Rock Island Lines says, on page 7, that the road earned \$10.67 a share on its common stock after payment of preferred dividends. The 1926 earnings of the Santa Fe enabled that road to pay dividends of \$10 a share on its common stock. It is said that R. G. Merrick, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, testified on cross-examination at the Kansas City hearing of the class rate case that the Santa Fe does not want or expect any added revenue. The earnings of Kansas roads in 1926 and the statement of Mr. Merrick is further evidence that the freight paying public in the Western Trunk Line territory is justified in opposing any proposed increases in freight rates.

If there is anything wrong with the earnings of the roads in the Western Trunk Line territory they might do well to look to their income for passenger service rather than attempt to saddle a further financial burden on farm folks with increased freight rates. Freight business is paying a profit to the roads while their passenger business is being operated at a loss, as shown by Exhibit No. 304, submitted in the class rate case by the Nebraska Railroad Commission. This exhibit shows the average percentage of earnings for passenger business on lines of the Western Trunk Line territory from 1923 to 1926 inclusive were: 1923 earned 2.46; 1924 earned 1.33; 1925 earned .21; and in 1926 they lost an average of .33 per cent. The result is that freight

business must make up losses in passenger business, as both freight and passenger business are included when average net earnings of the roads are figured. Why should farmers of the West be asked to pay more freight to make up deficits in passenger business? This question is especially pertinent when it is known that roads in the Western Trunk Line territory persist in competing with each other for passenger business by running elaborately equipped de luxe trains. These trains cost more money than is justified by the service rendered and are invariably operated at a great loss.

Freight Pays Passenger Losses

When freight profits must be used to make up losses in passenger business the freight paying public pays the difference. Farmers who have been barely able to make a living for the last six or seven years are asked to pay more in added freight charges for their tools, equipment, materials and even the clothes they wear, and the food they eat, just to permit a few people to ride across the country in soft-carpeted and beautifully upholstered cars. If the roads of the Western Trunk Line territory are not able to make a just and fair return upon their investment why do they not ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to charge more for their passenger business? It has long been said that "He who dances must pay the fiddler." It is just as true that "He who rides should pay the railroads."

The roads in this case have shown, from the beginning, a lack of sincerity, and it is doubtful if they really expect to get the increases they are asking. The class rate case and others were instituted by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith resolution passed by Congress in 1925. It was the purpose of this resolution to get a revision of freight rates to provide if possible some measure of relief for agriculture. The roads took advantage of the opportunity when the investigations were started and entered pleas for increases in rates. They thus put the public on the defensive and prevented the state commissions and shippers from asking for decreases in freight rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission has started seven investigations of freight rates under the Hoch-Smith resolution. These investigations include: Class freight rates in the

Western Trunk Line territory, and the rates on grain, cotton, cottonseed and its products, steel and iron, furniture and petroleum and its products. All of these investigations are of interest to farmers. The rates in every case affect his purse. The railroads have shown how much they are interested in the farmer's welfare by filing petitions in every case asking for increases in the rates. In the grain case they are asking for increases as high as 40 per cent.

If earnings of the roads continue to increase at the present rapid pace they soon will be earning more than the 5.75 per cent permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, without increasing freight rates. While the present investigations are under way it would be only fair for farm organizations to demand a decrease in freight rates and an increase in passenger rates to levels that would permit each class of traffic to pay its own way. That seems to be the only method whereby the farmer can protect his own purse and get freight rates down to the point where he will not have to pay the fares of the few aristocratic individuals who insist on traveling across the country in de luxe trains.

Clubs Remember Mother

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Tomorrow is Mother's Day. Every member of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs should do something to make that a pleasant day for his mother. You cannot do too much to show her how greatly you appreciate her. However, a small favor done just for her will bring gladness to your mother's heart. A girl may prepare a meal to lighten her mother's work. And there are tasks a boy can do and courteously he can show. Why not an act of kindness tomorrow?

Our hats are off to every mother enrolled in the Capper Poultry Club and to every mother who is assisting with any kind of club work. They are good and loyal and true.

Lewis Harrel, Coffey county, entered a pen of eight Buff Orpington hens in the small pen division of the Capper Poultry Club. He is getting from five to six eggs a day. Lewis said last year, "As soon as I am old enough I will be a Capper club member." He has two brothers in the club. Loy is in the pig club and Elvin in the baby chick club.

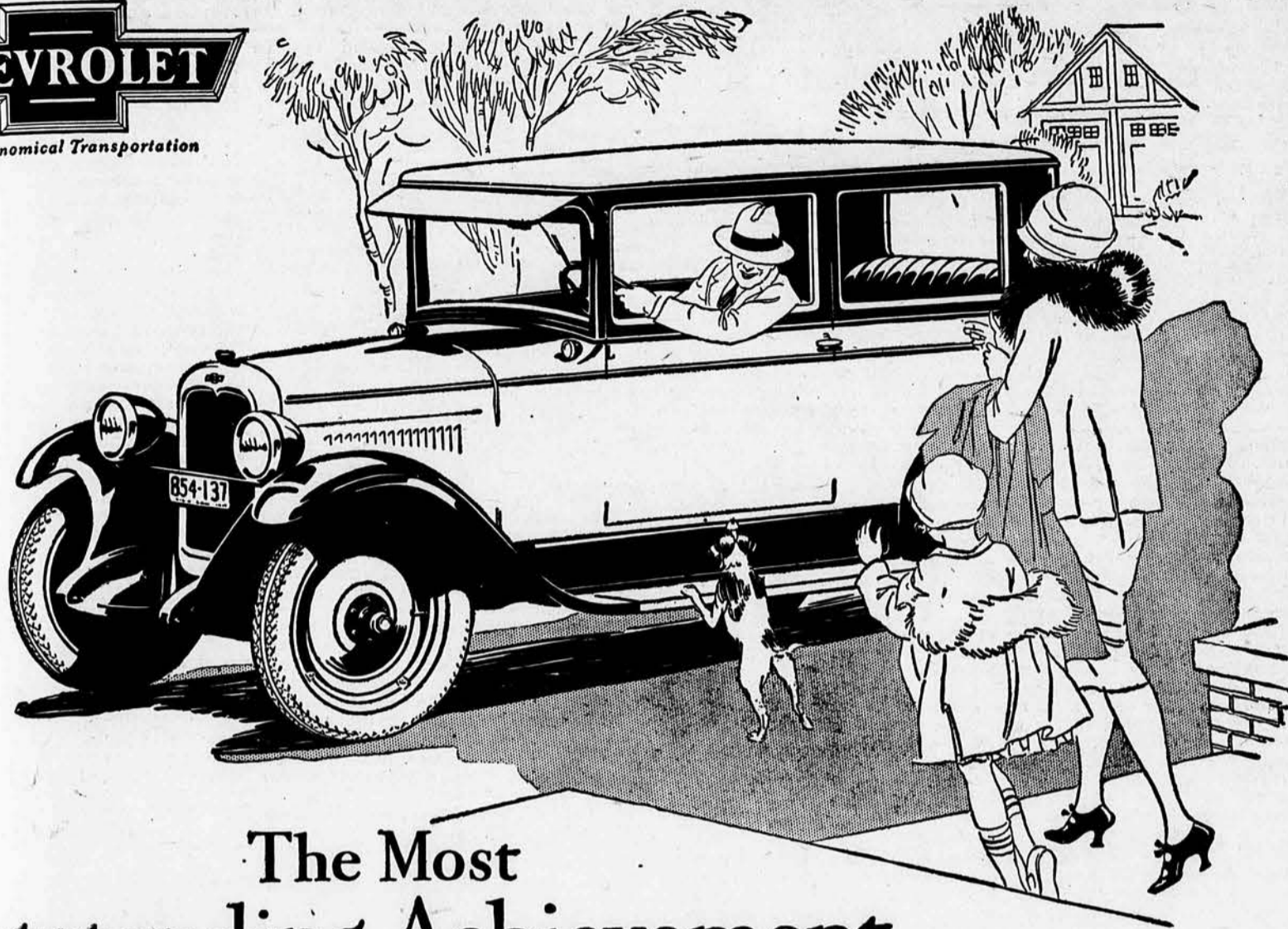
The chief of extension service in Mexico is preparing to start clubs similar to the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs for boys and girls in Mexico. Oliver N. Vannaman, Barber county, has entered a Poland China gilt in the small pig club. His plan is to raise the gilt this year so he will have a sow for sow and litter club work next year.

Perhaps you have been reading about the high water in Southeastern Kansas. Willis Sears, Neosho county, lives where there were floods. She was a Capper Poultry Club member last year, and will join again. She tells us about her plans. "I sold the chickens I raised last year and have purchased 12 dozen Plymouth Rock eggs, and Mamma is going to hatch them for me. I was much interested in my club work last year and wish to join again. Did you get the plan worked out to allow members to enter 100 baby chicks in the contest? If so, may, I shall enter all the chicks that hatch from the 144 eggs." Willis will enter 100 chicks if that many hatch because club members may enter any number between 20 and 100 this year.

The success of pig club members in the sow and litter contest depends much on the way the pigs are started. Some of our pig club boys who made best records built creeps so the little pigs could crawl thru to ground feed and meat scraps. The sow could not pass thru the creep to eat feed that was in a shallow trough for the pigs. Six parts of ground corn, 3 parts of shorts and 1 part of meat scrap make a good ration. Get the pigs to eating well before they are weaned. They will not be set back at weaning time because they will be accustomed to pasture crops and grain feeds. The best age for weaning is 8 to 10 weeks. If you can get skimmilk, give the pig all they will clean up.



Governor Paulen Has Suggested That the States in the Middle West Should Co-operate in Developing More Adequate Protection Against Flood Damage



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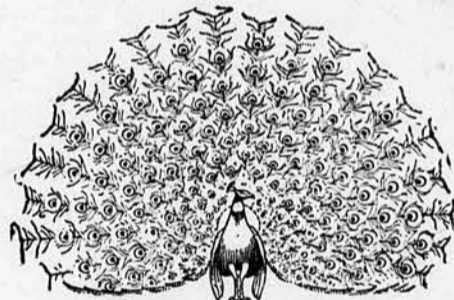
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Balloon tires now standard on all models. In addition to these low prices Chevrolet's delivered prices include the lowest handling and financing charges now available.

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

Combines Will Save Grain!

Losses of Wheat Were Less Last Year Than With Other Harvesting Methods

BY ROBERT V. PETERSON

GRAIN losses thru the use of combine harvesters are less than with headers or binders. Or at least this was indicated by a study made by J. O. Ellsworth, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and R. W. Baird, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, of the Oklahoma A. & M. College.

The data used in the study was collected by the survey method during the harvest season of 1926, by the cooperative effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations of Kansas, Nebraska, Montana and Oklahoma. The figures obtained include those from the four states, weighted and averaged.

It was found that the average loss of grain was 2.6 per cent for the combines, 3.3 per cent for headers and 6.1 per cent for the binders. These losses do not include those around the stacks or in threshing, which losses would have to be added to those of the binder and header methods. The loss of grain was determined by counting the number of heads left in the field.

Of the 190 fields cut with the combine, 41 had losses of less than 1 per cent; 65 from 1 to 2 per cent; 31, 2 to 3 per cent; and 53 more than 3 per cent. Losses of more than 3 per cent occurred only with an uneven or partially lodged crop, on rough land, with poor machines, as a result of poor operation or in very windy weather.

A Threshing Loss of 1.9 Per Cent

Going into the matter of threshing losses, the study revealed that the average loss on the combines tested was 1.9 per cent, while on the separators it was 1.1 per cent. Threshing losses included only the amount of grain carried over with the straw. Of the 33 combines tested, 13 were losing less than 1 per cent of the grain and eight from 1 to 2 per cent. Losses of more than 2 per cent were due to faulty adjustment or overloading.

Offsetting the advantage of a smaller waste was the question of the quality of combine grain. The summary of the survey declares: "Elevator men generally agreed that the combine grain was of slightly inferior quality to the stacked and threshed grain. For the farmer who stored his grain there also was the added problem of storing the combined grain. The combined grain has a greater tendency to heat when stored, altho the loss from this factor has not been definitely determined."

The average acreage cut by each of the 249 combines included in the four-state survey was 579-304 acres of which were owned by the operator and 275 acres of which were custom work.

The study revealed that the wheat acreage on the average farm in nine counties in the Wheat Belt of North Central Oklahoma has gradually increased from 30 acres in 1908 to 95 acres planted for the 1927 harvest. Crops not adapted to large machine production have decreased over the same period.

Ten of the 51 combines in Oklahoma were on farms with less than 100 acres of wheat, or an average of 128 acres. The smallest farm contained 65 acres, all of which were planted to wheat. But this particular operator cut 591 acres of custom grain with his 16-foot machine.

Thirty-nine of the 51 Oklahoma machines cut wheat only, six cut wheat and barley belonging to the operator, five cut wheat and oats, and one cut wheat, barley and oats.

From \$2.50 to \$4.50 an Acre

Rates an acre for custom work varied from \$2.50 to \$4.50 an acre. Of the 51 Oklahoma operators, three charged \$2.50 an acre; nine \$3; 21 charged \$3.50; two \$4; and one \$4.50.

The average acreage possible to harvest with a combine was about .226 acres an hour for each foot length of the cutter bar. The rate of travel was somewhat lower for the power take-off combines as compared with the auxiliary engine type. The horse drawn combines were much slower than

those drawn by tractors. The size of the machine had no apparent effect on the speed.

Cost of harvesting small grains with the combine was less than half the cost of the binder method and about half the cost by the header method. Total costs an acre for the 15-foot combine were \$3.52; for the 10-foot combine \$3.35; for the 7-foot binder \$8.61; for the 12-foot header \$8.79.

The biggest saving in the use of the combine is in the elimination of labor. "The one to three man crew of the combine has replaced the harvest crew of the six to 10 men used with the binder or header," says the summary of the survey. "This reduction in the size of crew is significant in that it was not always possible to secure sufficient satisfactory labor for the peak load even at high wages.

"The housewife also is a beneficiary of the new method. The burden of cooking for large harvest crews passed with the advent of the combine. The study showed that many farmers harvested 200 to 400 acres of wheat with no hired labor."

Average of 433 Acres

A summary of the important points covered in the survey follow:

Size of farm: The average area cut by combines in 1926 in Oklahoma was 433 acres. Of this number, 272 acres were owned by the operator and 161 acres were custom work.

Size of combine: Acres cut averaged .226 acres an hour for each foot length of the cutter bar. Acres cut a year varied from 275 to 1,077 acres for the different sized machines.

Purchase price: The average purchase price was \$1,905, ranging from \$2,043 for the 8-foot machine to \$3,315 for the 20-foot machine.

Power: The 15 or 16 drawbar horsepower tractor used for plowing and other field work was most commonly used with the combine.

Fuel: The 20-foot combines had the lowest fuel consumption an acre, using 1 gallon. The 12-foot combines used the largest, 1,553 gallons.

Repairs: A maximum average of \$56 a season was spent for repairs.

Cattle Feeders Will Meet

The 15th annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Convention will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College Saturday, May 21, 1927. Arnold Berns, president of the Kansas Livestock Association, will preside. Other speakers will include Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture; D. A. Millett, president of the National Livestock and Meat Board; J. H. Mercer, Secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association; and a representative of the Na-

tional Better Beef Association. These addresses will all be given in the forenoon, beginning at 10 a. m.

The afternoon will be devoted to reports on and discussions of the cattle feeding work conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station during the last year. Some of the questions this work will help to answer are:

1. What is the best ration to feed calves that are to be marketed as baby-beef?
2. What is alfalfa worth in a cattle fattening ration?
3. How may prairie hay and silage be improved as the roughage portion of cattle fattening rations?
4. How should young cattle be wintered that are to be fed on grass the following summer?
5. Should young cattle be fed all summer on grass or only during the latter part of the grazing season?
6. Which are more profitable to feed on grass—yearlings or 2-year-olds?
7. Does it pay to add a protein concentrate to a corn and alfalfa ration for fattening cattle?
8. How does corn and alfalfa compare with corn, alfalfa, cottonseed meal and silage as a fattening ration?
9. Which is the more profitable method of wintering calves—feed roughage alone or roughage and some grain?
10. Which is more satisfactory as a wintering roughage, dry ground fodder or the same feed in the form of silage?

A banquet will be held at the College Cafeteria the evening of this meeting. Since this is only a one-day meeting, and as the cafeteria management must know in advance how many folks will attend the banquet, those who may wish to remain for this banquet will have to secure their reservation before the day of the meeting. The price will be \$1 a plate. A check for this amount sent to the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, will insure a place at the banquet table. The animal husbandry department also will be glad to make hotel reservations for any who may desire to remain over night.

Hundreds of cattle feeders from Kansas and adjoining states attend these meetings every year. Those who have not attended will find it worth their while to attend this year's meeting, which promises to be the best one ever held.

To Prevent Soil Erosion.

BY H. E. MYERS

The only type of terrace used extensively on general farms in this country is the "Mangum," or broad base terrace. It is practically unknown in Kansas, but in states east and south of here it is much more common. Even in these latter sections it is not as extensively used as its value merits. By means of the Mangum terrace the surface run-off water is checked in its flow, thereby reducing soil erosion during heavy rains. The terrace should always be used in connection with a good cropping system.

The terrace is constructed so as to resemble a roadbed running around the hill. A number of these broad ridges are put in at intervals from the top of the hill to the bottom, the distance apart depending on the slope of the land, the type of soil, and the character of the subsoil. In general a terrace should be so constructed that there is a vertical drop of 5 or 6 feet from one terrace to the next lower one. The fall of the terrace, in most in-

stances, should be approximately inches in every 100 feet of length.

The first operation in the construction of a system of terraces is the staking out of the terrace lines. If a surveyor's level is not available, a simple homemade level can be used for this purpose. The homemade level is constructed by 1 to 4 inch boards put together in the form of an "A," the feet of which are 16 2/3 feet apart. A carpenter's level is attached to the crossbar of the frame. It can be checked for accuracy by leveling on a level surface. To use this instrument for staking out a terrace with a fall of inches in 100 feet, 1 inch is sawed off one of the legs. Beginning at the source of the terrace and going down toward the outlet, the short leg is set at the point where the terrace is to be started. After moving the long leg forward, the instrument is leveled. Next move the instrument forward and place the short leg at the point located by the long leg in the first set up and level again. In this way proceed down the hill—each point located being 1 inch lower than the previous point.

If a surveyor's level is used, stakes should be set at 50-foot intervals with about a 3-inch drop from one to the next toward the outlet.

The next step is the actual construction. The terrace nearest the top of the hill should be built first, for if a heavy rain should come before all the terraces are completed the run-off might wash out the lower terraces if they are put in first.

The terrace may be constructed by the use of a road grader, a ditcher, a homemade V-shaped drag, a plow, or a combination of these implements. The most satisfactory method is by the use of a plow and a small road grader. The first furrow must be run carefully, so it will follow a smooth curve. About six furrows should be thrown together and the soil pushed toward the center with the grader. After two or three rounds have been made with the grader, four to six more furrows should be plowed and the soil from these thrown up as before. This method should be continued until the base of the terrace is 15 to 20 feet wide and the center 12 to 15 inches higher than before grading. In crossing a low place or gully it is best to fill in to a uniform height and with a somewhat wider base than the rest of the terrace. This is best done with a slip scraper.

The outlet for the terrace is often given too little consideration. Proper co-operation among farmers may make it possible to secure more suitable outlets than otherwise would be possible. A permanent, well-sodded woodlot or pasture is an ideal place for discharging the water from the terrace. The public road is sometimes used as an outlet but this frequently is objectionable, owing to the excessive eroding of the highway ditches. Sometimes a large ditch that cannot be filled is used. In this case several soil-saving dams should be installed at intervals along the ditch to prevent further erosion. Where no natural ditch is available and where the water cannot be dumped on adjoining land, a line of tile sometimes may be installed for carrying off the water.

One mistake likely to be made is attempting to terrace very steep slopes, but not bothering with the moderate slopes. This is not satisfactory to terrace steep slopes, and then attempt to cultivate them, for on a steep slope the terraces must be placed so close together that it makes their construction too expensive. The land would also be made difficult for cultivation by the terraces being so close together. For these reasons under these conditions the terraces are difficult to maintain. Land with a slope of more than 15 feet in 100 feet should be kept in grass or a hay crop to get the best results from terracing.

The terrace must be maintained carefully after construction or it is very likely to be a failure. It should be built in the fall, and preferably the land should be sown to wheat that same fall. The following spring Sweet clover or Red clover should be seeded with the wheat, if the region is adapted to this method of seeding clover. The terrace will thus be held for two years until it is again plowed. After it has become well settled about the only attention that need be given is the throwing up of the soil toward the center when plowing, or the rounding of the ridges with a road grader. Otherwise it will be filling in gradually at the base of the ridge, and during a heavy downpour the water will go over the top, cutting a gully thru it.

The cost of terracing has been estimated as about \$1 to \$1.50 an acre. It probably will cost 50 cents an acre a year to maintain the terrace in good workable condition. The actual cost of construction however, is affected by the slope of the land and the type of soil.

A Whitewash Formula

Here is a standard formula for exterior whitewash which has been found satisfactory. Dissolve 12 pounds of salt and 6 ounces of powdered alum in about 4 gallons of hot water. Add 1 quart of molasses. Make a thick cream by thoroughly mixing 50 pounds (1 sack) of hydrated lime, or 38 pounds (1/2 bushel) of quicklime, thoroughly slaked and screened before use, with about 7 gallons of hot water. Add the clear solution to the lime, stirring vigorously. Thin to desired consistency.

Kansas Gains in Trees

Kansas has a larger acreage in timber than when the state was settled.



When the Levees Break —From the New York World

Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

STANDING tossed the scrap of paper away. And then suddenly he laughed and both Winch and Joe were startled. Bill Winch had heard that laugh once before and knew vaguely the sort of emotion which prompted it: Standing's soul was suddenly steeped in rage . . . and anguish. . . .

"We'll be on our way pretty quick, Timber," said Winch. "We'll ride slow and you can pick us up in no time. And . . . if you've got anything on your chest, any of your own private rat-killing to do, why, me and Mexicali will make out fine as far as headquarters, and once there I'll see old Thor thru."

Standing only nodded at him curtly and went hurriedly to his horse.

Timber-Wolf, his purposes crystallizing, did not attempt to rejoin Winch and Mexicali Joe. By the time he had ridden to the spot where his saddle was hidden and had thrown it on Daylight's back, drawing his cinch savagely, he had begun to get his proper perspective. He knew that he could trust Billy Winch in all things. That Winch, with all of that persevering patience which the occasion demanded and that veterinary skill and love for animals which marked him, would do all that any man could to get Thor home and to care for him. And now, for Bruce Standing, beyond the stricken dog lay other considerations: there remained Lynette and Babe Deverill! He ground his teeth in savage rage, and from Daylight's first leap under him rode hard.

Long before the early sun rose he was back at his own headquarters, a man grim and hard and purposeful. Tough garbed and still booted he strode thru his study and into his larger office; and in this environment the man's magnificent virility was strikingly accentuated. Here was his wilderness home, a place of elegance and of palpitant centers of numerous large activities; not a dozen miles from Big Pine and yet in all appearances, set apart from Young Gallup's crude town as far as the ends of earth. He stood in a great, hard-wooded room of orderly tables and desks and telephones and electric push-buttons. He set an impatient thumb on a button; at the same moment his other hand caught up a telephone instrument. While the push-button still sent its urgent message he caught a response from his telephone. Into the receiver he called sharply:

"Bristow? In a hurry, Standing speaking; give me the stables; get Billy Winch!"

All the while that insistent thumb of his on the button! There came bursting into the big room, half dressed and clutching at his clothes, a young man whose eyes were still heavy with sleep.

"You, Graham," Standing commanded him. "Get busy on our long-distance wire. My lawyers . . . Get Ben Brewster! It's the hurry of a lifetime!"

Young Graham, with suspenders dangling, flew to the switchboard. Meantime came a response from the inter-phone connecting him with the stables.

"Billy Winch?" he called.

"No, sir, Mr. Standing," said a voice. "This is Dick Ross. Bill, he got in late and was up all night nearly, working over a bad case that come in. Shall I . . ."

"That case," Standing told him shortly, "was my dog, Thor. Find out who was left in charge when Bill went to sleep; call me right away and give me a report on Thor." With that he rang off.

All the while his secretary, Graham, had been plugging away at his switchboard. Standing, pacing up and down, heard his "Hello—hello—hello."

Within three minutes the stable telephone rang sharply. Standing caught it up. It was Dick Ross again, reporting:

"Bill didn't go off the case until three o'clock this morning. Had to operate again at about two; taking out a little piece of skull bone. He left Charley Peters in charge then; Charley's on the job now."

"Thor's alive then?"

"Yes, sir."

"Fine! I'll be out in a few minutes

to see him. Bill's got him in the 'hospital'?"

"Sure, Mr. Standing. Thor couldn't be gettin' better care if he was King of England."

Standing rang off and came back to Graham from whose eyes now all heaviness of sleep had fled, leaving them keen and quick. Hardly more than a youngster, this Graham, and yet Timber-Wolf's confidential secretary, trained by Standing himself to Standing's ways.

"I've got Mr. Brewster's home on the wire," said Graham looking up. "He's not up yet but they're calling him. . ."

Standing took the instrument.

"I'll hold it for him. Now, Graham, order breakfast served here for you and me; plenty of extra coffee for the

boys I'll be having in. . . . Get Al Blake on our wire to Red Creek Mine. . . . Arrange to have Bill Winch show up here as soon as he's awake; he's to bring Ross and Peters with him. . . . And Mexicali Joe; make sure that Joe didn't see any one to talk with last night. I want Joe here with Winch. . . . Hello! Hello! Is this Ben Brewster?"

He heard his lawyer's voice over the wire; then, somewhere over the long line something went wrong; Brewster was gone again. An operator at the end of Standing's own private part of the line, seventy-five miles away, was saying:

"Just a minute, Mr. Standing . . . I'll get him for you. . . ."

"Thanks, Henry," said Standing. And while he waited for the promised service which was to link him with a man nearly two hundred miles away, he was working hastily with pencil and pad. Graham was already carrying out his string of orders, getting dressed with one hand meantime.

"Brewster?" Standing spoke again into the telephone. "I've got some-

thing big and urgent on. Can you come up right away? Take a car to Placer Hill. I'll have a man meet you there with a saddle-horse, and you'll have to ride the last twenty miles in. We're forming a new mining company; I want to shoot it thru one-two-three! Bring what papers we'll want; that will be all the baggage you need to stop for. Graham will have all particulars ready for you. Thanks, Ben. So long."

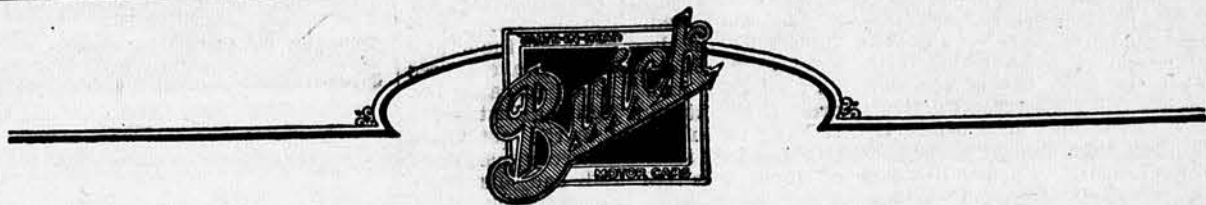
"Graham!"

Graham swung about expectantly. "Get the stables. A couple of the best horses. . . ."

"I've already got them," said Graham. . . . It was for such reasons that Graham, tho a youngster, could hold so difficult position as private secretary to Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf.

Forty Men Needed

Al Blake was Standing's mining expert, general superintendent of all his mining interests and the one source to which he applied for advice on all mining matters. He was the highest salaried man on the extensive pay roll



How far will your car go before the miles begin to tell?

If you buy a new car every 10,000 miles or so, almost any car will give you satisfactory results.

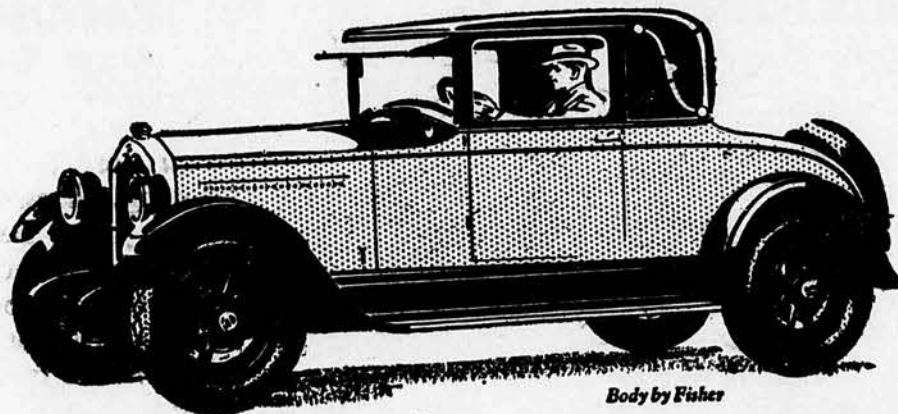
But if you want the same fine service on through the second, third and the many following tens of thousands of miles, buy a Buick!

