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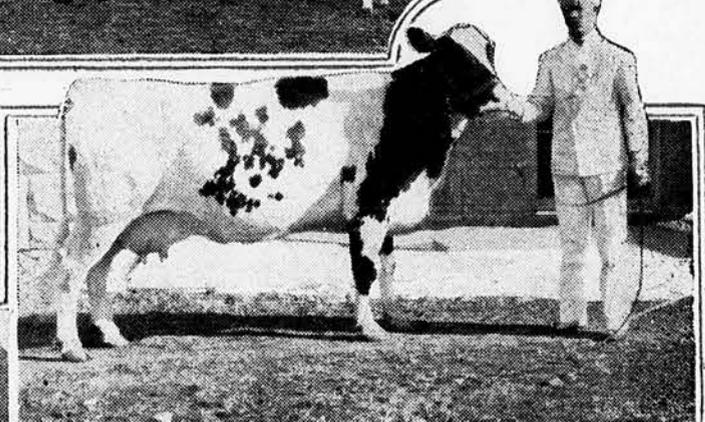
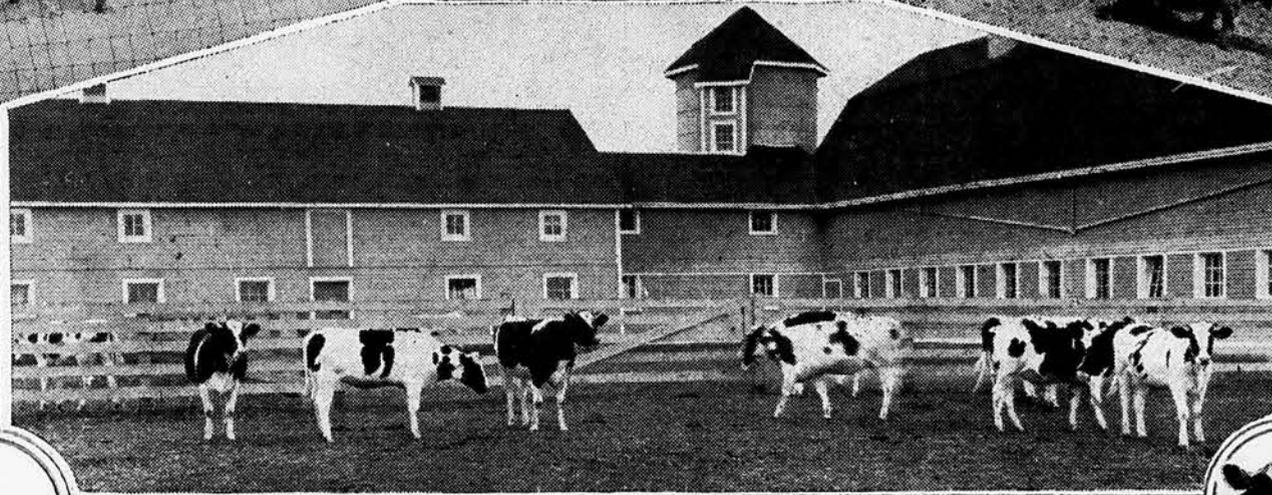
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

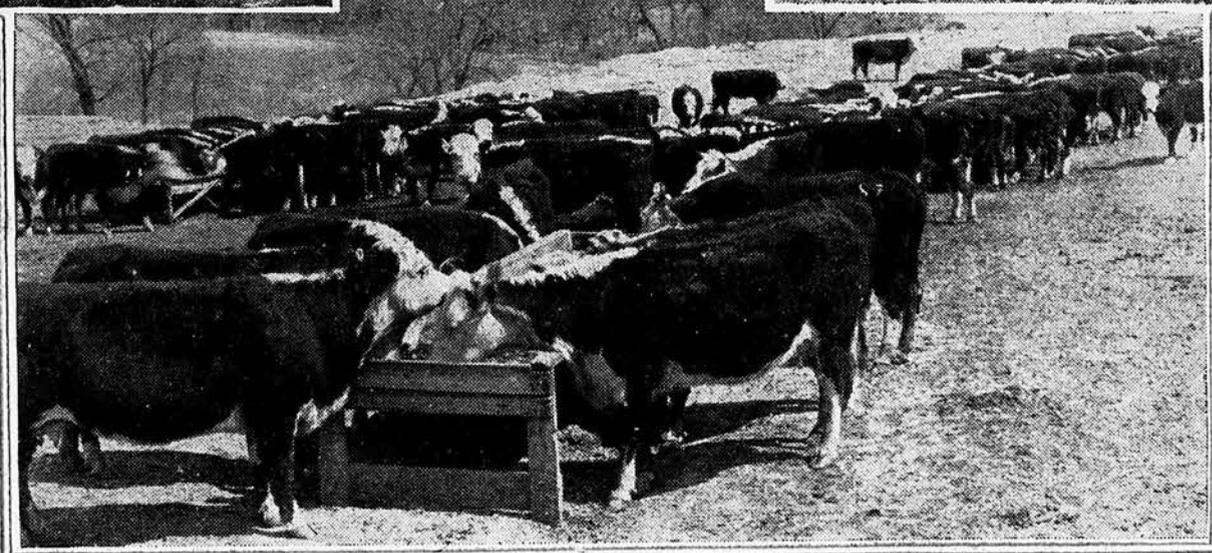
Volume 66

March 3, 1928

Number 9



*Livestock is Doing Well
--Usual Report this Winter
From Kansas Farmer
Correspondents. rrrr.*

