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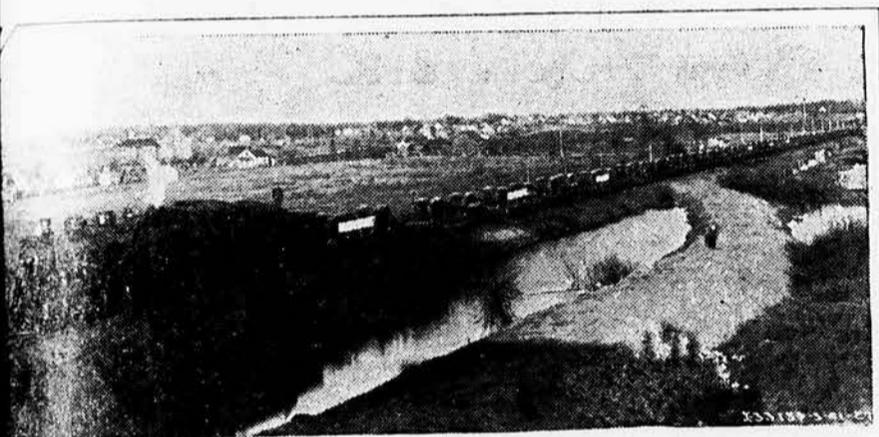
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

May 21, 1927

Number 20



Trainloads of Tractors
Leave for the Farms

Spring Work Starts
With A Rush!



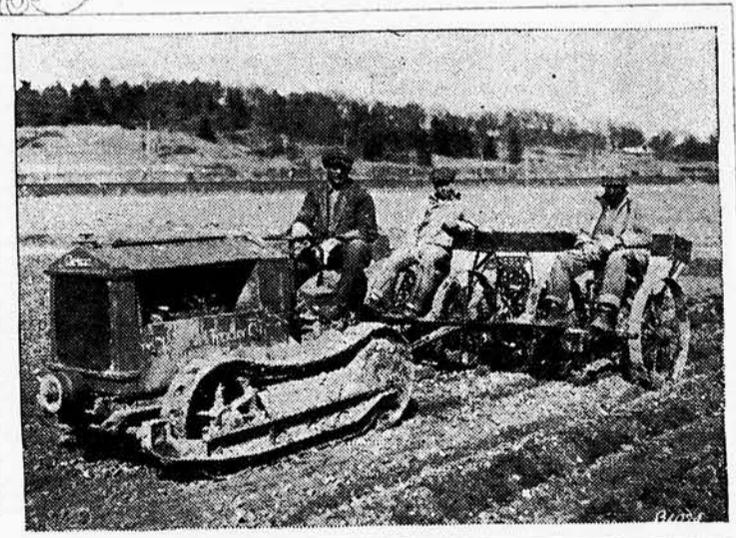
CIRCLE
College Boys at Manhattan
Study Horses



Harvesting the Early Alfalfa



A New Stubble Pulverizer
in the Corn Boer Belt



Planting Potatoes in the Kaw Valley

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If you purchase a \$1,940.00 (f. o. b. Wichita, cash price) "Caterpillar" 2 Ton (15 H. P.) tractor, with only ordinary care you may expect it to last from 1,000 to 1,400 working days, which in farm work means around 15 years. A \$1,940.00 tractor used 15 years, that's \$129.32 per year. If you purchase a \$1,200.00 tractor every three years for 15 years, and trade in your old tractor at one-third of its original cost, it would cost you \$1,200.00 for the first tractor and \$800.00 every three years for 15 years, or four times \$800.00, plus \$1,200.00, or \$4,400.00, and that's \$293.33 per year, a saving of \$2,460.00 in favor of a "Caterpillar." Ask the owner of the oldest "Caterpillar" tractor you can find—there are many "Caterpillar" tractors in Kansas 15 years old, and still in use. With the improvement in material of these made today, the present-day "Caterpillar" tractors are sure to stand up under more day's usage than the older models.

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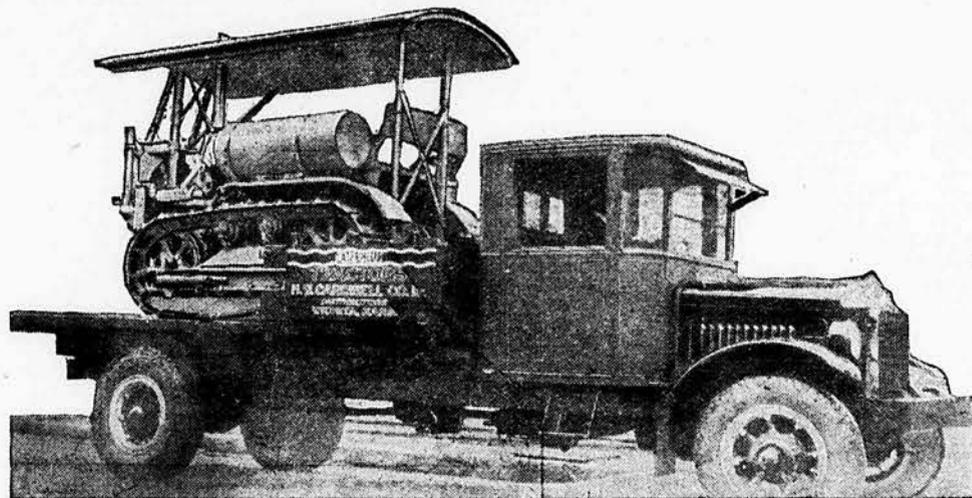
Why purchase something else and then be sorry?

The price is the same—one "Caterpillar" or a thousand—that's why they are so good at the price.

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8 Service men—a service man sent with each tractor delivered to properly instruct the owner in care and operation.

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- Gray.....J. O. Ray, Cimarron
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- Greeley.....G. R. Leggett, Scott City
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

May 21, 1927

Number 21



Maps Guard Fertility on Decker's Farm

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

AN IMPORTANT part of L. V. Decker's farming is done on maps. For 10 years he has used them to guard the fertility of Hill Grove Farm and to make every acre return the best possible profit. To start this unusual system of farm bookkeeping, Decker got a cross-section ledger and on the first page drew a map of his Sedgwick county farm. That year he filled it in, showing exactly what crop grew in each field. The next year another map was used on the second page. It was a simple matter to pin-prick several angles of the ledger at a time and draw the outline of the farm by running lines from one pin hole to another.

Decker now has 10 of these maps completed, and he will work out another one this year. If a certain field doesn't produce as well as he thinks it should, he checks back over his maps to find the trouble. Perhaps he will discover that he hasn't been cropping it to the best advantage. "Every acre is marked on the maps," Mr. Decker explained. "From my records I can tell where each crop was planted, the time of planting, the yield and a final inventory shows costs and profits. During the winter I plan what I'm going to do in the summer. Sometimes I have to change my plans, but by consulting the maps I can make changes to the best advantage." Pure seed production is the big thing on the Decker farm. He complies with the state pure seed law from field inspection to germination tests. On the average he will sell annually for seed, about 900 pounds of Sudan grass; 900 pounds of Sweet clover and 1,000 pounds of Pink kafir. And he has done considerable work with Blackhull wheat. Decker is strong for green manure crops. "The Sweet clover is for soil improvement primarily," he said. "If I catch a seed crop and it finds a profitable market, all well and good. I've plowed under cowpeas, too, that would astonish one at the amount of feed they would have made. But I wanted the green manure. You can't expect to take everything out of the ground and never put anything back. Everything available goes back to the land—Sudan straw, wheat straw and manure." Mr. Decker believes cows have a place on the average Kansas farm. He now has five, but wants eight head of purebred Guernseys. One reason he has so much faith in cows is because his present dairy income is \$35 to \$40 a month, aside from the butter and milk that is used at home. Mrs. Decker maintains a flock of 150 Rhode Island Red layers, another item that shows up to good advantage. Decker is farming a quarter section.

You May Promote Yourself

By trade he is an electrician, or rather was. But in his time he has done everything from day labor to his present business of farming. "The war forced me out as an electrician," Decker said, "so I sold my home and came to Kansas. I had been working in Illinois. I tried to get work in Wichita at first, and finally was offered a good job, but my wife wanted to farm. We finally decided on her choice and never have been sorry. We are happy and comfortable on the farm and it would take a good deal of money to get us in town again."

While in Illinois, Mr. Decker became interested in the Farm Bureau and was made an honorary member, and he asserts it is worth \$10 of any farmer's money if he will use the services that are offered. In Sedgwick county, Decker was the second secretary the Farm Bureau there had, and he has helped organize other Farm Bureaus in the state.

"My experience in other lines of business have helped me in farming," Mr. Decker assured. "I know a person can't expect to get ahead unless he is aggressive. You cannot stand still. I'm not afraid to go ahead and do something just because I don't have to do it. Or because I never saw anyone else do it. Why, one of the biggest promotions I got in business was for doing something I could have passed up. It is possible to promote yourself in farming in the same way. First of all, know exactly what you are going to do, keep an accurate check on your operations and then work. In town I found that too many folks failed to get ahead because they watched the clock. They worked for pay day only. I wonder whether some of that kind of work could be found on the farm?"

Decker doesn't allow many hours to get by him unimproved. Those that aren't filled with his actual farm work are turned over to his hobbies—and his biggest job. The hobbies include a chemistry laboratory, car repair work, a filling station and books. Decker's most important job, however, is bringing up his six children properly. Other things are secondary. And you will be interested in his ideas. "I took up chemistry something more than a year ago," he said, "but it was only in a small way. I got a junior chem-craft set. But right away I realized the wideness of the field, for its in-

The article on this page will interest you because it is unusual. L. V. Decker is a farmer, and we believe you will agree that he is a good one. He has done everything in his time from day labor on up the line to his trade as an electrician, and to farming. He is satisfied personally with farm life, and finds the country a good place to rear his family.

You will be interested in the system of bookkeeping Mr. Decker has worked out over the last 10 years, that helps him guard the fertility of his land. It does this in addition to giving him production costs and profits. And his system is applicable to any Kansas farm. Decker's hobbies will interest you, too.

But the big job on Hill Grove Farm is bringing up the children in the right way. The article tells how work and recreation are balanced, and how health habits are formed. Reward for work is teaching the value of personal effort, and little lessons about the value of money are being learned.

Decker's ideas may not be practicable in your case, but, in reading them, some equally as good may suggest themselves. Perhaps farm folks in general should give more time to home life. Mr. Decker believes farmers should have some knowledge about the other important lines of business, and he believes everyone should spend considerable time reading. He has worked out a system of reading with his children that can be followed in any home.

terest to my family. I have studied it with the children so they will understand something about the chemistry of things around them. The boys can come home from school and go over their chemistry lessons as often as they wish. It is helpful pleasure to them. One time the boys and I put on a little chemistry demonstration for 30 young folks at our recreational center. Since, a number of the neighborhood boys have been over here on Saturday evenings to learn more about it, and I have enjoyed giving them some of the high spots. I take something like salt and explain it, then something else of common use. We keep away from acids and dangerous things. There are enough interesting things to study without risking disaster.

"My children are keen for the laboratory. A good many times my little girl has said, 'Daddy, I want to do something.' And some simple little chemistry problem, worked out in the laboratory, answers completely. I watch the experiment and supervise. The children memorize the common name, chemical name, its uses and the different changes that take place. The main reason I keep the laboratory, of course, is to help my children, but I have offered it use to all the boys in the community.

"I find it a pleasure myself to dig into organic chemistry. If the boys use too much material they pay for it, so it really isn't an expense to me." Decker has the laboratory in the corner of his filling station. He makes it do a little farm duty as well as add to the interest and pleasure of home life. There he tests the soil on his land and runs seed tests. "I will germinate any neighbor's seed free," he said. The filling station brings Mr. Decker repair work on tourists' cars in the summer, and



Iris Ruth and Her Father, L. V. Decker, Sedgwick County. Iris Had Earned a Holiday, So She Went to Town With Her Daddy When He Attended the Seed Exchange Conducted by Specialists From the College

he has found it profitable to have candles for sale, and at one time he worked up quite a good business in chicken sandwiches. "My wife and children help at the filling station when I'm doing farm work, repairing machinery and other work," Mr. Decker said. "When my work gets too heavy I hire a man. But I check up closely on everything that is done on the farm and do all the seeding and testing myself. I'll need a man to help me about four months each year."

But with all he has to do, Mr. Decker, and Mrs. Decker, too, find time to grow up with the children. "We try to live their lives with them," Mr. Decker said, "and it is helping all of us. I feel that parents must keep ahead of their children and be an important factor in educating them. The children cannot start where we leave off, but we owe it to them to give the advantage of proper guidance mentally, morally, spiritually and physically."

Mr. Decker didn't get thru high school but that didn't stop his education. He specialized in electricity despite his handicap. He has been a real student in his reading and he has studied correspondence courses. "None of us can afford to waste a minute," he asserted. "I must keep busy myself trying to work out some improvement, and I cannot afford to leave the children's education entirely to others. It is like farming. If you merely sow seed you may get a crop and you may not. But if you specialize to the extent of getting pure seed and put it in seedbeds that have been properly prepared, then you can expect results. I believe the day is here when boys and girls must specialize in farming as well as any other business they may choose. Specializing doesn't mean being narrow. A broad knowledge is necessary in any walk of life. And just because you may not be able to go to college doesn't mean that you cannot specialize. Dig it out for yourself—it can be done. Don't sit down and say it's no use. College days are very, very important, but if you are denied such an education, don't give up."

Mr. and Mrs. Decker are trying to help their children develop wisely and well. Work and play are balanced and health is considered a most important factor. Clean teeth, the right kind of food, proper sleep, sufficient exercise, baths and all points in the health crusade are given close attention. Each child has a health chart of 12 different items to watch.

Children Earn Their Vacations

There is a system of reward for work, too. Mr. Decker keeps a "clock" on which he credits each child for the work that is done. The boys get one hour off for milking twice a day; girls earn hours off for washing dishes and doing house work. When a child earns 30 hours he gets a trip to town for a show, or some other "treat" he may choose. "I try to make it worth the children's efforts," Mr. Decker said. "They must take their turns going places, as we all cannot leave at the same time. But two or three can go at a time. It is possible to earn 30 hours credit every two weeks. But, of course, every week the children may go to the recreational club and have home pleasure to fill in. Birthdays are made special occasions, and the regular holidays are properly celebrated.

"Each child has a special allowance for spending money. Even little 6-year-old Iris Ruth carries her pocketbook and money. The children are learning the value of money and are getting a little business education. Why, my 11-year-old girl can run the filling station as well as I, and she does sometimes. The children must plan ahead to meet the bills they have, and they do it, too. Instead of our buying their clothes and other things outright for them, we give the children a chance to earn the money for such things. This money is paid for extra tasks and unusual things they do."

The Deckers get a lot of fun out of their reading, and they have been working along a system that is especially helpful. Mr. Decker takes time to read books with the children and they get thru a lot of them in a year. Last winter, for example, they read Dickens's Child History of England, an introductory book on geology, Other Provinces, How to Know the Bible, Garden Steps, Friar of Whitenberg, Friend of Caesar, The Shorter Bible, the Price of Freedom, Gates of Olivet, in fiction style; Houdini's Paper on Magic, To Lahasa in Disguise, and advanced books in geology, history and the like. Those are just a few of the books that have been read. Naturally Iris Ruth, who is 6 years old, wouldn't understand the books that would please and interest older children. Mr. Decker settles this by reading with the children in turns. He will read to Iris Ruth, out of a book suitable for her age, until he gets tired, and then Iris Ruth will read to him. That system is followed with all of the children, and the many questions that come up during

(Continued on Page 24)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

REPORTS from the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the wages of farm laborers throughout the country now average \$34.53 a month with board and \$48.37 without board. The wages of farm laborers are 166 per cent of the pre-war level, while industrial wages are 231 per cent. As a result of this striking difference the supply of farm labor is decreasing in some localities, tho not everywhere. In many rural localities the supply has increased, despite the fact that farm hand wages are low as compared with wages in other lines.

I suppose the relation of the farm hand to his employer has changed a great deal since I was a boy on the farm. At that time if the farm hand was a good one, he was made one of the family, consulted by the farmer about all the work on the farm and frequently his judgment was followed. It was not an uncommon thing for the farm hand to marry a daughter of the farmer and become a renter instead of a hired hand. His wages were low, but then he did not have any particular occasion to spend money. I once worked as a farm hand for eight months at \$20 a month and had nearly all of my wages at the end of the time.

The hours of labor were long and the work was pretty hard, but there wasn't as much complaining as there is now. Probably there is more ground for complaint now. There are so many more things to spend money for that it is doubtful whether farm wages mean as much as they did 40 years ago.

Henry L. Stimpson, who was sent to Nicaragua to investigate and if possible stop the fighting and effect a settlement between the contending factions, reports that he believes the war is at an end. It probably is, because Stimpson has virtually delivered an ultimatum to the anti-Diaz, or Liberal party, led by Sacasa. They are given to understand that unless they surrender their arms peaceably our marines will take a hand and compel them to surrender. The terms submitted by Stimpson are as follows:

- An immediate general peace to permit the planting for the new crop in June.
- Complete disarmament on both sides.
- A general amnesty to all persons in rebellion or exile.
- The return of all occupied or confiscated property to its owners.
- Participation in the Diaz cabinet by representative Liberals.
- Organization of a Nicaraguan constabulary on a non-partisan basis, commanded by American officers.
- American supervision of the 1928 election.
- The continuance temporarily in the country of a sufficient force of American marines to guarantee order pending the organization of the constabulary.

The representative of Sacasa, General Moncada, says that he will advise the Liberals to accept the terms offered because they cannot help themselves; they cannot fight the United States.

This is a complete triumph for certain corporate interests in the United States who put Diaz into the presidency and intend to keep him here because he is their tool. They want to get control of the Nicaraguan railroad system and other public utilities in that country, and when the matter is fully settled to their satisfaction they will issue millions of bonds based on the industries they control, market them in the United States and pocket the proceeds.

Perhaps the people of Nicaragua will be better off under United States military control than they would be under a government of their own choosing, I do not know about that, but I do know that this is as high-handed imperialism and deprivation of the right of a supposedly independent nation to govern itself as ever was put over by any government. It is not worth while to mince matters or deny the facts. Our Government is lending its powerful aid to greedy corporate interests whose purpose is to exploit Nicaragua. I have no excuses or defenses to offer for either these corporate interests or our Government in backing them.

Two Italians, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, have been sentenced to die in Massachusetts in July. They were charged with the murder of a paymaster and payroll guard in South Braintree in 1920. They were tried and convicted, but say they are the victims of political prejudice, which was high at that time. They were accused of being radicals who were seeking the overthrow of the Government, and they assert that owing to this prejudice they did not have a fair trial. Since their conviction certain new evidence has been discovered. A young Portuguese, Celestino Madeiros, has confessed that he killed the paymaster and the guard, and that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing to do with it. Another bit of new evidence has been given by Roy Gould, who was an eye witness to the Braintree crime. He was 5 feet away when the paymaster was killed. A bandit fired a bullet thru Gould's coat. Gould was afterward taken to look at Sacco and Vanzetti, and declared that he had seen neither in the bandit gang. On the basis of this and some other new evidence a new trial was

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

asked for, but refused by the trial judge, who has since been upheld by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Now the case is up to Governor Fuller, who may grant or refuse a pardon or reprieve. He has been asked to appoint a commission to review the whole case. Professor Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School has made a careful study and analysis of the case, and concluded that Sacco and Vanzetti were wrongly convicted. If I were governor of Massachusetts I would grant a reprieve and modification of the sentence, even tho I might not be convinced that these men are innocent. There is at least ground for doubt of their guilt.

However, some of the friends of these men have done some very foolish things which do not help the convicted. They have held meetings, made radical speeches and waved red flags. Now a vast majority of the people of the United States are strongly opposed to the red flag idea, and such meetings alienate their natural sympathy.

Very few of them would want to see innocent men hanged or electrocuted, but when their prejudices are aroused they are apt to forget mercy and justice.

Every day I hear complaints from farmers that there is too much rain. I have said a good many times that the farmer is by force of circumstances the greatest gambler in the world. It is never

anybody he ever saw at anything he ever tackled. Bill wuz as much as 50 feet below Tom, who yelled down to him offerin' to bet that he would be higher than Bill by a hundred foot. Bill wuz mad as a wet hen but he didn't dare to open his mouth to cuss Tom fur fear the wind would turn him inside out. While Tom wuz keepin' up a purty good front and even crackin' a few jokes with such neighbors as happened to be within hearin', as a matter uv fact as he owned up to me afterward, he was worried to beat the band. Fur one thing the wind hed tore blamed near all the clothes off him and there were several ladies who hed been carried by the tornado who were tolerable clost to him. He said that he never wuz more embarrassed in his life. Then he got to thinkin' suppose this here tornado should take a sudden turn and drop me a thousand feet, it would be goodby Tom Tompkins.

"He wuz doin' some earnest and quick thinkin' when as luck would hev it he noticed a waterspout comin' from the opposite direction. Here said Tom, 'is where I see my finish. If that waterspout hits this here funnel both uv them will bust and all uv us that air bein' carried along will be dropped sudden and smashed up on the hard ground.' He wuz tryin' to nerve himself fur the inevitable and consolin' himself as best he could with the thought that a man didn't hev to die but once, when he saw that the waterspout and the funnel wuzn't goin' to quite hit.

"As they cum nearer and nearer together, he saw that they would miss each other by just about 10 feet. A sudden idee cum to his mind. He commenced to work himself out toward the edge of the funnel that wuz carryin' him along and just as the waterspout passed he give a jump. What helped him a lot, as he told me, wuz the fact that just below him wuz a big roan cow that wuz bein' carried along with the other animals. He managed to get his feet onto the back uv that cow; that giv him something sort uv solid to jump from, and he cleared the ten feet between the funnel and the waterspout. This here waterspout wuz a column uv water about 3 feet in diameter or mebbly 4 feet. As he hit it Tom throwed his arms and legs around that column uv water and slid safe to the ground. He wuz considerable wet but happy, fur as it happened he landed right on his own claim.

"Then another idee cum to him sudden like. There were some sticks uv dynamite that he hed got fur the purpose uv blastin' out some rock when he wanted to make a cellar. He caught up a stick uv dynamite, fixed a cap and short fuse on it and throwed it in the path uv that waterspout. It simply busted the waterspout wide open and all of that column uv water come down on Tom's claim. There wuz the bed uv an old small lake, and as uv the water fell into that dry bed. That resulted in a lake uv water on Tom's claim, covering 2 acres, 6 feet deep. That furnished him with plenty uv stock water and also water fur irrigation purposes. Tom got rich out uv that homestead. About the only damage the tornado did to him wuz that it blowed something over a hundred post holes out uv the ground. Uv course it turned out mighty fortunate fur Tom, but I will say, James, that wuz a blamed narrer escape."



Along the Trail of the Wild Winds

better than a 50-50 bet when he plants that he will harvest. In the game he has to play Nature holds nearly all of the trumps. Taking everything into consideration, I often wonder that the average farmer gets along as well as he does.

'Twas a Narrer Escape

SPEAKIN' uv narrer escapes, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "I think one uv the most remarkable wuz that uv Tom Tompkins, who lived out about 30 miles west uv the west line uv Kansas. He took a homestead out there and wuz busy tryin' to improve it. One day he wuz diggin' post holes and didn't notice that a tornado hed gathered in the southwest and wuz tearin' along right in his direction, carryin' everything it struck as it come, until it wuz right onto him. He hed no chanct to dodge or git into a hole before it grabbed him and carried him up into the air. He went 'round and 'round, every 'round gittin' higher till he wuz nigh onto a thousand feet high and still agoin'. He wuz considerable dizzy and surprised, but he hed the presence uv mind to look round him and also below him and above him. He noticed several uv his neighbors floatin' along, mixed up with dogs, horses, cows, household furniture and other items uv that kind, and noticed with pride that there weren't none uv them that hed gone quite as high as he hed.

"There wuz one uv his neighbors by the name uv Bill Sikes, who was always blowin' about what he could do and offerin' to bet that he could beat

Air Travel is Safer

IAM satisfied that the time is coming when it will be as safe to travel by airship as on the land, in fact it is about as safe even now, but air travel for long distances is still an experiment. I am hoping that the two French flyers, Captain Nungesser and Captain Coll, will be found alive but even if they are so found their trip has simply demonstrated that it is not safe for even the most experienced flyers to undertake to cross the ocean in an airplane of the present capacity. They will have rendered a great service to mankind by demonstrating what cannot be done, as great perhaps as if they had made the trip successfully. Now bigger and better planes will be built, and the disaster these two suffered will be guarded against. It may be months or it may be years before a safe airship will be constructed, but the time is coming.

To an outsider who does not pretend to know anything about airships it appears as if the dirigible will be the safest aircraft, if the bag is inflated with helium gas which is non-explosive, but improvements must be made on that type of ship also before it will really be practicable for transportation purposes. Speaking of helium gas, it is an interesting fact that the first and so far the greatest supply of this gas has been discovered in Kansas. It was found several years ago, and was a great disappointment to the finders. They were looking for either oil or gas that would burn, and when they found this gas would not burn they considered it worthless. In time it will be more valuable than the inflammable gas or oil would have been if the well had turned out either one or the other.

We talk about the danger of air travel, but the fact is that for comparatively short distances the airplane is already as safe to travel as the crowded way as in an automobile on the crowded roads. We complain about the number of accidents in the United States, and in this respect the United States has the worst record of any country in the world, but nearly three times as many people are killed every year by automobiles as are bumped off in all the various kinds of accidents; and the record grows worse every year as the number of automobiles increases and the roads get better.

I am glad to know that there is at least one scientist who is modest enough to admit that science is not advancing very fast and that there are enough unsolved problems to keep scientists busy for another million years. The name of this best scientist is Dr. William G. Hormell of Chicago. There has been a great deal of talk about atoms and the wonderful things it may do, but Dr. Hormell admits that after all scientists know very little about it. That being the case, I propose to quit worrying about the atom.

Yes, sister uplifter, I guess maybe I believe in the principle of the brotherhood of mankind, but I am not certain about it. It depends on what is meant by brotherhood. More than 2400 years ago a Greek philosopher wrote some good brotherhood-of-mankind stuff, as good as any that has been written since, but he didn't get very far with it. At odd times since then a great deal has been written and spoken about the desirability of this human brotherhood, but just when it seems as if this sentiment is getting somewhere a couple of nations start fighting and other nations are dragged in until finally the whole world is in the killing business, and the brotherhood idea is laid aside for the time being.

Even the people who talk most about the brotherhood of man if actually put to the test probably would draw the line somewhere. The fact is that you may be willing to contribute to your fellow-men in distress regardless of their color, rank or religion if you don't have to come in contact with them, but if you are asked to do that you balk. Now in a well regulated family there is supposed to be no distinction made between the children; they get the same food, one is dressed as well as the other; there is no distinction in the kind of beds they sleep on or in, as you may prefer. Are you willing to obliterate all distinctions when it comes to human associations? Are you entirely willing to treat with perfect social equality men and women of all races and conditions?

The probability is that you are not—not by a long shot. Then no matter what you may say you are not really in favor of the brotherhood of man. I hope we are making some progress in that direction. I hope that kindness and toleration are increasing, but the progress is mighty slow. You and I will be dead and several succeeding generations will come on the earth, linger awhile and pass away before the theory of brotherhood of man will be put into general practice. If you ask how long, of course I don't know, but at a rough guess I would say about 100,000 years.

It appears as if science may get the best of Mr. Boll Weevil. An airplane flying 90 miles an hour can now dust a swath 200 feet wide with calcium

arsenate which, while it does not entirely wipe out the weevil, does put a crimp in him or her, so that the cotton yield is increased at least 25 per cent. Incidentally, it may be said that improved machinery is putting the old time cotton grower out of business. In a number of the Southern states cotton has been grown the same old way for generations with the mule, the single plow and the one gallus negro. The picking has been done by hand and the product hauled to the nearest cotton gin. Now in Texas and other places on great plantations the ground is prepared with great tractors and gang plows; the crop is cultivated with improved machinery and picked with picking machines. Cotton can be produced this way cheaper than it can be produced with the cheapest labor in the old way. High priced machinery operated by high priced labor can successfully compete with the poor paid labor without improved machinery and undersell the product of the cheap labor in the market.

"The papers ought to quit publishing crime news," writes a subscriber. Well, perhaps so, but if they did they would lose half their subscribers within a month, in all probability. Are people more inclined to commit crimes because their attention is called to it? I do not know, but my opinion is that they are not. Criminals do not want publicity. They plan their crimes in secret and want to operate the same way. I am of the opinion that the wide publicity that has been given to crimes has tended to make honest, law-abiding people know that if they would protect their lives and property they must organize against crime. There are a great many more people who want to earn a living in a legitimate way than there are who want to live by crime, but the criminals are organized, while the law abiding people are not, and that gives the criminals the advantage.

No Farm Surplus Then?

GERMAN scientist estimates that in 300 years the population of the world will be 8 billion, and that this will test the limits of production—in other words that it will not be possible to support more people than this number. All of which shows how much utterly worthless opinion is spread about in the name of science. In the first place, no man can tell how many people there will be in the world 300 years from now, and neither can any man say what will be the limit of world production. It may be by that time that it will be possible to produce all the food necessary for sustaining mankind by chemical action on the elements contained in the atmosphere, or it may be possible to produce 20 times as much food from plant life as can be obtained now. There is no occasion to begin worrying about conditions 300 years from now. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

A reader complains about the increased cost of living as compared with 50 years ago. Yes, the cost of living has increased, but if you are willing to live as even the fairly well-to-do lived then the cost would be very little if any greater. A great many people pay \$15 to \$20 a pair for shoes, but they could buy good shoes right now for \$3.50 or even less. They pay from \$60 to \$100 or even more for a suit of clothes, but they could get good suits for \$10 or less. They would not be in style, but

they would wear as well or better than similar suits that cost as much 50 years ago. Kerosene oil sells for less now than it did 50 years ago, and you can buy a lamp for as little money as you had to pay half a century ago. You can buy a good horse for no more money than a horse cost then, and you could get a buggy and harness for as small a price as then. If you live on a farm you can cure your own meat and can your own vegetables just as well or better than the farmers and their wives could 50 years ago. The housewives can bake their own bread and make better bread in my opinion than they can buy in town. They can get along with just as little expenditure of cash as could the farmers of 50 years ago, if they are willing to live the same way.