Accurate tests at the great Proving Ground of General Motors, where all cars are driven and examined, show Buick's sturdy structure and powerful Valve-in-Head Engine still gaining in efficiency at the point in miles where other cars are distinctly on the down grade.

The unremitting care in Buick design, the constant tests at the Proving Ground, the unceasing quest for better performance—these are responsible for Buick's superior efficiency.

Savings resulting from enormous volume production make possible this extensive research as well as the superior construction for which Buick is internationally famous. Buick cars are built for greater satisfaction to their owners.

Buy a Buick for years of exceptional service.



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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



a man whose sole responsibility was to race back with word of conditions. Fully Standing counted on hearing that at least two claims had been staked. But he was not ready to see Lynette again so soon; he was not ready yet to see Babe Deveril. Never for a single instant since seeing that bit of paper hung to a tree, with a girl's mockery upon it, had he doubted that this girl, whom he had thought that he loved, had cast in with the Baby Devil, the two racing side by side to steal Mexicali Joe's gold. He had said to Al Blake:

"Put them off . . . but don't hurt either of them. Leave them to me."

Attorney Ben Brewster, a man much shaken, arrived in record time. He could scarcely speak a word until Graham poured out for him a generous glass of whisky. Then he glared at Standing as though he would highly enjoy killing him.

"You've got a fee to pay this trip," he growled. "that will make you sit up and stretch your eyes!"

"Give him another drink, Graham," said Standing. "He's a lawyer and there's no danger of such getting drunk! . . . Curse your fees, Brewster. What do I care so you make an iron-clad job of it?"

"And the job?"

Graham saw that he had a cigar.

"Something crooked!" muttered Brewster. "I'll bet a hat!"

"Otherwise," jeered Standing, "why send for you! . . . Now shut up, Ben, and get that infected brain of yours working. Here's the tale."

Ben Brewster, a man who knew his business . . . and his client . . . went into action. That day he took in businesslike shape all possible steps toward forming a new corporation, The Mexicali Joe Gold Mining Company.

"What a fool name!" he growled.

"Never mind the name," retorted Standing.

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horseback." But in his crafty Latin way, he kept his mouth shut.

And then Bruce Standing, with an eye not to further wealth, but toward the confounding of all hopes of such as Young Gallup and Jim Taggart and Babe Deveril . . . and a certain girl . . . sprang his coup. With Ben Brewster guarding his rear in every advance, he "swallowed whole," as Brewster put it, every bit of available land above and below and on every side of Joe's claims. He recked neither of present difficulties and expenses nor of lawsuits to come. He wanted the land . . . and he got it! And he issued his proclamation:

"There's a town there, on Light Ladies' Gulch. You don't see it? It's there! . . . Graham, get busy! A contractor; lumber; building materials; carpenters! We build a town as big as Big Pine and we build it faster than ever a town grew before! A store, blacksmith shop, hotel. Shacks of all sorts. Graham!"

Graham, like a man with an electric current shot thru him, jumped out of his chair.

"Send a man on the run to Big Pine with a message for Young Gallup! And the message is this: 'Bruce Standing promised to pull your damned town down about your ears . . . and the pulling has begun!'"

"Yes, Mr. Standing," said Graham.

And he sent a man on a running horse. And then he took swift dictation. Standing made a budget of fifty thousand dollars, as a "starter." Even Graham wondered what impulses were rioting in his mad heart!

"We want scrapers and plows, a crew of road-makers! We build a new road . . . on this side of Light Ladies' Gulch! Got the idea, Graham? We cut Big Pine out. We go by them, giving a shorter road to the outside, a better road. We boycott Gallup's dinky town! Keep in mind we'll double that first fifty thousand any time we need to. Get this word around: 'Any man who buys a nickel's worth of tobacco in Big Pine can't buy anything, even if he has his pockets full of clinking gold, in our town! No man, once seen setting his foot down in Gallup's town, is going to be tolerated two minutes in our town.' Get the idea, Graham?"

"Yes, Mr. Standing!"

Standing smote him then so mightily upon the shoulder that Graham, a small man, went pale, shot thru with pain.

"Raise your own salary, Graham. And earn it now!"

Back to Babe Deveril

What Bruce Standing could not know was that those few words signed Lynette and saying with such cruel curt-ness: "I have gone back to Babe Deve-

ril," had been written not by Lynette, but by Deveril himself. Nor could he know that Lynette had not gone freely but under the harsh coercion of four-

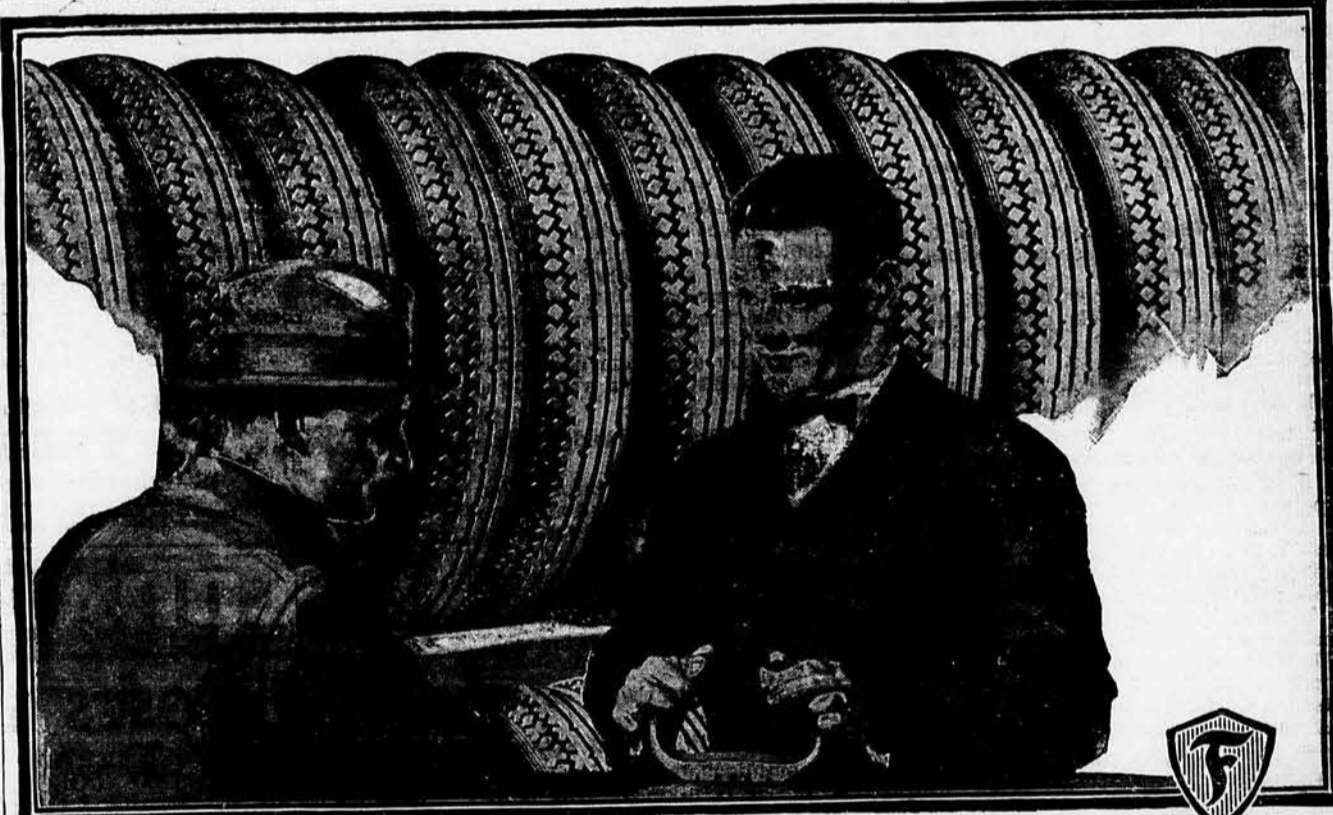
men.

Deveril, when Lynette refused to go with him, had hurried away thru the woods, his heart burning with jealous rage. Was the hated Timber-Wolf to win again, not only in the game for gold but in another game which was coming to be the one greatest consideration in Babe Deveril's life?

"Not while I live!" he muttered to himself over and over. And once out of sight of Lynette, who still sat bowed over the dog he had struck down, he broke into a run. Jim Taggart and Gallup and Cliff Shipton were not so far away that he could not hope to reach them and to bring them back before Standing returned.

Thus, not over fifteen minutes before Bruce Standing came back, bringing Billy Winch and Mexicali Joe with him, Deveril had appeared before Lynette a second time. And now she leaped to her feet, seeing who his companions were and reading at one quick glance what lay unhidden in their faces. Greed was there and savage gloating and mercilessness; she knew that at least three of those men would stamp her into the ground under their heavy boots if thus they might walk

(Continued on Page 17)



Firestone Dealers

ARE PIONEERS IN BALLOON TIRE SERVICE

Another Reason Why They Serve You Better and Save You Money—

Specializing in the manufacture of tires has enabled Firestone to concentrate upon tire development, with a record of many notable contributions to more economical highway transportation.

Firestone pioneered the low-pressure tire, and Firestone Service Dealers were the first to offer car owners Full-Size Balloons, with the latest methods and equipment for their expert care and repair.

Firestone Dealers have kept up-

to-date on tire development and service—continually progressing and improving their ability to serve you better and save you money.

It will pay you to call on the nearest Firestone Dealer and let him tell you how to get more mileage out of your tires. If you are in the market for new tires you will be surprised at the low cost of a set of Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloons. See the Firestone Dealer and let him handle your tire requirements.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

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

A Master Farmer?

(Continued from Page 3)

Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

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

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—40 points.

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

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

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

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

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

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 he has. Example: If he has two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only 5 points.

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

7. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

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

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

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

8. Field Arrangement—20 points.

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

9. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, lo-

cated so as to save time in going to and from fields, and arranged so as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—Total of 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

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

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

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

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

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

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

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

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

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

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

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

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

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

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

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

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

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

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

4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

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

5. Lawn—10 points.

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

D. Home Life—Total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—50 points.

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

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

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

3. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY



BANNER POSTS
R. R. RAIL DESIGN STEEL

Better Fence for Less Work

Here are the steel fence posts you will find pay you best in long service, with less work to set up. Note the big features which save work and help make better fences.

Banner Posts are not affected by frost. Your fence is grounded wherever a steel post is used and danger to your stock from lightning is greatly reduced. With Banner Posts the fence line can be burned off every year, thus getting rid of weeds, insects and rubbish. The clean farm grows the best and biggest crops and with the least labor and expense.

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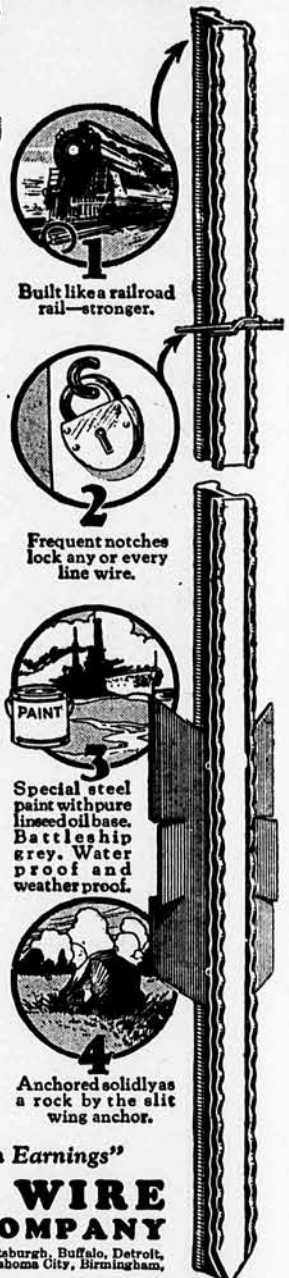
All Banner Steel Fence Posts are made of railroad rail design with heavy backbone reinforcing. They are GUARANTEED to give the equal of or longer service than any other steel fence post of same weight which is used under similar conditions. Any buyer who will show that Banner Posts, purchased through his dealer, have failed to give this service, will be supplied by us with new posts free of charge and without delay.

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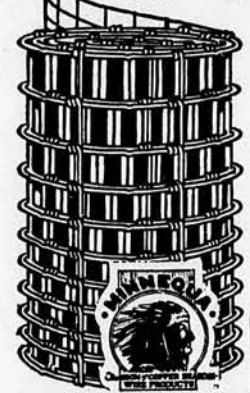
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By T. A. McNeal

The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents. Among the characters are "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, Boston Corbett, Carrie Nation and others. Every citizen of Kansas should read this book.

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comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertaining, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

4. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

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

E. Public Spiritdness—Total of 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points.
If he is neighborly, score 50 points, if not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

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

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

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

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

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

Attrition in Agriculture

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

We have yet to find one straightforward comment in any newspaper hostile to the McNary-Haugen bill on the depressing agricultural statistics which have just been made public.

In 1926 the farm population of this country declined 649,000, by official Government calculation, and along with this startling phenomenon (it was the largest migration since the depression of 1920) was an increase of 5 per cent in the acreage of winter wheat planted. Now, in the face of cotton's year of attrition there is danger of a positive increase in cotton acreage.

An honest explanation lies right on the surface. When there is a low price, farmers are compelled to plant more, not less of their fixed outstanding cash crop. They must raise enough money to meet their fixed charges or go broke. Only when their cash crop is profitable can they afford to think about experiments and diversification.

But the enemies of the McNary-Haugen bill refuse to face this truth.

John Tromble is Dead

John Tromble, 65 years old, of Salina, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, died last week at St. Joseph's Hospital at Kansas City, from heart trouble. He had been ill about four weeks.

His death is a big loss to Kansas agriculture. Under his leadership, in the last six years, the Farmers' Union had made excellent progress. Not only that, but he had much to do with the cooperation among the Kansas farm organizations which has been so evident in the last few years. The loss of Mr. Tromble creates a vacancy in the ranks of the state and national agricultural leaders which will be very difficult to fill.

Huff is Union Head

C. E. Huff of Oronoque, has automatically become the president of the Kansas Farmers' Union on the death of John Tromble. For the last two years he has been vice president, and has been associated with the union for many years, assisting Mr. Tromble in the work. He will serve as the president until October, when the state meeting will be held in Ottawa. He will move his family to Salina and expects to be located there permanently by June. Mr. Huff is a minister, and conducted the funeral of Mr. Tromble.

War on the Floods

From the Springfield Republican:

Now that relief work in the area affected by the Mississippi floods is well under way, less attention will be paid to the complaint made in some quarters that it was slow in beginning. Whether

such a criticism is valid it might be difficult even for the best informed to say, for the reason that there are no such definite standards, as for mobilization upon the outbreak of war. Perhaps there ought to be. A first-class flood comes about as frequently as a first-class war, and in both cases the lessons learned ought not to be forgotten. We have not yet had a flood to end floods, but in other respects the parallel is fairly close, and the various plans for curbing the Mississippi are at least as remote from achievement as plans for curbing war.

Moreover, while both may come suddenly and find us unprepared, both usually are preceded by conditions which should give warning. No more than a world war does a record-breaking Mississippi flood come as a bolt from the blue. Mr. Frankfield of the weather bureau, the Government's leading specialist on floods, tells us that the present flood condition began last August, when abnormally heavy rains were general over the central part of the country and began filling the watersheds of the Mississippi System. These rains continued until October, and in September and October there were floods in many rivers which normally are at low water mark in those months.

Thus November began with streams bank-full, and in December several large rivers went over their banks. Early in January there were floods of the Ohio and of the Mississippi, which at Vicksburg reached a mark of 46.5 feet, and in that month heavy

rains again began over the Ohio and Arkansas valley. Thus when in March the time came for the spring flood, it found the stage all set for the flood of a century. Possibly there were specialists who predicted it, but the prediction was not converted into preparedness, and relief work had to be extemporized after the magnitude of the disaster had gradually become apparent.

What preparations could have been made is a technical question which may be left to experts, but it quickly became clear that there was a crying need for motor boats and light-draft steamers to rescue as quickly as possible a distressed population driven from their homes and shivering on dikes, islands, or house-tops, or clinging for dear life to the branches of trees. Under such conditions every hour and every minute counts. Aviators have done splendid service in scouting for parties of refugees so stranded, but airplanes were useless for rescue work, and the narratives of eye-witnesses show that there has been much delay due to the scarcity of boats.

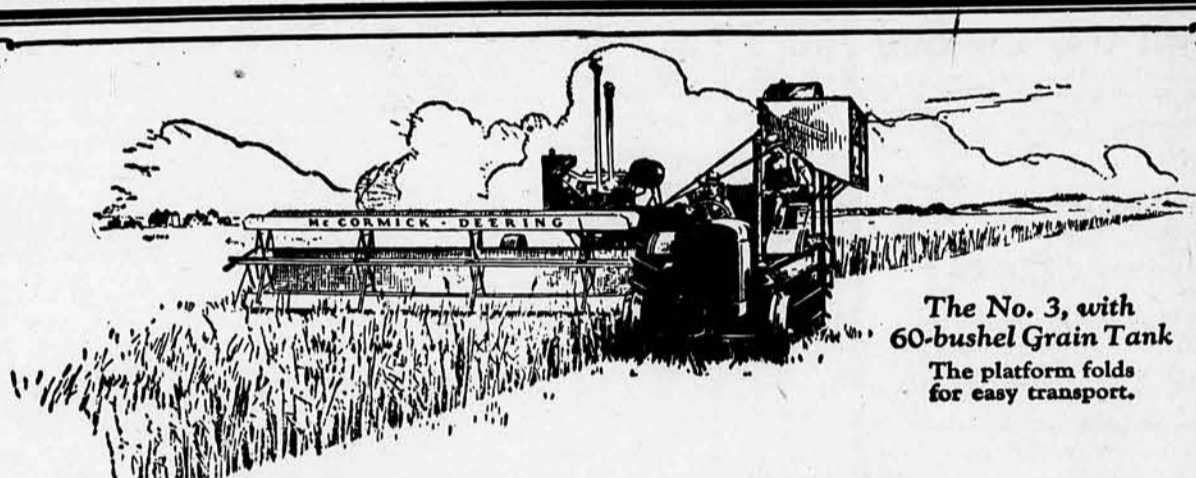
Some sarcastic people have said that our marines were more needed on the Mississippi than on the Yangtze-Kiang, but rescuing flood victims is perhaps not a job for marines. On the other hand, the light-draft steamers now building at Shanghai for the United States for use as gunboats in Chinese waters would have a better chance of saving lives on the Mississippi than they are likely ever to have on the Yangtze, and one lesson of the flood is that the next great disaster of the kind should find each region which is exposed to danger well equipped with life-saving apparatus after the fashion of Noah. Even if another century should elapse before the next deluge that lesson ought not to be forgotten. This country can afford always to be ready to transport a hundred thousand people, if necessary, to a place of safety.

To care for them after they have been saved is both a bigger and a simpler job, allowing more time for organization but demanding also far greater resources. In comparison Florida's disaster in last summer's hurricanes was a small affair. Here are hundreds of thousands of people driven from their homes and a great part of them left absolutely destitute. The loss is estimated as high as 1/2 billion dollars and may be doubled in the next few weeks.

'Tis Apple Blossom Time

More than 5,000 persons attended the Fourth Annual Apple Blossom Festival on Monday of last week at Troy. Miss Clara Meugnot was the queen of the fete. The parade extended for 5 miles, and included 65 floats and 200 decorated cars. Following the celebration at Troy the parade went to St. Joseph, where about 50,000 persons lined the streets to see it.

Liquor is no longer used to christen ships in the United States. Too much danger of the stuff eating holes in 'em.



The No. 3, with 60-bushel Grain Tank
The platform folds for easy transport.

**For Highest Efficiency in the Harvest—
The McCormick-Deering
Harvester-Thresher**

THE McCormick-Deering No. 3 Harvester-Thresher as perfected for the 1927 crop gives you many improvements and exclusive advantages. McCormick-Deering design adds extra savings in clean threshing and simple operation. Investigate and profit by the Harvester Company's 13 years' experience in this line.

Remember that to make "once-over" harvesting a full success you must thresh clean. McCormick-Deering follows the standard practice of stationary thresher manufacture in that **80 to 90 per cent of the separation of the grain takes place at the cylinder**—a very important feature. Straw racks of large capacity, and **grain-tight**. Large self-aligning ball bearings on the cylinder shaft and roller bearings at other points make **exceptional lightness of draft**. Sturdy and simple build throughout, assuring you a long-lived machine of dependable operation.

The McCormick-Deering No. 3 harvests a 12-ft. swath, or 15-ft. with extension. The 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor is ample power and two men handle the outfit with ease. Cuts and threshes up to 40 or 50 acres per day. **Once over and it's all over, with a saving of 20 to 25 cents per bushel on your crop.**

The nearest branch or McCormick-Deering dealer will be glad to show you the No. 3 Harvester-Thresher. You will find it a revelation in fast economical harvesting. Don't miss seeing the outfit.

For transporting, the platform folds and the reel is carried endwise. Quickly and easily arranged for passing through gates and over bridges. Choice of wagon loader or bagging attachment; a 60-bushel grain tank provided on special order.

"With my McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher I harvested 215 acres of wheat at a fraction less than 2 cents per bushel. I saved a larger per cent of my wheat than the old way of cutting. I must say this has been the easiest and most satisfactory harvest I ever went through. I am entirely satisfied and certainly recommend the McCormick-Deering."

L. R. FRENCH
Pretty Prairie, Kansas

"Last harvest I cut 460 acres with my new 12-ft. McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher and averaged 40 acres a day. It cost me \$18 a day for gas, oil and hired help. I would not go back to the old way of harvesting wheat, for the old way costs too much per acre."

HERMAN BEHRENS
Albert, Kansas

"I am satisfied that in my McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher I have the best investment I ever made. I do not hesitate to recommend this machine to any one, because I know it will pay for itself in one year on 480 acres with a fairly good crop."

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How would YOU like to be laid up for months with a fractured skull, leg and collar bone? How would YOU like to pay doctor and hospital bills amounting to nearly \$1000?

This happened to B. F. Larsson, Sac City, Ia., when he tried to stop a runaway. WE PAID HIM \$780. What if YOU had been the one hurt?

Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 was seriously injured last year. MORE will be hurt this year. You run risks every minute of the day. You can't avoid the risks but you CAN avoid the costs when an injury comes.

Your best protection is the Woodmen Accident policy. Thousands of farmers have taken it out. The price of an egg a day pays for it. It protects up to \$1000.

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

Send the Coupon

Get the facts about this greatest of farmer accident policies. It has saved farmers over \$5,000,000 in 35 years. Don't put this off. Delay may be costly. Act NOW. Sign and mail the coupon TODAY!

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO., B57
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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)


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Absorbine reduces thickened, swollen tissues, curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Stops spavin lameness. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. \$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Valuable horse book 1-S free. Write for it today.

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Of course the Dempster turns easier and runs smoother, and lasts longer, too! See it at your Dealers. Write for complete description.

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Returned to a Wet World?

Anyhow Rain Has Fallen Most of the Time Since I Have Been Home

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE just had a three months' vacation—an enforced one, to be sure—and am now back on the job. I seem to have come back to a wet world, for it has rained virtually all the time I have been home, and in those three weeks there have been just two days in which the land could be worked. All rivers have been, and still are, at flood stage. All farm land is yet sodden with moisture and there is today promise of more, for the wind is in the east and the clouds are gathering. During the last week we had a white frost; not hard enough, probably, to harm tree fruits, but it did blacken the blossoms of uncovered strawberries. On this farm all the wagon sheets, stack covers and blankets to be found were used on the strawberry patch, and all blossoms under that covering were saved—up to this date, anyway. Some folks say that the cherry trees, which bloomed so heavily, are to have a light set of fruit, due to the continuous rains at blooming time.

A Place of Healing

My observations for the last three months have taken in very little of the farm and much of the hospital. A modern hospital is not a place so much to be dreaded as many persons think; it is rather a place of healing, and it was my observation that much more pain was suffered by the patients before operation than after. In my case I know that the operation removed intense pain and, altho the process of healing afterward was tedious it was not painful. If it should be the fortune of any of my readers to hear at some time in the future the dreaded words "hospital" or "operation," I ask them to lay aside those fears which may be brought up by recollections of the hospitals and operations of 20 years ago. Modern surgery works wonders with virtually no fatalities. If there is anything to dread about such things it is the cost, for surgical and hospital fees have a way of amounting to much more than was expected at first. Even at that, I do not think many hospitals make money; rather, they show a deficit, especially those in the smaller towns. But cost is of small account if it restores us to health, when it seems we were never to enjoy good health again.

Nurses Are Pleasant!

To those of my readers who may be interested in costs in a hospital of the first class in a town like Kansas City, I will say that the average surgeon's fee will run from \$150 to \$250. The fees of many surgeons are graduated by the ability of the patient to pay. In other words, those with wealth have to help pay for those who have little or nothing. If one cares to go into a ward where there are from four to eight beds his hospital bill will be from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. A small private room will cost \$5 a day, and from that you can go on up as high as you wish. I was told that there were rooms in the hospital where I stayed which cost as much as \$125 a week. All these different costs include room, board and nurse care but do not include medicine or dressings. If one wishes a special nurse he must expect to pay her \$45 a week beside her board, which will be at least \$10 more. Because of the cost few folks have special nurses, but depend on the regular nurse force which is, in nearly every case, sufficient. The student nurses, who do most of the hospital work, are in almost every instance, efficient and pleasant. I could not help but contrast these active and efficient helpers of the sick with the painted flappers one sees on the streets of both town and city.

Country is Attractive

It was pleasant to get back to the farm where one could look out and see horses, cows, pigs and chickens instead of a continuous procession of motor cars, and much pleasanter than the dingy, city buildings was the green grass of pastures and meadows and

the fruit trees in full bloom. Even tho it did rain almost every day the grass continued to grow and the alfalfa fields were beautiful to see. The moisture pushed along the prairie grass, and in most pastures stock was turned out a full week earlier than usual. It is seldom that prairie grass in both meadow and pasture starts out in April with so heavy a sod as it has started this year. It is possibly due to the continuous soaking the sod got last fall as well as this spring. But all this moisture prevented farm work, and not more than 60 per cent of the proposed oats acreage was sown here this spring; the wet weather of last fall also prevented the sowing of a normal crop of wheat, and this all means a greater acreage than usual this spring for corn and kafir. And of this acreage there is but a very small percentage plowed.

Big Need For Listers

Conditions indicate that by far the larger part of the corn crop will be put in with the lister. This does not mean that we will raise a small crop of corn, even tho most of the listing is done in May. It is July and August which tell the tale of the corn yield, and even a field single listed to corn in the hard, rain-packed soil may produce a good crop. But the best way to insure that you will not kill your horses next June plowing corn is to do some work on the land before the lister is used. This can best be done with the disk, and the deeper and better the soil is disked the less work it will be to cultivate next summer. On this farm we like to plow as much as possible, for the lay of the land is not favorable to the use of the lister. There is 40 acres plowed for corn, but the heating rains have packed it down so that the double disk will have to be used perhaps twice to fit the land for planting. That leaves close to 60 acres yet to plow, but, with two two-plow tractors, that will be a short job if the weather is only provided in which to do it. In plowing for oats this spring the two outfits plowed 15 acres in one day, but plowing for corn will be a little slower than that.

Some Mighty Good Cheese

From Sterling, Colo., comes a letter saying the writer remembered my giving directions for cheese making some months ago and asking me to repeat them. I am sure I did not give directions for making cheese, as I know little or nothing about it. What I did say was that I had some printed directions for making cheese which I would send to those who wished them. I no longer have any of these bulletins, but complete directions for making cheese, so far as they can be given by the printed page, may be had by writing to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan. Our college at Manhattan has been sending out instructors in cheese making; they were here at Burlington, and as a result many farm women are making cheese equal in quality to the best that can be bought at the stores. On this farm the spring crop of cheese is of the best quality, and one of the neighbors had some of her "making" at the "last day of school dinner" held at Sunnyside last week which was equal to that of the best New York make. I am fond of good cheese, and my thanks are due to the college at Manhattan for sending out such competent instructors in the art of making it.

Making Herself Clear

An Indian paper furnishes us with a recent specimen of "English as she is wrote." It is copy of a letter sent by a lady teacher to the Director of Education, Manila, and reads: "Dear Sir, I have the honor to resignate as my works are many and my salary are few. Besides which my supervising teacher makes many loving to me to which I only reply 'Oh not, Oh not!' —Very respectfully, Josefina."



YOU can have a lot of fun with a little baseball equipment. A good catcher's mitt, a bat, a regular league ball and a fielder's glove should be handy every day during the summer. It is good exercise as well as sport for the old folks and fine training for the boys.