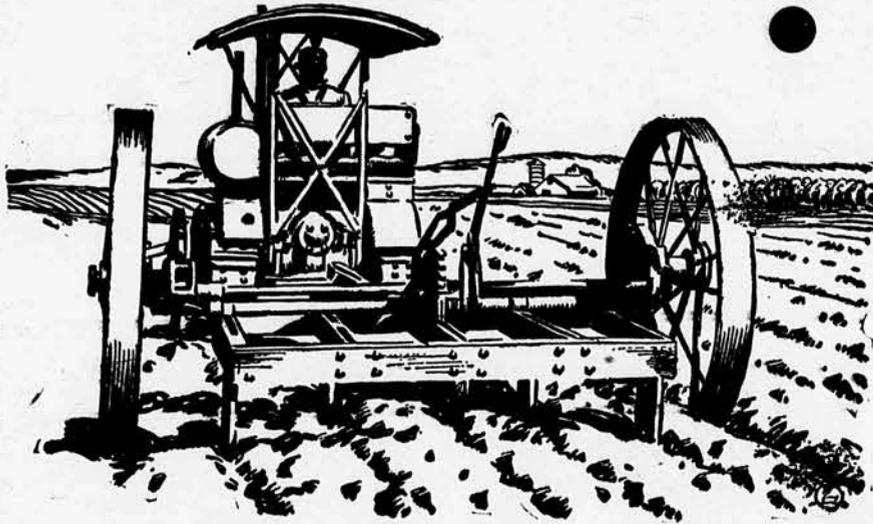


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CATERPILLAR

Freezes Have Helped the Soil

Oats Have Been a Pretty Sure Crop For Us During the Last 12 Years

BY HARLEY HATCH

WINTER has staged a return engagement; the mercury this morning stands at only 18 above, which is the coldest weather we have had since the first week in January. The ground is bare and it will get a good freeze before the cold wave passes which will be day after tomorrow, according to the forecasters.

This will not help the wheat but, on the other hand, I don't think it will harm it any. It will help the plowing which has been done since the first of the year, much of which was turned over just a little too wet. But this freeze will make it all right and it also will help the land to be disked and sown in oats. Most farmers seem to agree that the freezes of this winter have again placed the soil in good condition after the beating it got from the floods of 1927. The oats acreage will not be increased this season here, partly because of the high price of seed and partly because more than the usual amount was sown last spring. Oats have been a pretty sure crop here for the last 12 years.

Hogs and Corn on Dead Center

Hogs have dropped a little more in price during the last week and corn has raised a little. Both are now about on a parity; that is, there is not much to choose between selling the corn and feeding it to hogs. Local feeders are paying about 75 cents for corn and hogs would have to be of pretty good quality and about the right weight if shippers paid \$7.50 a hundred this morning.

Hog growers all agree that 10 bushels of corn are required to make 100 pounds of pork, so at the prices today hogs and corn are on a dead center. This price just pays the hog grower for his feed which many seem to think is about all he is entitled to.

I heard a shipper say to a seller not long ago, "Well, you got pay for your grain didn't you?" as much as to say that at the worst the hog grower broke even. But this allows nothing for the labor and expense of growing the hogs and if anyone thinks there isn't plenty of both attached to the business let him try it. I wonder how we would come out if we offered a town man just the price of the raw materials it took on a job, he to provide the labor free.

But We Will Raise Cattle

An oil strike near here this week is supposed to have picked up the connection between two pools and it is making the drilling business pick up, too. I am told that eight new locations have been made in the last two days. Oil journals say that the northeast corner of Greenwood county is likely to be the hottest spot on the oil map of Kansas during the coming season.

This interests us, for the west edge of Jayhawk farm is only one-half mile from Greenwood county. We are not expecting much, however, for it seems impossible to get the oil over the line in Coffey county. The line of producing wells follows the Coffey county line closely for 6 miles but, with very few exceptions, the wells stay over on the Greenwood county side.

We hear rumors that a well is to be located on the block of leases of which this farm forms a part; it is evident that oil men think this territory worth holding for they this week paid up the yearly lease money on the block, making the third year they have held it. So if we never get oil we will have received some benefit from the search for it. We are content to let the other man hunt the oil while we raise cattle and feed for them.

Not for Fresh Meat

From Clyde, Kan., comes a letter asking whether we gave a method last spring for keeping fresh meat by pouring melted lard over it. No, the method we gave was for keeping cured meat such as bacon, ham and salt pork; fresh meat will not keep by this method.

To keep cured meat over our hot summers without it becoming rusty or rancid, slice it and pack in stone jars

and cover with melted lard. Pack gallon jar with the sliced meat until it is about one-fourth full, then pour over enough melted lard to cover the meat; then put in another one-fourth and cover again and when the jar is full put on enough of the lard to entirely cover all the meat.