But they will not do it. I am not saying that they are wrong in living differently, in wearing more stylish clothes, in having electric lights and automobiles and radios and modern conveniences in their homes; I am just stating facts. My opinion is that a great many people waste money and also waste in other ways.

Three or four years ago I listened to a lecture or sermon from a man who claimed to have the low down on Scriptural prophecies. He undertook to prove that the world was due to get to smash in about three years, I think he set the limit sometime in 1926 or at the outside in 1927. He did not claim that the world would be actually destroyed, but that most of the people would be unless they repented prior to that time. Well, we are now nearly half thru with 1927 and nothing much out of the ordinary has happened yet. If people have repented of their sins and changed their course of life and are following the paths of righteousness there are no visible indications of it so far as I can discover.

Now this man was simply wasting the time of his hearers. Time has demonstrated that he knew no more about what was going to happen than any of the people who listened to him. He was not altogether wasting his own time, for he took up collections and possibly made enough that way to pay for his board and clothing. I do not think he made a fat living, but there wasn't much work about it. People are greatly imposed upon by fakers, religious and otherwise, who talk about things they know nothing about, but if the people were not willing to be humbugged the fakers would be out of a job.

Not long ago I listened to a woman who claimed to have made marvelous discoveries concerning mental and spiritual laws which she was willing to impart to others for \$20 for a course of lessons. If her teachings were lived up to, according to her, they would cure all diseases and insure success in business to the pupils. If her lessons would do what she claimed they were cheap enough, but I will wait until I see some failures turn into successes under her instructions before I will be convinced. Among the marvelous results of her power, she told of a man who came to her with a cancer in his eye. The doctors had told him that his only hope was to have the eye removed. She gave him a mental suggestion and he was immediately healed. In another case she instantly cured a pet cat of fits by just talking to it. I think she actually made a majority of her audience believe that. When I consider the credulity of people I wonder that the world gets along as well as it does.

The War With Water Must Be Won

FOUR thousand two hundred miles of river—longest in the world—from the headwaters of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico, is causing the most disastrous flood in American history. This river and more than 250 of its tributaries, in the greater part of 30 states, is discharging more than 2 million cubic feet of water a second at Cairo, Ill.; more than 2,300,000 feet a second at the Gulf. That means a volume of more than 120 million cubic feet of water a minute delivered at the Gulf, while the Great River for more than 400 miles above has left its channel and overflowed the surrounding country, turning it into a lake 40 miles wide in places and nearly 400 miles long. Every day for days this lake has grown larger. Just recently it has inundated Louisiana's "sugar bowl," 4 million acres of cane country.

Levees cannot be made to hold a flood that inundates states. As a flood protector the levee system has seldom proved dependably effective. It must be aided by a more adequate system.

Excessive rains thruout the Ohio Valley, the lower Missouri Valley and other lesser river valleys since December 20, last, and continuing thru March, are responsible for this year's flood, the Weather Bureau informs us; rains falling on more than a million square miles of land, seeking to escape all at once thru a single lower-river channel less than a mile wide!

The destruction of moisture-holding forests in Louisiana and as far east as West Virginia, the paving of streets or growth of communities in Tennessee or Kansas, all have their effect in speeding the release of this rainfall into the tributaries of the Mississippi.

Hundreds of men, women and children have lost their lives in the rushing waters. There are known to be more than 300,000 homeless and destitute. Considerably more than 10,000 square miles of land have been inundated, and a property loss ex-

ceeding 1/2 billion dollars has been sustained and is increasing hourly as this is written, while no one can measure the loss in human suffering.

Yet this calamity is but a repetition, on a somewhat larger scale, of what has occurred with almost monotonous regularity for scores of years. There have been 13 disastrous floods in the Mississippi Valley since 1882, and we cannot even recall the number of calamitous floods which in the last 10 years have occurred in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, or in any score of other states. The annual loss in money resulting from floods in the United States is more than 1 billion dollars.

We are morally culpable for failure to prevent these disasters—for they can be prevented. And when I say "we" I do not except the members of the United States Senate nor other lawmakers of the land. I take my share of the blame. We have failed to recognize that flood prevention is more than a local problem; that it also requires the full strength of national action. There is general agreement on one point. Another such calamity in the future must be prevented if humanly possible.

Our biggest flood problem is in the Mississippi River Valley. But there are acute flood problems in nearly all the 30 states which lie in whole or in part in the Mississippi River drainage basin. The Mississippi collects its waters from an area of 1,240,000 square miles—41 per cent of the mainland of the United States. Altogether, more than 100,000 streams send their waters to the Gulf of Mexico thru the Mississippi River.

A comprehensive program of flood prevention will be one of the most important matters to come before the new Congress in December. To immediately call a special session for that purpose would be unavailing, for the subject needs to be studied and a plan formulated. But Congress should be ready in December to pass basic legislation to get the work under way. This may take the form of a federal aid plan, as in the development of public

roads, and in scope include all large streams in Kansas and other states and all navigable rivers. Meanwhile the President may appoint a National Flood Commission of engineers and trained men to study the entire question of river navigation, and flood control and protection, counting on Congress and the public to ratify his action. There are precedents for such promptness.

A broad national policy will have to be adopted. An adequate program will have to include the gathering places of the waters, hundreds of little tributaries, as well as the larger rivers, reforestation of certain areas, and the impounding of waters in great reservoirs for irrigation, reclamation and power purposes. Such means have been used successfully in Europe.

Before the next Congress meets, there should be a conference between state and federal officials to reach a plan of nation-wide co-operation for flood prevention. In addition a definite engineering, legal, financial, economic plan should be made ready for Congress. It should be possible to enlist the services of the foremost engineers and scientists in the world, including our Army engineer corps and other Governmental departments. A nation-wide scheme of flood prevention is not impossible to a country that built the Panama Canal, when another country famous for its engineers failed to.

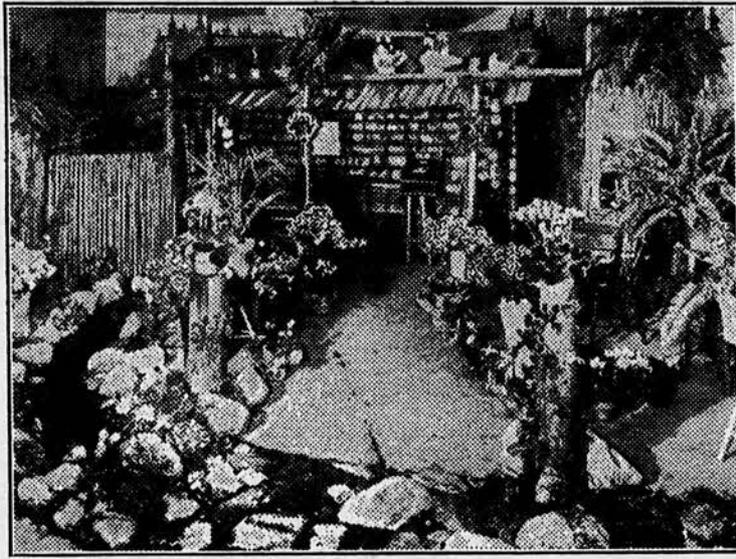
The cost of a comprehensive, effective flood-prevention program, promptly executed may be high, but it cannot compare with our annual bill for flood relief, and it might soon be made to more than pay for itself. As a source of employment much of the expense would go out of one national pocket into another. Anyway we shall have to tackle the job.

Arthur Capper

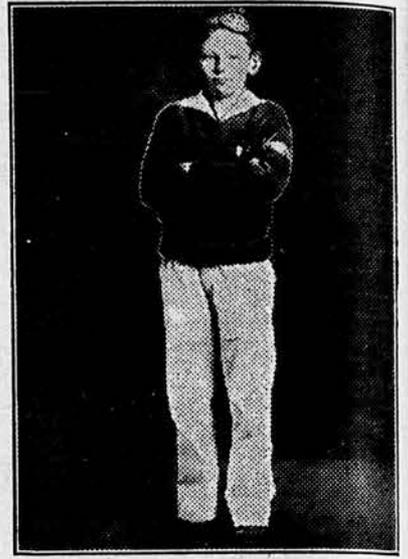
World Events in Pictures



King Gustav V, of Sweden, Leaving the City Hall, Madrid, Spain, After the Reception Given in His Honor by Mayor Senior Anton



To Make Things Appear Natural, an Enterprising Florist in Seattle, Wash., Decided to Make His Shop Resemble a Typical Forest Retreat. A Real Brook, a Log Cabin, Pole Partitions and Walls Painted with Landscapes Completed the Illusion



David Rosetrans, 13, the World's Youngest Police Officer. He Recently Received His Star as Captain of the Junior Police Department of Alameda, Calif.



Many Notables Are in Washington For Sessions of American Society of Law. This is the Executive Committee. Front, H. R. Bailey, Charles E. Hughes, C. P. Anderson, Robert Lansing. Second Row, C. H. Butler, Rep. H. W. Temple, F. K. Nielsen, Judge E. B. Parker. Back Row, J. H. Latane, G. A. Finch, L. H. Woolsey and Charles Warren

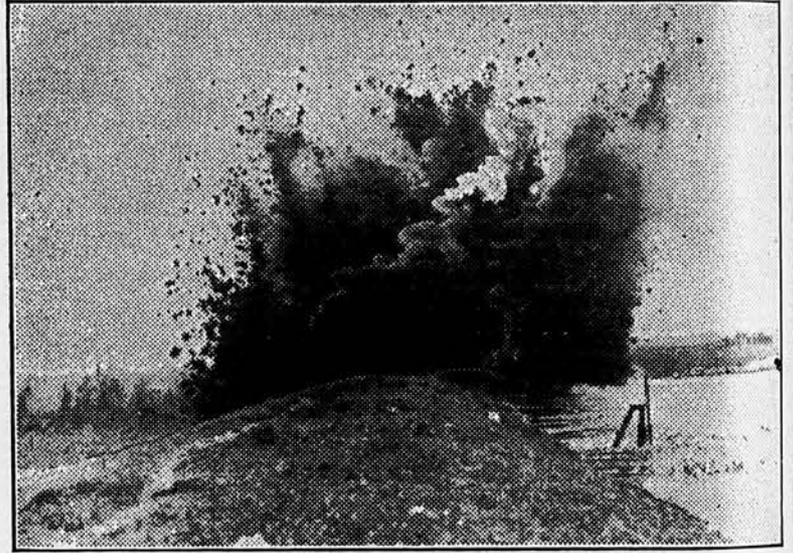
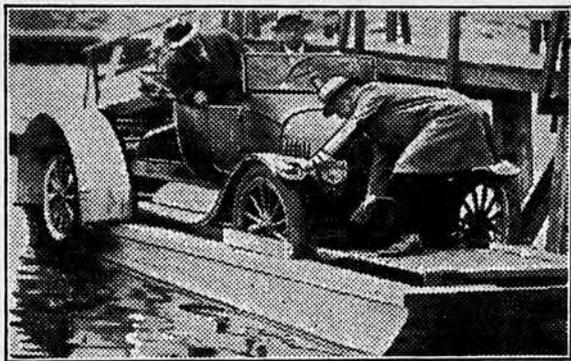


Photo Shows the Explosion of the Blast Responsible for Releasing Waters Thru the Levee at Poydras, La., to Direct the Flood Waters Away From New Orleans. Thousands of Acres of Valuable Farm Land Were Inundated as a Result



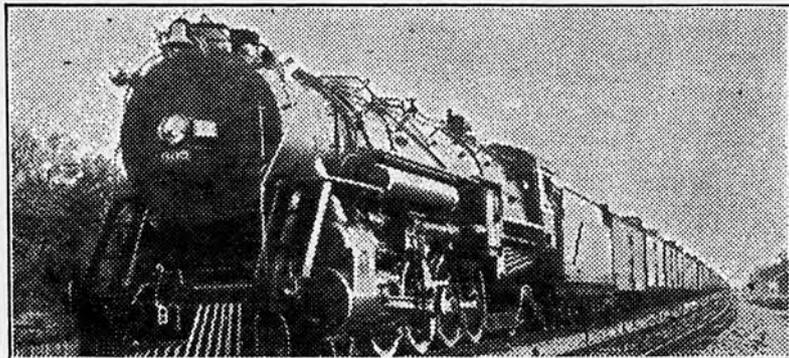
This Sea-Going Flivver, Built by A. H. Smith, Winthrop, Mass., is Made From a Discarded Automobile, a Pair of Paddle Wheels Astern and Two Pontoons. Incidentally the Contraption Works



Honorable J. B. Payne, President of American Red Cross, Arrived in Berlin and Was Met by Lt. Col. Drandt, Vice-President of the German Red Cross



Elisha Morgan, Vashon Island, Wash., Breeder of the Morgan Tancred Strain, Holding His Prize 7-Year-Old Hen, Which Has Netted Him More Than \$35,000 Thru Eggs. She is Known in Poultrydom as No. 67. The Dogs Also Are Prize Winners



The Tomato Special, 105 Freight Cars Packed Full of Nice, Ripe Tomatoes, Leaving Hialeah, Fla., for Its Trip North, to Help the Busy Urbanite Make His Lunch Sandwiches. In Six Weeks 4,500 Cars Loaded with Tomatoes Grown in the Everglade District Went North



President Coolidge Greeting Major H. A. Dargue, Commander of the American Army's Good Will Flight to South America Upon the Return of the Flyers to Bolling Field. With the President Were Secretary of State Kellogg, Secretary of War Davis, Secretary of Navy Wilbur and Major General Mason M. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service.

Sheep Have Helped Putnam

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

MY BEST paying item?" H. E. Putnam repeated the question and thought for a minute. "Sheep," he said then. "I believe they pay me as well as any item on the farm, everything considered. A good many Kansas farmers could profit by having a small flock. A man can take 10 or 12 ewes, and on 100 acres never will miss what they eat. As a matter of fact all will be profit, and the farm will be much cleaner as a result of their having been there. But you go in for more sheep, there will be some work connected with it.

The first yearlings Mr. Putnam turned on his Morris county farm cost him \$6 and he sold them for \$20. It was the oldest boy that started the sheep business. He wished to try them, and got an ewe and two lambs for \$15. Mr. Putnam, about the same time, bought five yearlings. This was in April, 1915. That fall he got five registered ewes from Iowa. He kept some grades for a while, but now has all registered Shropshires.

In the years since, the sheep have kept the farm clean, have improved the pasture and have returned profits for wool, from the livestock market and from sales as breeding stock. "About 23 ewes and 20 to 25 lambs are all I can very well keep on the place," Putnam said. He has 200 acres, with 70 acres in pasture, fenced sheep tight. "I wish I had more fencing," he volunteered. "If I had more, I probably could handle Western stuff. I believe I could make more money by handling a carload of Western lambs."

Putnam's lamb crop has averaged 150 to 160 per cent, and he never has lost more than five in any year. He feeds very little grain. In the fall he feeds beets or oats, and for winter, kafir stubs and alfalfa. Half of the gross returns from the sheep is clear profit, counting feed and labor, and they keep the place well cleaned up. "Sheep have saved me considerable hoeing," Mr. Putnam said, "by hanging them from lot to lot. And my pasture is better today because of the sheep. I can carry just as many cows as before I got the sheep. On 45 acres I have pastured 10 cows, two or three horses and 45 head of sheep and lambs. When I came here, it was understood that 10 head of cattle was the limit for my pasture.

"I don't begin pasturing too early in the spring. I want the grass to get a good start. It now is getting to be a bluegrass sod. Sheep have added fertility and have cleaned out the weeds. Horses and sheep will change common pasture to bluegrass sooner than cows."

Mr. Putnam has installed some power clippers to make the job of shearing sheep easier. Power is supplied by a 6-horse gasoline engine. This also provides power for all the feed grinding and one or two other jobs. Grain is handled by hand as little as possible. Mr. Putnam built bins in the loft of the barn for grain. It must be shoveled into these bins, but down-spouts bring it to the grinder. The cut-off slide in one of these down-spouts is made out of the big end of an old saw. The saw handle makes it mighty easy to open and close this particular chute. At one entrance of the barn, Mr. Putnam has reserved a work space, and it is kept clean. In warm weather he stretches chicken wire across the doorway. This keeps hens and other intruders out, but allows free circulation of any breeze that may be blowing. In this space the sheep shearing is done, and the fleeces can be kept

clean. Handy to this are bins of feed for poultry and livestock and a small platform scales. All scraps are tossed into an old piano box in the barn. There they are out of the way, but handy when needed. Paint is guarding some of Putnam's machinery against weather damage.

Volunteer Rye is Costly

KANSAS loses about \$200,000 annually from volunteer rye in the wheat crop, which could be eliminated by everyone planting pure seed upon rye free ground, states H. R. Sumner, extension agronomist at the Kansas Agricultural College,



and secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

County agents and extension specialists traced every car of wheat shipped from Reno and Pratt counties during 1924 and 1925 thru the state grain inspection office in Hutchinson. According to this study, Pratt county lost \$19,846 in 1924 and \$24,145 in 1925, while Reno county in 1924 lost \$26,521 and \$42,894 in 1925. The average loss for Pratt is \$21,997 and for Reno \$34,707 a year.

Pratt county grain dealers organized a year ago to buy wheat on a quality basis. The plan was so successful that it has spread to Barton, Ford, Kingman, Sumner, Harper, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick, Reno and Rice counties.

Ducks Quack and Swim Safely

FRANK ROBL, a farmer living near Ellinwood, has gone out of his way to protect wild ducks for many years, and some of these birds have made their home on the farm several seasons. Their wings are not cut and they are allowed the freedom of the place. Many of them like their treatment.

The Government has been following for several years a practice of having ducks banded, and hunt-

ers killing ducks so marked are asked to report the number to the Biological Survey, and thus the course of flight is ascertained. Mr. Robl has a duck trap on the creek, a sort of fenced over pen, into which the ducks swim and don't seem to know enough to swim out, and many times he finds rare specimens in it. The number of the trapped ducks, if they are banded, is taken and a report sent to the Government. Thru this method he has found that he has caught the same duck two or three days in succession.

There is no hunting on the Robl farm, and the ducks get plenty of freedom. He has one wild Canadian goose that is certainly not entitled to that sort of a name. It has been on the Robl farm for 22 years. Mr. Robl has 20 to 25 wild geese that will eat wheat from his hand. He has had ducks from Canada and from the Gulf and has had reports of his ducks from various places.

Many of his flock will take short flights daily, flying to the creek and later returning to the farm yard and joining the tame poultry, feeding with the chickens and other ducks. He has a number of mallards, and a fine pair of wood ducks, the most beautiful bird of the duck family.

Those Good Old Days!

A RETIRED farmer is quoted as follows in the St. Paul Dispatch: "Why the present-day farmer is everlastingly kicking about low prices, I'm sure I can't fathom. The trouble with him is that he wants to live like the city fellow and still get peak prices for his products. I just sold one of my farms in North Dakota and when I got up there the farmer had a 7-passenger Studebaker sedan for the family, in addition to a Ford for errands around the farm, and several good breed horses for the work. He can't pay for 'gas' and expect to have a lot of money on top of that."

This owner of farms harks back to his own time. "In my day we were fortunate," he says, "if we got 45 cents for a bushel of wheat; \$1 was an unheard-of price; milk we couldn't even sell, and butter was 10 cents a pound. And they cry about the low prices they're getting these days. Why don't they learn to live right?"

However, in the good old days of 45-cent wheat the contemporary records, which this ancient has forgotten, do not show the farmer contented with "living right." The old agrarian uprisings were not as intelligent as farmers' movements today. The farmer who "kicks everlastingly" against low prices has got beyond the greenback era and is not looking for relief to Government printing presses turning out cheap paper money. "Everlasting" critics of the farmer might give him credit for going in for the agricultural colleges, better farm education, co-operative marketing, modernized taxation and seeking to hook up agriculture with the general economic order.

Objects to Blackhull Wheat

BLACKHULL wheat may outyield the old reliable Turkey Red wheat, but that's about the only point in its favor, according to H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Association.

As a wheat farmer himself Mr. Bainer views with alarm the increased tendency to plant Blackhull wheat. "It is too bad to let a wheat like Blackhull spoil the reputation of the best known winter wheat section in the world.

"Blackhull will not produce a satisfactory bread and worst of all," Mr. Bainer continued, "the so-called super-hard Blackhull will hardly make a bread fit to eat. It would be a calamity to introduce it in quantity."

Let's Build For the Future

By E. B. Wells

In other words, the one class of plants can obtain the nitrogen necessary for their growth from the air as well as the soil; while the other, so far as we know, can obtain it only from the soil. These two groups of plants are, therefore, classified as legumes or nitrogen gatherers, and non-legumes or nitrogen consumers.

The nitrogen gatherers belong to the legume family, all of which take their nitrogen from the air, providing they are inoculated with a special type of bacteria; the presence of which is manifested by the growth of nodules upon the roots. It usually will prove profitable to supply the bacteria for all legumes grown in Kansas, with the exception of cowpeas. Of the nitrogen gathering green manure crops that are used in Kansas, Red clover, Sweet clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, and winter or Hairy vetch are the most common.

The nitrogen consuming or non-leguminous green manure crops are those which can obtain their nitrogen only from the soil. Some of the most common green manure crops that draw on the soil for their entire supply of plant food are rye, wheat, oats, barley, rape and turnips. The main use of these crops just mentioned, insofar as directly contributing to the fertility of the soil is concerned, is to prevent the possible loss of nitrogen and other plant foods by leaching, and to improve the physical condition of the soil, thru the addition of organic matter.

It usually is not safe to make a general practice of plowing under green manure crops in any section where the rainfall is especially light. At the pres-

ent time there are only two classes of farmers in Kansas following a regular green manure practice, and they are the orchard men and potato growers. The orchard men are using winter or Hairy vetch as a cover crop during the winter, and plowing it under in the early summer for green manuring purposes. The potato growers are using Sweet clover, Red clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans and mixtures of rye or wheat with Hairy vetch thruout most of the Kaw Valley. Thru a practice of this kind they have not only been able to increase the yield from year to year, but also have actually had a very noticeable improvement in the quality of their potatoes.

This practice undoubtedly will become more popular as time goes on even on the general type farms. Quite a number of farmers in Southeastern Kansas on the gray shale soils are beginning to follow the practice of plowing under a few acres of cowpeas, soybeans or Sweet clover for the good of the land.

Bliss Deem of Cherokee county, for example, is putting new life into his gray shale soil in this way. I happened into Mr. Deem's place just after he had finished plowing under about half of a field of soybeans. After looking over both the plowed and unplowed portions of the field I said, "Bliss, you are turning under a lot of good feed." He replied, "Yes, I realize that." I said, "Well, I am sure glad to see you do it, but I didn't think you had the courage." He smiled and said, "I was afraid I didn't have the courage either, so I sent the boy down with the tractor to do it while I kept myself busy with something else, but I realize that we have got it to do or else quit farming this land."

MANY very plausible explanations are being advanced these days as to why the boys leave the farm and go to the city.

Did it ever occur to you that they might be leaving because the old farm has been relieved of much of its virgin fertility, and that it is becoming increasingly more difficult to make a living there? While there is no absolute answer to this question or a complete solution of this problem, my observation has been that the boys are standing ready to take active charge in cases where parents have handled their farm land with the idea of making it more productive rather than depleting it of its natural fertility. To accomplish this it means that some plant food must be put back into the soil regularly to compensate for that which is used to produce these crops which are taken off. This may well be accomplished by the plowing under of an occasional crop while green.

While the practice of green manuring is not a common one thruout Kansas, nevertheless in certain specialized types of farming it already has become quite popular. The term green manuring means the incorporation of green organic material in the soil. The purpose of it is to maintain or increase the organic matter supply of the soil, which constitutes one of the most important factors in soil fertility.

Green manure crops may be divided into two general classes: first, legumes, and second, non-legumes. According to this classification most any crop may serve as a green manure, yet some crops possess a greater value than others for this purpose, because they are able to obtain certain of their plant foods from sources not accessible to all crops.

The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

THEY were to be married before the open fire, in the big living-room of the old house on the hill. Upstairs, Bess Holt was helping Faith dress. Faith sat before the old, venerated dressing-table with its little mirror tilting on the curved standards, and submitted quietly and happily to Bess's ministrations. Bess was a chatterbox, and her tongue flew as nimbly as the deft fingers that arranged Faith's veil.

Faith was content; her soft eyes resting on her own image in the little mirror were like the eyes of one who dreams dreams and sees visions. She scarce heard Bess at all.

Only once she turned and looked slowly about this low-ceiled old room that had been her home. The high, soft bed, with its canopy resting on the four tall posts; the high chest of drawers, the little dressing-table, the delicate chairs—these were all old and familiar friends she was leaving behind her. And she loved them, loved the ugly paper on the wall, loved the old daguerreotypes above the chest of drawers, loved the crooked sampler that hung by the never-used fireplace. She loved all these things!

She smiled happily and confidently. She loved them, but she loved big Noll Wing better. She would not regret—

Below stairs, her father, Jem Kilcup, talked with Dr. Brant, the minister. They spoke of wind and weather, as men do whose lives lie near the sea. They spoke of oil, of ships, of tedious cruises when the seas were bare of whales.

Their talk wandered everywhere, save where their thoughts were; they did not speak of Faith nor of Noll Wing. Jem could not bear to speak of his girl who was going from his arms to another's; the minister understood and joined with him in a conspiracy of silence. Only, when Bess came whispering down to say that Faith was ready, old Jem gripped Dr. Brant's arm and whispered harshly into the minister's ear:

"Marry them tight, and marry them hard and true, doctor. By God—"

Dr. Brant nodded.

"No fear, my friend," he said. "Faith is a woman—"

"Aye," said Jem hoarsely. "Aye; and she's made her bed. God help her!"

Things began to stir in the big house. Noll Wing was in the back room with Henry Ham, who had sailed with him three voyages and would back him in this new venture. Young Roy Kilcup had found them there. Old Jem had a demijohn of cherry rum, thirty years unopened. He sent it in to Noll; and Noll Wing smacked his lips over it cheerfully and became more amiable than was his custom.

Roy Kilcup caught him in this mood and took quick advantage of it. When the three came in where Jem and Dr. Brant were waiting, Roy gripped his father's arm.

"I'm going," he whispered. "Cap'n Wing will take me, as ship's boy. He's promised, dad."

Old Jem nodded. His children were leaving him; he was past protesting.

"I'm ready," Roy told his father. "I'm going to pack right after they're married." He saw Dr. Brant smile, and whispered: "Be quick as you can, sir."

The minister touched the boy's shoulder reassuringly.

"Quiet, Roy," he said. "There's time!"

People were gathering in the living-room from the other parts of the house. They came by twos and threes. The men were awkward and uneasy, and strove to be jocular; the women smiled with tears in their eyes. Bess Holt, alone, did not weep. She was to play the organ; she sat down on the stool and spread her pretty, soft skirts about her, and looked back over her shoulder to where Jem Kilcup stood out in the hall. He was to sign to her when Faith was ready.

Hair Was Tinged With Gray

Dr. Brant crossed and stood beside the fireplace where the logs were laid, ready for the match. Noll Wing and Henry Ham took stand with him.

Cap'n Noll Wing stood easily, squarely upon his spread legs. He was a big man; his chest swelled barrel-like; his arms stretched the sleeves of his black

coat. Cap'n Wing was seldom seen without a cap upon his head. Some of those in that room discovered in this moment, for the first time, that he was bald.

The tight, white skip upon his skull contrasted unpleasantly with the brown of his leathern cheeks. The thick hair about his ears was tinged with gray. Across his nose and his firm cheeks tiny veins drew lacy patterns of purple. Garnished in wedding finery, he was nevertheless a man past middle life, and no mistaking—a man almost as old as Jem Kilcup, and wedding Jem Kilcup's daughter. He was an old man, but a man for all that; stout and

get, even while she went to meet Noll Wing before the minister.

While they made their responses, Noll in his heavy voice of a master, and Faith in the level tone of a proud, sure woman, her eyes met his and promised him things unutterable. It is this speaking of eyes to eyes that is marriage; the words are of comparatively small account. Faith pledged herself to Noll Wing when she opened her eyes to him and let him look into the depths of her.

A woman who loves wishes to give. Faith gave all herself in that gift of her quiet, steady eyes. Cap'n Wing, before them, found himself abashed.

In that first pang she looked helplessly about for Noll. She wanted comfort pitifully. But Noll was laughing in the doorway, talking with old Jem than Felt, the owner of his vessel. He had not heard, he did not see her glance. Bess Holt cried:

"Somebody light it quick! Roy Kilcup, give me a match. I'll light it myself. Don't look, Faith! Oh, what a shame!"

Roy knew how his sister had counted on that fire.

"I'll bet Faith doesn't feel she was really married," he laughed. "Not with out a fire going. Do you, Faith? Better do it over, Dr. Brant."

Someone said it was bad luck; dozen voices cried the someone down. Then, while they were all talking about it, round-faced Dan'l Tobey went down on his knees and lighted the fire that was to have illumined Faith's wedding.

Faith, her hand at her throat, looked for Noll again; but he and old Jem than had gone out to that ancient demijohn of cherry rum. Dan'l was looking hungrily at her; hungry for thanks. She smiled at him. They were pressing around her again.

Faith's luggage had already gone aboard. When she and Jem and Bess reached the wharf, the others were at the tables, under the boat-house. They rose and pledged Faith in lifted glasses. Then Faith sat down beside her husband, at the head of the board, and old Jem settled morosely beside her. They ate and drank merrily.

Faith Was Happy

Faith was very happy, dreamily happy. She felt the big presence of her husband at her side; and she lifted her head with pride in him, and in this she which he commanded. He was a man. Once or twice she marked her father's silence, and once she touched his knee with her hand lightly, in comfort. Cap'n Wing made a speech. They called on Jem, but Jem was in no mind for chatter. They called on Faith; she rose and smiled at them, and said how happy she was, and laid her hand on her husband's shoulder proudly.

Roy came, running, after a time. A little later the tug whistled from the stream, and Cap'n Wing looked over his side, and stood up and lifted his hand. "Friends," he said jocosely, "I'd like to take you all along. Come if you want. But—tide's in. Them as don't want to go along had best be getting ashore."

Thus it was ended; that wedding supper on the deck, in the late afternoon, while the flags floated overhead and the gulls screamed across the refuse-dotted waters of the harbor, and the tide whirled and eddied about the piles. Thus it was ended.

Old Jem kissed her first of all, kissed her roundly, crushing her to his breast, and she whispered, in his close embrace:

"It's all right, dad. Don't worry. I'll bring you home—"

He kissed her again, cutting short her promise. Kissed her and thrust her away, and stumped ashore and went stockily off along the wharf and out of sight, never looking back. A solitary figure; somewhat to be pitied, for all his broad shoulders and his fine eyes.

