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# KANSAS FARMER

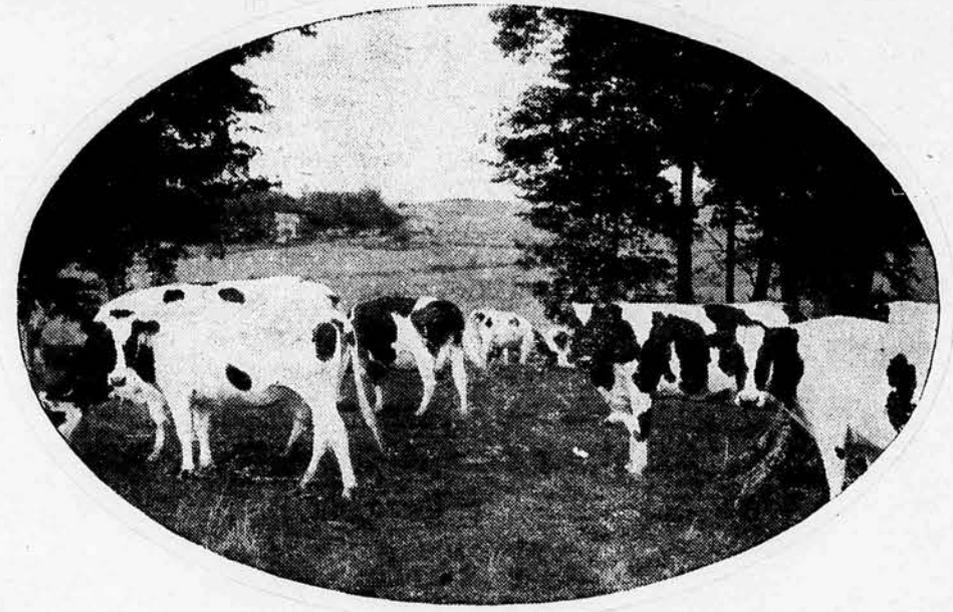
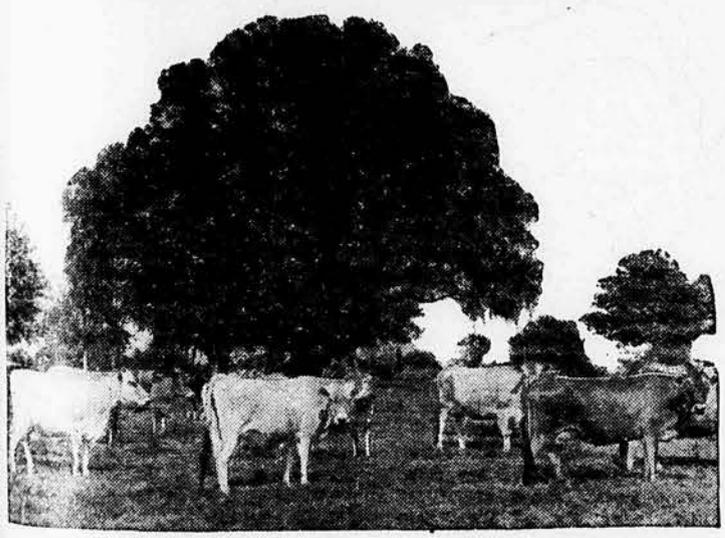
MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
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*Springtime in Grassland*





**T**HE old fashioned days of sweltering in the kitchen during hot weather are no longer necessary in the modern farm home. The great convenience of gasoline and kerosene stoves, which apply all of the heat to the cooking, bring a new comfort and happiness to farm women. They are quick to get started, very inexpensive to operate, and as safe and sure to cook and bake with as city gas. With well screened windows and a good oil stove from your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Man, you can change the drudgery of summer housekeeping to work of pleasure and comfort.

**Keep the Flies Out!**

When your windows and doors are tightly screened, spray your rooms with a good fly poison — it will work quickly and add much to your comfort. Do it whenever the flies get numerous. Ask about it at a "tag" store.

It will also mean much to your present and future health to have these summer helps, for they will greatly lighten your housekeeping work. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Man and find out all about them. He will be glad to show you these as well as many other conveniences. Do it now before the hot days of summer are here.

Look for the "Tag" in the Window



Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

The "tag" is in his window

**Kafir Acreage May Be Large**

Much of the Land Will Have to Be Planted Later Than Usual This Year

BY HARLEY HATCH

**F**ULL six days could have been put in on the land on most of the farms of Coffey county during the last week, but in this locality a Friday morning shower amounting to perhaps ½-inch stopped corn planters for that day. I went to town yesterday and saw the farms along that familiar 12 miles of road for the first time since last January. Not since 1915 has there been so large a proportion of unworked farm land the first week in May as there is this spring. On much of it the stalks of last year's crop still stand. With the limited farm force available it will be out of the question to plow much of this land; it will have to be listed to corn or kafir and it is probable that the acreage of kafir will be larger than usual, as much of this land will have to be planted after May 15. Kafir proved a better yielder last year than corn but the price is so low, 45 to 48 cents a bushel, that corn is ahead after all.

ant motor transportation may be, it is a fact that from a financial standpoint the motor car is a liability to the average man and not an asset. Second, if mail order sales have increased, those of local merchants have decreased in an even larger proportion. Ask any local merchant if this is not true. Third, farm machinery sales have increased because it has become absolutely necessary that new machinery be brought to the farm. Farmers have traded and trafficked old machinery for the last five years until the old machines are about gone. If they are buying farm machinery this time it is because of absolute necessity.

**First Wear is Best**

There is much difference of opinion as to the real value of second-hand farm machinery. Some say that a machine half worn out is worth half the original cost. Others, and the writer among them, think that a machine half worn out has lost two-thirds its value. The first wear on any machine is the most satisfactory and does the best work; the repair bills on machinery are usually very small but on a machine half gone repair costs are likely to be large. It is my opinion that the average farm machine half worn out is worth only 30 per cent of its original cost. That this is not the majority opinion is indicated by the prices paid at farm sales for second-hand machinery. I know that new machinery prices are very high; in fact, they are double what was paid before the war and are at least 40 per cent higher than they should be when placed on the basis of farm products, but even at that it does not pay to buy farm machinery which shows considerable wear. If a motor car shows signs of wear and the finish indicates new paint it does not take much urging to get the owner to buy a new car but he will not buy machinery until the old absolutely fuses to work any longer.

**Soil Works Up Well**

The first day of May found 41 acres of corn planted on this farm. It was all planted on plowed ground with a check row planter at the rate of 4 kernels to the hill, the hills being 4 feet apart each way. Fifteen acres were planted to a large variety but the rest was of the variety locally called "Coal Creek." There was that date 15 acres more plowed and ready to be fitted and there are acres yet to plow. The unplowed ground is nearly all wheat stubble and it is drying very slowly. In fact, the tractors got stuck this morning and had to "chain out." Had to hitch from the plow and pull it with a long chain. Contrary to what we had thought, after our 14 inches rain, the soil does not turn up in condition but it is best to harrow disk it shortly after plowing to prevent the forming of lumps. I note many fields are listing up rather lumpy; it is not easy to smash lumps there; about the best thing to do is to wait, hoping that later rain will slack the lumps before cultivating time comes. There is rather a demand for seed corn, which in many instances is no better than it should be.

**A Normal Amount of Poultry**

It was predicted early in the year that so much poultry would be produced this year that the price would be less than the cost of production. These predictions failed to take into account the month of April with its three weeks of almost continuous rainfall. This came right at a time to catch the most of the spring hatched chickens and the loss was greater than I ever saw it before in any month. We have had other wet Aprils but never one in which so many chickens were hatched as this year. As a result of this loss, which cannot at this late date be made up, there will be no more than the normal amount of poultry marketed in Kansas and Missouri this summer if, indeed, there is a normal amount. Prices for poultry products at the best local markets are around 10 per cent lower than the prices paid one year ago. Old hens are around 20 cents a pound; light hens, 17 cents. Broilers are 28 cents and those who are selling at that figure earned every cent they get and 50 per cent more added. Eggs are 20 to 21 cents. Some local markets pay less than these prices but they do not handle much.

**Are Farmers More Prosperous?**

Some financiers think they have discovered that farmers are more prosperous than formerly; they go by three things. First, that farm machinery sales are larger than they have been for five years; second, that mail order sales are larger than usual and third, that motor car farm sales are the largest on record. Taking these reasons in reverse order, it seems to me the fact that motor car sales are larger proves that farmers are, or will be, less prosperous. No matter how pleas-

**Folks Who Make the Jokes**

Pat and Mike, the Tired Business Man, the Kind Old Lady, the Scotchman, the Absent-minded Professor, Johnny and His Teacher, the Tall Five Barber, the Worried Salesman, the Bashful Suitor, the Mother-in-law, the Judge, the Grade Crossing Signer and the Voice from the Rear of the Audience.

**The Return**

Good Queen Marie looked sorrowful indeed as her long absent foot touched European soil once more. "Now," she sighed regretfully, "we must do what we had to do before our departure—pay our car fare."

## Ten Reasons Why Her Poultry Profits Have Been Increasing



By Raymond H. Gilkeson

She apologized for the way her house appeared. Dishes still on the table, you know, suggesting eggs and home-cured ham. But what could she expect? At 8 o'clock in the morning callers expect? Any day Mrs. Frank Williams didn't need to offer excuses. Hadn't she already done a half day's work? And what were dishes compared to a profit-producing flock of purebred Anconas?

"It is your poultry we wanted to talk about," the visitor explained. "You have been singled out as one of the successful poultry growers in Marshall county. Is it a fact that your profits continue to increase every year?" Mrs. Williams hadn't thought anyone considered her an outstanding success. One could tell that. But she was willing to share what she had learned about the business. Maybe you are one of her customers and have had correspondence with her. Notice the letterhead she uses? "Mrs. Frank Williams, Breeder of Single Comb Anconas, State Certified Flock, Stock for Sale, and Hatching Eggs in Season, Member of the Kansas State Certified Flock Association and United Ancona Club."

"Poultry profits can be increased in any farm flock," Mrs. Williams responded, "but don't expect the layers to buy the groceries, clothe the children and in a pinch pay the taxes unless you give them good care, comfortable quarters and a balanced ration of grain and mash at all times. Our flock of Single Comb Anconas is the best paying sideline on the farm. Thru careful planning and hard work we have been able to fit in the care of the flock with other farm operations, and we always have had a good balance on the right side of the ledger. Every year the profits to the hen have been increasing.

"I have 10 rules for increasing poultry profits, and I am sure they will work for any farm flock. First, feed the K. S. A. C. ration for both hens and chicks. It consists largely of grains that are grown on the average Kansas farm, and therefore is the cheapest available ration.

"Use only large, well-matured, vigorous males

*Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, is regarded as one of the really successful poultry producers of Kansas. She started in an humble way so far as numbers are concerned, but from the start she had certain ideas about quality. Today she still clings to the idea of quality rather than quantity, and all thru the years she has worked with poultry she has had a nice balance on the right side of the ledger.*

*Ten rules have helped Mrs. Williams increase the average profit from each layer from year to year; they are presented in this article. By these same 10 rules she has made her flock eligible for certification. Starting at first with the rank of C plus, she has stepped up the grade until now she has 250 birds that rank A.*

*No doubt on this page you will find ideas that will help you materially with your poultry production and profits. Read the 10 rules Mrs. Williams has applied in her work, and try them out yourself. Perhaps thru them your difficulties will resolve themselves into more eggs to the hen, sturdier individual birds, disease and pest eradication, a larger percentage of baby chicks saved, better profits and blue ribbons.*

to the lice on the hens. Waste crank case oil and kerosene will do away with mites if used liberally and often.

"Do not neglect your flock during the hot, busy days of summer. Keep the mash hoppers and waterers filled. If you are having chick losses and your egg production is low, the county agent and the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College can help solve your problem. And remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cures."

Household cares were entirely forgotten. Mrs. Williams was engrossed in a discussion of poultry production. It was in September of 1921 that she made her start, buying 50 S. C. Ancona pullets for \$1.50. From November 1 that year to October, 1922, those 50 birds paid for themselves and also for a new poultry house costing \$180. In August, 1922, 15 of the pullets were culled out as poor producers, and the flock as a whole averaged 168 eggs to the bird for the year.

It happened that no records were kept the first year, but this error was corrected, starting November 1, 1922. Mrs. Williams wanted her birds to qualify as a demonstration flock, and it was necessary to have a complete record of feed costs, receipts and production. But anyone should keep records. This second year the flock included 125 hens and pullets.

"We figured we could get better results with a small flock handled correctly than with a larger number of neglected birds," Mrs. Williams said.

With complete records there was no guessing, as to what the flock did this second year. And here is what happened: The layers paid their board bill, bought a new 240-egg incubator, a coal-burning brooder stove and a 10 by 12 foot brooder house, by netting a profit of \$2.26 to the hen. The flock was considered eligible to certification, 75 hens and pullets being graded C plus by the college.

At the end of the third year, October 31, 1924, the profit from each bird figured \$2.62. Two second-hand incubators, a small brooder stove and an oats sprouter were added to the equipment. Better quality was in evidence. As proof of that, 115 hens and pullets were graded B when flock certification took place under the direction of the college representative. For the year ending October 31, 1925, the profit returned by each hen amounted to \$3.84. Please note, if you will, the steady increase in profits returned by each layer. It seems as if Mrs. Williams got results by applying her 10 rules of conduct for the poultry flock. The number of hens certified this time jumped to 158, and the grade stepped up to B plus. This year Mrs. Williams started selling a good many eggs for hatching.

Total receipts for the year ending October 31, 1926, including eggs for all purposes, baby chicks and the fowls sold and used at home amounted to \$1,032.48. Expenses, including feed, one cockerel that was purchased, 50 hatching eggs and a brooder

house, totaled \$442.68, allowing a profit of \$589.80. Mrs. Williams says that her expenses were high because she is trying to build up the flock. She now has 250 birds that rank in class A. The profit credited to each hen was \$5.36, and the flock averaged 193 eggs to the bird.

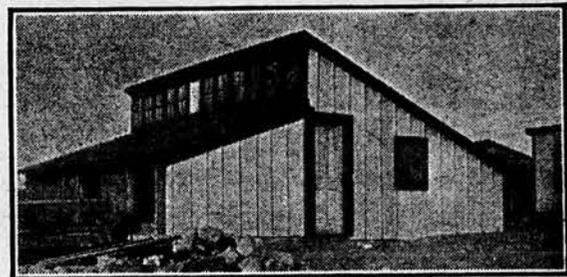
From the second year on Mrs. Williams has been hatching eggs produced by her flock, and she has obtained good results. A customs hatchery gets a 90 per cent hatch with eggs from the flock. This year Mrs. Williams added two more states to the list in which she has customers, so up to the present time she has shipped hatching eggs or baby chicks, or both, to Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming and Texas. Advertising in her farm paper has helped Mrs. Williams with the marketing end, and sending letters and folders to a special list of several hundred names has counted up more sales for her. She sold every available egg this year during the hatching season, and her March receipts for eggs and chicks were the most of any month since she has been in the poultry business.

Showing at fairs also has been good advertising. At five shows last year Mrs. Williams won first on her Ancona display, and she has a string of ribbons that would make the heart of any poultry fancier proud. Many of them are blue. At the last Kansas Free Fair she won first and fourth on cockerel; first and second on pullet; second on pen. Other winnings during the season include sweepstakes pen at the Marshall County Fair; sweepstakes cock at Junction City; 20 firsts, 14 seconds, nine thirds and two fourths.

"The first real lesson we learned," Mrs. Williams offered, "was to use big and vigorous breeding stock. Since then we have had very few problems. We have increased the quality of our flock by using extra good males that have been purchased from reliable breeders. This year every male in the flock is a pedigreed cockerel from hens with records of 200 eggs or better. In making sales we guarantee 90 per cent fertility. If at any time a customer doesn't get a good hatch and he feels that it is the fault of the eggs, we will replace the order for half price. With all of our shipping of eggs to so many states for three years, we have had to replace only two settings, and both of the or-



Mrs. Williams Has Posed One of Her Blue Ribbon Winners. In Her Flock She Has Combined High Egg Production With Exhibition Quality



One of the Poultry Houses on the Williams Farm. Never More Than 150 Birds are Quartered in It. Every Layer is Allowed 3 1/2 Square Feet of Floor Space

iginal settings went thru a blizzard." Mrs. Williams studies her poultry business. Even when she is doing house work, such as on ironing day, the radio is bringing in poultry pointers. And she keeps up with the recommendations from the college.

The laying hens get a dry mash, consisting of equal parts of bran, shorts, corn chop, ground oats and tankage, and it is kept before them at all times. Cracked corn, wheat and kafir are fed in a litter for scratch grain. Sour milk is fed whenever possible. Mrs. Williams believes that exercise and green feed increase the fertility and hatchability of eggs. The yards are planted to wheat in early fall, the oats sprouter is in use from the first frost until late spring, and a good supply of turnips, mangels and cabbage are available for winter feeding.

The K. S. A. C. plan of brooding young chicks is followed, which includes plenty of green feed and clean ground. Chicks are hatched off in late March and April. Mrs. Williams has been hatching chicks for her own flock at home, but she uses custom hatchery service to supply her customers. When the chicks are 48 hours old they get their first drink of sour milk; no other feed is given until they are at least 60 hours old. Chicks get all the sour milk they will drink until they are a month old, and then fresh, clean water is given in addition to the milk. For the first week a grain ration, consisting of 60 per cent fine corn chop, 20 per cent

(Continued on Page 27)

and females for high fertility and hatchability, as well as high production.

"Good management will prevent chick losses. Sunshine and green feeds are cheaper than cod-liver oil, and chicks that are on the ground in the sunshine will not need anything to prevent leg weakness.

"Brooder houses on new ground will prevent intestinal parasites that sap the life of growing chicks.

"Cull out the cockerels at broiler age; give the pullets a chance.

"Keep the temperature of the brooder house around 90 degrees the first three weeks, gradually decreasing later on, but do not allow the fire to go out entirely until the chicks are well broken to go up on small roosts. After chicks are 3 weeks old see that they do not pile up in the corners.

"Cull, cull, cull the late hatched chicks. Eliminate the chicks that lack vitality; that sit around humped-up under the hover. No white diarrhea remedy has been used on this farm for four years.

"Cull the poor producers. It is easy to select them during July and August.

"Fight the lice on the hens and the mites in the poultry houses. Sodium fluoride will put an end

# KANSAS FARMER

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AT THE risk of being accused of repetition I again urge the necessity of a comprehensive plan to conserve flood waters at their source. Straightening streams and building levees to protect the lands adjacent to the streams from overflows does not reach the source. In fact they simply make the floods more destructive farther on. If, for example, the Missouri river could be straightened and deepened and levees built along its banks that would undoubtedly save the lands along that great river from overflow, if the levees were made high enough, but it would shed the waters all the more rapidly down to the Mississippi and make it nearly or quite impossible to build dikes high enough along that river to prevent overflow. If on the other hand, the flood waters could be impounded from the source of the Missouri and along its tributaries no destructive flood water would get to the Mississippi. The people of the nation are asked to contribute 10 million dollars to relieve the suffering along the Mississippi and some of its principal tributaries, but mostly along the Mississippi. This vast sum, however, while it may relieve the immediate suffering, will not compensate for the tremendous loss occasioned. I have no doubt that the losses direct and indirect of this one flood will far exceed 100 million dollars.

If these flood waters could be impounded at their sources or along the tributaries not only would this enormous loss of life and property be saved, but the vast agricultural country watered by these tributaries would be benefited almost beyond the power of the mind to compute. Why waste untold millions on palliatives when it is possible to prevent the cause?

## Doesn't Pay to Worry

THERE are a great many things you can worry about if you want to, but let me say to you that from an experience covering a good many years, I know it does not pay. You may say that you cannot help worrying when things go wrong, but I know that it is possible to train yourself so that you may meet any difficulty with calmness and it is certain that you are more capable of solving your problems if you can consider them with an unworried mind.

If the problem is one that you can solve, and there are few that you cannot, then give the best judgment you have to solving it; if it is unsolvable, and possibly there are problems that are unsolvable, do not worry about it for that certainly will only make matters worse.

There undoubtedly are some disagreeable things you cannot help. Bear with them calmly and you probably will discover that they are not quite so bad as you supposed they would be. You came into this world without being consulted and at birth a sentence of death was passed upon you; a sentence from which there is no appeal, and for which there is no reprieve. You may wonder why you are here. That is a question you cannot answer, a problem you cannot solve; but you can make your life a rather pleasant journey, or you can make it a miserable failure. That far you can solve the life problem. You have to die but probably when you reach the end you will discover that it is not a great hardship after all.

I do not know what you are worrying about, but the probability is that it is not as bad as you think; in any event worrying certainly will not make it better. One of the happiest women I ever knew had been practically helpless for many years and she was poor. She did not have the means to make herself as comfortable as she might have been, altho no amount of money could have made her well. She never complained. Her cheerfulness and patience made those about her who were endowed with good health ashamed to complain about their trivial ailments. She gave them courage and a brighter outlook. She had no fear of death, welcomed it when it came, but never complained that life had been unfair to her. By the unquenchable courage and sweetness of her mind she overcame the weakness and pain of her body and in comforting others she seemed to forget her own affliction.

## Are Tourists a Nuisance?

SOME people regard the motor tourists as considerable of a nuisance. A good many towns forbid them to park their cars in the town park or parks because they leave so much litter where they camp. Maine, however, wants tourists to come up there. Tourists from other states can travel all thru Maine and not even be required to register if their tags show that they have been registered in other states. Those Maine Yankees are smart. They know that the tourist is good picking if he is treated right. That applies to 90 per cent anyway of the tourists traveling for pleasure. They are willing to be stung on prices they have to pay, provided it is done politely and pleasantly. As a matter of fact, most of them rather ex-

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

pect to be stung. Of course, there are tourists who are nuisances just as there are nuisances in every walk of life. Any person who will discover an insect powder to sprinkle on such tourists and destroy them will do the world a favor, but this is not to be hoped for. Fortunately the per cent of that kind of tourists is not very large. Most of them are good natured and accommodating. They would be more so if they were not afraid their kindness would be taken advantage of by a holdup man.

## Palestine is Disillusioning

I SUPPOSE that most of us, when we listened in our youth to preachers and Sunday School teachers and maybe our parents, talking about Palestine, got the impression that it was a great and wonderful country, very fertile, "flowing with milk and honey." We are learning considerable about Palestine now that is new and disillusioning.

The fact is that it is a pretty bum sort of country. I gather that impression both from what I have been reading about it since the World War and from a recent conversation I had with an eminent divine who just came from there. To begin with the whole of it comprises only about 8,000 square miles, just about the size of the little state of New Hampshire, and a lot of that is good for



nothing. Kansas is as big as ten Palestines and there is less worthless land in proportion to the size of the state than there is in Palestine; a great deal less. There was a good deal of "Back to Jerusalem" talk just after the World War and quite a number of Jews did go there, but more of them are leaving now than are going. They have discovered that there are as many people there now as the country will support and they are not living fat at that.

But this must be said for Palestine; no other country of that size has cut so large a figure in history. Of course, we have had an exaggerated notion about the importance of the Jewish nation. At the time of its greatest power and glory it wasn't much of a world power. King David made more out of it than any other ruler it ever had, but he would not have been able to hold his own against the Assyrians or Babylonians if they had attacked him. We have given his son Solomon credit for being the wisest man in the world, but there is no real evidence to prove that he was entitled to that reputation. He may have written the Proverbs but

it is just as probable that he didn't. Matrimonially he did not seem to have any sense and he did not give the country a business administration. His little two-by-four kingdom might have supported a flivver administration, but Sol tried to travel in the Rolls-Royce class. As a result when he cashed in, the country was taxed nearly to death and on the verge of bankruptcy. Just the same, no other country and no other people have exerted so great an influence in the world's history as this insignificant country of Palestine.

## He Got the Prairie Dogs

ONE of the successful farmers of Stafford county is Sam McComb. To show that Sam is a thoroly loyal Kansan I quote the legend at the head of his letter, for Sam writes his letters on printed stationery. His printed letterhead reads as follows: "S. W. McComb, Farmer, Zenith, Kansas. 'Kansas Raises the Best Wheat in the World,' Also the Prettiest Girls in the U. S." The Scotchman not only believes that a man is as good as he looks and no older, but also that he is not old until he quits looking. His letterhead shows that. However, he is as practical as he is sentimental.

He discovered by experiment a new way to get rid of prairie dogs. Long before the farmers were advised about the way to rid their lands of the little pests, Sam worked out a successful system of his own. "We were short on money in the early days," he writes. "I came down here in 1876 and when I started farming the dogs determined that nothing should grow about their homes. Probably considered that they had the right of prior settlement. I could not run them out by cultivating the ground, so I began figuring on some way to get rid of Mr. Dog. We had to go to Sterling, Kan., to do our trading. Back of the restaurant where we ate when in town there was a pile of empty tomato cans. I loaded up my wagon with these cans and when I got home built a fire of buffalo chips; soldered the open end of the cans to make them smooth. Then I took my spade and cans out to the dog town, shoved a can down each hole about 18 inches with the open end down, then filled the opening of the hole with dirt. There were about 3 acres in that town. The can was just large enough to fit the hole, the entrance to the dog home, tightly.

"The dogs would run up into the open mouth of the can and try to dig out. They could not dig through the tin and did not find a way to dig around the can. After a little while they would smother. I went back to the town a day or two after inserting the cans and not a dog had escaped. The reason I tried the cans was that I had no money to buy poison with. My method proved to be 100 per cent efficient."

Now a man who has the patience, industry and ingenuity to think up that plan and put it into execution is certain to succeed.

## Our Foreign Relations

WHAT ought we to do about China?" asks the reader. Well, never having been in China and therefore having no first hand information, my opinion may not be of much value. However, this is what I would do if I had the power. First, I would get American citizens out of China, and tell them to stay out and let the Chinese settle their own affairs. My opinion is that if the other nations would let them alone they would be a stable government established there. Then I would have our Government suggest to the Chinese that if they wanted our help to establish industries and put them on their feet we would be glad to give it, but let the suggestion as to what they want come from them. My opinion is that they would welcome that sort of thing if they were convinced that it was a genuine, friendly offer on our part. They have been imposed on so much that it might take some time to get their confidence, but when confidence was established it would open up for the United States a permanent field for trade such as we have never had in the Orient.

"What about the Japs in Hawaii?" asks the same reader. Japanese children born in either Hawaii or in California or in any full territory of the United States, by virtue of their birth on United States soil, are citizens. In Honolulu and all over the Hawaiian Islands these Jap children are attending the public schools and learning the English language. Give them the same opportunity as other native born citizens and the next generation will know nothing about the Japanese language; they will be complete and loyal citizens. Have you ever known the third generation of any foreigner who settled in this country and attended American free schools to be able to talk the language of their ancestors? There may be such, but I never happened to meet one. The grandchildren of German

to settle in this country can hardly ever speak a word of the German language. They know nothing except what they have read or may have heard from their ancestors of Germany. They have nothing in common with the land of their forefathers; they are thoro Americans. The same thing is true of the Japs and the Chinese of the third or at the farthest, of the third generation, they are treated just like other citizens of the United States. The only country they will know anything about will be the United States, and the language they will use will be the English, if these Japanese children are treated as if they were still enemies and aliens and if they are discriminated against they may grow to hate the land of their birth and regret that their parents came to this land of the free.

Human nature is much the same no matter what color or the race. I think I am a fairly patriotic citizen of the United States. I take pride in my country and love it, because it has offered a freedom and opportunity to me that I do not believe would have had in any other country, but there is a reciprocal relationship between the citizen and his government. The citizen is under obligation of loyalty to his government just so far as government renders protection, opportunity and justice to him. If I felt that my government was discriminating against me; if I felt that it was deliberately shutting doors of opportunity against me that were open to other citizens then I do not believe that I would be loyal to my Government or love it. I might not openly express my love of love and patriotism thru a sense of fear, in my heart I would perhaps hate that Government.

What is true of me is, I take it, true of other people, regardless of their race, color, or ancestry. The children born of Japanese ancestors or of these parentage are citizens of this country, whether we want them or not. As citizens they are entitled to the same privileges and the same protection of law that other citizens are entitled to receive. The strength of government rests on the loyalty of its citizens. Injustice finally defeats itself. Every citizen who is disloyal to his government for any reason is a menace to that government. Some people of any race will be disloyal, criminal without any justification; with such law must deal, but primarily every citizen, no matter what his race or color, is entitled to the assumption that he is loyal and law abiding until his own act he has destroyed that assumption.

### Size Doesn't Always Count

SIZE, James, doesn't necessarily count, especially with women," remarked Bill Wilkins. "Take the case of Amanda Perkins who married Lige Farmer. I don't know, of course, what Mandy weighed without her clothes on, but I know that when she wuz dressed in her winter garments, caps and all, she didn't tip the scales at more'n 90 pounds. Lige, on the other hand, wuz a 'lar whale uv a man. Standin' in his stockin' he measured 6 feet 6 and stripped down to a buff he weighed 270 pounds. And at that he wasn't a fat man. Lige wuz about the strongest I ever see, and likewise the laziest. He wuz naturally no account; about the only thing he could do wuz to fish and then he grumbled about fishin' to bait his hook.

Now Mandy wuz as busy as a little red ant;

one uv the most energetic critters I ever saw. Just whatever put her in the notion uv marryin' Lige I don't know unless she hankered fur the job uv trainin' him and makin' him step around. I think Lige hed the notion in the back uv his head that if he married Mandy she would skirmish 'round and make a livin' fur him and let him take it easy, just make a reg'lar pet uv him.

"Mandy owned 80 acres uv land which she hed inherited along with a mortgage. She rented the farm and run a millinery store in the town and made enough money on that to pay the interest on the mortgage and reduce the principal a little. I don't know as she ever intimated to Lige that she expected him to work. My guess is that she didn't, fur if she hed re'ly impressed that on his mind I think the match would hev been off. On the other hand I don't suppose that she ever told Lige that



all he hed to do wuz to sit round and look ornamental. I imagine that he just took that fur granted, fur Lige hed a rather high idee concernin' his personal beauty.

"And then he may hev taken it fur granted that a woman who was no bigger than a pint uv soft soap after a day's washin' wouldn't dare to talk about disagreeable things like work to as big a man as him. Anyway it wasn't long after they were married 'till Lige got the shock uv his life. She induced him to walk down to her farm with her and as they looked it over she said, 'Elijah, this here farm isn't bein' tended as it should be. I'm goin' to let this here tenant go and we will run it ourselves.' Lige didn't re'ly take her serious and remarked: 'Who wuz you figurin' on doin' the work, Mandy?' 'I wuz figurin', Elijah, on you doin' the work with some little help frum me.'

"At this Lige begin to back off; said that he never hed worked on a farm and that anyway he hed a weak heart and didn't dare to engage in no violent exertion. 'I hev noticed, Elijah,' said Mandy in an even tone, 'that you air not given to work or violent exertion. I think mebbly your general health would be improved if you did some work. Tomorrow we will call in the doctor and hev him make an examination uv your heart and hev how your valves air workin'.' Lige tried to persuade her not to send fur the doctor, sayin' that there

wuzn't any use uv pillin' up a big doctor bill, but just the same Mandy sent fur the physician and hed him make the examination. When he got thru he said that he hed examined a good many hearts but never one that beat more reg'lar. Well, Lige tried to stall round fur a day or two, givin' one excuse and another why he shouldn't work out in the sun, but Mandy listened and then laid down the law to him to the effect that it wuz either work or not eat, and Lige wuz a most hearty feeder. Then he tried to run a bluff but Mandy lit onto him and read the riot act to him in a way he hed never dreamed uv. When she got thru he wuz limp.

"Then he commenced to argue that she didn't hev no horses to cultivate the land with and she told him that his first job wuz to fix up the fences and then she would see about cultivatin' the land. If she hed sent Lige out alone he would hev laid down to sleep in a fence corner but she didn't take no chances like that. She went out with him and Lige put in the first day's hard work in his life buildin' fence. Mandy hed him under control by that time and she kept him on the jump frum daylight till dark. After the fence wuz fixed to her satisfaction blamed if she didn't bring out a light stirrin' plow and a harness which she fixed on Lige and made him pull that plow, while she held the handles. Lige acted fur a while as if he would rebel but she hed a good limber blacksnake whip and notwithstanding her diminutive stature I never saw anybody that could handle that kind uv a whip better. Well, James, that little mite uv a woman just naturally revolutionized Lige. In a year he hed trained down till he unly weighed 250 and he wuz about the most industrious man in that neighborhood. Mandy wuz still boss but she wuz sort uv kind to Lige and showed that she wuz proud uv him and what wuz more Lige wuz proud uv her; used to say that she wuz the smartest woman in the state. One day a feller got to twittin' Lige about bein' bossed by his wife and also made some slightin' remarks about Mandy. Lige didn't seem to mind it much as long as the feller wuz alludin' at him but when he commenced to disparage Mandy, Lige turned in and whipped him within an inch uv his life. The fact wuz that the feller wuz in the hospital fur near three weeks. When Mandy heard what Lige hed done she wuz so pleased that she told him he might take a week off and go fishin'."