Pack moderately close but not so close that some lard will not penetrate around it. Sausage cooked until the grease is well started also can be kept by the same method, using the grease that fries out of the sausage, and that is not enough, add lard to cover. We have kept ham and bacon in this manner until the second summer. The jars of meat in as cool a place as possible. For large families 2-gallon jars or even larger may be used. By this method will not keep fresh meat.

Grow Plenty of Alfalfa

I have a letter from a Nebraska reader who is moving to Kansas—the eastern part—where there is plenty of prairie pasture and meadow. He asks what method of farming we would advise, going by our experience of 40 years in the same part of Kansas.

I very much dislike to advise, there are many things which can be done to throw even the best plans out of joint. But in this case the evidence seems so altogether in favor of the stock farming that I cannot recommend any other method for this locality. Cattle enough, preferably raised on the farm, to take care of the pasture and hay, together with as many milk cows as can be handled and pig enough to eat the surplus corn. If one does not care for pigs, feed the corn to calves. In addition keep anywhere from 200 to 400 hens. This method of farming will, I think, beat grain raising 49 years out of 50.

It may be well to raise some wheat to change the land and oats always come in handy where there are calves and horses. As to farm power, the lies with the individual. If he likes horses and is not a good machinist, use horse power; if he does not like horses and does like machines let him use tractors. And in any event, raise the alfalfa possible; I never knew a stock farmer who had too much.

What Shall He Do?

A Colorado farmer writes that he has a belt proposition on his hand. He has a 22-inch grain separator and for power has a Fordson tractor. The belt he has is one 125 feet long, made of canvas and so heavy that he can scarcely keep it off the ground when running. He says that if he runs the belt tight it pulls too much on the roller boxing. He asks what is to be done. He is told that if he cuts the belt and takes out 25 feet he will cut down his power and of that has none to spare. He also asks whether in case he cuts the belt, he can make a splice that will hold.

My opinion is that with the low price on the Fordson he can hardly keep his 125-foot belt off the ground. If he cuts it he will find a splice rather difficult to hold, but a hinged lace joint can be made that will last some time and when it wears out it can be replaced. My solution would be to trade some company that handles threshing machine supplies, such as are located at Wichita, Hutchinson or Salina to try to trade this belt in on a new belt of the Clingtite pattern.

We had the same proposition a year ago and solved the problem by trading our old "Gandy" belt and buying one of the Clingtite kind 100 feet long and 6 inches wide. When we had this all our belt troubles were ended. Our machine is a 22-inch separator and our power a Fordson just like that of our inquirer. The new belt added at least 25 per cent to the power reaching the cylinder.

Mental Science

Mrs. Bridey (at 1 A. M.)—"Oh, I wake up! I can just feel there's a mouse in the room."

Husband (drowsily)—"Well, I feel there's a cat, too, and go to sleep."

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

March 3, 1928

Number 9

Health Queen Did What We Can Do

Kansas Girl Attains Almost Perfect Health Thru Normal Living

By Florence G. Wells

I AM HAVING the most wonderful time! Sight seeing trips, dinners and work at the show—" This was the opening of Marie Antrim's letter to her mother from Chicago, where she was attending the National 4-H Club Roundup. Then followed eight pages of the wonderful impressions of a first experience in the big city. In three crowded lines at the very bottom of the last page, "Mother, I placed first in the health contest. Everybody's asking me how it seems to be national health champion! I don't know—but I'm tired."

This wasn't news to Mrs. Antrim, for a telegram had reached her a few minutes after Marie Antrim, Kingman county, the Kansas representative in the national 4-H club health contest had been named queen of health. But the three cramped lines at the bottom of the page, what they told a mother heart! Her daughter was bearing modestly, as she would have her do, the honor earned by three long years of hard work.

"Marie always was a healthy child," Mrs. Antrim recalled when one of her many visitors inquired into the secret of bringing up a health champion. "Of course, I gathered a great deal of experience in taking care of the four older children: Marie is the fifth child in a family of seven, but she always was well. I never allowed my children to have candy until they were a year old, and then they could have just a little. Piecing between meals was not allowed unless they were hungry enough to eat nourishing food. My children were encouraged to drink plenty of water. Those are about the only health rules we had, aside from seeing that they had plenty of variety in food—we call it serving balanced meals, now."

Her father's story of Marie as a child speaks of sunshine, fresh air and plenty of exercise. "Marie's a real girl!" and there was genuine enthusiasm in his voice. "You should see her ride! You bet she can milk! One year she took part in the poultry contest and raised a fine flock."



Mr. and Mrs. Guy Antrim, Kingman County, Whose Daughter Was Chosen National Health Champion at the International in Chicago. Mrs. Antrim Declares There Are No Rules for Raising Health Champions

Taking all into consideration, Marie's health history shows a normally healthy child, intelligently fed and cared for and given the freedom to exercise, which is the natural right of farm boys and girls. So when she became interested three years ago in the health contest there were few physical defects. The most important thing she had to correct was posture. It was difficult work to change the habit of letting her shoulders droop just a tiny

bit in her walk, but she accomplished that more than a year ago. Then she discovered that she needed to be vaccinated for smallpox before she could qualify as state champion. Last June at the 4-H Club Roundup she displayed the scar and was pronounced perfect.