The others in their turn. Then even one waited, calling, laughing, crying, while the Sally Sims was torn loose from her moorings. Cap'n Wing was another man now; he was never one to leave his ship to another's care. Faith thought proudly. His commands ran thru the still air of late afternoon; his eye saw the hawsers cast off, saw the tug take hold.

The Sally Sims moved; she moved slowly that at first one must watch fixed point on the wharf to be sure she moved at all. Men were in the rigging now, setting the big, square sails. The wind began to tug at them. The voice of the mate, Mr. Ham, roared up to the men in profane commands. Cap'n Wing stood stockily on wide-spread legs, watching, joining his voice now and then to the uproar.

The sea presently opened out before them, inviting them, offering all its wide expanses to the Sally Sim's blue bow. The Sally began to lift and

(Continued on Page 10)

Here's a Story You'll Like

WE THINK that in *The Sea Bride* the author has dragged from the very depths an epic of the ocean. Doubtless it will be recorded as the most outstanding story ever produced by this distinguished author of books of romance and adventure. It is full of the spindrift and mist of the wide waters, the mutterings of mutiny, and the treachery of intriguers striving to break the law of the sea. It is a story of whaling days, when the deck of a ship was a floating empire and the captain its autocratic ruler. All of the ingredients of a great American novel are in this serial—a romance with the tang of the salt and the thrill of adventurous life. We hope that you will read the installment in this week's issue, for we are sure that if you do you will follow it thru to the end.

strong and full of sap. He had the dignity of mastery; he had the bearing of a man accustomed to command and be obeyed. Roy Kilcup looked at him with eyes of worship.

Bess, watching over her shoulder, saw old Jem look up the stairs then turn and nod awkwardly to her. She pressed the keys, the organ breathed, the tones swelled forth and filled the room. Still, over her shoulder, she watched the door, as did every other eye. They saw Faith appear there by her father's side; they saw her hand drop lightly on his arm. Jem moved; his broad shoulders brushed the sides of the door. He brought his daughter in and turned with her upon his arm toward where Noll Wing was waiting.

Faith's eyes, as she came thru the door, swept the room once before they found the eyes of Cap'n Wing and rested there. That single glance had shown her Dan'l Tobey, behind the others, near the window; and the memory of Dan'l's face played before her as she moved toward where Noll waited. Poor Dan'l! She pitied him as women do pity the lover they do not love. She had been hard on Dan'l. Not her fault, but still the truth. Hard on Dan'l Tobey. And misery dwelt on his countenance, so that she could not for-

He was glad when the word was said, when the still room stirred to life. He kissed Faith hurriedly; he was a little afraid of her. Then the others pressed forward and separated them, and he was glad enough to be thrust back, to be able to laugh and jest and grip the hands of men.

The women and some of the men kissed Faith as she stood there, hanging on her father's arm. Then Bess Holt cried in dismay:

"Faith, the fire was never lighted!"

It was true. In the swift moments before Faith came down-stairs no one had remembered to touch a match to the kindling under the smooth, white-birch logs in the great fireplace. When Faith saw this she felt a pang of disappointment at her heart. She loved a fire, an open fire, merrily blazing.

She had always dreamed of being married before this great fire in her father's home. She herself had chosen these logs, and under her eye her brother Roy had borne them into the house and laid them upon the small stuff and kindling she had prepared. She had wanted that fire to spring to life as she and Noll Wing were married; she had thought of it as a symbol of the new life that was beginning for her and for her husband of days to be.



Farm Fires Are Costly

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is just as true in the matter of preventing fire losses on a farm as in any other. Its relation to prevention of farm losses by fire is probably strengthened by the fact that 90 lives are lost annually and thousands of persons are injured. The monetary value of farm property destroyed by fire each year is estimated at 150 million dollars.

The farm fire loss estimated in dollars is so large that its full meaning is lost. But let's make a comparison. Imagine a straight, thru highway across Kansas from east to west. On both sides of this highway are sets of farm improvements valued at \$18,000 each, one set of improvements on each side. Suppose that each day thruout the year the total improvements on both sides are destroyed by fire, and that on the last day 70 sets are destroyed. This total for the entire year would be only 10 per cent of the waste of the whole United States. Measuring the loss in lives, with each set of improvements destroyed, the persons would be burned to death. If the foregoing illustration could be made a reality, farm losses by fire soon would be stopped, for when the second two sets of farm improvements were burned, the state fire marshal's force would be detailed to burn the cause; the third would bring in the national guard and the fourth would bring enforcement of martial law and there would be no fifth day.

But because the loss is distributed over all the states no alarm is felt, although the loss of property and lives is just as great. Probably 90 per cent of these losses could be prevented with very little effort. Kansas is contributing to this national waste.

November 12, 1926, the home of James Gibson, near Oskaloosa, was destroyed by fire, thought to have originated from a defective flue. The loss of property was estimated at a figure of \$5,000.

September 30, 1926, the home of Nathaniel Leeson, near Blue Rapids, was partly destroyed by fire, caused by lightning. A hard rain accompanying the lightning prevented a serious loss. Mr. Leeson was sleeping in an upstairs room and knew nothing of the fire until awakened by neighbors.

December 1, 1925, M. E. Hinman, near Hutchinson, lost a tenant dwelling by fire, caused by sparks from burning Russian thistles.

October 27, 1926, Herbert Scott, near Columbus, lost his dwelling and household goods by fire, presumably from a defective chimney. It is thought that lightning previously had struck this chimney, causing a crack that was unnoted.

November 10, 1926, M. Lindberg, near Coffeyville, lost his barn by fire, thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of baled alfalfa.

November 8, 1926, Mrs. Mary Leitinger, 77 years old, living near Fairview, lost her life, her clothes catching fire from a bonfire.

These are only a few instances of the many fires occurring in Kansas each year, and they are given merely in proof of the fact that when farm fire prevention is mentioned, the Farm Fire Prevention Committee of Kansas is talking of preventing Kansas fires.

There now is an active Farm Fire Prevention Committee working nationally with the National Fire Waste Council, sponsored and sanctioned by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The plan of campaign adopted by the national committee is the plan originated by the Kansas committee. This committee earnestly requests everyone to consider himself a committee of one to see that nothing is left undone on his place to prevent a loss of any property by fire. Every act to prevent a fire may also prevent the loss of life. While the physical value of property may be measured in dollars and the owner reimbursed, the property itself cannot be replaced. But life can be measured in dollars.

You Would Like "Islanders"

"Islanders," by Helen Hull, is attracting much favorable comment in the reviews, and certainly is among the top books in the list of spring fiction. It is especially timely in view of all the interest which has been "kicked up" by the "modern generation," and the

changing viewpoint which the young folks, and especially girls, have. The chief "islander" is Ellen Dacey, who proves to be the mainstay of the family when her father, brother and lover leave the farm to join the gold rush to California in the forties. She is self-reliant, but she realizes that with the passing of the pioneer days the women have become isolated on their domestic islands, and that their lives thus became empty and unsatisfying. She uses her influence to keep her young niece from falling into this trap. The theme is unusually well done. Islanders may be obtained from The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the price is \$2.50.

Goodby Lice and Mites

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"We are giving the laying house a coat of crank case oil, inside, to make sure that no mites will get a start. We will dip the flock in a solution of sodium fluoride to rid the hens of lice, also cull out the hens which have not kept up in weight while producing heavily," writes Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county club member. Early in the year is an appropriate time to declare war on these pests. And we will admit that it is folly to allow them to harbor in the poultry houses.

Charles Figg, a Capper Poultry Club member of Smith county, is raising chicks this year, going to high school, and mowing lawns to help pay his school expenses. He will tell you about it here: "My chicks are doing fine. I have a few that are ready to fry. I have been doing as you suggested by getting a basket of greens for my



A Prize Worth Chasing

chicks every morning. I give them wild lettuce, which contains a milky juice, and this helps to make the chicks grow. I have been mowing lawns after school. I will use the money earned that way to pay school expenses." Charles will be a senior in high school next year.

The Farmers' Union of the Waterville community asked Mrs. J. M. Nielson to bring the silver cup she won in Capper Poultry Club work to the April meeting. She exhibited the cup and gave a talk about Capper club work. This cup was awarded to Mrs. Nielson for loyal co-operation with the boys' and girls' clubs of Marshall county.

Harvey Parsons, who writes the Buddy Hoover section of this magazine, has favored us with a cartoon for this story. The idea of the cartoon is very clear. If you will hang up a head of lettuce in your yard, the chicks will jump to get it just as they are jumping to get the profit cup.

A Home For Floyd Swisher

In the issue of March 19, on page 31, we told of an 11-year old boy, Floyd Swisher of Topeka, who wanted a home on a farm. He had been under the care of the teachers in the Garfield School, and we suggested that anyone interested should write to the principal. More than 350 Kansas farmers offered Floyd a home. He has been placed with an unusually fine family, and the teachers wish to thank all the folks who showed such a kindly interest in the boy's welfare.

Some Kansas hog raisers are forecasting an overproduction of pork in 1928.

The brain was made to think with, but the pocketbook forms most of the opinions.



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Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

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The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 8)

awkwardly. The tug had long since dropped behind; they shaped their course for where the night came up ahead of them. They sailed steadily eastward into the gathering gloom.

"Mr. Tobey!" bawled Cap'n Wing. Dan'l came aft to where Faith stood with her husband. He did not look at her, so that Faith was faintly disquieted. The captain pointed to the litter of planks and boxes and dishes and food where the wedding-supper had been laid. Faith watched dreamily, happily. She had loved that last gathering with the friends of her girlhood. There was something sacred to her, in this moment, even in the ugly debris that remained.

But not to Cap'n Wing. He said harshly in his voice of a master: "Have that trash cleared up, Mr. Tobey. Sharp, now."

Trash! Faith was faintly unhappy at the word. Dan'l bawled to the men, and half a dozen of them came shuffling aft. She touched her husband's arm.

"I'm going below now, Noll," she whispered to him.

He nodded. "Get to bed," he said. "I'll be down." He had not looked at her; he was watching Dan'l and the men.

For Noll Was Hers

For two weeks past Faith had been much aboard the Sally Sims, making ready the tiny quarters that were to be her home. When she came down into the cabin now, it was with a sense of familiarity. The plain table, built about the butt of the mizzenmast; the chairs; the swinging, whale-oil lamps—these were old friends, waiting to replace those other friends she had left behind in her bedroom at home. She stood for a moment at the foot of the cabin-companion, looking about her; and she smiled faintly, her hand at her throat.

She was not lonely, not homesick, not sorry. But her smile seemed to appeal to these inanimate surroundings to be good to her.

Then she crossed the cabin quietly and went into the smaller compartment, which was used by Cap'n Wing for his books, his instruments, his infrequent hours of leisure. This ran almost entirely across the stern of the ship; but it was little more than a corridor. The captain's cabin was on the starboard side, opening off this corridor-like compartment. There was scant room aft aboard the Sally Sims. The four officers bunked two by two in cabins opening off the main cabin; the mate had no room to himself. And by the same token, there was no possibility of giving Faith separate quarters. There were two bunks in the captain's cabin, one above the other. The upper had been built in during the last two weeks. That was all.

Faith had not protested. She was content that Noll was hers; the rest did not matter. She found a measure of glory in the thought that she must endure some hardships to be at his side while her man did his work in the world. She was, after the first pangs, glad that she must make a tiny chest and a few nails serve her for wardrobe and dressing-room; she was glad that she must sleep on a thing like a shelf built into the wall, instead of her high, soft bed with the canopy at home. She was glad—glad for life—glad for Noll—glad for everything.

She began quietly to prepare herself for bed. And while she loosened her heavy hair and began the long, easy brushing that kept it so glossy and smooth, her thoughts ran back over the swift, warm rapture of her awakening

love for Noll. Big Noll Wing—her husband now; she his bride.

She had always worshiped Noll, even while she was still a schoolgirl, her skirts short, her hair in a long, thick braid. Noll was a heroic figure, a great man who appeared at intervals from the distances of ocean, and moved majestically about the little world of the town, and then was gone again. The man had the gift of drama; his deeds held that element which lifted them above mere exploits and made them romance. When he was third mate of the old Bertha, a crazy islander tried to knife him and fleshed his blade in Noll Wing's shoulder, from behind. Noll had wrenched around and broken the man's neck with a twist of his hands.

He had always been a hard man with his hands, a strong man, perhaps a brutal man. Faith, hearing only glorified whispers of these matters, had dreamed of the strength of him. She saw this strength not as a physical thing, but as a thing spiritual. No one man could rule other men unless he ruled them by a superior moral strength, she knew. She loved to think of Noll's strength. Her breath had caught in ecstasy of pain that night he first held her close against his great chest till she thought her own ribs would crack.

Not Noll's strength alone was famous. He had been a great captain, a great man for oil. His maiden voyage as skipper of his own ship made that reputation for the man. He set sail, ran forthwith into a very sea of whales, worked night and day, and returned in three days short of three months with a cargo worth thirty-seven thousand dollars. A cargo that other men took three years to harvest from the fat fields of the sea; took three years to harvest, and then were like as not to boast of the harvesting. Oh, Noll Wing was a master hand for sperm oil; a master skipper as ever sailed the seas.

She remembered, this night, her first sight of him; her first remembered sight. It was when her father came home from his last voyage, his chest crushed, himself a helpless man who must lie abed long months before he might regain a measure of his ancient strength again. His ship came in, down at the wharves, at early dawn; and Faith and Roy, at home with their mother, had known nothing of the matter till big Noll Wing came up the hill, carrying Jem Kilcup in his arms as a baby is borne. Their mother opened the door, and Noll bore Jem upstairs to the bed he was to keep for so long. And Faith and Roy, who had always seen in their father the mightiest of men, as children do, marveled at Noll Wing with wide eyes. Noll had carried their father in his arms.

Faith was eleven then; Roy not much more than half as old. While Noll's ship remained in port she and Roy had stolen down often to the wharves to catch a glimpse of the great man; they had hidden among the casks to watch him; they had heard with awe his thundering commands. And then he sailed away.

When he came again Faith was thirteen; and she tagged at his heels, and he bought her candy and took her on his knee and played with her. Those weeks of his stay were witchery to Faith. Her mother died during that time, and Noll was her comforter. The big man could be gentle in those days and very kind.

Moon Played Hide-and-Seek

He came next when Faith was sixteen; and the faint breath of bursting womanhood within her made Faith shy. When a girl passes from childhood, and feels for the first time the treasure of womanhood within herself, she guards that treasure zealously, like a secret thing. Faith was afraid of Noll; she avoided him; and when they met her tongue was tied. He teased her, and she writhed in helpless misery.

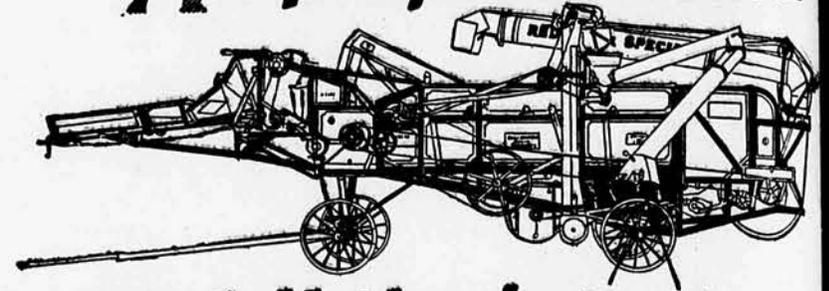
Nineteen at his next coming; but young Dan'l Tobey, risen to be fourth mate on that cruise with Noll, laid siege to her. She liked Dan'l; she thought he was a pleasant boy. But when she saw Noll, now and then, she was silent before him; and Noll had no eyes to see what was in the eyes of Faith. He was, at that time, in the tower of his strength; a mighty man, with flooding pulses that drove him restlessly. He still liked children; but Faith was no longer a child. She was a woman; and Noll had never had more than casual use for women. He saw her, now and then, nothing more.

Nevertheless, this seeing was enough so that Dan'l Tobey had no chance at

(Continued on Page 13)

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Corn Yields in 1926

Maintaining a slight advantage in yield in co-operative tests made in 1926. Pride of Saline corn demonstrated, as it has done for several years past, that it is ideally adapted to Eastern Kansas conditions. Other varieties in Kansas were Commercial White, Freed White and Bill Day. Data concerning the 1926 tests have been compiled by the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Due to unfavorable weather conditions in Northwest Kansas, satisfactory results were limited to Eastern Kansas, as far west as Washington and Marion counties, and to Southern Kansas, as far north as Pawnee county.

Eastern Kansas Yields

Variety	No. of tests	Bushels per acre
Pride of Saline	24	40.4
Commercial White	21	39.8
Freed White	20	39.2
Bill Day	12	39.1
Kansas Sunflower	20	37.2
Midland Yellow	24	37.0
Boone County White	12	36.5
Hildreth Yellow	15	34.3
Boone County White	20	32.8
Hildreth Yellow	14	31.6

Differences in yield probably are not significant among Pride of Saline, Commercial White, Freed White and Bill Day or the first four varieties in the table. Over a period of years, Pride of Saline has averaged a little higher than any other variety in the east half of Kansas, except that Commercial White ordinarily makes equally as high yields in the southeast one-fourth of the state.

Under conditions that are favorable for high yields of corn, Freed White usually produced less than Pride of Saline in Eastern Kansas, while in unfavorable conditions where yields are low, it ordinarily makes as much or more than Pride of Saline. Bill Day, a yellow variety from Greenwood county, has made relatively high yields for two seasons. It grows to about the same size as Midland Yellow, and matures at about the same time.

Kansas Sunflower and Midland Yellow yielded practically the same last year, and have averaged about the same in Eastern Kansas over a period of years. Blue and White yielded appreciably lower than Pride of Saline, and in the two preceding seasons these varieties made about the same.

Boone County White, Reid Yellow and Hildreth Yellow again made relatively low yields. These varieties apparently are not as well suited to unfavorable conditions as others in the tests. Hildreth Yellow requires a long season and therefore is adapted only to Southeastern Kansas. Champion White Pearl and Golden Beauty each averaged 3 bushels less than Pride of Saline in six tests.

In Southwestern Kansas Freed White, Cassel White and Colby varieties, each with seven tests, yielded 23.8, 21.2 and 20.8 bushels, respectively. Four other varieties, with six tests each averaged as follows: Thompson Yellow, 20.6; Austin White, 19.7; Pride of Saline, 18.5; and Blue and White 18.1.

These figures show that Freed White, which for many years has been a dependable variety for Western Kansas, averaged highest in the southwestern part of the state last year. Cassel White and Colby also are early maturing hardy varieties adapted to the western part of the state. Thompson Yellow, which was developed in Reno county, yielded well, and in most of the tests seemed well adapted to the conditions in South Central Kansas. Austin White was obtained from Barber county, where it has done well in the tests for several years. There is some indication that it may be adapted to a relatively small area in the region of its origin.

Pride of Saline, altho a high yielding adapted variety thruout Eastern and Central Kansas, is not as well suited to Western Kansas as Freed, Cassel or Colby. Blue and White, from Harvey county, apparently should not be grown much farther west than that region, since the yield usually will be less than of the smaller earlier types.

These cows would supply the household with milk and its products and in some instances a surplus to sell to the local creamery. They also would produce good calves, the steers from which would command high prices for beef. These cattle would increase the value of the feed crops and pastures and

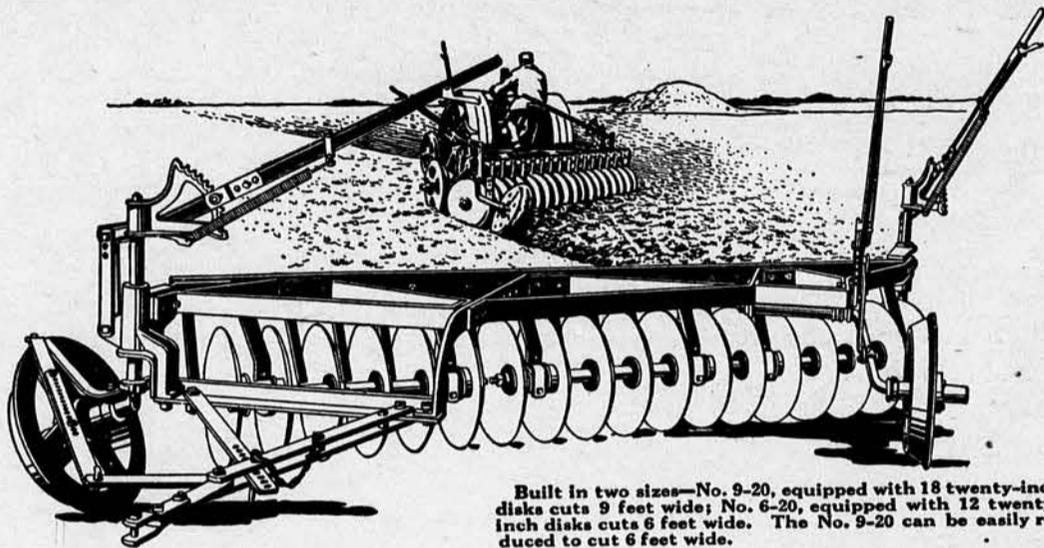
supply manure to build up the fertility of the land.

The type of cattle best fitted for such conditions is the Milking Shorthorn—an animal combining milk and beef making to a remarkable degree.

Grover Murphy, Sumner County.

He'll Help Get Cars

Elmer Knutson of Washington, D. C., representing the Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards, has been in Kansas for some time, and will stay here until the wheat movement is well underway.



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Cut a strip nine feet wide with the No. 9-20, or six feet wide with the No. 6-20, every trip across the field.

Think of the acreage you can cover—the labor costs you can save—every day, with that capacity!

You will put the ground in the right condition to conserve precious moisture, and make plant food available, for the next crop.

You will make it possible for volunteer wheat and weed growth to start so that both may be effectively destroyed before planting time.

You will bind the surface mulch with stubble in the way that prevents soil-blowing.

This is a popular method of preparing wheatland; and the John Deere Disk Tiller is the equipment that does the work in the way it should be done.

It's the equipment that actually cuts its rated width, and works all the soil at uniform depth.

It's the disk tiller that bites down into hard ground, pulverizes the soil, pulls light, handles easily, and has the all-around huskiness to stand the gaff of hard going.

You can adjust it for hard or loose ground. You can quickly set it to work at any depth from one to five inches. You can make short turns with it right or left.

Be sure to see this money-saving, big-capacity tiller at your John Deere dealer's store. See how it is made the John Deere way in every part. Write today for a free booklet telling all the facts about it. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet TE-111.

SEE, ALSO, THE POWERFUL MONEY-SAVING JOHN DEERE TRACTOR

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Rah For Milking Shorthorns

Many Corn Belt farmers who do not have the facilities for specializing in either dairying or beef production would like to keep a reasonable number of cattle on their farms as a part of a system of diversified agriculture.

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Can a tenant's children attend school in district No. 1 and live in district No. 2, providing it is the nearest school and all the land the tenant farms is in district No. 1? District No. 1 gets all the taxes of the land except a small place where the house stands. The district line runs between the house and barn.

THAT would be a matter that would be up to the school meeting. If in any school district there are children for whom it would be more convenient by reason of the distance from the school of the district where they live to attend school in another district the annual school meeting may make an order sending such children to the more convenient district, and the school board is authorized to issue warrants of the district in payment of the extra expense and tuition of such children, providing the children of any property owner owning land in any adjoining school district, other than in towns and incorporated cities, may have the privilege of attending school in such adjoining district without extra expense and tuition, when such school is more convenient by reason of distance from the school of the district in which they live.

You will notice from this that the privilege of sending to either district extends only to landowners and not to tenants. Without the consent of the people of this district expressed at the annual school meeting the children of this tenant could not attend school in some other district than that in which they lived without paying tuition out of their own pockets.

What the Law Says

Is it lawful to carry a revolver in a holster where anybody can see it? A. K.

If this revolver is carried in plain sight it is not a violation of the law. The section of the statute which deals with the carrying of weapons reads as follows:

Any person who is not an officer of the law, or a deputy to such officer, who shall be found within the limits of this state carrying on his person in a concealed manner any pistol, bowie-knife, dirk, slingshot, knucks, or any other deadly weapon, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

In the Probate Court

When a will has been filed with the probate judge and the estate has been settled, is the actual will on file or has it been copied on the records? If it is not on file at the court house who should have it? R. D. R.

It is copied on the records, and it should be on file in the probate court.

Distance is Too Great

A has a colony of bees in B's yard. C lives a quarter of a mile from B's yard. Can C make A move his bees out of B's yard? B.

No. The distance is too remote for C to suffer any particular damage.

A Claim For Damages

I have 1/2 mile of land lying along the federal state highway. I was notified by the county engineer to remove all the fence. This has been done. The grading will be completed, but no provision has been made to replace the fence. I have written to the county commissioners, but heard nothing from them. When the old road was surveyed it had to be made wider, so all the land that was added to this road has been taken off one side, about 8 or 10 feet for

half a mile. Should I have to pay for this? Who would be expected to pay for rebuilding the fence?

You would be required to keep up the fence along the highway, but you are entitled to the damage for having to remove and rebuild this fence and also for the land taken from you when the road was widened. You should put in your claim with the county commissioners. If they refuse to allow it there would be only one thing for you to do, and that would be to bring suit against the county.

Write to the Land Office

To whom should a person write to find out who entered a tract of land? The records show that two parties entered it, but do not mention which part each entered. A. T.

Assuming that you are referring to Government land, write to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. It has the record there of every tract and who made the homestead or preemption entry.

Could Not Collect

A rents a farm and B buys him out. A agrees to wait until fall for the money. A is a road boss. B works under A. Then A's wife runs a garnishee on B's wages for the money he was to pay in the fall. Could the wife collect that money? B. K.

If the facts are as you state them she could not.

Yes, B Was Elected

At our school meeting A was nominated for clerk. The nomination was seconded. B was nominated, but the nomination was not seconded. The vote was by ballot. A got five votes; B got nine. Was B legally elected? S.

Yes. A second to the nomination was not absolutely necessary.

Wife Would Get All

In Kansas if a man dies leaving no children does his wife get all or only half of his property? F. S. K.

If he makes no will she gets all. He might make a will giving half of it to someone else.

There's No Such Law

Is there a law in Kansas that makes a road legal after being traveled 20 years? C. N. B.

No. The only way provided by statute for making a legal highway is by order of the county commissioners.

Whole Hog (So to Speak)

"Statistics show," declared the bespectacled woman lecturer, "that the modern, common-sense style of woman's dress has reduced accidents on the street cars by 50 per cent."

"Why not do away with accidents altogether?" piped a masculine voice from the rear of the hall.

And They Did!

Among the prisoners arraigned was an Irishman, who appeared deeply puzzled as to how to answer the usual question, "Guilty or not guilty?"

"I am," he declared at last. "But it's up to ye to prove it on me."

Might Go to His Head

Undoubtedly personal liberty is a good thing, but we don't like to ride with a driver who is full of it.

Who Are Our Master Farmers?

YOU are familiar by this time with the plan Kansas Farmer has worked out to honor the leading farmers in the state. It was announced in our issue of May 7. Already a good many farmers have been nominated, and each one will receive very careful consideration.

Briefly, Kansas Farmer is going to confer the degree of Master Farmer upon the farmers who are adjudged best according to the score card that was printed in connection with the announcement article two weeks ago.

Almost every other line of business recognizes the outstanding individuals in their ranks. Is farming 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 those who have faith in the soil. You can help honor these men.

Perhaps you have a Master Farmer living near you. If that is the case he should be nominated for the Master Farmer Award. Fill out the score card that appeared in the May 7 issue of Kansas Farmer for him please and send it in to this office.

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

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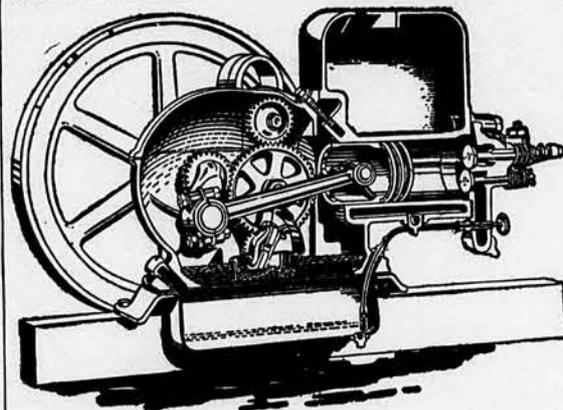


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Protect your wheat crop against fire, rats, weather, etc. Combine harvesting makes storage necessary for bigger profits. Midwest Heavy Duty Bin easily set up or moved. Highest quality—Low priced—Guaranteed. Freight prepaid. Free. Write for free illustrated folder and prices. MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 317, Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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- complete enclosure of all important working parts within a dust-proof case;
- an automatic oiling system that does away with all sight feed oilers and grease cups;
- an engine that will run until the fuel is exhausted without one moment's attention;
- no gears exposed or shafts extended on which clothing might be caught—unusually safe for the boys and women folks to operate.

These are a few of the outstanding features in the John Deere Type E Gasoline Engine that you are sure to want in your engine—advantages that mean longer service, lower upkeep costs and easier operation.

See the John Deere Type E at your John Deere dealer's. It's a real advancement in farm engine building. Built in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes. You can also get a John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit.

FREE BOOKLET TELLS ALL ABOUT IT

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JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 10)

Dan'l went so far as to beg her to marry him; but she shook her head. "Wait," she whispered. "No, no. You mean—you will—some day?"

He was frightened and cried out: "No. I don't mean anything, Dan'l. Don't ask me. Wait."

He told her, doggedly, the day he would ask her when he came home. And Faith, as sure that she would never love Noll Tobey, was so sorry for him that she kissed him goodbye; kissed him on the forehead. The boy was blind; he did not know the true philosophy of kisses.

Noll Wing, on that cruise, passed the divide of life without knowing it. Then he had been a strong man, and in his strength, sufficient unto himself, alone without being either shy or afraid; but when he came there was stirring in him for the first time a pang of loneliness. This was the advance courier of age come suddenly upon him.

This unrest was stirring in him when he went to see old Jem Kilcup, and he opened the door to him and invited him to come in.

He came in, tugging at his cap, and his eyes rested on her pleasantly. She was tall, as women go, but not too tall; she was rounded and strong and kind. Her hair was thick and soft, and her voice was low and full. When she spoke to him good evening, her voice hummed some chord in the man; a chord that pricked faster in his throat.