### Who Did the Work?

The Kansas school law requires the clerk of the board to make a report at the meeting in April and to finish it July 1, and gives him \$10 for the work. The clerk retires at the meeting, a new one being elected. Which one gets the \$10?  
A. C.

The clerk who makes the report.

### Give a 30 Days' Notice

I own a house in town and rent it on a verbal contract, the rent to be paid in advance the end of each month. The renter has gotten behind two months and won't pay me. Do I have to give him 30 days' notice to get possession of the house?  
A. B.

You will have to give him 30 days' notice.

### To the Land Owner

There is a hedge on my land that is claimed by my neighbors. It is a line fence. A survey made a few years ago shows that the hedge is 3 feet on my land. Does the hedge belong to me or can I claim only half of it? The hedge was planted years ago before either of us owned the land.  
F. S.

It belongs to you.

# Business Men Can Help if They Will

From Senator Capper's Address Before the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, New York, April 28, 1927

ACK of organization on the business side is largely responsible for the farmer's economic troubles. He is the only man in business today who has no voice in determining the price he is to receive for his products. Our after-war experience has brought this lack of organization into great prominence. During the years business was organizing corporations and other devices for collective action, and labor was perfecting its solidarity, the farmer neglected to. And when the war-crash came, unorganized agriculture paid the price of its neglect.

Strong speculative interests always take advantage of such a situation. Agriculture must set up a use selling machinery comparable to that which other business has found necessary. Until it does it will continue to suffer and be subject to the highly organized devices of interests which have both the position and the facilities to buy farm products at prices in absolute disregard of productive costs. The farmer is unable to pass on his increased costs to other business is doing.

The farmer's co-operative movement will do more than anything else to solve this market problem. I hope to see the next Congress create a Federal Marketing Board which first of all will aid the farmer in organizing an efficient system for selling his products and finding a market for his surplus. This is one of the important provisions of the McNary-Capper bill. If the Government gets squarely behind the co-operatives it will supply the additional impetus needed to put this movement over in a big way, just as in Canada the help of the Canadian Government has had much to do with the remarkable success of the farmers' wheat pools which

dominate the market. Only thru co-operative marketing can we work out an effective method for merchandising farm products and eliminate the short selling in grain which has made a football of the farmer's crops.

If business will aid agriculture, the investigation being carried on by the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture may result in much good, especially in marketing and transportation. More than this, I believe the members of your commission realize the farm problem is serious and that real changes in present methods must be made.

The fine progress made in improving production has far outstripped our facilities for handling products. Last year in Kansas, for example, we used 8,274 combine harvesters in cutting the wheat crop, threshing 50 million bushels in 15 days. This year with, perhaps, 14,000 combines, we shall cut from 75 million to 90 million bushels. This will swamp all transportation and handling agencies such as local and terminal elevators.

Now here is a real marketing problem, deserving earnest consideration from business men. It will face the country in the next few weeks.

As I talk to some of the cocksure individuals who seem to believe that "all the farmers need to do is to quit howling and go to work," it seems to me that here and there all thru their argument I can see the methods and ideas of a quarter century ago. But it is today in which we are living. That is why we must build an agriculture in harmony with modern methods, if agriculture is not to go down and out. I am sure that if we had an export corporation backed by the Government to handle these vast gluts and surpluses, we should not have to face

the difficult problem of developing adequate facilities to move this deluge of golden grain. As it is we probably shall just drift along until it is too late to do anything this season.

But there are plenty of other ways in which business men can be of genuine help to agriculture. For example, is it necessary in an efficient marketing system, for us to have 16 billion bushels of wheat a year sold "short" on the Chicago Board of Trade? And what is the effect of this short selling on the price of the 600 million bushels we consume yearly in this country? What is the effect on the income of the average wheat producer?

If the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture will supply the country with accurate answers to these questions it will be of tremendous service to every state which grows wheat.

And there is real work to be done in studying the market problems of other products, especially livestock. Also just what are the facts concerning the freight rates farmers are paying? Transportation costs on many agricultural products should be lowered. If business men can dig out and make known the real truth on the transportation and marketing of farm products, they will render an immense service to agriculture and the nation.

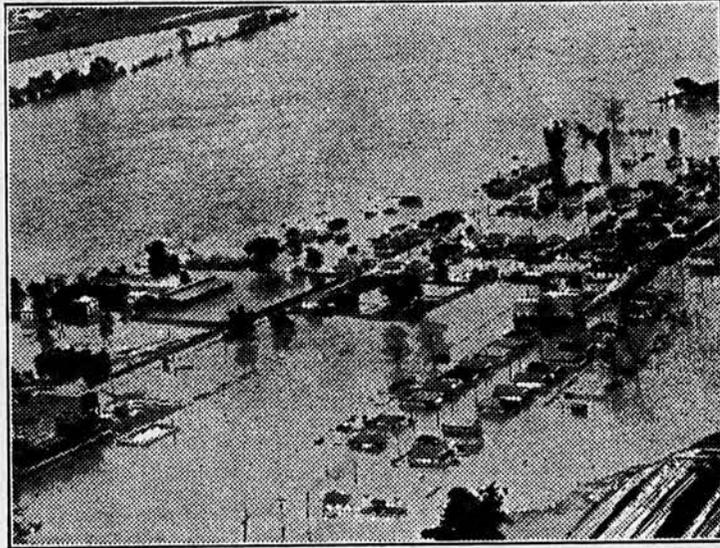
Furthermore, if business men will aid the co-operatives, if they will see that the Government adopts a constructive agricultural policy in the interest of this basic industry, they will help put farming back on its feet and give it the additional buying power needed to maintain industrial life.

Let me emphasize the fact that farmers are not asking for price-fixing legislation, but do insist they be placed on an equality with other industries.

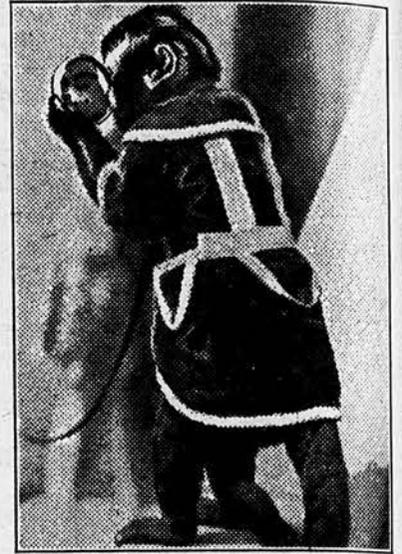
# World Events in Pictures



Edith Hobert, Tucson, Ariz., Engages in a Strange Hobby. She Hunts Rattlesnakes, Kills Them and Converts Their Skins Into Clothing. She is Wearing a Snake Skin Evening Gown



This Unusual Photo, Made From a Height of 3,000 Feet Over Little Rock, Ark., Shows the Inundated Town After the Flood Waters Overcame the Defenses. Little Rock Suffered Considerably From the Swirling Waters, Which Left Death and Destruction in Their Path



Monkey Business Caught by the Camera in New York City. This is "Mike," and Folks Who Know Him Say He is Pretty Wise. The More Pennies He Gets the Better He Performs



This Unusual Action Picture, Taken in Berlin When the Daring Acrobat Turned a Somersault in the Air, Illustrates What Some Folks Do for Their "Daily Dozen." It Probably is Good for Reducing, But It Shouldn't Be Attempted by the Novice. Better Practice Something Easier First



It Isn't Fallen Arches or Corns That Bother Tillie. Her Foot Troubles Developed While She Was on Parade. A Diagnosis by Dr. Fletcher Revealed That Aches and Pains Were Due to Excessive Thumping on Hard City Streets. Photo Shows Dr. Fletcher Bandaging Tillie's Delicate Little Foot



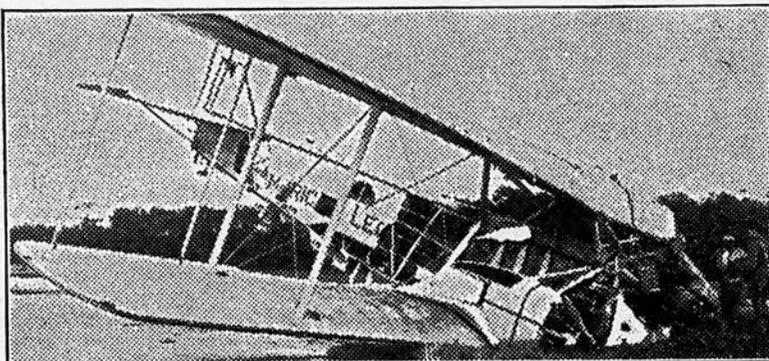
President Coolidge, Accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge as They Arrived in New York, and Were Met by Karl A. Bickel, Center, President of the United Press. President Coolidge Delivered an Address At the 20th Annual Dinner of the United Press



France's New Type of Beauty is Rapidly Becoming a Distinct Prototype of Her American Sister. Bobbed Hair and Smartness Now Characterize Her Dress. This is Mile. Colette Darfeuil



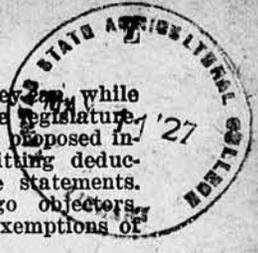
With the Arrival From Shanghai of Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Chairman, the Newly Created Federal Radio Commission Met Recently, with Its Full Membership for the First Time. Left to Right Are Commissioners H. S. Bellows, E. O. Sykes, Admiral Bullard, J. F. Dillon and O. H. Caldwell



The Final Paris Flight Test of the "American Legion" Ended in Disaster. Photo Shows a Close-Up of the Giant Bi-plane After the Crash in Which Lieut. Commander Noel Davis and Lieut. Stanley Wooster Were Killed. The Plane Capsized in a Marsh at Langley Field, Virginia



This Photo Shows a Spectacular View of the 5 Million Dollar Paint Plant Fire, Detroit, in Which One Man Was Fatally Burned and 29 Were Injured. The Plant is Owned by the Briggs Manufacturing Company



# Horses Were Too Expensive

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

For the sake of economy, J. M. Rinker of Trego county got rid of his horses. He still has one team to do odd jobs, but for his farm work he uses power equipment entirely. Back the years when he had horse power he was able to do 400 or 500 acres of wheat. For the last years he has used combines—three of them and four tractors—and his present wheat acreage is the 2,300 mark.

And increased acreage isn't the only advantage over farming allows over teams," Rinker assured. "I can do my work a great deal cheaper with machinery and when I am thru I don't have a lot of horses to feed. Under the old system it took 20 horses to handle one-fifth as much wheat as I put in each year now. With the machinery I need only eight or 10 men. That is a big saving, and I do about five times as much work as it was possible to do with teams and a crew of 20 hands. Other big saving brought about by the machinery is in the kitchen. Cooking for eight men is somewhat different from feeding 20.

We have cut as high as 1,650-bushels a day with a combine, and one time we did that, we didn't start until 9:30 in the morning. The sun was down when we finished. Ordinarily a machine can handle 50 acres a day. If wheat makes 40 bushels to the acre, however, you couldn't cover so much ground, but you can do it with 30 bushels an acre.

There is a great deal to learn about wheat in this country," Mr. Rinker continued. "A person should work according to conditions. One thing, wheat should not be drilled too deeply. Some of our yields have been from very shallow drilling—less than 1 inch." He likes a good, solid seed for his wheat and plows shallow. His rule is to plow between 3 to 3½ inches. "This leaves a solid subsoil," he said, "and a mulch for the wheat which seems to hold the moisture well." Rinker does some summer fallowing and finds it a good thing if the season is right, he says. The fault he finds is that wheat straw the year following grows too rank and he cannot keep enough of it to pasture it back.

Rinker is a wheat farmer thru and thru, but has some little regard for livestock, and here is his reason. The cows, hens and hogs pay the table expenses and provide a rather liberal amount of selling money besides. He has enough hogs for butchering, three Holsteins that keep a cream can coming in after supplying milk and cream for home use, and 250 to 300 White Wyandottes and Tomases. He also has 60-head of Galloways.

## There's a Wheat Flood Ahead

The wheat crop is doing well over the larger part of Kansas. More than 10 million acres probably will be harvested, with the aid of 14,000 more combines, which will throw by far the

greatest flood of grain on the local and terminal elevators and the transportation agencies that the state has ever seen. At the best there are certain to be vast piles of grain in the open at the local shipping points after harvest starts. But the construction of additional storage space on the farms promptly will save some of the loss. This is one of the very real and immediate problems which confronts Kansas agriculture.

## Farmers Favor Income Tax

IN ITS general election last fall Illinois adopted a constitutional amendment permitting a classification of property for taxation. In accordance with this amendment the legislature has before it,



A View of the Chinese Problem Which is Quite Common; Perhaps a Broader One is That the World is Seeing the Birth of a Great Nation, in Which Some Individuals Are Being Injured

among other proposed tax reforms, a state income tax. As the bill makes an exemption of \$2,000 for married couples, and \$500 additional for every dependent child, Chicago lobbyists protest that it is merely a scheme to let off the Illinois farmer and mulct the wealth of Chicago and a few large cities of the state.

"Downstate farmers have become envious of Chicago's growing wealth and power," the lobbyists report, "while the farming communities have not gone ahead. Within the last few weeks farmer legislators have shown several signs of carefully laid

plans to mulct Chicago of everything they can, while they still held the power to do so in the legislature. Another objection raised against the proposed income tax bill is its provision permitting deduction of all other taxes from income statements. "The farm taxes," say the Chicago objectors, "would offset all income taxes above exemptions of any except the wealthiest farmers."

This certainly would be a valid objection if the bill limited the exemptions and deductions to farmers or any other class, but as this is not the case, the criticism does not seem to be of any force. It comes down simply to objection to taxation on the basis of income, and yet no matter what taxes may be levied on, they are paid out of income.

The real objection to income taxation is that it cannot be shifted down to the persons without incomes, or with incomes that are barely sufficient for living. But that is in fact one of the greatest merits that can be imagined for any kind of taxes.

There has been complaint of Illinois' tax system for many years on the ground that, as farmer representatives set out before the legislative joint committee, "stocks, bonds, mortgages and other forms of intangible personal property are escaping taxation by the hundred millions of dollars in Chicago" and in some other localities. It had become the established rule that intangibles were not assessed in the state, tho they represent perhaps half of the total property and wealth of the state.

If Illinois farmers are protesting against this discrimination it is because the bulk of their wealth is in land and improvements, which bear the brunt of taxes. The small home owner suffers similarly, and consequently the Illinois Federation of Labor has sided with the farmers for a more equitable distribution of the costs of government, based on ability to pay.

Objections to income taxes or any taxation that cannot be shifted by the person upon whom it falls in the first instance are in reality founded on the belief that wealth should not be taxed, because it is capital for the most part and engaged in production and the employment of labor. Henry Ford voices this protest in his weekly magazine. But the farmer's land is engaged in production and employs labor and is capital.

Either taxation should be based on ability to pay, as in the income tax, or else the alternative must be, if fair dealing is desired, the gradual exemption of improvements on land, small and other homes, farm and city improvements, an approach to the Henry George single tax of the rent of land.

In fact Henry Ford is candid enough to recognize this and his proposal is outright for the single tax. The farmers may come to that at some time in the future, but they are on the right track now in consenting to a low tax on intangible property but demanding taxation on ability to pay, by the income tax, as well as luxury taxes to correct the injustices of the general property tax.

## A la India Rubber

SNOWBALL ELLIOTT, a negro, fell 60 feet from a scaffold in Kansas City a few days ago, alighted on his feet, bounced, and landed on his head, and lost only half an hour's time, while a doctor bandaged his feet.

# Just What is the Present Wool Trend?

By Gilbert Gusler

For more than two years the main trend of wool prices has been downward. Average prices paid to growers have gone from 43 cents a pound down to 31 cents, or a loss of nearly 30 per cent. What were the causes of this decline? Has it come to an end, or are still lower prices in store?

The principal bearish factors in the wool situation have been the rising trend of world production the last four years; the change in styles of men's clothes; increased competition from other textiles; elimination of the apparent shortage of wool which existed two years ago; the fact that wool has been and still is higher in price than most other farm products, or than other textiles; and the narrow margins between prices of raw wool, resulting in operating losses for the mills. Besides these are some more permanent influences, and there is some seasonal weakness at present, due to the fact that the new crop is coming on the market. The financial crisis in Japan is another unsettling factor.

The situation is not one-sided, however. There also is an array of bullish influences, altho these have been slow to do no more than slow down the decline instead of forcing prices to take the opposite direction. They include the absence of any excess in world production; moderate world prices of wool; the slight increase in consumption of wool by domestic mills in recent months; the activity of the woolen industry in some foreign countries; the fact that prices in the United States are not equal to the world level plus the tariff, resulting in small imports and some re-exports of foreign wools held in bond; the moderate stocks in the hands of mills which will necessitate additional buying; the fact that dealers will try to push up prices as soon as the bulk of

the new clip has passed from the control of the growers into their hands; increased confidence because of the relative stability of wool values in the last six or eight months, and the fact that the preceding decline in prices has already discounted the bearish conditions to some extent. It is obvious that some of these factors are temporary and local, while others are of more basic character.

World production of wool in 1926 was estimated by the United States Department of Commerce at 3,061 million pounds, compared with 2,667 million pounds at the low point in 1922, and a pre-war av-

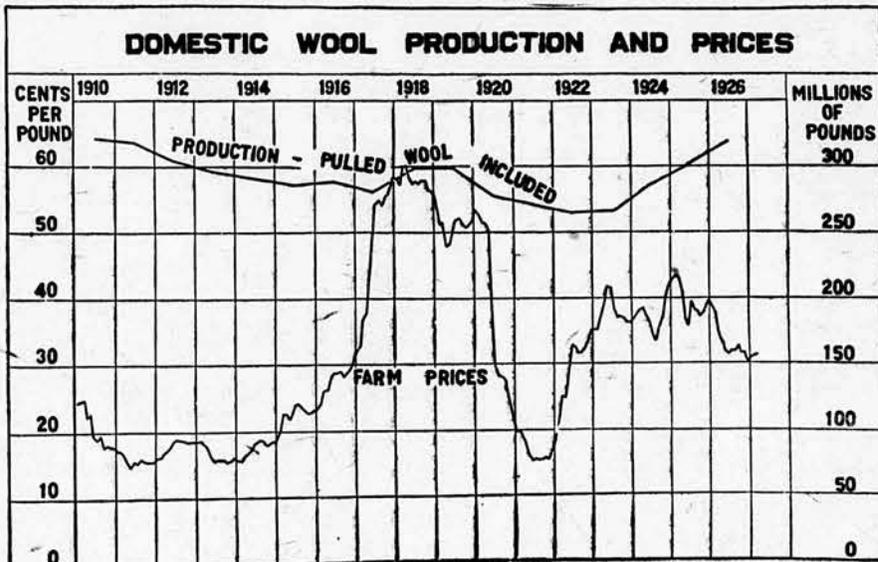
erage of 3,248 million pounds. Advance indications for 1927 in Australia, New Zealand, United States, United Kingdom, South Africa and Argentina suggest that world production will increase again as it has in each of the last four years. Some estimates have already been made that the world clip in 1927 will be 100 million pounds greater than in 1926.

Production of fleece wool in the United States rose to 269 million pounds in 1926, against 223 million pounds back in 1922, and a pre-war average of 272 million pounds. Production of pulled wool, mostly from slaughtered sheep, was about 50 million pounds in 1926, against a pre-war production of 41 million pounds.

When business revived after the deflation of 1920 and 1921, world consumption of wool increased. Not only the current production, which was relatively low, but part of the wool carried over from the close of the war, particularly in the hands of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, was used. By May, 1924, these "Bawra" stocks were all distributed, so that only the wool grown each year was available.

While the rise in wool prices, starting in 1922, had stimulated production the world over, the annual clip did not seem adequate for the rate of consumption. The cry of "shortage," based on the small stocks held everywhere, led to a further advance in the fall of 1924, six or eight months after the exhaustion of the "Bawra" stocks. This bulge soon collapsed, as supplies of wool began to accumulate instead of developing an acute shortage, as some interests had believed. It became evident that production had caught up with the rate of consumption, at least at such high prices.

Since then, world production and consumption of wool have about kept pace with each other; but lower (Continued on Page 21)



Prices Paid to Growers for Wool Have Lost Nearly Half of the Advance From 1921 to Early in 1925, But Are Still About 80 Per Cent Above Pre-War. Domestic Production of Wool in 1926 Was the Largest Since 1910

# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A and B were husband and wife. They had seven children. Six years ago B died. At the time of her death she owned a farm, the title of which was in her name. At the time of B's death there were four minor heirs. A made a mortgage on the farm after B's death, signing the minors' names to it as their guardian. Two years after B's death A died. The mortgage on the farm which A gave becomes due in April. Since the mortgage was taken out two of the children have become of age. The other two minors are boys 17 and 20 years old. Is there any way that one of the heirs who is of age can force the farm to be sold or the estate to be settled up? Do all the children that are of age have to sign and get a new mortgage on the farm? H.

**T**HE probate court might appoint a guardian for the two minor heirs, and this guardian, with the consent of the heirs that have reached their majority, might either arrange for the payment of the mortgage or for the division of the estate. The estate would have to be sold subject to this mortgage, or the mortgage might be foreclosed and the land bought in at sheriff's sale by one or all of these heirs. Probably an arrangement might be made by which one of the heirs might buy it and agree to pay the shares due to the other heirs. Or it might be divided by order of the probate court.

## Not a Legal Fence

A and B live on adjoining farms. A has a flock of sheep which he turns out to pasture. Does A have a right to turn his sheep out where there are two wires on the fence? A's sheep get in B's crop. What can B do to protect his crop in Colorado? J. W.

A legal fence in Colorado where it is a wire fence consists of three or more barb wires of standard make and size, not less than 13 gauge posts set in the ground not less than 18 inches, and not less than 3 inches in diameter where the top wire crosses the posts. Posts are to be set not more than 33 feet apart, with a substantial metal or wooden stay every 16½ feet. The top wire must be 46 inches from the ground and the second wire 14 inches below the top wire. The third wire must be 12 inches below the second wire and must be securely stapled and tightly stretched, all the corner posts to be well braced.

A two-wire fence then would not be a legal fence, and if this fence is a part of the division fence which should be kept up by B, then when A's sheep get thru this fence and on to B's crops A would not be liable for damages done by the sheep. If this fence is part of the division fence which should be kept up by A, and A does not keep it up, and his sheep get thru this fence and damage B's crops, A is responsible for such damage. B can compel A to build his share of a legal fence, or he can bring an action against A for damage in case the sheep got thru the fence which should be maintained by A.

## Outlawed in Three Years

A surgeon performed an operation on a patient and botched the job until the patient had to stay in the hospital for six months at one time when she should have had to stay only about six weeks. By having to stay in the hospital such a length of time an unnecessary hospital bill was contracted, which took almost everything the patient possessed. On leaving the hospital, which was owned by the superintendent, who was also the surgeon, the patient was told to pay a hospital bill of \$600, which she did. She was left in such a bad condition from the operation that she has been able to pay the surgeon only \$100, and now he has put the account of \$252 in the hands of a collector, who threatens to bring suit. He writes her very slanderous letters, but she has never replied to any of these. On the advice of the county attorney she sold most of her property and gave the surgeon the money on the note. All she has left is a little home and 20 acres. Can he take this home for the debt? How long does it take an account to be outlawed? F. E. H.

If this person is the head of a family, a married woman, a widow, or with other persons depending on her, so that she occupies to them the relation of head of a family, this 20 acres is a homestead, and would not be subject to a judgment for this indebtedness. I cannot tell from your letter whether this person is a single person or the head of a family.

An account in Kansas outlaws in three years from the date of the last payment thereon.

## A Division of Property

Please inform me as to the lawful division of property to husband and wife in Texas, Colorado and California. J. W. G.

If you mean by this question whether the husband and wife have a right to own property separately, they have such a right in all of these states. If you are referring to the law of descents and distributions, in Texas if the deceased has a child or children or their descendants, the surviving husband or wife takes one-third of the personal property and the rest of such personal estate goes to the child or children. The surviving husband or wife shall also be entitled to an estate for life in one-third of the land of the intestate, with the remainder going to the child or children of the intestate or their descendants. If the deceased has no child or children the surviving husband or wife is entitled to all the personal estate and half of the lands of the intestate.

In Colorado the surviving husband or wife, if the deceased die without will, inherits half of the estate, personal and real, if there are children. The children inherit the other half. If there are no

children the husband or wife inherits all the estate of the deceased.

In California if the deceased leaves a surviving husband or wife and only one child or the lawful issue of one deceased child, the estate descends in equal shares to the children and surviving husband or wife. If there is more than one child, one-third goes to the surviving husband or wife and the rest to the children in equal shares. The children of a deceased child take by right of representation. But if all the descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the descendant they share equally. If the deceased leaves no husband or wife but leaves issue the whole estate goes to these children.

## Couldn't Pay For the Car

A purchased a car from B in 1921, giving B a note signed by A and his wife. Owing to bad luck A was unable to pay the note, but paid the interest, and made a small payment on the note the following year after the car was purchased. B sold the note to C a short time after the car was purchased, and A had not paid any more on it since 1922. Can C collect this note from A or can he get a judgment, as A's property is all under mortgage? L.

It would depend on the length of time this note was to run and the time in 1922 that it fell due, if it did fall due in 1922. A note outlays in five years from the date of its maturity provided nothing is paid thereon afterward in the way of interest or principal. It may be that this note was given for a very short time, say 30 days, in 1922. I am in some doubt from the language of your question whether you mean that a payment was made on the note a year after the purchase of the automobile or whether you mean it was sold to C a year after it was given by A. If you mean that a payment



'Tis 50-50, Yes, No?

was made a year after the execution of the note in 1922, it is not yet outlawed, and will not be outlawed until next year. If, on the other hand, it was a short time note, say 30 or 60 days, given in January, 1922, and no payments have been made since it became due, it is outlawed now.

## Can Start Action at Once

Can a woman get a divorce from her husband who drinks and uses abusive language to her and does not try to quit these habits? Would she have to live separate from him a year before starting the divorce proceedings? L. L. L.

Extreme cruelty is one of the grounds for divorce in Kansas, and the courts have held that abusive language constitutes extreme cruelty. Also drunkenness is a ground for divorce, and if this man drinks to excess, that is, to the extent that he becomes drunk, that would be sufficient ground for divorce.

She can start her action at any time. It is not necessary for her to leave him for a year. However, she would not be permitted to live with him after she had filed the petition for divorce.

## Husband Would Get Half

What is the law in Kansas regarding an estate where the circumstances are as follows: A and B were husband and wife. A died in 1905 leaving B, his wife, and eight children. Four of these children were minors. He left a small estate which never was divided. B made a sale of the personal property and used the proceeds from the sale to buy her a home. B married again in 1917 and died in 1926. What part of the estate can the second husband hold? Has the second husband a right to give away furniture out of the house to whomsoever he sees fit? J. D.

This widow would have a right to use the proceeds of the estate of her deceased husband to buy the necessaries for her family. If it was not used for that purpose but was invested in other real estate, in my opinion, it would become part of the estate of her deceased husband and would be di-

vided as the remainder of his estate would be divided. That is, she would get one-half of it and the children one-half. In addition to this I will give that she would be allowed \$250.

You speak of having written to me once before. It probably reached me when I was ill and unable to attend to my correspondence.

The second husband, of course, has the same statutory rights the first husband had. He would have a right to one-half of any personal property that belonged to his deceased wife but would not have a right to any more than that unless the furniture belonged to him. If he had purchased this furniture you speak of I am of the opinion he had an equal right to dispose of it as he saw fit. If it was his wife's furniture it would follow the same rule as any other personal property.

## Need Not Ask the Wife?

If a man is separated from his wife, but is not divorced, and dies, can his parents lawfully put his body away where they please without notifying his wife? Would she have the privilege of moving his body to the lot she has purchased? If she erects a monument over the body now lies can they move it? C. G. P.

If the husband and wife are not living together and the husband is living with his parents and while it would not affect his property rights or the property rights of his wife, the divorce not having been granted, his parents would in my opinion have the right to bury the body of their son without asking the consent of his wife, and she would not in my judgment have the right to erect a monument over his grave without their consent.

## Not More Than Six Months

What is the law regarding subscriptions to newspapers? Several years ago I subscribed to a newspaper and paid for a year in advance. When the year was up the company kept sending it on for six years. Now it asks me to pay. I notified the company when two years were up to stop sending the paper, but it kept on.

The postal regulations require that subscriptions shall not be in arrears more than six months. I hold, therefore, that a publisher who sends a paper to a subscriber for more than six months after the subscription expires does so at his own risk, and cannot collect for the time he sent the paper when it was not ordered.

## Need Not be Advertised

If the mayor or city council of a second or third class city does not advertise a caucus for a city election, what is the consequence? How long should the caucus be advertised?

There is no law requiring the advertisement of a caucus. Perhaps you have in mind the notice of a city election, which of course is not a caucus at all. While it is the general custom to advertise the time of the election and the officers to be voted for in cities of the first and second class, there is nothing in the statute that seems to require that it should be done. The statute simply fixes the date on which the election must be held.

## Milk May Contain Germs

Where and how can one get a sample of milk tested to show whether it is free from T. B. without any cost to me? Can one send samples of the milk thru the mail and how?

I presume you might send a sample of milk to the State Board of Health at Topeka and have it tested as to whether it contained any deleterious germs. It could be sent thru the mails in bottles by parcel post. I do not think the State Board of Health would make any charge for making the test. You had better take the matter up with them by correspondence.

## A Can't Collect Now

In January, 1923, A husked corn for B. B asked A to wait for his pay, as he was low in funds. Later A wrote to B asking for his pay. B answered the letter, but did not pay him. A has written B several times since, but B has never answered. Is this debt outlawed or can it be collected?

An account of this kind in Kansas outlaws three years from the time the last work was done. If this was all completed in January, 1923, the statute of limitations ran out on it in January, 1926.

## Might Attach the Car?

C owed B a book account and a note, just a plain note, for groceries. C wants to move away where he can get work. Can B attach the household goods to keep C from moving them on account of this note? Can B attach the automobile?

First, B would have to get a judgment against C on the note. He could not attach the household furniture to pay this judgment because the household furniture is exempt. If the automobile did not belong to the wife it might be attached in payment of the judgment.

## Reduced to Three Months

In what state could a non-resident secure a divorce six months from the time he declares said state his home? Is there any state in which a non-resident could secure a divorce in less than six months from the time he declares said state his home? B. S.

Strictly speaking, a non-resident could not secure a divorce in any state. But in Nevada under a recent law the time of residence has been reduced to three months, and as a result there is a tremendous rush to the divorce courts there.

### For a World Wheat Pool

Representatives from the big wheat producing areas of the world met in Kansas City last week in an International Wheat Pool Conference. The idea of the conference was to lay plans for a world wheat pool in which the price of wheat could be determined, taking into consideration weather, crops and economic conditions.

More than 200 leaders in agriculture from Canada, Australia, Italy, Russia and our own United States sat in the conference. W. M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, expressed himself as being in favor of the wheat pool idea. "I am for anything that brings farmers together," he said; "I believe the wheat pools already have done much good. The development in the United States has been slow." He pledged the assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and assured wheat pool men of the United States that government aid in the form of a 25 million dollar loan could be obtained for elevators, terminals and other equipment.

The wheat pool movement has found considerable success in other countries, as was learned at the conference. In Canada, 138,000 farmers have formed a gigantic pool; Russia has a pool under government supervision that is working toward success. In the U. S. there have nine states included in the wheat pool.

"Farmers, farm homes and farm life are changing because of the wheat pool in Canada," said A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian pool. "It has changed the attitude of the home from dull pessimism to shining hope in the three years it has operated. More than that, it has made our farmers believe in the future of their business. It has placed farming in the same ring with other industry."

"Co-operation in agriculture is the world's next biggest social development," asserted C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba pool, and chairman of the Kansas City conference. "As agriculture was the cause of civilization, so agriculture may yet save civilization by organizing co-operative."

Officers and directors of wheat pools in all parts of the world, who attended the conference were:

Canada—J. G. Johnson, Regina; W. A. McLeod, Winnipeg; J. T. Hull, Winnipeg; W. Hutchinson, Duhamel; George W. Robertson, Regina; John H. Wesson, Regina; John H. Burnell, Winnipeg.

Australia—The Hon. T. H. Bath, Perth; J. King, Melbourne; Thomas B. Donnell, Sydney; A. W. Wilson, Victoria. Italy—Leon M. Estabrook, Rome. Russia—N. E. Sverloff, Saul G. Bron, Alexander A. Zykoff, Johann G. Ohsol, Mark Belensky, C. C. Korneff.

Colorado—Dr. O. E. Webb, Milliken; Harry J. Weath, Peetz; Charles L. Hoyer, Monument; Joe Plummer, Akron; C. W. Adams, Burlington; Bruce Lampson, Denver.

Indiana—Lin Wilson, Jonesboro; J. H. Walters, Poseyville; William Presner, Ellettsville; Frank Arn, Montezuma; William Gray, Fulton; Oliver Little, Terre Haute; E. Parsons, Danville; Herman Steen, Indianapolis; Thomas A. McCoy, Liberty; H. H. Settle, Indianapolis; B. B. Benner, Ellettsville; P. C. Engle, Medaryville; W. T. Bartelala, Indianapolis.