This meant that she could go to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago in December to represent the whole state of Kansas in the national health contest. There she was graded 99.15 perfect, leading by .15 of 1 per cent, Fred Christensen of Iowa, who was first among 4-H club boys. Practically every state was represented.

In the accomplishment Marie does not feel as if she has entirely fulfilled the 4-H club pledge of health, heart, hand and head. Next year she will add leadership and promotion of 4-H club work to her list of projects, and she hopes to be among the outstanding leaders selected to go to the National Club Roundup at Washington. In 1926 she was a member of the poultry demonstration team which won the interstate contest at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City. She now is a member of the dairy club and of the "Own your own room" club. What of the relation of health to school work? When Marie graduated from the grade schools she made the highest grades in the county and now, as a sophomore in high school, ranks among the highest despite the many demands for time and attention which have come to her.

She has received hundreds of letters of congratulations, and business offers. Even movie directors, so often sought but seldom seeking, have wondered about her possibilities on the screen. There have been speeches to make and newspaper folks to interview, not to mention parties and receptions, for not only her friends but the whole county and state have been glad to pay her honor. Among the most acceptable gifts which were showered upon her was \$150 given by the Kingman Chamber of Commerce as a college fund.



It Is Among Members of a Fine Family Like This That One Would Expect to Find a Health Champion. Above Are Three Sisters of Marie Antrim, the Girl Who Won First in the National 4-H Club Health Contest. Left to Right, Hazel Antrim Washburn, Mildred Antrim Johnston, and Evelyn



Marie Antrim, the Nation's Queen of Health



The Three Sons in the Antrim Family Are Glen and Ralph, Who Are Married and Live in Nearby Towns, and Dee, Who Is a 4-H Club Member. The Ayrshire That Dee Entered in the Dairy Contest Won First Place in the Club Class and Second Place in Open Classes at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Last Fall

Sayre Knows He Is Making Progress

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE day W. J. Sayre moved on his present Riley county farm, he had a working plan to follow. He knew exactly what he wanted to do with that farm and he knew how to do it. He admits he hasn't made as much progress as he had hoped; perhaps no one does. But the valuable thing is that he had a definite plan of work. Before he purchased those 100 acres he determined to his satisfaction their limitations and their possibilities. To his son he said, "It will take us 15 years to make this place what we want it to be." Six of those years have gone and Mr. Sayre hasn't gotten as far along as he wanted to. Not because he didn't try. But the fact that his program is working out more slowly than he had wished hasn't discouraged him. He has kept his goal in sight and is working toward it.

"We bought this run-down farm in 1921 expecting to rebuild the house before this," he said, "making it into a fine, thoroly modern home. The fact is that we have not made much more than living expenses, interest and taxes during the farm slump. But we are getting in condition to advance." In the last statement one easily can read progress: "Getting in condition to advance." It means that Mr. Sayre has been building up soil fertility for economical production. "More bushels to the acre for each man," is his idea. "We have grown 90 bushels of corn to the acre two different years here," he said. Doesn't that indicate soil fertility that can take advantage of favorable seasons, and

likewise show a good fight in off-seasons? "With green manure crops, barnyard fertility and rotation we can see that we are getting some place," Mr. Sayre explained. He always has been a diversified farmer. Before he moved to Riley county he farmed the place his father homesteaded in Chase county. He still owns the 407 acres in the Flint Hills country, renting it for "half in the crib." The change from Chase county was brought about when the Sayres decided "instead of sending the children away to school, we came with them and bought this little farm." The family moved to be near the agricultural college. First thing a grand clean-up and fix-up campaign was started. In a short time some \$2,000 (Continued on Page 33)

KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM getting considerable literature, pro and con, on the subject of preparedness. One outfit insists that we ought to have an army and navy large enough to insure us against attack by any other power. That is based on the assumption that all the other nations are just waiting for a favorable opportunity to attack us. If they are all against us as the advocates of a big navy and big army insist, then it is fair to assume that sooner or later they will form a coalition against us, therefore we should be prepared to meet not only any one of them, but all of them put together; instead of having a navy as large as that of Great Britain we should have one as large as the combined navies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Germany, Russia and Spain.

In addition to having as many warships as all of these nations combined we should have as many combat planes as all of them put together. Instead of having an army that would insure against invasion thru Mexico, for example, of any one of these powers we should have an army sufficient to whip all of them combined. I figure that we should have a standing army of at least 10 million men, an air fleet of at least 2,000 of the most modern airplanes. Of course, the expense of maintaining this war preparation probably would be 8 or 10 billion dollars a year, but what of that? The people might be impoverished by taxation but we would be safe from invasion and ready to fight the entire world.