It's Sporting Goods Headquarters

Your "Farm Service" Man is your local sporting goods headquarters. You can get all kinds of outdoor game equipment there, such as tennis rackets and balls, quoits and croquet sets. And, of course, you would go to one of these "tag" stores for fishing tackle, guns, auto camping equipment and other outdoor sports equipment.

Better step in and get a baseball and some gloves the first time you are near the "Farm Service" store, and get the old arm limbered up and see if you can still knock out home runs.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store

Dedged to Render a Real Farm Service.
as advertised in KANSAS FARMER

Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 13)

over her body thru the golden gates of Mexicali Joe's secret. "You're arrested!" cried Taggart. "Come, get a move on. We clear out of this on the run!"

"It was you who shot him, not I! And I'll not go with you. In a minute he'll be back. . . ."

Taggart was of no mind for delay and talk; he caught her roughly by the arm. Her eyes went swiftly to Deveril's; of his look she could make nothing. He shrugged and said only:

"Taggart's sheriff; he'll take you along, anyway. You might as well go without a fuss."

Gallup, his face ugly with the emotions swaying him, was at her other side. She looked to the hawk-faced man and then away with a shudder. Then, trying to jerk away, she screamed out:

"Help! Bruce. . . ."

Taggart's big hairy hand was over her mouth.

"Come along," he commanded angrily. "Get a move on."

Half dragging her the first few steps they led her out of camp, down into the canon and across among the trees. She gave over struggling; they watched her so that she could not call again; Taggart threatened to stuff his dirty bandana handkerchief into her mouth. Deveril alone held back for a little; she did not know what he was doing; did not see him as he wrote in a hand which he strove to give a girlish semblance those few words to which he signed her name. She scarcely marked his delay; she was trying now to think fast and logically.

These men were brutes, all of them; she had had ample evidence of that already and had that evidence been lacking the information was there emblazoned in their faces. Even Babe Deveril, in whom once she had trusted, began to show the brutal lining of his insolent character. And yet need she be afraid of any of them just now? If she openly thwarted them, yes. They would show no mercy to a girl. But at the moment their thoughts were set not upon her undoing, but upon Mexicali Joe's gold. And she knew where it was and they knew that she knew. . . . Taggart was speaking, growling into her ear:

"We followed Mexicali; we saw him come up here; Deveril followed him into camp. He told where his gold was. And you heard it all!"

"Well?" said Lynette, striving with herself for calmness. She was thinking: "If only I can have a little time. He will come for me. . . . If only I can have a little time."

"What do you mean by that?" demanded Taggart. "The whole earth ain't Joe's because he picked up a nugget or two. Anybody's got a right to stake a claim; I got a right and so has the boys. . . . and so have you."

"Suppose," offered Lynette as coolly as she could, "that I refused to tell?"

There came a look into Taggart's hard eyes which answered her more eloquently than any words from the man could have done, which put certain knowledge and icy fear into her.

Always, when nervous or frightened, Lynette's laughter came easily to her and now without awaiting any other answer from this man she began laughing in such a fashion as to perplex him and bring a dragging frown across his brows.

"Are you going to tell us?" he asked. "If I do," she temporized, "do I have the chance to drive the first stakes?"

"Yes! And say, little one, you're a peach into the bargain."

Deveril was looking at her with eyes which were bright and hard and told no tales of the man's thoughts. "This lovely and altogether too charming young woman," Deveril said lightly, his eyes still upon her, tho his words were for the others, "has a mind of her own. It would be as well to hear what she has to say and learn what she intends to do."

"Will you try to lie to us?" demanded Taggart. "Or will you tell us the truth?"

She, too, strove for lightness, saying: "Think that out for yourself, Mr. Taggart. Bruce Standing knows where the gold is now; both you and I know the sort of man he is and we can imagine that if he drives the first stake he will see to it that he takes the whole thing. Do you really think that after I came into this country for gold myself I am going to miss my one chance now?" She puzzled them again with her laughter and said: "Not that it would not be a simple matter to trick you, were I minded to let my own chances go for the sake of spoiling yours; Mexicali Joe fooled you so easily."

"Yet you yelled for Standing just now. . . ."

"After you came rushing upon me as if you meant to tear me to pieces, frightening the wits out of me."

"Well, then, tell us."

"If I told you now, then what? You'd desert me in a minute; you

would race on ahead; when I caught up with you there would be nothing left."

Deveril's eyes flashed and he said quickly:

"And give you the chance to send us to the wrong place, were you so minded, so that you could slip off alone and be first at the other spot! Very clever, Miss Lynette, but that won't work. You go with us."

And all the while she was trying so hard to think; and all the while listening so eagerly for a certain glorious, golden voice shouting after her. Deveril had heard part of Joe's exclamation. . . .

"It is in Light Ladies' Gulch," she said quietly.

"Yes!" Here was Young Gallup speaking, his covetous soul aflame. "We know that; Deveril heard. But Light Ladies' Gulch is forty miles long. Whereabouts in the gulch?"

She told herself that she would die before she led them aright. And yet she realized to the full the danger to herself if she tricked them as Joe had done and they discovered her trickery before Standing came. Yet most of all was she confident that he would come and swiftly. . . . Joe's words still rang in her memory; he had told first of the Red Cliffs, how he had found color there last year; how he had made prospect holes; how his real mine lay removed three or four miles. Still she temporized, saying:

"Not half a dozen miles out of Big Pine! I told you last year, Gallup. . . ."

Deveril, the keenest of them all, the one who knew her best, suspected her from the beginning. His eyes never once left her face.

"How do we know," he said quietly, "that there's any gold there? That Joe's gold is not somewhere else?"

"You will have to make your own decision," she told him as coolly as she could. "If you think that I am mistaken or that I am trying to play with you as Joe did, you are free to go where you please."

Taggart began cursing; his grip tightened on her arm so that he hurt her terribly as he shouted at her:

"I'll give you one word of warning, little one! If you put up a game on us now, you cut your own throat. In

temporized, saying:

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"We'll have horses ourselves in a jiffy," said Taggart. "Stepping lively, we're not more than a couple of hours from a cattle outfit over the ridge. We'll get all the horses we want and we'll ride like hell!"

"You know where the Red Cliffs are? At the foot of the cliffs I'll show you Joe's prospect holes. . . ."

The pale-eyed, hawk-faced Cliff Ship-ton spoke for the first time.

"Not half a dozen miles out of Big Pine! I told you last year, Gallup. . . ."

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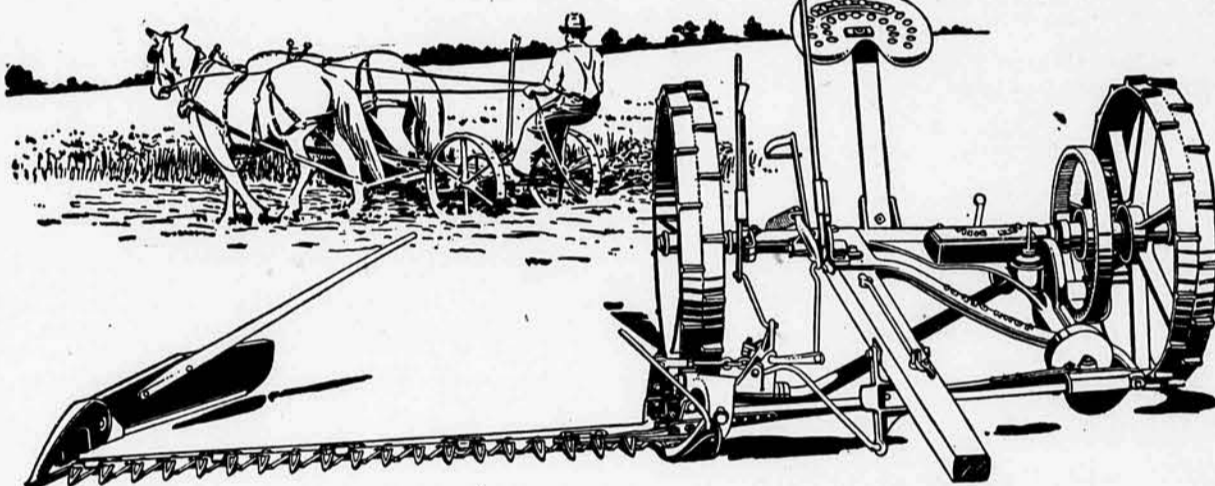
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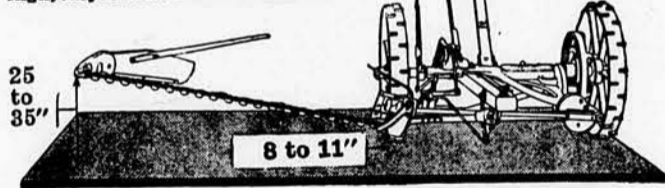
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Has an Easier Lift and-

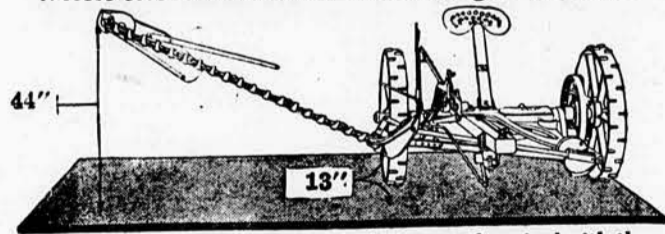


When the foot lift only is used to raise the bar

This illustrates the height to which the cutter bar can be raised with the high, easy foot lift on the John Deere.



When the hand lift is also brought into use



This illustrates the height to which the bar can be raised with the hand lever. Mower will operate with bar in this position.

-Higher

Operating the lift on the John Deere Mower requires little more effort than throwing out the clutch on your car. A boy old enough to drive the team can run the

JOHN DEERE HIGH-LIFT MOWER

The height of the lift with the foot lever is sufficient to pass over all ordinary field obstructions. With the hand lift, the bar is raised quickly and easily to extreme height. (See illustration to the left.)

The remarkable lifting device is only one of the numerous features on the John Deere that is responsible for the unusual satisfaction this mower is giving its many thousands of users.

The patented balanced drive gears, the 21-point clutch, the simple, quickly-made field adjustments, the great strength, the wearing qualities and careful fitting of the cutting parts—these, plus simplicity of design, result in greater power at the knife, instant starting of the knife, clean cutting, long life and low repair expense.

You will recognize the John Deere quality construction in this mower the instant you see it. Built for better, longer service, you will find it real economy in the long run.

Your John Deere dealer has this mower on display. Go in and see it. Get on the seat and operate the high, easy lift. Note its simplicity; how easy to adjust; how easy to keep in good cutting order. It makes the hay-cutting job shorter and easier.

DON'T FORGET

John Deere also builds quality grain binders, corn binders and sulky hay rakes. Fill out the coupon to the left and let us send you literature FREE.

MAIL THIS COUPON

John Deere, Moline, Ill., _____

Please send me free literature on machines I have checked below.

- Mower
- Sulky Rake
- Grain Binder
- Corn Binder

Name _____

Address _____
SM-111



A Play for Time

She did not appear to hear; she was thinking over and over: "Bruce Standing will come after us as soon as he finds I am gone. I must gain a little time, that is all."

If only she could make them think that the gold was somewhere near by so that Standing must readily find them. But now Deveril had rejoined them and she recalled how he had heard something, tho not all, of Joe's triumphant announcement. For Joe had shouted out at the top of his voice, to catch and hold Timber-Wolf's attention: "Light Ladies' Gulch!" Deveril had heard that; and Light Ladies' Gulch was many miles away, down toward Big Pine. . . .

Flowers For Mother

By Mrs. Effie A. Fisher

THIS movement of Mother's Day, started a few years ago is one of the most unique organizations of the day, there are no dues, no social meetings and no set rules by which we are to be governed in its observance except to set aside one day in the year, the second Sunday in May to pay reverence to mother.

The badge is the white carnation. There are no funds to be raised and at no time is anyone authorized to collect funds or do anything of a commercial nature connected with the celebration of this day.

This beautiful idea of paying tribute to mother was originated by Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia in the year 1908. Little did Miss Jarvis think when she suggested this means of paying tribute to mother love, that the spirit would spread not only thru our own country but literally over the whole world.

It was her suggestion that everyone on this day, pay some special tribute to his or her mother or to somebody's mother. Mothers who are distanced

Mother's Voice

Sometimes, I wake up in the night,
And everything seems queer without a light
Then I kick and cry with all the noise
Of lots of frightened little boys.

Then mother speaks so very low
And right away I know it's so
That all is right and nothing's queer,
And there's nothing in the world to fear.

Then mother puts the covers back,
And pins them tight without a crack,
And I snuggle down clear out of sight,
When mother's voice speaks out at night.

Thru all of life; thru every year,
That brings a sigh, and then a tear;
O, send her voice down thru the night,
So I may know that all is right.

—Bess R. Oliver, Cuver, Kan.

from their own children and cannot receive from them the little duties of respect, appreciate the fact that in turn their children will, on that day, be paying respect to some other mother, thus the spirit of loving exchange is carried on and developed to the ends of the earth.

During the last few years the observance of mother's day has become widespread and is now unbounded by land or sea, it has some of its most ardent observers in China, Japan, and many countries of South America and Africa.

A short time before the observance of the first "Mother's Day" Miss Jarvis asked the ministers of Philadelphia to observe this day and that every son and daughter wear a white carnation. The papers took it up for her, pastors and people responded, with the result that the evening preceding this day every carnation had been sold, white roses and even bits of white ribbon were worn by those unable to obtain carnations.

In many states the governors issue proclamations for "Mother's Day" which in its simplicity and far reaching interest has become a permanent and much loved day.

The wide observance of this day will bring to the minds of many the desire to pay some especial honor to mothers, as a debt of loving appreciation of those who are with us or a tribute to those who are gone.

Let us then remember that the command "Honor thy father and thy mother" does not cease with the lives of our parents but they may be honored as long as sons and daughters live. An honorable, upright child is the greatest monument that mother love would ask.

Then let us give this day the dignity it deserves and make it a celebration of the home life of the land in honor of the best mother who ever lived—Our Mother.

My Way With Curtains

BY MARY NORRISH

WHY do you dread to launder your white lace and net curtains this spring? You will agree that it is not the washing so much as the drying which uses up so much patience.

This simple method of "doing up" curtains has proved very satisfactory for my finest filet net and even the drying is easy.

After shaking them well, I put them in cold soapy water over night, or soak them 2 or 3 hours in lukewarm (never hot) water, which should be soft, if possible, as hard water and soap are likely to set the dirt in them. I rub soap solution on each piece.

I lift the curtains gently up and down in the water in which they have been soaked and squeeze them between the hands to get the dirt out. Then I put them in boiling soap suds and steam them

for an hour, after which I wash them by hand but never rub them.

Rinsing the curtains well to remove all soap is very important and at the same time requires that they be wrung several times. To do this, I place each piece on a sheet and put the two carefully thru the wringer.

I have found that gum arabic is much more satisfactory for restoring the original stiffness than hot cornstarch. This is made very quickly by dissolving 1 teaspoon in a quart of warm water. This can be purchased at any drug store and 10 cents worth is usually a great plenty. Another reason I like gum arabic for starching curtains is because it is more pliable and its elasticity allows an accidental crushing to straighten out without leaving the unsightly wrinkles.

If the curtains are white I add bluing but if they are cream colored or ecru I add strong tea or coffee to the starch.

To dry I put the curtains back on the curtain rods at the window, put another rod thru the hem at the bottom and weight or tie it down to get the desired length. Thus my curtains fit the windows as when new and have straight edges along the sides.

When I made my curtains I allowed the width of the casing at the top, making the casing double, so that the natural shrinkage is taken care of in this way.

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.

An Underground Refrigerator

WE KEEP milk and other foods cool during hot weather in a hole in the ground. This well, 16 feet deep, was made with an 8 inch post auger, with rod attached to add sufficient length.

A frame with hinged cover is set over the top and a rod run thru at one end. To this are tied as many ropes as may be needed for lowering gallon buckets containing milk, butter and anything that one wishes to keep in the refrigerator. Even on

days when the thermometer is above 100 degrees butter is kept solid in it.

We keep cream in this well all the time and churn only twice a week, yet it is easy to make good butter all thru the hot weather without ice.

Those who cannot have ice or cold running water should have one of these underground refrigerators. A man can make one in 2 hours. It may be located in the most convenient place since a shady spot is not necessary.

Lane County.

Mrs. A. R. Bentley.

Tomato Plants from Slips

IWONDER if other folks know that tomato plants can be started from slips? I didn't until this winter tho I have often noticed how the vines will root where they rest on the moist ground. A tomato came up in a flower pot about Christmas time and I let it grow. As it branched out I cut off slips, put them in water in the south window and they grew amazing roots in a very short time. I now have six sturdy plants ready to set out as soon as danger of frost is over. I set them in cans and will cut the bottoms out of the cans, leaving the rest around the plants to protect them from wind and cut worms. I hope to get some early tomatoes from these.

Mrs. M. E. Eddy.

Cheyenne County.

Steak Board Saves Table Tops

BY MRS. A. F. WILSON

IN THE average kitchen there is always the need to pound steaks, slice meats and cut bread and countless other things. In the average kitchen there is always nice fresh oilcloth or zinc that will not stand to be roughly handled. I have a niece who had a nice splinter-fired new cabinet ruined by beating a steak upon it and I had a roomer who sliced bread upon mine and the little knife prints are still there and now they are clear thru and we have a job of renewal upon our hands.

To save this difficulty procure a piece of soft pine from the lumber yard. You have to buy 2 feet. I did and squared mine down. The size of it is 1 3/4 by 18 inches square. Soft pine is best for it will not warp so readily as hard pine and besides does not have that terrible turpentiney smell to it. Bore a hole thru one corner to use as a hanger and hang close to the table. It is easily washed and wiped dry and you will be surprised at the number of uses you will find for that board. I don't know how I ever did cut slaw without it.

Stuffed Cherry Salad

Select canned black or white cherries. Drain and dry the cherries. Pit them and replace each stone with a piece of pecan meat. Arrange the cherries on individual beds of lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise dressing mixed with an equal quantity of whipped cream and serve.

Plan Meals in Advance

By Mary E. Border

SOMETIMES even men agree that planning meals three times a day seven days in a week, for 52 weeks in a year and for 10 years would grow slightly monotonous even to born housekeepers. I cannot promise a fairy to do your meal planning for you but I will suggest ways of making the monotony less tiresome.

I always shop on Thursday so that is one reason I plan my fairy work on that day. Saturday or another day might suit you better. Thursday is the day when I begin to plan my Sunday if I am to have guests. Before I go to the market I take an hour or often much less to plan meals for the week. I have a little bulletin board with white sheets of paper clipped to it that I use for recording menus.

I always have believed that variety is the spice of life so I try to get variety into my menus. I plan to serve potatoes as many ways as possible during the week. If I am planning to have sauer kraut for Thursday evening dinner I write down mashed potatoes because my family likes that combination. If I did not plan my meals ahead and had a sudden inspiration to have sauer kraut for supper I may have had mashed potatoes for dinner and it would not be wise to serve them the same way for two successive meals.

I think of all the vegetables I can obtain from store, garden and cellar and try to have as great a variety as possible. I am careful to see that I have at least three green leafy vegetables in a week for they are important to supply vitamins and roughage. If I plan the menu for each meal about an hour before time to prepare it I am likely to forget that I have not had any leafy vegetable for several days, or to tell myself that I can serve one tomorrow.

If I plan meals for the week at one time I am more apt to use the quart of milk a person, a day because if I see that the milk requirement is low I change some article on the day's menu to a milk dish.

A great Russian doctor said that he could not always cure cancer but he felt almost sure he could help prevent it if everyone would eat plenty of fresh fruit, whole cereals and vegetables and no highly refined foods. Most of us know that we

should eat coarse, unrefined foods but if one hour before dinner time, when we take an inventory of the larder we find nothing but potatoes, highly polished rice, some meat and white bread, we console ourselves by saying that we are in a hurry today and tomorrow we will use a better selection.

If, however you make out menus for the week you can add coarse foods, one each day. You can then see which meals carrots are going to fit in with best and which meal will combine the best with a raw vegetable salad.

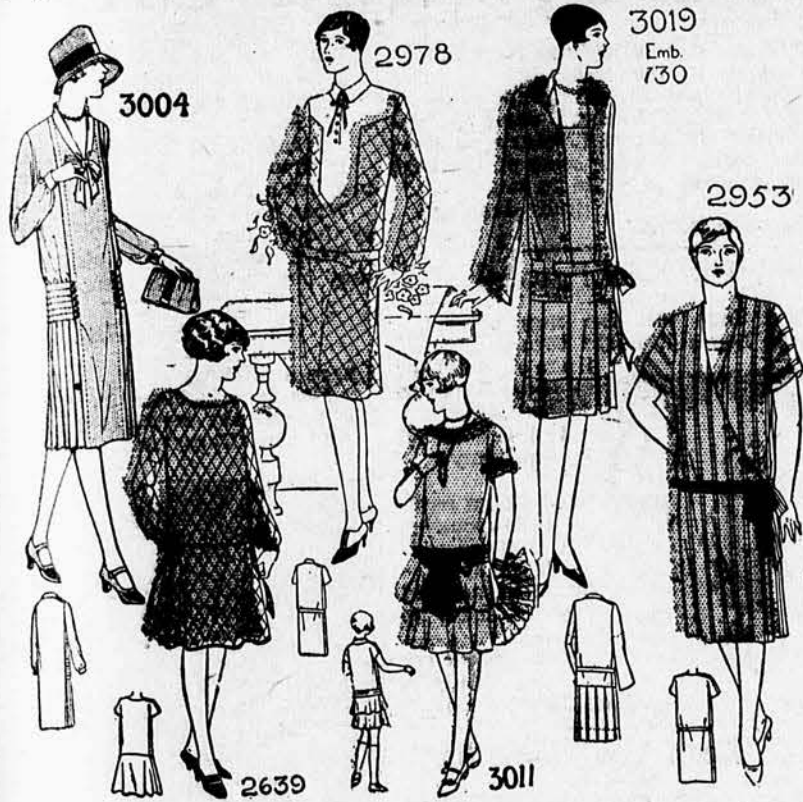
As soon as I have written out my menus for the week I take an inventory of my stock on hand and then make out a market list, buying all non-perishables that I will need for the week and all the food for that day. I hang my little bulletin board with neatly written menus clipped to it at a handy place in the kitchen where I can see all three meals at a glance.

I do not mean that I stick to my menu so rigidly that if I happen into the market when they have delicious fish I cannot have that for dinner because the menu calls for corned beef and cabbage. I can get the fish and serve them with tomato sauce if the corned beef and cabbage are not already prepared. It only means that I have taken a few extra minutes and planned ahead so that I need not be frantic and harassed an hour before each meal time. It also simplifies shopping and gives better planned meals.

Another way to save time is to make some standard foods in quantities. I never could see the sense of making salad dressing in less than a quart quantity for any family of four or more this time of the year. Also if you use a great many hard boiled eggs in sandwiches and salads several may be boiled at a time and both time and heat are saved. I keep a container of chopped nut meats in the pantry at all times. Planning ahead avoids poor combinations and unbalanced rations. It is economical to buy in large quantities. I always plan to cook enough prunes for two meals. I serve them for breakfast and the next evening for dinner I have prune whip.

I have heard my mother say that planning is half of the work. Menu planning saves time, money, labor and worry. Try it for just a week.

Stylish Women Dress Simply



3004—Graceful Lines for Stout Figures. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
 2978—Lines That are Smart, New and Becoming. Sizes 16, 18 years 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 3019—Especially Suitable for Harmonizing Color Tones Which is a Very Popular Mode of Decoration. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2639—The Flare is Popular for the Junior. Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years.

3011—For the Junior Who is Looking Forward to Graduation Day. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2953—Comfortable and Convenient Morning Dress. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to give sizes and numbers of patterns wanted.

Human Checkers Entertain

THE Christian Church of our town has tried almost every device for raising money, but the largest crowd we have ever had was the night of the human-checker game, recently sponsored by the young married people's Sunday School class.

The checkers were girls of high school age. Twelve in green and twelve in white crepe paper costumes.

The checker board was green and white cheese cloth held in place at intervals to the floor with strips of adhesive tape.

Two champion checker players volunteered to play.

The evening's program opened with music and readings after which the checker game was announced.

The girls, led by captains marched from either side of the room to the checker board arena.

After the first game, there was an intermission, during which time the girls rested, seated on either side of the checker board a short distance apart.

The program with three checker games entertained the audience for the full evening. Mrs. Fae C. Prouse, Harper County.

An All Purpose Soap

HERE is a dandy laundry soap recipe that will come in handy now at house cleaning time as it makes washing easy and cleans carpets, curtains, bed clothing or dainty things equally well.

To 1 pound sal soda, add ½ pound borax, mix, then add 6 bars good laundry soap, shaved fine. Pour in 1½ gallons hot water and stir constantly for 30 minutes. Then add ½ gallon cold water, 2 ounces aqua ammonia and 5 cents worth oil of sassafras to give a pleasant odor.

This breaks hard water, and if clothes are soaked over night with some of this soap in the water they require very little if any rubbing. Also whitens them. Mrs. Ila Doman, Coffey County.

May Brings Bridal Showers

As a lovely gift for next month's bride or to grace your own dining room, this buffet set is hard to equal either in daintiness of coloring or ease in working.

The set, No. 7702, comes stamped on creamy white oyster linen. The sweet pea designs are tinted yellow, lavender and rose and are to be worked

in outline stitch. The scroll work is outlined in running stitch with the spaces filled with French knots. Tiny clusters of lazy daisies are used on the small doilies and at the center edges of the larger one. Price of the set



with floss to work is \$1.15. The following articles to match, may also be obtained.

Scarf, price with floss, \$1.50.
 36 inch center, price with floss, \$2.
 22 inch center, price with floss \$1.20.
 Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Women's Service Corner

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

Sunlight Ruins Mirrors

The metallic coating on the back of my dresser mirror is beginning to peel. What causes it to peel and how can I keep it from doing this?—G. H.

Perhaps your mirror is where it gets the direct rays of the sun on it. The sunlight affects the metallic coating and causes it to peel off. If sunlight is allowed to fall directly on a mirror it will ruin it in a short time.

Salad Leaflets

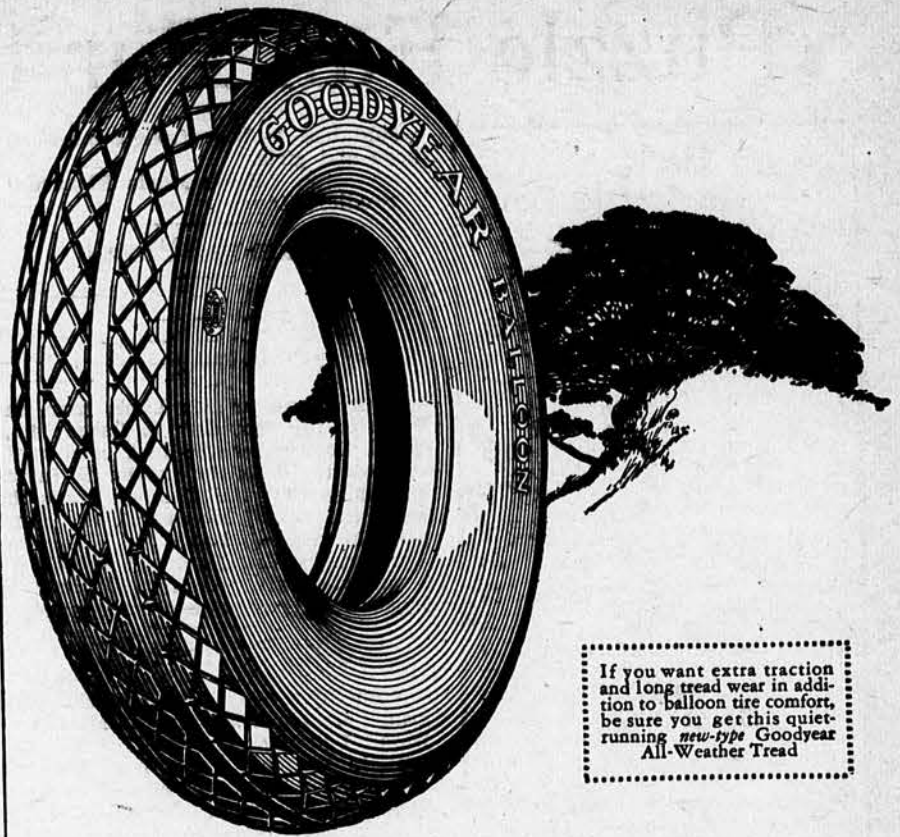
Do you have any new salad recipes? My family is so fond of salads and my number of recipes is quite limited.—Mrs. J. H. U.

We have a leaflet of salad recipes and suggestions for the salads to serve on different occasions. I will be very glad to send it to you if you will send me your name and complete address and a two-cent stamp for postage.

What Colors Can I Wear?

I would like to know what colors are most becoming for me. My hair is blond, eyes are blue and complexion is very fair.—Hazel R.