Kansas—C. E. Cox, Wichita; John Vecky, Kansas City; John Huber, Selden; H. Reynolds, Hazelton; J. O. Fralley, Salsburg; Thomas B. Dunn, Salina; J. B. Turner, Scott City; H. H. Goetsch, Brewster; Ernest R. Downie, Wichita; T. M. Burman, Ransom; Walter V. Scott, Ford; and R. Brown, Stockton.

Minnesota—Bernard Lein, Ferguson; G. W. Connel, Minneapolis; William B. Bosworth, Ida; Edward Hagen, Minneapolis.

Nebraska—J. P. Christensen, Big Springs; Ernest Prissell, Hastings; J. L. Austin, Trenton; W. S. Wells, Merna; William Fox, Dayton; A. J. Johnson, Alexandria; Albert A. Gann, Gresham; George A. Ernst, Kimball; Ernest Green, McCool Junction.

North Dakota—F. W. Copeland, Aberdeen; Y. H. Maloney, Webster; A. J. Scott, Dickinson; Dan Surprenant, East Grand Forks.

Oklahoma—A. C. Potts, Grandfield; G. A. Roberts, Deer Creek; N. E. Hackney, Marland; W. Glasgow, Dacoma; George Raeber, Edmond; Louis Schroeder, Okarche; T. Graves, Sentinel; L. W. Shields, Guyton; A. C. Hoefer, Driftwood; W. D. Quatman, Leedy; John Manley, Enid.

South Dakota—Charles Solziedler, Mound; Otto Johnson, Redfield; W. R. Woods, Yankton; C. P. Eggers, Sioux Falls; C. W. Ross, Aberdeen.

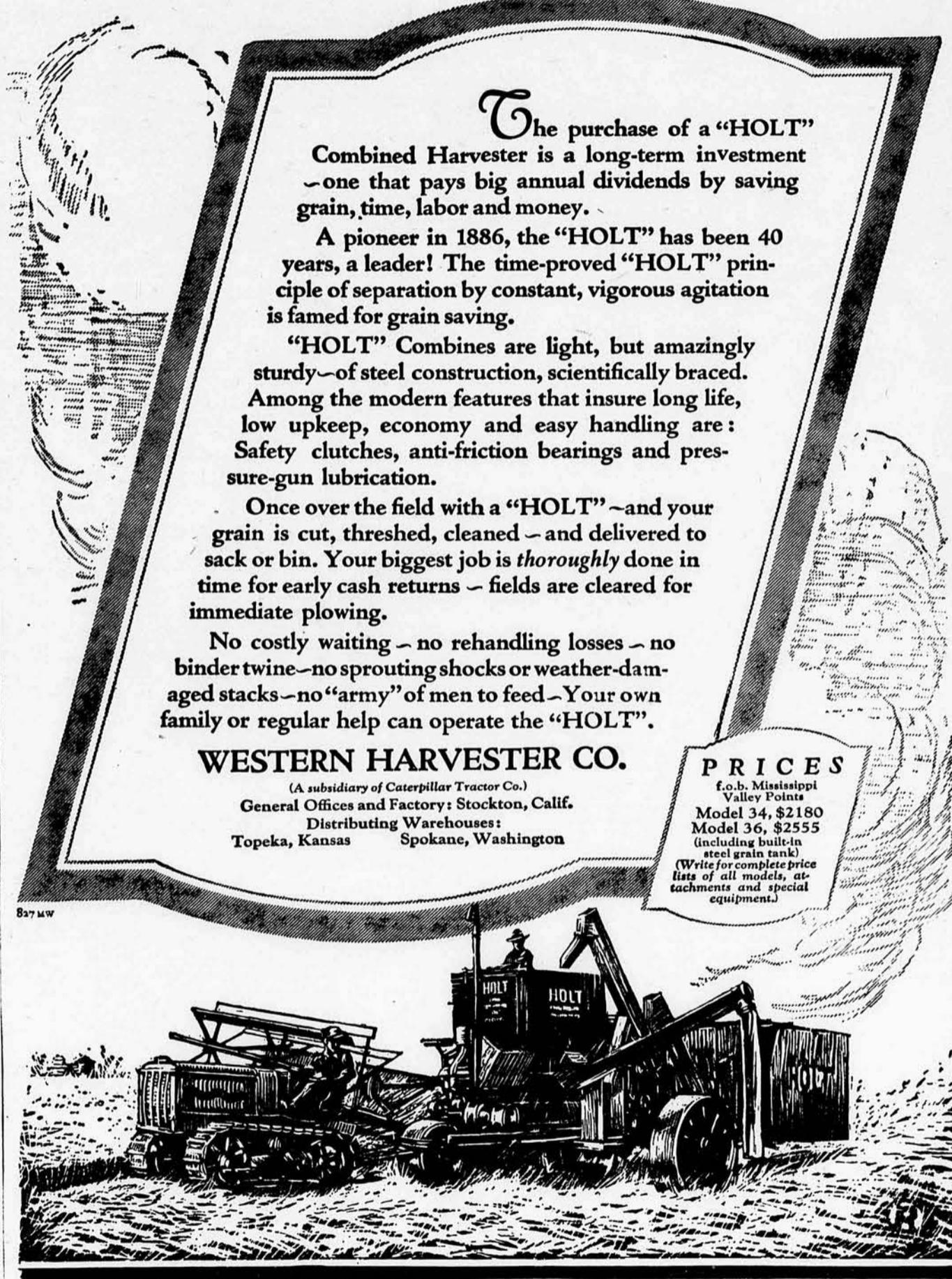
Texas—Judge L. Gough, Amarillo; Ferd Keller, Electra.

### Lowden's Hat is "In"

Apparently Frank O. Lowden is in the open with his receptivity regarding a Presidential nomination. This was assured recently when an Iowa delegation, headed by C. H. Gustafson, called on Mr. Lowden to assure him of Iowa farmer support.

A crop of fruit as large as that produced in 1926 is not expected in 1927 because the weather was unusually favorable in 1926.

# Built for years of grain-saving service



The purchase of a "HOLT" Combined Harvester is a long-term investment - one that pays big annual dividends by saving grain, time, labor and money.

A pioneer in 1886, the "HOLT" has been 40 years, a leader! The time-proved "HOLT" principle of separation by constant, vigorous agitation is famed for grain saving.

"HOLT" Combines are light, but amazingly sturdy - of steel construction, scientifically braced. Among the modern features that insure long life, low upkeep, economy and easy handling are: Safety clutches, anti-friction bearings and pressure-gun lubrication.

Once over the field with a "HOLT" - and your grain is cut, threshed, cleaned - and delivered to sack or bin. Your biggest job is thoroughly done in time for early cash returns - fields are cleared for immediate plowing.

No costly waiting - no rehandling losses - no binder twine - no sprouting shocks or weather-damaged stacks - no "army" of men to feed - Your own family or regular help can operate the "HOLT".

## WESTERN HARVESTER CO.

(A subsidiary of Caterpillar Tractor Co.)  
General Offices and Factory: Stockton, Calif.  
Distributing Warehouses:  
Topeka, Kansas Spokane, Washington

**PRICES**  
f.o.b. Mississippi Valley Points  
Model 34, \$2180  
Model 36, \$2555  
(including built-in steel grain tank)  
(Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.)

# "HOLT" Combined Harvester

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

# Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

HE FAILED to catch just what she was thinking. She refused to believe that Bruce Standing, instead of coming to her had raced instead to Mexicali Joe's gold; that instead of scattering his men across fifty miles of country seeking her, he was massing them at a new gold mine. Bruce Standing was not like that! She cried it passionately within her spirit. She had stood loyally by him; she had, at all costs, kept her word to him....she had come to believe in his love for her and to long for his return....

"If you saw men before... if you thought the thing that you think now... why didn't you rush on after them? It's not true!"

"I didn't rush after them," he returned curtly, "because I'd be a fool for my pains and would only give that wolf-devil another chance to laugh in my face. For if he's got this lead on us... why, then, the game is his."

"But I won't believe..."

"If you will watch you will see. I'll bet a thousand dollars he has a hundred men down there already and that they'll be riding by all day; they'll be staking claims which he will buy back from them at the price of a day's work; he'll work a clean shut-out for Gallup and Taggart. That's what he'd give his right hand to do. You watch a minute."

They watched. Once Taggart shouted up to them.

"Down in a minute, Taggart." Deveril called back.

Before long Lynette saw another cloud of dust; this time three or four men rode into sight and sped away after the others; before the dust had cleared another two or three men rode by. And at last Lynette felt despair in her heart, rising into her throat, choking her. For she understood that in her hour of direst need Bruce Standing had failed her.

"Taggart will be wanting you in a minute," said Deveril. He spoke casually; he appeared calm and untroubled; he took out tobacco and papers and began rolling a cigarette. But Lynette saw that the man was atremble with rage. "Before you go down to him, tell me: did you know what you were doing when you brought us to the wrong place?"

"Yes!" It was scarcely above a whisper, yet she strove with all her might to make it defiant. She was afraid and yet she fought with herself, seeking to hide her fear from him.

He shrugged elaborately, as tho the matter were of no great interest and no longer concerned him.

"Then your blood be on your own head," he said carelessly. "I, for one, will not raise my hand against you; what Taggart does to you concerns only you and Taggart."

"Babe Deveril!"

She called to him with a new voice; she was afraid and no longer strove to hide her fear. Until now she had carried on, head high, in full confidence; confidence in a man. And that man,

like Babe Deveril before him, had thought first of gold instead of her. Bruce Standing had spoken of love and had turned aside for gold; with both hands full of the yellow stuff he thought only of more to be had, and not of her.

"Babe Deveril! Listen to me! I have been a fool... oh, such a fool! I knew so little of the real world and of men, and I thought that I knew it all. My mother had me raised in a convent, thinking thus to protect me against all the hardships she had endured; but she did not take into consideration that her blood and Dick Brooke's blood was my blood! This was all a glorious adventure to me; I thought... I thought I could do anything; I was not afraid of men, not of you nor of Bruce Standing nor of any man. Now I am afraid... of Jim Taggart! You helped me to run from him once; help me again. Now. Let me have one of the horses... let me go..."

All the while he stood looking at her curiously. Toward the end there was a look in his eyes which hinted at a sudden spiritual conflagration within.

"You're not used to this sort of thing?" And when she shook her head vehemently, he added sternly: "And you are not Bruce Standing's? And have never been?"

"No, no!" she cried wildly, drawing back from him. "You don't think that..."

Now he came to her and caught her two hands fiercely.

"Lynette!" he said eagerly. "Lynette, I love you! Today you have stood between me and a fortune, and I tell you... I love you! Since first you came to the door of my cabin I have loved you, you girl with the daring eyes!"

"Don't!" she pleaded. "Let me go. Can't you see..."

"Tell me, Lynette," he said sternly, still holding her hands tight in his, "is there any chance for me? I had never thought to marry; but now I'd rather have you mine than have all the gold that ever came out of the earth. Tell me and tell me the truth; we know each other rather well for so few days, Lynette. So tell me; tell me, Lynette."

Again she shook her head. "Let me go," she pleaded. "Let me have a horse and go. Before they come up for me..."

"Then there's no chance, ever, for me?"

"Neither for you nor for any other man... I have had enough of all men... Let me go, Babe Deveril!"

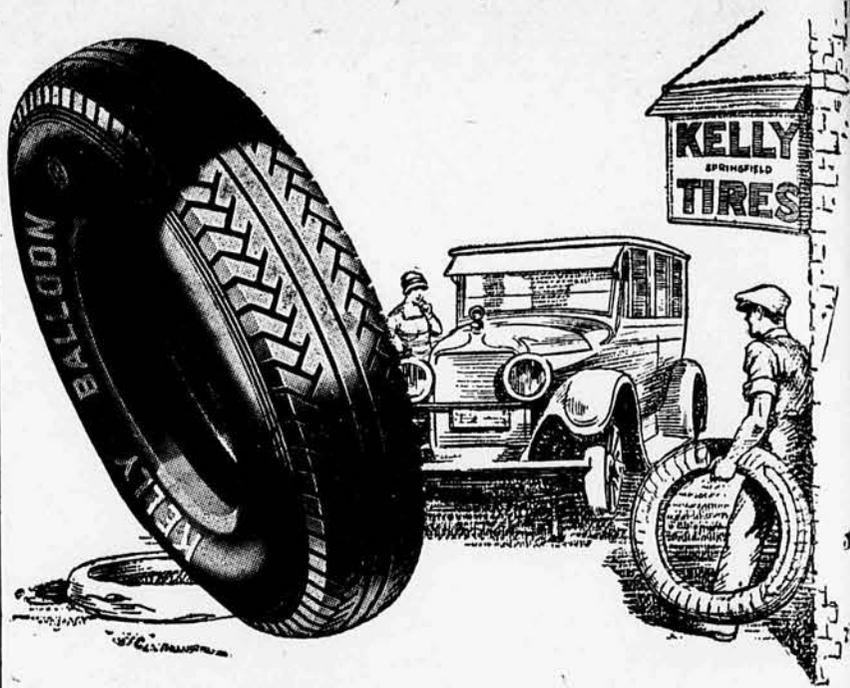
Still he held her, his hands hardening her, as he demanded:

"And what of Bruce Standing?"

"I don't know... I can't understand men... I thought there never was another man like him, a hard man who could be tender, a man who... I don't know: I want to go."

"Go?" There came a sudden gleam into his eyes. "And where? Back to Bruce Standing maybe?"

(Continued on Page 13)



Car owners expect more from Kellys—and they get it!

MORE people are buying Kelly-Springfield tires this year than in any year during the company's history.

The reason is not far to seek. The tires Kelly is building today are by far the best that ever have come out of the Kelly factory. This statement is not mere talk; it is an undeniable fact, as thousands of tire buyers can testify.

Car owners have learned to expect more from Kellys, and they are getting it—this year to an even greater extent than ever before.

Yet Kelly-Springfields don't cost any more than most other tires.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.  
GENERAL MOTORS BLDG. NEW YORK

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES  
KELLY BALLOON TIRES

**Apollo**  
Full weight, Galvanized—  
Roofing Products

Metal makes the safest and most satisfactory roofing for farm buildings or city properties.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Rust-resisting Galvanized Sheets are unexcelled for Culverts, Tanks, Silos, Roofing, Spouting, and all exposed sheet metal work. Metal roofs give greatest protection from fire, lightning, and all conditions of weather. Look for the Keystone included brand. Sold by leading dealers. Keystone Quality is also superior for Roofing Tin Plates for residences. Send for free "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Who Are the Master Farmers?

NO DOUBT you read about the plan Kansas Farmer has worked out to honor the outstanding farmers in the state. It is the Master Farmer Award project announced in last week's issue. Briefly the plan is to confer the degree of Master Farmer on the farmers who are adjudged best according to the score card that was printed in connection with the announcement article last week.

Almost every other line of business recognizes the outstanding individuals in their ranks and they are honored for their achievements. Is farming any less difficult to master than these other types of business? Does a mechanic deserve more credit for work well done than the man who helps to feed the world?

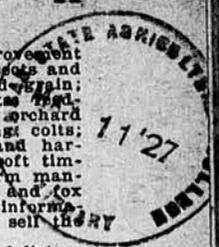
Kansas Farmer is proud of the opportunity to help honor those steadfast men of agriculture who are an inspiration to the present generation on the farm, and to future generations. And you can help in rendering unto these men the honor which they so richly deserve by nominating the best farmers in your community.

You may have a Master Farmer living near you. Please get last week's paper, if you haven't already made a nomination, and read the details of the award. Having done that, nominate the farmer who seems most likely to come up to the standard that has been worked out.

Additional score cards and directions for scoring will be supplied on request. Please address all communications regarding the award to the Master Farmer Award Editor, The Kansas Farmer, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.

## How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

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



### arged More Farm Storage

At a conference on Friday of last week in Hutchinson of farmers, grain millers, railroad men and representatives of the Kansas State Agricultural College, plans were made to increase the Kansas Wheat Belt Property in 1927. F. D. Farrell presided. The general feeling appeared to be that the progress had been made so far in the program which was started in 1925 and runs to 1930, and is designed to place wheat growing in this state on a sound and economical productive basis. The two railroads which are co-operating will run trains again. Stops of three hours will be made this year. The schedules follow:

#### Santa Fe Lines

Monday, July 18: Osborne 9:00 a. m. Lincoln 1:30 p. m. Salina 7:30 p. m.  
 Tuesday, July 19: Hillsboro 9:00 a. m. Little River 1:30 p. m. Great Bend 7:30 p. m.  
 Wednesday, July 20: Ness City 9:00 a. m. Dighton 1:30 p. m. Scott City 7:30 p. m.  
 Thursday, July 21: Lakin 9:00 a. m. Garden City 1:30 p. m. Clifton 7:30 p. m.  
 Friday, July 22: Elkhart 9:00 a. m. Hugoton 1:30 p. m. Sublette 7:30 p. m.  
 Saturday, July 23: Johnson City 9:00 a. m. Ulysses 1:30 p. m. Dodge City 7:30 p. m.  
 Sunday, July 25: Macksville 9:00 a. m. Larned 1:30 p. m. Jetmore 7:30 p. m.  
 Monday, July 26: Ellinwood 9:00 a. m. Sterling 1:30 p. m. Hutchinson 7:30 p. m.  
 Tuesday, July 27: Cheney 9:00 a. m. Kingman 1:30 p. m. Altamont 7:30 p. m.  
 Wednesday, July 28: Ashland 9:00 a. m. Coldwater 1:30 p. m. Medicine Lodge 7:30 p. m.  
 Thursday, July 29: Wellington 9:00 a. m. Winfield 1:30 p. m. Arkansas City 7:30 p. m.  
 Friday, July 30: Mulvane 9:00 a. m. Newton 1:30 p. m.

#### Rock Island Lines

Wednesday, August 3: Liberal 1:30 p. m. Plains 7:30 p. m.  
 Thursday, August 4: Meade 9:00 a. m. Fowler 1:30 p. m. Minneola 7:30 p. m.  
 Friday, August 5: Bucklin 9:00 a. m. Greensburg 1:30 p. m. Pratt 7:30 p. m.  
 Saturday, August 6: Turon 8:30 a. m. McPherson 1:30 p. m. Marion 7:30 p. m.  
 Sunday, August 8: Clay Center 9:00 a. m. Clyde 1:30 p. m. Belleville 7:30 p. m.  
 Tuesday, August 9: Kanorado 9:00 a. m. Goodland 1:30 p. m. Colby 7:30 p. m.  
 Wednesday, August 10: Brewster 8:30 a. m. Jennings 1:30 p. m. Norton 7:30 p. m.  
 Thursday, August 11: Phillipsburg 9:00 a. m. Smith Center 1:30 p. m. Mankato 7:30 p. m.

Most of the 75 or more men present, who are in an excellent position to study the situation, believed that the congestion in the movement of this year's wheat crop will be the greatest ever known. So the conference adopted this resolution:

The wheat crop of 1926 moved to market with little complaint as to congestion on railroad, country, or terminal elevators. Conditions were ideal for harvesting and movement of the crop. All facilities were taxed to the limit. More than 36 per cent of the entire receipts at Kansas City for the year were received in July alone.

Fifty million, five hundred forty thousand bushels were harvested in Kansas in 1926 by combines. The prospective increase in the number of combines to be used in 1927 of more than 50 per cent will have a tendency to accentuate early movement and congestion.

It is suggested by the Wheat Belt Conference that every effort be made by wheat growers to make provision for maximum storage of wheat on the farm if market or other conditions seem to justify this action; that all transportation and terminal facilities be put in such condition as to insure expeditious movement.

The use of combines should be delayed until the grain has reached a degree of maturity which will permit storage without risk of heating.

### 62,055 Radio Sets on Farms

There are 62,055 radio sets on Kansas farms and 1,252,126 on the farms of the United States, according to an announcement a few days ago from the Radio Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 126 per cent from July, 1925, when there were 553,008 sets on farms. Iowa led the states with 99,990 farm radio sets, or an increase of 160 per cent since 1925. Indiana was second with 81,144, but this figure represented an increase of 377 per cent as compared with the 1925 figure. Other leading states included Missouri with 77,610 sets; Nebraska with 69,784; Illinois with 65,832; and Ohio with 63,448. The largest percentage of increase was shown in Utah, where the number of sets was estimated at 6,061, as compared with 899 in 1925.

How farm radio sets are being used, the program preferences of the farmers, and their own ideas for improving present service also were set forth in an analysis of replies to a questionnaire sent to 10,000 farm radio owners,

and included in the report. In a summary of it, Sam Pickard, Chief of the Radio Service, and formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College said:

These replies show that American farmers prefer radio talk to music nearly two to one. Voluntary comments accompanying the formal answers indicate a strong dislike for jazz. In music, they want old-time tunes and classical music. Aside from educational farm programs, weather and market reports, political talks evidently are popular, and more current news programs are in demand.

Farmers are not using the radio merely for entertainment. The day's work is now planned according to the weather forecasts sent out by the Weather Bureau and received by radio much more quickly than was formerly possible. Market reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics are eagerly followed and numbers of farmers report definite savings in dollars and cents as a result of this service. Hundreds of the reports from farmers cite instances where the educational programs prepared by the Radio Service and broadcast thru nearly 100 commercial and state college stations have been promptly applied to the immediate advantage of the individual radio user.

Many stockmen report larger and more profitable pig crops as a result of the adoption of better practices outlined by radio. Others say that information from these radio programs has enabled them to get their poultry projects on a sound financial basis. Still others report thriffter livestock and improved marketing practices as a direct result of their recent radio schooling.

More cotton on fewer acres, better food in the home, and more eggs from the chickens are listed among the benefits received.

These farm listeners have definite ideas about how they wish the programs presented. In reply to one question, "Do you prefer lectures to be given by an announcer, who can be clearly understood, rather than by the authorities themselves?" the answers were more than four to one in favor of the trained announcer. Asked to indicate how they preferred farm information presented, 3,148 farmers voted for some form of dialogue style, as against 1,497 who indicated a preference for the straight lecture form.

Among the suggestions for improving service were, select speakers with good broadcasting voices; train broadcasters on delivery; make talks short and to the point; schedule talks often enough and regularly enough for folks to get the habit of listening; inject enough atmosphere or entertainment into educational programs to avoid their becoming dull; and prepare talks in simple and every-day terms. Many express exasperation at persistent direct advertising and plead for some means of promptly distinguishing between bona fide educational material and mere sales talks.

In listing the farm problems in which they were most interested, 3,604 mentioned crops and soils; 2,321 mentioned poultry raising, while talks on fruits, vegetables and flowers were called for by 1,885. Livestock was the chief interest of 1,828, and problems in agricultural economics were listed by 1,581. Dairying was an important subject for 928.

Practically all phases of farm life were touched on. Among the radio programs requested were those dealing with the most economical way of fattening hogs for mar-

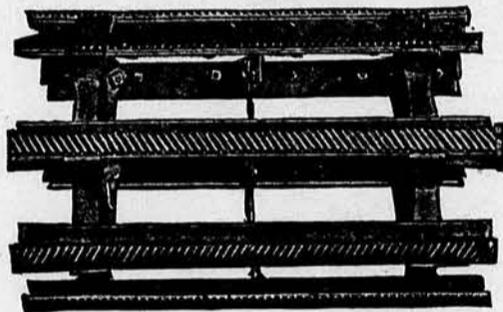
ket; clover as a soil builder; improvement of country roads; the control of insects and rodents; marketing pork, beef and mutton; how to make and use disinfectants; feeding the dairy cow; spraying and orchard care; treating fence posts; raising colts; making charcoal; the production and harvesting of legumes; utilization of soft timber for farm buildings; general farm management; the farm labor problem; and fox farming. One farmer asked for information on whether to sell or not to sell the farm.

Some faint idea of the interest of listeners in farm programs can be gleaned by the requests for literature mentioned in programs prepared by the Department of Agriculture. We have received and filled 40,857 requests for cook books issued in connection with Aunt Sammy's Housekeeper's Chats, which incidentally has been one of the hits of the year with housewives of America. Due to the original presentation of sound, fresh and helpful facts, a total of 165,219 Farm School pamphlets issued in connection with the series of radio lessons on livestock, dairy and poultry problems have been sent to listeners in response to requests.

The wise feeder knows that hunger is the best sauce, and that his stock will gain more rapidly if they always are able to eat just a little more than he gives them.

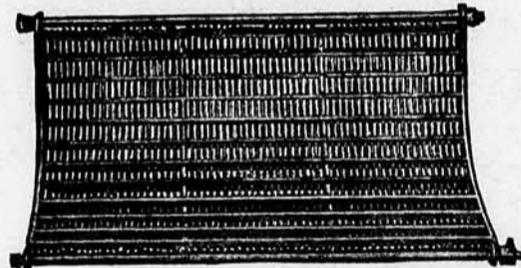
Horses will become extinct, say scientists. It will not happen soon enough to be any relief to the Prince of Wales.

# Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers Will Save More of Your Grain



**Famous Massey-Harris  
Corrugated Bar Cylinder**

handles the heaviest crops without cracking the grain or breaking the straw. No peg-teeth to break or become loose.



**Slatted Steel Concave**

can be adjusted to or from the Cylinder according to the crop and conditions.

They deliver a cleaner and better sample. And here is the reason:—The threshing is done with the famous MASSEY-HARRIS Corrugated Bar Cylinder and Concave, which are entirely free of peg-teeth.

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No. 6 with 10 ft. cut is practically identical in build with No. 9. Has the same size cylinder.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

## Hal Finds a Secret Passage

GATHERED in the little office of Boggs & Thurman, real estate agents who had sold them Lone Oak Farm, a place of mystery, the Brown family has listened to the strange story of Captain Pettibone. Descendant of land loving forebears, he had chosen to follow the sea, but had returned in his old age to the ancestral home he had inherited. There he had been beset by robbers and had lived in fear.

"Who helped the old man and his servant fight the robbers off?" Father Brown put in as Boggs, continuing his tale of the attack, paused.

"Jack Miller," answered Mr. Boggs, "and he was as close-mouthed with the sheriff as he was here with you."

"But he did say," Boggs went on, "that there were three men and we know there was shooting. We know, too, that young Miller paid some of his father's debts with gold after that night and again after the old Captain passed on. Nobody was hurt so far as we know and the attack was not renewed."

"You say that Captain Pettibone forbade having the coffin opened?" Mother Brown inquired. "What proof have you that the man really is dead?"

"I saw his coffin lowered into the ground myself," answered Boggs solemnly, "and I saw Black Neb's grief."

"But after all you have no proof," cut in Hal, sensing the purpose of his mother's inquiry. "If the old man is not dead the deed is no good and we are out our money. Who can prove to us that the undertaker and Jack Miller were not bribed to make the old Captain's enemies believe he was dead and that an empty coffin went in that grave?"

"The man was old," answered Mr. Boggs, "and of course he is dead. Here is the will and the deed. The dead do not return to demand their property. The land is fertile and you have three years more in which to pay the debt. Forget the mystery and remember only that you have a real bargain and soon will find friends." With old-fashioned courtesy, but evidently glad to bring the interview to an end, Boggs bowed them out.

"Gee," said Hal as they climbed into the flivver and started back, "we know little more than we did before. But if that old coot still is alive and begins messin' 'round he'll wish he'd stayed away. We can fight pirates, too."

"Hoot owls and hogs," teased Beth. "But it is true that the more we hear the less we know. We'll have to find out things for ourselves. Well, we'll soon be in our new home."

Less imposing than when seen in the dim light, the House of the Lone Oak yet bulked big before its new owners as they approached. Everywhere there were evidences of neglect and decay which promised busy days for Father Brown and Hal. Needful

of paint, its barred windows remindful of the menace which had confronted Captain Pettibone, the new home was repellent rather than inviting. Yet it was to be home to them and the magic word lingered upon the lips of Mother Brown as she passed within. Again Hal and Beth were exploring, their search showing great rooms above untenanted for years, black with dust and grime. "Empty rooms give me the creeps," announced Beth, shuddering. "I'm going down with dad and mother, Hal. Have a look at the basement and see what you can find."

Dark and gloomy as some vast cavern, steel-barred windows allowing but little light, Hal's flashlight played over debris covered floor and thick walls of ancient masonry. Ranged along the wall were bins, some still containing vegetables. The light revealed foot-prints in the dust of the floor, and suddenly Hal's keen eyes noted a stone displaced in the wall. Curiously he pried it loose, to disclose an opening, and Hal's shout brought Father Brown running to the stairway. A new element of mystery was revealed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## The Bypath

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

I know that man was meant to tread  
The straight and narrow way,  
With steady gait and eyes ahead  
For long day after day;  
I know that it is short at best  
And burdensome; I know  
That we have little time for rest,  
For we have far to go.

But to the years speed on their way,  
And with each set of sun  
I needs must count another day  
That dies with nothing done;  
I leave the highway thru the vale  
When wakening robins call,  
And set upon a winding trail  
That leads nowhere at all.

I know not whither I am bound  
Nor do I greatly care,  
For trilliums gleam all around  
And spring is in the air;  
And far away from all the rush  
And battle of the throng,  
Amid the woodland's peaceful hush  
I wander all day long.

I'll never find a rainbow's end  
Or buried pot of gold,  
If thus my futile way I wend  
Till I am spent and old;  
But altho nothing it avail,  
When spring is in the air  
I take the twisting, turning trail  
Away from toll and care.

## A Plate 58 Years Old

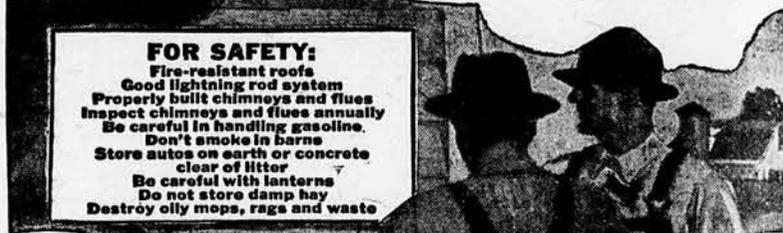
We nominate John D. Blanchard of Woodson county for a place in the Kansas Hall of Fame. He says, in the Yates Center News: "I am 58 years old and was born 4 miles north of Yates Center, and have a plate which I used then and still use it. Is there anyone in the county that can beat it? I have eaten all my meals out of the same plate for 58 years. Uncle Bob Allen and Aunt Cynthia Cannady will vouch for the truth of the statement."



"Needful of Paint, Its Barred Windows Were Remindful of the Menace Which Had Confronted Captain Pettibone." Yet It Was Home

# If Every Farmer Obeyed These Rules

Here are ten rules which will prevent a large percentage of the loss of life and property on farms. The property loss alone, as a result of farm fires, was more than 150 million dollars last year—enough to build 60,000 dwellings at \$2,500 each, or 75,000 barns at \$2,000 each. Carelessness caused the greater part of it.



**FOR SAFETY:**  
Fire-resistant roofs  
Good lightning rod system  
Properly built chimneys and flues  
Inspect chimneys and flues annually  
Be careful in handling gasoline.  
Don't smoke in barns  
Store autos on earth or concrete  
Clear of litter  
Be careful with lanterns  
Do not store damp hay  
Destroy oily mops, rags and waste

These are simple precautions, yet they are forgotten or ignored to such an extent that each year enough farm property is destroyed to provide housing for 240,000 people. On the average, the actual loss of value from fire exceeds the insurance by 50 per cent. The policy holder who carries \$1,000 of insurance will, if he has a loss at all, most likely have a loss of \$1,500. That \$500 difference is total loss. If you can save that loss, with our help, we have done more than provide good insurance. We have helped to provide risk protection you cannot buy.

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You need the kind of insurance that is backed by constructive effort to help farm owners protect their belongings and the lives of their families; insurance that has the financial stability to reimburse property owners when losses occur. If the policy is properly written at the start there is practical assurance of prompt and satisfactory settlement.

The companies named below are agency companies, dealing with the public through agents only. Through any of them you can get the right insurance. You can easily get in touch with an agent in your locality. Write for copy of free booklet, "Fire Prevention on the Farm."

- |   |   |
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| Aetna Insurance Company                 | Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency         |
| Home Insurance Company, New York        | United States Fire Insurance Co.          |
| Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.      | Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd. |
| American Insurance Company              | Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.      |
| National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford | Security Insurance Company, New Haven     |
| Hartford Fire Insurance Company         | Great American Insurance Company          |
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# When Kansas Was Young

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.

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### Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 10)

"No! Anywhere on earth but back to the stage which will be Big Pine in a little while; back to a land where trains run, trains which can take me a thousand miles away. Oh, Babe Deveril. . ."

Taggart's voice rose up to them, sounding savage. "What in hell's name are you doing there?"

Then Deveril released her hands. "Go to the horses," he commanded. "Tie all four. I'll ride with you to the stage. . . and we'll take the other horses along!"

She had scarcely hoped for this; for an instant she stood staring at him, afraid that he was jeering at her. Then she ran to the horses and began untangling their ropes. Deveril, smoking his cigarette, appeared on the edge of the cliff for Taggart to see, and called down carelessly:

"What's all the excitement, Taggart?"