He had come to see Jem; Jem was at home. Faith told him this. In the old days he would have turned and walked away. Now he hesitated; then he asked about for a chair, sat down. And Faith, who for the life of her could not hold still her heart when Noll Wing was near, sat in a chair that faced him, and they fell a talking together.

Thus began their strange courtship. It was scarce conscious on either side. He took comfort in coming to her, in talking to her, in watching her. His eyes stirred at watching her. And Faith made herself fair for his coming, and made him welcome when he came. They came together by chance one night when the moon played hide-and-seek with dark clouds in the sky; they met on the street, as Faith came home with Bess Holt; and Noll walked with her to Bess's house, and then he and Faith went on together. She led him to talk of himself, as ever. When they came to her gate, some sudden impulse of unaccustomed modesty seized the man. He said hoarsely:

"But, pshaw, Faith! You must be tired of my old yarns by now."

She was silent for a moment there before him. Then she lifted her eyes, smiling in the moonlight, and she spoke softly and provokingly:

"...She thank'd me, and bade me, if I had a friend that loved her, should but teach him how to tell my story, and that would woo her."

Noll Wing was no man of little reading. He understood, and cried out hoarsely.

Then, the moon providentially appearing behind a cloud, that he might see her and held her till her ribs were like to crack, while his lips came quivering down to find her own.

Afterward, Faith hid her eyes in shame and scolded herself for forwardness, until he reassured her; she bade him, then, pay court in due form at her feet. He knelt before her, the big, strong man. And her eyes filled, and she knelt with him.

It was in her heart that she was holding herself sacredly, with this man, forevermore.

Dominant Man

Followed the swift days of preparation; a pleasant flurry, thru which Faith moved calmly, her thoughts far from the old Jem Kilcup was wrath; he would tell Noll Wing, and tried to tell Faith something of this knowledge. But she, proud and straight, would have none of it; she commanded old Jem into silence, then teased him into smiles till he consented and bade her take her own way.

"So—marriage! It was done now—done. She was away with Noll, the old and life before them. Brave Noll, strong Noll. She loved him so!

When he came down into the cabin she was waiting for him. She had put on a dressing-gown, a warm and woolly thing that she and Bess had made of a heavy blanket, to protect her against the chill winds of the sea. Her braids were upon her shoulders; her hair parted evenly above her broad brow. Her eyes were steady and sweet and calm. Noll, studying her while his heart leaped, saw, where the dressing-gown parted at her throat, a touch of white, a spray of brodered blossoms which Faith herself had made, with every stitch a world of hope and dreams.

Faith lifted her eyes and came closer to him. He took her roughly in his arms, and she lifted one arm and threw it around his thick neck, and drew his face down.

"Ah, Noll!" she whispered proudly. Faith Wing fitted easily into the life aboard the Sally Sims, as the whaler worked eastward before starting on the long southerly slant that would bring her at last to her true hunting-grounds. The mates saw Faith daily as a pleasant figure in the life of the cabin; the boat-steerers and the seamen and greenies caught glimpses of her, now and then, when she sat on deck with sewing, or a book, or with idle hands and thoughtful eyes. Faith, on her part, studied the men about her, and watched over Noll, and gave herself to the task of being a good wife and helpmate to him.

The first weeks of the cruise were ar-

duous ones, as they are likely to be on a whaler; for of the whole crew, more than half were green hands recruited from the gutters, the farms, the slums—weak men, in many cases, rotted by wrong living; slack-muscled, jangle-nerved; weak men who must be made strong, for there is no place for weakness in a whaler's crew.

It was the task of the mates to make these weaklings into men. The greenies must learn the rigging; they must learn their duties in response to command; they must be drilled to their parts in the boats and prepared for the hunts that were to come. Your novice at sea has never an easy time of it; he learns in a hard school, and this is likely to be especially true on a whaler. While the methods of the officers differed according to the habit of the officer, they were never gentle.

Cap'n Wing watched over all this, took a hand here and there. And Faith, quietly in the background, saw a new Noll, saw in each of the officers a man she had never seen ashore.

Noll was the master, the commander. When his voice bellowed along the decks, even the greenest man leaped and desperately strove in his efforts to obey. Noll was the dominant man, and Faith was pleasantly afraid of him and his roaring tones. She loved being afraid of him.

There were four officers aboard the Sally Sims. These four, with Roy—in his capacity of ship's boy—lived with Noll and Faith in the main cabin. They

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Coupe, (Genuine-leather upholstery) \$750; Coach, \$780; Roadster, (with rumble seat) \$795; Sedan, \$830; Landau Sedan, \$885; f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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were Faith's family. Big Henry Ham, the mate, was a man of slow wit but quick fist; a man with a gift of stubbornness that passed for mastery. The men of his watch, and especially the men of his boat, feared him acutely. He taught them this fear in the first week of the cruise, by the simple teachings of blows. Thereafter he relaxed this chastisement, but held a clenched fist always over their cowering heads. He had what passed for a philosophy of life, to justify this.

Dan'l Tobey, the second mate, was a man of another sort. Faith was startled and somewhat amused to find what a difference there was between Dan'l afloat and Dan'l ashore. Ashore, he was a round-faced, freckled, sandy-haired boy with no guile in him; an impetuous, somewhat helpless and inarticulate boy. Afloat, he was a man; reticent, speaking little, speaking to the point when he spoke at all. Shrewd, reading the character of his men, playing on them as a musician plays upon his instruments.

But He Ruled Them

Of the five men in his boat, not one but might have whipped him in a stand-up fight. Nevertheless, he ruled them. This one he dominated by cutting and sarcastic words that left the man abashed and helpless; that one he flattered; another he joked into quick obedience.

Dan'l had, Faith decided, more mental ability than any man aboard—short of her Noll. He ruled by his wits; and this the more surprised her because she had always thought Dan'l more than a little stupid. She watched the unfolding of the new Dan'l with keener and keener interest as the weeks dragged by.

James Tichel, the third mate, was a thin little old man given to occasional bursts of tigerish rage in which he was the match for any man aboard. In his second week he took the biggest man in his boat and beat him into a helpless, clucking wreck of bruises. Thereafter there was no need for him to strike a second time.

Willis Cox was fourth mate. He was a youngster; this his first cruise in the cabin. He had been promoted from the fo'c's'le by Noll Wing on Noll's last voyage. By the same token, he worshiped Noll as a demigod, with the enthusiasm of youth.

All these men had been changed, in subtle ways, by their coming to sea. Faith, during the first weeks, was profoundly puzzled and interested by this transformation. There was a new strength in all of them which she marked and admired. At the same time there were manifestations by which she was disquieted.

Noll Wing—her Noll—had changed with the rest. He had changed not only in his every-day bearing, but also in his relations with her. She was troubled, from the beginning, by these changes; and she was troubled by her own reactions to them.

The pitiless intimacies of their life together in the cabin of the Sally Sims were hard for Faith. They shared two small rooms; and Noll must be up and down at all hours of day and night, when the weather was bad or the business of whaling engrossed him. Faith, without being vain, had that reverence and respect for herself which goes by the name of modesty. Her body was as sacred to her as her soul. The necessity they were under of dressing and undressing in a tiny room not eight feet long was a perpetual torment to her.

She had been, when she married, prepared for disillusionment. Faith was not a child; she was a woman. She had the wisdom to know that no man is a heroic figure in a nightshirt. But she was not prepared to discover that Noll, who walked among men as a master, could fret at his wife like a nervous woman.

This fretfulness manifested itself more than once in the early stages of the voyage. For Noll was growing old, and growing old a little before his time because he had spent his life too freely. He was, at times, as querulous as a complaining old man. Because he was apt to be profane in these moods, Faith tried to tell herself that they were the stormy outbreaks of a strong man. But she knew better. When Noll, after they lost their second whale, growled to her: "Damn Tichel! The man's losing his pith. You'd think a man like him could strike a whale and not let it get away."

Faith knew this was no just accusa-

tion against Tichel, but an out-and-out whine of irritability.

She knew this, but would not admit it, even in her thoughts.

Another matter troubled her. Noll Wing was a drinker. She had always known that. It was a part of his strength, she thought, to be able to drink strong liquor as a man should. But aboard ship she found that he drank constantly, that there was always the sickly-sweet smell of alcohol about him. And at times he drank to stupefaction, and slept, loglike, while Faith lay wide-eyed and ashamed for him in the bunk below his. She was sorry; but because she trusted in Noll's strength and wisdom, she made no attempt to interfere.

More than once, when Noll fretted at her while others were about, she saw Dan'l Tobey's eyes on her; and at such times she took care to look serene and proud. Dan'l must not so much as guess it, if Noll should ever make her unhappy.

But—Noll make her unhappy? The very thought was absurd. He was her Noll; she was his. When they were wedded, she had given herself to him, and taken him as a part of herself,

utterly and without reservation. He might fail her high expectations in little things; she might fail him. But for all that, they were one, one body and soul so long as they both should live.

She was as loyal to him, even in her thoughts, as to herself. For this was Faith; she was Noll's forever.

She thought that what she felt was hidden; but Dan'l Tobey had eyes to see. And now and then, when in crafty ways he led big Noll to act unworthily before her, he watched for the shadow that crossed her face, and smiled in his own sly soul.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

First Week the Hardest

BY J. G. HALPIN

The first seven days are the hardest a baby chick has to live. It is during this week that careful feeding and close attention to brooding and temperatures are especially important.

Many poultrymen feed their chicks too young. A few make the mistake of waiting too long to give them their first feed. The proper time is between

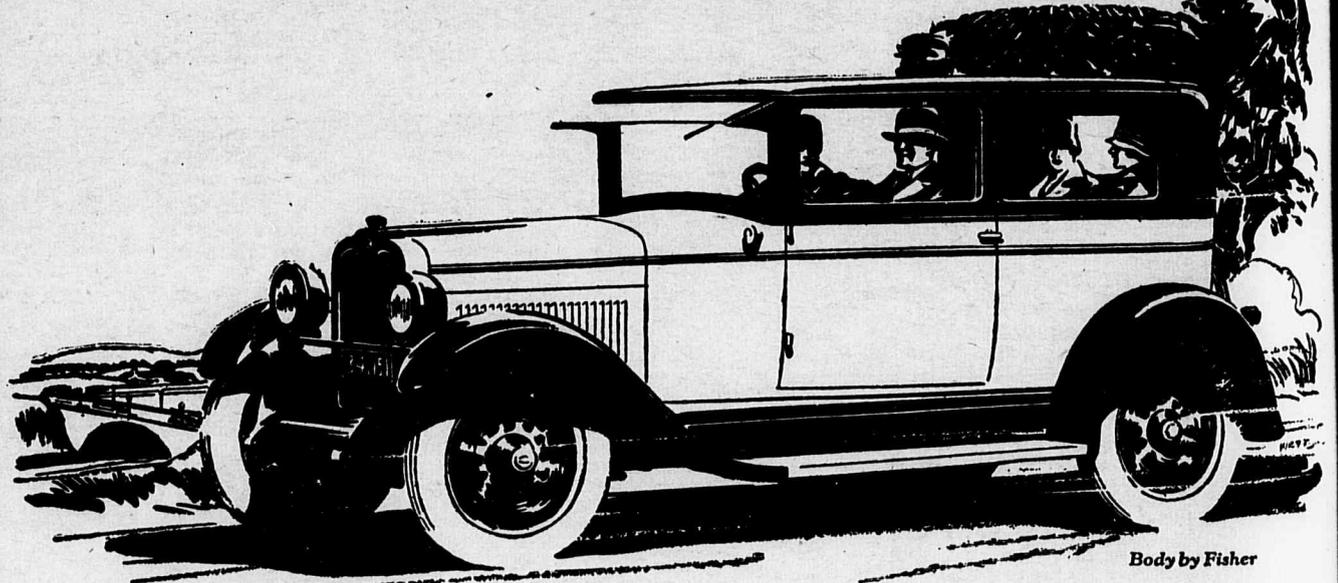
48 and 60 hours after hatching. A chick ration, developed by poultry specialists at the Wisconsin College farm and used by thousands of poultrymen in the Middle West, consists of 80 pounds ground yellow corn, 20 pounds wheat middlings, 5 pounds each of raw bone meal and chick size oyster shell, and 1 pound of salt with skim milk to drink and plenty of sunlight.

This ration may be used as the first feed and continued until the chicks are several weeks old. Using musty or moldy feed invites disaster to the brood and the same is true of the litter on the brooder floor.

Close brooding and high temperatures also take their toll. The chicks will thrive better if given an opportunity to run about in the sun and kept at a slightly lower temperature during the day. Be careful about letting the temperature fall too low; this may cause crowding and smothering of the weaker chicks.

This attention should be carried thru the following weeks, too. The chicks, after coming safely thru the first week, must be kept growing every day if they are to make any profits.

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—and even women, when exclaiming over Oakland's steadiness and steering ease—sooner or later use the words "super-precision," or others very similar. But we wonder, sometimes, if the users of that phrase really appreciate its profound significance. Do they know that in the manufacture of the the Oakland engine alone, eighteen operations are held to limits of

five ten-thousandths of an inch? That thirty-three additional operations cannot vary more than three ten-thousandths of an inch? And that three ten-thousandths of an inch is one thirtieth the thickness of an average human hair?

Yet, after all, what if they do not know it? What if they do not even care that Oakland has invested millions for laboratories and equipment to make such accuracy possible for the first time in a car of Oakland's price?

All they are concerned with is results . . . the result of precision construction, which is long life and flawless operation . . . the result of rigidly controlled quality, which is lasting owners satisfaction . . . the result of enduring value, which is Oakland's enduring good will!

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And the Rains Still Come!

Will Kafir Do Better Than Corn This Year on the Late Planted Fields?

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE weather forecast one week ago was as follows: "One or more periods of precipitation with temperatures at, or below, normal." That shot hit center; we had three periods of "precipitation" and, while the week could not be called cold, it was cloudy and cool. In all, something like 3 inches of rain has fallen in this locality in the last week, beginning Wednesday, so that the corn planting time was short. In talking with farmers at Grange last evening it seemed to be the general opinion that not more than one-third of the cultivated ground had been planted. Much of this unplanted ground will go in kafir, so perhaps it is not out of the way to say that 50 per cent of the purposed corn acreage has been planted. Of this, much has been listed, and the heavy rains of the week will not help germination. In such seasons, top planted corn fares the best. On this farm we have 65 acres of corn in the ground, with 40 acres yet to plant. Of this 40 acres half has been plowed.

Not Adapted to Listing

This farm is not well suited to the use of the lister. The land lying north of the creek, which comprises about half the farm, lies rather flat, while that south of the creek is slope land with a loose soil which is inclined to wash in seasons like the present one. As yet, we have none of this loose soil worked; more than half of it is in alfalfa and Sweet clover, and here there was no washing. Some corn will be planted on the rest of this land when the soil is dry enough to work, and 5 acres of cane is scheduled for the higher part of one field. After the cane is off the plans include a heavy coat of manure and then a seeding of Sweet clover. On the north side of the creek the corn ground has all been plowed and top planted with the check tower, and the first planted is now coming up well. The rest of the north side is in alfalfa, except 5 acres which will be later planted to cane. This proposed cane land lies along a depression running the full length of the field and which carries water when the creek which over, but which in normal years is dry enough to raise crops.

Ten Acres of Cane

The cane is the first to be planted on this farm in many years, so many, in fact, that I have forgotten how long ago it was. But this wet season, combined with the fact that there probably will be some 80 head of cattle to winter, has driven us back to cane. Ten acres will be planted in rows to be cultivated and cut with the corn binder for cattle feed. I hear many farmers speak of planting some cane this year; the season is so late and there is so much ground yet to work that for those with cattle to feed, cane seems about the surest crop, especially when it will be close to June 1 before any crop can be planted on the last of the plowed ground. A large kafir acreage is indicated, too, for it is now almost the middle of May and the plowed land is not more than half worked. We have planted corn here as late as June 10 and raised a good crop—40 bushels or more to the acre—but that was in 1903, when there was no lack of August rain. I would consider, however, that after June 1 kafir would be a safer crop to plant than corn on the average uplands of this part of Kansas.

A Fine Hay Outlook

The wet weather, which has held back corn planting, has been a great thing for prairie meadows and pastures. Grass, to start with, is this spring a full week earlier than usual, and it has a very thick stand. The rains have kept this growth coming right along, and there seems to be an almost complete assurance of a good native hay crop. Old hay men here say that a dry May means a light

crop, but that a wet May virtually assures a good one. We have now reached the middle of May, and the sod is soaked and the grass is growing at a great rate. The commercial hay men have been cutting loose of their stored crop as fast as they can; not much hay is held on the farms. Most farmers with hay to sell let it go during the last part of the winter when they became certain they would not need it to feed. On this farm we have two cars of baled prairie hay for sale; last fall we fully expected to feed all the hay we had in store, but a mild winter let us off easy. We probably will sell these two cars of hay for we will need the storage for the 1927 crop, but when we can move it is a

question. There are 50 acres of crops to be planted before moving any hay can be considered.

Wire is Better Now

This spring has given most of us plenty of time to do up a lot of odd jobs around the farm; it has been an especially good spring for fencing; posts drive easily and the post hole digger does not require half the power it takes in a dry time. On this farm some entirely new fencing was done this spring, and some of the old fencing was patched up so it will hold for another year. For a number of years we have been building every spring a certain proportion of new fences until we have the old ones, built from 30 to 40 years ago, about two-thirds replaced. In rebuilding we use everything new; new wire and new posts. The posts are large enough so they have to be set instead of driven, and they are placed 1 rod apart instead of the old style of 2 rods. We find, in tearing down the old fences, that the wire made 40 or more years ago is worth double even today that made 30

years ago; manufacturers were just beginning to learn to cheat on fencing then, and they kept it up for several years, until they found that such work did not pay, when they began making good fencing again. Some barbed wire which we bought 30 years ago, is virtually eaten up by rust, while some of the 45-year old wire is still good enough to give some service. One thing we have found; it never pays to buy the cheaper, lighter grades of fencing.

At the End of the Trail

First Litigant—"I'll follow you to the District Court."
Second Litigant—"Oh, I'll be there."
First Litigant—"I'll follow you to the Supreme Court."
Second Litigant—"Oh, I'll be there too."
First Litigant—"I'll follow you to hell if I have to."
Second Litigant—"Well, in that case, my lawyer will be there."

Beauty Hint

To prevent lip rouge from coming off, eat onions.

Massey-Harris

Combined Reaper-Threshers

Have Greater Capacity for Heavy Work

WHEN the grain is heavy or tangled or the chaff tough, then the greater capacity of the MASSEY-HARRIS is most appreciated. Unlike most "Combines", the MASSEY-HARRIS is not a Header and a Threshing Machine built together; it is a distinct and integral machine, specially built to harvest and thresh at one operation.

The cut crop is delivered from the platform right onto the Cross Conveyor which carries the grain directly into the cylinder without the aid of an elevator. The crop is taken care of as rapidly as it is harvested, without the slightest bunching at the mouth of the cylinder.

The big Cylinder, 33 in. x 22 in. in all sizes of MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Threshers, has ample capacity to handle the heaviest crops under the hardest conditions.

This Cylinder is constructed on the famous MASSEY-HARRIS Corrugated Bar style. The straw is not broken up; more grain can be handled at all times because there is less chaff.

The gleanings are threshed separately instead of being run back into the main cylinder. This leaves the full capacity of the main cylinder free for handling the incoming grain.

Four Straw Agitators, each with a separate trough, provide a large cleaning area. There is ample clearance to allow the straw to escape as fast as it is threshed. There can be no choking.

An Auxiliary Motor, furnished as regular equipment, supplies reserve power to cope with heavy or tangled grain.

Under both normal and adverse conditions of grain, the MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Threshers can be depended upon to handle more grain, thresh it more thoroughly and deliver a clean sample of unbroken grain.

Write for our Special Reaper-Thresher Booklet

Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

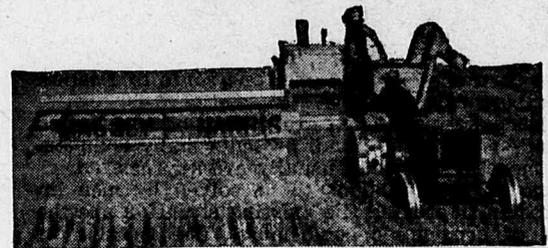
Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Dep't B-27, Batavia,

N. Y.

Stocks Also Carried at These Western Branches

Kansas City, Mo. Hutchinson, Kans.
St. Louis, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
and by Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Dallas, Tex.



MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 Combined Reaper-Thresher Delivering Grain into the Tank, Ready for the Elevator.

Three Sizes for Varying Acreages

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 can be had in 12-ft. and 15-ft. sizes. The No. 6 with the 10-ft. cut is a powerful small machine for use with Fordson and other light tractors. The Cylinder on all three sizes is of the same capacity, ample for the 15-ft. cut.

Other Massey-Harris Features

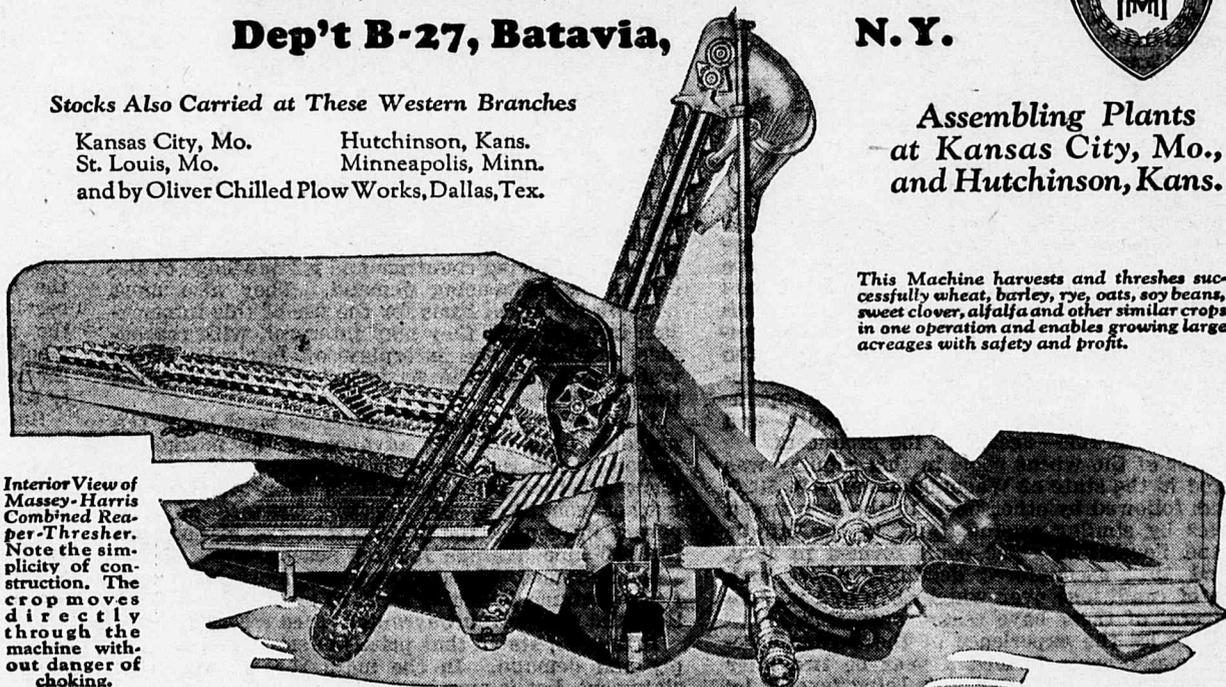
Alemite System of lubrication is used throughout on No. 9, insuring proper lubrication at every vital point.

PurOlator, such as used in high-grade automobiles, purifies the oil over and over again.

SKF Heavy-Duty Bearings and *Hyatt Slit-Race Roller Bearings*, used on No. 9 at all critical points, lighten draft and lengthen life.



Assembling Plants at Kansas City, Mo., and Hutchinson, Kans.



Interior View of Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher. Note the simplicity of construction. The crop moves directly through the machine without danger of choking.

This Machine harvests and threshes successfully wheat, barley, rye, oats, soy beans, sweet clover, alfalfa and other similar crops in one operation and enables growing large acreages with safety and profit.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

Co-operation—of, by and for Farmers

By W. M. Jardine
Secretary of Agriculture

THE first of the Canadian pools was organized in Alberta during the fall of 1923. This was followed by similar organizations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in time to handle the crop of 1924. The same year a central sales agency was established to sell the grain of the three provincial organizations.

More than 81 million bushels were handled by the three pools during the crop year 1924-25, and approximately 212 million bushels the following year. It is stated that 15,400,000 acres out of the 21 million acres of wheat in Western Canada are under contract to the three provincial pools. The membership now exceeds 142,000, which is approximately 56 per cent of the total number of farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The pools have acquired more than 700 country elevators, and terminal elevators on the Great Lakes at Port Arthur, Fort William and Buffalo, and at the Pacific ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Export offices are maintained at New York, Montreal and Vancouver. Sales offices are maintained at Toronto, Ontario, and Paris, France, and agency connections have been established in the United Kingdom and in all the principal importing countries of Europe and Asia.

These achievements of our neighbors in Canada bear splendid testimony to the resourcefulness and ability of Canadian farmers and agricultural leaders, and are an example to grain producers in other countries.

Advocates of the pooling plan in the United States have wondered why it has not met with more general favor among wheat producers here, in view of its success in Canada, where conditions resemble those in the United States. The explanation probably is found in the fact that altho conditions of production and marketing problems are similar in the two countries they are by no means identical.

Mostly Over One Route

The Canadian crop, consisting almost exclusively of one variety of hard spring wheat, is grown in one region, in which production and marketing practices are standardized. The bulk of the crop passes thru one city and over one route to Eastern and export markets.

The marketing of the grain crop of the United States, on the other hand, presents many complexities, more in fact than usually are appreciated.

Some of the problems to be solved by men interested in improving the existing situation are the result of geographic conditions. The location of various producing areas with respect to market outlets presents one kind of difficulty. For example, the transportation and terminal problems involved in the shipment of grain thru ports on the Gulf of Mexico differ from those experienced in shipments to terminals on the Great Lakes or to Atlantic or Pacific ports.

Climate and topography are responsible for other differences between producing areas. These conditions have resulted in the production of many different kinds and varieties of grain. The marketing of the wheat crop is greatly complicated by the existence of several distinct classes and many varieties. The Southwest produces largely a hard red winter wheat; the Northwest, a hard red spring wheat; the Intermountain states of the Northwest, a soft white variety; the Middle Western states a soft red wheat. Within each of these producing areas, again, there are differences of variety. These different kinds and varieties find their way to different markets.

The problem is further complicated by differences in facilities for handling at country points and in method of selling at terminal markets. These and other differences have arisen as a result of more than half a century of development, and they must be recognized by those interested in improving the existing system of marketing.

Co-operative marketing of grain in this country, as in Canada, began as a farmers' elevator movement. In Canada, however, we have witnessed the development of large co-operative line elevator companies while in the United States independent local farmers' elevators have been the rule.

First Wheat Pool in 1920

These local elevators were formed to remedy abuses which the farmers believed existed in the buying practices of country dealers. To a large extent they have been successful in correcting these abuses. They have introduced at country points a kind of competition which has operated to the advantage of the producer. They have corrected unfair grading and docking, and have enhanced the value of the grain they handle by improved cleaning and mixing practices. In the truly co-operative type of farmers' elevator, these benefits—and they are considerable—accrue to the producers.

The first of the wheat pools in this country was organized in the state of Washington early in 1920. This was followed by other pools in the Northwest, and later by similar organizations in the Middle West and Southwest. The pools formed in 1920, 1921 and 1922 encountered declining prices and, because of conditions over which they had no control, several of them have ceased operating.

Profiting by the experience of the earlier associations, many pools formed a year or two later corrected certain weaknesses, and, being favored by more stable prices, have succeeded in establishing themselves as important factors in marketing.

The pools have endeavored to sell as much of

their grain as possible direct to mills or other users of grain. They have endeavored to obtain better prices for members than many of them would have obtained had they sold either voluntarily or under the pressure of creditors at certain seasons of the year. They have, thru the acquisition of terminal elevators, endeavored to obtain the profits resulting from the operation of such facilities. In states where premiums for kind or quality of grain are important factors, they have in many instances obtained such premiums for their members.

Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the wheat pool movement, however, is that it has aroused a more lively interest in grain marketing among farmers, grain men and the public in general. Activities which are educational, which direct attention to existing conditions, are likely to meet with some degree of response. It is not unreasonable to conclude that such activities on the part of the pools have brought benefits to grain producers.

There remain, however, problems connected with the co-operative marketing of grain which the pooling associations and the farmers' elevators have not solved.

The general problem of production is interwoven with that of marketing. Are we producing wheat as economically as we should? Are we in some in-



Prepared for the Wolves

stances bringing into cultivation land not adapted to the production of grain? Are we attempting to grow wheat in sections which could be better utilized as range land or in the production of other crops? Economical production on suitable land of varieties adapted to the region; better seed; control of weeds; and economical handling of grain at country points—these form a necessary ground work for improvements in the terminal markets.

Some 4,000 co-operative elevators and nine state-wide wheat marketing associations are at present engaged in marketing the grain crops of this country. No single co-operative organization controls as much as 2 per cent of the wheat produced in the United States. Obviously, therefore, none of them is in a position to make extensive improvements in marketing or to influence to any important degree the flow of wheat to market. There is a splendid foundation for co-operative effort, but the central structure has not been built.

Because they handle a commodity whose price is influenced by complex, worldwide conditions, co-operative organizations must have complete information regarding the supply of grain in all important producing countries and a knowledge of the conditions influencing demand. They also must have an historical basis for the use of this information in order that they may interpret, with reasonable accuracy, the interplay of intricate forces which determine the basic price of the product they handle.

In other words, the co-operatives must know the probable base price in advance of the marketing season. Once the season is under way, they must know whether price quotations accurately reflect market conditions, or whether, because of temporary influences, the price is lower or higher than the probable average for the season.

Furthermore, the co-operatives must have sufficient volume to enable them to stabilize the situation, and to check unwarranted price recessions.

It is often stated that price is determined by supply and demand. In the main that is a correct statement, but it may be misleading.

Too often it is assumed that supply and demand are static, that, once the crop is produced, the factor of supply, for example, exerts a constant in-

fluence on price. Is this necessarily true? Is it not probable that an 800 million bushel wheat crop held by many independent marketing agencies creates a different condition from the supply side than would be the case if the same crop were controlled by one or two producers' agencies?