We have a color chart which I am sure you will find quite helpful in selecting your most becoming colors. I shall be glad to send it to you if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running new-type Goodyear All-Weather Tread

An extra Goodyear value

An important extra value you get when you buy a Goodyear Tire is quite outside the tire itself.

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

He makes sure the tire you buy is the right size and type for your car. He puts it on the rim for you. He fills it with air.

Long after the sale he continues his interest in that tire, and helps you give it the care it should have to deliver maximum results.

This service means cheaper mileage for you. It saves you money. It is an extra Goodyear value you ought to have.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that the user 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



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Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

Grocery Clerk
To Little Boy:
"Well, Bud, what do you want - candy?"
"Yes, sir. But I gotta buy

9.8
10.6
5
13.12
14.3
14.2
1.26
27
29.30
31.32
15.24
16.23
17.43
19.41
21.42
18.20

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Helen Likes Her Teacher

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 3/4 of a mile from school. The name of our school is South Slope but they call it Square Top for a nickname. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Phelps. There are eight in our family. We all go to school except the two younger ones. For pets I have a cat and a black pony. My cat's name is Spotter and my pony's name is Kate. I enjoy the young folks' page and

would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Helen Marie Richards.
Studley, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Limb from the hand to the shoulder; 3. Large; 4. A small floor covering; 5. A consonant; From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Ella Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Tomlinson. I like her very well. There are four in my class. My pets are two dogs named Brownie and Tricks. I have no brothers or sisters. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Ella May Chase.
Erie, Kan.

Goes to Good Hope School

For pets I have two cats named Pussy and Big Blue and two dogs named Collie and Nellie and three calves. I am 12 years old and in the

sixth grade. I go to Good Hope school. I belong to the Sand Hill Boosters Club. I am in the first grade of music and my music teacher's name is Miss McGill. My school teacher's name is Miss Loges. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Ruby Jennings.
Moscow, Kan.

The New Parasol

When Jane took her new parasol, She hoped it might turn sunny:



Some neighbor boys began to call, And try to act up funny!

"Ho! Ho! a parasol's going by, A day when it is shady!" But Jane just held her head up high, And walked on, like a lady.
Lillian Duncan Cox.

To Keep You Guessing

When is corn like a question? When you are popping it.
What food is moon material? Cheese.
Which is the left side of a plum pudding? The part that is not eaten.
What kind of ears does an engine have? Engineers.
Why is a crow? Caws.

When walking thru a field of wheat I pick'd up something good to eat "Twas neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor bone; I kept it till it ran alone. An egg I have hands, but no fingers; in bed, but a tick. A clock. What food represents the beginning of time? Tea. When are words musical? When they have a ring to them.

Topsy Ann

I have a birthday dolly, Her face is black and tan, The name that seems to fit her best Is little Topsy Ann.



Of course, I have some other dolls. Named Mildred, Grace and Jack But, really, I like Topsy best— Altho she is so black.

Perhaps when Topsy Ann grows up She'll help Mamma and me To serve the cake and chocolate fudge When friends drop in for tea.

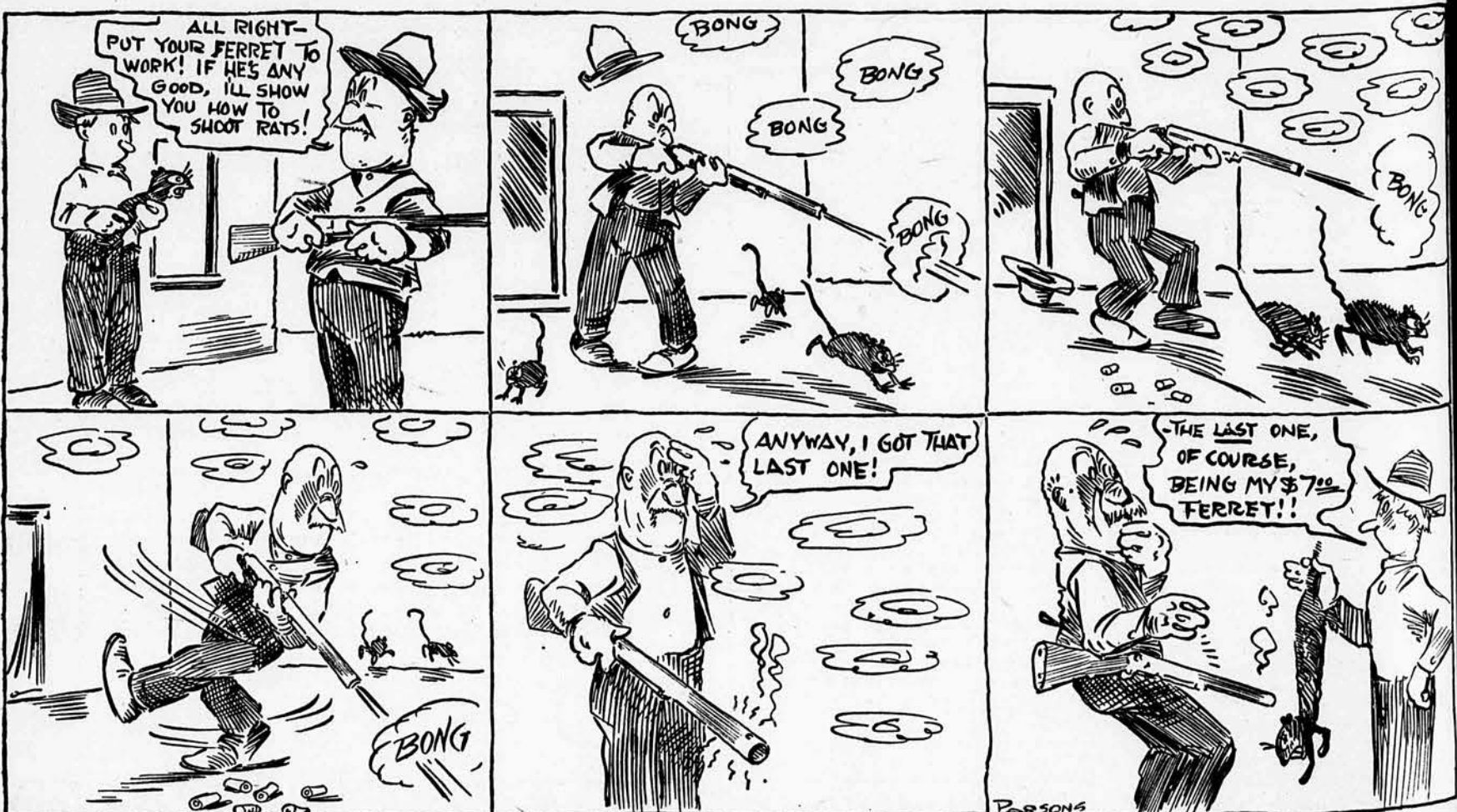
When mother said that dolly had Just sawdust for inside The thought made me so very sad. I sat right down and cried.

But when she said that Topsy Ann Could never suffer pain— Like toothache, mumps, or other things I never cried again.

—William Thompson.

Chickens

The sun wakes up this flock of chickens like a clock. As soon as it appears, this crow crows and cheers. The little chickens in the yard are fed by busy hens. Who scratch and dig for worms, and have no fear of germs. They enjoy the warm bright sun until the day is done; Each in chicken language sings; They talk and stretch their wings. They play and make a noise, like little children and children. But when the fading sun tells them of coming night, They seek a cozy nest and cuddle down to rest.



The Hoovers—The Last Shall Be First

Bathing a Sick Person

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

A young farmer's wife with little knowledge of illness suddenly finds herself charged with the care of her mother, a woman in her fifties who is seriously ill. They are too far from town to get the "hourly nursing service" offered to city dwellers, and being a young couple just making their way they cannot afford to engage a nurse for full time. The young woman writes: "The nurse would cost us \$42 a week. John is splendid and says that we owe my mother just as much as we would owe his, and she must have whatever is necessary. But I think I ought to be able to do this myself. The hardest job is bathing her. Could you give me a few hints?" The very best hint that I can offer is to get a trained nurse to come to the house just once and show the young wife how to handle the bathing process. But I'm willing to write the most important hints.

The type of illness has to be considered. In some diseases there is a profuse, foul sweating, and frequent baths are necessary. In others a bath is given once or twice a week for its refreshing and cleansing effect. Your bath must not chill the patient, must not tire her very much and must not get the bed wet. Have the room comfortably warm, but don't make the mistake of getting it hot, as that will be bad for both the patient and nurse. Use screens to shut off any draft that cannot be controlled otherwise. Get your room temperature ready, all changes of clothing and bedding selected and warmed, and your bath water at the right temperature. Keep a pail of hot water at hand so you may heat up the water as you go along.

Remember that wet towels are easily dried, but a wet bed is an abomination; so have plenty of towels to put over the bedding as you work. Have a small washcloth for the face and hands and a larger one for the rest of the body. Don't try to bathe much surface at a time. Spread a big towel under the head. Wash the face, ears and neck with a washcloth and rinse with clear water. Then dry thoroughly but gently and pat and powder as much as you please. If you are going to bathe the whole body you will have removed the gown first thing. Wash and dry one hand, arm and shoulder at a time. Follow this general principle all thru the job, keeping the other parts covered while you work, and your patient will be safe from chill. If she shows signs of being too tired stop the job at once. Important to the bath may be, it must not be allowed to pull down her strength. Be careful about putting on clean things. Don't hesitate to cut them down if that makes them go on more easily.

Remember that the parts on which a sick person lies most of the time (buttocks and back) may develop bedsores. If you see any place that is a dark red be very gentle in washing and drying. Apply a little alcohol and then powder. Be sure to call the doctor's attention to such a place the next time he comes.

Build up the Body

When you please tell me how I can take liver spots off my face? L. M.

Liver spots seldom have anything to do with the liver. More generally they come from pelvic troubles. They cannot be removed excepting as you remove the cause, build up the general health and tone up the skin. One of the best ways to tone up the skin is to take daily cool baths, followed by a vigorous rubbing with a harsh towel.

Should Weigh 120 Pounds

What advice would you give to a person who has a tired feeling with smothering and no appetite to eat breakfast but can eat other meals pretty well? What should a person between 20 and 25 years weigh who is 5 feet and over tall? May.

If this person is a young married woman I should venture the guess that she is pregnant. This would account for all of the symptoms mentioned. But there may be other reasons. The weight should be about 116 to 120 pounds.

Might Substitute Cocoa?

I am a middle-aged woman and I am a regular fiend about eating ground coffee. I have been doing this for two years and just cannot break myself of the habit. When I am hungry I can easily make a meal on

ground coffee. I would appreciate your advice thru the columns of your paper. One doctor told me to try eating apples or chewing tobacco. I did try the apples but not the tobacco. M. E. J.

The coffee gives you a mild stimulation and a slight increase in blood pressure. About the time the effect goes off you begin to feel rather let down and want your stimulant again. It is much like the cigaret habit. If you will insist you can conquer, but you will have to allow yourself to be wretched for a few days. You might find a little help by substituting cocoa, which is mildly stimulating, but any cure that you get will be chiefly by self-determination.

A World-Wide Question

From the Detroit News:

"What's the 80 cents for?" asked the farmer, dining in the big city hotel. "Spinach, sir," replied the waiter. "Young man," the farmer countered, "you couldn't lift 80 cents' worth of spinach."

Farmers of Brittany are feeding cauliflowers to the pigs, and spreading them on their fields for fertilizer, because they can get only 5 centimes apiece for them. A cauliflower in Paris, 250 miles away, sells for 3 francs—300 centimes.

There is a substantial difference in these cases. The farmer who felt he was being cheated on his spinach was not paying for that vegetable alone,

but for marble walls, thick carpets, expensive electroliers, an orchestra, clean and superior linen; in short, for all the panoply of a millionaire. He was living, for a few minutes, in luxury, and luxury is expensive.

The Breton farmer, on the other hand, is the victim of the law of supply and demand. He blames the freight rates; but if freight rates should be cut so that a cauliflower would sell in Paris for 2 francs, and the demand for cauliflowers should, therefore, increase, would the farmer get more money? Not so long as the supply continued to exceed the demand. It would be the Parisian consumer who would benefit, not the farmer.

The farmers of Brittany need to be told what the American farmers have been hearing for so long—that when the market is over-supplied prices are bound to be low. The only cure for overproduction is production according to need, production regulated to the demand. And that requires large-scale co-operation, as farmers in many countries have discovered, and on which principle some are acting.

A Plow and an Elephant

From the Wichita Eagle:

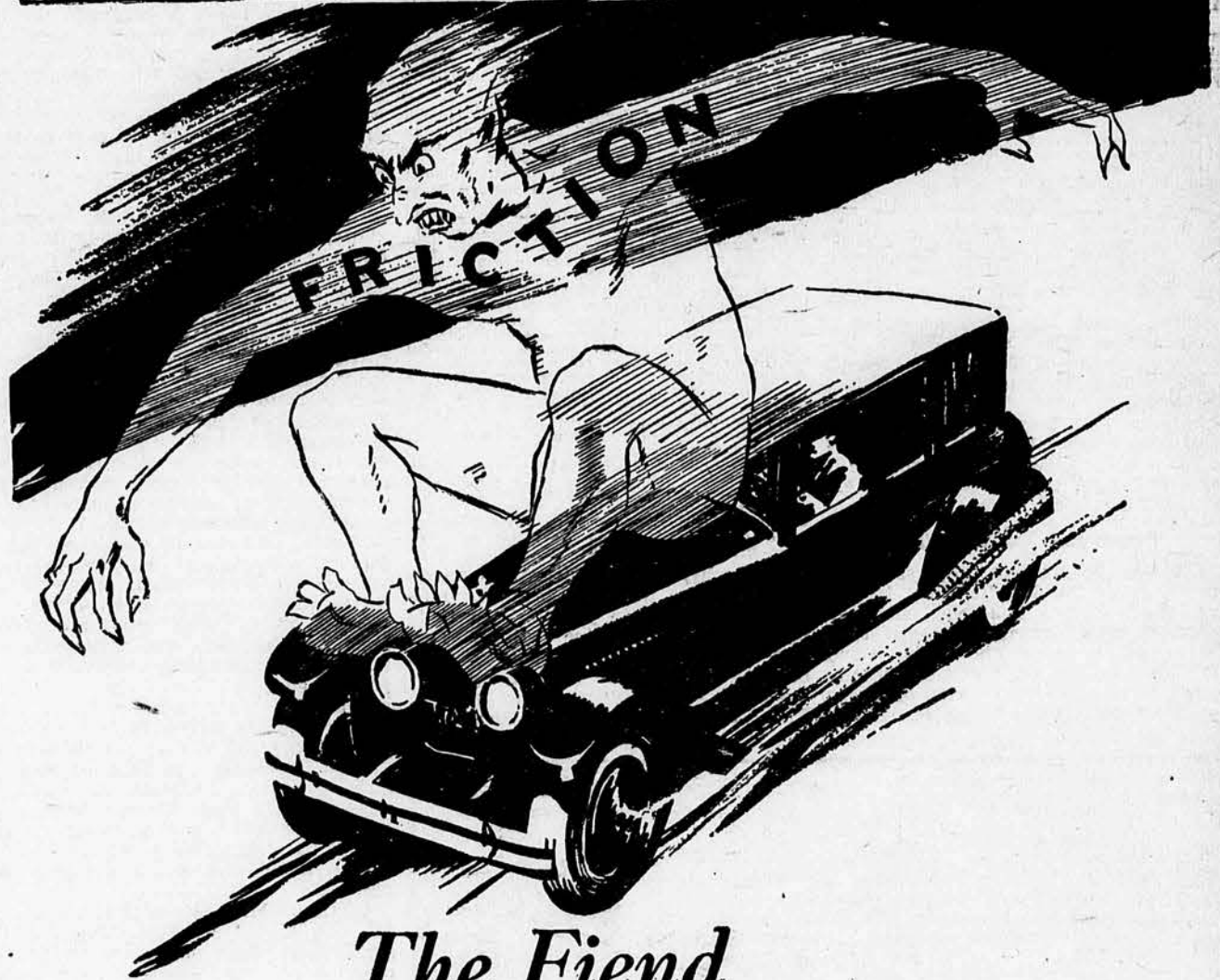
What would a farmer in the country around Wichita think of plowing with an elephant? Theoretically, of course, he would pass the idea up, and if he could see actual practice in it he would

still have nothing to do with it. Yet elephants are used for that purpose. It happens in Belgian Congo, Africa. In that region there has been for years an elephant "school." After the war this school was about to be dropped, when the Belgian king kept it going from his private purse. The first printed report of this school has just been issued.

The mothers of young elephants are either killed or driven off and the young elephant is brought into the school by roping him to a trained elephant. In the school the young animal is tamed by giving him a bit of pineapple or sweet potato occasionally and by drawing a rope back and forth across his back. He is taught to pick up things by putting a thread on his trunk. He always attempts to throw the thread off and so gets the knack of picking up and carrying things with his trunk.

It takes 10 years to get an elephant ready for real work. Pushed at work before that, he will die. When he is ready for work he is put to the plow and to the cart. Two elephants will plow about 2 acres of difficult land from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon. They will make in carts, loaded with cotton, about 19 miles in 24 hours. There are difficulties to farming in Kansas, but contrasting tractor and motor truck with elephant, we would appear to have our advantages. And a working elephant in Belgian Congo costs, by the way, around \$2,500.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



The Fiend
that rides unseen!

Friction rides with you everywhere . . . ready all the time to break through POOR OIL to damage bearings and cylinder walls. The guard against this Fiend Friction is good oil—TAGOLENE. End Friction's abuse with reliable TAGOLENE.



TAGOLENE
MOTOR OIL

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED
SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

Co-operation Gains, Anyway

But a More Effective Effort in Commodity Marketing is Needed Greatly in Kansas

CO-OPERATIVE commodity marketing is perhaps the greatest force for good in American agriculture today. Sales are increasing steadily, and there is more hope in the future of this united effort than there has ever been before. But still it is not making the progress which is possible, especially here in the Middle West, despite its advantages.

Perhaps this is because the movement is still in the pioneering stages. Possibly there is a lack of efficient leadership. Maybe farmers as a class do not yet know how to work together. Despite all this, however, we are constantly encountering news items like this:

Patronage refunds to the amount of \$21,316 were made to the 50 shareholding elevators shipping grain to the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson, during 1926. In addition, these country elevators received shares of new stock to the value of \$16,400. Net earnings for the year were \$41,235. Approximately 91 per cent of this amount was earned on the business of member-elevators. The earnings on the business of non-member elevators, amounting to \$3,830, was carried to surplus, increasing the total to \$18,590. Net worth of the company at the close of the business year was \$104,308. The shareholders are 54 local companies operating about 60 country elevators.

A total of 4,281 cars of grain were received from member elevators and 468 cars from nonmembers. Total grain sales amounted to \$8,055,245.

The company was organized in 1915 and maintains offices at Hutchinson and Wichita. Its growth is shown by the following figures, the report for 1927 being for the year ending February 28:

Year	Gross sales	Net earnings or losses
1916	\$ 736,653	\$ 211
1917	1,816,214	1,869
1918	1,979,953	711
1919	2,191,969	4,452
1920	3,655,708	9,975
1921	7,394,745	21,043
1922	4,876,158	21,888
1923	2,689,490	6,347
1924	2,179,687	Loss 2,197
1925	7,424,119	30,071
1926	5,656,958	12,213
1927	8,055,245	41,285

There is one type of co-operation in grain selling. The Kansas Wheat Marketing Association of Wichita, with its wheat pool, offers another. And despite the troubles which the pool has encountered, and they have been many, it is going right ahead, and in general it has a loyal, growing and enthusiastic membership, with only occasional exceptions here and there.

Creameries Do Well, Too

Perhaps the greatest progress in co-operation in the Middle West in the last year or two has been made in dairying. The Kansas Farmer of April 16 carried a story about the Land O'Lakes Creameries of Minnesota, which have raised the price of every pound of butterfat sold in Kansas in

the last year. But splendid progress also has been made by the co-operative creamery at Orleans, Neb., which buys a great deal of butterfat in Kansas. A news item a few days ago about this organization says:

A handsomely printed pamphlet issued by the Farmers' Equity Co-operative Creamery Association, Orleans, Neb., is entitled "The Golden Stream," and contains detailed information regarding the activities of the association during 1926. Two similar pamphlets issued in 1924 and 1925, were entitled, "The Wonderful Dream that Came True" and "The Countless Stars in the Milky Way."

During the year ending November 30, 1926, 125,000 cans of cream were received at the creamery, from which enough butter was made to fill a train of refrigerator cars 2 miles long. The total number of pounds of butter made was 3,055,152, compared with 2,172,180 for the preceding year, and 1,690,144 for the year ending November 30, 1924. Total sales for 1926 amounted to \$1,203,243. Net earnings for the year were \$41,973.

The creamery is now serving several thousand dairymen in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Seven truck routes radiating from Orleans cover the territory within 50 miles of the creamery. Sixty-seven cream stations at more distant points were operated last year, the cream being forwarded by train.

Similar news items from this territory are being printed almost every day. And that is true in other countries; this movement is international in scope. Especially is it true that the wheat pools in the prairie provinces of Canada have made far better progress than those in the United States. Here, for example, is an item from Canada which came in this week:

Grain handling facilities of the Alberta Wheat Pool, the farmers' co-operative marketing organization, will be expanded thru the construction of 100 country elevators at a cost of \$1,250,000. "Elevators will be built at strategic shipping points thruout Alberta to handle the 1927 crop," says the announcement. "The pool already controls 42 elevators, including a lease on the Dominion government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert, B. C., which has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels and is the fastest handling grain terminal on the Pacific Coast."

Membership in the Alberta Wheat Pool now totals 38,050 farmers. Acreage under contract to the pool amounts to 3,544,975 acres. The farmers have set up a successful marketing machine of their own which returns the producer a higher price for his grain than he can obtain thru middlemen. The pool eliminates unnecessary handling expenses and disposes of the grain direct to purchasers thru the medium of a central selling organization.

Wheat pools of the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which have a combined membership of 157,000 farmers, are negotiating with the board of harbor commissioners of Vancouver to lease elevator facilities in that port for their grain.

But why, if agricultural co-operation is such a force for good, do farmers "hold back" in joining with their fellows in co-operative selling? Perhaps there are many reasons. But some, at least, were covered by Raymond W. O'Hara in a recent issue of The Kansas Agricultural Student:

"The agricultural industries do not tend to develop a co-operative spirit. This fact makes the organization of the rural population quite difficult. The life of the people on the farms is such as to resist any influences favoring co-operation and effective, harmonizing team-work.

"In the first place, the farm home is somewhat isolated, altho modern inventions have partially overcome this feature. Having lived under such conditions, the people have necessarily become self-reliant, strong in initiative, and independent. Every man is his own boss and acknowledges only a limited dependence on others. Having become accustomed to such an environment, he is reluctant to give up his virtual independence, or to accept any plan which seemingly reduces him to one of a group instead of an independent unit.

"This influence has been accompanied by another feeling, which is in reality based upon it. A pride very near to obstinacy is maintained by the average farmer. He is proud of his independent position and intends to retain it. It cannot be doubted that this has done much to hinder co-operation, yet until the situation is made clear and those who entertain such ideas of seemingly false pride are made to see its erroneous nature, it will remain a factor to be considered before effective organization can be accomplished.

"A third influence preventing organization is the varying conditions which each individual farmer must meet. Any industry, profession or occupation presents certain problems which are more or less characteristic, and, as a general rule, will be found to be practically inseparable from the vocation, no matter upon what part of the globe it is pursued. So it is with agriculture; every farmer must battle with adverse weather conditions, insect pests, and discouraging markets. However, two neighboring localities may differ so widely as to necessitate entirely different methods of management. The soil of adjoining farms may differ materially, and rain may fall plentifully on one and miss the other, only to reverse the order the following season. No two seasons are alike, and who can foretell what the ensuing one may be? The cotton grower in the South, the hog and cattle feeder in the cornbelt, the wheat farmer of the plains, and the dairyman of Wisconsin must work out their own salvation, nor does one have a particular interest in the other. Therefore, could one expect an effective, closely affiliated union between persons separated in mind because apparently not recognizing common interests?

"Taking into consideration these three factors, a feeling of independence developed thru environment, the pride in their independence entertained by the people, and the great variation of problems and interests, the magnitude of the forces resisting organization may plainly be seen. These characteristics are as old as the industry itself, and are as strongly imbedded in the farmer's life as the oak is rooted to the ground. A change can be accomplished only by tedious methods, and modern demands for organization have advanced farther than the education in and a feeling of common interest, which alone can make organization possible."

Certainly Mr. O'Hara is right in his analysis of the situation. But still it seems that these objections are being overcome, in many cases at least. More and more the advantages of a united effort in selling farm products are becoming evident. Real co-operative commodity marketing is a dominant need of American agriculture, and especially is that true in Kansas, where progress along this line has been much behind that in some other states.

Favors Trench Silos

Charles Prather, a Kingman county farmer, has a trench silo 95 feet long, 14 feet wide and 12 feet deep. It was filled last fall with 500 tons of corn silage, which he fed during the winter with excellent results. The silo was dug in two days and the silage was tramped by a team of mules. Two feet of straw was used on top to protect the silage.

18 Million Hens

Kansas has 18 million hens, valued at more than 20 million dollars.

The safest thing to ride in is a truck; the most dangerous thing to ride in is a reverie.



Don't choke with dust or chaff!

DR. WILLSON'S Dust and Spray Mask offers protection for your nose, throat and lungs! Wear it whenever you're threshing, treating seed, or have to work with sprays and poisonous chemicals! This efficient mask is worth many times its price. Comfortable. Allows free breathing. Ask to see one at your nearest hardware, drug or general store. Priced at \$2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to WILLSON GOGGLES, Inc., Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

DR. WILLSON'S DUST AND SPRAY MASK

(Formerly Dustite Respirator No. 2)

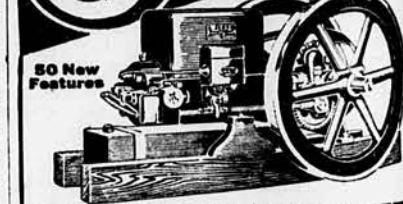
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Write Me Today - for new FREE Witte Book telling how you can buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY \$5.00 Down and pay AS YOU PLEASE. No interest. Absolutely the greatest engine made. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Used all over the world - from the frozen wastes of Alaska to the burning sands of Arabia. Will increase your farm profits \$500.00 to \$1000.00 a year. Runs on all fuels. Simple, sturdy. Gives most power at least expense. Sizes 1 1/2 to 30 H.P. Engines, also 8-in. 1 Saw Rigs and Pump Outfits. Write me today for FREE Book and Easy Terms Offer. Witte Engine Works, Kansas City, Mo. Witte Engine Works, Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Dept. 15-45

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NOW - for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance - if they act quick! - to see and USE on 30 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

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Not All Path Makers Are Looking For a Better Mouse Trap - From the New York Tribune

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Captain Pettibone's Young Friend

TO the office of Boggs & Thurman came a stocky, blonde young man perhaps 21. Off came his cap, and the blonde hair and his blue eyes flashed a friendly greeting. "I'm Miller," announced the new-comer. "Heard you folks are the new family, to be neighbors of ours. Come over to welcome you." "Thanks," said Father Brown, extending his hand. "You're right and welcome to a strange land. This is Mrs. Brown. And Beth. And Hal. These are the 'Brownies,' Mary and Little Joe." "Mighty glad to meet all of you," Young Jack heartily as he shook hands in turn, pausing to tweak Little Joe's ear and win an answering smile. "My folks will be right over when they know you've come. Gee, it's great to have young folks at the Oak," and Jack smiled at Beth. "It's like a tomb for years," remarked Hal, coming over often, "remarking to this pleasant young stranger. 'We're new to this country and need all the advice and help we can get.'" "Yes," seconded Beth, "we'll be glad to see you and you must help us get acquainted with other young folks. I'm dying to talk to you," she added, about the mystery. They say you tell a lot."

Over Jack Miller's smiling face came a shadow. Blue eyes narrowed. "There's something to tell," he said, "that Mr. Brown here can't tell you. There really is no mystery. The old Captain was just a lonely old man with a black dog. Both are gone now and you have the farm. The sooner the mystery is forgotten the better for you."

"But you were the Captain's friend," said Mr. Boggs, "and the only friend of Black Neb. You were there when Captain Pettibone died and you clear up a lot of things if you will. Why not tell Mr. Brown and the family what you know about the old man?"

"I must be going," announced Young Jack abruptly as he turned toward the door. "I have nothing to tell. Let us go," and Jack turned to Mr. Brown, "we can be any help."

Impulsively Beth sprang forward and confronted her new friend. "You can," she cried, "that you will not. I first found the advertisement in the House of the Lone Oak and if anything happens I will be to blame. You not help us all you can? You are offered to help; do it now."

"Nothing will happen," replied the young man, "and I repeat there is nothing to tell. It is true that the Captain told me some things but I have given my word that they shall be passed on. You would not have broken it, would you?" and Jack looked at Beth, then the door closed and he was gone.