"Keep your eye on that girl. Ship-thinks she's fooled us. I want her own here."

Deveril laughed at him and turned away. Once out of Taggart's sight he saw Lynette already was in the saddle; he mounted and took from her the reins of the other horses.

"On our way," he said crisply. "They'll be after us like bees out of a beehive."

They did not ride into Big Pine, but to the road two or three miles below where the stage would pass. Deveril waited the stage when it came and the driver took Lynette on as his solitary passenger. At the last minute she caught Babe Deveril's hand in both of hers.

"There is good and bad in you, Babe Deveril, as I suppose there is in all of us. But you have been good to me! I will never forget how you have stood by friend twice; I will always remember that you were a man; a man who never did little, mean things. And I shall always thank God for that memory. And now, goodbye, Babe Deveril and good luck go with you!"

"And Standing?" he demanded at the end. "You are done with him, too?"

Suddenly she looked wearier than he had ever seen her even during their days and nights together in the mountains. She looked a poor little broken-hearted girl; there was a quick gathering of tears in her eyes, which she strove to smile away. But despite the smile, the tears ran down. She waved her hand; the stage driver cracked his whip. . . Deveril stood in the dust on the road, his hat in his hand, staring down a winding roadway. A clatter of wheels, a rattle of wheels, a mist of dust, and Lynette was gone.

Nothing Mattered

Deveril went back to his horse, counting listlessly like a very tired man. The spring had gone out of his step and something of the elasticity out of that ever-young spirit which had always been his no matter from what quarter blew the variable winds of chance. Lynette was gone and he could not hold back his thoughts from winging back along the trail he and she had trod together; there had been the time, and now he knew it, when all things were possible; the time before Bruce Standing came into her life, when Babe Deveril had he then understood both himself and her, might have won a thing more golden than any man's mere gold. In his blindness he had judged her the light adventuress which she seemed; now that it was given him to understand that in Lynette Brooke he had found a pure-hearted girl whose inherited adventuresome blood had led her into tangled paths, he understood that in her there had come that one girl who comes once to all men. . . and that she had passed on and out of his life.

He caught up the reins of the horse he had left behind. His face grew grim; he still had Jim Taggart to deal with and, therefore, it was well to take his horse and the others back to Big Pine and leave them there for Taggart. For the first thing which would suggest itself to the enraged sheriff would be to press a charge against him of horse stealing, and in this country horse thieves were treated with no gentle consideration.

"I'll leave the horses there. . . and where? It did not matter. There

was nothing left for him in these mountains; Bruce Standing had the gold and the girl was on the stage.

But in his bleak broodings there remained one gleam of gloating satisfaction: he had tricked Standing out of the girl! That Lynette already loved his kinsman or at least stood upon the very brink of giving her heart unreservedly into his keeping, Deveril's keen eyes, the eyes of jealous love, had been quick to read. It did not once suggest itself to him that Standing could by any possibility have failed to love Lynette. The two had been for days together, alone in the mountains; why should Standing have kept her and have been gentle with her, as he must have been, save for the one reason that he loved her? Further, what man could have lived so long with Lynette of the daring eyes and not love her? And he, Babe Deveril, had stolen her away from Bruce Standing, had tricked him with a pencil scrawl, had lost Lynette to him for all time. The stage carrying her away now was as inevitable an instrument in the hand of fate as death itself.

He turned back for the other horses

which he had tethered by the roadside and led them on toward Big Pine.

"What the devil is love anyway?" he muttered once.

It was not for a man such as Babe Deveril to know clearly; for love is winged with unselfishness and self-sacrifice. And yet, after his own fashion, he loved her and would love her always, tho other pretty faces came and went and he laughed into other eyes. She was lost to him; there was the one great certainty like a rock wall across his path. And she had said at the parting. . . her last words to him were to ring in his memory for many a long day. . . that there was both good and bad in him; and she chose to remember the good! He tried to laugh at that; what did he care for good and bad? He, a man who went his way and made reckoning to none?

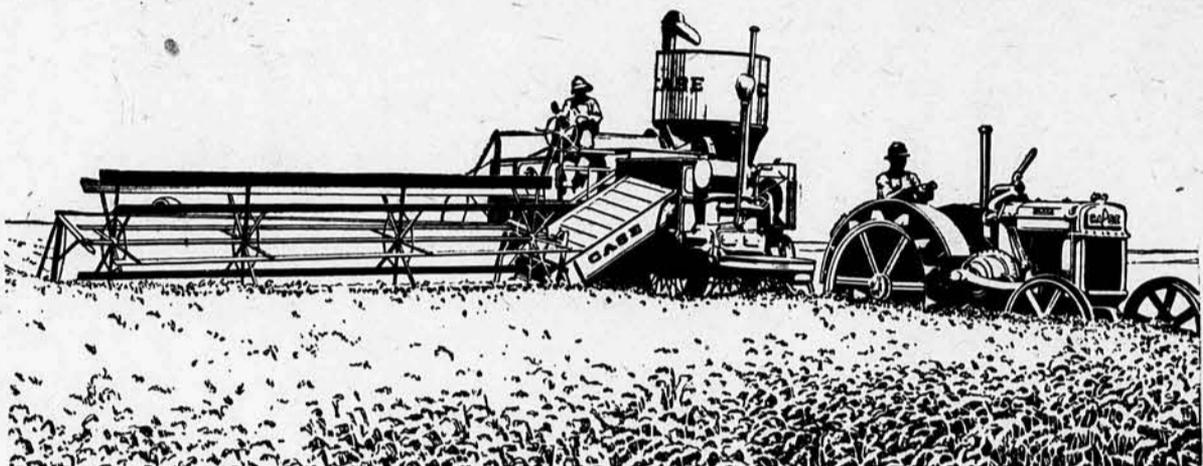
And she had said that she knew him for a man; one who, whatever else he might have done, had never stooped to a mean, contemptible act; she thought of him and would always think of him as a man who, tho he struck unrighteous blows, dealt them in the open, man-style. . . And yet. . . the one deed

of a significance so profound that it had directed the currents of three lives, that writing of seven words, that signing of her name under them. . .

"I am glad that I did that!" he triumphed. And gladdest of all, in his heart, was he that Lynette did not know. . . would never know.

Thus Babe Deveril, riding with drooping head, found certain living fires among the ashes of dead hopes: A row to come with Taggart? He could look forward to it with fierce eagerness. Standing and Lynette separated; vindictive satisfaction there. He'd got his knife in Standing's heart at last! He'd like to wait a year or a dozen until some time Lynette forgot and another man came despite her sweeping avowal and she married; he would like then to come back to Bruce Standing and tell him the fool he had been and how it had been none other than Baby Devil who had knifed him.

. . . And yet, all the while, Lynette's farewell words were in his mind. And he saw before him, wherever he looked, her face as he had seen it last, her eyes blurred with her tears. And he (Continued on Page 20)



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# Big Hitches Easy to Manage

## Important Thing is to String Out the Horses So They May Work to Best Advantage

BY J. J. MOXLEY

CHEAP horses and a reasonable price for feed are causing hundreds of Kansas farmers to ask for information concerning the hitching and driving of big teams. The amount of work a man can do in a field depends upon the efficiency of his power to a large extent. Various sections of the United States work from one to 20 or more horses to the man. It can be attributed to custom in each section. Just because Kansas farmers have been using only half of their horses is no reason why they should continue to follow that custom.

No more horses should be kept than are necessary to do the work when it should be done, and as it should be done. The efficiency of the work horses depends largely on the manner in which they are hitched. The worst feature about the Kansas method of hitching four or more horses to any implement is the manner in which they are crowded up. In hitching four horses abreast to a sulky or gang plow, there always is a big part of their effort wasted because of side draft. This side draft is almost equal to what one horse will pull. If the horses are strung out with two ahead and two behind, they will eliminate this side draft and work much easier. Instead of walking partly sidewise, they will pull the plow much easier.

One of the best equalizers for two horses ahead and two in the rear is simply to have them work against each other with a log chain over a big pulley at the end of the plow beam. The chain for the rear team should pass over the top of the pulley and for the rear team on the under side. Only the front team is driven, the rear team is controlled by tying their lead reins ahead to the inside tugs of the front team. This always will keep them up. To keep them from going too far ahead bucking-back ropes or straps are used. This merely means that a rope or strap is fastened from the rear team's bridle reins down and back to the chain that goes up to the lead team. This is the tying-in and bucking-back system by which all big teams are driven. It is much easier and the horses can be controlled better than trying to drive four horses with four lines.

### Lead Horses Work Easier

For the gang plow where five horses are used the best method is to drive three horses ahead and two behind; as the lead horses always work easier than the rear horses. By using the proper equalizers and the tying-in and bucking-back system, a good many farmers report that they can plow an acre more a day, and do it easier than where they drive five abreast. In working six horses to a gang plow, they should be worked three in the lead and three in the rear.

When speaking of the large hitches on up to eight, 10, 12, 14, 18 or 20 or more horses, a good many otherwise good horsemen shy away from that many horses in one team. Why? Because they are afraid they cannot handle them. By using the tying-in and bucking-back system, one of the big hitches can be controlled with more

ease than driving five horses abreast. In the big hitches, the main thing is to string the horses out so they will work easily. In anything up to a 20-horse team, they may be worked four abreast. The lead team is the only one that is driven and it controls the entire team. In hitching up more than 350 horses last August which never before had worked in big hitches, we experienced no difficulty in driving any of them. One thing is necessary in any big hitch and that is a good free walking lead team. With the proper equalizers, and being properly tied-in and bucked-back, every horse will have to pull his part of the load and can pull no more.

A good many men have an idea that the lead team cannot pull as much as the teams back next to the implements. If the equalizers are properly made, and adjusted so as to keep the horse's singletree down behind his hocks instead of up behind his hips, the horse out in front can pull just as much as the one in the rear of the team. It all depends on the angle at which his tugs run up to his shoulders. They should slant down to his singletree at about the same angle as when hitched to a wagon.

### Hitch Up in Short Order

In using big and little teams, the ironclad rule, from coast to coast, is to plow an acre a day to the horse. There is no reason why a man cannot use big hitches, and plow two or three times as much as with a small hitch. Men who never have seen a big hitch in operation question its advantage because of the time necessary to harness and hitch up. In most big hitches the harness is very limited and hitching up requires only the snapping of five snaps to the horse. In the section where used, the Montana farmer takes 25 to 30 minutes to hitch up or unhitch a 20-horse team; and the usual amount of land plowed by this team was 26 acres a day. With the reasonable price of horses, which are fed considerable unmarketable feed at a cheap feed cost, the Kansas farmer can well take advantage of this power.

Kansas farmers who are interested in the different equalizers and the methods of tying-in and bucking-back may obtain leaflets by writing in to Extension Division, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan., mentioning the size hitch in which he is interested.

### Best Market for Crops

Everything P. H. Kirkemide produces in the way of crops on his farm, is fed to livestock. That is the best and quickest way to haul it to market, he believes. In all he handles 400 acres of Morris county land, of which 125 acres are broken out. He maintains a herd of Herefords, 50 head at present, and some Durocs. Ordinarily he keeps six or seven brood sows. With his spring pig crop he now has 90 head in all.

Kirkemide finds it economical to market his crops right on the farm. Aside from a ready market he gets soil building fertility. "I figure always

to keep my soil young," he said, "and I know that manure helps. I haul out 100 to 150 loads a year and would use more if I had it. I have been farming here for 17 years, and the acre yields haven't dropped at all."

Other factors enter into the perpetual youth for the soil idea besides the home produced fertility that has been mentioned. Kirkemide believes in rotation, and here is his system: Soybeans one year, followed by oats for one year and then to corn for one year. This particular rotation takes place three different times, covering a period of nine years in all. Then the land is turned over to alfalfa for nine years. This system is followed as closely as possible.

"It may be unusual to see such a rotation," Mr. Kirkemide said, "but it works well for me. I feed beans to the hogs instead of tankage a good deal. Then the beans put nitrogen in the soil—I have 15 to 20 acres of them. Being a one-year crop it gives me a legume on my land every third year. That compensates for letting my alfalfa go so long. I don't like to plow up a good stand. You see, if I depended on alfalfa for legumes in my rotation, I would get it on the land only once in 10 years. As it is the beans work in every third year." Soybean seed is inoculated before planting. Mr. Kirkemide has tried both fall and spring sown alfalfa, but has better success with the latter. He says his fall sown crop freezes out.

Bindweed gave him a tussle for a while, but his patient plowing seems to be winning the battle. "I plow it every time it comes up," he said, "and it takes three years to get rid of it. I've tried the disk, but it doesn't work so well." Mr. Kirkemide is president of the Morris County Farm Bureau.

### Politics Stays Outside

The help in the office of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture doesn't change every time a new administration enters the governor's office. J. C. Mohler, the present secretary, has been in the department 35 years, 13 as secretary. I. E. Davis, assistant secretary, has served 17 years. C. E. Buchanan and A. E. Langworthy, inspectors, can boast of 15 years' service each. F. M. Alman, another inspector, has served nine years straight.

I. D. Graham, chief clerk, and George S. Knapp, irrigation commissioner, have served eight years each.

Then there is a bunch of "youngsters" with less than five years' service each—W. A. Atchison, secretary of livestock registration, S. J. Gilbert, special assistant secretary, H. R. Husted, stenographer, and Vern W. Stambaugh, assistant irrigation commissioner, with four years each to their credit; Freda Fletcher, stenographer, Minnie E. Griffin, chief clerk, Ruth R. Jones, junior clerk, E. C. Paxton, agricultural statistician, A. D. Shepard, assistant statistician, and Gertrude Whitcomb, secretary to the dairy commissioner, who might be termed 3-year-olds; and six others with two years each. J. F. Crandall, deputy dairy commissioner, is a mere infant, having served only a little more than a year.

### Make Spelling Easier

Twelve words in "alternative spellings" have been entered in dictionaries of the English language after 20 years of effort by the simplified spelling board of America.

The dozen word progress in the simplified spelling movement was announced at the annual meeting of the board at Columbia University. The society still has 29,988 words of a handbook of 80,000 re-spelled words to advance to dignity of formal lexicography.

The dozen words accorded dictionary recognition are: Tho, altho, thru, thru-out, thoro, thorfare, thoroly, program, catalog, decalog, pedagog and prolog.

### Better Than the Eye

Distant objects invisible to the human eye now can be photographed by a camera perfected by the United States Army air service. The secret lies in the special film, which is sensitive to light rays that do not register on the eye. It is pointed out that in time of war, a plane equipped with this camera could take perfect pictures of enemy positions while the plane itself would be far out of range and sight of anti-aircraft batteries.



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# Three Profits From Brome

## Miller Has Used It to Good Advantage in Live-stock Operations and in Saving Soil

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

EXPERIENCE with Brome grass has made Clyde W. Miller, Washington county, one of its strong promoters. He has used it to good advantage in connection with his livestock operations on the 700 acres of Washington county land he farms. It is especially adapted to a number of counties in North Central Kansas. This excellent hay and pasture grass, he assures, "is coming into the hands of stockmen of this section who are giving it a trial. The hay is cut about June 15 in Northern Kansas, and is similar in quality to timothy hay. If moisture is plentiful, two crops may be obtained each season. The seed crop is cut with a binder and is handled the same as wheat or oats. The straw will be bright and contains a large proportion of foliage if it is not exposed to rain in the shock and is carefully stacked in three or four days, or as soon as cured. This will be fairly good hay, but not so good if it had been cut before the seed matured. After a hay or seed crop is removed in June or July, the stubble is left for pasture until December. This is a permanent pasture grass and it endures grazing as well as bluegrass. Some meadows in this county have been producing for 20 years and still are good."

His method of spreading, according to Mr. Miller, is by heavy seeding and mixing up from underground root nodules. A poor stand will have a patchy appearance the second season, but soon a solid sod will be formed and troublesome weeds will be forced to yield the ground to its possessor. "Brome will not permit like quackgrass," Mr. Miller assures, "but yields readily to cultivation. It never becomes a pest and always is welcome in pasture and roadbed, or wherever stock or fowls of any kind can find its palatable and nutritious growth. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high on upland in North Central Kansas and affords a good bite from March to December. The yield is governed largely by the amount of moisture, and it prefers coolness to excessive heat."

From 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre should get a stand. Good results are obtained by broadcasting ahead of the wheat drill in the fall, if the ground has been plowed early and contains moisture. The Brome will come forward after the wheat is harvested. It will do as well or better alone, but by starting it with another crop, the land is producing all the time and less of the seedbed preparation is chargeable to the Brome. Grasshoppers like to feed on young Brome, and it is risky to sow where they are numerous. They will keep it eaten to the ground until much of it will die. Even where other grasses are abundant, the hoppers will eat only the Brome so long as it lasts."

In sowing Brome with oats in the spring, Mr. Miller warns that not more than 1 bushel of oats should be used to the acre. Some growers mix the oats and Brome and sow rather shallow with grain drills, he said. "As the Brome seed is too light and chaffy to run thru a drill alone, a good agitator

and some heavier seed is required to make it feed thru the machine," Miller explained. "Brome seed weighs only 14 pounds to the bushel and cannot be sowed with an endgate seeder, nor thrown by hand on a still day. The most common method of broadcasting is by hand in a brisk wind."

"A week later, if the ground is warm and moist, the single, pinkish-green, downy blades begin to stand straight up all over the field. After another week or 10 days, there will be two blades of grass where only one grew before. More will be added to the cluster until July, when it seems to become weary of growing and fades away. The blades will die or turn to an inconspicuous, reddish brown. At this point many a promising field of Brome has been plowed and put into wheat, the owner thinking he had lost his seed and the use of his land on a worthless experiment."

"When the cool weather and fall rains arrive, the Brome will revive somewhat, but to the unfamiliar eye will not be detected among the foxtail, barnyard grass, crabgrass, witchgrass, cheat and many other grasses invariably present in the fall. Late in February or early in March the young Brome will be smilingly green and happy and ready to go. After every shower the sharp pointed barbs will come up a little farther from the parent plant until all the ground is covered by a dense sod. If the stand is

poor, leave it alone, or lightly disk and harrow in a little more seed.

"It probably is best to mow the weeds the first summer if they are threatening. We have obtained good stands, however, in thick volunteer cane that was not cut until frost. After the grass is established it will withstand any drouth and will not winter kill. Young grass sown in the fall will grow until the ground is frozen solid; moreover, it will show some green all winter, like wheat."

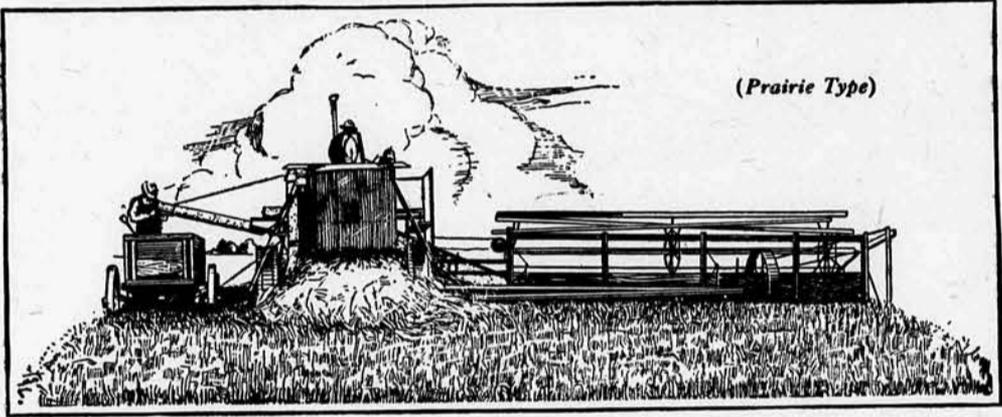
"A deep bed of loose soil recently lodged along the border of some wind-swept field, or a silt bar recently washed from a plowed field into a wide ravine will not grow Brome grass."

"An old alfalfa field, infested with hoppers and dry down to rock, will not grow Brome."

"A hard, bare, gumbo hillside, with proper seedbed preparation will grow Brome grass. We have 90 acres of it growing on the farms under our management."

You might well call Clyde W. Miller a Brome specialist. He has been successful with Brome and has utilized it to good advantage for his livestock. That is one method he uses in making it pay him a profit. Its soil building, soil saving qualities provide another profit and he has made Brome seed pay him a good profit. Recently he developed and built a pneumatic recleaner that puts his Brome seed on the market in good condition.

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Combine Harvester (Hillside Type)



Silo Fillers

# ADVANCE-RUMELY

**Compares Favorably with Alfalfa**

In the time he has used Brome, Mr. Miller has found that hogs thrive on and enjoy it as much, apparently, as alfalfa. And it is an ideal cattle pasture, he assures, giving no trouble about and other digestive troubles. Its analysis shows it to compare favorably with alfalfa," Mr. Miller said. "It is not nearly so high in protein, but contains more of fat and some other elements required in animal diet."

Brome grass is the best solution to the soil washing problem, according to Miller. Most farms, he says, have a hill or two of rolling land. From such fields the soil is being rapidly washed away under cultivation. On such land a sod must be replaced if a productive soil is to be maintained. Brome grass will heal these wasting fields with sod, he maintains, and turn the process of soil depletion into one of soil building under the feet of good cattle. Land handled under the present methods of Kansas and Nebraska farmers will not always continue to produce wheat, oats, corn and the prairie grasses, he asserts. Sod-forming grasses must have a place in the rotation. They will prevent blowing and washing, renew the soil with humus and exterminate such weeds as root-creeping milk weeds, artichokes, horse nettles, wild roses, sunflowers and cocklebur.

"Brome may be sown in the spring or fall," Mr. Miller explained. "A deep, moist, well-packed seedbed is required, such as gives best results with alfalfa and other grasses. Very deep plowing is not desirable. Packing and pulverizing with a harrow or packer-roller is advisable. If the seedbed could be prepared some time ahead of sowing, the ground would be better settled and the soil moisture would be nearer the surface. Greater care would need to be exercised to have the seeds controlled at the time of sow-

# Women to Hold Five Camps

**O**NE HUNDRED FIFTY farm bureau women of Pratt County held a one day encampment last summer under the trees on the edge of the lake at the State Fish Hatchery. The first county horseshoe pitching contest for women, that was ever held in Kansas, was played at that encampment.

The tournament was the outcome of the Farm Bureau Community organization of nine communities in that county according to Amy Kelly, state home demonstration agent, who was the leader in organizing those communities. Each community held its monthly meetings where horseshoe pitching became one of the features of the program. Previous to the county tournament each community held an elimination contest to determine who should take part in the county contest.

During the contest, occasionally a horseshoe would go wild and roll off into the lake, which resulted in horseshoe fishing that added to the excitement of the game, according to Miss Kelly.

At present plans are under way for five tournaments to be held at the three-day vacation camps this summer. The counties where the camps are to be held are as follows; Bourbon and Allen, Franklin, Johnson and Douglas, Clay and Reno.

Horseshoe pitching is not a new sport, but recently it has become popular among the city women of the East as a game to play while their husbands are playing golf. The popularity of the game attracted Miss Kelly's attention and she introduced it as a sport for farm women. The women of Pratt county entered into the game with a lot of enthusiasm and they soon developed into real horseshoe pitchers because it was a game which they all could play.

Howard W. Higbee.  
Riley County.

## Has an Income From Flowers

BY EDITH PURDY

**C**AN a woman keep her home successfully and produce an income?

"Yes, she can if she is willing to work hard," said Mrs. Overaker as she sat sewing by her window full of budding plants. What is more, Mrs. Overaker has proved it. She raises flowers for sale.

At first she took in sewing for pin money. That was all very well as far as it went, but the money came in slowly and the life was too inactive for energetic Mrs. Overaker.

"Folks must use their minds and bodies as well as their fingers and nerves," she said. "I had always enjoyed studying the garden magazines and

*IF YOUR housecleaning problem is refinishing floors, laying linoleum, or caring for it, I shall be very glad to help you by sending you our leaflet on finishing floors. Write to Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please enclose a 2-cent stamp with your request.*

catalogs," she explained. "I took stock of what I had to work with and saw I had plenty of ground and a good basement. The more I thought and studied the more I wanted to raise flowers. I knew that, money or no money, I would enjoy working with them and that they would beautify the place and be a pleasure to us all."

Accordingly she invested in seeds and bulbs, buying the best large flowering gladiolus for her major crop. When they came into bloom she first sold them at cheap wholesale rates to local dealers, but began gradually to pick up independent trade. Not only individuals but lodges and churches are now her customers and she is called upon to furnish flowers for funerals, weddings and parties.

"No," she said in answer to a question, regarding her winter business in bulbs, "I don't sell many—I need most of them myself. I have tried to raise bulbs from seed and they do well, but they take too long a time. Besides they look like tiny blades of grass, and people coming into the garden usually walk on them."

"You see," she continued, "I get all my sewing and mending out of the way in February so I can have more time for my flowers. I have always loved the work. It is healthful—and pays."

## Glove Habit Saves Hands

**W**OMEN who must perform the multitudinous duties pertaining to home making, can scarcely hope to possess the lily white hands which novelists attribute to their fair heroines. But since I have acquired the glove habit, I've never felt that I need be ashamed of mine.

A pair of heavy cloth gloves hangs above the coal bin and whenever I have to attend to the furnace, I don these protectors. When working outdoors with my flowers or in the garden, I put on a pair of old silk gloves. And I do not think one can begin too early to protect her hands against tan, even tho the sun may not be hot.

But my greatest aid is a pair of rubber gloves

which I slip on whenever I'm scrubbing, washing windows or doing a great amount of dusting. Fine particles of dust and muddy water that defy dislodging have a way of creeping into the crevices of the hands and behind fingernails and it isn't pleasant to possess finger tips that ache from too persistent cleaning. Before removing the rubber gloves, I rinse my hands in clear, warm water, wipe carefully and powder well with talcum. Then I pull the gloves off, wrong side out. The powder absorbs any moisture that may be left in the gloves and will prevent the fingers from sticking together. Next time, I wear the gloves wrong side out and proceed as before when removing. Gloves treated in this way will last for several months, barring accidents, and I think they are a paying investment.

A good hand lotion is indispensable. I apply it just before retiring, clean my fingernails and push back the cuticle with an orange wood stick. This simple daily care and filing my fingernails whenever I go visiting, has kept my hands in what I think is a pretty good condition—for a hard-working housewife.

Mrs. C. L. Johnson.  
Wyandotte County.

## Change Your Desserts

**V**ARIETY is the spice of life, and is also one of the secrets of good cooking. A change of dessert is usually welcome in any family, and here are one or two you can try out one of these days when the cupboard is bare of pie and cake, and you don't feel like heating up the oven for baking. They can be made on top of the range, or on the carbide gas hot plate if you have this modern convenience in your home. Both are wholesome and pleasing to the taste.

### Coffee Gelatine

Soak 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water, to get the best results. Then add 1 cup boiling water and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Next add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar and stir until dissolved. Add 2 cups strong coffee, mix thoroly and allow to cool and solidify. Serve with cream or milk.

### Caramel Pudding

Mix 1 cup brown sugar and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups milk. Scald in double boiler until sugar is dissolved. Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup flour with 2 beaten egg yolks and another  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of milk. Add this to the hot milk, stirring constantly until it boils. Fold in stiffly beaten egg-whites from the 2 eggs, and allow to cool. It should be served cold with whipped cream, plain cream or milk.

Barbara Brooks.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**A**LL 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.

### The Magic Hour

**F**OR the busy woman who finds her day so full that she fails to do those things for herself such as write the club paper, or answer letters to mother or friends, try setting the clock an hour earlier than the usual time that the family gets up. Get

up immediately, bathe and dress carefully and be sure and you will be surprised how easy it is to do those things at this hour, for both mind and body are rested.

Mrs. Everett Proffitt.  
Rice County.

### Cool Morning Bread Raiser

**I**FIND that my soapstone is a great help for getting bread to rise on cool mornings. I heat it and set my bread mixer on it. The stone will stay warm for hours when once heated thru. When use it the bread is ready to bake much sooner than ordinarily.

Ellen Neell.  
Coffey County.

## What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

**I**T SEEMS appropriate that the first spring offerings from our gardens should be of decidedly snappy flavor. There is no lack of snap in horseradish, rhubarb, or radishes. As a variation from the usual way of serving horseradish with vinegar, many like to use it beaten into salad dressing. Added to chopped and spiced beets, horseradish gives zest to the most jaded appetite. A horse once started maintains itself in a garden. To be on the way of the plow it seems wise to plant it along one side or end.

**T**HERE is a great variety of uses for the large sacks in which we buy chick mash. The hundred pound bags are as long as some children's coats and dresses. We know one housekeeper who uses them to store winter apparel. She brushes and cleans the garments, then hangs them in the sacks on a coat hanger and ties the sack securely around the wire handle of the hanger. She has found them protection against moths. The most closely woven material is desirable for this purpose. A paper bag would be better than thin cloth. Another housekeeper uses the smaller sacks to wrap hams and bacon. After folding smoothly around the meat, she paints the sack with melted paraffin to make it air tight.

**Q**UITE late last spring we planted some spirea shrubs around the foundation of the house on the north side. In spite of the late planting and of the dry summer all the shrubs, except two that were broken off, grew. This spring some of them are in blossom. For a hardy perennial, one for the north side of a house, I doubt if spirea can be beaten.

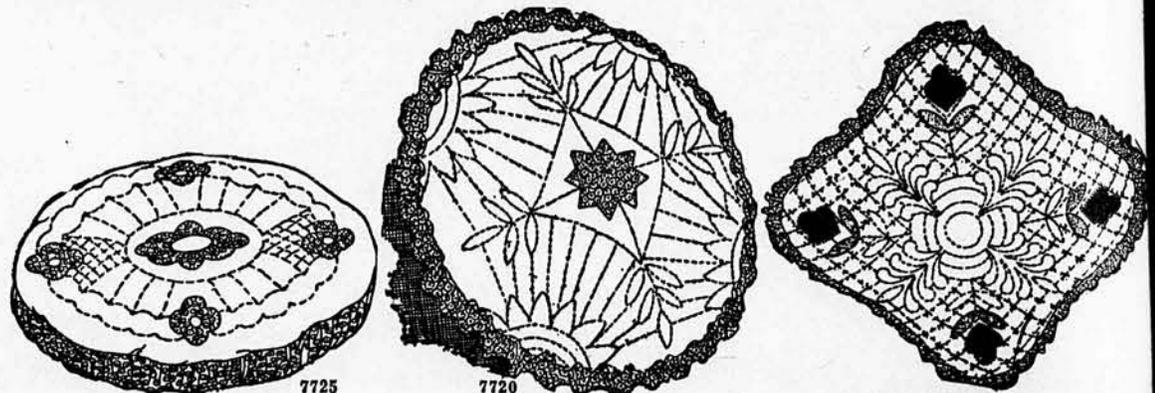
**W**E DO NOT use our heads. How often we do some task in the hardest way possible! We were reminded of this the other evening when we took our cakes up to the annual school dinner. "No container seems better suited for carrying a cake than a round marshmallow box. The trouble has been to get the cake out of the tin. We have tried tapes and papers in drawing the cake out. The evening one of the girls brought her cake in the candy box, lid down. All she needed to do to get her cake was to lift the box off the lid.

Lack of head work was demonstrated again by the better plan of an elderly woman who helped with the family wash. Hasty drying of overalls has always made necessary considerable ironing to dry the pocket sections. Our helper turned the overalls wrong side out and hung them on the line in such a way that the wind blew into pockets as well as legs of the garment. Socks pinned on the line by one thickness at the top blow open and dry in better shape than those pinned up any other way.

# Pillows Are Essential

**T**HE knock around pillow is the season's most popular thing in fancywork. There is nothing that can give that cozy air to a room like pillows. Grandmother knew this and piled her stiff old haircloth sofa with cushions of various patterns. With the realization that unwashable cushions like other bric-a-brac in a room are dust and germ collectors, the vogue for pillows died out, to return this spring in cheery washable pillows. These pillows are made for wear as everything in a modern home should be. They will stand repeated washings and with reasonable care will

come out just as crisp and cheery as when new. The pillows shown here come stamped on cream muslin with the designs to be appliqued or outlined in running stitches. In No. 7725 red is the predominating color. In No. 7720, a pink checked material is used for the applique and 7729 features the blue floral design. The work on these is very simple and effective and will require but a little while to finish. Price of each pillow with floss for embroidering is 75 cents. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents. Our summer fashion magazine is now ready for you and I am sure that you will find many helps in it, for planning your summer wardrobe. The price is 10 cents.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### To Remove Lime Deposits

How can the lime deposit be taken out of the teakettle?—Sarah G.

To loosen the lime deposit from the teakettle boil potato peelings in it. Then lift all of the incrustation possible with a pointed knife and repeat the boiling until the last scale is loosened.

### Tests For Real Linen

I would like to know how to distinguish cotton material from linen. I know there are several ways to do this but I do not know how it is done.—M. E.

A drop of water will spread rapidly and evaporate quickly on linen but it acts slowly on cotton. Glycerin applied to linen will show a transparent spot but it is not absorbed by cotton. A lighted match applied to the ends of linen thread will burn the ends smooth and even. Burned ends of cotton thread are like a paint brush. Linen is difficult to tear. It tears with a sharp shrill sound and the torn edge is smooth while cotton material is easy to tear. The sound is dull and muffled, and the edges curl.