Yoakum's Marketing Idea

THE Canadian Wheat Pool, operating under the direction of the Canadian government markets 100 million bushels of wheat at a cost of less than 1 cent a bushel, according to B. F. Yoakum of New York in his testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture. He estimates that 80 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States, under a nation-wide system, could be marketed at a cost of not to exceed 1 cent a bushel. This he estimates would increase the wheat producers' income to the extent of 320 million dollars a year or 50 cents a bushel.

Now if Yoakum can give any assurance of that he has the solution of the problem so far as wheat is concerned, for the most enthusiastic advocate of the McNary-Haugen bill has not figured that the operation of that bill if enacted into law would raise the price of wheat more than that. Undoubtedly a big factor in the farm problem is the cost of distribution; it is not the only factor but it is a very important one. It is, in fact, the factor with which the advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill are trying to deal.

Not a Fair Example

FINANCIALLY speaking, the Government railroad in Alaska has been considerable of a failure. That is to say, it has lost a good deal of money. However, it is only fair to say that it is not a fair test of Government owned and operated railroads. If the Alaska road had been owned and operated by a private corporation it would have been just as much of a financial failure, simply because the cost of building and operating a railroad there is necessarily very high and the business is limited.

The report of the operation of this road shows that for a distance of 30 miles or more it serves only a population of about 8,000. The only concern that does any considerable business over this line is the Gugenheim Smelting Co. The placer mines in that part of Alaska have about petered out. The population is decreasing instead of increasing and the sentiment in Congress seems to be that if the Smelter Company wants to continue to use this road it should pay the expense of operating it. If it is not willing to do that, the road probably will be abandoned.

The Other Side of the Story

THERE is another side to the picture of Government ownership that is much more pleasing than the Alaska Government railroad experiment. Our Government dug the Panama Canal and has operated it ever since. The job was well done and apparently the Canal is being efficiently and economically operated. We never would have had the canal in my opinion if we had waited for private capital and enterprise to build it.

I think our mail service really is a model of efficiency. Of course, it operates at a loss for the reason that it serves all the people. Even those living in the most sparsely settled communities get their mail and get it regularly. Also a large amount of mail matter is carried free under the franking privilege; maybe too much is carried that way. But it must be said that much of it is for the public benefit. It includes bulletins of interest and benefit to farmers and others. There is no doubt, however, that the franking privilege has been abused.

Why This Big Difference?

CANADA is going into the business of public ownership and distribution of electric light and power on a large scale. Senator Howell of Nebraska, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, gave some interesting and rather

Appeal to Historian

BY FRANCES PHYLLIS COE

Winfield, Kansas

Historian why would ye give
The splendid crown thy quill affords
To him who for himself did live,
When others, meriting awards,
For acts unselfish and benign,
Acted unseen, and spoke unheard,
Because that carnal book of thine
Reeks full with martial deed and word.

See plains the Macedonian trod,
Still white with dust from human frames:
Legions incarnadined the sod
That kings might play at bloody games.
Hear that low, rumbling, thundering din,
Tribute to rivalry and hate:
Poor themes for man to glory in—
Base themes that foil the gentler fate.

Historian, the songs you pen
Are sung, the lyrics, mean what may,
Mars will be vanquished only when
Your theme breathes of a kinder lay.
Then will the dove bless every hearth;
Then will men's ancient hatreds cease;
Then o'er the battle fields of earth
Will swell the blessed songs of peace.

startling figures from which I quote: "I shall compare," said the senator, "the rates charged for domestic service in Toronto, Canada, with similar rates charged for service in Birmingham, Ala. Toronto is supplied with electrical energy from Niagara Falls by the Hydroelectric Commission of Ontario and Toronto municipally distributes the energy which it purchases from the Hydroelectric Commission. The company that distributes electrical energy in Birmingham, Ala., is supplied by the Alabama Power Company. The Alabama Power Company is a great hydroelectric power enterprise, and the distributing agency in Birmingham is one of its subsidiary companies.

"So we have Toronto, Ontario, publicly supplied, on the one hand; Birmingham, Ala., privately supplied, on the other. Again, Toronto is about 100 miles from Niagara Falls, the source of its electrical energy. Birmingham is about 100 miles from Muscle Shoals, where the Alabama Power Company purchases from the Government

of the United States electric energy for 2 mills a kilowatt hour. Similarly, Toronto purchases its energy from a governmental subdivision of Ontario, the Hydroelectric Commission, but they have to pay therefor not 2 mills a kilowatt hour, but some 2.8 mills a kilowatt hour at Niagara Falls.

"What is the cost of transmission? The Hydroelectric Commission also transmits for Toronto the electrical energy which the city acquires from Niagara Falls and adds to the 2.8 mills paid therefor 1.1 mills. In other words, in Toronto, at the switchboard, the city pays 3.9 mills a kilowatt hour for the electrical energy delivered. It probably does not cost the Alabama Power Company to exceed 2 mills to transmit the energy which it purchases from our Government at Muscle Shoals to Birmingham, because the distance is practically the same as that from Niagara Falls to Toronto. Therefore we may assume that the energy from Muscle Shoals delivered by the Alabama Power Company in Birmingham costs the company 4 mills, as against 3.9 mills paid by Toronto for its electrical energy purchased and delivered at its switchboard from Niagara Falls.