Lack of organization to administer properly the supply is a factor in the situation which exerts a depressing influence on price. There is uncertainty among buyers and sellers. There is no assurance that existing price levels will be maintained, or that the crop will be placed on the market as it is needed.

To deal adequately with marketing problems, therefore, co-operative agencies must first have adequate information. Secondly, they must have such a degree of control over the flow of grain to market as will enable them to utilize this information effectively. They should be informed as to what the situation is at any given time, should know what action the situation demands, and should be able to put their knowledge into effect.

The demand for grain, particularly for wheat, is dependent on worldwide conditions. Terminal market prices in this country reflect world conditions with considerable uniformity, tho country markets are somewhat more subject to local fluctuations.

Nevertheless, as I have already indicated, the conditions under which grain is offered to the millers and for export, the urgencies of the sellers, the effect of speculative transactions, grade, protein content, and other factors all have a bearing on the tone of the market and on the price at which grain moves into consumption.

Some of these factors are controllable, but their control presupposes a large, efficient co-operative organization, or at least a degree of co-ordination among co-operative agencies which does not exist at the present time.

3,400 Elevators Are Interested

It is not my purpose to offer the co-operative associations marketing grain a ready-made plan. In my opinion, it is the task of the associations to develop such a plan on the basis of their knowledge and experience. In the development of sound plans to aid the grain producers, research and service agencies, such as the United States Department of Agriculture should give every assistance that is within their power. I can pledge on behalf of the department our earnest desire to assist in the development of a constructive marketing program. Furthermore, I believe it is the duty of the administration and of Congress to assist, thru the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary to extend and strengthen the co-operative marketing of wheat and other grains.

The United States Department of Agriculture is now rendering services that should help in guiding future developments in the co-operative marketing of grain. For example, the administration of the Warehouse Act has made receipts issued by licensed warehouses desirable collateral for loans. Consequently, the co-operative associations offering this class of security are able to borrow on desirable terms and at interest rates in line with those paid for commercial loans of the highest character.

The department also issues weekly an analysis on the grain market situation. This report is available to all the wheat marketing associations. Recently, arrangements have been made whereby it will be sent to some 3,400 farmers' elevators which have definitely requested the service. Back of this market analysis, are the department's extensive crop and market reporting services in the United States and in foreign countries.

Since the organization of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, the department is able to give closer attention to the special problems of co-operative associations. The division is now studying the organization and operation of farmers' elevators in the spring wheat states. Preliminary reports regarding operating expense, storage practices, and the relation of protein content to premiums paid for spring wheat have already been issued and made available to elevator managers.

'Tis a Way of Life

A study of the Canadian wheat pools is now under way. The purpose of this study is to analyze the experience of the Canadian associations for the benefit of the grain producers in this country. This will be followed by a survey of the wheat pools in the United States carried on (1) to measure the services of these organizations, and (2) to bring the problems of the pools into relation to the whole movement in order that the research and service work of the department may most effectively serve the associations.

Such intensive studies of the problems of the grain marketing associations should assist measurably in advancing the movement. But I wish again to emphasize that any program that is to be effective must come from the producers.

Co-operative marketing cannot be handed down to the producers by the Government, or even by friendly organizations. It must come from the farmers. It must express their needs.

Once we have adequate co-operation among agricultural producers in every nation, we may look for the beneficent results of the co-operative habit of mind to be manifested in a deeper spirit of brotherhood among all peoples of the world. Co-operation will find its ultimate consummation not simply as a business method, but as a way of life.



Lead me to P. A. every time

I KNOW what I like in a smoke, and what I like is Prince Albert! Why, the minute breakfast is over, I reach for my pipe and the well-known tidy red tin, and we're off . . . off on one of the grandest smoke-joy-rides a man ever took. It's like that all day long.

You understand my enthusiasm the instant you open a tin of Prince Albert and drink-in that wonderful P. A. aroma. You're reminded of a trek through the woods, when the dew is on the leaves and the sun is on the up. Fragrant promise of a glorious taste to come.

Then you load up and light up. You notice that the smoke is equally fragrant . . . fragrant and refreshing. It pours over your tongue in a cooling torrent that knows no bite or sting. Mild, too, with a mildness that says: "Come and get it." I'm talking about P. A.!

I have tried to give you a snapshot of the joys that await you in a pipe packed with Prince Albert. If the picture isn't clear, blame me. The complete story is in the tidy red tin at the nearest tobacconist. The only way you'll really know P. A. is to *smoke* it.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS



There's a *joker* in the *cheap* paint can!

WHEN you are tempted by a "low price" and alluring promises to use "cheap" paint on your house—*STOP!* There's a joker in every can. It may *look* like paint. It may *smell* like paint. But before you buy remember this:

If the Sherwin-Williams Company with its years of experience—its skilled paint experts—its great laboratories—its enormous volume—cannot produce *high grade* house paint to sell at less than SWP prices—*no one in the world can do it.*

So whenever you see a "low price" on house paint you can decide that it is made of inferior or skimpy materials. And a *poor paint* is the most *costly* paint you can put on your house.

Let the "formula" prove it

There is one way to prove that a "low price" house paint is merely an inferior paint. Insist upon seeing the formula, either on the can or in the literature. Then com-

pare it with the formula of fine old SWP which you will always find openly printed on every can. Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients—white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you



THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

19 '27

will find only 50%, sometimes even less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, these dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why beautiful SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Why SWP costs you less

One evidence of quality in a house paint is the way it *hides the surface* and in the *area it covers*.

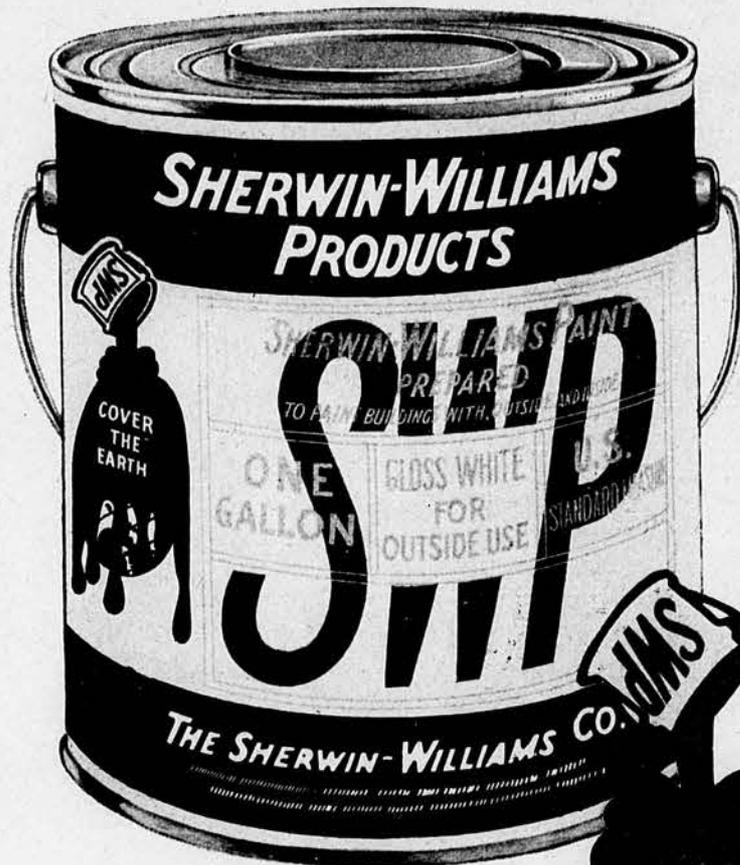
A gallon of fine old SWP will properly cover 360 square feet (two coats).

A gallon of "cheap" paint will cover *only 250 square feet* (two coats)—110 square feet (two coats) *less* than SWP House Paint.

That is one side of the joker in the "cheap" paint can.

Where only seven gallons of SWP will finish the average house, *eleven* gallons of "low price" paint are needed.

SWP costs more per gallon. But it covers *44 per cent more area*. So it costs no more than *cheap* paint by the job. Which would you rather use?



Prepared house paint—at its best

Being made of best quality materials, SWP dries to a tough, elastic, glossy finish.

There is no chipping, cracking or peeling. It weathers slowly. Lasts usually for five years.

When repainting is needed, you save paint, time and money *because the SWP surface is in proper condition*.

A "cheap" paint frequently chips, cracks, peels and fades in a year or so. It gives an inferior finish—and a much shorter life than good paint.

Repainting is more frequent and costs more for paint and labor because the old paint has to be burnt or scraped off.

That is the *other side* of the joker in the "cheap" paint can.

SWP beauty!

With fine old SWP you always get a beautiful paint job. Your house looks like

new. The colors are especially rich—with a sheen like fine old pottery. And they are weather-fast—slow to fade.

Even after several years of exposure, a washing with plain soap and water will bring out their beauty almost like new.

Contrast this with cheap colors that look dull and wishy-washy almost in no time.

Which would you rather have—when SWP is guaranteed to cost less per job and much less per year?

See "Paint Headquarters" and save money

These are facts which every property owner has a right to know about house paint. They are attested by a concern whose standing we do not believe any man would question. The simplest way to prove them is to make the comparison suggested.

SWP House Paint is sold the world over. Each Sherwin-Williams dealer is "Paint Headquarters" in his vicinity. See the one near you. Before you let any low price blind your better judgment, get his advice. Compare formulas. Don't be fooled. If you want literature, color cards, help on a color scheme or the famous Household Painting Guide, write us.

SWP

Guaranty of Satisfaction

SWP House Paint, when thoroughly stirred and applied according to directions, is hereby guaranteed to cover more surface, to look better, to last longer and cost less per job and per year than any house paint on the market.

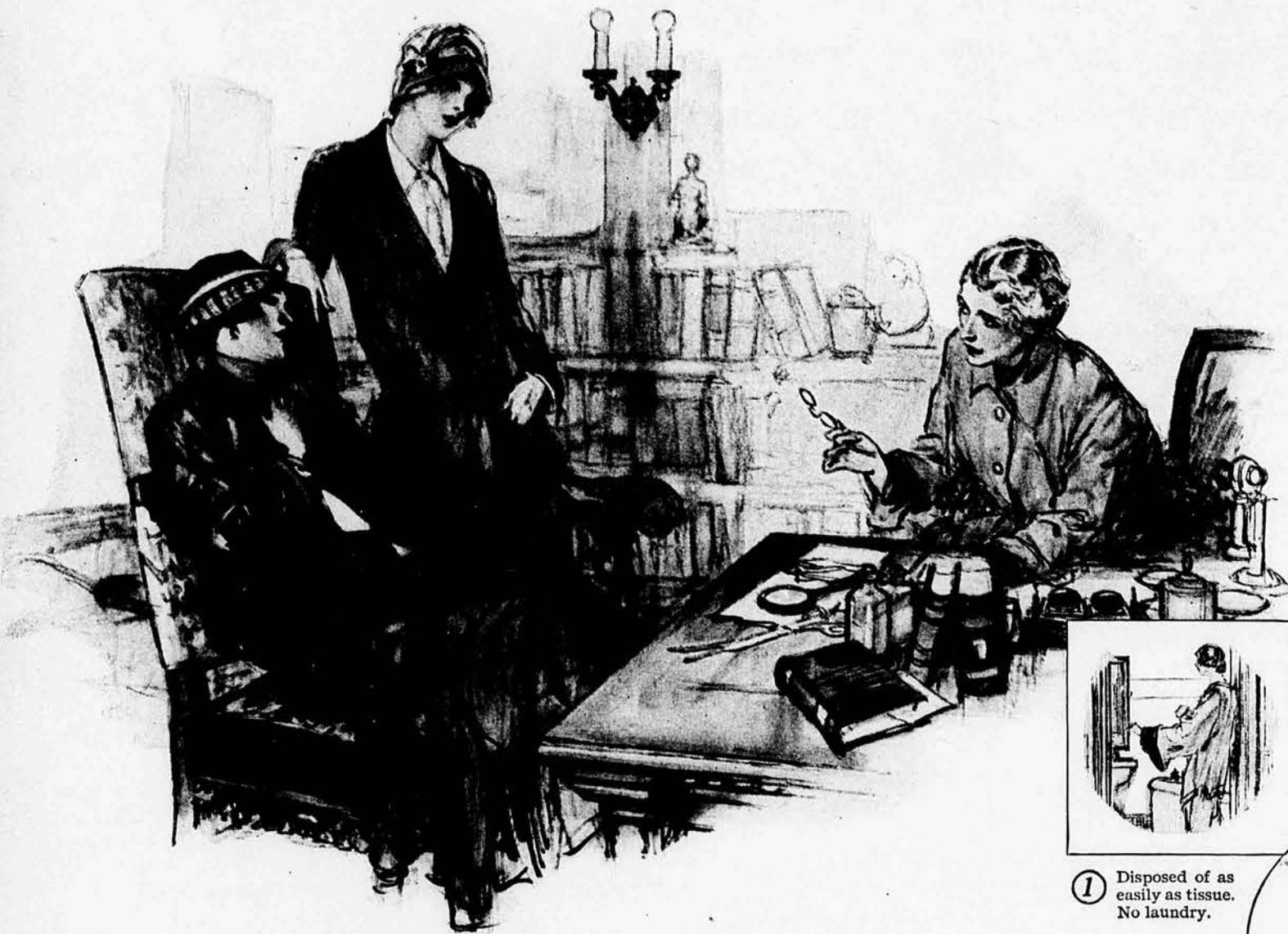
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO



COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT . . . LESS PER YEAR . . . LESS PER JOB

Woman's Greatest Hygienic Handicap

As Your Daughter's Doctor Views It



Because of the utter security this new way provides, it is widely urged by physicians—ABSOLUTE SECURITY, plus freedom forever from the embarrassing problem of disposal

A free test offered—mail the coupon

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND, Registered Nurse

SIXTY per cent of many of the commoner ailments of women, according to some medical authorities, are due to the use of unsanitary, makeshift ways in meeting woman's most distressing hygienic problem.

For that reason, this new way is widely urged today. Especially in the important days of adolescence. On medical advice, thousands thus started first to employ it. Then found, besides, protection, security and peace-of-mind unknown before. Modern mothers thus advise their daughters—for health's sake and immaculacy.

You owe it to yourself, your daughter, to learn of this new way. A free sample will be sent you, in plain envelope, if you mail the coupon.

Mail Coupon for Free Sample

FREE Sample of KOTEX

KOTEX COMPANY, S. F. P. 5-27
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

You may send me sample of Kotex and book, "Personal Hygiene," in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Kotex—what it does

Unknown a few years ago, 8 in every 10 women in the better walks of life have discarded the insecure "sanitary pads" of yesterday and adopted Kotex.

Filled with Cellucotton wadding, the world's super-absorbent, Kotex absorbs 16 times its own weight in moisture. It is 5 times as absorbent as cotton.

It discards easily as tissue. No laundry—no embarrassment of disposal.

It also thoroughly deodorizes, and thus ends all fear of offending.

Only Kotex itself is "like" Kotex

See that you get the genuine Kotex. It is the only pad embodying the super-absorbent Cellucotton wadding. It is the only napkin made by this company. Only Kotex is "like" Kotex.

You can obtain Kotex at better drug and department stores everywhere, without hesitancy, simply by saying "Kotex." Comes in sanitary sealed packages of 12 in two sizes: the Regular and Kotex-Super.

Today mail the coupon for a full-sized sample of Kotex, free. Note the improvement, mental and physical, this new way brings. Important booklet on "Personal Hygiene" will be sent also, both in plain envelope. Send for your sample today.

"Ask for them by name"

KOTEX
PROTECTS—DEODORIZES

No laundry—discards as easily as a piece of tissue

Kotex Regular:
65c per dozen

Kotex-Super:
90c per dozen

Easy Disposal and 2 other important factors



① Disposed of as easily as tissue. No laundry.



② True protection—5 times as absorbent as the ordinary cotton "pads."



③ Obtain without embarrassment, at any store, simply by saying "Kotex."

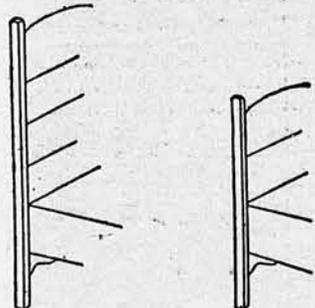


Spring Repair Work

By Floris Culver Thompson

WHEN Mother turns carpenter, she finds no end of beautifying to be done. Why stop at that shabby ancestral chest of drawers? Refinishing walnut and other hard woods is no trick altho it requires exacting care.

If the wood is not badly scarred, it may be remedied by application first of stain, then of varnish or shellac. If the whole article needs to be refinished it should be removed to a good light in the workshop. Any carpentry necessary should be done before the refinishing is started. Possibly that heavy mirror should be taken off the dresser and refinished, to be hung later directly above the piece of furniture. Or the knobs may need to be



This Bed Was Cut Down by Removing the Two Lower Boards

placed differently. In either case, there will be holes in the wood which must be filled with putty mixed with just enough of the stain to make the filling the exact color of the surrounding wood. The head and foot-boards of old-fashioned beds are usually too high. These can be lowered without spoiling the top lines by simply removing two or three feet of the ends next the springs.

Birch, (if no scraps of walnut are available), may be used for any necessary patching. It is easily stained to resemble walnut or mahogany.

Carpentry done and holes or cracks filled, the next step in refinishing is to apply a good varnish remover with thoroughness. Use an old pair of gloves or rubber gloves for this less attractive operation.

Varnish removed, wash furniture with a light suds or ammonia water, rinse with clear water and dry at once. Spots or stains may require sand-papering.

Practically all walnut is stained. There are two kinds of stain on the market; a water stain and an

Home Song

A WHITE house and its orchard trees,
Its blossoming garden and stands of bees,
Tell me, who seek for lovely things,
Are there lovelier things than these?
A child's hands that clasp and cling,
A good man's love with the journeying,
Tell me, who've gone the world around,
Are they better gifts, ye bring?
Agra, Kan. Alice Willis.

oil stain. Either may be diluted to the color desired. Apply the stain evenly. Allow it to dry. Then apply shellac or varnish, preferably the former. Two or three applications are necessary, and the finish must be rubbed with pumice stone between applications, taking care to rub with the grain of the wood. When the last coat of shellac or varnish has dried thoroly, the entire surface must be rubbed down again with linseed oil and pumice stone. Then the task is finished, save for allowing the furniture to dry before it is put into service.

The same principles we have just discussed apply to the revarnishing of floors. The floor must be clean, must be smooth, must be "filled" with oil and must be dry before each application of varnish. The best varnish is cheapest and at least three coats are necessary. The air in the room should be dry and dust-free.

The cement floor in our basement was always either damp or "gritty," until we applied a commercially prepared water-proof cement paint which made a smooth, dry floor finish that is easily cared for.

Another improvement which requires little work is to create more space in the closets by placing a curtain pole or broom stick, or one of the commercial metal extension garment carriers, across the upper part of the closet. No end of inexpensive dress-coat hangers can be suspended from the pole. Saves Mother's disposition as well as making orderliness possible.

Playrooms Become Workshop

BY FRANCES D. WHITEMORE

OUR dwelling permitted us to set apart a room for the children to use as a playroom. It was a large room formerly furnished as a bedroom, and had wide south windows. The beds and bedding

were all moved onto the sleeping porch when this was added, and the room easily converted into a playroom for the four children.

It surely was a treasure—affording freedom in the use of toys and all articles pertaining to the joys and freedom of childish fancy. Here chaos reigned at times, followed by seasons of reasonable order and there were even occasions when there was a place for everything and everything in its place. This room was freely used by our children and their friends for several years and gave greatest comfort to me on rainy days. However, as time went on the character of occupations and amusements changed for the older children gradually preferred to do things, and eventually various tools were introduced and suitable tables for their use found a place.

The child who wanted to piece a quilt for her doll was given a work-basket and the boy who wished to construct a track for his train was provided with the articles needed for his chosen labor. A case for school and other books was brought in, low tables, small chairs, a tool-box. Finally even a modified work bench was placed along one side. Above it was a hammer, a saw and a box of nails. One child having a desire to make a basket, was allowed a place for her raffia, reeds, and other essential equipment.

Wide windows admitted light and air, and the happy busy hours spent in that room by a group of brothers and sisters were many. Every child learned to respect the rights of the others and with the supervision of observant parents the room proved a joy and pleasure to all.

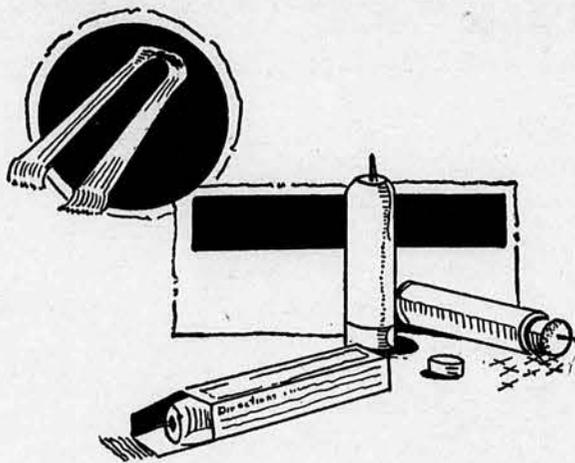
Some talents were discovered and developed, which might otherwise have remained dormant and a love of home occupations offset the dangers of some amusements offered outside the family circle. Many birthday and Christmas presents were devised and constructed by ardent workers and convenient devices for the room were installed by the efforts of the children themselves, as well as conveniences for use elsewhere in the home. And best of all, affections were cemented in this work-room which used to be a play room.

You Can Use These

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

POM TONGS are not a device of Chinese warfare as the name suggests. They are the latest wrinkle in household equipment. Their function in life is to lift the vegetable or other food from the oven, the frying pan or the stew kettle and to arrange it in the serving dish. Numerous burns are avoided with their use. This piece of equipment makes a nice gift at a shower for the June bride. It is not ordinary in any way. It is fashioned of stainless steel.

If your pictures become tilted occasionally, you will welcome another new invention. They elimi-



nate the uneven picture trouble. These double pointed pins work like this: Lay the picture face down and attach two of the pins to the frames by means of the holder. Rehang the picture, push the lower part against the wall and it will remain straight. These pins are invisible when in use and they do not harm the wall.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Handy Note Book

ONE of the handiest things I have is a small loose leaf note book with pencil attached. In it are recorded the location of things not in constant use. When clothing is put away for the season this book

tells just where everything is and that saves a mad scramble to find things when unexpected change of weather comes.

The sizes of shoes, hats, hose and such worn by each member of the family are recorded. This is especially useful with children whose sizes change often. The loose leaf feature is handiest because out of date records can be discarded. Refills can be bought at ten cent stores. Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Lane County.

New Ways With Greens

NOW that "green" season is here I want to tell you how my mother-in-law taught me to cook greens. They are quite different from any that I had ever tasted. And so good. You'll cook them that way more than once.

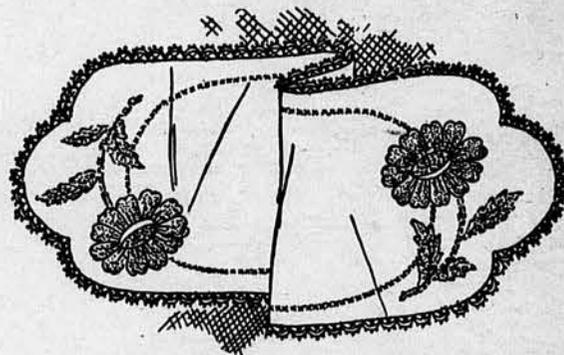
Cook enough greens of any kind, mustard, spinach or wild greens to make a quart when cooked. Let them boil until tender and sprinkle a pinch of soda over them to take out the strong flavor. Drain. Then fry 3 or 4 slices of bacon and cut into small pieces together with a medium-sized onion. Pour meat, fryings and all into the greens. Next break 3 eggs into 1 cup milk and stir slightly. Pour mixture into the greens and stir all together. Cook about 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Season with salt and pepper. Serve with vinegar.

Harper County. Mrs. Besse M. Reynolds.

Key Your Room to Yellow

YELLOW is a very desirable color about which to build the color scheme of a room. That is why I am suggesting this scarf with its large sunflower designs, to be used on the library table as a center of interest.

While the design is very effective the washable tinting gives the effect so that only outlining is necessary. This is to be done in two shades of yellow.



Brown centers to the flowers heighten the effect while the green leaves give variety in color. The design is stamped on ivory white oyster linen.

Price of the scarf with floss for embroidering is \$1.35. If you wish to use floss that you have on hand you may order the scarf without floss, price 70 cents. Send orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Some Variations of Rhubarb

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

RHUBARB in pie and for sauce is taken for granted. It always is welcomed in spring. But how about other uses for this healthful food? Are you familiar with them?

Take Steamed Rhubarb Pudding, as an example. It is excellent. To make it use: 2 cups cut rhubarb, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 1/2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1 cup milk. Cream the butter and sugar and add the beaten eggs. Sift the flour and baking powder together and add to the first mixture alternately with the milk. The rhubarb which has been sweetened, cooked and has the juice drained from it, is stirred into the dough. Turn this mixture into individual molds and steam 1 hour. If a large mold is used instead of the individual ones, steam longer. Serve with a sauce made from rhubarb juice thickened with flour.

Rhubarb Whip also is delicious. Rub 1 cup sweetened cooked rhubarb thru a sieve and add a pinch of salt. Heat. Fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of 3 eggs. Fill a buttered baking dish, or molds 3/4 full, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve with whipped cream or a soft custard.

Black Enamel as a Labor Saver

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

AN ACQUAINTANCE has a kitchen, the wood-work of which is all enameled in white. Her work tables and chairs are also enameled plain white. When newly finished, her workshop was a joy to behold, but she soon found that it was a task to keep the doors looking pretty when there were so many grimy little fingers to leave prints. She also found that the bottom of the legs of the chairs and tables looked grimy almost at once after having a thoro cleaning. Her kitchen stove was one of these black and white affairs. The black legs to this stove gave her an idea.

She purchased a small can of black enamel and gave the lower ends of the chair and table legs a coat, to the depth of 7 inches from the floor. Next she painted the doors 6 inches above and below the locks. The effect is pleasing, and does not show soil readily.

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

Why did the salt shaker?
 Because he saw the **HOLDER**

14. 15
 13 16
 12. 17
 11 18
 10. 19
 9. 20
 8 1
 7 2 21
 6 3 22
 5 23
 24

SHAKE SHAKE

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.

Dorothy Likes Her Teacher

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have one sister. Her name is Helen. She is 14 years old and in the eighth grade. We go 1/4 mile to school. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Scott. We all like her very much. For pets we have one dog. His name is Collie. He is a very intelligent Collie dog. He goes after the cows and shakes hands with me. We also have three cats and four little kittens. We have a bay pony.

His name is Jimmy. I enjoy reading the magazine very much. I hope to receive many letters from the boys and girls.
 Dorothy Hybska.
 Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

We Hear From Marjorie

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. We have a new school building. My teacher's name is Miss Rees. I do not have any brothers or sisters so you know I am lonesome. And I do not have any pets. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me and I will try to answer their letters.
 Woodbine, Kan. Marjorie Kohler.

Has Plenty of Pets

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Pleasant Valley school. My teacher's name is Mr. Brian. My school was out April 26. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Margaret, Virginia and Howard. Margaret is 9 years old, Virginia is 4 years old and Howard is 6 years old.

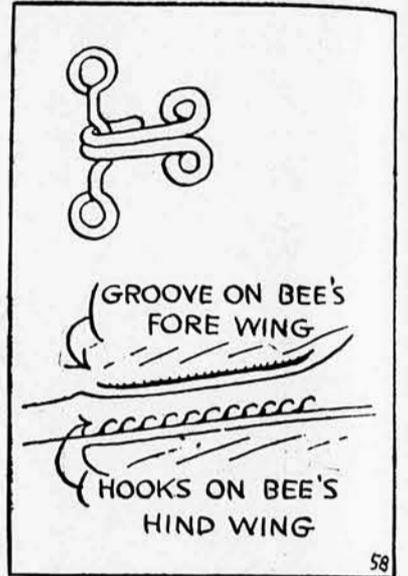
For pets I have a dog named Spits, a cat named Tiny, a lamb named Boitress Bill and a Poland China pig named Armistice Maid 5th. Howard has a pig named Armistice Maid. They are Pig Club pigs. I am president of the Pleasant Valley 4-H club. My lamb is just like a goat—it eats everything. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.
 Wichita, Kan. Mary Somers.

Try To Guess These

- What food represents jewels? Gems.
- Why don't persons improve when in prison? Because the whole thing is more or less a sell (cell.)
- What is it that you give away all of it and can still keep all of it? Your promise.
- If a man gets up on a donkey, where does he get down from? A swan's breast.
- When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.
- What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

Why does a hen fly over the fence? Can't go around it.
 Why is a baker a faithful friend? Because he is a friend in knead.

Living Inventions



The Bee's Hook and Eye

Eve's dress was too simple to require the use of hooks and eyes. They were invented to supply her daughters' needs as their clothing became more elaborate. Doubtless the inventor believed his idea was entirely original, yet, as a matter of fact, the hook and eye is older than the human race itself. Mother Nature was the originator, and Madam Bee was among the first to make use of the patent. Not for clothes fastening tho; rather for wing fastening.

If you examine the wings of a bee with a moderately high-powered microscope, you can see the bee's row of hooks and eyes, and discover their purpose too.

The "eyes" take the form of a groove along the rear edge of the fore-wing. The "hooks" project in an even row from the front edge of the rear wing. When the bee is at rest upon a flower, the wings remain separate, folded upon the back. But as she springs into the air, the "hooks" are thrust into their "eyes," and the two wings are held firmly together by their edges. It is indeed difficult to think of an invention which Nature has not made and used first.

Frog School

SEVERAL froggies went to school Down beside a rushing pool.

Taught each pupil how to sing, How to dive and jump and spring.