### Flowers to Decorate Cakes

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

IF YOU wish to decorate a birthday cake with fresh flowers, so it can be used as the centerpiece for the table, it can be done by baking a holder into the center of the cake. If you wish to use only a few flowers, a test tube may be used, one about the length that the cake is deep. If you wish to use a larger bouquet, then use a tall tumbler or wide mouthed bottle.

Place this with the open side down on the deep loaf cake pan, having it as nearly in the center as possible. Pour the batter around it, holding it steady while doing so. An angel food or sponge cake batter is the best to use for this purpose, since these can be baked in a slow oven and there will not be the danger of them falling as a richer cake is apt to do if jarred.

Ice as you would any other cake. When the cake is turned out the opening in the glass will be at the top of

the cake. Use a funnel to pour the water into the glass, being careful not to fill it more than half full. A teapot may be used to pour the water in with, if you have no funnel handy. Now place the bouquet in the center, stabbing the stems thru a tiny lace paper doily or waxed paper cut into form of circle. Yellow blossoms will look well in a cake iced with chocolate.

### In a Little Home

IN A small house where I visited recently a neat four unit filing case in one corner of the dining room took up little floor space and was a really attractive piece of furniture. It developed that this was used to hold table and bed linen and clothing.

The cream separator which sat in an out-of-the-way corner of the roomy kitchen was made inconspicuous by a white tea towel laid over the top. At the windows of this attractive kitchen were dainty white muslin sash curtains embroidered in clever sugar bowl, cream pitcher and teacup designs. The small kitchen table was covered by a Japanese lunch cloth and I suspect that this is where the young husband and wife eat most of their meals when they are alone.

Ethel Whipple Crooks.  
 Marshall County.

### Nut Drop Cakes

1/2 cup shortening	1/2 teaspoon soda
1 cup sugar	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg	1 cup sour cream
1/4 teaspoon salt	1/2 cup nut meats
1/2 teaspoon mace	2 1/2 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon vanilla	

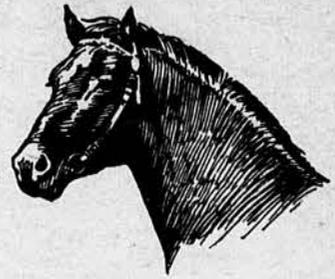
Cream the shortening and sugar and add the well beaten egg. Sift the dry ingredients together and add alternately with the sour cream, beating the batter constantly. Stir in the slightly floured nut meats. Drop by teaspoons in oiled pans and bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown on top. This requires about 12 or 15 minutes.

### Spice Cake

2 cups brown sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup shortening	3 eggs
2 cups pastry flour	2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 cup sour cream	2 teaspoons allspice
1 teaspoon soda	2 teaspoons cloves

Cream sugar and shortening; add spices and well beaten egg yolks and beat thoroly. Measure and sift together the dry ingredients and add alternately with the cream. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour in a greased and floured pan and bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

# Quality Wins!



IT takes quality to win championships, blue ribbons and the approval of men who know live stock.

So with coffee. Folger's Coffee has won the approval of modern farm people because of its uniform high quality. It is the largest selling brand of high grade coffee in this section. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2 1/2 pounds.

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# CITIES SERVICE OILS

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



Freddie the Terrible

## Likes to Ride Her Pony

For pets I have a little dog named Dixie, a cat named Queen and a pony named Bonnie. I like to ride my pony. I have two sheep and my sister has one. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Roberts. My teacher's name next year will be Miss Brock. I go to Eureka school and will be in the fifth grade next year. I have a sister 8 years old and she is in the fourth grade. I live 1 mile from school.

Nancy Frances Talley.  
Centralia, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. a tame animal; 3. An orchard fruit (Plural); 4. To endeavor; 5. Stands for South.

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.

## Kate and Poodle Are Pets

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to South Slope school. My teacher's name is Miss Phelps. I like her very much. I have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Opal, Ina, Elzina, Junior and Dale.

They all go to school except Junior and Elzina. For pets I have a pony and a dog. The pony's name is Kate and the dog's name is Poodle. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

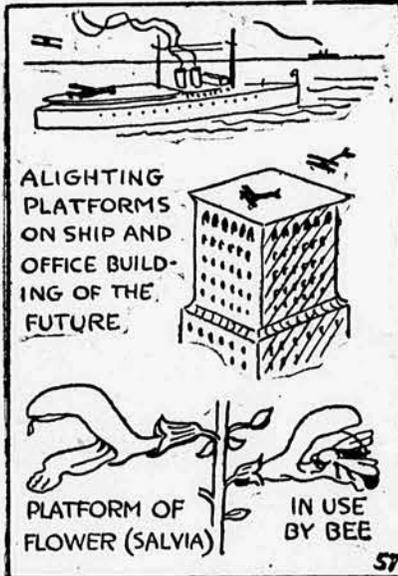
Helen Richards.  
Studley, Kan.

## We Hear From Violet

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I live on the Lough ranch. My father helps run the power plant. The nearest town is about 5 miles from here. I haven't any brothers or sisters. For pets I have a white dog named Sport, a calf named Butterfly and some Bantams. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall. I have blue eyes and light brown hair. My teacher's name is Miss Bourm. There are three pupils in my class.

Violet M. Bailey.  
Scott City, Kan.

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Bee's Alighting Platform

Some of the new ships now being added to the world's navies are airplane carriers furnished with smooth, unobstructed upper decks for the take-off and alighting of the scout or com-

bat planes. And men who like to fancy what the city of the future will be like are drawing imagined pictures with the tall buildings in them topped by alighting platforms for the use of the planes in which their owners will come to business.

But these newest developments in aviation were anticipated long ago in Nature when certain flowers built "alighting platforms" for the convenience of the aero-nautical bees whose visits they desired. As every one knows, bees assist in fertilizing flowers by unconsciously transferring pollen from blossom to blossom upon their hairy coats. What could be more useful to a flower than a convenient shelf for the bee to alight and remain upon while the pollen loaded stamens sprinkle his back with the yellow dust?

The flower shown in the picture is salvia. No fly has a tongue long enough to reach to the nectar well. But the arched roof and the platform beneath are perfectly adapted to fit the bumble-bee—in fact the flower built them especially to his measure.

## My Pony's Name is Dan

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Parsons. I like her very much. I have a sister named Mary. For pets I have a pony named Dan and a dog named Buster. We live on a 160-acre farm. We live 2 1/4 miles from school. I would like to have some boys and girls write to me.

Ruth Chastain.  
Barnard, Kan.

## To Keep You Guessing

Legs I have, but seldom walk;  
I backbite all, yet never talk. A flea.  
Why is a flea like a long winter? It makes a backward spring.

Why are four eyes like friends separated by distant climes? They correspond, but never meet.

If by chance a man falls  
From the top of St. Paul's,  
What does he fall against? Against his inclination.

What is the difference between the sidewalk and an electric car? Five cents.

Why is a caterpillar like a pancake? Because it's the grub that makes the butter-fly.

What is the difference between a locomotive and a hound? One is trained to run and the other runs a train.

How do locomotives hear? Thru their engineers.

What piece of coin is double its value by deducting its half. A half-penny.

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

Why is an eye like an old-fashioned schoolmaster? Because it always has a pupil under the lash.

Why does a Russian soldier wear brass buttons on his coat, and an Austrian soldier wear steel ones? To keep his coat buttoned.

Even if a watch is new, — It still has to be second

22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

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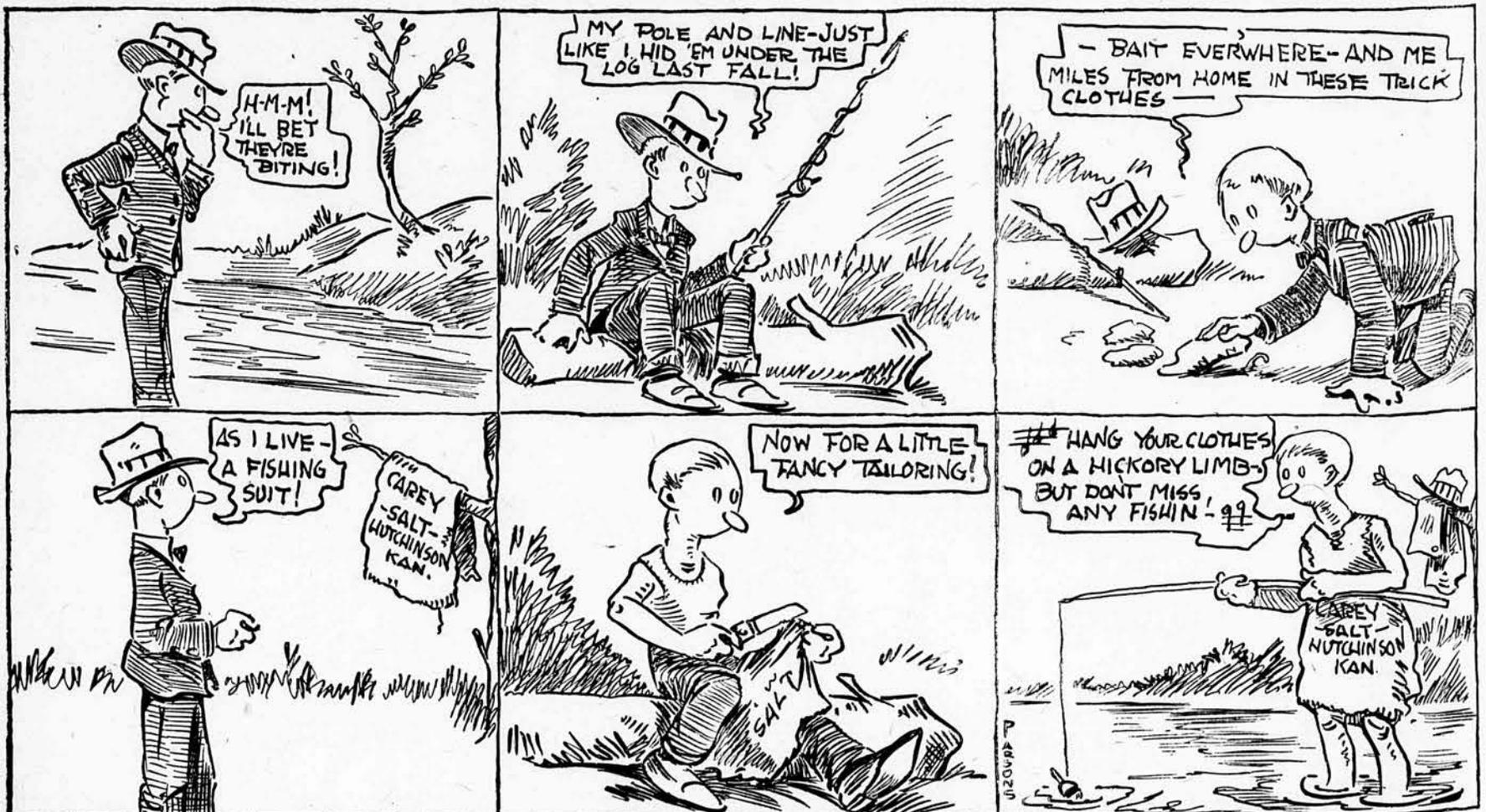
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

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 answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Buddy Saved a Sunday Suit

## Why Have Typhoid Fever?

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Typhoid fever is still a name that has in it the threat of death. It is nothing to what it once was. Even in the early years of the Twentieth Century, when we thought ourselves quite enlightened, we still had a terrible lot of typhoid fever. I began practice in 1900, and I remember that typhoid fever could always be reckoned on to pay my summer and fall expenses in those early years.

Nowadays, typhoid is only a name to the young folks who live in cities. But in the country it is far more familiar. Of 6,635 typhoid deaths in a single year, 4,364 were in the country. Health officers tell us that the typhoid problem is now considered to be chiefly a matter of rural sanitation. When they can get it wiped out in the country it will speedily die in the city.

What's the reason that such a disease picks on the country? Poor rural sanitation! Too many farmhouses still supplied with water that can be infected by drainage from privies and stables. Too many farmhouses in which the disposal of human excreta must be made thru the agency of a dirty, foul-smelling, fly-breeding earth closet.

I visited the state fair last fall and saw a model of a simple septic tank designed by the Kansas State Agricultural College for the use of farm homes. It was large enough to dispose of the excreta of a family of nine persons. The receiving chamber is made 2 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet long and 5 feet deep on the inside. The second chamber is 2 feet 6 inches wide, 5 feet long, and 2 feet 7 inches deep. Floors and walls of each chamber are made 5 inches thick, and the cover slabs are 12 1/2 inches wide, 3 feet 4 inches long, and 3 1/2 inches thick. It is made with a 1-2-3 mixture of concrete.

This is a farm improvement that the farmer can build for himself. He can get working plans from the cement companies. The adoption of such methods of caring for human waste will soon make typhoid as rare in the country as it is in the city. You can get the plans for this tank from Walter Ward, extension architect, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and the Portland Cement Association, Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has printed matter on this subject which it will send free.

### A Case of Eye Trouble

What is cataract of the eye? How long does it take one to ripen? Are operations successful? Does one have to stay in complete darkness for a time after an operation? K. R.

Cataract is a condition in which the lens of the eye becomes opaque and will no longer reflect light. The only treatment is the removal of the lens. The operation is very simple, and can be done under a local anesthetic. Usually the operation is successful in restoring a good share of vision, but glasses have to be used with special lenses. The patient is not allowed to strain the eye by exposing it to bright lights for some time, but is not kept long in darkness.

### See a Specialist

I am writing to you in regard to my eye. Our physician says the tear duct is closed and an operation by a specialist is necessary. A soft lump forms in the inside corner of the eye, and frequently an offensive pus flows into the nose, and also into the eye, which blurs the sight. Please tell me if it is anything serious and if I need to go to a specialist. D. R. S.

Occlusion of the tear duct is best treated by an eye specialist. Often it is necessary to insert a probe into the lachrymal canal. This is easy enough for the man who keeps in practice, but the average physician does not do enough of that work to keep up. You should put yourself in the hands of an eye specialist soon.

### Need a Slight Operation?

Could you please tell me if there is any medicine that will cause a married woman to become pregnant? After an examination by a competent physician I was pronounced a perfectly normal woman. Mrs. M. J.

Medicine is scarcely a factor in the case. I have known cases where a slight surgical operation removed some interfering membrane or other obstacle. One must remember that there are two parties to be considered, and both must be normal.

### Lack of Red Blood?

What causes paleness? My little 4-year old girl has a good healthy color, but some

mornings gets up pale, and perhaps gets more so thruout the day. This may be just for one day, or perhaps two or three of them. So far as we can learn she is well I wondered if it was caused say, by some indigestion which would draw the blood from her face. But is that, I mean anything that draws the blood from the face, the cause of paleness? Mrs. D. J. S.

There is a difference between the pallor of illness due to lack of red blood—anemia—and the temporary pallor that may be shown in the face on account of emotion, pain, shock or some nervous complaint. In the latter event the volume and quality of the blood is as good as ever, but it is forced from the skin into the deeper vessels by reflex nerve contractions. There are many causes for such pallor. While no cause for great apprehension, they should be investigated if of frequent recurrence.

### Results of Keeping Books

Bookkeeping on the farm results in diversification and more up-to-date farming methods generally, according to a statement put out by the department of agriculture. What bookkeeping did for farms and farmers in

Harper county, Kansas, is cited as an example of the good results that come from the farmer knowing where he is, financially, on his farming operations.

Replacement of work stock by machinery, more extensive raising of livestock, better livestock, and diversification are claimed as actual results in Harper county from a report to the department made by E. H. Aicher, county agent. The statement says, in part:

"The Aicher report contains material summarized from the account books of 41 farmers who have co-operated for several years in an effort to improve farming in Harper county thru the use of simple farm accounts.

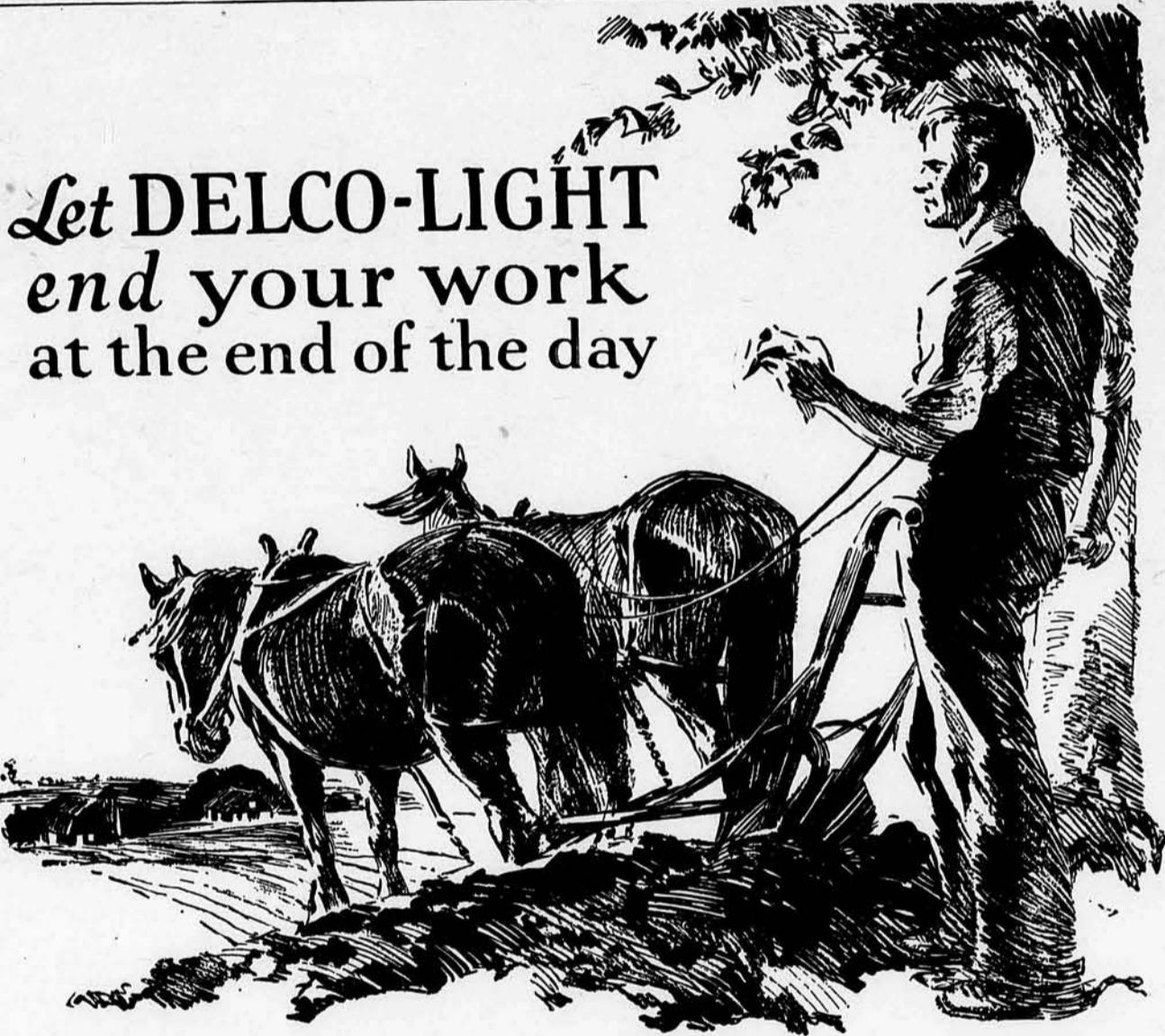
"This information indicates that what was formerly a cash crop area is turning rapidly to a more diversified form of agriculture, and following up-to-date methods generally. Exact knowledge as to the defects of the older system, gained from farm accounts, is credited with being one of the principal causes of this favorable change.

"Particularly noteworthy is the degree to which these 41 farmers are engaged in livestock enterprises. Forty-

five per cent of their income now comes from that source. Thirty-three of the farmers grow alfalfa. Nine seeded new alfalfa last year; 14 of them have fields of Sweet clover. Many of these farmers are going in for purebred livestock. Last year nine of them purchased purebred cattle, 10 purchased purebred hogs, three purchased purebred sheep, and 16 purchased purebred poultry. A detail needing attention is that only eight feed silage.

"It is noteworthy that seven of these farmers have purebred stock for sale, and 20 are in the market with good seeds. Twenty-one of them make a practice of treating their grain for smut. Three are members of cow testing associations. Eight purchased good seed wheat last year, nine purchased good barley and oat seed, and 14 obtained improved varieties of corn and kafir for seeding.

"The report also indicates the rapid replacement of work stock by machinery. Twenty-one of the farmers reporting have tractors, and 16 have combines. Thirteen are decreasing the number of horses they keep. Twenty-one, however, are raising colts."



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Name..... Address.....

## Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 13)

fought stubbornly with himself against the insistent admission: It was Babe Deveril and none other who, saying that he loved her, had put those tears there. Good and bad? What the devil had he to do with sticking those labeling tags upon what he or others did?

### Another Victory

Bruce Standing was still in his office. He was a man who had won another victory and yet one who had the taste of despair in his mouth. Gallup's town was doomed: it was one of those little mountain towns which had already outlived its period of usefulness and now with a man like Timber-Wolf waging merciless war against it, Big Pine had its back broken almost at the first savage blow struck. But Standing strode up and down restlessly like a man broken by defeat rather than one whose standards went flying on triumphantly; he knew that a new rival town, his own town, was springing into being in a few hours; he had the brief satisfaction of knowing that he was keeping an ancient promise and striking a body blow from which there would be no recovery, making Big Pine take the count and drop out of all men's consideration; he knew, from having seen it many times, that pitiful spectacle which a dead and deserted town presents: so, briefly, just as a kinsman was doing at the same moment, he extracted what satisfaction he could from the hour. He even had word sent to Gallup: "I am killing your town very much as a man may kill an ugly snake. I shall see to it that goods are sold cheaper here than at your store; there will be a better hotel here, with a better, shorter road leading to it. And I will build cabins as fast as they are called for, to house deserters from your dying town. And I will see to it that men from my town never set foot in your town. This from me, Young Gallup: 'For the last time I have set foot upon your dung heap, I'm thru with you and the world is thru with you. You're dead and buried.'"

During the day word came to him that several men and one girl had been seen hastily occupied at the foot of the Red Cliffs; the girl, Lynette; one of the men, Deveril. And it seemed very clear to Standing that Lynette had led Deveril and the others in hot haste to the Red Cliffs only because she had misunderstood Mexicali Joe's directions, confused by his mention of these cliffs where he had prospected last year.

"I'll go get them," Standing told himself a score of times. "Just as soon as I know how to handle them. When I know how I can hurt him most and her. . . ."

Mexicali Joe swelled about the landscape all day like a bursting balloon, a man swept up in a moment from a condition of less than mediocrity to one, as Mexicali regarded it, of monumental magnificence and the highest degree of earthly joy. Graham could not keep him out of Standing's office; the second time he came in Timber-Wolf lifted him upon his boot, hurling him out thru the door and promising him seven kinds of ugly death if he ever came back. Whereupon Mexicali Joe, shaking his head, went away without grumbling; for in the sky of his adoration stood just two: God and Bruce Standing.

Graham was still laughing, when another man rode up to the door, and Graham on the instant became alert and concerned. He hastened to Standing, saying quickly:

"Mr. Deveril to see you. He has ridden his horse nearly to death. And I don't like the look on his face."

"Show him in!" shouted Standing. "You fool. . . . don't you know he's the one man in the world. . . ."

Graham hurried out. Deveril, his face pale and hard, his eyes burning as tho the man were fever-ridden, came into the room. The door closed after him.

"Well?" snapped Standing.

"Not so well, thanks," retorted Deveril with an attempt at his characteristic inconsequential insolence. "Here's hoping the same to you. . . . damn you!"

"If you've got anything to say, get it done with," commanded Standing angrily.

"I'll say it," Deveril muttered. "But first I'll say this tho I fancy it goes without saying: there is no man on earth I hate as I hate you. As far as

you and I are concerned I'd rather see you dead than any other sight I'll ever see. And now, despite all that, I've come to do you a good turn."

Standing scoffed at him, crying out: "I want none of your good turns; I am satisfied to have your hate."

Deveril, with eyes which puzzled Timber-Wolf, was staring at him curiously.

"Tell me, Bruce Standing," he demanded, "do you love her?"

"Love her?" cried Standing. "Rather I hate the ground she walks on! She is your kind, Baby Devil; not mine."

And he laughed his scorn of her. But now there was no chiming of golden bells in that great volume of laughter but rather a sinister ring like the angry clash of iron. All the while Babe Deveril looked him straight in the eye. . . . and understood!

"For once you lie! You love her and what is more. . . . and worse! . . . she loves you! And that is why. . . ."

"Loves me? Are you drunk, man, or crazy? Loves me and leaves me for you; leads you and your crowd to the Gulch, trying to stake on Joe's claim, trying to. . . ."

"She did not leave you for me! I took Taggart and Gallup to her, and Taggart put her under arrest. . . . for shooting you! And she did not lead us to the spot where she knew Joe's claim was; she made fools of us and led us to the Red Cliffs, miles away!"

Standing's face was suddenly as tense as Deveril's, almost as white.

"She left a note; saying that she was going back to you. . . ."

Deveril strode by him to a table on which lay some letter paper and wrote slowly and with great care, laboring over each letter:

I am going back to Babe Deveril.

LYNETTE.

And then he threw the pencil down and stood looking at Standing. And he saw an expression of bewilderment, and then one of amazement wiping it out, and then a great light leaping into Standing's eyes.

"You made her go! You dragged her away! And you wrote that!"

Deveril turned toward the door.

"I have told you she loves you. So it is for her happiness, much as I hate you, that I have told you. . . . She, thinking that you preferred gold to her, has just gone out on the down stage."

"By the Lord, man," and now Standing's voice rang out joyously, clear and golden once more, "you've done a wonderful thing today! I wonder if I could have done what you are doing? By thunder, Babe Deveril, you should be killed for the thing you did. . . . but you've wiped it out. After this. . . . need there be hatred between us?"

He put out his hand. Deveril drew

back and went out thru the door. His horse, wet with sweat and flecked with foam, was waiting for him. As he set foot into the stirrup he called back in a voice which rang queerly in Standing's ears:

"She doesn't know I wrote that. Unless it's necessary. . . . You see, I'd like her to think as well. . . ." He didn't finish, but rode away. And as long as he was in sight he sat very erect in the saddle and sent back for any listening ears a light and lively whistled tune.

The stage carrying its one passenger came rocking and clattering about the last bend in the grade where the road crosses, that other road which comes down from the mountains farther to the east, from the region of Bruce Standing's holdings. The girl's figure drooped listlessly; her eyes were dry and tired and blank with utter hopelessness. Long ago the garrulous driver had given over trying to talk with her. Now she was stooping forward, so that she saw nothing in all the dreary world but the dusty dashboard before her. . . . and in her fancy, moving across this like pictures on a screen, the images of faces. . . . Bruce Standing's face when he had chained her; when he had cried out that he loved her. . . .

The driver slammed on his brakes, muttering; the wheels dragged; the stage came to an abrupt halt. She looked up, without interest. And there in the road, so close to the wheel that she could have put out a hand and touched him, was Bruce Standing.

"Lynette!" he called to her.

She saw that he had a rifle in his hand; that a buckboard with a restive span of colts was at the side of the road. The driver was cursing; he understood that Standing, taking no chances, had meant to stop him in any case.

"What's this?" he demanded. "Hold up?"

Standing ignored him. His arms were out; there was the gladdest look in his eyes Lynette had ever seen in any man's; when he called to her he sent a thrill like a shiver thru her. He had come for her; he wanted her. . . .

"No!" she cried, remembering. "No! Drive on!"

"You bet your sweet life I'll drive on!" the driver burst out. And to Standing: "Stand aside."

### Now Drive On

Then Standing put his hands out suddenly, dropping his rifle in the road, and caught Lynette to him, lifting her out of her seat despite her efforts to cling to the stage, and took up his rifle again, saying sternly to the stage-driver: "Now drive on!"

"No!" screamed Lynette, struggling

(Continued on Page 23)



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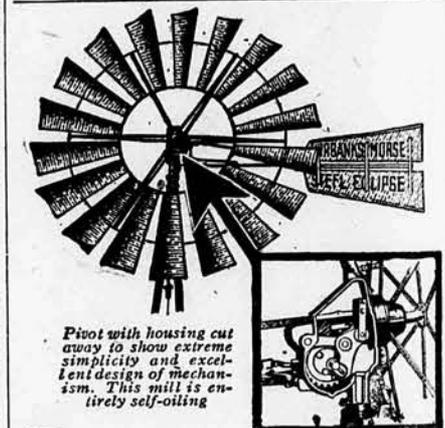
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## Grain Rate Hearings Start

FIRST hearings in the grain freight rate investigations being held by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith congressional resolution started at Dallas, Texas, May 9. Commissioner Balthasar H. Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission will conduct the hearings. A committee representing public service commissions and railroad commissions of the Western states affected by the rates under investigation, will sit co-operatively with Commissioner Meyer during the hearings. Kansas will be represented on this committee by Commissioner W. B. Dalton, M. J. Healy and John M. Kinkel, attorneys for the Kansas Public Service Commission will handle the legal phases of the case for the people of Kansas.

This is one of the most important freight rate cases that has come before the commission in many years. The outcome of this case will affect the purse of every Kansas grain grower. The cost of freight from shipping point to the primary market is deducted from every bushel of grain the farmer sells. Kansas farmers now are paying approximately 120 per cent of the freight rate paid by Minnesota farmers for the same mileage haul of grain from shipping point to the primary market.

The railroads serving Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the investigation and are asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in grain freight rates in the Southwest over the present Kansas rates of approximately 53 per cent. The roads have not stated definitely what increases they will ask for on Kansas grain shipments, but it is said they will be approximately as high as the rates being asked for Texas and Oklahoma shipments.

Railroads serving Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas grain territory are in good financial condition and their earnings are high. Increases in the rates are not justified. Farmers, representatives of farm organizations and many freight rate experts familiar with conditions in this section, believe grain rates in the Southwest should be reduced to the level now prevailing in Minnesota.

Kansas farm and grain growing organizations have employed attorneys to represent them at the hearings and to co-operate with the attorneys representing the Kansas Public Service Commission. Every grain grower in Kansas will follow the hearings closely and will depend upon the attorneys and members of the Public Service Commission to see that the people's interests are adequately represented in this case to the end that Kansas farmers are not burdened with unjust freight rates on grain.

The second hearing in this case is scheduled to open at Kansas City about the first week in June.

## What is Present Wool Trend

(Continued from Page 7)

prices for wool have been necessary to stimulate consumption until it would equal the amount grown from year to year.

The effect of changing styles on the quantity of wool consumed per capita cannot be stated in such definite terms as the increase in production, but few persons would deny that it has been a potent factor in the situation. Shortening of women's skirts by a dozen inches, the use of fur in place of woolen goods for ladies' coats, two-pants suits for men, the general lightening of clothing because of a wider use of artificial heat in homes, offices, trains, street cars, and in automobiles, so that millions of people live virtually in summer temperatures the year around, have reduced the demand for wool. New dresses and suits may be bought more frequently than formerly, and balloon pants took up some of the slack created elsewhere, but by no means all of it. Wool growers certainly can appreciate the old assertion that a difference of a few inches in the length of the Chinaman's shirt meant the difference between prosperity and depression for British cotton mills.

### Rayon Now is Important

The substitution of silk and rayon for woolen goods has assumed importance. Improved methods of heating, the long period of urban prosperity, style influences, and, more recently, relative cost, have played a part in this shift. World production of rayon is estimated at about 200 million pounds a year, compared with practically nothing 10 or 15 years ago.

In March, 1927, wholesale prices of woolen and worsted goods in the United States averaged 90 per cent higher than in 1913, while cotton goods were only 47 per cent higher, and silk 43 per cent higher. Goods made from wool are still relatively high-priced compared with other textiles, as the latter also have declined. For several years, mills tried to spur demand for wool goods in the face of high prices by special styling and by frequent changes, until these stimulants finally ceased to have much effect. Of course, steep manufacturing and distributing costs, due to expensive labor, rents and the like, bear more of the responsibility for high prices for wool clothing than the price of raw wool, but they are charges which are extremely hard to reduce.

Without wishing to plead the cause of the mills, their position has been a trying one, and many of them have been losing money in the last few years when wool growing was relatively profitable. Besides narrow manufacturing margins, they have had to cope with losses in the value of their inventories. This is no small item, as all the mills combined have on hand constantly a stock of from 150 to 200 million pounds of wool, in addition to goods in stock or in the process of manufacture. The American Woolen Company, by far the largest factor in the industry, had total deficits, after dividends and depreciation, of \$22,251,000 in the last three years. Its common stock, which reached \$109 early in 1923, can now be bought for around \$19 a share. Anyone who thinks the mills will make money on the wool they are buying at prevailing prices can obtain a pro-rata share in those profits by buying some of the securities of the mills.