"Close-mouthed youngster," remarked

old Boggs, "but a mighty fine lad. The Captain did trust him and likely he'll never tell."

"I like him anyway," spoke up Hal, "and I'll bet we'll be good friends."

"So do I," chimed in Little Joe.

"What sort of folks are these Millers?" inquired Mother Brown.

"Fine folks," answered Boggs, "but the old man is 'near.' Never gave Jack half the chance he deserves. Well, here's the deed. You'll want to get your goods out and get settled."

"But you haven't told us a thing about the pirates," objected Beth, "or what happened when Black Neb and the old Captain drove 'em away. Before we move in we should know everything that you know."

Old Mr. Boggs shifted uncomfortably in his chair. "There's little to tell, Miss," he answered, "except that the old Captain was a sea-farin' man and a hard master as tales go. That he lived in fear of some of his old mates we do know and that one night there was an attack on him we know, too. 'Was anyone killed?' cried Hal.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Just Memories

BY ANNE CAMPBELL

There is a garden close
In every heart
With mignonette and rose
In bloom apart;
Where memories grow tall
When life is old,
And stars, as shadows fall,
Shed rays of gold.

There is an old romance
That bursts in bloom
When spring begins to dance
On winter's loom.
A half-forgotten strain
Of melody—
Youth's magic that has lain
In memory.

There is a low green door,
And ivy clings
Where we have paused before
In bygone springs.
And tho' our heads are white,
With hearts aglow,
We hoard the clear delight
Of long ago.

In every heart that beats,
A secret dell
Where blossom hidden sweets
We've cherished well;
Where every friend we love
In beauty grows,
And heaven smiles above
Our garden close!

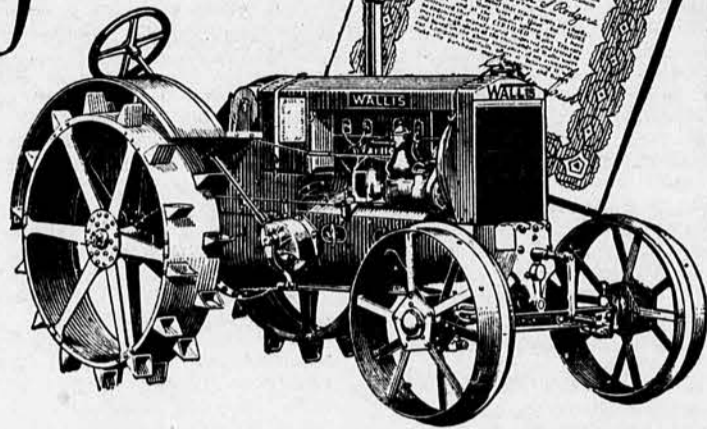
Trees 100 Years Old

Western Kansas is often referred to as a "treeless section," yet there are trees near Dodge City more than 100 years old, which welcomed the first white settlers.



"You Mean," Cried Beth, "That You Will Not Tell? If Anything Happens I Will be To Blame. Why Not Help Us Now?"

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Use Two Silos For Economy

The Value of Such a System in Western Kansas is Pointed Out at Hays Round-Up

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THOUSANDS of cattle were sacrificed in Northwestern Kansas during the last year thru a lack of silos, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He expressed that thought at the Fifteenth Annual Cattle-men's Roundup last week, at the Fort Hays Branch of the Kansas Experiment Station, Hays.

"It would be excellent economy," he asserted, "for Western Kansas cattlemen to own two silos. They could feed out one silo this year and carry one over. Feed it the second year and fill silo No. 1. By alternating this way a man is providing feed insurance. Sacrifice of cattle because of lack of feed would be banished."

And it was around the silo and its contents that this year's meeting revolved. Other than its value as the means of providing crop insurance, Doctor McCampbell pointed out the economy of the silo. "You simply cannot carry over fodder without losing much of its value," he said. "But when put in the silo, that same feed will come out the second year with full feeding qualities. And also you must know that in the average year 1 acre of silage goes as far as 2 to 2½ acres in the shock. Utilizing feed as silage, then, makes it necessary to farm only half as much ground to care for a given number of cattle, as if you fed from the shock. Perhaps this extra land could be given over to diversification." Doctor McCampbell further insisted that the pit silo is the most practicable for Western Kansas. In the first place he figures it costs about one-sixth as much as a silo of the same dimensions above ground. Economy of construction, he believes, should overcome any extra trouble of getting the feed out of the silo.

1,500 Farmers Came

Conditions were entirely favorable for the round-up, a bright day, comfortably cool, and good roads. Farm folks drove in by the carload from 35 western counties, swelling the total crowd to more than 1,500. That is a fairly accurate count, too, because L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Hays Station, knows how many folks were served at the noon lunch. Incidentally, Superintendent Aicher has the station in excellent condition. It is a beauty spot in a fine country. Dean L. E. Call, director of the station, expressed before the visitors keen satisfaction with

conditions at Hays. He has been in close touch with this branch for a good many years, but never has seen the work more efficiently done than at present. Everyone agreed heartily.

The morning was used up in making tours over the station to see the crop variety tests, dry farming experiments, dairy developments and beef cattle. In the afternoon feeding results were presented and an interesting series of talks was given. Aside from Dr. McCampbell, speakers included Superintendent Aicher, who presided; John Fields, vice president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; Dean L. E. Call and Dean H. Umberger, head of the extension division at the college.

Mr. Fields touched briefly on the workings of the Federal Land Bank, and gave "Financing the Farm Business," a thoro going over. It is up to the individual, he feels, to work out his own salvation to a great extent. "No legislation will be of enduring benefit," he assured, "unless farmers stop spending more than they make. The simple laws of arithmetic have not been repealed. If you continue to spend more than you make, you can't have anything left." He gave an insight into the increasing number of mortgaged farms in Kansas, comparing them with other states. "The net result of Kansas agriculture up to the present is an increased farm mortgage and decreased soil fertility," he said. "Therefore the present generation has a much more difficult job than the pioneers ever tackled. They must reverse this. Reduce the mortgage and increase the soil fertility. And the way out isn't to increase the mortgage." Dean Umberger explained in detail the Wheat Belt program.

In presenting the summary of the feeding results during the last year, Doctor McCampbell discussed the importance of livestock as determining the agricultural prosperity of our country, and the importance of the silo in economical livestock production in Western Kansas. "The job at the station is to get livestock in better condition at a cheaper cost," he said. He stressed the importance of selling a good share of the crops to the livestock as the first best market. And here is Doctor McCampbell's summary of beef cattle investigations at Hays during 1926-27.

During the winter the station endeavored to obtain additional data that might help to answer three questions. First, what is the relative value of shocked kafir and the same feed in the

form of silage as the basis of wintering rations for yearlings and calves? Second, what is the relative value of alfalfa hay and cottonseed cake as protein supplements for shocked kafir and silage as wintering rations for yearlings and calves? Third, what is the relative value of cottonseed hulls and headed wheat straw as the basis of wintering rations for yearlings and calves?

The most outstanding difference between shocked kafir and kafir silage shows up in money values, worked out by Doctor McCampbell. In the case where shocked kafir was fed with alfalfa hay to yearlings, the gain on the animals over the 150 days on test, paid for the alfalfa at the prevailing market price and allowed \$5.82 an acre for the shocked kafir. Compared with that is the kafir silage ration and alfalfa hay. In this case the gain in weight of the yearlings paid for the alfalfa hay at market price and allowed \$10.90 an acre for the kafir.

Where shocked kafir was fed with cottonseed cake to yearlings, the gain in weight paid for the cake and allowed \$8.95 an acre for the kafir. With kafir silage and cake the gain paid for the cake and allowed \$10.36 an acre for the kafir. Those results seem to indicate the value of the silo in Western Kansas for a year like 1926.

"Fly Salt" Lost Out

In a comparison of shocked kafir and kafir silage as feed for calves, the following results show up. Where shocked kafir and alfalfa hay were fed the gain in weight of the calves paid market price for the alfalfa and \$1 an acre for the kafir. With kafir silage and alfalfa, the gain in weight paid for the alfalfa and allowed \$8.43 an acre for the kafir. The gain in weight with shocked kafir and cottonseed cake paid for the cake and allowed \$10.70 an acre for the kafir. With silage supplemented for the shocked kafir, the gain in weight of the calves paid for the cottonseed cake and allowed \$16 an acre for the kafir. Another experiment was tried to determine the value of so-called fly salt. Cattle that received ordinary salt gained a very little more than those getting the fly salt. And apparently the cattle getting the ordinary salt were bothered no more by flies than the other lots.

For the second time a special program was arranged for the visiting ladies, and was under the direction of May Miles, home management specialist at the college, and Edna Bender, assistant state club leader. Under their leadership a good number of Western-Kansas housewives and their daughters forgot dignity and played bean bag golf, Looby Lou, drop the handkerchief and the like. Time also was given to home management and music appreciation. This latter item has been made a project by the college extension department this year with encouraging results. Apparently most farm folks in Kansas are music lovers.

On the day before the round-up, high school and 4-H club judging teams gathered at the station to exercise their skill. This, by the way, is the first year for judging events exclusively for girls and the first year that no girls have been on the livestock judging teams. Which indicates that the girls simply will not be left out, but that if provisions are made especially for them, they won't embarrass the boys by walking off with their grain and livestock honors.

M. H. Coe, state club leader and Edna Bender, assistant, gave 275 club and high school folks a merry time, ending at a banquet at which superintendent Aicher acted as toastmaster. In the livestock judging, the 4-H club division, Lincoln county, won first with 1,328 points out of a possible 1,800. W. J. Daly and Fred Allison are the coaches, while Lewis Bacon, Walter Wilson and John Crawford composed the team. Harvey McCanley, Smith county, was the high individual, scoring 489 out of 600 points.

In the high school section, Colby took first, making 1,396 out of 1,800 points. C. R. Hemphill is coach, and Arthur Boeka, Bernard Leak and Willie Cole are members of the team. The high individual was Arthur Boeka, making 541 out of a possible 600 points. In the clothing judging, Norton county took first, making 942 points out of a possible 1,200. Mrs. A. Hutcherson is the coach, with Ruth Reed, Josephine Watkins and Velma Holton as the team. Alice Parsons, Sherman county, was the high individual, making 345 out of a possible 400 points.

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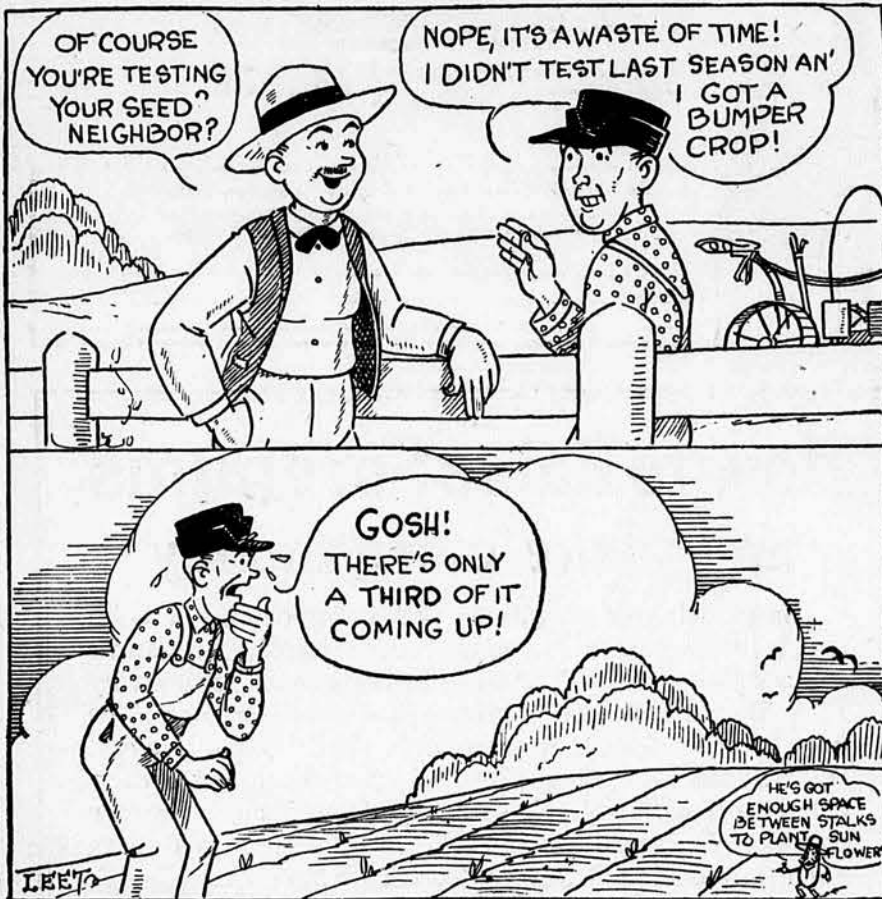
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Farm Tragedies—No. 1



Protective Service



Help Us Protect Farm Folks by Reporting and Exposing All Fraudulent Schemes

Too many unscrupulous persons are trying to sponge a living from farm folks with worthless schemes, which range all the way from a box of new Sunday neckties to stock in ordinary oil wells. Perhaps you have opportunities to size up some of these schemes and know just how worthless they are. But there may be some that have not got around your way yet this spring, so I thought you might like to know about a few of the ones that are being operated.

One of the most common of fraudulent plans is the unordered merchandise scheme. Neckties seem to be the favorite just now. There are many of these companies, but one of the worst schemes of the lot seems to be Pawnee of St. Louis. This company gets lists of people's names from telephone books and other sources, and mails to them a box of neckties which they did not order. At the same time a letter is sent telling a sad tale about "poor" Pawnee, who is said to be blind and in need of your contribution. The scheme is just a plan to wheedle unsuspecting and sympathetic people out of their money. Pawnee Bill does not need the money. True, he is said to be blind, but he is well fixed financially and can get well enough to get around over St. Louis and spend his money quite freely. It is alleged by men who have investigated the scheme that the so-called Pawnee Bill is paid a salary for permitting the company to use his name. My advice is to buy your neckties and other merchandise of some reputable merchant, and if you want to contribute to charity be sure you know how your money will be used.

You Need Not Pay

Many members of the Protective Service have asked us what to do when they receive unordered merchandise. My advice is to wrap it up and keep it so that it can be turned over to a representative of the company should it ever be called for. Do not use it. You are under no obligation to pay for or return it. If a supposed representative of the company should call and request the merchandise make him show you his credentials or authority for taking it.

Then there is the agent who comes around selling suits of clothes, coats and similar wearing apparel. Many folks have been defrauded by such agents. They are said to be abundant in Nebraska and Iowa, and many of them are now working in Kansas. As a rule when you order clothing from an unknown agent you are risking the money you pay down and are taking chances on the quality of the merchandise and fit of the garment. Be sure you know the person with whom you are dealing and that you will be able to find him in case you should want an adjustment. Better still, when you are in need of clothing or other merchandise, place your order with a reputable house where you know you

will get the quality and fit you pay for and where errors will be adjusted satisfactorily.

The same thing applies to agents representing or claiming to represent grocery houses. Recently many farmers have given grocery orders to salesmen and made substantial payments on the orders, with the result that they received no groceries and have not been able to recover their money. One Kansas City house is said to work the agent plan in such a way that it is not responsible for the acts of the agent. The agreement between the agent and the company is such that if the agent gets away with the money and you fail to receive your groceries, the house is not responsible. If you want to be sure to have plenty of groceries in the pantry at meal time, buy your food supply where you know you will get what you order in both quantity and quality.

Beware the Portrait Agent

Have there been any agents in your neighborhood this spring taking orders for enlarged portraits? As a rule these fellows are among the most unscrupulous of the lot of traveling crooks. They have no end of methods to get your order. There is the lucky number scheme. You draw a number from a hat. Of course, you always get the "lucky" number. That is part of the plan. But instead of getting "something for nothing" you find in the end you have signed an order for \$35 or \$40 worth of "portraits." And that is not all. Another man does the delivering. When he comes around you learn you have to dig down for another \$15 or \$20 for frames. Pretty expensive lot of enlargements! If you want any of your photographs enlarged take them to your local photographer. He will have the work done for you at a reasonable price and more satisfactorily than you can have it done by any house represented by unscrupulous agents.

It would take an entire issue of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze to tell of the many schemes used by oil well, mining and other fake stock promoters to get your good hard cash or your note for their worthless stock. Just remember that you never can get something for nothing. The smoothest confidence men in the world are selling oil well and other worthless stock. Don't think for a minute they are going to let you in on a good thing. They get your money and you hold the worthless stock.

I am interested in making a collection of literature sent out by oil well promoters and others selling such schemes thru the mails. If you are getting any such literature send it along to the Protective Service. Of course, your name will not be mentioned and I shall appreciate your kindness in sending it. I want to expose thru the Protective Service columns all the fake schemes that are being worked in Kansas. If you know of any just drop me a letter and tell me about them. The information you send me may keep some unsuspecting farm family from losing their hard earned money. Remember the information you send will be held in strict confidence and your name will not be used in connection with any such information.

The Protective Service is organized for the benefit of subscribers to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze. We want to help you in every way possible. Send us your legal questions, questions on marketing, investments and insurance, or questions you may want answered on any other subject. We also shall assist you in adjusting any claims you may have against transportation companies, commission firms or others, except claims against private individuals or business men in your own community. Let the Protective Service help you.

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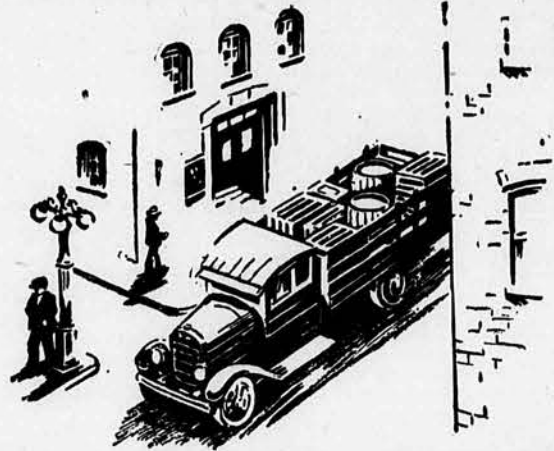
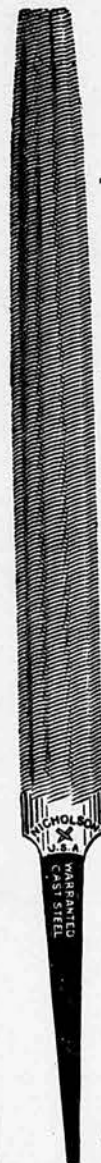
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Rough on Rats

White Diarrhea

Splendid Success of Mrs. Ethel Rhoades in Preventing White Diarrhea

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

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Ia., for a \$1.00 box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many chicks from White Diarrhea, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

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

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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 17)

the first place I'll make it my business that if we get shut out, you get shut out along with us. And in the second place when I'm thru with you no other man in the world will have any use for you. Got that?"

She knew what he had done to Mexicali Joe; she could guess what other unthinkable things he would have done. And she knew that if now she tricked Jim Taggart and he found her out . . . before Bruce Standing came . . . she could only pray to die.

And yet at this, the supreme test in her life, she held steady to a swiftly taken purpose. She would not put the game into these men's hands. And she held steadfastly to her certainty, knowing the man, that Bruce Standing would come. Therefore, tho her face went a little pale, and her mouth was so dry that she did not dare speak, she shrugged her shoulders.

"Come, then," said Taggart. "Enough palaver. We're on our way."

And of them all, only Babe Deveril was still distrustful.

But No Gold

And thus Lynette, accepting her own grave risk with clear-eyed comprehension and yet with unswerving determination, led these four men to a spot where she knew they would not find that gold for which every man of them had striven so doggedly; thus it was she who made it possible for Bruce Standing to be before all others and to triumph and strike the death-blow to Big Pine and to begin that relentless campaign which was to end in humbling his ancient enemy, Young Gallup. Yet there was little exultation in Lynette's heart, but a growing fear, when, after hours of furious haste, she and the four men came at last into Light Ladies' Gulch and to the base of the towering red cliffs.

Cliff Shipton knew more of gold-mining than any of the others and Lynette watched him narrowly as he went up and down under the high cliffs. And she knew that she in turn was watched; in the first excitement of coming to the long-sought spot she had hoped that she might escape. But both Taggart and Deveril followed her at every step with their eyes.

Desperately she clung to her assurance that Bruce Standing would come for her. He had said that he would come "tho it were ten thousand mile." He might have difficulties in finding her; she might have to wait a little while, an hour or two, or three hours. But it remained that he was a man to surmount obstacles insurmountable to other men; a man to pin faith upon. Yet time passed and he did not come.

They found indications of Mexicali Joe's labors, rock ledges at which he had chipped and hammered, prospect holes lower on the steep slope. And Cliff Shipton acknowledged that "the signs were all right." But they did not find the gold and they did not find anything to show that Joe or another had worked here recently.

"All this work," said Shipton, staring and frowning, "was done a year ago."

"He'd be crafty enough," muttered Gallup, "to hide his real signs. We got to look around every clump of brush and in every gully where maybe he's covered things up. . . You're sure," and he whipped about upon Lynette, "that you got straight all he said?"

"I'm sure," said Lynette. And she was afraid that the men would hear the beating of her heart.

"I am going up to the top of the cliffs again and see what I can see," she said.

"If there's gold anywhere it's down here," said Shipton. "There's nothing on the top."

"Just the same I'm going!"

"Where the horses are?" jeered Taggart. "If you have . . ."

"If you think I am trying to run away you can follow and watch me. I am going."

She turned. Deveril was watching her with keen, shrewd eyes. Taggart took a quick stride toward her, his hand lifted to drag her back. Deveril stepped before him, saying coolly:

"I'll go up with her, Taggart. And I guess you know how I stand on this, don't you?"

"All right," conceded the sheriff. "Only keep your eye peeled. I'm getting leery."

It was a long climb to the cliff tops and neither Lynette nor Deveril at her heels spoke during the climb. They were silent when at last they stood side by side near the tethered horses. Deveril's eyes were upon her pale face; her own eyes ran swiftly, eagerly across the deep canon to the wooded lands beyond. She prayed with the fervor of growing despair for the sight of a certain young blond giant of a man racing headlong to her relief.

"Well?" said Deveril presently in a tone so strange, so vibrant with suppressed emotion that he made her start and drew her wondering eyes swiftly. "What are you looking for now?"

"Why do you talk like that . . . what is the matter?"

His bitter laughter set her nerves quivering.

"Is the gold here, Lynette? Or is it some miles away, with Bruce Standing already sinking his claws into it, Standing style?"

Again her eyes left him, returning across the gorge to the farther wooded lands. Over there was a road, the road into which she and Babe Deveril had turned briefly that night, a thousand years ago, when they had fled from Big Pine in the dark; a road which led to Bruce Standing's headquarters. From the top of the cliffs she caught a glimpse of the road, winding among the trees; her eyes were fixedly upon it; her lips were moving softly, tho the words were not for Babe Deveril's ears.

"Lynette," he said in that strangely tense and quiet voice, "if you have been fool enough to try to put something over on this crowd. . . Can't you guess how you'd fare in Jim Taggart's hands?"

She was not looking at him; she did not appear to mark his words. He saw a sudden change in her expression; she started and the blood rushed back into her cheeks and her eyes brightened. He looked where she was looking. Far across the canon, rising up among the trees, was a cloud of dust. Someone was riding there, riding furiously. . .

Together they watched, waiting for that someone to appear in the one spot where the winding road could be glimpsed thru the trees. And in a moment they saw not one man only, but a dozen or a score of men, men stooping in their saddles and riding hard, veiled in the rising dust puffing up under their horses' flying feet. Now and then came a pale glint of the sun striking upon the rifles which, to the last man, they carried. They came into view with a rush, were gone with a rush. The great cloud of dust rose and thinned and disappeared.

"That road will bring them down into Light Ladies' Gulch where it makes the wide loop about three miles from here," said Deveril. "Have you an idea who they are, Lynette?"

"No," she said, her lips dry; "I don't understand."

"I think that I do understand," he told her, with a flash of anger. "Those are Standing's men and they are riding, armed, like the mill-tails of hell. Listen to me while you've got the chance! That's not the first bunch of men who have ridden over there like that today. Two hours ago, when you went down the cliffs with the others and I stopped up here, I saw the same sort of thing happening. If you're so innocent," he sneered at her, "I'll read you the riddle. I've told you those are Standing's men; then why the devil are they riding like that and in such numbers? They're going straight down into the Gulch where the gold is while you hold us back, up here. And Standing is paying off an old grudge and jamming more gold into his bulging pockets. . . And you've got some men to reckon with in ten minutes who'll make you sorry that you were ever born a girl!"

"No!" she cried hoarsely. "No. I won't believe it. . ."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

On the request of Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College, the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has arranged to complete the soil surveys this year in Doniphan and Wilson counties.

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As the Chicks Grow

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

I have just come from my brooder house where a lot of 8-weeks-old chicks are cuddled in comfort around their brooder mother. Those chicks have never known an uncomfortable minute in these three weeks, nor have they ever known a hungry hour. As I scattered them around their hover and felt their full crops, their plump bodies and their contented chirp, I was repaid for the extra steps and the little details that it had taken to make this good growth possible.

There are certain things to be watched for in starting chicks that we all must know about and observe in order to get good results. We did not feed these chicks until they were 60 hours old. The brooder was prepared and ready for them, the temperature regulated to 95 degrees under the hover, the thermometer being suspended half way in distance from the stove to the edge of the canopy, and 1 1/2 inches from the floor. We placed sand directly under the canopy, and bran was scattered about 1/2 inch deep and about a foot back from the edge of the canopy, while just at the edge entirely around the brooder we laid a thick pad of clover hay for the chicks to sleep on. A wire guard or fence of 1-inch poultry netting was drawn around the hover and about 2 feet away from the brooder so the chicks could choose the temperature that suited them best without getting out of range of the heat zone. This wire guard we then covered with bran sacks, which last little detail gives several good results. First the chicks cannot see thru the burlap and will not try to squeeze thru the netting, no floor drafts can reach the chicks, and the sacks help to retain the heat near the stove.

Water fountains have been washed daily, and fresh clean water kept constantly before the chicks. I have found that if the fountains are scalded the last thing in the evening, and filled with fresh water, and set near the brooder the chicks can then get their first drink in the morning when they are wanting it, and it gives better results than for them to have to become more thirsty before I can get to the brooder house in the morning.

Chicks usually will select a certain side of the brooder to cuddle down for the night. We found that this was due to the manner in which the light would shine in. So we covered certain of the windows with muslin and found that by covering these windows at roosting time it helped quite a lot in getting the chicks to spread around their hover.

There's a little reason for every action and every ailment of our chicks, and to get to the real facts of the case we had as well search for the reason before we can apply a successful remedy. From shell to maturity poultry raising is a study of details, and things that at the moment we may consider of little consequence we may find a little later may mean a great measure of success, or dismal failure.

Paper From Corn Stalks

Dr. Bela Dorner, a Hungarian chemist, is said to have uncovered a process by which cornstalks can be utilized in making a high grade paper pulp, the manufacturing cost of which would be lower than for the same quality of pulp made from wood or cotton. At



Getting Near Time

present it requires from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of wood to produce 1 ton of chemical pulp, while by the Dorner process about 3 tons of cornstalks are needed.

For a number of years experiments have been conducted to turn cornstalks into paper, but many technical obstacles have always confronted individuals working on the problem. The elimination of the pith and knuckles of the stalk has been one problem, but thru the new method this is all finely ground with the rest of the stalk and becomes part of the final product. Another problem was to overcome the prohibitive cost of manufacture under the various processes. Both of these it is now claimed have been eliminated, and those holding Doctor Dorner patents intend to start production in early fall beginning with a mill of 50 tons daily capacity.

At the Poultry Shows

BY KENNETH W. KNECHTEL

One of the most interesting jobs a poultry exhibitor has is that of selecting his exhibition birds. To the beginner it is no easy task, and some study of the Standard of Perfection before attempting the job will assist greatly besides increasing the possibilities of showing winning birds. At least, with some knowledge as to what the Standard states concerning the type that should prevail in the birds about to be selected, there will be less chance of leaving the better bird at home and taking a much inferior bird in its place.

With type and color fixed in mind, the exhibitor should pick from his flock individuals having these desired characteristics. He should then make sure that he understands the general disqualifications and the breed and variety disqualifications. Having made the eliminations that such disqualifications require, his remaining birds, while not perfect, will be those which should receive consideration in the show ring. The next step for the amateur exhibitor is to study in detail the scale of points for the breed in the Standard of Perfection, noting carefully the values of the different parts of the bird. Practically all birds have some defects, and extreme care must be taken to select those with the smallest number of major defects. Having followed these steps carefully, the exhibitor may have some assurance that the best birds in his flock have been selected for the show. His selections should be made several days in advance, to provide time to properly train and fit his birds for exhibition.

As birds taken off the range and placed in coops will not show to any advantage, it is necessary to get them accustomed to the closer confinement. Frequent handling of birds by removing them from the coops several times a day and straightening their feathers will soon tame them until they will stand normally in the coop when anyone is around.