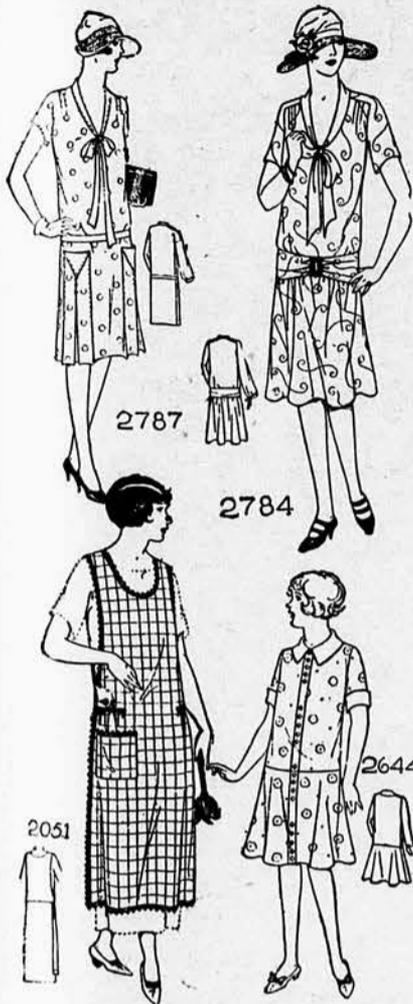
Old Mr. Green, the teacher frog, Sitting on a mossy log,

After school the froggies played With each other in the shade —Edith Myers Moore.



The Hoovers—Hi Rescues His Favorite Granddaughter

Summer Dresses Washable



2787—Youthful Sports Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2784—Suitable for Soft Prints. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2644—Junior Frock. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2051—Attractive Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention size and number.

THEY tell us that fashion designers are striving to introduce a more feminine note into milady's wardrobe for this season than has prevailed for several years. Truly, when one glimpses the materials suggested for summer frocks, she knows that herein, at least, they have succeeded. Call them fairy-like, dainty or graceful or what you will, no adjective seems quite adequate to describe the new sheer voiles, organdies, chiffons and georgettes.

Most of the materials are figured in pastel colors. Floral designs predominate in the soft fabrics for afternoon or evening wear, while for sports wear we see the more conventional patterns. A washable material that

THE Summer Fashion book is ready for you. This number has been designed to help you, not only with selecting patterns and sewing, but to know how best to dress your hair, what shoes and hats to select, and to give you a thousand other points about dressing your best. The price is 10 cents. Write for it to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

bits fair to be popular is pique in a very fine rib with small conventional motifs in charming color effects. Block printed linens to be combined with plain linen will be smart also for sports costumes.

Two sheer materials that recommend themselves for afternoon house dresses because they are inexpensive are printed flaxon and dimity. These are shown this year in the same floral and conventional patterns that one sees in more expensive voiles and chiffons. They are adapted to children's frocks, also, for the colors are tub proof and the materials cool and comfortable. If one prefers more sturdy house garments for herself or the children, she will find English prints sponsoring dainty, summery patterns. These are

effective trimmed in bands or pipings of plain organdie.

Not all washable summer materials are of cotton for we find tub silks with the same durable qualities to recommend them. Plain colors seem to predominate in most of these silks, in pastel tones of green, yellow and shades of rose and lavender.

Trimmings and patterns suggested for new summer frocks are as dainty as the materials. Lace collars and cuffs give a delightfully feminine note as a trimming for many garments, as do shirrings, tucks and flounces. And incidentally, the berth collar is again in favor. The waistline of most patterns is slightly raised, and all fashion

designers seem to agree on 2 inches below the knee as the best length for skirts. Florence Miller Johnson. Wyandotte County.

Now That Eggs Are Cheap

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

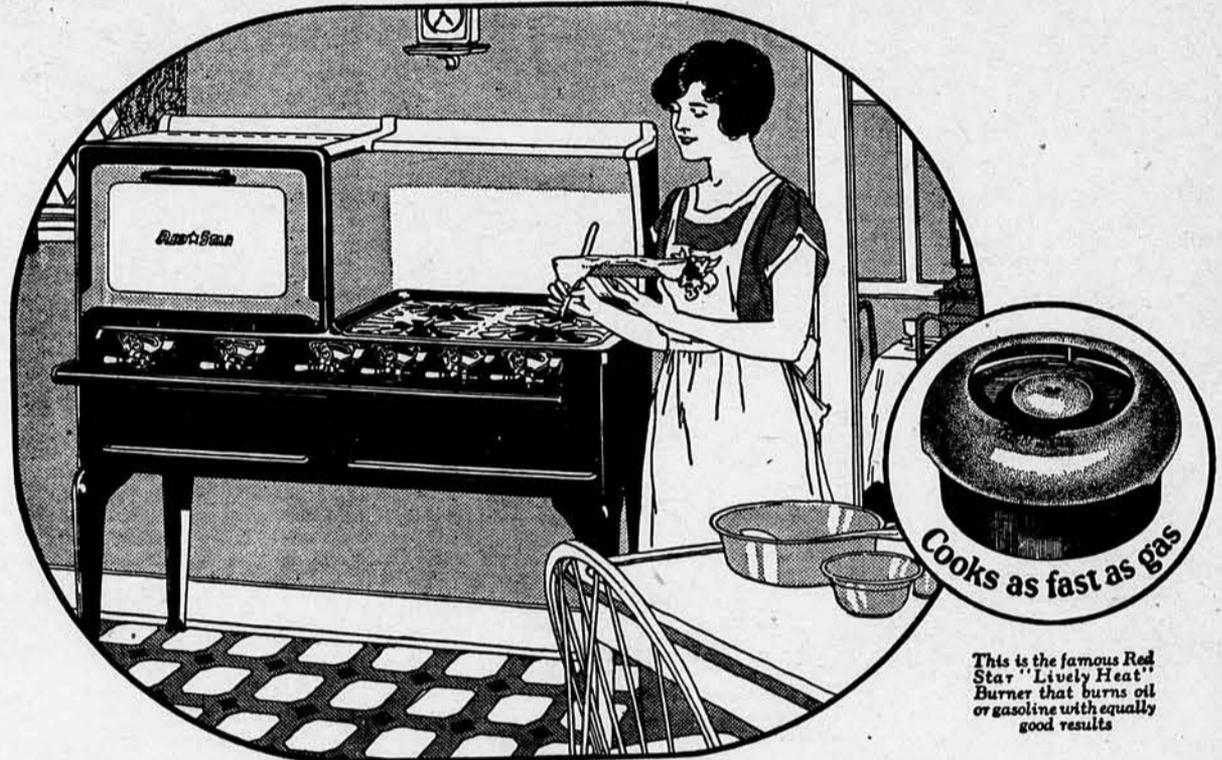
NOW while eggs are low in price the wise housewife will make preparations so that more eggs may be marketed when prices are high, and the family may still have an abundance of eggs to eat. The old waterglass method is familiar to most of us, but that is only one way of putting away eggs for winter consumption. Have you tried

pickling them? And do you make up your winter supply of egg noodles now?

When pickling beets, try boiling eggs hard to pickle with them, just as you would for use at once. Use vinegar of medium strength and the eggs will keep just as well as the beets. They are fine to use during the winter.

There are two advantages to making up a year's supply of noodles now. They are less expensive than if made later, and they are handy for unexpected company dinners. Dry them well after rolling, before cutting and if they are still a little sticky dry them more before putting away. Empty cereal boxes are fine for packing them away in.

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"My wonderful three burner Red Star gave almost instant heat for the babies' milk, and the light noon lunch. It was real Lively Heat, too—a wonderful cooking and baking heat, steadier and more dependable than city gas, especially at hours of heavy use. My wash water and irons heated quickly in a cool kitchen.

"The summer was intensely hot, the babes exacting. I did all the work for five, except heavy laundry, with no conveniences except my Red

Star Oil Stove, with its wonderful Lively Heat burners.

"Yet with the country air and my Red Star I was enabled not only to carry on, but I found my health restored by the first snow."

(Signed) MRS. L. A. PFLEGER.

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Better

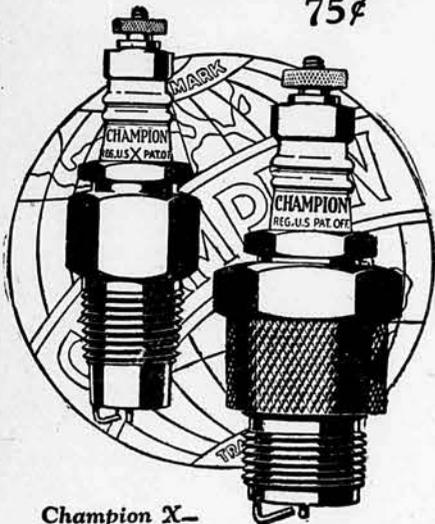
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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Beth's Strange Girl Friend

EXPLORING the basement of the House of the Lone Oak, Hal Brown had discovered signs of an intruder, and his flashlight had revealed a loose stone in the wall. Back of the wall yawned a dark passageway. Hal's call brought all the family. A few moments' work and a tunnel was revealed, leading off into the distance. "Gehwillikens!" cried Hal. Here's another proof that the old Cap had something to be afraid of. Dug this tunnel so he could make a get-away if anyone got in the house. I'll bet it leads straight to the chest of gold, dad. I'm going in.

"Easy, son," cautioned Father Brown. "No telling where that tunnel leads nor what you may find along the way. Take the new gun and the light, search carefully for any clues as to who may be using the tunnel and then we'll build up the wall. Mother wouldn't sleep very soundly, knowing that someone might be prowling below. Call back so that we can hear you as you go along."

Into the tunnel, nerves aflutter, crept Hal. Faint and more faintly came his "All right," finally to die away. Moments passed while the group waited anxiously, and Father Brown was about to plunge into the dark recess despite Mother Brown's protests when a step was heard on the stairway and Hal's smiling face peered down. "Slipped up on you," he jeered. "Fine job you did, watching for pirates."

"What did you find?" clamored Mary and Little Joe.

"This, for one thing," and Hal held out a grimy hand. "Somebody has been carrying out potatoes," he added, "and droppin' 'em along the way. It's a long tunnel coming out on the hillside. There's a door set in and it's covered with brush. Cute. Never would have found it from the outside."

"Is that all?" cried Beth and there was disappointment in her voice. "Not very romantic, just finding potatoes in a hidden passageway."

"But that proves someone still is coming here," said Mother Brown. "And it may be proof that the old owner of the place still is alive."

"Nonsense," said Father Brown impatiently. "Just another of the old man's fancies. Let's not let this place get on our nerves. Find anything else, Hal?"

Before Hal could answer a step was heard on the floor above and a clear voice called, "Anyone at home?" Instantly Mother Brown was the housewife, treasure and fears forgotten. "Goodness alive," she whispered, "company and the house not cleaned up yet. Hal, you are dirty as a pig. Don't show yourself until you get cleaned up. You stay here, and the rest of us will go up. Coming!" she called, then ascended the stairs.

In the room they found a dark, gypsy-like woman and a girl about Beth's age. "Excuse us," said the

woman as she came forward with outstretched hand. "We came in, for the door was open, and we found nobody home. Me, I am Mrs. Fernandez, your neighbor on the east. We are not long here. And this is my daughter Juanita. We are neighbors and, I hope, friends."

"Oh, how jolly," cried Beth as she took her new friend's hand. "I couldn't hope to have a girl of my age here. Of course we'll all be friends. But how did you know we were here?"

"Jack Miller 'phoned us," answered the girl, "and we came right over. I'm glad to have a girl friend, too. But you have an older brother?" she added questioning.

"He'll be here shortly," answered Beth. "You know boys. He's exploring in the basement. Mother," and she laughed, "told him he must clean up."

"In the basement? And what did he find there?" Was Beth mistaken or was there more than idle curiosity in the eyes of her new friend?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Maps Guard Fertility

(Continued from Page 3)

the reading process can be answered right then, instead of being passed over and forgotten.

By following this plan two definite values show up. The children get more out of what they read and then Mr. Decker knows they are making friends with the right kind of books and authors. Naturally when the children select books to read themselves they will know better the kind that will be helpful to them. And they do a great deal of reading alone. They cover a wide field in their selection of books. Fiction will take up less than one-fourth of their reading hours. The balance of the time is spent with books that have an educational value.

"I keep a list of books I want to read, one of books I want to own and another list of unusual books I have read to tell other folks about," Mr. Decker said. "I think a farmer should read books about every other line of business. He probably will find some ideas in that way to help him in his work. We pay \$1 a year for library privileges and it is worth \$25 to us."

"Reading is a profitable pleasure and fits in odd times so well. We find it a real recreation. In place of idling away spare time we plan what we are going to read and then carry out those plans. Mrs. Decker and I read a great deal to the children before they go to bed, and then we read together or individually after that. Plans of this kind take work, but it is worth while and we are getting paid for it."

Now the Cantonese are busily fighting each other, which may merely be a sign that the Chinese republic has gone Democratic.



Lets go fishin'!

☞ You know you must have a little fun once in a while and there is nothing better than a fishin' trip to take your mind off everyday worries and troubles.

☞ It is a lot more fun, too, if you really catch some fish. One of the principal requirements is that you have a good rod, free running, easy-to-use reel and a wide enough assortment of tackle so that you will be prepared to land the big ones.

☞ The "Farm Service" Hardware Stores are "fishermen stores," and the equipment they sell has been mighty carefully selected so that you can make up your outfit there with the assurance that it will be thoroughly dependable in quality and moderate in price.

☞ If you have time to go on long trips, you will find all kinds of camping supplies, such as gasoline stoves, camp cooking utensils, cutlery and other camp supplies at these "tag" stores. When you want to talk fishin' see your "Farm Service" Hardware Man.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



"Oh How Jolly," Cried Beth, "Of Course We'll Be Friends. How Did You Know We Were Here? "Jack Miller 'Phoned Us"



Watch For Fake Doctors!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I want every subscriber to read a letter from a very sensible, clever woman who lives in Riley county. The cheats described in this letter may be operating in your county this very week. Don't pride yourself that you would not bite. You don't know how cleverly they put their game over. The one who wrote this letter is a woman who rates high in astuteness, and we must thank her for giving the warning.

"We are, as most farmers do, reading Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and would never miss reading your articles, and thus take the privilege of asking you for help.

"Yesterday morning a big car came into our place, and the man who got out claimed to be a well known doctor in Topeka doing only operations. His name was Doctor Schultz. The reason he called was he was sent out from a hospital (I do not know which hospital) and he just wanted to examine our eyes. He found my husband's eyes all right, also our 12-year old boy's glasses all right, but he almost scared me about mine. He put several different lenses before my eyes, and thru some of them I saw everything double, and then he said he had only one more lens, and if that one would fail he could not do anything but send me to Doctor Hickerbaker or Doctor Mayo, for radium treatment. But, as it happened, he had the lens, supposed to be the radium lenses, and could fit me out. He charged \$32.50 for the glasses which I should wear to read, write, sew and so on. They were paid for by check, and since we were wondering if it really is all so or a "swindle." We regret we did it ever so much and we think, 'why didn't we ask our home town doctor or our family doctor, who has been taking care of us all for the last 15 years?"

"This letter got rather long and please excuse me, but I feel so uneasy about it or about wearing the glasses that I would appreciate your advice very much. I am almost ashamed of myself to have maybe made such a blunder not to ask our own doctor about it. The check he wrote out was to M. Stock. He said he had to hand the money to the President. Thanking you just very kindly for soon expected answer.

"I have never worn glasses before." I can imagine this imposing doctor rolling up to the farm house in a fine car. First the doctor examines the father's eyes and graciously admits that they need no attention. Then he examines the glasses worn by the boy and is pleased to announce that they are a perfect fit and need no correction. Then comes the expectant wife, who never has worn glasses. She is by now thoroughly convinced as to the honesty of this doctor, who has already declared husband and son to be all clear. He juggles with a few fake lenses and throws out suggestions about a long and expensive trip for examination. Can we wonder that she grasps eagerly at lenses (perhaps nothing but a little magnifying glass) thru which she can see easily? Can we wonder that she jumps at the chance to give a check for \$32.50 and have this terrible mental distress relieved? Would you not have done the same?

The Protective Service wants to put a stop to the operations of fraudulent spectacle peddlers and eye doctors. When one of these quacks comes to your place get the license number of his car and his description. Then show him the door and see that he gets out before he talks you out of your hard earned money for some of his worthless glasses or dangerous "remedies." We shall appreciate your co-operation if you will report these quacks to the Protective Service.

A Cinder in The Eye

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

I took a railroad journey recently. As I entered the coach and my vision remained along its length searching for a seat I saw in the far end a passenger whose costume announced him as a minister. In the seat next to him sat a young woman evidently having some eye trouble, perhaps from a cinder. The minister was doing his best to get it out. I found a seat, turned to my paper, and had traveled 30 miles before I chanced to look back again. The minister still was endeavoring to remove the beam—cinder—or whatever it was from the eye of his sister. My interest became lively. "Has that poor woman been suffering these attempts

at relief thru all this painful journey?" I thought. I watched for 5 minutes. Then I ventured to interfere in the interests of humanity.

"Perhaps I can help if you'll allow me," I said. "I am a physician."

"Oh, if you please," operator and victim pleaded. A single movement turned back the upper eyelid. A swab made with a little cotton twisted on a match-end and moistened at the water cooler was dripped lightly over the surface, and the trouble was all over.

"I never was so grateful in my life," said the young lady. "John has been working at that every minute or so for 50 miles and I have suffered agony."

"I kept on thinking that I could see it," said the minister. "You didn't even seem to look for it and yet relieved her at once. It must be glorious to be the possessor of such skill. Wonderful!"

"Yet it requires no special skill, but only a little knowledge," said I. "As you remarked, I did not even look for the offending substance. Nine times in 10 foreign bodies that make trouble in the eye are lodged on the under surface of the upper eyelid. Turning back the eyelid and allowing a few drops of clean water to wash its surface will remove the foreign body. If it doesn't there is a great probability that the particle is embedded in the tissues, and if that is the case you must hurry to a doctor without doing anything to make bad worse. But you can easily learn the simple trick that I did. It is easier

when the patient has long eyelashes. Grasp the lashes of the upper lid firmly between the thumb and finger of one hand. With the other hand make a gentle pressure on the lid, above your finger, using a match or other smooth stick that will maintain an even pressure while you lift the lower part of the lid outward and upward by the eyelash. This turns the lid inside out and you can readily wash off the foreign body."

Get Another Examination

Last September I fell and injured my back. The doctor diagnosed the trouble as a ruptured ligament, and said it would heal in a short time. There is little improvement, and I wonder if there is any danger of it developing into cancer or tumor.

I see no reason to fear that a tumor will develop, but you should be getting better. Have another examination. Go to the best doctor you can reach, and impress on him the fact that you wish a thoro examination. This should include an X-Ray to see if any of the pelvic bones were broken, and it also should take in every organ of the body. Are you sure that your ailments are due to the fall? Might they not have been present before and the fall simply served to bring them into prominence? Get a thoro examination to make sure.

With all the "investigations" and "probes" under way there is no longer any excuse for one-half of the world not knowing how the other half lives.

Wet Wheat

The advent of the combined harvester has speeded up harvesting operations beyond the most vivid dreams of a few decades ago and created a demand for storage and drying facilities, because elevators this year will be flooded beyond capacity with consequent glutting of the market and reduction in price. This condition requires more adequate storage and drying equipment on the farm, to realize most from your crop.

The latest methods developed by private and government research have been collected in a little book called "Putting It There With Air." This book shows the various methods of handling grain and gives the plans for quickly building a grain drying mechanism into any farm granary.

There is no charge for the book, and it may be secured by addressing the Public Farm Service Dept. of the LINK MFG. CO., Dept. 12, Kansas City, Mo., or Fargo, North Dakota.

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WORTH \$3. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING-DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS, HERBALIST P.O. BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.

What price twine!

Getting our money's worth is what counts

BY A THRIFTY FARMER

"If it hadn't been for an argument with my neighbor, I'd probably still be wasting money on binder twine.

"He called me penny-wise. Claimed a saving of a cent or so a pound was not worth the grief of breaks and loose bundles that went with cheap twine. After we argued a while, he said 'Plymouth' twine was really more economical because it was longer per pound than my twine. Right then and there I called his bluff by measuring an 8-pound ball of each.

Plymouth ran 432 feet longer per ball

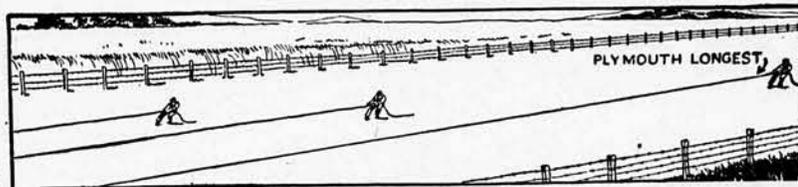
"Well, I was surprised! My twine averaged only 448 feet—altho it was tagged 500 ft. per pound. His Plymouth gave 502 feet to the pound. I had been paying for 432 ft. per ball that I didn't get. And more tests gave the same results.

"Thus, I learned Plymouth's guaranteed length* means that I get my money's worth. I'd not only been throwing away money on short length twine, but I'd been putting up with needless trouble.

No more breaks or loose bundles

"There are no knots—no weak spots—no breaks, when I use Plymouth. I just sit tight and get more and more sold on Plymouth as the binder throws off row after row of perfect bundles."

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's evener—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Do you know about
PLYMOUTH
"GOLD MEDAL"
The Wonder Twine
30% longer than Standard

You can easily test Plymouth's length per pound against any other twine. The experiment pictured at the left has been made frequently.

Take a ball of Plymouth and any twine of the same weight and tagged as being the same length per pound and unwind them down the road. Then measure the length. Plymouth twine wins out—7% to 16% longer than cheaper twines.

PLYMOUTH

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

the six-point binder twine

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North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

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Constant danger hovers near every time you drive your car. For years, you may never have an accident... THEN, without a second's warning—may come a serious smash-up.

There are a dozen risks for every mile—tragedy-in-the-making at every crossing. A half million folks are riding to sure injury this year. 30,000 of them will be killed! And there are hundreds of OTHER ways you may be injured ANY DAY. 1 farmer in 8 will be struck down this year. You are never so far from danger but you may be NEXT.

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AGENTS
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O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



What to Do in Case of Theft—Prompt Reports Help Capture Thieves

WHAT should a member of the Protective Service do when he discovers some of his property has been stolen? So many members have asked this question that I want to answer it here so you will know what to do if thieves should visit your place.

The first and most important thing to do is to report the theft to your county sheriff. Do not wait until you are going into town or wait to write. Thieves work fast and ride in fast automobiles. Telephone the sheriff. If you do not have a telephone go to the nearest one as quickly as possible. Tell the sheriff all the facts you know about the theft and give him any clues you may have. It is a good thing to look for such clues as automobile tire tracks, foot prints or any others that may be found. Clues are very important. If you find automobile tracks or foot prints do not let anyone deface or destroy them until the sheriff and other competent witnesses have had an opportunity to inspect them. Tire tracks and foot prints often lead to the capture of the thief.

Here is a good example of failure to report a theft that came to my attention recently. Last fall a man in a rather dilapidated car loaded with several sacks of wheat drove up to an elevator in a Kansas town. The elevator manager noticed the car bore a license plate from another state. He had never seen the man before and from the man's actions he believed the wheat had been stolen. The manager called the county sheriff. After questioning the driver of the car, the sheriff placed him under arrest. The man claimed he was the rightful owner of the wheat, but refused to tell how he came into possession of it. The sheriff tried in many ways to learn if anyone in his county or any of the adjoining counties had lost wheat, but was unsuccessful. He held the man two weeks, and then, as he had no evidence the sheriff had to turn him loose.

Just two days after the man had driven away with the wheat in his car a well known farmer of the county came into the sheriff's office and reported that 16 days before 10 sacks of wheat had been stolen from his barnyard. He gave a good description of one of the stolen sacks, which had a peculiar patch on it. The description of that sack fitted the description of one of the sacks in possession of the man the sheriff had been holding. When told the thief he wanted had been turned loose for lack of evidence the farmer called the sheriff some pretty hard names and threatened to have him put out of office. When asked why he had waited over two weeks to report the theft, the farmer claimed he had been too busy. The farmer lived on a good road within 15 miles of the sheriff's office. He had an automobile and a telephone. As much as I hate a thief I believe that farmer deserved to lose his wheat. His neglect taught him a lesson. But that is not the worst of it. The thief got away and he probably has robbed other farmers since. If the farmer had done his duty he would have reported the theft at once, and the thief probably would be in prison now, paying for his crime.

Quick Work Catches Thieves

Last week Under-Sheriff J. M. Lyder of Miami county caught a negro tramp who had tried to sell a sack of chickens to a dealer at Paola. The tramp insists he found the chickens, but does not remember where he "found" them. Sheriff J. C. Young and Under-Sheriff Lyder have been making an investigation to find the owner of the birds, but no one has reported the theft of chickens. So far there is not enough evidence against the tramp to convict him, and if someone does not report the theft of the chickens, or other evidence is not discovered, the prisoner will have to be turned loose. Sheriff Young is doing his duty, and will not



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Watts Cylinder Sheller No. 1 Will Shell Any Corn



An all metal cylinder corn sheller that shells corn under any conditions except in shuck. Handles irregular sized ears whether hard frosted or soft. Needs only 3 to 4 H. P. to operate. Cap. 60 to 75 bu. per hour. Write for literature.

Other Models

Free literature describes the Watts No. 10 with wagon box elevator, cob stacker, feeder and cleaner, also the No. 7 a shuck corn sheller and the No. 8 with cap. of 400 to 500 bu. per hour.

Write for booklet and name of nearest dealer!

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Write today—for NEW Witte Engine Book telling how you can now buy a WITTE Engine for ONLY \$5.00 down, balance small EASY Payments. No interest. Absolutely the greatest engine ever made. Used all over the world. Guaranteed for a lifetime. Runs on all fuels. Will increase your farm profits \$500.00 to \$1000.00 a year. Sizes from 1.2 to 80 H. P. Also 8-in-1 Saw, Rigs and Pump Outfits. Write me today BURE for Free Book and EASY Terms Offer. Witte Engine Works, Dept. 95-45, Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and USE on 30 Days' FREE Trial, the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-around satisfaction than was ever known before.

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be at fault if he has to release the prisoner.

Recently a chicken thief was caught in Sedgwick county by a farmer who saw the theft and quit his work to run the thief down. He did not wait to report the theft. He ran to a neighbor's place, borrowed a car and chased the thief. In the chase the farmer lost track of the thief, but the quick work resulted in the thief's capture that evening, and chicken stealing in that community has stopped.

The gang of Kansas City chicken thieves that was broken up by Sheriff Carroll of Johnson county, and members of the Kansas City, Mo., police force owe their downfall to the thoughtfulness of a man who reported a suspiciously acting car to Sheriff Carroll. The gang was stealing an average of \$1,500 worth of chickens a month. They are now in prison, but had they not been reported they might have gone on with their wholesale stealing for many months.

In practically every case where a thief is captured it is the result of prompt action in reporting the theft or clues. Recently I have visited many sheriffs and county attorneys over the state, and each asked that the Protective Service help them by getting members to report thefts promptly. "All we ask is an even chance with the thieves," they say. "The person who reports a theft promptly is working with the peace officers, but one who fails to report is working against the officers and helping the thieves."

If you want to protect your family and your property you should make it your duty to report any thefts promptly and work with the officers by giving them every possible clue. The Protective Service is getting results, and we believe, with the co-operation of every member we are going to put a stop to thefts of farm property in Kansas.

First, notify the sheriff and be sure to give him every possible clue, and, just as soon as you can, write the Protective Service and give us all the information you have. Also give us your telephone number when reporting a loss. We want to know at once when there is a theft from any member of the Protective Service. Any information you can give us may help in solving other cases. By co-operation we can get better results, jail the thieves and save the loss of many thousands of dollars' worth of farm property every year.

Next week I shall tell you about more thieves who have been captured and convicted for stealing from members of the Protective Service. Reward checks in two more cases are being mailed out today.

O. C. Thompson

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

We all love miracles. Just why seems a little obscure, unless it is that anything that seems to have the mark of the Supernatural on it attracts human interest. No one could explain the cure of the lame man by Peter and John. No one can explain the cures that are said to have taken place by the spiritual influence of a French girl, who died some 30 years ago—deadly diseases cured, people converted, money raised. Yet these things are attested by numerous witnesses, and are believed to be the product of Supernatural aid. For the most part, miracle-working passed away with the age of the apostles. I say for the most part, because an occasional instance can seemingly be explained only by reference to the Supernatural. Perhaps it was the purpose of God to compel men to slowly work out their own salvation in material things. Hence the enormous advance in medicine and surgery and the gradual killing out of deadly contagions like diphtheria and typhoid.

Take the life of Lord Lister, born 106 years ago this year. He made aseptic surgery possible. From his work the doctors gradually learned how to cut the human body and remove organs without having infection follow. God has compelled us to conquer enemies, rather than to wait for miracles. And, of course, in all this men are working with Him. Never a healed wound unless nature works with the doctor. Never an improved strain of corn or wheat or apples or

sheep, except the laws of nature, which are the laws of God, work with those who do the experimenting. So, in another way, this is an age of miracles. Think what some of the ancient worthies would say if they saw a half million acres of land irrigated from one huge dam. Think what they would say if they saw a human being put to sleep, a long gash made in him, part of his internal organs removed, and then saw him going about in a few weeks, on the road to health. Let us not fail to see the spiritual side to science. Let us keep up the sense of wonder, without which life loses half its meaning.

The poor man was lame—congenital lameness. Not his fault. No one's fault. Is God unkind? Unfair? Let us not charge Him with that. It is easily said, but not so easily proved. The same laws of heredity which made the lame man lame make another man strong. And then, often these afflicted folk serve as perpetual sermons to the rest of us because of the way in which they master their handicaps. The pupils in a school for the blind are proverbially happy and determined. They do not sit in a corner and repine. Sometimes it takes afflicted people to show the stuff there is in the human spirit. And when one is crippled in one way it often means that he has another faculty developed that much more. Of a distinguished blind man it was said, "The radiance of his spirit mastered the darkness of time." The late Dr. C.

P. Steinmetz was a hunchback, who did most of his work standing. He never asked for sympathy. "Such as I have give I thee." If everybody would do that. What have you? Much if you knew it. The folks in a small country town thought it would be well to place a monument in memory of the soldiers from that community who served in the Great War. A huge boulder lay in a field a mile out of town, and this they decided should be used as this monument. The men went at it and found that it was much larger than they supposed. The women brought coffee and pie, the men used pick and shovel and team. At last, amid general enthusiasm, the huge granite stone was in place. Each had given what he had and that had spelled success.