### Stocks Not Very Large

The effect of this situation has been to enforce a very close, careful buying attitude on the part of the mills, and a tendency to limit operations in order to strengthen the goods markets and bring about wider manufacturing margins. If wool prices are to be advanced, the market needs, instead, larger consumption by mills and more vigorous buying.

Now for some of the more favorable parts of the picture. These are primarily on the side of supply, just as the weak factors are chiefly on the side of demand.

Despite the gain in world production, there has been no noticeable accumulation of stocks. The selling period which started last September has resulted in a fairly complete cleanup in the wool exporting countries of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and South Africa, but it is said that stocks have accumulated to some extent in importing countries.

This last statement does not apply to the United States, however. The lat-

est figures on total holdings were for the end of 1926, when combined holdings in reporting dealers' and manufacturers' hands were 325 million pounds. Stocks on the corresponding date in the four preceding years, starting with 1926, were 347 million, 350 million, 415 million and 515 million pounds, respectively. To some extent, these small stocks reflect the growing tendency of mills to work from hand to mouth and to avoid owning any more wool than necessary.

While mills have bought conservatively, they are using some wool all the time, and are obliged to be in the market rather constantly, even if the amounts taken are small. At the same time the slow demand has allowed domestic prices to drag, while foreign prices were strong, until imports have fallen below the usual ratio to consumption, stocks of wool held in bond have declined and recently re-shipments of several thousand bales of bonded wools have been made to England, where they would realize more money than here. Of course, it does not take a big shift in relative prices to start the stream in the other direction again.

In the last eight months, domestic mills have been using wool a little more rapidly than a year previous, altho the rate is much lower than it was a few years ago. In 1926, for example, the mills reporting to the United States Department of Commerce used 319 million pounds of combing and clothing wools, against 318 million pounds in 1925, 337 million pounds in 1924 and 401 million pounds in 1923. The comparison is even worse than these figures indicate, since the number of mills reporting increased from only 586 in 1923 to 663 in 1926. The non-reporting mills probably used an additional 20 to 25 per cent.

The decline in domestic consumption indicated by these figures, together with the gain in home production, means that such large imports are not required as formerly. This does not apply to carpet wools, of course, as it is necessary to import practically all such wools.

The vigorous demand for wool abroad in the last year or two reflects the expansion of the industry as a result of the gradual economic recovery that has taken place. British mills were handicapped by the prolonged coal strike in 1926, but are showing some symptoms of revival. The amount of foreign wool retained for consumption was larger than in 1925. French mills have had trouble recently, as the stabilization of the franc has been a handicap to selling reconditioned wool and goods on the world markets. Despite increased imports by Germany, her takings are not yet up to pre-war volume.

### Must Consider the New Clip

What conclusion as to the future course of wool prices should be drawn from these comments? So far as the nearby future is concerned, pressure from the new clip probably is the paramount factor. Even dealers are not prone to push up prices then, as they wish to fill their lofts as cheaply as possible. Other factors of supply and demand are fairly well equalized for the time being. By early summer, enough of the pressure from the new clip probably will have been removed to make the market more buoyant, and a moderate rise may occur as in 1926 and 1925.

So far as the longer outlook is concerned, the most important question is whether prevailing prices are such as to stimulate further expansion in world production at a more rapid rate than the normal growth of demand. An affirmative answer must be made to that question. It follows that the downward trend will continue thru the next two or three years, or until prices reach a level that will check production. This broad downward tendency may be interrupted by special factors, such as unfavorable weather conditions in Australia, that would seriously reduce the clip. There is likewise a chance that the decline will be quickened by a period of business reaction and industrial inactivity.

Sheep producers in this country are so well protected by a tariff that they can expect a continuation of fairly high prices for wool compared with pre-war levels. They have more to fear from overdoing their market for lambs. At worst, the sheep business should continue to be one of the favorable spots in the agricultural situation for some time yet, but manifestly this is no time to think of launching into wool and lamb production, or to increase flocks materially.



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# Protective Service

O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

## Gang of Professional Chicken Thieves Broken Up—Policemen Get \$50 Reward

**W**ILLIAM KIERSEY is doing a term of one to five years in the Kansas state prison for stealing chickens from Andrew Ford, a member of the Protective Service who lives near Linwood. Three members of the Kansas City, Mo., police force, Sergeant James O. Reeves, motor-policemen J. F. Southerland and A. H. Hall, have received the \$50 reward paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of Kiersey.

The capture of three other members of a gang of chicken thieves to which Kiersey belonged led to Kiersey's capture by the Kansas City police and Sheriff E. G. Carroll of Johnson county. The night of February 27 some unknown person telephoned Sheriff Carroll about midnight that there were some men in an automobile on the road near Overland Park in Johnson county, and that from the actions of the men he believed they were thieves or highwaymen. Sheriff Carroll took the license number and description of the car and immediately telephoned the

robbery. The men said they could locate the place south of Overland Park, but they did not know the name of the farmer. The officers got into a police car with the men and were directed to the farm of Tom Benton. Mr. Benton did not know his poultry had been stolen until the officers got him out of bed and told him they had three men who said they had stolen his chickens about 2 o'clock that morning.

On the way back to Kansas City Sergeant Reeves and Sheriff Carroll got the men to talk. They told the officers that another member of their gang, William Kiersey, had gone over into Kansas about midnight in a car to steal chickens. The officers waited at the garage for Kiersey. He showed up about 7 o'clock in the morning and drove into the alley and up to the garage. When he saw the officers he jumped from the car and started to run. The officers pulled their guns and called to him to halt. When Kiersey saw they meant business he stopped and threw up his hands. His car also was equipped for hauling poultry. When the officers investigated they could not find any chickens, but found evidence that chickens had been hauled in the car within the last few hours.

### Kiersey Given One to Five Years

At first Kiersey denied he had been stealing chickens but when told of the capture and confession of his three confederates he confessed and told the police he had stolen about 100 chickens over in Kansas that night and sold them that morning to a Kansas City poultry buyer. When confronted by Kiersey and the officers the buyer denied he ever had seen Kiersey. Just to prove he was telling the truth Kiersey agreed to take the officers to the place where he had stolen the chickens. Again Sergeant Reeves and Sheriff Carroll got into a police car and went in search of a Kansas farmer who had been the victim of a chicken thief. This time the trail led them to the farm of Andrew Ford, 1 mile west of Linwood, 28 miles from Kansas City, and the farm of Herman Zimmerli about a mile beyond Ford's.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Zimmerli had discovered their losses about an hour or more before Sergeant Reeves and Sheriff Carroll arrived at their places with Kiersey. They were much surprised to see the fellow who had stolen their chickens and more surprised to know how he had been caught. Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Zimmerli live in Leavenworth county so Kiersey was turned over to Sheriff R. E. Gallivan of Leavenworth. Kiersey was lodged



Sergeant James O. Reeves, Kansas City, Mo., Police Force, and Sheriff E. G. Carroll, Johnson County, Kansas, Who Broke Up a Kansas City Gang of Professional Chicken Thieves

Kansas City police to watch for the car. Although it was after midnight and Sheriff Carroll had had little sleep during the last several nights, he at once started in search of the car. In the meantime, Sergeant James O. Reeves of Kansas City police station No. 6, who had received Sheriff Carroll's message, sent out motor-policemen J. F. Southerland and A. J. Hall to look for the car and its three occupants.

Sheriff Carroll made a thoro search over the roads near Overland Park but could not locate the car. About 3 o'clock in the morning he again got in touch with Sergeant Reeves and learned officers Southerland and Hall had just returned to the police station with three men whom they had captured in the car with a load of chickens. The three men gave their names as Pete Lambrecht, Ray Busey and Ray Reed. The officers had sighted the car going north near the south city limits of Kansas City. They trailed it to a garage in the rear of a house in the 1000 block on Wabash street. The officers were pretty sure they had located a gang of chicken thieves, so placed the men under arrest. The car was especially equipped for hauling poultry. When the officers searched the car they found it loaded with chickens. The garage floor was covered with feathers and other evidence indicated the gang had been in the poultry stealing business a long time.

### Officers Wait For Kiersey

At first the men denied they had stolen the chickens, but when they were taken to the station two of them confessed and agreed to take the officers to the farm where they had committed

in the Leavenworth jail and after a preliminary hearing was bound over to the circuit court.

On April 18 Kiersey was taken before Judge J. H. Wendorff of the Leavenworth county district court and tried for the theft of Mr. Ford's chickens. County Attorney Jesse A. Hall, who is gaining a reputation as a vigorous prosecutor, tried the case. The Kansas City police officers, Mr. Ford and Mr. Zimmerli were the chief witnesses for the state. Sheriff Carroll was not present at the trial as he had three sheriff's sales to handle that day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and Judge Wendorff sentenced Kiersey to the Kansas state prison for a term of one to five years.

Ray Reed, whose real name is said to be Raymond Merle, and Ray Busey, two of the gang captured by the Kansas City police, pleaded guilty in the Johnson county circuit court at Olathe to stealing Tom Benton's chickens. Judge G. A. Roberds gave each of them one to five years in the Kansas state prison. Pete Lambrecht, another member of the gang, decided to stand trial, but he only delayed his punishment. He was tried before Judge Roberds at Olathe, May 3. The jury found him guilty and Judge Roberds sent him up to join the others of his gang at Lansing.

### Carroll Praises Protective Service

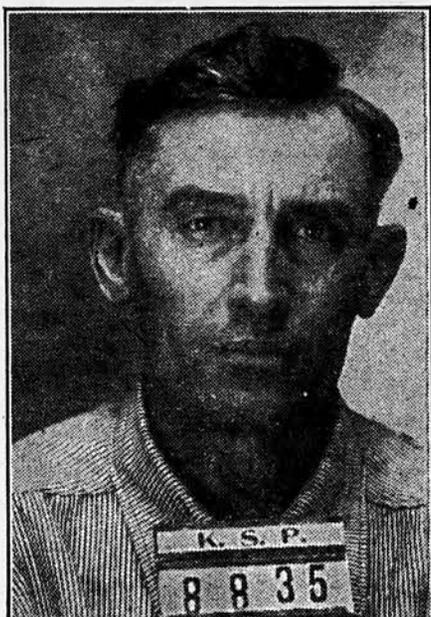
It is said that members of this gang told the officers they had stolen more than \$3,000 worth of poultry from Kansas farmers since January. They were well organized and their cars were especially equipped for hauling poultry. Sheriff Carroll and the Kansas City officers are to be congratulated for their good work in breaking up this gang of professional thieves who made it a business to steal from farm folks. Sheriff Carroll insisted that the \$50 reward paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of Kiersey be given to Sergeant Reeves and motor-policemen Southerland and Hall.

"All I care for is to catch the thieves," said Sheriff Carroll. "I want to see every thief who steals from a farmer put behind the bars for as long a term as the law will permit. I believe the new law passed by the last legislature giving a criminal a life sentence on third conviction for a felony is one of the best criminal laws ever passed in Kansas. It doesn't seem to do much good to parole these fellows who have to be sent up three or more times. They usually are too lazy to work and go back to stealing soon after they are out. Many a good citizen has lost his life at the hands of a paroled convict. It's a good thing to put the professional criminal where he can't steal or can't harm law abiding citizens."

"The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service is doing a good work and I know the peace officers of Kansas are behind it to the limit. We appreciate the co-operation the Protective Service is giving us in ridding the state of criminals and stopping the thefts of farm property. Every farmer in the state should be a member."

"There is one thing I should like for you to tell every member of the Protective Service," said Sheriff Carroll. "Please ask them to help the peace officers of the state by reporting promptly to the sheriff of their county when any of their property is stolen or when they see suspicious looking characters in their neighborhood. We are doing our best to protect farm people and their property, but we need the help of every farmer in this important work. A man who fails to report a theft is just aiding the criminals and making it more difficult to catch the scoundrels. The man who reported the car on the road near Overland Park did a big service to Kansas farmers and no doubt saved many hundreds of dollars worth of poultry for Kansas farm families. It might have been months before we could have rounded up this gang if it had not been for the tip I received. I have no idea who the fellow is but I can say he is a good citizen."

*O.C. Thompson*



Wm. Kiersey, Who Was Given a 1 to 5 Years Sentence in Kansas State Prison for Stealing Chickens from Andrew Ford, a Protective Service Member

Heavy ground feeding just before lambing may cause udder trouble. However, the ewes should have some grain at this time.

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**Timber-Wolf**

(Continued from Page 20)

against the one hand restraining her . . . and against herself! "He can't do this . . . don't let him. . ."

But in the end she knew how it would be. The stage-driver was no man to stand out against Bruce Standing. . . she wondered if anywhere on earth there lived a man to gainsay him when that light was in his eyes and that tone vibrated in his voice.

"He's got the drop on me . . . he'd drop me dead soon as not. . . I'll go, Miss; but I'll send back word. . ."

And Lynette and Bruce Standing, in the gathering dusk, were alone again in the quiet lands at the bases of the mountains.

"Girl . . . I did not know how I loved you until today!"

She whipped away from him, her eyes scornful.

"Love! You talk of love! And you leave me in the hands of those men while you go looking for gold!"

"No," he said, "it wasn't that. I thought that you had no further use for me; that you loved Deveril; that you had gone back to him; that you were trying to lead him and the rest to Joe's gold; that. . ."

There was now no sign of weariness in a pair of gray eyes which flashed in hot anger.

"What right had you to think that of me?" she challenged him. "That I was a liar, breaking a promise I had made; and worse than a liar, to betray a confidence? What right have you to think a thing like that, Bruce Standing . . . and talk to me of love!"

He could have told her; he could have quoted to her that message which had been left behind, signed with her name. But, after all, in the end he had Babe Deveril to think of, a man who had shown himself a man, who had done his part for love of her, whose one reward if Bruce Standing himself were a man, must lie in the meager consolation that Lynette held him above so petty an act as that one he had committed. So for a moment Standing was silent; and then he could only say earnestly:

"I am sorry, Lynette. I wronged you and I was a fool and worse. But there were reasons why I thought that. . . And after all we have misunderstood each other; that is all. Joe's gold is still Joe's gold; I have made it safe for him and not one cent of it is mine or will ever be mine. . ."

"Nor do I believe that!" she cried. "Nor any other thing you may ever tell me!"

"That, at least, I can make you believe." He was very stern-faced now and began wondering if Deveril had been mad when he had told him that Lynette loved him. How could Deveril know that? There was little enough of the light of love in her eyes now. And yet. . .

"Are you willing to come back to headquarters with me?" he asked gently. "There, at least, you can learn that I have told you the truth about Mexicali Joe's gold. No matter how things go, girl, I don't want you to think of me that I did a trick like that. . . forgetting you to go money-grabbing."

"You can make me come," she said bitterly. "You have put a chain on me before now. But you can never make me love you, Bruce Standing."

**A Look of Sadness**

Now she saw in his face a look which stirred her to the depths; a look of profound sadness.

"No," he said, "I'll never put chain on you again, girl; I'll never lift my hand to make you do anything on earth; I would rather die than force you to anything. But I shall go on loving you always. And now," and for the first time she heard him pleading! "Is it so great a thing that I ask? If you will not love me, at least I want you to think as well of me as you can. That is only justice, girl; and you are very just. If you will only come with me and learn from Mexicali Joe himself that I have touched and shall touch no single ounce of his gold."

She knew that he was speaking the truth; and yet she could not admit it to him. . . since she would not admit it to herself! And she wanted to believe, and yet told herself that she would never believe. She was glad that he was not dragging her back with him as she had been so certain that he would. . . and she did not know that she was not sorry.

"Will you do that one thing? I shall not try to hold you. . ."

"Yes," she said stiffly. And then she laughed nervously, saying in a hard, suppressed voice: "What choice have I, after all? The stage has gone and I have to go somewhere and find a stage again or a horse. . ."

"No. That is not necessary. If you will not come with me freely, I will take you now where you wish; to overtake the stage."

And thus, when already it was hard enough for her, he unwittingly made it harder. She wanted to go. . . she did not want to go. . . most of all she did not want him to know what she wanted or did not want. She cried out quickly:

"Let us go then! I don't believe you! And, if you dare let me talk alone with Mexicali Joe, I shall know you for what you are!"

Lynette was in Bruce Standing's study. He had gone for Mexicali Joe. She looked about her, seeing on all hands as she had seen during their racing drive, an expression of the man himself. Here was a vital center of enormous activities; Standing was its

very heart. The biggest man she had ever known or dreamed of knowing; one who did big things; one who was himself untrammelled by the dictates and conventions of others. And in her heart she did believe every word that he spoke; and thus she knew that he, this man among men, loved her! . . . And she loved him! She knew that; she had known it. . . how long? Perhaps with clear definiteness for the first time while she spoke of him with Deveril, yearning for his coming; certainly when she had started at the sight of him at the stage wheel. So she held at last that it was for no selfish, mercenary gain that he had been so long in coming to her, but rather because he had lost faith in her, thinking ill of her. That was what hurt; that was what held her back from his arms, since she would not admit that he could love her truly and misdoubt her at the same time. For certainly where one loved as she herself could love, one gave all, even unto the last dregs of loyal, confident faith. How confident all day she had been that he would come to her!

Lynette, restless, walked up and

down, back and forth thru the big rooms, waiting. Her wandering eyes were everywhere. . . upon only one of the shining table tops was a scrap of paper. In her abstraction she glanced at it. Her own name! Written as tho signed to a note.

In a flash her quickened fancies pictured much of all that had happened: Deveril today had told Standing she was going out on the stage; Deveril had told Standing all that had happened. . . because Deveril, too, loved her and knew that she loved his kinsman. She recalled now how Deveril had stopped a little while in camp after Taggart had dragged her away. So Deveril had left this note behind? And Standing knew now; he had said there were reasons why he had been so sure she had gone to Deveril. She understood how now it would be with him; Deveril had told him everything and he, accepting a rich, free gift from the hand of a man he hated was not the man in turn to speak ill of one who had striven to make restitution, tho by speaking the truth he might gain everything! These were men, these two;

(Continued on Page 25)



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# Farm Crops and Markets

## Better Progress is Being Made With the Farm Work Over Kansas, Especially Corn Planting

**G**OOD progress has been made with farm work over Kansas in the last 10 days—at least as compared with April! Corn is being planted at last! But the crop will be much later than usual. Wheat is making a fairly good growth, taking the state as a whole, altho reports are coming in of damage from foot rot, Hessian fly, Chinch bugs and from the water standing in the low spots of fields. Barley is doing fine. The oats outlook is fairly promising. Prairie grass is growing unusually well, which is perfectly satisfactory from the viewpoint of the cattle on the pastures! The outlook for potatoes in the Kaw Valley is not up to that of a year ago, due mostly to damage from wet weather.

One of the hopeful signs with the agricultural situation this spring, from the psychological standpoint at least, is the increasing interest in the purchase of farms. This trend is perhaps the most pronounced in Southwestern Kansas, where the folks have had good crops for two years, and there is every indication that they will do well again this year. But the recovery in the real estate market is evident elsewhere. We published some editorial comment, on page 30 for April 30, on the announcement of the Joint Stock Land Bank of Lincoln, which insists that it is now time to buy farms—that the market has reached rock bottom.

Evidently the Federal Land Banks are expecting heavy calls for money, perhaps to aid in meeting this prospective demand, for they recently borrowed 100 million dollars, at 4 1/2 per cent, and obtained a premium, by the way, of \$1.25 on every \$100 borrowed. Part of this money can be obtained thru the Federal Land Bank of Wichita at a cost to the borrower of 5 per cent. The success of this organization, owned by farmers, is one of the remarkable items in the recent financial history of the United States—Senator Capper told about it in detail on page 5 April 30. In a letter to the editor of Kansas Farmer, E. B. Reid, of the central office of the Federal Land Banks, 1144 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., remarks that "in the first decade of service the 12 banks have lent 1,332 million dollars, and they now have long-term loans on first farm mortgages outstanding of about 1,180 million dollars, making them with the 4,665 national farm loan associations the largest mortgage system in the world, it accommodating about 380,000 farmers with amortized loans." It seems likely, from our viewpoint, that this growth will be continued and that the Federal Land Bank of Wichita will presently be handling the larger part of the business from this territory. Certainly 5 per cent is a lower interest rate than most commercial organizations are paying.

Some of this increasing interest in farm lands doubtless is due to upward trends with such large items of farm production as beef cattle and dairy products, subjects which we have covered in detail in recent issues, and from the relatively profitable place occupied by such commodities as wool and hogs, which have been doing well for some time. And perhaps the more substantial tone of business as a whole may have had some effect. And then, too, Roger Babson, one of the high priests of the business world, has been insisting that there are bargains in farm lands, and following his lead organizations in the New England states have been buying land in Iowa. He says in a recent issue of his weekly letter that "at present the value of agricultural products is subnormally depressed," which naturally leaves the inference that they will presently rebound, or at least this seems to be the opinion of the silk-stocking crowd from Boston who have been buying Middle Western dirt. Maybe these folks will get some experience—maybe profits.

### Business Has More Pep

In the meantime business as a whole is digging in, as the year develops, in a way that it has perhaps never done before. It is trying to make a prosperous year out of 1927, despite all the gloom which the statisticians were scattering around over the place two or three months ago. The Philadelphia Public Ledger remarked a few days ago that "there is a strong renewal of confidence that business should continue at high-prosperity levels for an indefinite period. With this has come an impression—which is well-nigh a fear—that this confidence may breed too much of an assurance of security."

"Feeling this, bankers and industrial leaders have been quick to deplore any tendency toward losing the traditional American energy and simplicity of living in a sense of ease and luxury. They realize the very fact that the volume of money now in circulation is unprecedentedly large and tends to put commerce on a basis of keener competition than probably was ever known in America."

"With men and women employed at the highest wages on record—measured by buying power as well as by dollars—American business has at its own door the world's most profitable market. So great is the change compared with pre-war days that it almost seems an entirely new market had been created. Articles once classed as luxuries have become necessities in the average home. Automobile ownership is an instance of the extent to which the man of moderate means may aspire to ownership of what but a few years ago was regarded as possible only for the wealthy."

"The thrifty worker and his employer alike buy today as they never bought before. What is equally important, they buy more expertly than ever before. Quality for quality, dollar for dollar, they expend the rewards of their work with the single purpose of getting the best they can buy for the prices they are willing to pay. Necessity buying forms a smaller percentage of the business turn-over than it did before 1914. This creates a serious problem for the manufacturer and the merchant, who strive to foresee and meet the demands of

the public in satisfying its newly realized wants.

"This problem is real. Its recognition has led to that severe competition so marked in the general business of this country. Each line of trade, from groceries and clothing to the motor car, is doing its best to gain for itself the biggest possible share of the huge purchasing power of the public. Thru style novelties, attractive designs for staple articles and improvements in quality, those persons whose business is to sell are trying to win new customers and meet the requirements of their clientele.

"All this has forced upon the industrial leaders a strong conviction that this is no time to let down in energy or in determination of purpose. Now that the country is in the tenth of its post-war years, years in which marvelous recovery has been made from both inflation and deflation, business is stabilizing itself. Yet it may be even as it stabilizes itself that this will bring more and more into play the law of the survival of the fittest.

### Laggards Will Go Down

"Business is again emphasizing that he who is alert, resourceful and persevering will live; that he who is a laggard will go down and disappear. So the homely old-time rules of business conduct once more are coming into respect.

"Strict attention to business is being advocated, probably with more force than at any time since the Armistice. The executive as well as the clerk is feeling this pressure. The tendencies toward time-wasting, business frills and the sadly overdone 'conference' habit are being checked. Business is getting down to business. Today the dominant idea in industry and commerce may be summarized as: less jazz, more thought; less golf, more work."

Agriculture is of course much behind business in its recovery, and the problems which confront it are more serious. There are many things which must yet be done before farming takes its place in the sun, as was indicated by F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, a few days ago before the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association, in session at Hot Springs, Ark., when he said:

"Agriculture is undergoing a difficult process of adjustment. The farmer's individual productive efficiency is rising rapidly thru increased application of science and modern machinery. The bringing of cheap land into cultivation is tending to lower cost of production in certain regions and provide supplies in excess of normal demand. These changes present an acute problem, especially to farmers whose land is high-priced or who are unwilling or unable to improve their practices and lower costs. Present methods of distribution in some important instances are expensive and unsatisfactory. Added to these problems is a sharp rise in the farmer's scale of expenditure, including tax expenditures. The farmer's wants have increased faster than his earning capacity. Finally, the farmer with respect to certain important commodities like cotton, corn and hay is the victim of unfavorable price relationships.

### Beef Grading is Started

"Price prospects are reasonably favorable for livestock except poultry and poultry products. The crop price situation will do well to maintain its present status. It will be influenced profoundly by weather conditions and by readjustments in the agriculture of certain large producing areas like the cotton belt. There is no single method that can be relied upon for improving the agricultural situation. Factors that make for improvement include: (1) better distribution of the tax burden to reduce the burden on land; (2) more scientific methods of standardizing products in relation to market demands; (3) state and federal action to discourage for a time the bringing into cultivation of more arid and cut-over lands; (4) more effective action in the distribution of farm products thru scientific co-operation; (5) wider use by farmers and bankers who finance farming of information that facilitates intelligent action in production and distribution."

Real advancement is being made in raising the standards of agricultural products, in many lines. The Kansas Farmer mentioned, in the issue of April 16, the splendid progress of the Land O' Lakes Creameries of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which probably have boosted the price of every pound of

butterfat sold in Kansas in the last six months. This organization has tremendously increased the amount of 93-score butter available for New York City and other Eastern markets, and did a business amounting to 40 million dollars last year. Then in the meat world the graded and stamped beef was made available. The last week in 10 of the leading cities. There was a full display of this beef at the Ag. Fair at the Kansas State Agricultural College, April 30—the first time, by the way, that it was shown to the general public. If you are interested in this new line of work, which doubtless will do much to aid beef cattle raisers, you can get the detailed information from Department Bulletin No. 1,461-D, Market Classes and Grades of Cattle, which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. And you also might write, while you are at it, to the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., for Bulletin No. 1, Grading and Stamping Prime and Choice Beef Carcasses.

Agencies concerned with the movement of the big wheat crop this year are getting into action. There is great activity in the Topeka shops of the Santa Fe Railroad these days in the repairing of box cars. The Santa Fe and the other railroads operating thru the Kansas wheat belt have promised that they will have the side tracks full of cars well before harvesting starts, as they did last year. And the Government labor service issued its first bulletin a few days ago, in which it said, in part:

"Agriculture is the largest employer of labor in the nation. Seasonal farm labor cannot be supplied successfully thru the regular channels. The United States Employment Service of the United States Department of Labor, thru its Farm Labor Division, has developed a field organization that finds and furnishes seasonal farm help to care for a number of important crops that require emergency help at certain seasons.

"The heavy demands for seasonal labor are for comparatively brief periods. There is not employment during the remainder of the year for the extra help required in districts where some one crop largely predominates. Therefore, this labor must be brought in from the outside territory. Finding this labor and seeing that it gets to the places where needed at the right times and in sufficient numbers, involving the movement of thousands of laborers over vast areas, is essentially an interstate activity, and is properly a federal function.

"Harvesting the nation's wheat crop is but one of the activities of the Farm Labor Division. This bulletin is devoted exclusively to the small-grain harvest. The harvest period extends from June to October, and covers the territory from Texas to the Canadian line and west to the Pacific. The United States Employment Service undertakes to supply harvest hands to any section that requires outside labor and to furnish the laborer who wishes work in the wheat fields with accurate and reliable information as to when and where labor will be required, wages being paid, and location of important distributing offices. It also assists federal, state and municipal employment offices, county agents and chambers of commerce in the wheat areas in bringing about an equitable distribution of harvest labor.

"The central field office of the Farm Labor Division is at 2023 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. Permanent branch offices are maintained at Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Shreveport, La.; and Spokane, Wash. When the labor needs for the harvest in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas have been met, the direction of operations which have been controlled from the Kansas City office are moved to the field, and temporary headquarters opened at such points as Omaha, Nebr.; Sioux City, Iowa; Aberdeen, S. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; and Great Falls, Mont. From these points the operation of the field force, which consists of 20 or more men, is directed, and these special agents assist in bringing about an equitable distribution of thousands of harvest hands thru 70 or more temporary field offices.

"Beginning about May 10 and at frequent intervals thereafter a series of bulletins will be issued setting forth up-to-the-minute information relative to conditions, acreages of the various states, cutting dates, number of men required, and probable wages to be paid, as well as other pertinent information and data. These bulletins will be mailed to anyone interested on application to Director Farm Labor Division, 2023 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Big Gain in Combines

"Kansas is the largest winter-wheat-growing state, and because of the immense acreage given over to this crop much outside help is required to harvest the grain. The increased use of the combine the last two years has decreased the number of outside laborers required, yet it is probable that 25,000 harvest hands will be required this season. The central third and western sections of the state comprise the heavy wheat section and require most of this outside labor.

"With favorable weather conditions, cutting starts in the south-central counties June 15 to 20; in the central counties June 23 to 28; and southwestern counties June 20 to 25. The north-central section usually begins harvesting June 25 to 30, and the northwestern counties between July 1 and 10. Weather conditions may advance or retard these dates from 10 days to two weeks. More definite information will appear in subsequent bulletins. Temporary field offices usually are maintained at such points as Wichita, Kiowa, Wellington, Hutchinson, Pratt, Great Bend, Salina, Ellis, Colby and Dodge City, and men seeking employment should apply to the nearest office for direction to jobs. The principal distributing offices for Kansas are located at Wichita, Hutchinson and Salina. During harvest the central office of the Farm Labor Division at 2023 Main Street, and a temporary office at the Union Station, Kansas City, Mo., constitute important harvest labor recruiting machinery for Kansas.

"Special agents of the farm labor division will be stationed at important labor centers to give direction to and assist in the distribution of harvest labor. With the exception of the extreme northwestern counties the harvest labor requirements for Kansas usually are supplied by July 1, and men desiring to engage in the Kansas harvest should guard against starting for the fields at too late a date."

### Can Control Corn Borer?

In commenting on the spread and infestation of the European corn borer during 1926, L. H. Worthley and D. J. Caffrey, of the United States Department of Agriculture, said, a few days ago, that some encouragement is derived from the fact that the pest was considerably reduced in the (Continued on Page 25)



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# Chickens Have Cozy Corner

Brooks C. Vermillion is Making a Success With a Back Yard Poultry Flock

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

MOVING to town did not spoil all possibilities to raise chickens for Brooks C. Vermillion, Shawnee county Capper Poultry Club boy. It is true things have to be managed differently now than when he was on the farm, but nevertheless, he is making a success with a back yard poultry flock. Recently Brooks led a visitor to his back yard, where his chickens scratch, and feed and nest as comfortably as you please. They have a large plot enclosed with chicken netting, with no tall weeds, nor board fences to check the breezes that bring fresh air and coolness. They have the shade of a cherry tree within their pen, and plenty of sunny space when they want it. They have ample room in the open, and a comfortable coop for protection during the night.

Brooks pointed out the handy devices he uses in his poultry work. Taking hold of the handle on a metal water fountain and tilting it over to a position on its side he showed the visitor how easily the fountain is filled. Its capacity is 3 gallons, but Brooks renews the water every morning. He built two mash hoppers, and a shallow box for grit. One of the hoppers is an open trough with slats across the top so the hens cannot throw the mash out, but Brooks says this type is not very satisfactory because the hens scratch straw into the mash. The other hopper is better. It is a box-shaped trough with uprights at the ends which are about 5 inches higher than the sides. These uprights are to hold a board which is nailed over the top of the hopper. With this type a chicken cannot step into the mash, and straw cannot fall into it. The board above prevents this. The opening on each side allows the hens to reach the mash. The hopper is simple, can be made easily, requires small space and suits the purpose.

"Here is the improvement I've made in the roosts," Brooks said. "There was just a slanting rack leaning against the wall of the coop when we moved here, but see, I have taken them out, and put in dropping boards, smooth roosts, and steel nests." There under the dropping boards were the five steel nests, and all the floor space under the roosts was clean.

### Has High Egg Record

Then Brooks called attention to the egg record of his hens. "They have laid 95 1/4 eggs to the hen during the four months, January, February, March and April," he said. He has figured an average for the eight hens in his contest pen. They are Martin Strain White Wyandotte. The hens are fed morning and evening, except for the dry mash which they have before them all the time. In the morning 1/2 quart of cracked corn is given, and in the evening the same amount. This is scattered in straw so the hens must scratch for it. The dry mash contains equal parts of ground oats, tankage, bran and shorts. A separate box contains both oyster shell and commercial limestone grit. For a time the hens had access to alfalfa leaves, but now Brooks gives them vegetable tops and other greens from the garden. "My hens look shabby with their broken feathers, but they have been laying eggs and have not had time to primp nor grow new plumage," he said.

The pen is headed by an imported cock. Folks know this club boy has good chickens and they pay good prices to get eggs. He sold 11 settings this spring for \$3 and eight settings for \$2.

The visitor was much interested in the variety of pets this club boy showed him. There were two pairs of English Call ducks, New Zealand Red rabbits, and Japanese Silkies. For the information of the readers who may never have gotten acquainted with Silkies, they are a peculiar breed of bantam. Their feathers are soft and silky without the stiff midrib. Brooks has seven Silkie hens and six roosters.