"Now, let us consider and compare the rates charged for electrical energy in Toronto with those charged in Birmingham. In one case the distributing plant is owned by the public; that is in Toronto. In the other the distributing plant is owned by a private corporation; that is in Birmingham.

"In 1926 the average bill for domestic consumption in Toronto was for 94 kilowatt hours; that is, taking all the bills for electrical energy used domestically in Toronto, dividing the total by the number of domestic consumers, gave a quotient of 94 kilowatt hours a month. What did the domestic consumer in Toronto pay for that 94 kilowatt hours? The average bill was \$1.63, or at the rate of 1.7 cents a kilowatt hour.

"What did the domestic consumer in Birmingham, Ala., pay in 1926 for 94 kilowatts a month? He paid \$7. Only \$1.63 in Toronto; \$7 in Birmingham, Ala.

I might add in this connection that cheap electrical power and cheap electricity for domestic uses has resulted in remarkable growth and prosperity in Toronto, Canada. That city almost doubled its population between 1910 and 1920 and has been growing even more rapidly since the last mentioned date.

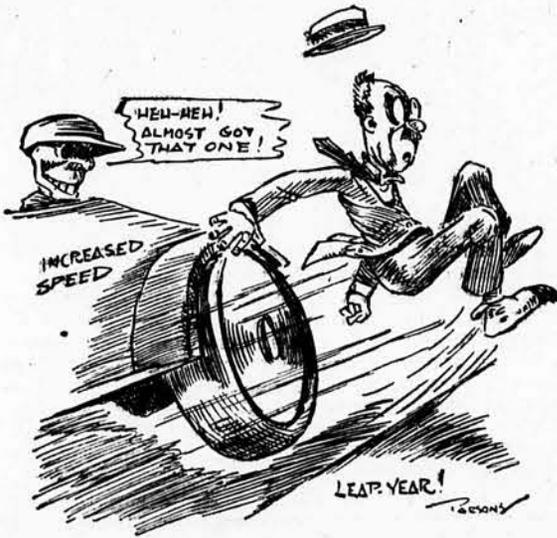
Investigation Could Do Good

I DO not know whether the proposed investigation of the power companies, if it is made by Congress, will amount to much, but I am of the opinion that a general investigation if fairly made would do good. The financing of private power companies has run wild. Small plants have been bought and consolidated, then capitalized at several times the original cost of the several plants. Thereafter they have been bonded for more than the original cost, stock is issued over and above the bonds for several times the original cost of the plants and sold to the general public on that inflated basis. What is more, these power companies pay dividends on these very highly inflated valuations.

Recently a Delaware corporation undertook to purchase four electric companies in Maryland. The par value of all the stock of these four companies was \$45,375. The price offered by the Electric Public Utilities Company, the Delaware Company, was \$468,000 cash, plus a bonded indebtedness of \$50,000, making a total of \$518,000. It is reasonable to suppose that the four small companies were not worth more than the par value of the stock issued by them, and if not, then the Electric Public Utilities Company proposed to water the stock to the tune of more than \$470,000 and charge the consuming public rates that would pay a dividend on that watered valuation.

Granting that if the four plants had to be built new that could not be done for \$45,000, and granting that the purchasing company intended to make extensive improvements, even then the valuation was enormously inflated. The engineer for the Public Service Commission of Maryland estimated the replacement value of the four plants at \$200,000. On the basis of \$518,000 the earnings were to net 9 per cent.

No wonder enormous fortunes are piled up in the United States in the space of a few years, or sometimes in a few months. A thorough investigation could do good.



Specialized Farming

I HAVE here an article under the above heading written by Clyde W. Miller, operator of the Miller Stock Farms of Mahaska, which seems to me to have so much good sense in it that I wish I could give space to all of it. Space seems to forbid that, but I am trying to select the meat of it. I say it is filled with good sense. All of us are apt to think when we read something that accords with our own ideas that it is very sensible, so it is possible that I am a bit partial to Mr. Miller's views. However, the fact that Mr. Miller is a successful farmer and business man does seem to justify my opinion.

"The diversified farmer," says Mr. Miller, "is the drummer in the industrial orchestra, playing the entire collection of instruments about him at once, picking up this, putting down that and rushed to distraction to get everything done in its proper time. He does as much business as all the rest of the outfit, and draws no more money than the soloist.

"This skipping about program is inconsistent with economical production. Skill and system are not developed to a high degree, because no part of the work is continued long enough for them to be acquired. It is wasteful of effort as well as of investment. In an underpowered and loosely organized enterprise of varied character, neglect takes a heavy toll save under the strictest management.

"What is the remedy? Co-operative marketing? Equalization fee? The list of answers is already long. We must find it soon, for Nature has even now begun to apply her remedy—the cold blooded elimination of the unfit. This probably will be the principal factor in solving the problem, regardless of the artificial remedies employed.