Money will buy a thousand things. It will go a long way toward leading us to the city of happiness. But it never gets us inside the gate, else why so many discontented rich folks? Why so many people who cannot think of any better plaything than a revolver, and no better target than themselves? Money is mighty. Miserable is he who has none. But the highest values of life are gifts. "Such as I have give I thee." God gives us sunshine, coal (if we have to pay a fancy price it is not His fault), the soil to till, the ability to cultivate friendships, the power to enjoy the simple things. Lovers give each other their love, the patriot gives his best self to his country. No one could

pay Lincoln or Roosevelt what their services were worth. God gives His Son. Thousands of Sunday School teachers give themselves to their classes every week. Thousands of people give their money for good causes every year. Earning and buying are indispensable. But take all the giving out of the world, and it would be a dreary place.

"In the name of Jesus of Nazareth." In the early days Christianity was called the Way, and the disciples worked for the Name. We are taught to pray in the Name of Jesus. It was an old belief that when a man did something in the name of a good man, some of the good man's strength became his. It is a significant thought, and a beautiful one. When we pray in the Name, we get some of the results of Him who bore the Name.

Lesson for May 22—"Peter Heals the Lame Man." Acts 3:1-10, and 4:8-10. Golden Text, Acts 4:12.

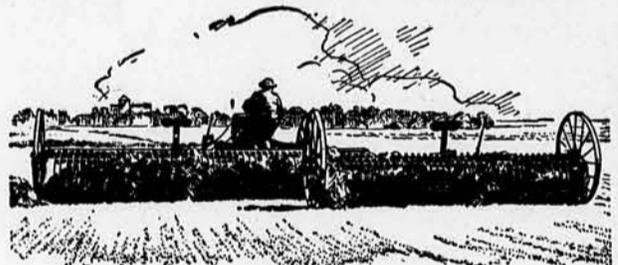
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The earth makes one complete revolution every 24 hours, and some of its countries do their very best to keep up with it.



AT LEFT: Mowing and raking alfalfa in one operation with the Farmall, 7-ft. Farmall mower, and combined side rake and tedder. An ideal combination for speeding up operations and improving hay quality.



BELOW: Raking over 100 acres of hay a day. The rakes are dumped by trip ropes. This outfit is used on large acreages and is considered the most economical way of raking hay.

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Think of the speed with which the Farmall operator above is turning alfalfa into crisp, air-dried hay. Once over the field and the hay is ready

for the mow or stack. That's new haying efficiency.

The same speed and efficiency applies to every operation, whether you favor self-dump rakes, combined side rakes and tedders, or sweep rakes. Mowing, raking, stacking—all are speeded up, resulting in money-saving labor economies and hay that tops the list in feeding and market value. We assure you that your local McCormick-Deering dealer can offer you equipment that will completely satisfy you, whether you operate your farm with horses or power.

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With a McCormick-Deering Tractor or Farmall hooked to the rack wagon and loader, the hay passes from windrow or swath to the load in quick time. The steady forward speed, up hill or down, is a great aid to the man on the load.

Spring Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

Even if chicks are hatched at home it pays to own a few commercial chick boxes. Remove the chicks from the machines after the completion of the hatch, and place them in the boxes until they are about 72 hours old. Then they can be placed around the brooder canopy and given a little grit, immediately followed by the starting mash.

If chicks are placed on a brooder house floor without being fed, they are likely to fill up on litter and sand and have no room for nourishing feed. They are ravenously hungry when they leave the chick boxes and may form the litter-eating habit, which soon causes impaction of the crop.

Sand makes an ideal base for the colony house litter, but alfalfa leaves or straw should be placed over the sand. Sand under a brooder canopy becomes blistering hot and will tend to dry out the feet of the chicks if they cannot walk on the cooler litter.

The soil where chicks are ranging is not so easily contaminated if it contains a thick mat of green clover sod when the chicks are first turned out of the brooder houses. A dense grassy growth of that type is not easily killed out by the scratching and feeding of the chicks. It furnishes plenty of green feed and brings some insect life and it does not become caked with fertilizer as quickly as bare ground, or ground covered with a very sparse growth of vegetation.

Preventable Losses of Hens

Heavy laying pullets sometimes show an inversion of the oviduct, due to weak muscles and the pushing out of the oviduct along with the egg. The hen should be promptly located and isolated before other birds peck the exposed flesh. If the organs will not return and stay in place, the bird had best be killed for meat. The condition is not the result of sickness, and the meat is all right.

Soon after the poultry are on range watch for the laying hen which has become crop-bound from eating too much dry grass. The bird will show a lack of appetite and the crop will appear bulgy. Sometimes the material can be loosened by kneading, and removed thru the mouth. In other cases it must be taken out thru a slit in the crop and the inner and outer skin sewed up separately. A lot of crop-bound cases die because they are not located until the bird has about starved to death thru the clogging of the digestive system.

When there are too many male birds in the flock, there may be some injury to the hens, known as torn backs. Such birds are not sick, but only injured. Wash the wound with disinfectant and isolate the bird, and healing promptly results. If the wounds are left covered with dirt, and the bird is left in the flock, it may die.

Meat Food in the Spring

According to the Missouri Poultry Department, 2 gallons of milk are equal to 1 pound of meat scrap in the ration of the hen. It means that hens must drink quite a lot of milk every day to obtain protein equal to the amount received in a dry mash containing 20 per cent meat scrap. One hundred hens would need 4 gallons of milk.

It is sometimes difficult to make the hens drink enough milk to replace all the meat scrap, but if the meat scrap is reduced one-half, and the hens have all the milk they can drink, it seems

to produce good results in egg production. Small flocks of poultry gather a lot of protein feed from the insects and worms on the range. But large flocks must have a regular source of supply, or egg production drops. Their ration can be supplemented by the insect life of the range, but that source should not be depended upon exclusively.

Keep Up the Grain Ration

During the spring, when hens lay without the best of attention, there is a tendency to neglect their grain ration. This often reduces the weight of the birds and causes them to stop regular production early in the summer when egg prices are beginning to improve.

There is considerable strain on a hen caused by laying nearly every day, even if that production is during the natural season for heavy laying. Hens with a laying mash and their regular grain ration can stand the drain on their strength. Hens which become light in weight have to stop laying and build up their reserves or die. We will soon begin to hear about culling flocks, but no intelligent culling can be done in any flock of poultry which has been on half rations thruout the spring. A heavy laying hen, with the natural ability to produce at the expense of her body, might appear the most like a cull after a hard season of manufacturing without adequate material.

If any part of the grain feeding is changed, eliminate the morning feed so the hens will use the range to the best advantage. Then fill them up at night so every bird will go to roost with a full crop.

Before the grain in the neighborhood is all marketed, it pays to buy as much of your supply as possible and avoid hauling more expensive grain from the elevators. One of the most expensive seasons for the poultryman is the period from May until August, when the home supply of grain is often exhausted, and both the old stock and the pullets on range need a lot of clean, hard grain to keep them in good condition.

Summer Mash Feeding

The problem with the poultrymen is to properly balance the scratch grain feed, such as corn, oats and wheat, with the mash feed. Mash feeds are composed of ground corn, oats and wheat, properly supplemented with bran, shorts, bone meal, salt, alfalfa meal and meat scrap. During the greater part of the year, a long-time egg production results from the consumption of about equal parts of scratch grain and mash. Egg production ceases when body-flesh is diminished excessively, or the hen feels a lack of protein and minerals.

Body-flesh and vigor are maintained largely thru a use of cereal grains, such as corn, oats and wheat. Egg production is promoted thru the use of highly concentrated protein and mineral feeds. These proteins are obtainable from milk, packing house by-products, such as meat scrap and bone meal, alfalfa meal, wheat bran or fish meal.

It is especially important that farmers keep their feeding mash up during this season. There is a tendency to let chickens get out over the farm, too far away from the mash hopper. As soon as the mash consumption goes down, the egg flow drops off. Consequently, in June and July, when the egg prices begin to go up, farmers' hens begin to drop off, and the farmer is denied the good income from high-priced eggs during the summer and fall. Heavy feeding of mash all thru this season will keep the hens in production thru the summer months and late into the fall. Your hens should be kept in the chicken house until noon, and the eggs gathered frequently. This method induces a heavy consumption of mash and maintains egg flow.

Hogs Weighed 248 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in April was 248 pounds, as compared to 245 pounds in April, 1926.

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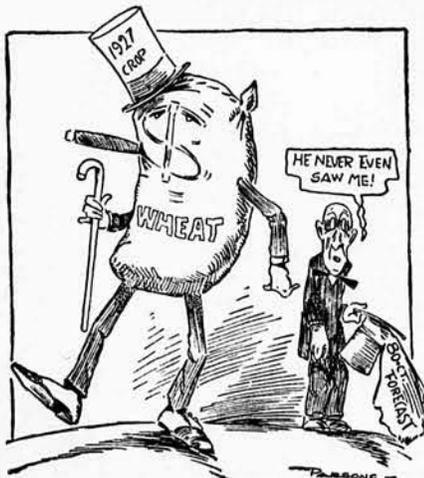
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Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

When the warm days come and the brooder fires are dead, it is a good idea to clean out the ashes and lay a fire all ready to light. Then in case of a cold storm the houses can quickly be made comfortable for the chicks, which will prevent crowding and resulting losses.

We are using 2x3's with the upper corners rounded for roosts in the brooder houses. Once the chicks learn to roost, the danger from crowding and smothering is no longer present. The roosts should be about a foot above the floor.

When we first litter down the house for the baby chicks we use peat moss. We had several bales that were very coarse, so we ran them thru the feed mill with the plates wide apart. The peat came out just the right size, and the job was done very quickly.

The peat moss will last until the chicks are a month old, after which the house should be cleaned out every two weeks at least. Straw makes the best litter for older chicks, especially if it is cut.

At this time of the year many layers are in thin condition and are liable to prolapsus, colds or molting because they are run-down from heavy laying. Especially with Leghorns it is necessary to feed heavily on grain, or add extra cornmeal to the ration to keep up body weight and maintain production. Some poultrymen feed a fattening mash of equal parts cornmeal, rolled oats and condensed buttermilk at noon, at the rate of 3 pounds of the mixture to 100 hens. This is made into a moist mash with water, and is given in addition to the regular laying mash.

We are planting some cabbage to provide green stuff for the hens that are yarded up during the summer, and expect to grow another patch of a late variety to store for winter use.

Then the Ducks Grow!

BY R. L. HAUSEN

Any sort of a shed will do for ducks, provided the floor is kept dry and clean. A few inches of straw makes a good litter, but this must be renewed frequently, as ducks are rather dirty. The flock must be kept in the house until 10 o'clock in the morning, by which time the day's eggs will have been laid; otherwise the ducks will drop their eggs wherever they happen to be, even if it is the middle of the pond. After they start in the spring, ducks lay steadily.

A ration recommended for breeding ducks is composed of the following ingredients: 100 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds meat scrap. This is fed morning and night as a wet mash at the rate of 10 quarts a meal for 30 ducks. A quart of some form of green feed should be added to this.

Grit and oyster shell should be available, and if the ducks are laying heavily a quart of grain, composed of equal parts of wheat and corn, may be fed at noon. Ducks of all ages need lots of drinking water; and this always should be given in vessels deep enough so that they can wash the feed out of their nostrils.

A Little Less Heat

If duck eggs are hatched in incubators the machine is run about a degree less than for hens' eggs. It is the custom to sprinkle the eggs once a day with warm water, especially toward the close of the period, whether they are hatched artificially or under hens. The incubation period is four weeks.

If the ducklings are to be brooded artificially, the temperature is started at 90 degrees and reduced 5 degrees a week until 75 is reached. They are taken off when a day old, and allowed warm water to drink. When 36 hours old they may be fed five times a day on bread squeezed out in milk, or they may be started on one of the commercial duck starting feeds, made into a moist mash. They are given what they will clean up in 10 minutes.

A little sand is generally added to the mash. If they have been started off on bread-and-milk, this can be worked into the mash ration by gradually adding mash to the bread-and-

milk until clear mash is being fed. The second week the ducklings usually are fed four times a day, and after that, three times. They should receive green feed in addition to the mash.

After the ducklings are 5 or 6 weeks old, the growing mash should be worked into a fattening mash, which is fed from 8 weeks on. The ducklings are generally marketed at 10 or 12 weeks, finding a ready sale as "green ducks." They should be sold as soon as fit, because ducks are enormous feeders and soon make themselves unprofitable if kept too long.

If it is thought desirable to feed home-mixed rations a growing mash can be made of 3 parts bran, 1 part flour middlings, 1 part cornmeal and 5 per cent meat scrap. The meat scrap is increased to 15 per cent after the third week. This formula is gradually worked into the fattening ration, which is composed of the following ingredients: 3 parts cornmeal, 2 parts flour middlings, 1 part bran, 1/2 part meat scrap. Grit and oyster shell should be provided, and green stuff up to the last week.

Sometimes the ducks are kept until the holidays, and where this is done, they are not fed as strongly when young, but compelled to find part of their living in the brooks and meadows. I once had a small flock raised this way. They spent their days gleaming in a stubble field, and every

evening just before dark they would come pelting down the lane in single file, quacking as loudly as they could, and stuffed up to their beaks with wheat and grasshoppers. Raised in this manner a lot of their feed was free.

Ducks raised on range generally should be penned up and fattened for two weeks before they are sold.

The Farmer's Risk

Kansas' May crop report starts out with the statement that 13 per cent of the wheat acreage sowed last fall is abandoned. This is nothing uncommon, but it is an example of the necessary risks of farming. It is doubtful whether any other business is as speculative. Risks have gradually been eliminated or reduced in most well regulated business, but inevitably the Kansas wheat grower sows from 10 to 25 per cent more ground than he harvests every year, for which nobody can charge that he is responsible. If he sowed from 10 to 25 per cent less acreage the result would be the same—an abandoned 10 to 25 per cent before harvest.

When the cost and market price of wheat are computed at the end of the year and the farmer is congratulated on raising a fair or good crop at a fair price, the abandoned acreage usually is forgotten. It entered into the costs

nevertheless and does so every year. The farmer cannot avoid these chances. He runs a risky business. He should consequently have a better marketing organization than most businesses, whereas he is backward in this respect. He is at the mercy of markets which he makes no effort to control and of marketing agencies with whose work he has nothing to do. Nature is his enemy and undoes his work. But nature is also his friend and makes his living in the long run possible and sufficiently attractive to keep him at it. Henry Ford knows how to stabilize the automobile manufacturing business, but with all his preaching on the subject of agriculture he has not shown the farmer how the farming business can be stabilized.

Land Bank is Popular!

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is doing an excellent business this spring, according to John Fields, vice-president. Evidently farmers are seeing the advantage of reducing interest rates. Loans cost but 5 per cent. This is less than most commercial organizations are paying.

It would be easier to worry ourselves sick over the suggestion that the standardizing influences of modern life are making us all alike if Oscar W. Underwood and Senator J. Thomas Heflin hadn't both come from Alabama.



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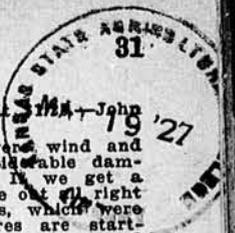
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with a May condition of 88 per cent, forecasting a crop of 578,000 bushels, compared with a condition last May of 88 per cent and a production of 480,000 bushels per acre. Spring wheat acreage is on 41,000 acres. Winter wheat failure, considerably increased in Western Kansas, is rated at 87 per cent, compared with 81 per cent last year.

Condition of tame hay is rated at 89 per cent of normal and wild hay at 92 per cent, compared with a rating of 80 per cent for each class last year. In those sections of the state where temperatures did not fall below freezing on April 20, alfalfa has not made as fine first cut growth in many years. In the central counties where alfalfa was badly frosted it has made a rapid recovery under the influence of abundant moisture. Clover and timothy meadows in Eastern Kansas are very promising. Wild hay meadows have seldom shown as strong an April growth. Acreage of wild hay harvested this year will be much larger than usual, due to good June grass in the Western counties and due to shortage of cattle in Eastern Kansas grazing. It is estimated that 7.8 per cent of last year's farms were still retained on Kansas farms May 1. Last May 7.3 per cent of the 1925 crop was still so held, and in 1925, 12 per cent of the 1924 crop was still on farms. Most of this year's hay reserve is to be found in the eastern third of the state. Supplies of hay and fage are about exhausted in Western Kansas. Pastures are rated at 90 per cent on May 1, as compared with 73 per cent a year ago and 93 per cent two years ago.

In the United States 38,701,000 acres of winter wheat are left for harvest; last year, 39,913,000. May condition this year 85.6 per cent of normal; last year 84 per cent. The forecast is for 593,940,000 bushels this year. Last year's crop was 626,929,000 bushels; in 1925, 401,734,000 bushels; in 1924, 572,887,000 bushels.

Cattle Outlook is Favorable

There is a considerable amount of discussion over the country over the beef situation. Markets are now on profitable levels, and doubtless all the producers would be glad if they would remain that way. But here comes T. G. Lee of Armour & Company and declares that there "is an actual surplus of cattle over the average of the last five years," and attempts to prove his point by showing that there has been an increase in marketing cattle at the smaller centers. That is true.

But still it appears to the Kansas Farmer that the outlook is favorable. And we find, much to our joy, that the National Live Stock Producers' Association is inclined to agree with us; at least it says that "cattle prices have moved to a higher level and will remain on this better plane for a considerable time, perhaps more or less indefinitely. At least all the important signs support this very welcome belief in better times for the cattleman."

"One of the most reassuring signs is the way beef prices have risen during recent months. Even if beef prices should be too high on their present basis the very fact that it was possible to raise beef prices from \$1 to \$3 shows that the cattle price situation is far more satisfactory than it was a few months ago. All available figures on supplies of animals on farms and ranches and in feed lots indicate that we shall not have a large supply on the markets for possibly several years."

As is usual there are not grounds for unlimited optimism, however. This is no time for any hope of even large profits in the cattle business, especially for the feeder. The price of feeders more than keeps up with any rise in fat cattle prices, and we may see higher corn prices. The higher prices for beef have already encouraged heavier local killing in the more industrial sections of the Corn Belt, so that there is a probability that beef prices may recede. Then there is the nightmare of competition from the dairy herds, which always rises up to awaken the cattle feeder from his dream of profits.

On the whole, the conservative, efficient and careful cattle feeder who is studying his costs and his market demands can look forward to a period in which he can make a reasonable profit on his efforts in feeding. He should be able to obtain market price for his corn and pay for his labor and perhaps a little more.

Supply Figures Show a Decrease

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt at 8 per cent under last year, and reports a decrease in all states but Indiana. Shipments of feeders into these states were somewhat smaller than a year ago, and the estimated number of cattle on farms within these states was 6 per cent less on January 1 than a year ago. The obtaining of accurate figures of feeding operations and of the number of cattle on farms is exceedingly difficult, but these Government figures are to be relied on as the best obtainable under the means and facilities at present available. The chances are strongly in favor of at least a small reduction in the number of feeders at this time and also of a reduction in the number of cattle on farms.

The Chicago weekly average price for slaughter steers has risen more than a dollar a hundred pounds since the first of January, and the top price is much higher. A dollar increase in an average is very significant because averages do not change as rapidly as do top prices. At the middle of April this average price was \$1.50 and more about the same average for a year ago.

Feeder prices at Chicago average fully a dollar higher than a year ago, with the increase showing for all weights. At St. Paul the increase in feeder prices is not quite so large, but still very definitely indicated. At Kansas City the increases in feeder prices have about equaled those at Chicago. This general upward movement in prices necessary to obtain feeders shows unmistakably that feeders believe in the immediate future of the cattle business, and shows even more clearly that they still have abundant supplies of corn which is not worth much when sold as grain.

This rise in feeder prices is only another instance of how the seller of unfinished animals takes the profits in times of very cheap corn and a strong feeding demand. The present situation with its very high feeder prices means the cattlemen in the range states should see better times, especially if we have another average corn crop or larger this year. Also the producers of calves in the more eastern Corn Belt states should find more money in their specialty end of the business.

Cattle feeders and especially range men should notice with care the numbers of hogs. Many farmers have been buying feeder cattle because they could not obtain

feeder pigs. When the number of pigs has increased to the point where feeders are more easily purchased these farmers will turn away from the feeder cattle markets, and when this buying support is removed we can expect definitely lower prices for feeder cattle. A lowering of the demands for feeders would have considerable effect on the general cattle market. Therefore the cattle market over the coming 12 months depends to some extent on the number of hogs.

"Storage figures of the amounts of frozen beef on hand indicate a substantial decrease, which is fully up to the normal decline between the first of March and the first of April. When the public will follow a farm product to higher prices and still consume a reasonable amount the situation for that product is strong. And the strength is all the more in evidence when the public is suffering somewhat from a moderate decline in employment."

"Altogether the outlook for beef cattle is the best since the beginning of the depression in this industry. Aside from moderate fluctuations which are bound to occur we shall very likely see a continuance of prices on somewhere near the present levels for several years. Of course if all prices should decline, the resulting effects would show up in lower cattle prices, but comparatively speaking we shall see good cattle prices. However, cattle feeding will probably not become more than ordinarily profitable. There will still be more money made in feeding hogs than cattle in the Corn Belt, but still there should be real money made in cattle feeding and raising by those who are skillful and careful."

Barber—There has been considerable rain and scattered hail storms over the country recently. A cyclone near Medicine Lodge killed four persons. Wheat is in good condition. Some of the spring crops must be replanted. Pastures are doing well. Corn is slow in coming up. Roads are soft. Kafir, 60c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 16c.—J. W. Bibb.

Clay—The wet weather has delayed farm work here greatly, altho most of the corn is planted. Part of it is up, with a good stand. Cutworms are numerous, and an ample supply of the old Chinch bugs ap-

pears to have "wintered thru," but the weather has been rather unfavorable for them. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 17c.—P. R. Forslund.

Bourbon—We still are getting plenty of rain! While considerable corn has been planted, the crop is going to be very late this year. Wheat and oats are doing very well.—Robert Creamer.

Crawford—Wet weather has delayed corn planting greatly. Oats have a poor stand, but the wheat is doing well, except where it has been damaged by wet weather. Potatoes are late, owing to the wet weather.—H. F. Painter.

Edwards—We had two good rains here recently. Corn planting is practically finished. Everything is making a good growth. We had a severe wind and dust storm recently, but it did little damage. Several public sales have been held recently, at which high prices were paid. Wheat, \$1.27; corn, 72c; hens, 18c; eggs, 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had two days of very bad storms recently, which did considerable damage to the wheat, for it was very tender, because of the previous rains. Pastures are doing well, and the storm did little damage to them. Farmers are busy with the listing for corn and the feed crops—the acreage of both will be a little above average. The pig crop is small. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 85c; kafir, 80c; eggs, 16c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather has been windy, with no moisture. The sand and dust storm of May 8 did much damage here—it was perhaps the worst ever known in this section of the state. Wheat is being injured by the dry weather. Most of the sugar beets are sown, and farmers are now working on the row crops. Pastures and alfalfa are in excellent condition. Kafir, \$1.20 a cwt.; corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.15; eggs, 16c; butter, 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather is cold and windy, and the air is full of dust. Some wheat fields will not make much of a crop, as the stand is too thin. Corn planting is in progress, but the weather conditions are not very favorable for it. Considerable wheat

is being hauled to market, at \$1.10—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—A severe wind and dust storm recently did considerable damage to all growing crops. If we get a good rain soon they will come out all right except the fruit and gardens, which were practically destroyed. Pastures are starting fairly well and the livestock is in good condition. Listing is the main job these days.—John I. Aldrich.

Jefferson—Much of the corn has been planted and a part of it is up. Hogs are scarce, and many farmers have had heavy losses with the pig crop. The county will produce but a very small crop of cherries and peaches. The young folks here are organizing for club work. Eggs, 17c; corn, 80c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—Rapid progress has been made with the corn planting recently, for we have had some dry weather. Oats and wheat need rain, as the soil is dry and hard. Many acres of pasture will not be used this year, on account of a lack of cattle; the herds were sold down very closely last season, because of the dry weather. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 36c; corn, 87c; oats, 55c.—Vernon Collie.

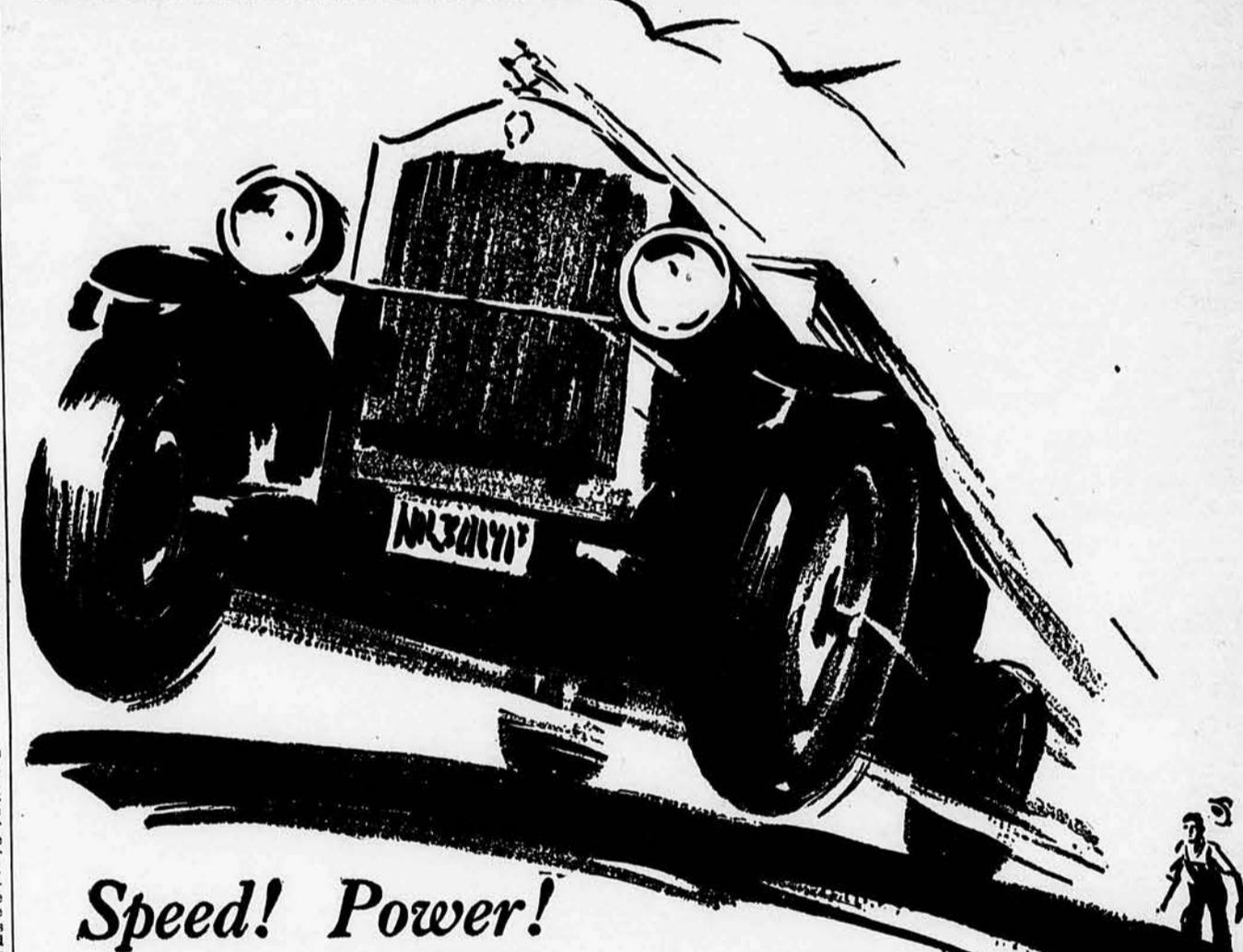
Johnson—There was a very heavy rain, which was a near cloudburst, in the northern part of the county a few days ago, which did considerable damage. Many fields were covered with water for hours. All crops are in good condition, and farm animals are healthy. Corn, 90c; potatoes, 4c a lb.; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 19c; bran, \$1.65.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have had a great deal of rain and wind recently. A large acreage of corn and other row crops is being planted. Grass is doing extra well.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Cold, rainy weather has delayed corn planting. Oats, wheat and alfalfa are doing well. Some hog cholera is being reported. A large acreage of millet will be planted here this spring. Hogs, \$9; eggs, 17c; wheat, \$1.25; corn, 68c; butterfat, 38c.—J. D. Stoss.

Lyon—Wheat is making a very rank growth—if dry weather comes we likely will have a good crop. Oats also is doing

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And there is nothing like 3RD DEGREE LIQUID HOG CONCENTRATE to PREVENT and TREAT Necrotic Enteritis, Hog "Flu," Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Septicemia, Pig Scours, etc. Effective where everything else fails.

Pigs like it. Feed in slop, with dry, soaked or ground grain.

Write for Free 40-Page Book

YOU need this valuable book. Mailed FREE. Packed with vital swine information. Tells how to put sows in perfect condition, increase the size of litters, prevent runts, rid pigs of all worms and keep pigs growing fast. Gives cause, symptoms and treatment of all ordinary hog diseases. Send name for your copy, mentioning number and age of pigs. Write TODAY! Address DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, 4001 S. 24th St., Dept. E11, Omaha, Neb. (Copyright 1927 by D. V. Union.)

BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

"The Crib with the Steel Rib"

Built double strength—reinforced inside with heavy steel angle frame. Storm proof and rat proof. Easily moved without twisting out of shape. Will last years longer than ordinary bins. WRITE TODAY for Complete Prices. THE PIERCE CO., 930D Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.



Mite Proof

your chicken houses with CARBO CREOCENE. Guaranteed effective for one year. At your dealers or 1 gallon covering 250 sq. ft. sent prepaid, \$1.25.

Rob. Chemical Concern

Dept. 4, Council Bluffs, Iowa

3 Charming Ferns!

Best Varieties

This great collection includes an "Asparagus Fern," an "Ostrich Plume Fern," and the "Roosevelt Fern." No other house plant is more extensively grown than the graceful "Asparagus Fern," while in the "Ostrich Plume Fern" is found a particular variety which appeals to every one. The "Roosevelt Fern" is a fern for every home. The fronds are broad and beautifully tapered from base to tip, giving a pronounced wavy effect seen in no other variety. It is the grandest fern of its class yet introduced.



OUR OFFER: We will send you this collection of ferns postpaid for a club of two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 25c each. Your own subscription will count as one in this club. Order now. Address Capper's Farmer, Fern Dept., Topeka, Kan.

well. Alfalfa has made a big growth, and it is likely that the harvesting of the first crop will start soon. There is a good prospect here for apples and pears, and we will have some peaches and cherries. Gardens are doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

McPherson—Wheat is in excellent condition, and the soil contains plenty of moisture. Oats also is making a good growth. Much of the corn is planted. Cattle are in good condition. There is enough farm labor to supply present needs. Wheat, \$1.19; corn 87c; eggs, 17c; butter, 37c.—F. M. Shields.