This is the second year for Brooks Vermillion in the club work sponsored by Senator Capper. Last year he was a member of the Missouri Ruralist

Baby Chick Club, which is one of the Capper clubs, and now he is in egg-laying contest work, and he plans to continue as a club member for several years. He is well satisfied with White Wyandottes, and intends to keep them. Altho he may not make poultry raising his occupation, he believes he always will keep chickens as his principal sideline.

"My opinion of club work," writes Ruby Howell, Marshall county, "is that it shows us how to fit into the notch in our community for which we are fitted, and teaches us better citizenship. Capper clubs interest boys and girls in other things than their natural inclination to gad around and let valuable time go by unused. Folks should do their work in such a way that it will help their community as well as themselves, because it can be done by club work and organized effort. I believe that if everyone was interested in his community, there would be less gossiping and more progress." Ruby certainly has hit the mark in this letter. It is because she is deeply interested in club work that she made a study of civics of her community. And she has shown how club work encourages good behavior. Nearly every club member is learning the lesson of community building. Thru this training they will become the folks who cure community troubles instead of those who stir them up.

### Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 23)

and to be loved by two such men was like having the tribute of kings. . . . She heard Standing at the door, bringing Mexicali Joe. There was a little fire in the fireplace; she ran to it and dropped the paper into the flames behind the big log. The door opened to Standing's hand. At his heels she saw Mexicali Joe.

"No!" she cried, and he saw and marveled at the new, shining look in her eyes; a look which made him stop, his heart leaping as he cried out wonderingly:

"Girl! oh girl . . . at last?"

"Don't bring Joe in! I don't want to talk with him; I want your word, just yours alone, on everything!"

Now it was Mexicali Joe who was set wondering. For Standing, with a sudden vigorous sweep of his arm, slammed the door in Joe's perplexed face and came with swift eager strides to Lynette.

"It is I who have been of little faith and disloyal," she said softly. "I was ungrateful enough to forget how you were big enough to take my unproven word that it was not I who shot you, a thing I could never prove! And yet I asked proof of you! I should have known all the time that . . . 'tho it were ten thousand mile. . . ."

She was smiling now and yet her eyes were wet. She lifted them to his that he might look down into them, thru them into her heart.

"Let me say this . . . first . . ." she ran on hastily. "Babe Deveril saved me the second time today from Taggart. And he told you where to find me. I think that he has made amends."

"He wiped his slate clean," said Standing heartily. "Henceforth I am no enemy of his. But it is not of Deveril now that we must talk. Girl, can't you see. . . ."

"Am I blind?" laughed Lynette happily.

The End.

### Doubling Egg Prices

Figures from the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that 10 eggs in December are worth 20 eggs in April, on an average. It takes good feeding and early hatching to double your egg prices, but that is one way in which it can be done.

Uncle Ab says the man who works the hardest may not get as much done as the fellow who seems to work less but has learned the best way to do the job.

# Regulation of Rates and Railway Service

Railway rates are subject to government regulation, while prices of most commodities are fixed by supply and demand.

Persons in an increasing number of industries are disposed to ask for regulation of rates especially to help them. Some who travel much seek abolition of the passenger "surcharge" for extra service in sleeping and parlor cars. Members of the miners' union have petitioned for lower rates on union than non-union coal to offset the difference in prices caused by the higher wages paid in union mines.

The price of grapes, having been depressed by a great increase in their production, the growers, in some territories, are, for this reason, seeking reductions in grape rates. It has been claimed that reductions in rates on other farm products should be made because of low prices.

Rates should be regulated in accordance with the rights and needs of both the railways and their patrons. Rates as a whole must be sufficient to enable the railways to earn a fair return, or they will become unable to render their present good service. Rates as a whole will not be sufficient if, for many kinds of service, they are made unremunerative because of price conditions for which the railways are in no way responsible.

Average railway rates in this country are the lowest in the world. If rates on particular commodities, or for long hauls, seem high, it is because the cost and value of the service rendered for them are high. Rates fixed regardless of the cost of transportation would cause a deterioration of service that would be disastrous to all railway patrons.

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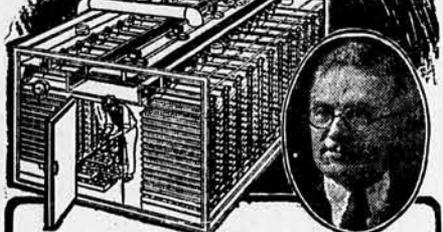
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## Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

New England area. The 1926 survey showed that a reduction of 38 per cent had occurred in 223 cornfields of 46 representative townships, as compared with the results of a similar survey during 1925. This is a reduction of 94 per cent as compared with the infestation in 1922, and means that there were last year only approximately one-sixteenth as many borers in the New England area as there were five seasons before.

Figures on the spread of the borer during 1926 are discussed in Miscellaneous Circular No. 104-M, "Spread and Infestation by the European Corn Borer During 1926," to inform corn growers concerning the details of the situation and to recommend control procedure for the spring work, particularly in areas where the pest may be expected to increase in 1927 unless such control practices are adopted universally.

Much of the increase in corn-borer infestation which developed during 1926 in the area bordering Lake Erie may be charged to the common practice of disking small grains in high corn stubble and stalks. This source of increased infestation can be eliminated, or greatly reduced in importance, by confining disking operations to fields where corn stubble and surplus stalks have been properly treated. Stubble pulverizers can be employed to destroy corn stubble not more than 14 inches high. Where this procedure is not possible the stubble can be poled down, raked into windrows, and burned, or, if that cannot be done, the field should be plowed clean, to leave no corn debris whatever on the surface. The destruction of such infested material is certain to reduce greatly the borer population in each field treated. It removes the ideal shelter otherwise afforded the corn borer by the numerous corn remnants on the soil after disking.

Scouting parties working during the late fall of 1926 found that an average of 8.91 per cent of such stubble in a limited section of Northwestern Ohio was infested at the rate of 9.83 borers to each 100 corn stubs in the field. In the worst infested field the infestation was as high as 23.6 per cent. It also was discovered that many host plants other than corn were infested with the borers. Such weeds as lamb's-quarter, pigweed, cocklebur and smartweed, when growing in or near severely infested cornfields, are certain to contain borers and should not be neglected in clean-up operations. A copy of the circular may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Allen—Farmers have gotten in 10 good days of work. About a third of the corn is planted. Pastures are in fine condition. Lots of young chicks. Eggs, 18c; cream, 38c. Fruit damaged some by late frost.—T. E. Whitlow.

Atchison—We are having more encouraging weather. Farmers are busy getting corn ground ready. Land is very soggy and hard to work. It is crusted on the top, and that is rather hard on small seeds, grass, clover and other small seeds that have been sown this spring. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Not many hogs in this community. Very few potatoes planted early. Some are being planted now. Ground has been too wet to work until last week. Eggs, 17c; cream, 44c and hens, 17c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—The last week has been very windy with cool weather. Spring planting again in full swing. For awhile we were delayed by rainy weather. Some corn up. Oats look fine, also alfalfa which was sown this spring. Wheat very rank. Ample moisture for present needs.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—The south part of the county received a heavy rain, but central and north parts have had no rain recently. However, nothing is suffering from want of moisture yet, but a shower would do no harm. Most fields where wheat isn't killed are beginning to show up green. Considerable work being done on the roads and the county is graveling the highway west from St. Francis. Grass and alfalfa are making good growth. Livestock doing well on pastures.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—We have been getting rains and some hail—which apparently did little damage, except to young gardens in a few cases. Pastures are doing well, and are supplying abundant feed for livestock. Wheat is jointing, and the crop is coming along rapidly. Potatoes also are doing well, and are being cultivated. Corn is being planted, somewhat later than usual, on account of the wet weather. Young stock is doing well, but there are not so many pigs and calves on the farms here as usual.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—The season is a month late on account of so much rain. Most of the fields too wet to work. Wheat and oats look well where water has not stood on it. Pastures good. Eggs, 20c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 39c.—M. L. Griffin.

Crawford—A good week for farm work. Fall plowed ground planted to corn. Flowing of stalk ground progressing rapidly. Wheat and oats making rapid growth. Some chinch bugs in thin wheat. Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.15; butterfat, 36c; eggs 17c; hogs, \$7 to \$9; and cattle, \$4 to \$7.—W. Blain.

Dickinson—Farmers are about done planting corn, with a smaller acreage this year. Kafir and feed will be planted next. Wheat is starting to head and is knee high. Oats rather slow. We will have a big alfalfa crop as the late frosts did little damage. Stock in pasture and getting a good fill. Corn is getting higher while hog prices are going down.—F. M. Larson.

Edwards—We are having fine weather. Corn planting is in full progress. Wheat still is going well. We soon will need a shower. Oats and barley both are in fine condition and pastures are good. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 72c; barley, 60c; hens, 18c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 17c. Many combines are being sold. Still a few farm sales.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather is warm, with some wind. Wheat is doing well. Farmers are treating their sorghum seed for smut, and have started planting the crop. Sod breaking and road work are in progress. Wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 16c; butter, 35c; hens, 17c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Harvey—We have been able to get on the fields recently, and farmers are busy planting corn and kafir. Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.18; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—With a week of dry weather, listing corn started with a rush the first part of May. Very little corn planted here in April. A few have disked their corn ground before listing but a majority have not. As practically all the corn was cut up into

fodder last year, the fields were not tramped by pasturing and as they are fairly free from weeds they are in fair condition for spring planting.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—Conditions have been ideal for preparing corn ground and considerable is planted. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and pastures are doing well. Fruit spraying also is in progress. So far all fruit promises well, except peaches. Temperatures vary from very warm to cool. Potatoes are being cultivated generally.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlow.

Marion—We are having fine weather now. Farmers have made some real headway with their work. Practically all corn has been planted. The acreage is about the same as last year. Wheat shows signs of Hessian-fly infestation. Considerable damage was done to fruit trees by the frost of April 21. Strawberries are blooming and promise a good crop.—Issac P. Wiebe.

Marshall—We have had a great deal of rain here, which delayed corn planting greatly; the crop will be unusually late this year. Livestock is all on the pastures, which are making an excellent growth. A neighbor has 7,000 baby chicks—which is, I think, a record for Kansas. We have had two heavy freezes recently, which did some damage to the fruit and to the gardens. Corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.20; hay, \$8; hogs, \$11; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 44c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Fair weather and plenty of moisture. Everything growing nicely. Alfalfa will make a heavy crop, if nothing befalls it. A large acreage of oats and barley. Some farmers are planting corn. A number of public sales, and everything is selling at good prices.—Jas. McMill.

Osage—Heavy soil requires a strong pull in plowing now and much harrowing to prepare for kafir planting. About 25 per cent of the corn has been planted. Single listing where ground was not plowed before the rains is going to give corn a poor start. Hogs are being shipped out as rapidly as usual, regardless of falling prices.—H. L. Ferris.

Reno—Fields are being worked for corn, and a few farmers already have started to plant. Several communities have held sorghum treating demonstrations. Wheat is making a rank growth. There is an abundance of moisture. Dairy cows and heifers are in demand.—T. C. Fairs.

Rice—We just have had a week of excellent growing weather. Vegetation of all kinds growing nicely. Wheat especially looking fine. Farmers busy with the usual spring work. Very few public sales but considerable real estate changing hands at good prices. Pastures coming along fine, with livestock in good condition. Berry crop recovering from recent freeze and will make a fair crop. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 39c; and hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Corn planting has started, and there is sufficient moisture for immediate needs of the crop. Oats and barley are doing well. Not many farm sales are being held. Eggs, 17c; bran, \$1.45; hay, \$16.—C. O. Thomas.

Russell—We have had some hard rains recently, which washed the roads badly. Livestock is all out on the pasture and the animals are doing fine. Several hail storms have occurred recently, but they did little damage. Wheat is in fine condition. Considerable road work is being done. Farmers are busy planting corn and kafir. Potatoes are doing well. Peaches were killed by the frost, but the cherries and plums are doing fine. There is a big demand for stock hogs. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 44c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sherman—We have had considerable rain in the last month, and the soil contains ample moisture. Some of the wheat is not in very good condition on account of a dry fall and wind injury this spring. Barley is doing well. Seed corn is scarce; a large acreage of it will be planted, part of this on wheat land. Livestock is doing well; there is a keen demand for milk cows. Machinery and cattle sell well at public sales.—Harry Andrews.

Trego—We have plenty of subsoil moisture, but a good rain would be of help to the surface, and especially to the oats and barley. A large acreage of corn is being planted. Pastures are growing slowly; livestock is in a thin condition. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 39c; broilers, 25c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Washington—We are having fine spring weather, and everything is making an excellent growth. Considerable alfalfa has been sown here this spring. Gardens are doing well, and apparently the fruit has not been injured. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 40c; corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.15; hens, 19c; broilers, 25c.—Ralph B. Cole.

## Dog Days in Kentucky

Brother Milt Tabor of The Topeka Daily Capital comes from Kentucky. He still takes the old home paper—The Carter County Herald. His last paper got mixed with our mail, and we gave it the once over. A paragraph interested us:

"The grand jury, which has been in session two weeks, has returned more than 1000 indictments. Most of these are against people who failed to pay their dog tax."

We never have comprehended why the Kansas legislature has steadily refused to pass a law requiring stated meetings of a grand jury. In the light of its practical workings in Kentucky we think we now know why.

Senator Borah seems to be for friendly relations with everybody but the Republican party.

What the Filipino leaders really want isn't freedom for the Islands, but a boss who is native.

One trouble with teeth in the Prohibition Law is that they require so much gold filling.

The press is quite colorful these days reviewing the yellow peril, the red menace and blue laws.

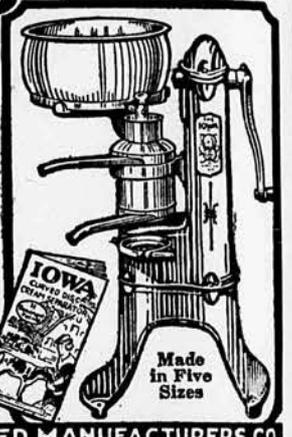
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Now Only 1¢ per CC. Vaccinate your own hogs and pigs with Peters' Serum. Detailed instructions and complete set syringes (worth \$8.00) free with your first order for 3000 CC serum and 150 CC Virus at 1c per CC or \$31.50. Enough to vaccinate 65 to 100 pigs. Thousands of farmers are vaccinating their own herds. So can you.

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Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

# Where Hens and Cows Help

## McCreath White Rocks Hold Egg Production Record for Heavy Breeds in Trapnest

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

WHEN you ask Mrs. James McCreath, she will tell you that if it weren't for the hens, at least one Morris county family wouldn't find it so easy to get along. She is a real poultry breeder and with the aid of her daughter is making excellent progress. On the other hand if you ask James McCreath he may overlook the views of his wife—with all good intentions, however—because he is interested in cows. "Why, if it weren't for the cream cans," he asserted recently, "I don't know how we would make it." Of course, they would make it. Mr. McCreath has done that for a good many years. He is easing up a little now on the hard work, however. He has 240 acres and half of it is in grass.

But we will talk poultry first because this part of the farming belongs entirely to Mrs. McCreath and her daughter. The head of the house assures he has nothing whatever to do with the poultry. That is, nothing other than cleaning the poultry houses, helping guard against mites and lice and their ilk and a few other odd jobs.

Mrs. McCreath has had a certified grade A flock for five years out of the seven years she has had White Rocks. She has labored diligently to reach the top in quality and production and her efforts seem to be bearing some fruit. For example, this year she has the highest pen in the heavy breed to date at the community trapnest, operated by the Geary County Poultry Breeders' Association, under the management of Ralph Upham. This pen produced 886 eggs from October 1, 1926 to April 1, 1927. One hen is in fourth place considering all heavy breeds, with 116 eggs to her credit from October 1, 1926 to April 1, this year.

### Good Males Head Flock

Just at present Mrs. McCreath has 180 hens of producing ability and 800 chicks. Perhaps she will be able to keep more this year than usual, culling the 800 to the very limit as she does. Ordinarily, however, she starts November with about 225. She always is culling. The 180 hens she now has are the cream of the flock that went thru the winter. There will be one difference in the flock that goes thru the coming winter, tho. Not a single bird without certification qualifications will be kept. Everything else will be culled out. The flock is headed by males from hens with records of 200 eggs or more, of course.

Usually Mrs. McCreath has an excellent market for hatching eggs in season. She sells grade A eggs at \$6 a hundred. She also has good demand for breeding stock, and she does considerable custom hatching. This year she handled 2,000 eggs at 3 cents each for her customers. As her business has grown she has added more equipment, until now she has 12 incubators.

While the poultry has been raised on the same locations each year, there has been very little trouble from disease, due to the fact that birds get the proper care, correct rations, have adequate housing and every precaution is taken to prevent trouble rather than cure it. Being raised on the same location, of course, doesn't necessarily

mean that the little chicks are on filthy ground. Plowing and green growth help to keep it fresh. The fact that Mrs. McCreath has records showing an average egg production for her entire flock last year of 106.4 eggs, seems to indicate that she is rather successful in outwitting disease and the pests that cut down on poultry profits. Out of the 800 chicks hatched for her flock this year, very few have been lost. In feeding the infant White Rocks, Mrs. McCreath uses every care. She uses the college ration. A mash at first, 1 tablespoonful to 20 chicks, five times a day for five days. This is increased the second period of five days to 2 tablespoonfuls. The third period of five days, 20 chicks get 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of mash.

### Feed is Gradually Increased

When a week old the chicks get grain at night instead of the mash, and it is measured in about the same proportion as the mash. The next week the chicks get grain morning and evening and the third week they get the grain three times a day. Of course, all changes in rations are made gradually.

One thing Mrs. McCreath believes she lacks in having a complete ration for her baby chicks is plenty of sour milk. "I give them Epsom salts once a week," she said, "a teaspoonful in a quart of water. If I had the sour milk I wouldn't need this." It takes constant care, a lot of work and considerable study to keep up with the poultry business, Mrs. McCreath has discovered, but she feels well repaid for her efforts. The laying record of her pen in Geary county and the fact that her flock merits an A grade in the certification classifications, pay her in a measure for her effort.

Mr. McCreath isn't unreasonable, of course. He admits there is something to a good flock, but he won't alter his opinion that cows are better. But one can easily see that the cows and layers have made a good combination on this farm. "Just to show you what cows will do," McCreath said, "I sold nine 8-gallon cans of cream in April, and the checks ranged from \$11 to \$12.85 a can." He has 14 head of Guernseys and is milking 12 at present. Oats, corn, cottonseed, corn fodder, cane and alfalfa hay, fed according to production, make up the dairy ration.

### Poultry Profits Increasing

(Continued from Page 3)

ground wheat and 20 per cent cracked kafir is fed every three hours. When the chicks are 10 days old the K. S. A. C. growing mash is given in small quantities, and by the time they are 3 or 4 weeks old the mash is kept before them from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m. The grain ration is fed in a litter of alfalfa, which, according to Mrs. Williams, supplies green feed and exercise, and helps to prevent toe picking. Since co-operating with the college and using these methods, she says she raises 90 per cent of all chicks hatched.

Of course, poultry raising is only a small part of the farm operations. Mr. Williams milks 12 to 14 Guernseys. He is working to a purebred herd. He raises 40 to 50 head of hogs every year and is farming 240 acres. Accurate records are kept on all farm operations. "They show us that if we didn't have some good sidelines," Mrs. Williams said, "we wouldn't get very far. We couldn't make it on grain farming alone."

### 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 tuberculosis germ is too small to be seen but readily makes itself known. In case of doubt have a physical examination.



### Facts about the De Laval Milker

1. 650,000 cows now milked the De Laval Way.
2. De Laval Milkers now in their eleventh year of use.
3. 83.27% of the users report average saving of 2 hrs., 12 mins. per day.\*
4. 97.13% of the users say it agrees with their cows.\*
5. 99.4% of the users say they get as much or more milk as by hand milking.\*
6. 9.49% average increase in production per cow reported by those who have records.\*
7. 94.80% of users say their De Laval is easy to keep in a clean and sanitary condition.\*
8. Average bacteria count of all reporting, 14,542—62% report counts of 10,000 and less.\*
9. 96.45% of De Laval users say their milker is "the best," "one of the best," or a "good" investment.\*

\*Based on reports from 1844 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the U. S. and Canada.

### TIME SAVED is MONEY EARNED

HAND milking is at best a slow, costly and tedious operation, exacting in its demands on your time. Time that might be profitably spent by yourself or the hired man in doing other work is consumed on the milk stool under a cow. Result? Either the other work must suffer or extra hours must be spent in finishing it. YOUR time is worth money and you are paying your hired man well for his time.

Of more than 1800 users who answered a recent questionnaire, 83.27 per cent state that the De Laval Milker saves them an average of over two hours per day—saves half the time in milking. Two hours per day, figured over the period of a year, represents a tremendous saving when translated into terms of either cash, labor or time. Keep in mind also that saving in time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker—it milks better and produces more and cleaner milk.

### De Laval Milkiers

See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

### The De Laval Separator Company

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

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### 3 Things are more important than the price you pay

**First**—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

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**Third**—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

### Dr. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful. Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.00	3.20	26	2.60	8.20
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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	9.06
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.48
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.90
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
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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. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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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 everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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**SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL** our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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**CASE SEVENTY-FIVE HORSE STEAM** engine, 40x60 separator, extension feeder, tank, cook shack. Good running order. Priced complete less than thousand dollars. Lyons Implement Co., Lyons, Kan.

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**AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR 27x42,** good as new, threshed very little, Cheap. El. L. Cooper, Freeport, Kan.

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**LEAF TOBACCO: GOOD, SWEET, CHEW-** ing, 3 lbs. 75c; 5-\$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking, 3 lbs., 50c; 5-75c; 10-\$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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**NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, REGIS-** tered. Grand sire champion Siki England. Natural watch dogs. Real home protection. Springstead, Wathena, Kan.

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

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**FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN** pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

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**HONEY: VERY FINE WHITE, 2-60** pound cans \$13.00; six 10 pound pails \$7.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.  
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**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD** carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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**CLARAGE CORN HOLDS WORLD'S** record, 168 bushels per acre. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

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**SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 20 VARIETIES** from treated seed. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

**CERTIFIED, RECLEANED BLACK HULL** White Kafir, \$1.50 per bushel. J. B. Horne & Son, Williamsburg, Kan.

**NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS** 30c per hundred, prepaid. F. G. Bower, 1401 W. Washington, Guthrie, Okla.

**PINK KAFIR-PURE, RECLEANED, K. S.** A. C. tested smut free seed, \$1.75 bushel. McAllister and Stephens, Russell, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK CHICKS, HEAVY LAYING** strain. Pure bred, farm raised. Prices reduced. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

**SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TO-** mato plants. Leading varieties. Write for wholesale prices. Brown Bros., Halstead, Kan.

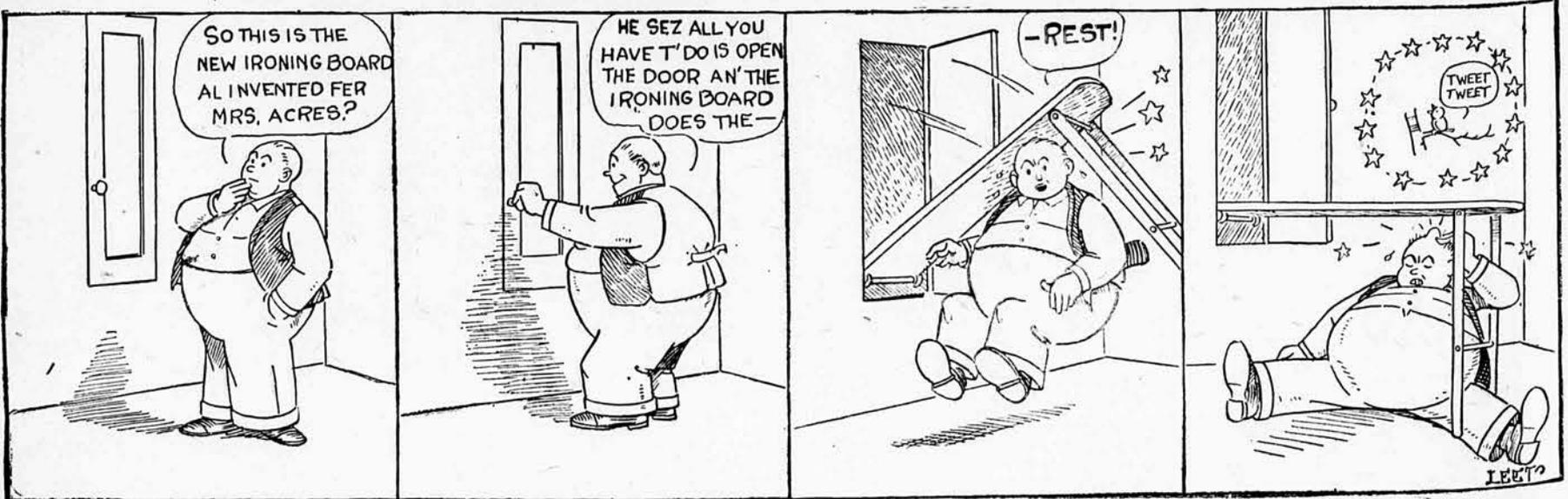
**YELLOW JERSEY SWEET POTATO** plants from state certified seed. \$3.50 per thousand. Caldwell Produce Co., Garden City, Kan.

**TOMATO: EARLIANA, BONNYBEST,** Sweet Potato: Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100; 1000-\$4.00, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codeh, Kan.

**NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, POR-** torican, Yellow Jersey potato plants, 1000-\$3.00 delivered; large orders discounted. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.

**RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, HOME** grown, dodder free, 98 1/2% purity, fifteen cents per pound F. O. B. Assaria, Kansas, sacks free. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

**WATERMELONS, KLECKLEY SWEET** and Habert Honey, 60c per pound; Honey Dews, 50c per pound. Emerald Gem Cantaloupes, 50c per pound. Caldwell Produce Co., Garden City, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That Al Should Supply a Trench Helmet With His Ironing Board

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NANCY HALL YELLOW JERSEY, RED Bermuda, Porto Rico: 50c-1.00; \$4.00-1.000. Bonnie Best, \$1.00-1.00. Cabbage, Tomato, \$4.00-1.000. All postpaid. T. Marlon Crawford, Salina, Kan.

SPRUCE ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Seedling Cedars 6 inch \$2.00 per hundred. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

HARDY GARDEN CHRYSANTHEMUMS, the last flower to bid summer good bye. Sweet William; a garden favorite. Plants ready now; 25 cents each postpaid. Pilot Knob Gardens, Leavenworth, Kan.

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE, TOMATO plants: 100-50c, 1,000-\$3.00. Dahlias, dozen \$1.00 postpaid. Annual perennial flowers, vegetable plant prices free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

HARDY FIELD GROWN PLANTS, TOMATO or cabbage. 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$2.00 postpaid. By express not prepaid \$1.50 per thousand. Leading varieties. Fine plants. M. J. Low Plant Co., Van Buren, Ark.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.00, postpaid, 10,000 express collect \$20.00. Packed right, guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 300 BUSHEL of seed bedded under directions of state inspection; certified Yellow Jersey and Big Stem Jersey; Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Triumph, Porto Rico: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50 postpaid. Write for prices on large orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

CUT-RED WATSON WATERMELON, NO hard white centers. Far superior to old Tom Watson. Pounded 75c postpaid; 5 pounds \$3.00 not postpaid. Improved Kleckley, Halbert Honey and Irish Grey same price. Clyde Frazier, Coffeyville, Kan.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN, RED BERMUDA, Southern Queen slips: 100-40c; 500-\$1.40; 1,000-\$2.50; 10,000-\$20.00 postpaid. Pumpkin Yams, Bunch Porto Rican: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50 postpaid. Write for prices on large orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

FANCY SWEET POTATO PLANTS, DIS-ease treated. Big Stem Jersey, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.50. Yellow Jersey, 500-\$1.75; 1,000-\$3.25. Postpaid. Write for price on larger orders. Peter Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TOMATOES, Collards; strong hardy plants, leading varieties. 100-40c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers, cauliflower, 100-60c; 1,000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Peppers, Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

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

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Porto Rican, Golden Glow, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey. Treated for disease. 100-50c; 1,000-\$3.50; 5,000 or more \$2.75 per thousand. Tomatoes: All varieties. 100-75c; 1,000-\$4.00, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 2, Abilene, Kan.

ALPACA \$6.50; RED CLOVER \$16; White Sweet Clover \$5.50; Alsike Clover \$15; Timothy \$3; Sudan Grass \$3.50; Yellow Soy Beans \$2.75; Cane Seed \$1.85; Cow Peas \$1; Blue Grass \$2.80; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CANE SEED 2 CENTS, RED TOP (Sud-an) 2c, Shrook Orange, 2 1/2c, Darso Orange, 2 1/2c, Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3 1/2c, Pink Kaffir, and Black Hull White Kaffir 2 1/2c, Sudan 8c, German Millet 3c, Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/2c more. Heavy jute bags 20c, seamless bags 35c, samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TOMATO plants Sweet Potato; Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Early Triumph and Southern Queen, Cabbage: Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato: Earli-land, Early Jewell, Ponderosa and Stone. Prices on all plants as assorted by parcel post prepaid. 200-75c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.75. Moss packed and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, WE NOW have four of the best varieties, Nancy Hall, Long Vine Porto Rican: 100-75c; 300-\$1.25; 500-\$1.60; 1,000-\$3.00; 5,000-\$14.50; 10,000-\$27.50; 20,000-\$50.00. Big Stem Jersey and Bunch Porto Rican, two new and fine potatoes: 100-\$1.00; 300-\$1.75; 500-\$2.50; 1,000-\$4.50; 5,000-\$18.50; 10,000-\$34.00; 20,000-\$60.00. All stock post paid or express paid. Send for folder on potato plants. J. A. Bauer, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Ark.

SUDAN GRASS SEED Wheeler's Improved, certified, 100% pure germination 93+%, \$9.00 per 100 lbs, sacked F. O. B. station. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.

Best Plants That Grow Sweet Potato, Tomato, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower, Egg plant, Celery, Peppers, Onion, Tobacco; varieties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

FORAGE CROP SEEDS Soy Beans \$2.50; Cow Peas \$3.50; Sudan \$2.00; Milo \$1.25; Kafir \$1.25; Seed Corn \$2.50; Millets \$2.10; Canes, Sumac \$1.50; Orange \$1.70; Red Amber \$1.70; Coleman's Evergreen \$2.00; African Millet \$1.70; Alfalfa \$2.50; White Sweet Clover \$5.70; all per bushel, bags free. Ask for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

TESTED SEED CORN 1925 crop, grown in the Kaw Valley. Boone County White, Imperial White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Champion White Pearl, Capper's Grand Champion, Hawatha Yellow Dent; all \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Send for samples. Strictly home grown fancy Alfalfa seed, \$9.00 to \$11.00 bushel. Twenty years in seed business here. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOMES WANTED: CHILDREN BETWEEN ages 4 and 14 for adoption or indenture. For information write State Agent, State Orphan's Home, Atchison, Kan.

RABBITS

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

INCUBATORS

FOR SALE: NO. 7 BUCKEYE INCUBA-tor, good as new. Allen's Hatchery, Oak-ley, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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 PER 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.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS: REDS, ORP-ingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, 10c. Leghorns 9c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, 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, ORP-ingtons and Wyandottes, \$10.00 per 100. Leghorns \$9.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS: \$12.00-100. Minorcas, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Or- pingtons, Langshans. Bowell Hatchery, Box F110, Abilene, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, REDS, ROCKS, Leghorns, \$12 hundred; Wyandottes, Orp- ingtons, \$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 guaranteed. Write us about them. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BOOTH CHICKS: 7c UP! FROM MIS- souri's largest trap-nest breeding insti- tution with official records up to 318 eggs yearly. State accredited, 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE: ALL VARIE- ties. No less than 500 sold. If you want 500 or more, get real wholesale prices. Direct from hatchery. Write number and kind wanted. Wholesale Chickery, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS: JUNE DELIVERY. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, \$8.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites \$9.50; White Lang- shans \$11; Brahmas \$12; Assorted \$7. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE BRED, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED chicks. Buff Orpington, Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$10.00. Rose Comb Brown and English White Leghorns, \$9.00. 100% alive. Belle- ville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

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

LOWEST PRICES IN HISTORY FOR MAY delivery of State Accredited-Quality-Vit- ally-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, 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.

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.

BABY CHICKS

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. Macliskey, Burlington, Kan.

MAY CHICKS AT JUNE PRICES, 50,000 each week from tested, culled and in- spected flocks of the world's greatest lay- ing strains. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid. Customers in 40 states. Catalog free. Terms cash. Order direct today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted 100-\$8.00; 500-\$30.00; Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks 100-\$9.00; 500-\$45.00; Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas 100-\$10.00; 500-\$50.00; Mixed assorted \$7.00 per 100. Bush's Poul- try Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

Superior Chicks: 7c 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. Or- der 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, trap-nested 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 Diarrhea tested flocks. S. C. White Leghorns 10c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 12c; Buff Leg- horns 11c. Buy chicks that will live. Free catalog. Two weeks old chicks. 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 diarrhea. 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, Burlington, 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.

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.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks Bargain prices for the balance of this sea- son. 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, To- peka, Kan.