To increase the attractiveness of white birds it is advisable to wash them at least once before showing. The method most generally used is as follows:

1. Prepare a warm room in which to carry on the washing operations and the drying of the birds.
2. Be sure that coops in which birds are to be placed to dry are free from dust and dirt and have plenty of clean straw in them.
3. Secure soft warm water, a good grade of soft soap, and three tubs.
4. Label the tubs one, two and three. In the first one have hot water which is cool enough to allow the washer to place his elbow in it and hold it there for 2 minutes, having dissolved in it 1/2 pound of soap. In the second tub place water for rinsing that is about body temperature. In the third tub place cold water.
5. Allow the bird to soak thoroly in the first tub, then lather the bird with soap suds. Be careful not to rub against the grain of the feathers, or the feathers will appear shabby when dry. Clean the shanks and feet thoroly by using a toothpick with which to remove dirt from beneath the scales. Rinse the bird in the second tub by holding in the water for 2 minutes, then drawing it back and forth thru the water several times. The last tub is used for invigorating the bird by dipping it into the cold water.
6. The birds are dried by wrapping turkish towels about their bodies or allowing them to flap their wings.

The birds on returning from the show should be given special care and quarantined for at least a week, as there is danger that they may have contracted some contagious disease which would, if allowed to start, be detrimental to the rest of the flock.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes." After drinking, you may not have any eyes.

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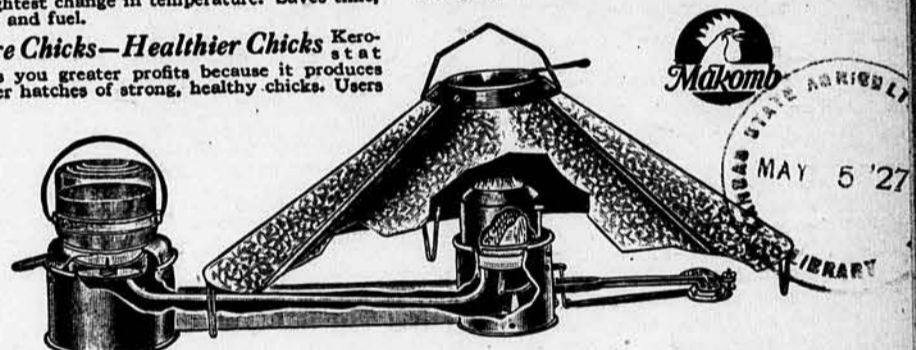
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Good Feed Brings More Eggs

And That Should be the Main Function of the Farm Flocks in Kansas

IF THERE is a hungry laying hen about our farm premises this summer it is her own fault. There are five self-feeders available to our flock of 300 laying hens, and they are all in convenient, well lighted locations, and kept filled up with plenty of feeding mash, and no hen on the farm need go about hungry.

Do we get more eggs with this program? We certainly do. And enough more during the entire season to pay us handsomely for the little trouble it takes to look after these feeders, and keep them filled with a laying mash.

Verily, farm egg production is going thru some decided changes in these few last years, and one of the greatest is self-feeding mash hoppers set out with feed for the hens. Once upon a time on our farm, and most every other farm, the laying hen was supposed to be a scavenger, to save the waste about the premises, and turn the residue into eggs. Today she is fed by careful feeding methods, and she becomes the business hen of egg production. No more do we turn the hen out to pick her living along the hedge-row, and fields adjacent, but feed her first, last and all the time.

Hens Get All They Can Eat

With our self-feeders filled with a 60 per cent ration of ground yellow corn mash, and added mixture of oats, barley, middlings and wheat bran, a dash of salt, and 10 pounds a hundred of meat-scrap, she finds an agreeable ration on which she keeps up an egg production all summer long, and does not go wanting for a meal to help her out in her arduous duty of producing a basketful of eggs.

Then, instead of turning her loose to hunt and scratch for all or most of her ration, she is supplied with clean feed in a protected sanitary feeder in which she can get her feed, make eggs and supply you many more eggs in a laying season than she can hope to do where she has to hunt and dig for a scant ration all thru the long summer months.

The more mash we can get the hens to consume the better we are pleased, for the more mash she eats the more eggs she produces. If one has lights, they can be turned on for a couple of hours each morning. If no lights are used, than we keep the hens in for an hour or two to get them to eat more mash, then let them out. Milk from our dairy herd is one of the valuable additions to the mash ration, and if we have hens on an entire milk ration for drink, then we use only 5 pounds of meat scrap to the hundred pounds of mash mixture.

Our hens on a mash ration consume much oyster shell in coarse form, and we have five self-feeding shell feeders. We nail a 6-inch flat basin to a post in the poultry house, then a half inch above the bottom we suspend a 4-foot joint of galvanized rain pipe, hollow, and fill this pipe with shell. The shells keep clean in this pipe and feed down into the basin, and it makes the finest shell feeder we ever have found. These are hung about the buildings close to the runways of the fowls.

The self-feeders for mash are of the latest type. We would no more think of doing without the self-feeding mash method of feeding our flock than we would of denying our cows their regular mash feed at milking time. Where one pays well, the other pays doubly well.

We aim to turn our corn crop surplus into eggs by this self-feeding method, grinding 60 per cent into the mash, and trading the other 40 per cent for middlings, bran and meat scrap. We raise the oats and barley added to the ration, hence we do not have any outside outlay for our self-feeding mixtures, and count it all produced on the farm.

The money from our eggs is all turned into other avenues of our farm business, and only corn enters into the upkeep and expenses of our poultry flock.—G. W. B.

Six Gifts of Agriculture

BY F. D. FARRELL

The young man who has good native ability, sound character, and wholesome ideals and who expects to make a career of farming can look forward confidently to receiving six great gifts that are available to the intelligent American farmer. These gifts are among the rewards of good farming in this country.

One of them is the opportunity to indulge one's interest. No man can long be happy if he is not interested in his work. Most people are reasonably happy so long as they are interested. To anybody whose mind and spirit are really alive, farming is first of all intensely interesting. It relates to so many forces, physical, biological, economic and social, that it provides unending stimulus to the mind and the spirit.

A second gift is health. Wholesome living in the open country is one health-giving factor. Sympathetic association with domestic animals is a second. The natural beauty of the environment is a third. Other factors include vigorous physical activity,

abundant and wholesome food, and the necessity for following regular habits. All these benefits the good farmer has on his own land. Modern transportation and communication place him within easy reach of whatever real benefits the town offers, if he needs them, and he can enjoy them without having the disadvantages of living in town.

Moderate economic prosperity is a third gift that the good farmer enjoys. Comparatively few men amass wealth in farming. Comparatively few men get rich in any occupation. But few really good farmers in this country fail to make a good living and to accumulate sufficient of the world's goods to satisfy the wise man's simple needs in old age. Good farmers the country over, thru study, work, and patient and persistent application of common sense become well to do, maintain comfortable homes, and provide ample educational opportunities for their families.

Public respect is a gift that comes to the successful farmer. Intelligent people in all occupations respect the man whose character and ability have brought him success as the operator of a farm. Such a man represents the fundamentals. He is quietly dignified, tolerant, good humored, patient and sane. People like him and respect him, instinctively.

In this hurly-burly age perhaps no gift is more precious than the opportunity for solitude. Many superficial people think that the solitude of the farm is a liability. Really it is an enormously valuable asset. Any thoughtful person who doubts this statement might well try living in a city after growing up in the country. City life, with its noise, rush, crowding, commercialized entertainment, quantity-production arrangements, and general artificiality, is exhausting to body, mind and spirit. Country life, with its quiet, its wide horizons, and its opportunities for reflection and unhurried movement, strengthens the individuality and enriches the mind and spirit of the intelligent countryman.

Finally, there is the gift of satisfaction. This comes to the good farmer because he never doubts that his work is useful to human society. He knows it is not only useful but indispensable. As Emerson said, "He represents the necessities." Undoubtedly one of the greatest satisfactions—some people say it is the only real satisfaction—that can come to a man is to know that his work is important and that he does it well.

These are among the important gifts that agriculture offers to the good husbandman. Some of them are priceless gifts. Their existence helps to account for the fact that the world always has a sufficient number of farmers. The certainty that they shall continue to be offered helps to explain why some of the ablest and sanest young men in America are preparing for farm careers.

Clean Soil an Aid

BY A. J. LEGG

Perhaps the best way to raise chicks free from gapes is to raise them on clean soil, but this is often not practicable since there is no clean soil available that is not infested with gape worms.

If there is not a place available free from gapes, the creolin treatment will keep the chicks from taking gapes, if carefully administered.

This treatment consists of putting 3 drops of creolin in 1 quart of drinking water and keeping it before the chicks all the time. They will not drink it at first if they can get other water, but they should be kept from other water.

This treatment should be given before the chicks develop gapes, as it is a preventive remedy rather than a cure. After the chicks take the gapes it does not cure, since its effectiveness consists of dislodging the gape worms before they reach the chick's windpipe.

More Diversified Farming

Two million pounds of butterfat, worth \$750,000, were shipped out of Pawnee county last year. The county has 5,000 dairy cows and 16,500 beef cattle.

The two enemies of reform are the wicked who oppose it and the lunatics who favor it.



"Now my pigs are free of all worms"

Says New Method Destroys All Worms and Makes Pigs Thriftier

Earl Smarr (address mailed upon application) tells of a new method that destroys all worms, gives the pigs a better appetite and makes them thriftier than any pigs he has ever fed. He has been growing his pigs under the new plan for six months and is exceptionally well pleased.



His letter is interesting: "I have been treating my 100 pigs according to this new plan since last November and am exceptionally well pleased with the results. These pigs

have better hair, have a better appetite and are thriftier than any pigs I have ever fed. I attribute their fine general condition to 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE which I have used now for six months. My pigs are FREE OF ALL WORMS. Ordinarily I have a great deal of trouble with worms but have no fear of them now as long as I use 3RD DEGREE."

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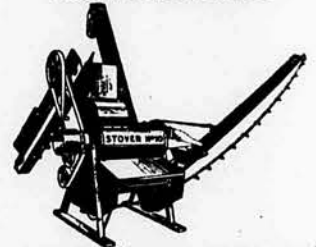
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Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

Our oldest chicks have outgrown their mash hoppers, so we made some new ones in the form of a box 16 inches wide, 4 inches deep and 2 feet long. This will hold about 20 quarts of mash. On top of the mash we lay a piece of inch mesh poultry wire that will just go inside the box to prevent scratching. An energetic little cockerel will soon scratch out more feed than he will ever be worth if some method isn't employed to stop his efforts.

About the fourth week Leghorn cockerels can easily be told from the pullets, and should be removed to separate quarters. They are larger and stronger than the little pullets and crowd them away from the feed, preventing their best development. We plan to fatten and sell the cockerels as broilers as soon as they are big enough to go.

Coal brooders with a small smoke pipe sometimes get such an accumulation of soot, creosote and scale at the base of the pipe as to completely shut off the draft. It is a good idea to lift up the pipe and clean this stuff out several times a season.

Just as soon as the breeding season is over we dispose of the roosters at once. They are of no further use and consume a tremendous amount of feed. Their absence insures sterile eggs, which are the best kind for market purposes.

Roosts For the Chicks

BY I. J. MATHEWS

The sooner chicks can be taught to roost, the better they will develop and the less will be the danger of piling. Chicks generally can be taught to roost when they are 4 or 5 weeks old, but one must be careful that the roosts do not prove to be a trap where some of them can be smothered.

A very satisfactory method is to take 1 by 4 inch boards and make a frame that will completely fill in the back end of the brooder house. If there is much space between the stud-dings and the frame, it is necessary to fill these spaces with litter to keep the chicks from getting down in there and smothering.

Cover the frame with inch poultry mesh and nail the roosts on top of this. In case some of the chicks get off the roost, they cannot pile down under them, and there is no possibility of suffocation. As soon as a number of chicks have learned to roost, then make another frame that will just fill in the far end of the house. And, in any event, be sure there are no corners where the chicks can congregate and pile up.

Fewer Eggs From China

The egg freezing plants at Hankow and Nanking, China, have been closed, and only a minority of the drying plants in the interior are still in operation, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Peking. Military activity threatens an early stoppage of supplies from Northern plants. The situation in regard to supplies and factory operation in Shanghai is very uncertain. The present condition and outlook support a prediction of a production of egg products this year in all China of not more than 50 per cent of last year's output.

Dividing the Industry

Every year we see a greater line of division between the strictly commercial egg producer and the breeder who sells baby chicks and pedigreed breeding stock. There is considerable cost, and a lot of work required to carry out trapnesting, blood testing, and the correspondence which must be handled in the marketing of chicks and pedigreed breeding stock.

The managing of a large hatchery is becoming more and more a specialized business, and the price at which chicks of quality are sold means that a hatcheryman must be successful in hatching a large number of fine grade chicks to make his business profitable. Many poultrymen who had little interest in hatchery chicks a few years

ago are now buying them by the thousands. They have found that the operator of a large incubator can afford to devote all his time to the work. This helps to prevent overheating or chilling of the eggs during the process of incubation, and results in chicks with a stronger spark of life.

The commercial poultryman can now simplify his business if he wishes to do so, and turn all of the breeding work over to the specialist. He can have two sources of income, which are strictly fresh eggs, and old hens and broiler cockerels. His two principal items of expense are feed and baby chicks. He can force most all, or all of his birds for high-priced fall and winter eggs, and not worry about the vitality of the breeding stock during the following spring. He can avoid feeding cockerels over winter, and sell infertile eggs at all seasons.

The poultryman who turns over his breeding and hatching work to the skilled hatcheryman may have some time for other work. The time spent in squinting at incubators may be used in the caring of the laying flock, or in the pruning of orchards, or the starting of hotbeds and similar work. If the commercial flock is large enough, all of the time can be devoted to that work. There has always been more or less loss in some poultry flocks, due to the custom of neglecting the old stock to care for the hatching and brooding work. And about as soon as the young stock are grown, it is nearly time to neglect them again to hatch and raise some more chicks.

Farm Population Declines

The farm population of the United States decreased 640,000 persons last year, the biggest decrease in any year since 1920, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The number of persons living on farms January 1, 1927, is estimated at 27,892,000, against 28,541,000 January 1, 1926. The 1925 Agricultural Census figure, 28,982,000, was used as a base for the bureau's calculations.

It is estimated that 2,155,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns and villages last year, and that 1,135,000 persons moved to farms, making a net movement of 1,020,000 persons away from farms. Births on farms during 1926 are estimated at 658,000 and deaths at 287,000, leaving a natural increase of 371,000 persons, which reduced the loss due to cityward movement to 649,000.

The bureau's figures for 1925, revised on the basis of the 1925 Agricultural Census, show a net loss of 441,000 persons in farm population that year. The gross movement from farms to cities was 1,900,000, and the gross movement to farms 1,066,000, making a net movement to cities, not counting births and deaths, of 834,000 persons.

All geographic sections of the country show net decreases in farm population last year. The farm population in the New England states was 636,000 persons January 1, 1927, against 651,000 January 1, 1926; Middle Atlantic states, 1,768,000 against 1,808,000; East North Central, 4,323,000 against 4,425,000; West North Central, 4,723,000 against 4,826,000; South Atlantic, 5,393,000 against 5,531,000; East South Central, 4,509,000 against 4,586,000; West South Central, 4,585,000 against 4,727,000; Mountain, 949,000 against 973,000, and Pacific, 1 million against 1,014,000.

The figures show that in the New England states 72,000 persons left the farms last year and 52,000 went to farms; Middle Atlantic states 155,000 persons from farms and 101,000 persons to farms; East North Central, 319,000 from farms and 164,000 to farms; West North Central, 338,000 from farms and 193,000 to farms; South Atlantic 354,000 from farms and 133,000 to farms; East South Central, 266,000 from farms and 101,000 to farms; West South Central, 402,000 from farms and 194,000 to farms; Mountain, 130,000 from farms and 95,000 to farms; Pacific, 119,000 from farms and 102,000 to farms.

862 Species of Trees

There are 862 species of forest trees in this country, according to the revised "Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States," just issued by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. If the different varieties and hybrids were added, the total of the different forms of forest trees would reach 1,177.

Of all the trees that make up our forests, 182 species are of special interest because of the commercially useful timber or other products they supply. However, it is indicated that the number of important species cannot remain constant, changing from time to time with the development of commercial needs.

The previous check list of trees, compiled 28 years ago, listed but 604 different trees. The enormous increase in the number of trees that have become known since that time is due to the addition of newly discovered trees and the separation of tree species that previously were not distinguished from one another.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Cattle Are Doing Well on the Pastures, With Abundant Feed and Few Flies

GOOD progress is being made with corn planting over Kansas, but the crop is certain to be late at best, and this work will get in the way of sorghum seeding on most farms. So in general all row crops will be later than average. But to balance the situation up a little is the fact that there is more moisture in the subsoil than has been available in Kansas in years, which doubtless will be of great help later when the dry periods come.

Wheat is making splendid progress. And this also is true with about everything else which is in the soil, including oats, alfalfa, clover—and weeds. Cattle are doing well on the pastures, with abundant grass, and freedom from flies and worry. Freezing took some toll with the fruit crop, altho it now appears that many of the first reports were greatly overestimated.

Business conditions over the United States are on a much more satisfactory basis than had been expected, and there is plenty of indication that 1927 will be a slightly better year than last season. In general this is true in Kansas, with the subsoil full of moisture, and the key crops, such as wheat and alfalfa, making splendid progress. Security markets remain at high levels, with no particular signs of the "spring drop" which had been expected. Naturally the cities are having the best of the situation, altho the higher prices for some farm products, such as beef cattle and dairy products, is of real help to agriculture, as was pointed out in our issue of last week. Anyhow the National Industrial Conference Board suggested a few days ago that "the continued improvement in industrial activity since the first of the year leaves little or no basis for the feeling of uncertainty which prevailed in some quarters earlier in the year. Moreover, simultaneously with the rising trend of activity and wage earnings, the cost of living continued to decline throughout the first three months of this year, enhancing the purchasing power of earnings correspondingly and thus assuring well for business conditions in the immediate future."

"Stability with a moderate but unmistakable upward trend is the outstanding characteristic of current industrial activity as reflected in wage earnings, employment and plant utilization, according to the monthly check-up made by the conference board through about 2,000 key establishments in 26 different industries. Employment in February was found to be 1.6 per cent greater than in January, while the average number of hours worked a wage earner a week also increased slightly, from 48.2 hours in January to 48.6 hours in February. Average weekly earnings a worker, skilled, unskilled, male and female combined in all manufacturing industries in February, altho the increase for the month again was slight, reached the highest level since late in 1920, advancing from \$27.26 in January to \$27.63 in February, and they now stand 129 per cent higher than in July, 1914. The cost of living as computed by the conference board for March stood only 64.1 per cent higher than in July, 1914, making the purchasing power of the industrial worker's average weekly pay about 33 per cent greater than it had been just before the war, wage earnings having risen considerably more than prices. From January to March of the current year, "real weekly earnings," that is, money earnings expressed in terms of purchasing power, increased 4 per cent.

"Average hourly earnings, a sensitive indicator of changes in wage rates, which have been remarkably steady ever since the summer of 1923 irrespective of the trend of industrial activity, also showed a slight increase, from 56.5 cents in January to 56.7 in February, as against 55.8 cents in February, 1926."

A Gain in Living Standards

Part of the increase in "real wages" mentioned by the conference board has been produced by a drop in the price of some farm products, as eggs, but still to balance that up has been the increase in the cost of beef and butter. Probably there will be more increases than decreases in the price levels of farm products for the rest of the year. In this connection it is essential that one consider the important fact that much of the increase in the standard of living in this country is coming from better methods of distribution, and lower production costs in industrial plants, produced thru the use of more efficient machinery and labor.

While the more noteworthy developments in production methods have been made in big industrial plants, perhaps, such as those owned by Henry Ford at Detroit, still farmers also have been stepping right along, too. It seems likely, for example, that Kansas will use 14,000 combines and 50,000 tractors this year, which certainly is going in for big power on a vast scale. And then consider the motor truck. It is now being used for the transportation of about all farm products. One of the outstanding uses is in hauling wheat from the combines.

And another is in moving livestock. The Armour Livestock Bureau, of which Edward N. Wentworth, formerly of the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is director, has been making a study along that line recently, at Kansas City and other important centers. After expressing amazement that the movement has reached such vast proportions, Mr. Wentworth classifies the advantages of this new type of transportation in this way:

- (1) Railroads must build and maintain their own road beds at great expense, but motor trucks utilize the state and local highway without charge.
- (2) Until the present time, improved highways used by motor trucks have been built from one town to another which, in the vast majority of cases, have already been connected by railroads. Therefore trucks have not served as feeders, but have

taken business away from railroads, competing directly with them on an advantageous basis. In other words, this type of competition has enabled motor trucks to reduce the short haul freight traffic of railroads and their branch line passenger business. (An ideal system would be that where trucks were definitely supplementary to railroads on a national scale.)

(3) With the development of hard roads in all directions, motor trucks have had extended for them a third advantage. For they give service from feed-lot to door-yard in the market process, whereas, railroads always require supplementary transportation at both ends, i. e., from feed-lot to railroad shipping point, and from railroad terminal to consumer.

(4) Trucks have a further advantage in that in most states they are subject only to small license or charter fees in order to carry on their particular form of business.

(5) Finally, trucks have not yet been taxed on the basis of the business done by them. Railroads, on the other hand, have been very severely taxed, a disadvantage which has recently become greater rather than smaller.

Livestock producers in many different states claim certain advantages for truck shipments which have led them to continue this new method of transporting their stock to market. For example, there is an advantage in the matter of shrinkage. However, this must be analyzed in order to see just what is meant. For shrinkage in truck shipment does not vary much from shrinkage in rail shipment when the time element in each is the same. The fact is that truck hogs usually show less loss in weight because they have been in transit a shorter time. Furthermore, a producer will not necessarily receive more money for his truck hogs than for those shipped in by railroad. The advantage of truck hogs in weight over the hogs shipped by rail is in reality a difference in "fill" retained by the hogs after shipment. Actually there are slightly higher dressing percentages occurring in hogs shipped by rail.

Another advantage is that while no definite figures are available, producers and commission men hold that the number of "deaths" among truck hogs is less than by other methods of transport. One reason for this advantage is the greater mobility, or flexibility, of trucks. For example, during warm weather truck hogs may be moved by night, while rail shipments usually are moved during the heat of the day. The result is that about one out of every 320 hogs shipped by rail dies in transit. On the other hand, it is unusual to find dead hogs among truck shipments.

A third advantage is that there is less loss from the mixing of hogs belonging to one shipper with hogs of another. This loss may arise from fighting among strange hogs, and in other cases thru smothering. The truck shipper finds a fourth advantage in being able to ship to market whenever certain hogs are ready. For example, the average hog producer, who may have 50 to 60 head, finds that some hogs fatten more readily than others and are ready for market sooner. These animals may be shipped by truck and the others held back for further fattening. If the early-fattening hogs were held to wait for the others, they would become too fat, the profit would be less, and a danger would be run of their being lost thru death in transit.

A Choice of Markets

Before the advent of good roads and the motor truck, many raisers who marketed but 20 to 30 head sold them to a local buyer who assembled their car lots and traded on a wide margin. The local buyer, not knowing exactly when he would move his newly acquired stock, generally paid 75 cents to \$1.25 below the market price. The raiser had also to deliver the stock to the point at which the local buyer planned to assemble the car. This system, however, has entirely changed in recent years. The local buyer is at present eliminated within the trucking radius, and the producer ships directly to the yards, where his stock is sold at the market price.

Many farmers live within trucking distance of two or more stockyards. The motor

truck allows a farmer to take advantage of whatever yard offers the best price. It is not uncommon for the small stockyards to become oversupplied, while at a more distant point, the market might be brisk.

A close study of market prices and tendencies enables many farmers within trucking radius to take advantage of rises in market prices. The farmer by means of a small radio receiving set can catch the market openings and still have plenty of time to truck his stock to the yards before closing time. Many shippers have found it extremely difficult to get cars when the market offers the best opportunities. However, if the farmer owns a truck or can hire one on short notice he is in position to take advantage of every opportunity.

Higher Cattle Tariff Needed?

But still the livestock situation is not perfect, despite advancing price levels and the gains which are being made with production methods, such as the greater use of motor trucks, which, altho it is of vast benefit to the smaller Kansas producers reasonably near the markets, is of little help on the ranges. The Western producers, especially, are now viewing the increasing foreign competition with alarm, not to say pessimism. In a recent issue of The Producer, James E. Poole says that, so far as Canada is concerned, the present tariff on livestock and meats has been practically nullified by the recent advance in cattle and sheep values in our domestic market. It would be nullified overnight, so far as protection to American livestock producers goes, if the present embargo against South American meats on account of foot-and-mouth disease were suspended, or even modified. And of this there is imminent danger. Influential Eastern papers, of which The New York Times is a good example, are openly urging modification, on the pretext that Argentina is now free of foot-and-mouth disease—an obviously doubtful statement.

"Canada already is sending its entire surplus of livestock and meat production into the United States market, jumping the tariff hurdle with ease and facility. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, Canada sent us nine-tenths of a total importation of about 10 million pounds of fresh meat. In the July-to-October period of 1926, Canadian exports to this country jumped 40 per cent, and since January 1, 1927, the increase has been even greater. At current prices of livestock in Canada, killers all over the Dominion are able to ignore the American tariff, and have ceased prattling about an export trade. They are in a position to send summer excess production of lambs to the freezer temporarily, throwing the product into Boston and New York late in the winter at a substantial profit. So far as protection to American growers is concerned, the duty on Canadian cattle is of little more account than the proverbial 'scrap of paper' that gained notoriety when the World War broke out.

"Canada's effort to send its surplus stock cattle to England ended in a fizzle, owing to a prohibitive transportation cost. Today American stocker-dealers are scurrying all over Western Canada in quest of light steers to replenish Corn Belt feedlots, shipments of such cattle having been recently made from Winnipeg to Nebraska. Obviously the Canadian grower pays the paltry duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound, but he can afford it, especially when the fact is considered that he has no other outlet, experience of a disastrous nature having convinced him that the rank and file of Canadian stockers cannot pay their way across the Atlantic. And Canada will continue to dump its surplus stock-cattle production into this market so long as sale proceeds will pay freight and duty, and leave a little residue to send to the shipper. Pacific Coast killers are already operating in live cattle on a somewhat extensive scale in Alberta as far north as Edmonton, ingeniously using these purchases to "lay out" of the domestic market, for the obvious purpose of saving a dollar on the cost of their raw material. Thru Portal and Emerson, also Sweet Grass, a procession of stockers is coming this way. It is a significant fact that Canada is not sending them to our markets. American dealers are going in quest of everything wearing a hide that they can possibly use, and the duty collected at the International boundary is not worrying them, the tariff being based on initial cost rather than American values."

Mr. Poole then goes on to say that there is still more danger from the competition with South America, because of the foot-and-mouth disease so common there, and also from the low production costs. He points out that President Coolidge might reduce the tariff 50 per cent, as he has the power to do, which would of course have made a hit in Canada. The Canadians are al-

ways talking about this every time they get a man from across the line to listen, and no doubt they are putting plenty of pressure on the President to bring it about. He then says that, "The other angle to the tariff phase of the matter is a 50 per cent increase. This was given butter producers recently by the President when he raised the import duty from 8 to 12 cents a pound, which was as far as he could go. That action was taken to check the dumping of foreign butter into this market.

"It is doubtful if a tariff of 4 1/2 cents a pound on meats would exclude or seriously hamper importations from Argentina, if the disease embargo was lifted, owing to the present disparity between our values and those current in South America. The logical effect would be readjustment of values between the two countries, raising theirs and reducing ours. In any event, the North American producer would be hard hit. Admission of Argentine beef also would remove the menace of foot-and-mouth disease. Argentina may assert that its herds are clean, but more than mere assertion should be required. The last thing this country wants is another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease—a plague affecting Great Britain perennially, and directly attributable to meat importations from infected producing countries."

Barber—We have had a great deal of cold and wet weather recently. Fruit has been damaged considerably. Wheat is in excellent condition. The early planted corn will be replanted. Field work is at a standstill. —J. W. Bibb.

Brown—On account of the wet spring, farm operations were delayed greatly, but farmers have been doing considerable work on the corn ground recently. Planting will begin in a big way next week. Oats are doing fine, and wheat also is coming along fairly well. Pastures are making an excellent growth. Cream, 43c; eggs, 17c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The weather conditions have been favorable recently for farm work, and farmers have been taking full advantage of the improved situation! Vegetation is making a good start, and the grass is coming along fine. Wheat is improving every day. We had a hard freeze recently, but it apparently did little damage. Fruit was not injured; the trees are now in bloom. Farmers are making a good use of listers these days! Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 45c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The weather has been cold and wet, which delayed farm work greatly, especially corn planting. But the frost appears to have done little damage; even the fruit is in good condition. Grass is still short, but most of the stock were turned out early, as feed has been scarce. Cattle are rather thin; young calves are doing well, however. There are large numbers of young chicks on the farms here, which well reflect the increasing interest in poultry raising, despite the temporary low prices for eggs. Oats and wheat are doing well, but the gardens are coming along slowly.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Farm work has begun in earnest. Plenty of moisture and warm sunshine are causing crops to make a rapid growth. Most of the country schools are closing their year's work with programs and basket dinners.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—The continued wet weather is having an effect on wheat and oats; these crops are turning yellow in spots where the soil drainage is insufficient. Corn planting has been delayed greatly. Frost did some damage recently to potatoes and other vegetation—it is too early to tell about its effect on the fruit crop.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We have been having plenty of moisture for the last six weeks. There has been a wonderful improvement in the wheat, and if the conditions are favorable from now until harvest we may have a good crop yet. Farmers are starting to plant corn and other feed crops. Pastures are making a fine growth. Wheat, \$1.17; corn, 80c; kafir, 80c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Erbort.