Osage—Hard rains delayed corn planting last week—perhaps this was all right, however, for the weather was cold, and the crop would have made but slow progress. Nursery stock and most of the patches of potatoes are doing well; some folks have replanted potatoes and corn. The first cutting of alfalfa will be heavy. Corn, 80c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 17c; roosters, 8c; hens, 16c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—The weather has been unfavorable recently—we have had the worst sand storms that I have seen in the 45 years I have lived here, for this season. The days have been cool and cloudy. Grass has been doing well, but so much sand has been ground into the plants that it has made grazing difficult for the stock. Farmers are planting a very large acreage of corn and feed crops.—J. B. Hicks.

Pratt and Kiowa—Good progress has been made with corn planting; the acreage will not be quite so large as last year. The soil is in excellent condition for the crop, and there is ample moisture to give it an excellent start. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are doing fine. The Pratt County Farm Bureau will hold a picnic June 3; a number of nationally known speakers will attend.—Art McNaney.

Republic—We have been having cool weather the last few days, but no frost damage. Wheat and oats are doing fine. There was a small amount of hail damage over the county a few days ago. Rapid progress has been made with corn planting. The alfalfa is ready to cut. Corn, 91c; oats, 55c; hens, 18c; butter, 40c; eggs, 17c.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—A severe wind recently did considerable damage to the growing crops. We had a heavy frost a few days ago, but it did little damage. Some Hessian fly is being reported over the county. Alfalfa is doing fine. Farmers are busy finishing the planting of spring crops. Wheat, \$1.22; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 17c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—The soil has been in good condition for corn planting, and most of the crop is in the soil. The acreage is smaller than usual—but the acreage which will be planted to the sorghums probably will be about normal. About the usual number of pigs and calves are to be found on the farms here, and these animals are doing well. Alfalfa is about ready to cut. The fruit outlook is excellent. Eggs, 17c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, 80c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Good progress has been made in the planting of corn and the sorghums. The eastern part of the county has good wheat; farther west most of the crop is being plowed up. Eggs, 17c; bran, \$1.40; corn, 87c; wheat, \$1.21.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Two days of high winds recently did considerable damage to all vegetation. Soil blowing occurred on nearly all fields reserved for spring crops. Wheat is being damaged somewhat by Hessian fly. Pastures are in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.26; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 36c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—We still are having too much rain. Much of the corn has been planted, and part of it is up. Farmers are busy hauling wheat to market and getting machinery in condition for the coming harvest. There is a heavy infestation of Hessian fly in some fields. Worms are injuring the foliage on the elm trees. Pastures are making a fine growth and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 80c; oats, 47c; hens, 18c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Smith—The weather has been favorable for farm work recently, and most of the spring work is done. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. The farmers here are optimistic over the outlook for the year. There is a heavy production of milk. The spring pig crop was light. Most folks have had good luck with the chicks. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.15; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 18c.—Harry Saunders.

Stanton—Farmers are busy planting row crops. Considerable sod is being broken out for wheat next fall. The weather is still dry, and we have had high winds. There is an excellent demand for pigs, which are selling for \$7.50 at weaning time. There also is a good local demand for cattle and horses. Barley, 70c; milk, \$1 a cwt.; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 16c.—R. L. Creamer.

Wallace—Wheat is making a good growth, with ample moisture and warm weather. Most of the farmers are well along with corn planting. An unusually large acreage of corn will be planted this season, on account of the large reduction in the acreage of wheat. Cattle are on pasture, and doing well. Eggs, 16c; butterfat, 39c.—Mrs. A. Stetler.

Wilson—Corn planting has been rushed along rapidly, between rains; much of the crop is up, and a part of it is being cultivated. Wheat and oats are making a rapid growth. Gardens are doing fine. There are many young chicks on the farms this spring. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Alfalfa is ready to cut.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Coal Reserves Will Decide?

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

The soft-coal strike is now a month old, yet, so far as the greater part of the public is concerned, there is no strike. It has been an almost silent struggle, with little attention paid to it. There is a sense of security; a feeling that all will be well in both hard and soft coal markets.

When the strike started on April 1 reserve stocks of coal totaled more than 80 million tons. Hard-coal mines are working, and it is estimated there is about 35 million dollars worth of anthracite above ground. United Mine

Workers in the hard-coal field are under a five-year contract with the operators.

The nation uses about 9 million tons of coal a week. Despite the strike in the Central Competitive Field of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, soft coal is being mined at the rate of about 8 million tons weekly. Defended by this present production and by the great wall of reserve fuel, the public feels secure.

Is it a false security? There are signs that it may be. This strike is not following the usual lines. For the first time, officials of the Mine Workers have consented to separate agreements with individual operators. In other strikes, when they failed to get a general agreement in the Central Field, they closed all union mines in the outlying districts. Union policy always has been to use the Central Field contract as a basis for agreement in these districts.

This year contracts are being made with individual operators in Iowa and elsewhere, regardless of the Central Field. There are veteran observers who believe this break with a long-established practice is part of a well-considered plan to hurry the exhaustion of the reserve stocks.

These agreements continue the Jacksonville wage scale fixed in 1924. They have caused many consumers to believe that this scale may be continued. Consequently, coal contracts are being held back and users are drawing upon the reserve stocks. Those operators holding separate contracts may come to a day when current buying from their pits will not permit them to continue paying the Jacksonville wage scale in competition with reserve coal prices. Some of them are now feeling the pinch, and are operating on part time.

When and if they are forced to close, the reserve stocks will have been depleted and the margin between coal dug and coal burned will be widened. The miners then will be in a far better position to make the strike felt than they now are. So long as stocks of reserve coal are maintained, the strike cannot be threatening. If that reserve of safety can be whittled down as winter comes on, then its threat may be very real.

Another, and possibly significant, move has been made. The United Mine Workers have chosen this time to raise the issue of the "check-off" in the anthracite fields. They insist a definite provision for the "check-off" was written into the five-year hard-coal agreement. The anthracite operators assert that this part of the agreement is indefinite.

Here is a new and further possibility of trouble. If this quarrel develops, peace in the hard-coal fields may be menaced. Trouble there would strengthen the hands of the miners in the soft-coal areas. With reserve stocks cut down, with the tie-up tightening in the bituminous fields and trouble walking up and down the anthracite country, the hour might well strike for the long-threatened union drive against the non-union strongholds in West Virginia.

These non-union pits and the reserve stocks of coal are the country's chief defense against a possible industrial crisis. It is against them that the strategy of the miners would logically be directed. The warning that has gone out against reckless use of the reserves should be heeded. They are the pivot upon which the strike may turn.

Upward Trend With Land

Land prices over much of Southwestern Kansas are on an upward trend—which is opposite to the way the market is acting over most of the United States. Sales of wheat land near Bucklin have been reported this spring at as high levels as \$80 an acre. "These higher prices are coming about because the good farmers in this section are doing well," said John M. Karns, who lives 4 miles northwest of Bucklin, a few days ago. "The use of power machinery in the production of wheat and skill in farm management are causing a revolution in the agricultural methods of this section, along with an encouraging increase in the profits farmers are making."

Equity Made Good Profits

The Fowler Equity Exchange of Fowler, Kan., had a net worth December 31, 1926 of \$147,996. Of this amount \$27,200 was surplus and \$49,431 net earnings for 1926.

The association was organized in 1910 for marketing grain co-operatively. Its membership in 1919 was 108. During 1926 it received 852,600 bushels of wheat, and its total volume of business for the year, measured in dollars, was \$1,065,498. Corn, coal oil and general merchandise were handled as well as wheat. The cost of handling the year's business is given in the annual report as \$16,813.

Poultrymen to Canada

The World's Poultry Congress will meet July 27 to August 4 at Ottawa, Canada.

According to the Treasury figures, 82 per cent of our people do not pay income taxes. All these slackers do is provide the incomes for the other 18 per cent to pay taxes on.

White Diarrhea

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

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

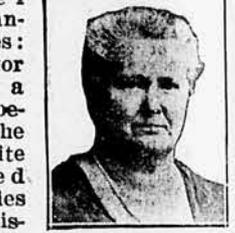


"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I decided to try Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50 cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

aged. As a last resort I decided to try Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50 cent packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa."

Never Lost One After First Dose

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



Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I tried two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from



White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

You Run No Risk

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

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 49, Waterloo, Ia.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.

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

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
 We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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

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

AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 556 Broadway, New York.

TOBACCO

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.

TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED. Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-15c. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

SEND US NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF 10 tobacco users, and get a pound of our tobacco free; tell kind wanted. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS. 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

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

USED PARTS FOR HOLT CATERPILLAR "45". M. E. Uish, Macksville, Kan.

SELECT KANSAS ORANGE SEED, .03; per lb. Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

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

28x44 ADVANCE RUMELY WOOD SEPA- rator in good running condition. C. M. Nevins, Chiles, Kan.

22-40 CASE TRACTOR, 28x40 RED RIVER separator, good condition, \$1550. Anton Mallr, Wilson, Kan.

ONE MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINE; ALSO tractor used one season. Elva Wanker, Hill City, Kan. Rt. 2.

NEW AMERICAN PEA & BEAN SEPARA- tor, liberal discount. H. F. Donley Co., 623 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb.

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

FOR SALE: 15-27 TRACTOR RUN SEV- enteen days and 26 in. Case Separator for price of tractor. John Schandler, Leoville, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: ONE 40x60 CASE SEPA- rator in good condition, and eight bottom 14 inch plow. H. L. Miller, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE: AULTMAN TAYLOR 22-45 tractor and 32 inch separator, humane extension feeder, belts, \$1,100.00. Joe Konjevick, Collyer, Kan.

FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL engine, 28x48. Twin City separator with 28 foot Humane extension feeder. Will sell separate. John Pflueghoett, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

FOR SALE 35-70 MINNEAPOLIS TRAC- tor used 2 years, first \$1250.00 takes it. One 16 ft. Case Combine, used 3 seasons \$900. One 30 ft. Self Propelled Holt, used 3 years. Wade Benton, Rolla, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 20 HORSE Reeves double engine, a dandy, and 32x54 Avery separator. Will sell terms, trade for smaller outfit, or lease to reliable party with run. Horace Sharp, White City, Kan.

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SECOND HAND TRACTORS, 10 TON Holts, \$500.00 and up. 5 ton Holts, \$500.00 and up. Wheel tractors, all kinds, at bargain prices. H. W. Cardwell Company, Caterpillar Tractor Dealer, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

MACHINERY PRICED TO MOVE, SEP- arators; 28 in. International run 10 days, \$450; 20, 26, 28, 32 and 36 Case from \$185 to \$485. Tractors: 30-60 and 18-36 Rumely old style, 15-27 Case, 12-25 Waterloo, 12-25 Avery, 13-30 Plowboy, 16-30 International and Fordson. Steamers: 25 Reeves, 18 Minneapolis, 16 Aultman Taylor, 16 Russell, 16 Peerless, 12 and 9 horse Case. Stationary oil and gas engines; 12 Weber, 12 Mogul, 15 Fairbanks, and 30 Horse Stover. Also good used repairs from 23 tractors, separators and steam engines. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP Boards. Write for special proposition on Monarch type tractors; also used 10 ton Caterpillar; also rebuilt 5 ton Caterpillar. Sallina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-147 South Fifth, Sallina, Kan.

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THRESHING MACHINERY AT A BAR- gain. One 28 inch Rumely steel separator, run 15 days, shedded. One 28 inch Twin City separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, all most new, shedded. One 28 inch Avery separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, run 20 days, shedded. One 30-60 Twin City tractor with 36x60 Aultman Taylor separator, shedded, all in good shape. One 30-60 Aultman Taylor tractor and 36-60 Rumely separator, all in good shape. One 25-50 Twin City tractor, all in good shape and shedded. A real bargain. If you are interested in threshing machinery it will pay you to come look it over. M. W. Oliphant, Offerle, Kan.

NEW PARTS: AUTO-TRACTOR
 New parts for all cars. Pistons, valves, bearings for tractors and combines. Brokerage plan permits low prices on standard parts. Write for prices. Fry Brokerage Co., 235 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

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Patented Tractor Light; lights front and rear. Economical and efficient; for McCormick-Deering 15-30. Two lights and attachment complete \$30. If your dealer doesn't handle, order direct, manufacturer, White Machine Co., Copeland, Kan.

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

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

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

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

TOY FOX TERRIER PUPS FROM EXTRA good ratters, \$2.60. G. D. Wilkms, Inman, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIVE COLLIE PUPS; ONE pure bred female Collie. Phone 901-F-24. L. Barrington, Moline, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLAND FEMALE PUPPIES large type, eligible to register, \$10. F. A. Shrout, R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

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

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Sallina, 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.

HONEY

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CINNAMON VINE BULBS, 3 FOR 10c. Minnie Holt, Wilmot, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACK HULL KAFIR, PURE \$3.50 cwt. C. Bainer, Pomona, Kan.

AFRICAN MILLET, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL, F. O. B. Sacks furnished. John Robinson, Harveyville, Kan.

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

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE and Alfalfa seed. Write for samples. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

CABBAGE, TOMATO PLANTS, SWEET Potatoes; Nancy Hall, Big Stem Jersey, postpaid, 50c-100; \$2.00-500; \$3.50-1,000. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, 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 Halbert 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 He Isn't Thinking, He's Just Holding His Head

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FIR LUMBER, RED CEDAR SHINGLES. Fence Posts, shipped direct from manufacturer to you. Send bill for delivered prices. Lansdown, Box 909K, Everett, Washington.

TOMATO AND POTATO PLANTS. LEADING varieties tomatoes, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75. Porto Rico Potato plants, 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.00 postpaid. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

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

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. Payne 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.

PORTO RICO AND NANCY HALL POTATO plants, 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00. Tomato plants, all varieties, 300, 65c; 500, 90c; 1000, \$1.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Curver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PURE SORGHUM SEEDS FOR SALE. FETTERITA, 99.90% pure, \$1.75 per bushel. Dawn kafir, 99.49% pure, \$1.75 per bushel. From smut free stock, recleaned, double sacked, ready to plant. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

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.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN, RED BERMUDA, Southern Queen slips: 100-40c; 500-\$1.40; 1000-\$2.50; 10000-\$20.00 postpaid. Pumpkin Yams, Bunch Porto Rican: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50 postpaid. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

ALFALFA \$6.50; WHITE SWEET CLOVER, \$5.50; Sudan Grass, \$4; Yellow Soy Beans, \$3; Cane seed, \$1.85; Cow Peas, \$3; Blue Grass, \$2.80; all per bushel. Sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 100-50c; 500-\$1.75; 1000-\$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; 1000-\$3.50 postpaid. Write for prices on large orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

FANCY SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Disease 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; 1000-\$1.75. Peppers, cauliflower, 100-60c; 1000-\$2.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Porto Rican, Golden Glow, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey. Treated for disease. 100-50c; 1000-\$3.50; 5000 or more \$2.75 per thousand. Tomatoes: All varieties. 100-75c; 1000-\$4.00, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 7, Abilene, Kan.

CANE SEED 2 CENTS, RED TOP (SUMAC) 2c. Shrock 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, German Millet 3 1/2c. Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/4c 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; Earliana, Early Jewell, Ponderosa and Stone. Prices on all plants or 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.

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.

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Soy Beans \$3.00; Cow Peas \$3.50; Sudan \$4.00; 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 \$6.50; White Sweet Clover \$5.70; all per bushel, bags free. Ask for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

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FOR SALE: NO. 7 BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, good as new. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan.

POULTRY

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

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BLUF ANDALUSIAN EGGS: \$4.50 PER 100, postpaid. Alva L. Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

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

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANTEED, for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS: REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, Rocks, 10c. Leghorns 9c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS and Wyandottes, \$9.00 per 100, Leghorns \$8.00, Left-overs \$7.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, 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 MISSOURI'S largest trap-nest breeding institution with official records up to 318 eggs yearly. State accredited, 12 varieties. Free catalogue. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE: ALL VARIETIES, 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 Langshans \$11; Brahmans \$12; Assorted \$7. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

MAY PRICES, QUALITY CHICKS. Accredited, 100; Leghorns \$10, Banded Rocks \$11; Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas \$12; Brahmans \$15; Assorted \$8. 100% alive. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS FROM MY OWN flock of large type, high producing Barron White Leghorns, headed by pedigreed cockerels. \$11.00-100, \$47.50-500. Mahoods \$800 egg strain S. C. Reds, \$11.00-100, 100% live delivery. Cadwell Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. WHITE, BROWN, Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100, \$8; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$8.50; Reds, Banded, White Rocks, Black Minorcas \$9. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$10; Assorted \$7.50. Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.

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

LOWEST PRICES IN HISTORY FOR MAY delivery of State Accredited-Quality-Vitality-Bred chicks and 6 to 12 weeks old pullets. Wonderful breeding, prompt 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry 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; Assorted \$7.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

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EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

MAY CHICKS AT JUNE PRICES, 50,000 each week from tested, culled and inspected flocks of the world's greatest laying 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-\$40.00; Single Comb Reds, Banded 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 Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

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We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types, 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box 8-18.

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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.

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White Leghorns, English strain, Tom Barron; also Sheppard Anconas. Guaranteed pure bred, egg layers in winter. \$11.00 per 100; \$50.00-500, \$9.00-1,000. Prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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Uniondale Chicks 4c Off

White Diarrhea tested English White Leghorns, own stock, 312 egg foundation, \$10.00-100; \$47.50-500; \$90.00-1,000. Prepaid. Order from ad. Catalog free. Uniondale Poultry Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

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S. C. White Leghorns, in which 50% is direct Tancred 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.

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FROM OUR FLOCK OF ENGLISH LEGHORNS, trapped 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, Banded Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 12c; Buff Leghorns 11c. Buy chicks that win live. Free catalog. Two weeks old chicks. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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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.

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For immediate delivery, real quality chicks at bargain prices. White Leghorns, American or English 100, \$8; S. C. & R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Banded Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 100, \$10. Mammoth Light Brahmans, 100, \$12. Liberal discount on large orders. We ship any where, pay postage and guarantee 100% safe arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

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For Baby Chicks. All Saline County flocks and culled by experts. 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatcheries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight railroads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

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Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains, farm raised, strong healthy stock. Two weeks free feed. 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, Kan.

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 advertisement. Check returned if cannot fill on date wanted. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 11c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns 9c. Pure Hollywood White Leghorns 10c. Assorted chicks 8 1/2c. Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chicks

Bargain prices for the balance of this season. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$10.00 per hundred. Banded 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. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

Cooperative Chicks

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White and Brown Leghorns 9c. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, S. C. Reds 9c. Banded and White Rocks, White Wyandottes 9c; R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks 10c; S. L. Wyandotte, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, 10c; White Orpingtons, White Langshans 11c; Light Brahmans, White Minorcas, 14c; heavy assorted 8c; light assorted 7c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

Sunny Slope Hatchery

You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks, on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at reasonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buying. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan.

BAKER CHICKS

One of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Banded, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Twelve dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

NEW CHICK OFFER

We want to acquaint more readers of this paper with Ross' "Guaranteed" Egg-production 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 inspected, 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.

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SPECIAL MAY PRICES

on Shaw's High Quality Baby Chicks. There is no need of feeding 150 pullets to 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 Ottawa, Kan. Box 427B.

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Larger profits can be made when you purchase 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 furnishing 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 buying. The Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort, Kan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS 16c, EGGS 14c each. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

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GOLDEN SEABRIGHT EGGS: \$125-15. Special pen \$3.00-15, prepaid. J. B. Williams, Inman, Kan.

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

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LEGHORNS-BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, \$9.50 hundred postpaid. Tell Corke, Quinter, Kan.

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FOR SALE: TANCRED CHICKS \$11 HUNDRED, \$50 for 500, prepaid. Will McKisick, Minneola, Kan.

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LARGE BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, 272-314 egg strain. Direct from importer. June chicks, 100-\$10; eggs, \$5. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Ten dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

FERRIS 265-300 EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns. Farm flock of high producing hens. Queen hatched chicks \$12.50 per 100, prepaid. C. E. Whitesell, Clearwater, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED STATE CERTIFIED "A" grade Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs and chicks. Pedigreed male birds. Reduced prices. Colwells Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

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TOM BARRON AND TANCRED WHITE Leghorn Chicks, direct from pedigreed, trapped, state certified, 303-304 egg strain foundation stock. Catalogue free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218 C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1924 imported pens. \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1925 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$15.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. Prices cut one-fourth for May and June. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

SPECIAL OFFER: YOU CAN HAVE THE original "Sunflower Strain" of White Leghorns for \$9.00 per 100 in 500 lots, \$9.50 per single hundred. Only breeding stock from trap-nested and high flock average are kept in my breeding pens. Your guarantee is every chick Kansas Accredited. Write for my book, "Turning Eggs Into Gold" and my special prices of 30 varieties. Order White Leghorns from these prices and get in on this bargain now. Shipments made at once. Sunflower Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box X, Newton, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$12.50 eggs \$4.50 postpaid. Jan. hatch Cockerels \$1.25. Chas. Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS, 265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks reduced. Prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Grelsack, Altoona, Kan.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, 100-\$5.00, postpaid. Mrs. Cleve Hartsell, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS accredited \$4.00-100 prepaid. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

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COCKERELS 8 WEEKS OLD, 70 CENTS each. W. R. Carlisle, Toronto, Kan.

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WHITE MINORCAS; EGGS AND CHICKS. Large strain. Reduced prices. Mrs. V. E. Costa, Richland, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS reduced price. Best quality. Prolific "Layers." Guaranteed. Minorca Farm, Richland, Kan.
WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA FREE range flock eggs \$4.00 per hundred. 90% fertile. Eight weeks old cockerels, 1/2 Fish strain, \$1.25 each. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

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CHESTER WHITE SPRING FIGS, BOTH sexes. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kansas.
MEDIUM TYPE CHESTER WHITE boars, \$30.00, \$35.000 each. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
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MILK GOATS. BEST BREEDING. Quakerstown Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

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FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
REG. GUERNSEY BULL, GOOD ONE. Reasonable. Harold Barnhart, Erie, Kan.
FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
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 Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.
LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCTION. How to avoid losses from abortion and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

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BUFF ROCKS HATCHED FROM CERTIFIED Class A eggs. Eggs reduced for May \$5.00-100. \$2.50-50. Mrs. James Huston, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.
BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker 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, Neodesha, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
JOIN THE AMERICAN BARRED PLYmouth Rock Club and boost the breed as well as boost your own business. Send for list of members. Wm. M. Firestone, Wakarusa, Kan.

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"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS. 147 Premiums. Eggs \$15-\$3.00; 30-\$5.00; 60-\$9.00; 100-\$14.00. Breeders for sale. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.
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WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, 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 hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS
ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN, big bone, good type, \$5.00-100. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE
SUPERFINE, ACCREDITED, "REGAL DORCAS" White Wyandotte chicks. Nothing better. 100-\$11.00, prepaid. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, carefully culled for type, production, vigor. From accredited stock. Eggs 108-\$5.00. Vigorous chicks, shipment each Tuesday, \$12.50-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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

TURKEYS
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$10.00; SIREd by 40 lb. tom and 20 lb. hens. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

TURKEY—EGGS
PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c postpaid. Mrs. E. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35 cents, postpaid. Ferd Kemmerer, Manhattan, Kan.
EGGS: M. B. TURKEYS, GOLDBANK strain, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 ten. "Ringlet" Barred Rock, 100-\$4.50 prepaid. Can ship immediately. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS
OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.
FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.
GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION LANDS—Lower Yellowstone Project, 8,000 acres optioned to Government. Exceptionally low priced, 20 years time. Rich valley land adapted to alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, grain, livestock and dairying. Well developed community; sugar factory; good markets; schools and churches. Write for Free Government booklet. H. W. Byerly, 211 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS
IF interested in chicken, fruit and dairy farming in the Ozarks, address Shermers & Crow, Sloom Springs, Ark.
235 A., 5 mi. State U., 110 bottom, 1/4 mi. high school and depot, \$7,000. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.
IMPROVED 120 only \$650, part cash down. 60 tillable, 3 rm. house, handy markets. Free list. King, Bx 78-KF, Fayetteville, Ark.
SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rlty.Co. Cows, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.
40 ACRE equipped State Road farm only \$750, one of the biggest values in the Ozarks, 3 miles all town advantages, mile river; 30 acres tillable, free range for stock, wood, timber, good 3 room house, spring water, view of highway; barn, poultry house; team, 4 cows, poultry, sow, tools all included, \$750, part cash. Special free list. John Moody, Calico Rock, Arkansas.

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. Albins, Garfield, New Mexico.
A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY for young farmers and others of moderate means to own a farm. Choice irrigated cultivated farms some with buildings in the fertile Arkansas Valley near the thriving town of Lamar, Colorado, at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash. Balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest spread over 3 1/2 years. Occupy your own farm while paying for it on terms easier than rent. These lands produce: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Combined with dairying, poultry and livestock operations are profitable. Excellent markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads and sure water rights. For descriptive folder write American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Building, Lamar, Colo.

GEORGIA
FOR SALE—Georgia farms, fruit, timber and mining lands, resorts and colonization tracts; beautiful scenery; delightful climate; productive soil; low prices. Send for free catalog. Southern Realty Company, Gainesville, Georgia.
KANSAS
WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.
FOR HASKELL COUNTY WHEAT LAND ask FRANK MCCOY, Sublette, Kansas.
SUBURBAN—40 acres, well improved. \$6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.
CHOICE WHEAT land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Ks.
WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Bersie Agy, Eldorado, Ks.
800 A. fine wheat land. Good terms, \$17.50 per A. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.
SOUTHWEST KANSAS wheat lands, 10 to 40 bu. \$10 to \$40. Established 17 years. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas.
BEST LANDS in the world's greatest Wheat Belt for sale. E. C. Bray, Syracuse, 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.
FOR SALE—Improved 3 acre tract, 2 blocks from good college. On pavement. Tourist camp and filling station. \$2500. Bert Lynes, Sterling, 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.
800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS
545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part pay. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.
640 ACRE dairy, grain and alfalfa farm. 10 miles from town. 240 acres flat wheat land, 80 acres bottom alfalfa land and 320 acres rolling to rough pasture land, fenced and cross fenced, no other improvements except well and windmill. Price \$25 per acre. D. A. Borah, Grinnell, Grove County, Kansas.

LAND AUCTION
In order to settle the estate of Sylvia A. Burdick, we will sell at public auction at the farm, 1/2 mi. south and 1/2 mi. east of Talmage on
Wednesday, May 25th, 2 P. M.
The farm consists of 160 A., 60 A. wheat; 40 A. grass; bal. spring crop. Large 9 rm. house, barn, granary, chicken house, other bldgs; 1/2 wheat, 1/2 corn gone with farm. This farm lies 1 mi. Talmage, a town of good markets, schools, churches, is 7 mi. from Abilene. Nice located stock and grain farm. Possession—Possession of the entire farm will be given March 1, 1928.
Terms: 20 per cent cash day of sale, balance to be paid in 30 days or as soon thereafter as title is furnished.
This farm must sell to the highest bidder without reserve.
The Burdick Heirs. B. W. Stewart, Auct.

MISSOURI
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.
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

OREGON
SOUTHERN WILAMETTE VALLEY. Eternal springtime. Everything grows. Plow, seed, plant every month. Listings, maps free. Johnston, Farmer-Realtor, Cottage Grove, Oregon.
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 exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.
RESIDENCE INCOME to trade for W. Kan. wheat land. P. O. Box 175, Greenleaf, Kan.
FOR SALE OR TRADE—160 A. wheat land. Gove county. Will trade for cattle or horses. Dan Brewer, Riley, Kansas.
WELL IMPROVED 160 A. farm. Stocked. Want wheat land. Will pay difference. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, 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 1930. 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 EVERY MONTH
You can own a steady monthly producing income property in hustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

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FARMS WANTED. Describe imp., crops raised, nearest markets, etc. State cash price. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY For Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

JERSEY CATTLE
JERSEY BULLS AND COWS
1 Bull by "Mermaid's Bully Owl;" 3 by Chlet Raleigh's Sultan 2nd, 2 months to 2 yrs. Dams by "Royal Mabel'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.
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CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS
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Polled Shorthorns
For Sale, some choice bulls 1 to 2 yrs. old.
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A number of extra good jacks at prices that will make you money.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kan.

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DUROC BOARS
State Fair 1st prize winning herd boars; also fall boars sired by Stills Major, Revelation and Golden Rainbow. Write for prices and descriptions.
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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.
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Rainbow's Laddie
A yearling boar. A real show boar. A grandson of Rainbow Orion. Am offering him for sale as he is related to most of my sows. I also have a few gilts bred for early fall litters. HOLLACE A. NEWELL, Stafford, Kan.
DUROC BOARS OF QUALITY
Soundness, size and bone by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills and other sires. Reg. Immuned. Satisfaction or money back.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS
White Way Hampshires
on approval. Choice gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Sired by Champion boar and bred to an outstanding boar. Special prices for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

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Spotted Poland Gilts
\$40.00 to \$50.00 Service boars various sizes, big boned, priced reasonable. Come or write.
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

During the year of 1926 the Ayrshire breeders of America recorded 7,862 animals, 6,142 females and 1,720 males. Of this number 126 were imported, 25 from Canada and one from Scotland. During the year there were 4,396 paid transfers recorded.



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There is sound sense in the old saying about an ounce of prevention. It holds true for tractors. Keeping your tractor perfectly lubricated with Polarine is an ounce of prevention that costs little—and saves much.

Polarine is an economical motor oil. The enormous demand for Polarine has necessitated production on a vast scale, making possible the low price of this premium product.

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Polarine is the good old stand-by on the farm—always the same—always dependable—always economical. Polarine lubricates every surface of the engine with a film of oil that protects it from friction and makes it run smoothly. Polarine takes good care of the expensive engine

in your tractor—keeps it in good health—running steadily, powerfully—at a minimum of cost.

Use Polarine regularly to lubricate your tractor and you'll lengthen the life of your expensive machine—save money by preventing the troubles that cause repair bills—and enjoy the satisfaction, besides, of seeing your work done *when* you want it done—as you want it done.

Polarine is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), scientifically perfected after long years of work to meet *farm needs*. Different grades have been developed for different makes of tractors and the chart will tell you what grade your tractor requires.

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