"Cheaper production is needed, and the situation suggests that specialization or division of labor can be employed to gain better results for at least a part of the agricultural industry. Some of our farmers have quit and moved to town. Here is one who spends most of his time with his motor truck hauling for his neighbors who remain on their farms. He is making as much clear money working this one machine most of the time as he did on the farm working all his machines and equipment only a small part of the time. This plan has put his neighbors' teams off the road, for they can hire him to do their hauling more cheaply than each can maintain his own individual outfit to do his own small amount of hauling for himself. The economy of this specialization in hauling benefits all parties concerned except those who make and sell hauling equipment to farmers.

"The success of this step in local division of labor suggests that the same principle may be carried farther to eliminate some of the expensive tillage machinery with which every farm is overburdened. I am familiar with many 160-acre upland farms that are too rolling for the most part to be profitably cultivated, yet they contain 25 to 75 acres of arable land. With so much good pasture these ought to be very good small stock farms, but their owners or renters are unsettled and frequently move. The problem is to produce feed crops on a small acreage at a reasonable cost. The tillage work on a number of such farms should be done by one set of equipment in the hands of a specialist capable of doing it efficiently in co-operation with the farmers. Plans and details of the scheme would have to be worked out, and perhaps the agricultural colleges could be of material service in this field.

"The tendency is toward larger units in farm machinery. And these large units are efficient if sufficiently employed. However, the average farmer has no business owning five-bottom listers, cultivators of equal capacity, and 24-foot combines, but he is going to be obliged to compete with them if he cannot find a way to join them. Operating this large machinery is a specialty. It should be operated 24 hours a day as long as the season and weather permit. In this way it could care for the needs of a number of farmers under a co-operative arrangement. Whether this arrangement will be custom work as practiced by the truck owner, ownership by a local group of farmers, farm operation similar to the chain stores and large telephone systems, or an entire change in the rotation and mixed crop practice now in vogue, no one can say at present.

"Agriculture has been greatly shaken and upset by the World War, the internal combustion motor,



higher taxes and higher standards of living. It is adjusting itself to the new conditions and will become more stable in time, but, in doing so, it will behave differently from other branches of industry if it fails to become more specialized.

"The western wheat grower, with his large ranch and specialized equipment, is able to produce more cheaply than his competitors on the diversified farms; the dairy farmer and poultry producer are evolving into specialists and enjoying more prosperity as a result. Beef production is falling more into the hands of the larger operators who are specially equipped and better trained than the average farmer to make that business a success.

"And that is the story all down the line. Those who have concentrated their thought and effort have been better rewarded than those who have tried to do a little of everything."

That is the doctrine I have been trying to preach

for a long time, but I got so little response that I had almost concluded I must be wrong. However, I cannot see how anyone who reads Mr. Miller's article can get around the logic of his argument. If it is not sound then our whole industrial system is unsound.

Answers to Anxious Inquirers

STUDENT—I do not pretend to be much up on political economy and therefore scarcely feel competent to answer your question, "What is wealth?"

As I read the astounding stories of modern finance, however, I have about come to the conclusion that wealth consists of the capitalization of the ignorance of the consuming public. The average purchaser of corporation stocks does so without the slightest idea of the real value of the property on which the stock is issued, and the average consumer buys with no information of the production cost of what he buys. We have been skinned so much that we don't seem to mind it.

E. W.—Yes, I have received the pamphlet of which you speak which starts out with the question: "Do you really know yourself?" Well, sometimes I think I do and sometimes I am fairly well satisfied that I don't. I think, however, that my general average of inside information concerning myself is rather low. I think one of these mental experts probably would not give me a passing grade. However, I at least have enough sense left so that I do not intend to pay any big money to some bird who wants to tell me how I can find out about myself.

J. G.—I do not take a great deal of stock in such intelligence tests as I have seen so far. Some of them seem to have been prepared by nuts, otherwise known as "cuckoos" otherwise known as persons with "bats in their garrets." I tried one of them on the best informed, best educated man of my acquaintance and the best grade he could get was something under 60.

M. M.—I think industry is an excellent thing if well directed. Otherwise it may be merely a waste of effort. The most industrious, energetic man I ever knew was always in a hurry but so far as I could see, never got anywhere. He made more false motions and wasted more physical effort than any man I ever knew, but unfortunately if he had any brains he never used them. He worked hard all his life, was always hard up and died poor.

ERASTUS—After you have lived in Kansas a few years you will know better than to wear yourself out chasing your hat when the wind blows it off. Just wait and somebody else will catch it for you. People are real accommodating that way.

OLD FASHIONED CITIZEN—I do not know how the "movie kiss" manages to hold on as long as it does. Your guess on that is just as good as mine. My opinion, however, is that it must be very unsanitary.

Should Tell the Landlord

A rents B's farm by the year. Must he give notice at the end of the year if he wishes to quit? If so, how many days' notice?

Z.
Such notice would not be necessary, altho in justice to the landlord it should be given if the tenant intends to quit the place.

Obstructing the Law

WITH much satisfaction, I think, the country sees Harry F. Sinclair and two of his associates sentenced to jail for from 15 days to four and six months, for criminal contempt of court. They attempted to and did obstruct justice by shadowing the jury in the Teapot Dome conspiracy trial.