Certified Grade "A" Tanager Strain S. C. White Leghorns. Flocks headed by pedigreed males with a record of 258 eggs or better for 3 genera- tions back. Guaranteed the finest and big- gest profit producers obtainable anywhere at any price, absolutely the premier of the world in value and quality. All Smith hatched, from one of the Southwest's lead- ing and largest hatcheries, backed by many years successful experience. Prices: \$12 per 100; \$50 per 500; \$95 per thousand. Buy them by the thousand and save money. Also large English Barron strain, state accredited for 3 years. Prices: \$11 per 100; \$45 per 500; \$85 per 1,000. Handsome illustrated 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. Wich- ita Hatchery, Dept. B, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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, Ka.

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.

Co-Operative Chicks Cost less—Co-operation does it. All flocks state accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 9c. S. C. & R. C. Reds 11c. Anconas, heavy assorted 9c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks 11c. Buff and White Orpingtons 11c. Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, White Langshans 11c. Light assorted 7c. Prompt live delivery guaran- teed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chil-licothe, Mo.

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 orders have my personal attention. I will ship only 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.

BAKER CHICKS One of the oldest, most dependable pro- ducers of strictly first class chicks at rea- sonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Twelve dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, pre- paid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your local- ity, let us tell you about their success. Bak- er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

SPECIAL MAY PRICES on Shaw's High Quality Baby Chicks. Get 75 eggs a day when 96 of our non-setting heavy egg laying quality pullets will lay from 60 to 78 eggs a day as reported by Mrs. W. A. Whitmore and many others. Buy your Baby Chicks today for more eggs the coming year. Write for literature and prices. Shaw's Hatchery, Emporia and Ot- tawa, Kan. Box 427B.

Frankfort Chickeries Larger profits can be made when you pur- chase our quality chicks. Every one is from high grade pure bred stock that is Kansas State Accredited, insuring you high grade baby chicks. Also all parent stock furnish- ing us with hatching eggs has passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea and proven free. This means stronger vitality with higher egg production. You cannot 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 this 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 chick supply is booked up. Prices for May and June delivery as low as 8 1/2c. Orders booked now assured prompt delivery. Officially in- spected, high production flocks. Only strong, vigorous, bright-eyed, perfect chicks shipped. Bred early maturing. All leading varieties. Before you order chicks from anyone get our special proposition for May and June chicks, nothing else like it. Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kan.

Greatly Reduced Prices —on Peters Certified Chicks—for June delivery. Bigger and better hatches 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 unusually heavy winter layers. Our strains in the larger breeds come into laying at about five months of age—in the smaller breeds at four to four and one-half months. No other strains bred like these—no other chicks guaranteed like Peters-Certified. All Peters-Certified Chicks are sent out with a guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection, also guaranteed to be from the standard of certification ordered. All varieties of Reds, Rocks, Leg- horns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons perfected in egg-laying and health; also S. C. An- conas. At our greatly reduced prices for June delivery no one can afford to take chances with ordinary chicks. We urge you to place your order this month to avoid disappointment. Naturally the supply of these guaranteed chicks is limited. If you want to know what others are ac- complishing with Peters-Certified Chicks ask us to send our new book, "Proof that Peters-Certified Chicks Live up to Their Certification"—containing recent reports from customers. Your request will bring reduced price list for June, catalog and "Proof Book." Address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

BRAHMAS LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS 15c, EGGS 4 1/2c each. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

BANTAMS GOLDEN SEABRIGHT EGGS: \$1.25-15. Special pen \$3.00-15, prepaid. J. B. Will- ems, Inman, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESSE

WANTED: WHITE EMBDEN GOSLING.  
A. W. Mitchell, Route 2, Mulberry, Kan.

## DUCK AND GEESE—EGGS

BLUE RIBBON WHITE PEKIN DUCK  
Eggs, \$1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly,  
Kan.

## GUINEA EGGS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS, EGGS \$1.50  
per setting of 17; \$8.00 per hundred. Mrs.  
Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MAMMOTH GIANTS: MARCY'S BEST AT  
these reduced prices. Chicks, flock, 100-  
\$20; 50-\$11. Select, 100-\$25; 50-\$13. Pre-  
paid, guaranteed alive delivery. Hatch each  
Monday. Eggs half price of chicks. The  
Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS,  
\$9.50 hundred postpaid. Tell Corke, Quin-  
ter, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BROWN

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN  
Leghorn eggs, 4c each. Chas. Dorr, Osage  
City, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-  
horns, Everlay strain closely culled. Eggs  
\$4.50; Baby Chicks \$12.50, postpaid. Gay  
Small, Galva, 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.  
June chicks, 100-\$10; eggs, \$5. Frost White  
Egg Farm, Box 1230, Weaubleau, Mo.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST  
quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive,  
prepaid delivery. Ten dollars per hun-  
dred. 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-  
100. Uniondale Poultry Farm, Wakefield,  
Kan.

BLOOD TESTED STATE CERTIFIED "A"  
grade Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs  
and chicks. Pedigreed male birds. Re-  
duced prices. Colwells Leghorn Farm, Em-  
poria, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST  
pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns,  
trapped record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs,  
guaranteed. Special for May. George Pat-  
terson, Richland, Kan.

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  
100-\$7.00; special pens 100-\$10.00. The Hill-  
view Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. Im-  
porters and breeders of Tom Barron Eng-  
lish 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 im-  
ported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks  
\$16.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders  
now for preferred dates. Prices cut one-  
fourth for May and June. M. A. Hutch-  
eson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka,  
Kan., Route 6.

## LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS,  
265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks re-  
duced. Prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel,  
Altoona, Kan.

## LANGSHAN—EGGS

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 LANGSHANS, EGGS  
100-\$4.50. Chicks after May 25, 100-\$9.50.  
Flock Hogan tested and culled for exhibi-  
tion. 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 MIN-  
orcas. E. T. Yoder, Newton, Kan. Route 7.  
WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, \$16 HUN-  
dred; 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, Pulletts, Cockerels. Mrs. C. F.  
Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUAL-  
ity, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, pre-  
paid 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.

## ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUAL-  
ity, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, pre-  
paid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred.  
Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

## BUFF ROCKS

BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,  
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid  
delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Bak-  
er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

## BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00; 50-\$3.50,  
prepaid, Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.  
BUFF ROCKS: 100 EGGS \$5.00, PRIZE  
winning strain. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neo-  
desha, Kan.

## BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,  
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid  
delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Bak-  
er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

JOIN THE AMERICAN BARRED PLY-  
mouth Rock Club and boost the breed as  
well as boost your own business. Send for  
list of members. Wm. M. Firestone, Waka-  
rusa, Kan.

## BARRED ROCK—EGGS

PARK'S PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS:  
Eggs, 100-\$4.75; 50-\$2.50. Farm range.  
Permit PG 147. M. J. Geer, Sabetha, Kan.  
"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS, 147 PREM-  
iums. 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 Emlg, Abilene,  
Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRAD-  
ley strain. Hens \$2.50. Eggs, 100-\$6.50;  
50-\$3.50; 15-\$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B.  
Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER LAY-  
ing Barred Rocks. Bred sixteen years.  
Range. Dark. Hundred \$5.00, postpaid.  
G. C. Dresher, Canton, Kan.

## WHITE ROCKS

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY,  
prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid  
delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Bak-  
er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

## WHITE ROCK—EGGS

SPECIAL EGG OFFER: GUARANTEED  
White Rock eggs, Fishel direct, \$3.50 per  
hundred. Barworth 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

ACCREDITED S. C. RED CHICKS, 100-  
\$11.00, prepaid. Hatch Mondays. Thomas  
Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST  
quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive,  
prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hun-  
dred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, 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.

WHITE DIARRHEA TESTED, PURE  
bred extra quality Rose Comb Reds, Eggs  
\$5.00-100, postpaid. Mrs. Chas Lewis, Wake-  
field, 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 CERTIFIED CLASS "A" SINGLE  
Comb Reds. Flock mating, 100-\$10.00;  
15-\$2.00. Trapped pen matings, \$5.00 to  
\$7.50 per 15; \$15.00 per 50. All eggs half  
price after May 15. Mrs. Sophia Lindgren,  
Dwight, 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, post-  
paid. Walter Baird, Lake City, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, \$12.50  
hundred, highest quality, layers, satis-  
faction guaranteed. Oscar Youngstrom, Fre-  
donia, Kan.

SUPERFINE, ACCREDITED, "REGAL  
Dorcas" White Wyandotte chicks. Noth-  
ing better. 100-\$11.00 prepaid. The Thomas  
Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST  
quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive,  
prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hun-  
dred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES,  
carefully culled for type, production, vig-  
or. From accredited stock. Eggs 108-  
\$5.00. Vigorous chicks, shipment each Tues-  
day, \$12.50-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—BUFF

BUFF WYANDOTTES; EGGS, CHICKS,  
25% discount May 1st. C. C. Wyckoff,  
Luray, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE  
certified, Prize winning, Martin stock,  
100-\$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

KBELERS WHITE WYANDOTTE LAYING  
winning strain. Eggs \$4.00-100, or \$10.00  
case. Mrs. Jerry Melichar, Caldwell, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES.  
Federal inspected, accredited "A". Eggs  
half price, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith,  
Smith Center, Kan., Route 6.

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; SIRED  
by 40 lb. tom and 20 lb. hens. Fred Wal-  
ter, Wallace, Neb.

## TURKEY—EGGS

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c  
postpaid. Mrs. E. Maxedon, Cunningham,  
Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHI-  
bition Turkeys. Guaranteed. Eggs \$6.00  
dozen. Insured delivery. Bivin's Farm,  
Eldorado, Okla.

LARGE DEEP BREASTED DARK EVEN  
red, pure white wings, tall, Bourbon tur-  
keys. 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, James-  
town, 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 quo-  
tations now. Premium Poultry Products  
Company, Topeka.

## LIVESTOCK

## CATTLE

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

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER  
calves, 1/2 white, from large dams, Tested  
and crated \$100. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville,  
Wisconsin.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE  
"Safe with Cal" or money refunded.  
Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Rem-  
edy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE  
Stopped—Six years successful record. Dan-  
ger of contagion positively prevented. Folder  
explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms,  
Bucktail, Nebr.

## HOGS

CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS, BOTH  
sexes. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kansas.

MEDIUM TYPE CHESTER WHITE  
boars, \$30.00, \$35.000 each. Henry Murr,  
Tonganoxie, Kan.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

MILK GOATS, BEST BREEDING. QUAR-  
kerton Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Pentecost comes from two Greek  
words, and means 50. The feast of  
Pentecost occurred 50 days after the  
Passover, and was in some ways the  
most beautiful religious festival of the  
Hebrew year. It came at the time of  
harvest. In thanksgiving to the Cre-  
ator, the priest would go to the harvest  
field and offer a portion of the grain  
to God, a symbol of the fact that the  
people recognized Him as the giver of  
every good and perfect gift. A beauti-  
ful custom it was, and one that brought  
religion home to every household. Mr.  
Babson states in one of his books that  
"Before the farmers planted their seed  
they had an entire day of fasting and  
prayer (which was a legal holiday in  
Massachusetts until a few years ago);  
while after the crops were gathered  
they had a day of thanksgiving to God  
for the harvest He had given them."  
This is, of course, the meaning of our  
Thanksgiving day. It would be a  
nation-wide blessing if it were cele-  
brated in a spirit of devout gratitude  
to the Most High.

Hence, when Peter preached his ever  
memorable sermon, it was 50 days  
after the Passover, at which time Jesus  
had been crucified. This was, as far  
as we know, the first Christian ser-  
mon. It converted 3,000 people. Some  
cynical preacher has said that it now  
takes 3,000 sermons to convert one  
soul, but he must have been entertain-  
ing a sour stomach, and was unusually  
pessimistic. The converting power of  
the gospel is as real as ever. The mes-  
sage is stated in a different way today,  
because the conditions are different.  
All that Peter did was to convince the  
people that Jesus was the promised  
Messiah, and that they, or their offi-  
cials, had killed him. By quoting cer-  
tain fitting passages of the Old Testa-  
ment, he was able to convince them of  
this, and it so cut into their souls that  
in desperation they cried out, "What  
are we going to do about this?" To  
which Peter replied that they ought to  
repent of their sin and believe on Him.  
This they did, with astonishing results.

Have you thought that the fruits of  
the gospel are gotten by those who  
act on what they know? Drifters,  
procrastinators, folk who think one  
thing today, another tomorrow, do not  
travel far with Jesus. Take a sentence  
or two from "The Jesus of History":  
"It is worth while to look at the type

of character that Jesus admires. How  
many of the parables turn on energy?  
Thus the parable of the talents turns  
on energetic thinking and decisive  
action; and these are the things that  
Jesus admires—in the widow who will  
have justice; in the virgins who  
thought ahead and brought extra oil;  
in the vigorous man who found the  
treasure and made sure of it; in the  
friend at midnight who hammered,  
hammered, hammered, till he got his  
loaves. On the other hand, he was al-  
ways against the life of drift, the half-  
thought-out life. There they were, he  
says, in the days of Noah, eating and  
drinking, marrying, dreaming—and the  
flood came and destroyed them all. It  
is energy of mind that he calls for—  
either with me or against me." Whole-  
some words, these.

And so the folk who got something  
out of that greatest of Pentecost days  
were the ones who acted. They repen-  
ted and were converted and were  
the beginning of the Christian church.

Conversion—what is it? It means  
to turn around and go the other way,  
just as repentance means to change  
your mind. One of the best definitions  
of conversion of which I know is  
"The restoration of friendship between  
a man and God is conversion." It  
results in liberating the soul. The soul  
that was bound to this or that bad  
habit, or this or that debilitating weak-  
ness, is freed from it, is liberated, and  
begins a new kind of life. Old things  
are passed away, as Paul says.

Do conversions take place now? If  
any one doubts this, let him get such  
books as Begbie's "Twice Born Men,"  
or "The Fact of Conversion," by Jack-  
son, or "The Psychology of the Chris-  
tian Soul," by Stevens, or James's  
famous "Varieties of Religious Experi-  
ence." A recent and well-known case  
is that of Mr. Cabot of Boston, who  
relates his experience in the Atlantic  
Monthly, under the caption, "The Con-  
version of a Sinner." Tolstoy's experi-  
ence is now famous. For years he  
tried to find peace, but in vain. Fear-  
ing suicide, he hid a rope lest he use  
it, and did not trust himself to take a  
gun into the woods. Then one March  
day he went into the woods and, as he  
observed nature springing into life  
again, exultant and full of hope, he  
suddenly became aware that this was  
the work of God; that to believe in  
God and to live are the same thing.

"Live seeking God," he says, "and you  
will not live without God. And more  
than ever before, all within me and  
around me lit up, and the light did not  
again abandon me." This was very  
different from the conversions that  
most of us have known about. But  
that is the beauty of it, no two are  
alike. We are each different from the  
other, and hence no two religious ex-  
periences will be just the same. God  
deals with each soul according to its  
own nature. Some years ago a man  
who was exceedingly diffident united  
with my church. He was so timid that  
he hardly could muster courage to  
come to the altar. But that was a real  
conversion, because his whole subse-  
quent life has proved it. If anything  
wants to be done in that church, he is  
there to do it. He is everywhere and  
indispensable. Something new came  
into his life. He was liberated. Church  
folks are supposed to be that.

Lesson for May 15—Peter at Pentecost.  
Acts 2:12 to 14, and 32 to 41.  
Golden Text, Acts 2:38.

## Better Sires Report Issued

A report dealing with livestock im-  
provement under the "Better Sires—  
Better Stock" plan has just been is-  
sued by the Bureau of Animal Indus-  
try. It describes and summarizes the  
progress of the systematic campaign  
for increasing the use of purebred sires,  
and shows that 17,063 persons have  
participated up to March 31, 1927. A  
copy may be obtained on application  
to the Bureau of Animal Industry,  
United States Department of Agricul-  
ture, Washington, D. C.

## Away With Chinch Bugs

It may be that Kansas will have  
less trouble with the Chinch bugs this  
year than usual. At least that usually  
is true in a wet season. But anyhow  
full information on how to fight this  
pest is contained in Farmers' Bulletin  
No. 1,498, The Chinch Bug, which may  
be obtained free from the United  
States Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

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ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

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. 206, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION LANDS—Lower Yellowstone Project, 8,000 acres offered 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.

### ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in the Ozarks of Arkansas ask for list. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

IF interested in chicken, fruit and dairy farming in the Ozarks, address Shermer & Crow, Siloam Springs, Ark.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S. W. Hawkins Rty. Co. Sanford, Box 107KP, Fayetteville, Ark.

IMPROVED 80 near White River, Good markets. 5 Acres fruit; only \$1750, \$500 cash. Sanford, Box 107KP, Fayetteville, Ark.

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County. Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

### COLORADO

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

COLORADO Homestead relinquishment; adjoining largest mines; farming, dairy, business, health opportunities. Cheap. Albin, Garfield, New Mexico.

S.E. COLO. WHEAT LAND \$10 PER ACRE. Beautiful smooth half section, Baca county. Holly territory; 14 miles north new rail; 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.

### 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. Shaps, 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, Kan.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or in come? Big list free. Bersie Ag. Eldorado, Kan.

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 & Keeling, 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.

545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part pay. Howford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

2,000 ACRES wheat, alfalfa, grazing land. Wichita Co., 6 mi. R. R., good improvements, never fail running water. Account death owner offering bargain for cash, immediate possession. McKee-Fleming, Emporia, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



May 18 and 19 are the dates of the J. H. Lomax, Leona, and the Knabb Bros., Leavenworth, Jersey cattle sales.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville, is making some real improvements. A new floral hall is one of the new buildings going up.

I have just returned from a two weeks trip to the Ozarks in southern Missouri and Arkansas, where I called on real estate dealers.

I am going to make a trip over my territory, Northern Kansas, commencing in July. I want to call on every breeder of purebred livestock in that territory during July and August.

Grape culture is one of the many fruit crops that do well in northwest Arkansas. Near Siloam Springs I saw 200 acres in grapes. They sell around \$70 per ton delivered at the station. Concord is the leading variety.

Clay county is to have a Free Fair, similar to the Republic County Fair. The business men of Clay Center, with the farmers co-operating, are going to put the old Clay County Fair on a plane with other successful county fairs over Kansas.

J. P. Ice & Son, Mt. Summit, Ind., sold 51 Jerseys at auction, at that place, April 28, for an average of \$224. It was said to be one of the best sales east of the Mississippi River this year. Buyers were present from a number of states. Most of the cattle remained in Indiana.

C. B. King of Tulsa, Okla., owns a fine dairy farm in Benton county, Ark., near Siloam Springs, and recently imported 20 Jersey cows and a bull from the Island of Jersey at a cost of \$25,000. They are said to be the finest dairy cows ever brought to the Ozarks.

C. W. Lamer, Salina, was recently appointed by Governor Paulen, as a member of the State Highway Commission. Mr. Lamer, who was well known as a draft horse breeder and importer a few years ago, still owns a fine stock farm near Salina. He is also proprietor of the Lamer Hotel in Salina.

Farms in the Ozarks, on the average, are very much smaller than in Kansas. Forty, sixty and eighty acres are the average. Dairy cows, poultry and a few acres in berries and an apple orchard is the rule. It is claimed that more different things can be grown successfully in the Ozarks than in any other country. Land sells from \$40 to \$70, with fair improvements. Lots of water and an ideal climate.

Berry pickers make the Ozarks in about the same manner that harvest hands make the harvest fields of western Kansas, except that the women and children work and are the best berry pickers. Girls from 12 to 16 years of age are said to be the best pickers. Three cents per quart is paid and a suitable place to camp. I read this advertisement in the Siloam Springs, Ark. local paper: "8,000 pickers needed immediately. Free camp grounds, wood, water and pasture. No state tax on your autos.

It is estimated that 200,000 pickers will be needed in the Ozarks to harvest the 1927 crop of strawberries. Since these figures were made frost has damaged the crop somewhat, but it is claimed that nearly that number will be needed. It was estimated at that time that 500 cars of strawberries would be shipped out of that region this season and that the growers would realize around \$7,000,000 for their crop. The Aroma and Klondyke are the varieties grown.

The "Blue Ribbon" sale of Holsteins at Oconomowoc, Wis., April 25, the first sale of the series of spring sales back there, was very much of a success. The average of 68 head was \$623, and the top sale was \$3,600, paid by a California breeder for a young bull, consigned by Dutchland Farms. The next highest price was for another young bull and the price was \$2,450. The top price for female was \$1,875, paid by an Illinois breeder, for a 34-pound heifer. A large crowd was out and breeders were there from coast to coast.

### Wise Virgin

Hostess—"What's the idea of bringing two boy friends with you?"  
Guest—"Oh, I always carry a spare."

### Pa Knows All

"Pop, what's a philosopher?"  
"A chap who's too hard up to worry about it, son."

### Bantams That Don't Bant

The guy who named small change "chicken feed" evidently never took a girl out to supper.

### Let 'Em Rip

"How do you tune these jazz instruments?"  
"You don't."

### Vanishing Miracle

Tillie—"What would you call a man who hid behind a woman's skirts?"  
Willie—"A magician."

### Dangerous Job

EXPERIENCED WIDOW TRIMMER  
—Help Wanted ad in a California paper.

### Here She is Again

WOMAN—Wants washing.—Ad in a Florida paper.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**HOLSTEINS**  
more Milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

Write for literature  
Extension Service  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA  
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

### Purebred Holstein Bull

or sale 6 mo. old. Fine individual. Dam produced 9180 lbs. milk, 312 lbs. butterfat in 6 mo.  
WALTER CLARK, GARFIELD, KANSAS

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

### Kansas Bred Guernseys

Purebred cows, helpers and bulls. Also choice high grade helpers. 80 head in herd.  
E. M. LEACH  
1421 Loran St., Wichita, Kansas

### JERSEY CATTLE

### Chief Raleigh's Sultan

is now in service at K. S. A. C. We offer a few of his sons, from six months to serviceable age, out of high producing dams.  
BEAL BROS., COLONY, KANSAS

### JERSEY BULLS AND COWS

1 Bull by "Mermald's Bully Owl;" 3 by Chief Raleigh's Sultan 2nd, 2 months to 3 yrs. Dams by "Royal Mismel's Torono;" 4 good high grade cows.  
S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kansas

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Milking Shorthorn Bulls

choice individuals ready for service. Sired by Bonvue Lee Oxford and White King. Out of heavy production dams.  
H. A. COCHRAN, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

### CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

from 7 to 14 mo. by Newtondale. Also a few Scotch Topped. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
B. W. Stewart, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson Co.

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### Polled Shorthorns

For Sale, some choice bulls 1 to 2 yrs. old  
R. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

### HORSES AND JACKS

### Registered Morgan Horses

Largest herd in the Middle West. Young stallions and fillies for sale, sired by the government stud Linsley.  
BROWN BROS., HALSTEAD, KANSAS

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### DUBOC BOARS

State Fair 1st prize winning herd boars; also fall boars sired by Stills Major, Reclamation and Golden Rain-bow. Write for prices and descriptions.  
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### Duroc Boars on Approval

Reg. Immuned. Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices, STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

### Fall Duroc Boars

November farrow, sired by GREAT STILTS, good individuals. Well grown and priced for immediate sale.  
INNIS DUBOC FARM, MEADE, KANSAS

### FARMER BOARS

Good Sept. Duroc boars sired by Super Special by Super Col. Weight about 175 lbs. Price each, registered and immuned, \$30. Crates \$2.50 extra.  
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### DUBOC BOARS OF QUALITY

Soundness, size and bone by Walmeyer's Giant and Major Stills and other sires. Reg. Immuned. Satisfaction or money back.  
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

### SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

July boars, weight 250 pounds. Sons of the Millionaire. Good individuals. Priced right.  
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### LYNCH BROS. SPOTTED POLANDS

Six extra good fall boars, sired by Lynch Giant, will weigh around 200 pounds. Have quality and breeding. All good show prospects.  
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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13 quarters of level unimproved wheat and row crop land, about 16 miles N. E. of Kendall, close to school and rural delivery. Price \$9 per A. Reasonable terms at 7%.  
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NEVER before have we been able to offer such bargains in improved lands. 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.

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BARGAINS, improved farms, suburban tracts. Write. Free list. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

81 A., 50 Cult., small house, stable, spring. Take light car part pay. \$2,000. Ozark Land Co., Aurora, 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.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 A. farm, \$985. House, barn, large orchard, water. Terms. Other good bargains. McGrath, Mountain View, 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 160 acre farm, 30 A. good valley, good orchard, 50 A. timber; only \$2,700; \$1,000 cash. Easy terms on balance. Free list. Shelton & Wire, Marshfield, 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.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

TRADE YOUR FARM for 77 well located lots for Homes—heart of Leavenworth, Kansas. Box 23, North Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 acre irrigated ranch, \$6,000; Assessed \$5,900; tax \$150. Crops over \$4,000; rented for 1/2. Mortgage \$1,500 1926. Want clear for equity. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

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 \$4500.00

Solid brick 8 apartment. Each apartment 6 rooms. Boulevard location, close to downtown business center. Trade for farm. Also have other properties. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Ave., Temple Bldg., K. C., Mo.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

er with roan heifer at foot, was bought by C. L. White of Greensburg for \$185. The top bull, No. 12, went to C. T. Thom, Medicine Lodge at \$145. J. H. Hallaron, Casselton, took Crown Prince, a very choice roan yearling, at \$135. Farmers and breeders from Kansas and Oklahoma appeared more interested in this sale than any that has been held since the cattle depression came in 1920. Boyd Newcom was the auctioneer, assisted by the local auctioneer, Ben Towner.

E. E. Innis, proprietor of the Innis Duroc farm at Meade, writes that he is having splendid results this spring by dividing up his hog pasture. He has one pasture of rye, one of barley and two of Sudan. Mr. Innis says the Sudan is best for his part of the state; it stands drouth best. Mr. Innis adds that he has 70 of about the finest spring pigs he has ever raised. Some of them are now nearly ready to wean. Litters run up to 12 per sow and those by Major Pathfinder are especially promising. Recent rains in that part of the state came in good time and everything looks prosperous, concludes the letter.

Otto Streiff, Shorthorn breeder of Ford County, held his first public sale at Dodge City, April 29. The cattle sold were not fitted, but the females sold sired by or bred to the great herd bull Red Mandolin, were in demand at prices rather low, but high enough to justify the breeding of registered cattle. The bulls, many of which were too young for service, sold very well. Those ready for service sold well above the \$100 mark. Mr. Streiff is going ahead with the breeding business and plans to build up one of the good herds of Western Kansas. The entire offering, many of them just calves, averaged around \$90.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

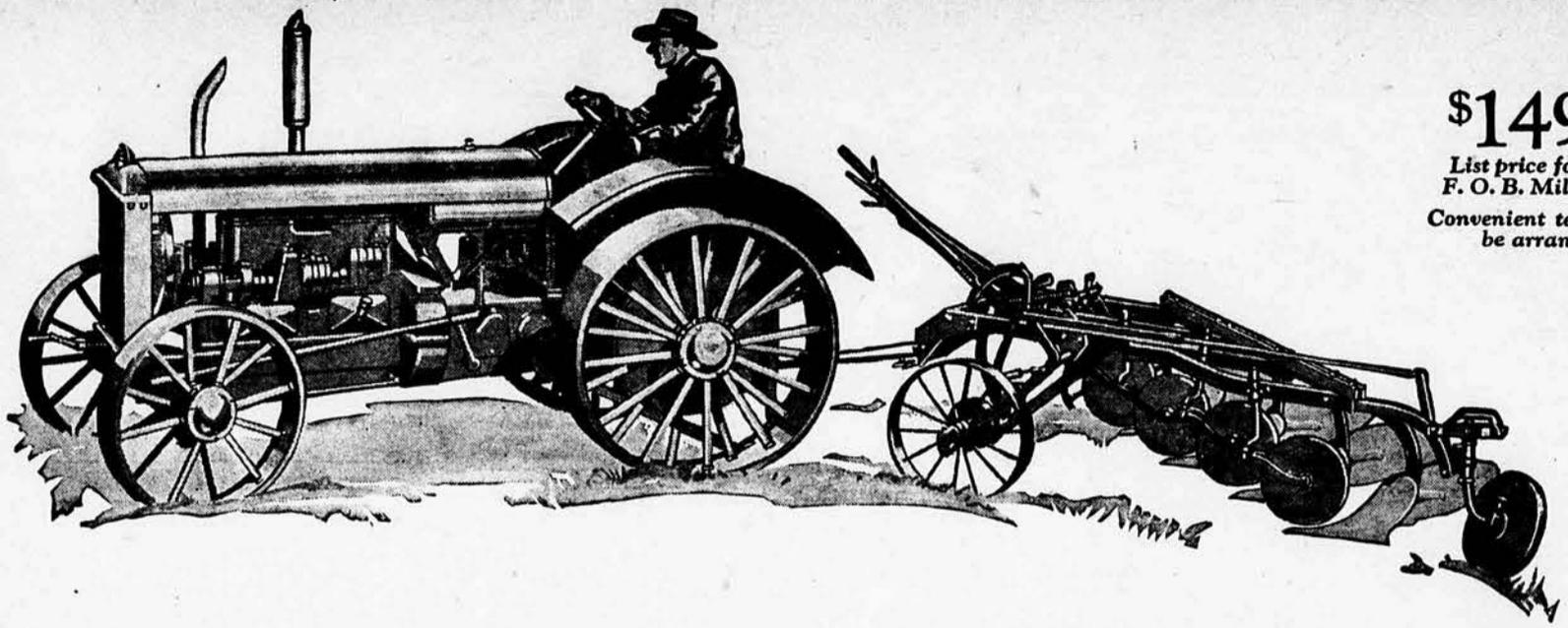
By Jesse B. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



The Wichita Kansas National dates have been changed to November 7, 8, 9, 10. Prospects are for the biggest and best show in the history of the association.

The Chas. T. Deyerly Percheron sale held at Pratt, May 5, was attended by a thousand farmers from Kansas and Oklahoma. The date was late for stallion sales and rather low prices prevailed on mature animals. But stallion colts sold up to nearly \$100. Mares brought as high as \$220 each. 12 sellings averaged \$150 around. One pair of ten year olds sold for \$350, going to a farmer at Blackwell, Okla.

E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben Bird, Short-horn breeders of Protection, held their fifth annual sale May 4. The cattle sold represented the natural accumulation of both herds. There was much encouragement to the breeding business in the very increased demand for females over other sales of recent years. The entire offering of cows, bred heifers and some open heifers sold for a general average of almost \$150 per head, only a few of the cows sold had calves at foot. The eighteen bulls, only a few of them ready for heavy service, brought an average of \$95 per head. The top female, No. 33, a very choice young mare, selling with bull calf at foot, went to E. O. Vickers of Selman, Okla., for \$225. No. 35, a very fine Cruickshank Violet heifer



**\$1495**  
 List price for cash  
 F. O. B. Milwaukee  
 Convenient terms can  
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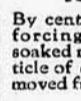
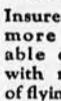
Why scrimp along with power too light to handle some jobs without over-loading? Especially when you can now have an Allis-Chalmers 20-35 at little or no greater first cost. At \$34.18 per h. p.

[Nebraska State Tractor Tests] Allis-Chalmers offers you the outstanding power value. That's on first cost alone. That's only one thing.

The real value comes in the field. Furrow for furrow, bushel for bushel or acre for acre, an Allis-Chalmers bites off the job at a steady clip, hour after hour. Its big reserve power handles draft changes due to soil and lay of the land. You hardly know you're in tough going.

Dollar for dollar of operating costs an Allis-Chalmers saves cash, for it finishes sooner. Besides Allis-Chalmers has added years to tractor life. The chief cause of wear

is grit. It fills the air when a tractor is at work, and sifts into every working part. Mixed with oil, its sharp edges form a wicked grinding compound that eats away the hardest metal.

 <p><b>Oil Purulator</b>          Every 4 minutes or 150 times in a 10-hour day oil is cleaned, strained, and purified, removing every atom of dust and grit. This prevents enormous amount of wear for lubrication is with clean oil entirely.</p>	 <p><b>Gas Filter</b>          Fuel cannot carry grit to cylinders or pistons, for every drop is cleaned and filtered.</p>
 <p><b>Air Cleaner</b>          By centrifugal action and forcing through an oil-soaked mattress, every particle of dust and grit is removed from carbureting air.</p>	 <p><b>Spark Arrester and Muffler</b>          Insures quieter, more comfortable operation with no danger of flying sparks.</p>

We keep moving surfaces free from grit. Dust-proof metal cases enclose all moving parts. Lubricating oil is cleaned 3 gallons every 4 minutes.

Carburetor air is cleaned and washed. Gas is filtered. En-

gineers say that these improvements should double tractor life.

And the easy handling surprises every one. Driver's seat comfortable and high-up. He sees the whole front wheel without moving his head. This makes turning easy in a radius often less than a much lighter, less powerful tractor needs to turn in.

The fourth furrow free? Yes, indeed! More work per man and per hour. Less time per job. Easier on driver, on tractor, on your purse. A quick way to cut costs. Send the coupon now and use this new power for bigger profits this year!



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