Graham—Oats and barley are coming along fine; the wheat outlook, however, is not so favorable. We have been having plenty of rain, and the creeks have been overflowing. Roads are muddy. Peach trees and other early fruits are in bloom. We need warmer weather to put some pep into the grass; many farmers are still buying feed for the livestock. Considerable sweet clover and alfalfa have been sown here this spring.—Jesse J. Roeder.

Greenwood—Heavy rains and high waters have been the rule recently. Alfalfa and oats are doing well. Cattle are all on pastures, which have been leased at from \$7 to \$8.50 for the season. A heavy frost here recently gave all vegetation a setback, and injured the fruit considerably.—A. H. Brothers.

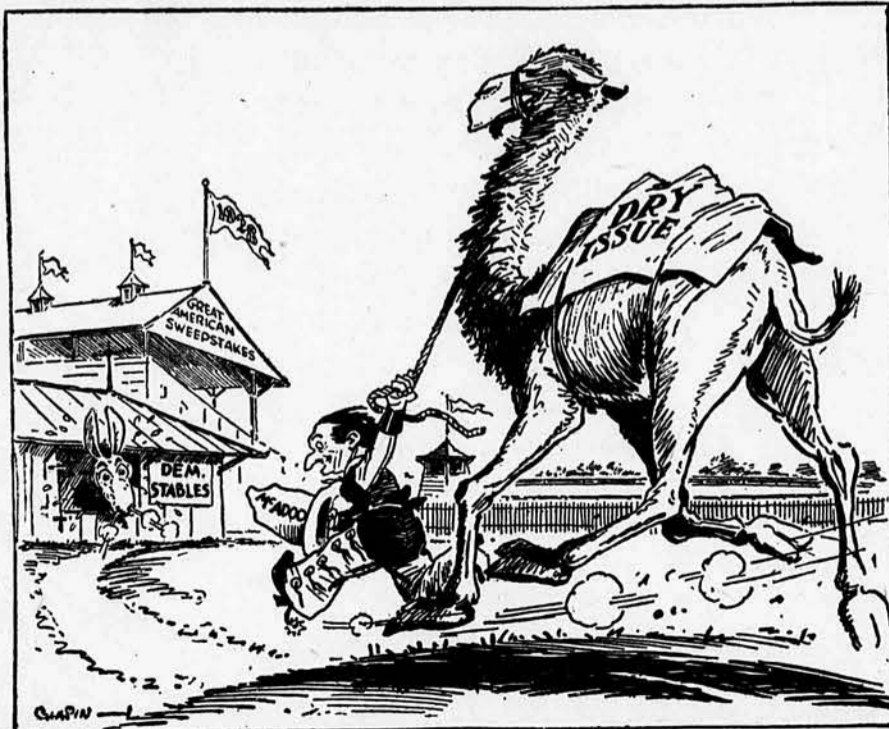
Harvey—The weather continues wet, and it has been difficult to get on the fields to do any work. Wheat is making a rank growth; it is difficult to foretell what the outcome will be. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 45c; corn, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—A hard freeze recently did some damage to the fruit, alfalfa and oats, but this was not so great as was first thought likely. We have been having a real old-fashioned wet spring, and the dry subsoil which has been with us so long is being soaked. Alfalfa will produce an excellent first crop. Some losses from blight, have by the pasturing of cattle on wheat, grass, been reported, but livestock is now on grass, so it seems that the famous feed shortage of 1926-27 is at an end. Eggs, 18c; corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.10; oats, 53c; butterfat, 45c; hogs, \$10.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—This county escaped serious losses in the recent flood along the Kaw River, altho about 200 acres were under water for a brief period. But the wet weather has delayed field work, and corn planting will be late. Alfalfa and pastures are making an excellent growth. Some corn and livestock are doing well. Some contracts for the hard surfacing of roads are being let. Corn, 85c; shorts, \$1.70; hogs, \$14.50; eggs, 20c; baled alfalfa, \$18; loose alfalfa, \$15.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitehead.

Lane—We have been having plenty of rain; I never saw so much in April before! A hard freeze recently did some damage to the wheat, but now with the coming of warmer weather the crop should come along better.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Corn planting has started; most of the crop will be late, but I understand this is true generally over Kansas. A good many spring fries are being sent to market. Butterfat, 45c; oats, 40c; eggs, 18c; potatoes, \$2; wheat, \$1.15; alfalfa, \$15; hogs,



—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Re-Entered in the Race

(Continued on Page 35)

Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Buy 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.**

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TABLE OF RATES

One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

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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 every advertiser has no fixed market value of his goods, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest disputes 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 high grade line of nursery stock. Ready work, payments weekly. Write for proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

POWERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING super-electrolyte. When simply poured over discharged batteries they become charged and add of the line. Gallon free. Ford Motor Co., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, rubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Wash Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Edison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED: SINGLE MAN, GOOD TEAM-ster and milker. Wages \$35.00 per month, board and laundry. Call 170-C. Mrs. Johnstone, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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SAVELL'S 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.

GUARANTEED PAINT, \$1.69 GALLON. Barn paint \$1.25. Varnish \$2.75 gallon. Synthetic Red 5c. Freight paid \$10.00 orders. 4 inch brush, \$1.00. Syndicate Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEW 16-30 HAIT PARR, \$1,100 CASH. C. Sidesinger, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, GOOD. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

30-50 FLOUR CITY TRACTOR, RUN 25 days, very cheap. Joe Soderberg, Falun, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL tractor in fine shape. R. L. Pottee, Penola, Ala., Kan.

ONE EACH: TRACTOR PLOW, FORDSON, Tractor Drill, Combine. John Manners, Lucas, Kan.

RUMELY 16-30 TRACTOR FOR SALE; used two seasons, priced to sell. J. S. Dalby, Collyer, Kan.

FOR SALE: 40-80 AVERY READY TO GO. Good threshing engine, \$500. Herman Regier, Ulysses, Kan.

9 USED STEAM ENGINES, FOR SALE OR trade, \$900.00. What have you? H. B. Hewitt, Stafford, Kan.

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MCCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL TRAC-tor with cultivator attachment. Slightly used. A bargain if taken at once. Prices on application. The Woolley Implement Co., Osborne, Kan.

FOR SALE: 30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL, Good condition. Red River separator 36x56, steel, ready for the field. Will sell separate. Rig is ready for the field. Selling cheap. H. R. Monger, Cherokee, Okla.

FOR SALE: USED MACHINERY; DIF-ferent sizes-Rumley, Case, Aultman-Taylor, Hart-Parr and Fordson tractors. Also Rumley and Case separators. Write for list. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE: ONE NO. 6, 12 FOOT MCCOR-mick Harvester-Thresher, cut about 1,200 acres, good condition; price \$700.00. One 20 inch new Racine separator, bought in 1925, in excellent condition, complete with all belts \$400.00. One No. 3 McCormick-Deering Harvester, 15 foot cut, ready to cut wheat, \$1,200.00 on two years terms. Will discount 5% for cash. Whitmer & Sons, Zenda, Kan.

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GERMAN POLICE PUPS, REAL DOGS. Hillside Poultry Farm, Alma, Kan.

WANTED: GOOD ESKIMO SPITZ PUP-ples. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.

REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, sire and dam ancestors have great reputation. For further information inquire N. A. Schartz, Ellinwood, Kan.

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GERMAN MILLET SEED, \$3.00 CWT., sacked, F. O. B. W. A. Demerritt, Moran, Kan.

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NANCY HALL, YELLOW JERSEY, RED Bermuda, Porto Rico: 50c-100; \$4.00-1,000. Tomato, Bonnie Best, \$1.00-100. Cabbage, 50c-100; \$4.00-1,000. All postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

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PORTO RICAN, NANCY HALL, POTATO plants, State Inspection: 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Tomato or Cabbage plants, all var-ieties: 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Pepp-er plants, 100-50c; 500-\$1.25; 1,000-\$2.25. All postpaid. Moss packed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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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 every-where. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

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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.

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

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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

SINGLE COMB ANCONA CHICKS shipped promptly on short notice: \$12.00-100. Prepaid, 100% alive. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

ANCONAS-EGGS

ANCONA EGGS: 110-\$4.00. SHEPPARD strain. Mrs. Roy Reed, Delavan, Kan.

HIGH PRODUCTION, QUALITY, EGGS \$5.00-100, George Fisher, Cimarron, Kan.

EGGS FROM BLOOD TESTED HENS. Sheppard stock direct, \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. J. Williams, Burlingame, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIANS, PURE BRED, EGGS FOR hatching from large strain, \$5-100, pre-paid. Roy Lanning, Route 2, Sabetha, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS-EGGS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS, \$4.50-100, postpaid. Alva L. Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

MAY PRICES ON QUALITY CHICKS. Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARAN- teed, for less money from Colwell Hatch-ery, Smith Center, Kan.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. STATE ACCREDITED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn baby chicks, May delivery, \$9.00 per hundred. Forrest L. Davis, Argonia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons and Wyandottes, \$10.00 per 100. Leg- horns \$9.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS. REDS, ROCKS, Leghorns, \$12 hundred; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$13. Catalog. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. Wylie Certified, 100% live delivery. \$12.00 prepaid after May fifteenth. Wylie's Hatch-ery, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Prices reduced for May and June. Large type, heavy laying strain, every chick guar-anteed. Write us about them. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

MAY CHICKS: BUFF, BROWN, WHITE Leghorns \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, \$11; Brahmas, \$13; Assorted, \$8. One cent less for June. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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: 7c UPI! FROM MIS-souri's largest trap-nest breeding insti-tution with official records up to 818 eggs yearly. State accredited, 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

MAY PRICES. QUALITY CHICKS. AC- credited, 100: Leghorns \$10, Barred Rocks \$11; Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas \$12; Brahmas \$15; As-sorted \$8. 100% alive. Catalog free. Mis-souri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

LIGHT BRAHMAS 16c; WHITE LANG-shans, White Minorcas, Buff and White Rocks, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes 14c; Barred Rocks and Reds 13c. From certified flocks. We ship postpaid 100% live delivery. Burlington Hatchery, Mrs. A. B. Maclasky, Burlington, Kan.

LOWEST PRICES IN HISTORY FOR MAY delivery of State Accredited-Quality-Vitality-Bred chicks and 6 to 12 weeks old pullets. Wonderful breeding, prompt 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poul-try Farm, Dept. 100, Clinton, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$9.00; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas \$10.00; As-sorted \$7.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS FROM PURE BRED FREE range flocks. Strong, vigorous, healthy. Buff, White Leghorns, 100-\$10.00; 500-\$45. Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rocks, 100-\$11.00; 300-\$30.00. Circular or order from ad. Deliver Tuesday and Wednesday each week. We satisfy. Cherokee Mammoth Hatchery, Cherokee, Okla. Oklahoma's great Hatchery.

BABY CHICKS, SPECIAL MAY, JUNE AND July prices; prepaid, guarantee 100% live delivery. S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes 10c; heavy assorted 9c; English White Leg- horns 9c (Barron strain). Special on 500 or 1000. Randall Hatchery, 724 East Cherokee, Enid, Okla.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS FROM MY OWN flock of large type, high producing Bar-ron White Leghorns, headed by pedigree cockerels from hens with 275 to 306 egg records: \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Mahoods 300 egg strain S. C. Reds, foundation stock from eggs costing \$70.00-100. Chicks, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Cad-well Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

YOUNG'S GUARANTEED-QUALITY STAND-ard Chicks; Clay County's choicest pro-ductive flocks; tested for White Diarrhea, White, Barred, Buff Rocks; Reds; White Wyandottes; Silver Wyandottes; Buff Or-pingtons, 13c. English White Leghorns; Buff Leghorns, 11c. Prepaid. Prompt 100% delivery. Booking orders now for June chicks, 10c. Young's Reliable Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices. White Leghorns, Ameri- can or English 100, \$8; S. C. & R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$10. Mammoth Light Brahmas, 100, \$12. Liberal discount on large orders. We ship any where, pay post- age and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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 guaran- teed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS

Heavy laying strain, pure bred, farm raised; \$13.50 per 100. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

Superior Chicks: 7 1/2c Up

We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy lay- ing types. 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box S-18.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Greatly reduced prices for our Superior quality Smith hatched chicks. All large breeds \$12.00 per hundred; Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00; fifty same rate; 25-\$4.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

Uniondale Chicks 4c Off

White Diarrhea tested English White Leg- horns, own stock, 312 egg foundation. \$11.00-100; \$52.50-500; \$100.00-1,000. Prepaid. Order from ad. Catalog free. Uniondale Poul-try Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

White Leghorns, English strain, Tom Bar-ron; also Sheppard Anconas. Guaranteed pure bred, egg layers in winter. \$11.00 per 100; \$50.00-500; \$90.00-1,000. Prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

Cooper's Quality Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns, in which 50% is di- rect Tanager blood, from hens averaging 4 pounds, on free range culled severely for winter eggs, producing husky vigorous chicks. Reduced prices for May and June. Cooper Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

Only \$10 Per Hundred

For Anconas, Leghorns; \$12 per hundred for Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. All chicks guaranteed to be strong and health and from State Accred- ited stock. Send your order now. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

White's Reliable Chicks

FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEG- horns, trapested 304 eggs foundation stock. All standard breeds hatched. 8c up postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North 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 cat-alog. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

All varieties hatched in Mammoth Smith Incubators, from eggs from winter layers. The best Accredited Chicks \$12.00 per 100, \$55.00 for 500; non accredited chicks \$10.00 per 100, Heavy mixed \$8.50 per 100. All shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, 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 hatch-eries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight rail-roads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, 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, special May and June prices. Thirteenth successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bartlett Poultry Farms, Box B, Wichita, Ks.

8 1/2c May and June Prices

Sabetha Blue Ribbon guaranteed chicks, certified and accredited. All chicks from our high quality Blue Ribbon flocks. Free catalog. Save time, order from this adver- tisement. Check returned if cannot fill on date wanted. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 11c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns 9c. Pure Hollywood White Leghorns 10c. Assorted chicks 8 1/2c. Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks

Bargain prices for the balance of this season. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns. An- conas, \$10.00 per hundred. Barred Rocks, Reds, Black Minorcas, \$12.00. Rhode Island Whites, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, White and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Minorcas, White Langshans, \$13.50. Jersey Black Giants, \$18.00 per hundred. June prices \$1.00 per hundred less than above prices. 100% live delivery. Order direct from this ad. John-son's Hatchery, 218 West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

Sunny Slope Hatchery

You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatch- ing 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 rea- sonable prices, write me. All ships only my personal attention. I will send you the quality chicks I would want if I were buy- ing. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Co-Operative Chicks

Cost less—Co-operation does it. All the state accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, 9c. S. C. & R. C. Reds 11c. Anconas, \$10.00. Assorted 9c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Buff and White Orpingtons 11c. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Langshans 11c. \$10.00 assorted 7c. Prompt live delivery guaran- teed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Co- licothe, Mo.

BAKER CHICKS

One of the oldest, most dependable pro- ducers of strictly first class chicks at rea- sonable prices in America. Reds, Buff White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Two dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, pre- paid delivery. Avoid disappointment, write today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL MAY PRICE

On Shaw's High Quality Baby Chicks, there is no need of feeding 150 pullets to set eggs a day when 96 of our non-setting heavy egg laying quality pullets will from 60 to 78 eggs a day as reported Mrs. W. A. Whitmore and many others. Buy your Baby Chicks today for more of the coming year. Write for literature and prices. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia and O-tawa, Kan. Box 427B.

Frankfort Chickeries

Larger profits can be made when you purchase our quality chicks. Every one is a high grade pure bred stock that is Kan- sas State Accredited, insuring you high grade baby chicks. Also all parent stock furnished us with hatching eggs has passed blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea and proven free. This means stronger vitality with higher egg production. You can secure better chicks anywhere for the same price. Send for our literature before buy- ing. The Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort, Kan.

NEW CHICK OFFER

We want to acquaint more readers of the paper with Ross "Guaranteed" Egg-pro- duction Chicks, and as a special inducement have reduced prices almost one-fourth for May and June delivery. Write for special offer circular at once, before our supply is booked up. Prices for May and June delivery as low as 8 1/2c. Orders book- ing now assured prompt delivery. Ordinarily expected, high production flocks, only strong vigorous, bright-eyed, perfect chicks shipped. Bred early maturing. All leading varieties. Before you order chicks from anyone else, our special proposition for May and June chicks, nothing else like it. Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kan.

Certified Grade "A"

Tanager Strain S. C. White Leghorn Flocks headed by pedigreed males with record of 258 eggs or better for 3 genera- tions back. Guaranteed the finest and best profit producers obtainable anywhere at any price, absolutely the premier of the world in value and quality. All stock hatched from one of the Southwest's leading and largest hatcheries; backed by many years successful experience. Prices: \$15 per 100; \$65 per 500; \$125 per thousand. Buy them by the thousand and save money. All large English Barron strain, state accredited for 3 years. Prices: \$13 per 100; \$66.25 per 500; \$100 per 1000. Handsome illustra- tion book of detailed instructions on successful poultry raising free. Write for your copy today. Order your Leghorn chicks early to insure delivery when you want them. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.

Greatly Reduced Prices

—on Peters Certified Chicks for June delivery. Bigger and better hatcheries make it possible to reduce prices. Write for re- duced price list at once, also catalog if you do not already have a copy. Chicks started in June will do better because weather con- ditions are usually ideal for quick and strong growth. All our strains are bred early maturing and develop into unusual- ly heavy winter layers. Our strains in the larger breeds come into laying at about 3 months of age—in the smaller breeds 4, 4 four to four and one-half months. All other strains bred like these—no other chicks guaranteed like Peters-Certified. Peters-Certified Chicks are sent out with guarantee to live covering the first 10 weeks—for your protection, also guaranteed to be from the standard of certification ordered. All varieties of Reds, Rocks, Leg- horns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, perfect in egg-laying and health; also S. C. & R. C. Anconas. At our greatly reduced prices, you delivery no one can afford to take chances with ordinary chicks. Write to you to place your order this month to avoid disappointment. Naturally the quality of these guaranteed chicks is limited. If you want to know what other chicks are accomplishing with Peters-Certified Chicks, ask us to send our new book, "Proof that Peters-Certified Chicks Live up to The Certification"—containing recent reports from customers. Your request will bring reduced price list for June, also our "Proof Book." Address: Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS 15c, EGGS 4 1/2c each. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS \$5.50 HUNDRED, postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Atchison, Kan., Rt. 4.

BANTAMS

BANTAMS, GOLDEN SEABRIGHTS, 15c, eggs by express, \$1.25. Paul Peckley, Eldorado, Kan.

DUCK AND GEESE-EGGS

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.25-12 POST- paid. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE CHINESE GOOSE EGGS, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Edith Wright, Route 3, Seneca, Kan.

MAMMOTH IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1.50 for 13 postpaid. Mrs. E. Thrasher, Holcomb, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Eggs 12-\$1.25; 100-\$7.00 prepaid. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary Prop., Olivet, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CORNISH—EGGS
 BARRON CORNISH EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100. H. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

GUINEA EGGS
 WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, EGGS \$1.50 PER DOZEN OF 17; \$8.00 per hundred, Mrs. H. S. Smith, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
 GIANTS: MARCY'S BEST AT these reduced prices. Chicks, flock, 100-200-11. Select, 100-\$25; 50-\$13. Prolific, guaranteed alive delivery. Hatch each Sunday. Eggs half price of chicks. The Kansas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF
 PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 12-15 hundred postpaid. Tell Corke, Quinlan, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS
 C. BUFF LEGHORNS, WINNERS AND LAYERS. Hatching eggs, \$3.50 hundred. Charles W. Havel, Cuba, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN
 GOLDEN BUFF: SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS, real layers. Carefully culled. Eggs \$4.50. Prepaid, Mrs. Lola Holloway, Wya, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN
 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS
 Everlay strain closely culled. Eggs \$4.00. Baby Chicks \$12.50, postpaid. Gay Mail, Galva, Kan.

KANSAS ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS
 Chicks 15c; Eggs \$4.00, prepaid. Reduction May 10th. Mrs. D. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
 BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, OLD stock, bloodtested, \$10.50-100, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hatch 800 weekly. Chas. Ransom, Robinson, Kan.

LARGE BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS
 272-314 egg strain. Direct from importer. Fine chicks, 100-\$10; eggs, \$5. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST QUALITY
 Prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Ten dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

FERRIS 265-300 EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
 Farm flock of high producing hens. Queen hatched chicks \$12.50 per 100, prepaid. C. E. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
 312 egg official record foundation. Chicks 11c prepaid, eggs \$4.50-50. Uniendale Poultry Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE: BLOOD TESTED CHIX ARE CHEAPER
 State certified Class A, pedigree males. Large Single Comb White Leghorns. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST PEDIGREED BLOOD LINES S. C. W. LEGHORNS
 Trapped record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Special for May. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LONDON'S PEDIGREED, TRAPNESTED ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
 Chicks \$12 per 100; \$60 for 600, delivered. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog. London's Leghorn Farm, Hume, Mo.

TOM BARRON AND TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
 Direct from pedigree, trapped, state certified, 303-304 egg strain foundation stock. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH FOR YOU
 White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 10c-47c; special pens 100-\$10.00. The Hill-Tow Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS
 Speak for themselves. Baby chicks guaranteed alive and strong at delivery. Many of our customers raise 90 to 100% of chicks purchased. Hatching eggs selected and guaranteed fertile. Pullets contracted ahead. Catalogue free. Roy O. Franitz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM
 Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens, \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$12.50 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. Prices cut one-fourth for May and June. M. A. Hutchenson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

LANGSHANS
 PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12.50-100; Eggs \$4.50-100, postpaid. Chas. Nelson, Hlawatha, Kan.

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS
 25-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks reduced. Prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Abbeot, Kan.

LANGSHAN—EGGS
 PURE WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$4.50 PER 100. Claud Trotter, Brewster, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS
 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Cleve Hartsell, Preston, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS
 \$4.50-100, FOB. Mrs. Charles Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS
 Accredited flock, \$4.75 per hundred delivered. Jas. Dimmitt, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS, EGGS
 100-\$4.50. Chicks after May 25, 100-\$9.50. Flock began tested and culled for exhibition. Mrs. Oscar Lehman, Wathena, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF
 COCKERELS 8 WEEKS OLD, 70 CENTS each. W. R. Carlisle, Toronto, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE
 STATE ACCREDITED STAY WHITE MINORCAS. E. T. Yoder, Newton, Kan. Route 7.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$16 HUNDRED
 Eggs \$6. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS: 100-\$15.00; 500-\$70.00; 1000-\$135.00
 Glen Krider, Box H, Newton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS
 Eggs, Chicks, Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE MINORCAS; EGGS AND CHICKS
 Large strain. Reduced prices. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$19.00-100
 Best quality, prolific layers guaranteed. Minorca Farm, Richland, Kan.

BOOK—YOUR ORDER FOR GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS
 Eggs, Chicks, Pullets, Cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALITY
 Prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA FREE RANGE FLOCK EGGS
 \$4.00 per hundred, 90% fertile. Eight weeks old cockerels, 1/2 Fish strain, \$1.25 each. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS
 SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH S. C. WHITE MINORCA EGGS
 Blue Ribbon winners in six shows 1926. Every hen under trapnest. Free circular. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF
 BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS
 EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5-100 prepaid. Ralph Coburn, Preston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS
 from 1926 certified flock. Also culled for laying. 110-\$5.00; 55-\$3.00; 15-\$1.00. Hatch Produce, Mahaska, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS
 BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS
 BUFF ROCKS: 100 EGGS \$5.00. PRIZE winning strain. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS
 BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADLEY STRAIN. Hens \$2.50. Eggs, 100-\$6.50; 50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY
 Prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

JOIN THE AMERICAN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB
 and boost the breed as well as boost your own business. Send for list of members. Wm. M. Frestone, Wakarusa, Kan.

LENHART QUALITY PLYMOUTH ROCKS: Barred, Buff and White
 You can not get better bred more vigorous Rocks at anywhere near our price. Lenhart Hatchery Co., 324 West Walnut St., Herington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK—EGGS
 "CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, 147 PREMIUMS. Eggs 15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 60-\$9.00; 100-\$14.00. Breeders for sale. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED ROCKS
 Large, vigorous, heavy layers. Eggs, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER LAYING BARRED ROCKS
 Bred sixteen years. Range. Dark. Hundred \$5.00, postpaid. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

THOMPSON STRAIN, RANGE \$4.00-100
 Pens, headed big beautiful Ringlets direct, 25c each. Can ship immediately. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON RINGLET'S
 Certified Class A flock, mated with cockerels from 225 to 250 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100; \$1.50-15, postpaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS
 WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK—EGGS
 WHITE ROCK EGGS; CHOICE GRADED, \$6.00-100. John Cook, Abilene, Kan., Route 4.

SPECIAL EGG OFFER: GUARANTEED
 White Rock eggs, Fished direct, \$3.50 per hundred. Barrworth Yards, St. John, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 17 YEARS
 Select eggs, \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. Inquiries given prompt attention. H. D. Martin, Route 1, McCune, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
 RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

LENHART QUALITY RHODE ISLAND REDS
 from big, well marked birds. Both single and Rose Comb. A bargain at our price. Lenhart Hatchery Co., 324 West Walnut St., Herington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS
 STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A SINGLE Comb Red. Flock Mating, 100, \$10.00; 15, \$2.00 postpaid. Trapped nest pen matings: \$5.00 to \$7.50 per 15, \$15.00 per 50. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren, Dwight, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS
 ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN, big bone, good type, \$5.00-100. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, 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.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, PURE bred extra quality Rose Comb Reds, Eggs \$5.00-100, postpaid. Mrs. Chas Lewis, Wakefield, 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 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.

SINGLE COMB REDS; SPECIAL PENS
 Extra good color, heavy layers. Eggs 10c each. Range flock 3c remainder of season. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED ROSE COMB REDS
 direct from Tompkins; type, color, production, Eggs, 100-\$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

LONG BROAD BACKS, DEEP BREASTED
 low tails, dark even red to skin, Rose Comb Rhode Islands. Twelve years special breeding for eggs, shape, color. Fertility guaranteed. 15 eggs \$1.00; 100-\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS
 CLASSY ROSE COMB WHITES, WONDERFUL layers. 100 eggs \$5.00 until June first. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
 3 first prizes Hutchinson, 3 first, 3 second Sallina; 3 first, 3 second, Solomon. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Charley B. Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE
 WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$12.50 hundred, highest quality, layers, satisfaction guaranteed. Oscar Youngstrom, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

LENHART QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE Chix
 from closely culled high producing flocks of real Wyandotte type and vigor. Write for catalog and prices. Lenhart Hatchery Co., 324 West Walnut St., Herington, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES
 carefully culled for type, production, vigor. From accredited stock. Eggs 108-\$5.00. Vigorous chicks, shipment each Tuesday, \$12.50-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF
 BUFF WYANDOTTES; EGGS, CHICKS, 25% discount May 1st. C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS
 WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.50-100, prepaid. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

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.

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 \$4.00-100, or \$10.00 case. Mrs. Jerry Melichar, Caldwell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, MARTIN'S Regal Dorcas Strain. Accredited Flock—Setting \$1.50; 100-\$8.00 prepaid. Mrs. Dwight Barnes, Mound City, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES
 Pens No. 1, 2, 3 included with range flock after April 15th. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

TURKEYS
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10.00; SIBED by 40 lb. tom and 20 lb. hens. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

TURKEY—EGGS
 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.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS FROM pure bred, healthy stock; 50c each. James Hills, Lewis, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 40c; Poults, 75c; year old toms, \$9.00. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION Turkeys. Guaranteed. Eggs \$6.00 dozen. Insured delivery. Blvin's Farm, Eldorado, Okla.

LARGE DEEP BREASTED DARK EVEN red, pure white wings, tall, Bourbon turkeys. Blue ribbon winners. 11 eggs \$5.00 postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

EGGS: M. B. TURKEYS, GOLDBANK strain, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 ten. "Ringlet" Barred Rock, 100-\$4.50 prepaid. Can ship immediately. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

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.

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

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES
 write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FIVE PURE BRED BROWN SWISS HEIFERS
 from 1 month to 2 years old. Priced reasonable. J. S. Beachy, Garnett, Kan.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves
 1/4 white, from large dams. Tested and crated \$100. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded.
 Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O-Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

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 SPRING PIGS, BOTH sexes. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kansas.

SPOTTED POLANDS, GRAND CHAMPION herd; fall boars, sows, nonrelated.
 C. F. Dowis & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

SHEEP AND GOATS
 MILK GOATS, BEST BREEDING. Quakertown Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

The Morale of Dress

From the St. Paul Dispatch:
 It is recorded of Mae West, author and star of the play "Sex," that when she entered the workhouse to serve her 10-day sentence for producing an obscene play, she wore an air of jauntness and spoke of the coming jail experience as a sort of adventure which she expected to yield her a thrill and enough material for a dozen plays.

What actually happened is reminiscent of that terrible passage in Defoe's "Fortunate Mistress," when the woman, caught at last in the net, enters Newgate prison. The very simplicity of Defoe's language seems to heighten the horror of the scene. And as his heroine broke down and wept, so Mae West, deprived of her stylish dress and garbed in the coarse cotton prison uniform, lost all pride and morale and bent her head and wept.

It is evident that there is a morale in dress. Until she went about in the shapeless prison garments, she was superior to her adversity. Deprived of the apparel that lent her courage, her spirit wilted. The effect on the two men, convicted with her, was not the same. They took their job of scrubbing floors and cleaning corridors without outward sign of depression or defeat.

The power and influence of dress was never better shown, in the case of women. For them it is not a mere covering of the body. It is an adornment and what the Hindoos call their necklace—a "heart lifter." The incident thus sustains the claim of the publicists of those who sell women's clothing that there is an intangible value in correct dress.

Keeping a Straight Face

Good humor is such an agreeable trait that everybody should study to be cheerful and keep a smiling front. It is a state between hilarity and unconcern, a gentleness and sweetness which spreads itself over a company like the perfume of apple blossoms.

And it isn't so hard. Really there is so much in life that is farcical, so much that is bluff and bluster, so much that is mere sound and fury, so much that is sham and pretense, that it is hard to keep a straight face even when you try to take things seriously.

Wolves in Packs

When Allen Boyer of near Poplar Bluff, Mo., started out to hunt for strayed hogs a few days ago, he was forced to hunt the nearest tree to escape a pack of timber wolves which attacked him. He stayed in the tree four hours before the wolves left.

Our Best Three Offers

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

The French have at last adopted our word "home." Probably they argue that we don't need it any longer.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"No one saw Jesus rise, but many saw Him risen." We believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the fact that there is the best of evidence that He was actually dead, and that He was seen alive again, after death. All sorts of theories have been advanced to the effect that Jesus was not really dead, or that his friends only thought they saw Him, after what appeared to be His resurrection. But it is easier to believe that He rose from the dead than the explanations that skeptical folk have advanced. A man once edited Pilgrim's Progress, with lengthy and labored foot notes to explain it. He asked an old lady if she understood the book. Yes, she said she understood Pilgrim's Progress well enough, but she could not understand his explanations. The easiest explanation of the Resurrection is to accept it as a fact. So looked at, it becomes a mighty support of human faith and hope.

Let us list the appearances of Jesus after He rose from the dead. First, the appearance to the women, early in the morning. This is told with circumstantial detail in the gospels of John and Luke. Second, Mary Magdalene sees him, after John and Peter had left the sepulchre and returned to the city; this is related in John's gospel. Third, the appearance to the two men who are walking to Emmaus. Luke gives this with graphic detail. Fourth, Luke says He had appeared to Simon Peter. No description of this appearance is given, but it probably is the one referred to by Paul, I Corinthians, 15:5. Fifth, He appeared to some of the other disciples, so John and Luke tell us, and John gives details.

All these appearances were on Sunday, the day of the Resurrection. Sixth, Jesus appeared a week later to the disciples and others, in a room where the doors were shut. It was here that He gave Thomas the tests that he demanded. Seventh, there is the appearance to the fishermen early in the morning. Of the seven men present, the names of five are given. This is in John's gospel. Eighth, Matthew says that Christ appeared on a mountain to His disciples, and it was no doubt here that He also appeared to the large number to which Paul refers, when he says, "He appeared to above 500 brethren at once." Ninth, the last time His friends saw Him was on the Mount of Olives, when He disappeared in a cloud.

But another reason for believing that the Master died and rose is the change that took place in the men who followed him. Something happened to them, that is certain. They were different. Their timidity was changed into fearlessness. They no longer were hesitant and apologetic, but bold and earnest. They were certain of something. They knew what they were talking about. This Jesus, their Master and Teacher, was not as other men. He had the gift of life. He had died, and He had risen. They were ready to stake their lives on this. They were joyful and buoyant, and the religion they professed became popular. A joyful religion, if it is genuine joy, not forced or feigned, always finds favor.

On the morning of the great event, an investigating committee might have been seen going to the tomb. The committee consisted of two men. It was in such a hurry that it did not stop to be dignified, but ran all the way. That probably was easy, because it was so early that the city streets were still empty of people. When the committee reached the tomb, the two members acted in very different ways. One of them looked in. Perhaps reverence held him back, perhaps just the natural hesitation that most people feel, when approaching the place of the dead. But the other member of the committee was not built that way. Not stopping at all, he rushed in, to see all there was to see. The other man then followed.

Unconscious influence! We all exert it, all the time. You are doing something now that affects other people for good or ill. Habit that may not injure a grown man may be exceedingly harmful to a boy. And the boy takes up with it as he sees men doing it. Says the man of the world, "I can't help it. If someone else follows my example and hurts himself, it's his own funeral, not mine. It

doesn't hurt me." Says the follower of Him who taught the rule of love, "If it injures someone else, I ought not to do it. I ought to govern my life by the love principle, so far as possible." Far fetched? Then the religion of Christ is far fetched. But how different would life be, if that were a working principle, with the average man. One hesitates to let his imagination run as to what the difference in the world would be.

That scene in the early morning, by the lake. Peter's middle name was Conscience, since the night of the trial. Have you pictured to yourself how he must have felt? He walked and slept with remorse. He was a walking conscience. The simple question, "Do you love me?" sounds odd, for a man to ask, doesn't it? Men do not use such words very much. But big men do, real men do. They are not afraid of words of sentiment. The world is controlled by sentiment, if we but knew it. "Do you love me, Peter?" Three times that was asked, until the burly fisherman was ready to weep. But that was the way back to the Master's heart. There is always a way back to His Heart, if we will find it. And it is not hard to find.

Lesson for May 8—"Peter and the Risen Lord." John 20:1 to 10 and 21:15 to 17. Golden Text—I Peter 1:3.

Good-by, Maiden Blushes

Josh—"Where is the old-fashioned girl who used to hang mistletoe in the front room and blush slyly when kissed?"

Hiram—"Oh, she's put a parking light on her roadster now."

Prefers the Simple Life

Mike—"I got one of those suits with two pairs of pants."

Gus—"How do you like it?"

Mike—"Not so well. It's too hot wearing two pairs of pants."

Past the Vanishing-Point

Arrests of pickpockets thruout this area during the last two weeks have been 150 per cent fewer than during the same period last year.—New York Times.

Nize Baby

The motion-picture story of the week concerns a producer who has recently imported an alien star.

"She's a nize girl," he announced, "and I'm gonna lorn her English."

Razzing Fido

"Are you sure it was a marriage license you gave me last month?"

"Certainly, sir; why?"

"Because I've led a dog's life ever since."

No End of Eats

Beginning next Wednesday night, and continuing thruout January, a supper will be served at the Underwood Memorial Baptist Church.—Wisconsin paper.

Feeling His Oats

Rabbi Herman Hofstadter will read services and speak on "But Jeseurum waxed fat and kicked Deteranamy" Chapter 32:15.—Tarrytown, N. Y. paper.

Climbing Higher

"So your wife is determined to move. What's her idea?"

"She's convinced that she can keep up with a more rapid bunch of neighbors."

Where Only Man is Vile

Visitor—"How does the land lie out this way?"

Native—"It ain't the land that lies; it's the real estate agents."

Roadside Tinker

Brown—"I hear Jones is letting the rest of the world go by."

Greene—"Retired, eh?"

Brown—"No, bought a used car."

Bond of Affection

She—"Patricia and I are great friends—at least, we both dislike the same people."

Fraternity House Problem

"Is this dance formal, or can I wear my own clothes?"

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

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., 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.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION LANDS—Lower Yellowstone Project. 8,000 acres optioned to Government. Exceptionally low priced, 20 years time. Rich valley land adapted to alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, grain, livestock and dairying. Well developed community; sugar factory; good markets; schools and churches. Write for Free Government booklet. H. W. Byerly, 211 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

S. E. COLO. WHEAT LAND \$10 PER ACRE. Beautiful smooth half section, Baca county. Holly territory; 14 miles north new railroad; all fenced; 50 acres in cultivation. Well and windmill. Close to school. Half mile to graded road, daily mail and phone line. \$500 down and good terms. Write for full particulars, illustrated booklet and list of other lands. No trades. E. J. Thayer, Holly, Colorado.

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; 350 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

FOR SALE—Georgia farms, fruit, timber and mining lands, resorts and colonization tracts; beautiful scenery; delightful climate; productive soil; low prices. Send for free catalog. Southern Realty Company, Gainesville, Georgia.

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.

CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Ks.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Berrie Agy, Eldorado, Ks.

800 A. fine wheat land. Good terms, \$17.50 per A. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS wheat lands, 10 to 40 bu. \$10 to \$40. Established 17 years. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas.

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.

2,000 ACRES wheat, alfalfa, grazing land. Wichita Co., 6 mi. R. R., good improvements, never fall running water. Account death owner offering bargain for cash, immediate possession. McKee-Fleming, Emporia, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight 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.

KANSAS

545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part payment. Hooford Investment Co., Lawrence, 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. R. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

KEARNY COUNTY, KANSAS
13 quarters of level unimproved wheat and row crop land, about 16 miles N. E. of Reed, close to school and rural delivery. Price \$9 per A. Reasonable terms at 7 1/2. H. C. WEAR, 502 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

NEVER before have we been able to offer such bargains in improved land. Take advantage of this. Write us just what you want. Bluegrass, alfalfa, clover and corn land. All kinds of exchanges. Your money is safe in land. Buy now on low market. Farmers operating their own farms are making money. Write today. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS, improved farms, suburban tracts. Write, Free list. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

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.

320 ACRES TIMBER LAND, saw-mill proposition; estimate cut one million feet. \$15.00 acre. Ozark Land Co., Aurora, 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.

IMPROVED STOCK FARM—360 A. Central Mo. Near federal highway 65; large part in cult., ideal stock farm; \$22.50 A., small amt. will handle. H. P. Fajen, Stover, 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.

In the HEART of the OZARKS Poultry, Dairy, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Corn, Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Fruit, Berries, Truck, Springs, Clear Streams, Mild Winters, Pleasant Summers, Regular Seasons and Healthful Climate. Land is advancing; reasonable terms. Cheapest Good Land in South Missouri. MISSOURI LAND COMPANY Mountain Grove Missouri

TEXAS

IRRIGATED lands in Winter Garden District. Plant, vegetable and citrus fruit lands, with ideal water, climatic and transportation conditions. Write for terms. Fowler Land Co., San Antonio, Texas.

BEST BUY RIO GRANDE VALLEY Paid \$500, take \$250 per acre; 40 acres, level rich citrus fruit-truck land, all cultivation under irrigation; cheapest water rate. Southeast Edinburg, County seat Hidalgo County, Texas. Write, wire for legal description. Dr. Walter W. Stein, owner, 203 Linz Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

FARMS AND RANCHES WANTED for income property in Kansas City, Mo. Tell me what you have, giving full description & let me make you a profitable deal. C. W. Ransom, 311 K. C. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

FARMS WANTED. Describe imp., crops raised, nearest markets, etc. State cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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

Some Baby!

"So you were at Rome and Venice, too?" enthused a tourist. "Remember how Florence looked in the moonlight?"

"I'll say!" equally enthused his shipmate. "An' wasn't she the loving kid tho?"

Mixing His Cues

Yesterday we heard positively the last one on our friend, the absent-minded professor. He slammed his wife and kissed the door.

Antidote for Alger's Heroes

A new vaccine has been discovered that will minimize to a large extent the morality among children.

No Credit Coming to Him

A Portland (Maine) window dresser unconsciously earned a tribute for self-restraint, because, tho receiving a painful injury while tacking a sheet

in a window, he retired quietly and without a murmur. A friend expressed his surprise at the stoicism of the window dresser. The latter retorted: "How in the blankety-blank could I swear with my mouth full of tacks?"

Well Fathered

Walter E. Clark and Nelson B. Clark, both of Worcester, were holiday guests in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Weir.—Massachusetts paper.

Underwriting the Props

A moving-picture actress has had her legs insured for a million dollars. To the film star, of course, this is mere pin money.

Last Trump For Pedestrians

"Mah bredren," shouted Parson Potluck, "you want t' be ready to jump when yo' heabs Gabriel blow dat horn." "Fo' goodness sake!" murmured Brother Simpson, "am he a-comin' in er autymobeel?"

America's Foreign Policy

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

The foreign policy of the United States has seriously worried a good many of America's "serious thinkers." They have not, they say, been able to understand it.

Yet, as outlined by President Coolidge in New York recently, that policy is simplicity itself. Possibly that is why the "serious thinkers" and professional worriers have been unable to grasp it. This policy, as the President states it, has but two aims. It undertakes to protect the lives, the rights and the property of American citizens wherever they may be. It undertakes also to maintain peace.

When it is aggressive, it is aggressive for these purposes and no other. As the President points out:

"Our Government has usually been too remiss, rather than too active, in supporting the lawful rights of our citizens abroad. That has been so long our established policy that it is rather difficult to conceive it assuming a truculent and arrogant attitude." As he interprets it, the "duties of our government" follow the American citizen wherever he goes. There is nothing new, dramatic, or especially idealistic about such a policy. Nor need there be any apologies for it. It is sound common sense as well as good international law.

The President's speech is a vigorous reply to those who have been challenging American policy in Latin America and China. These critics include, as he shrewdly notes, many of those who insisted that the United States should assume mandates over "far-off countries in Asia"—yet they are: most critical when we are attempting to encourage the maintenance of order, the continuity of established government and the protection of lives and property of our citizens, under a general reign of law, in these countries that are near at hand, where we have large and peculiar interests.

This is, as Mr. Coolidge observes a "curious circumstance." Also, this particular group of critics quite generally hold the belief that regardless of what nation may be right, America is bound to be wrong.

What America is trying to do in Mexico, Nicaragua and China is to protect the right, the property and the lives of its citizens. In Mexico it wishes to prevent the confiscation of American-owned property. The Senate and divers groups of citizens have approved arbitration with Mexico. The President doubts that this will succeed. He explains that the two governments will hardly be able to agree on an arbitration formula, as:

"The principle that property is not to be confiscated and the duty of our Government to protect it are so well established that it is doubtful if they should be permitted to be questioned. Very likely Mexico would feel that the right to make a constitution and pass laws is a privilege of her sovereignty which she could not permit to be brought into question. It has therefore seemed that we are more likely to secure an adjustment thru negotiation."

That is the method the Administration hopes to use. Meanwhile, Mexico has assured the United States that property will not be confiscated. The situation as revealed by Mr. Coolidge is much easier and more hopeful. That is true, also, in Nicaragua, where America has discouraged a revolt, protected its citizens and safeguarded its right to build a canal and establish a naval base.

All this, stated with calmness and without rhetoric, does not seem so woefully impractical or so sardonically selfish as it has been pictured by the professional worriers. Nor does the American policy in China seem altogether dreadful and soulless.

"What are American ships doing at Hankow?" demanded one of these practiced worriers the other day. Well, what are they doing? Nothing so very ominous, after all, according to Mr. Coolidge, who says of the Chinese situation:

"We have many missionaries there and some commercial establishments. We have nothing in the way of concessions. We have never occupied any territory. Our citizens are being concentrated in ports where we can protect them and remove them. It is only for this purpose that our warships and marines are in that territory."

In short, there is no intention of making war upon China, or Mexico or Nicaragua. There is, however, every intention of taking care of our own people wherever they may happen to be. This is a sound foreign policy, so sound and so simple that it baffles the understanding of a good many of America's own self-winding critics. It will not please the congenial worriers, silence the brotherhood of snipers, or satisfy those who hold that America is always wrong, but it will appeal to the common sense of the nation.

Half Million Onion Sets

A half million onion sets were purchased recently by the Garden City Truck Growers' Association, for distribution to its members.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 30)

\$1.15; spring fries, 35c; millet, \$1 a bu.—J. D. Stosz.

Moisture—Not much field work was done here in April, on account of the wet weather. A huge amount of rain fell; the streams were up and fields were washed badly. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and prairie grass have made an excellent growth. A freeze in the latter part of the month did some damage to the potatoes—but a part of the crop had been even planted at that time. Some farmers have started listing for corn without plowing the soil any previous preparation. Others, however, are using the disk. Cattle are on pastures. Shelled corn, 70c; kafir, 65c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 42c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—The weather has been cold and wet. It has been favorable for wheat, but oats and barley have not done so well. Roads

are in bad condition. A few public sales were held recently, with very satisfactory prices. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c.—James McHill.

Osage—Pastures, meadows, wheat and oats are all in first class condition. Native potatoes on well drained land are doing well, but the Red Rivers have not made an appearance above ground, and I think that some of the patches never will. The loss to chicks during the wet weather was larger than usual at this season. Some damage to gardens on the bottoms has been reported. Peaches and apricots are a total loss, but so far my plums and cherries are uninjured. There is an excellent demand for fresh cows at fancy prices. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 44c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather has been warmer recently, following many days when the soil was cool and wet. The wheat outlook is not very good, although the ground contains plenty of moisture. Roads are rough. It is likely that farmers will plant quite a large acreage of feed crops.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—We had a heavy frost here recently which did some damage to the fruit, gardens, wheat and oats. Farmers are doing considerable repairing on farm buildings and fences. Livestock has gone on grass; the animals were in good condition. Hens, 20c; broilers, 28c; eggs, 17c; wheat, \$1.15.—Art McAnarney.

Reno—The recent freeze did considerable damage to the fruit, especially the peaches. Alfalfa was injured slightly, but the rains have helped to overcome this. Wheat is doing well.—T. C. Faris.

Riley—Cold, damp weather has delayed farm work greatly; corn planting will be very late. Wheat, oats and pastures are making a fine growth. Most of the cattle are on the pastures. The frosts have done little harm, but we should like to see more warm weather. Corn, 72c; eggs, 17c; potatoes, \$4.25 a sack.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rice—The severe cold period recently did considerable damage to the fruit and gardens. Peaches and apricots are practically all killed. Apples and cherries are not so badly injured. Berries of all kinds received a set-back, but they will make part of a crop. Wheat was not injured to any great extent, and it is coming out fine. A large acreage of oats was planted and the acreage of Sudan grass also will be above normal. Pastures are greening up, and wheat is doing well. Wheat, \$1.15; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 17c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Rush—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and it may cause the wheat to make a growth which is too rank. Oats and barley are doing well. Ground is being prepared between showers for corn and the feed crops. Wheat, \$1.16; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 18c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—The weather has been cool and wet. The soil has been too damp to work, and farmers are just getting started on the corn crop. A freeze recently killed most of the early gardens. It also ruined about half the cherry crop. But strange to say the peaches, pears and plums were not injured. All the potatoes which were up were frozen to the ground. Wheat and oats on the low ground are turning yellow. Pastures are doing fine. Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 45c; bran, 1.30; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 17c.—W. J. Roof.

Smith—We have been getting some good rains, and crops are making an excellent growth, which farmers view with enthusiasm. Listing for corn will be a little later than usual. Pastures are in good condition—grass is somewhat earlier than usual. The first crop of alfalfa probably will be heavy. Cut worms have done some damage to the crop, especially on the lowlands. Corn, 82c; oats, 52c.—Harry Saunders.

Wilson—The county has encountered a great deal of rain and considerable flood damage in the last few weeks. Oats, wheat and alfalfa have been making an excellent growth. Corn planting will be late. Gardens have been doing well. There is an increasing interest here in poultry raising, and the number of young chickens on the farms is larger than usual. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 47c.—A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Some farm products advanced and others declined in April. The beginning of May found conditions unsettled because of damage by frosts, rains and floods. The effect was to stiffen prices of grain and cotton. Butter was still high compared with last season, but threatened by imported stock from the way from New Zealand and the increasing spring production. Livestock and various Southern fruits and vegetables were inclined downward. Markets for hay and feeds and eggs and cheese have not changed much for several weeks.

Livestock markets ran into a period of heavy supply and slack demand late in April. Most lines fell 25 to 75 cents further in the Chicago market, bringing the price level back close to that of March, and losing much of the recent gain. Best heavy steers still sell as high as \$13 a hundred at Chicago, and the general run of fat hogs ranged from \$10 to \$11. Compared with the spring of 1926, cattle are still \$2 to \$3 higher, and hogs that much lower. Lambs sell about \$1 under the price a month ago and a year ago. Fresh meats have been holding values better than livestock the last few weeks.

Some threatened damage to the wheat crop, together with a good foreign market, caused a slightly upward price tendency the last few weeks. Wheat entered May about 3 cents higher than in early April, but still 30 cents under the price a year ago. Corn has not changed much lately, but oats moved up a few cents with wheat.

Some kinds of mill feed, particularly bran and middlings, have moved up a little the last month. Pasturage was developing slowly in some sections, thus extending the season of feed buying. Cottonseed meal, at \$23 a ton at Southern shipping points, sold close to the average level prevailing for a year past, and is still one of the bargains, although not selling as low as early in the season. Linseed meal is about 15 cents higher than cottonseed at original shipping points. The corn feeds continue moderate in price. Floods damaged some stocks in the South, but holdings of seed are heavier than in 1926. Foreign buyers have found prices attractive, and the export movement has been unusually heavy.

Hay markets have been dull and quiet this spring, although the late demand in a few sections has helped the market a little recently. Prices are still from \$2 to \$7 a ton under those of last season. No. 1 timothy hay selling around \$25 in Eastern city markets.

Butter has been selling unusually high for the season, reaching a top of 54 cents in New York in April—the highest since

December. Following later declines, the level is still considerably higher than a year ago. Production has been increasing slowly and imports have been light, but new supplies from both of these sources are probable, and the trade seems to be looking for a considerable decline. Brisk demand is a feature of the market, with light stocks in storage. Cheese markets have been quiet and dull for a long time, without much change in price. The production, like that of butter, is not heavy for the time of year, but is steadily increasing.

Egg markets have continued fairly steady since the beginning of the low-price period in February. Heavy receipts have provided a large surplus for cold storage, and the stock held in this way is much larger than a year ago. Some demand for export has helped the situation a little. Poultry markets are a little more active, tending to reduce the heavy stocks in cold storage. Prices have held fairly well lately for dressed poultry, but live poultry tends slightly downward with the seasonably increasing supply.

Potatoes, old and new, are in larger supply than a year ago, and prices only about half as high. Old stock holds well at this level, and is expected to clear up in a satisfactory way. New potatoes still show declines, after losing about \$3 a hundred pounds during April. Eastern apple prices have not changed much for a month, but some lines of boxed apples dropped 10 to 15 cents in producing sections. Strawberries are selling lower than last season. The supply is expected to be greater, although frosts cut the yield severely in some second early states. Southern tomatoes are plentiful and cheap. Southern spinach, onions, lettuce, cabbage and celery are among the lines selling as high or higher compared with the spring of 1926.

The produce trade is interested in the possibilities of the Produce Agency Act, which goes into effect July 1. The object of this law is to prevent unnecessary dumping of produce and unfair returns from sales in city markets.

The supply of farm help seems to be equal to the demand in most sections, but the average of farm wages is slightly higher this spring compared with 1926, showing a nation-wide average of about \$35 a month, with board, and ranging from \$25 in the South to \$40 or \$50 in many Northern states.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence held his 29th semi-annual Duroc and Poland China sale April 28. Thirty-five head of Durocs and Polands were catalogued. Ten Duroc boars sold for an average of \$45.95 per head. Sixteen Duroc gilts sold for an average of \$40.37 per head. Six Poland Boars sold for an average of \$38.00 per head and three Poland gilts sold for an average of \$23.00 per head. The 26 head of Durocs sold averaged \$42.17 per head and the 9 head of Polands averaged \$33 per head.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Jersey cattle breeders association was held at Kansas City, Mo., April 23 and the following officers and directors were elected: C. J. Tucker, Lees Summit, Mo., president; J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo., vice-president; F. J. Bannister, Kansas City, treasurer; J. M. Axley, Kansas City, secretary; Directors: W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.; Judge Robert W. Barr, Independence, Mo.; E. G. Bennett, Carthage, Mo.; L. J. Chapman, Kansas City; A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.; W. B. Dalton, Lawrence, Kan.; R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.; Ed A. Glenn, Louisiana, Mo.; J. W. Head, Palmyra, Mo.; J. R. Manion, Tulsa, Okla.; Rolla Oliver, Independence, Mo.; A. D. Ralston, Macon, Mo.; Earle Thomas, St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert H. Tschudy, Kansas City; C. M. Walbridge, Kansas City; Dr. Walter E. Wright, Tulsa, Okla.; Prof. A. C. Ragsdale, Columbia, Mo.; Prof. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan.; B. C. Settles, St. Louis; Russell Hall, Kansas City; J. Sam Moss, Columbia, Mo.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



E. M. Leach of Wichita is making a success of breeding Guernseys, his herd now numbers about 80; he is producing and selling 500 gallons of milk daily and milking an average of 40 cows. The milk alone guarantees a good profit and the natural increase of the herd is velvet.

Members of the State Shorthorn Breeders' Association and others recently visited leading Shorthorn herds in the vicinity of Wichita. Among the breeders visited were Asendorf Bros., Garden Plain, A. W. Jacobs, Valley Center, Wm. Young and Earl Matthews of Clearwater and others. Among those making the drive from away was C. Robinson, Towanda, president of the association. Kaiser and Eiling from the Kansas Agricultural College and W. A. Cochel of Kansas City.

About two years ago the late Chas. E. Bowers of Wichita laid the foundation for a herd of milking Shorthorns, his original purchase was females from the good herd of T. P. Moren of Nebraska, and comprised daughters of the richly bred Glenside bull Prince Dairyman. Later Dr. Bowers purchased a son of White Goods, the bull that holds the record of having sired more Register of Merit cows than any other Scotch bull in America. The Bower herd is to remain intact on the farm near South Haven and is under the direct supervision of H. A. Cochran of that place.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

May 18—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.
May 19—Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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Choice fall boars and gilts, sired by champion boars. Special prices on trios for quick sale. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

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85 Registered Jerseys

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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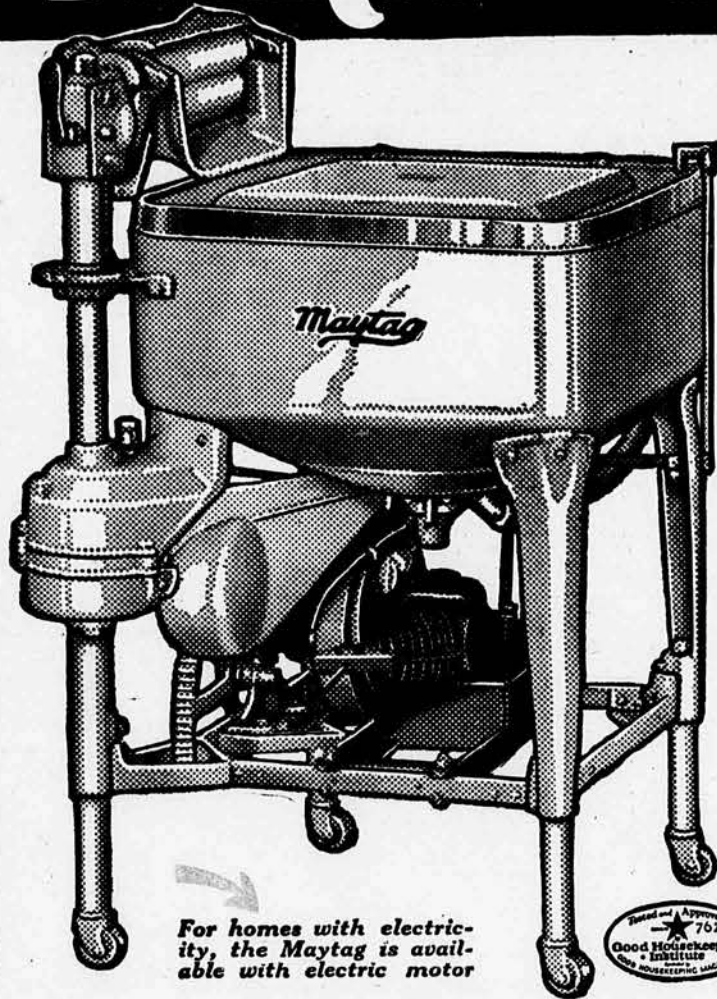
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