Sinclair gets the longest sentence. He is also under sentence of imprisonment for three months for refusing to answer the questions of the Senate oil investigating committee.

Only one man was fined, the least offender, a son of Detective Burns. In ordering the other three men to jail instead of fining them, Justice Siddons of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, did something to make this year's anniversary of Washington's birthday memorable, it seems to me; something toward upholding the nation Washington founded.

The Senate's arrest of Colonel Stewart, Standard Oil official, for refusing to answer questions and thereby impeding justice in this same conspiracy, is in the same category.

That none of these men is yet in jail does not signify they will not be eventually. Just now the encouraging fact is they have been sentenced to imprisonment. The Senate sent Sinclair to jail a year ago, but thru the law's delays he has not yet gone there. Now Colonel Stewart, head of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, is in the same position. But a final reckoning is coming.

To obstruct justice, to interfere with the action or enforcement of law, is morally as wrong as breaking the law and is so recognized to some extent. Where great corporations are the offenders, modern conditions demand that the penalty and the disgrace shall be as great, for their opportunities for sinning to the injury of a great many

people are far greater and therefore more serious.

To try to obstruct justice, to try to prevent the searching out and punishing of those connected with the Teapot Dome ignominy, is to be as ignominious.

Because of such obstruction and the legal delays, the Department of Justice, with all the power at its command, has been five years laying bare the Teapot Dome sore. But so far it has succeeded in compelling the return of 24 million dollars in cash to the United States. Also 300 million dollars' worth of oil in the ground from the Pan-American Petroleum Company, and from 3 to 4 millions in cash from the Mammoth Oil Company.

About 400 million dollars has been recovered by these five years of legal battles notwithstanding delays legal and otherwise, to impede and defeat justice, which has made necessary the pursuing of blind trails up innumerable blind alleys, and some not so blind, at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States.

April 2, the oil magnate Sinclair faces another trial for conspiracy in connection with the Teapot Dome lease, and if convicted, still another sentence to imprisonment.

The game of obstruction is about played out in the Teapot Dome case.

It is refreshing to turn from the sensational, melodramatic and sordid phases of the Teapot Dome infamy to the strong condemnation of such trickery in business expressed by John D. Rockefeller, jr., before the Senate investigating committee and in his letter to Colonel Stewart. It lays down a code of ethics for big business.

In his letter to Colonel Stewart Mr. Rockefeller said:

I urge you with all the influence I possess not to wait for an invitation from the Senate Committee, which has

been appointed to look into this matter, much less a subpoena to appear before it, but to wire to Senator Walsh at once, offering to put yourself at the disposal of the committee to tell all you know about this matter.

Unfortunately, Colonel Stewart acted on only part of this advice and refused to answer revealing questions.

Taking the stand himself and answering all the questions put to him, Mr. Rockefeller said:

Nobody having information on this matter has a right to withhold it.

No officer of any company has a right to make money for himself, either at the expense of his company or by reason of the position he holds.

Every stockholder of a company whose officers participated in this particular deal should do his utmost to get the facts revealed and to have the securities searched for any evidence which may enable the Senate Committee to get the evidence it seeks.

I believe that business can be run on a sound, high, fair basis. As a stockholder in any company, I want no profit derived from compromise with right. I want no officer in any company in which I own stock, whether he be high or low, or any employe, to do anything that I would not myself be willing to do.

Before it ends I believe the Senate's oil inquiry will have done much to bring about the general code of ethics, for big as well as little business, that the younger Rockefeller stands for. Then there will be no need of obstructing the law or of seeking legal loopholes for the shelter of the guilty. Meanwhile those who have the procedure of the courts in their hands should see that the law's delay in such cases should not become "a burning disgrace to the jurisdiction of the United States."

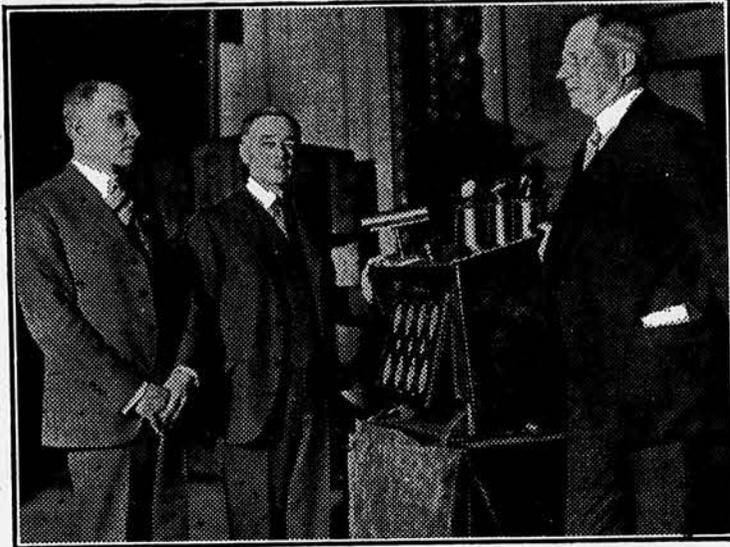
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



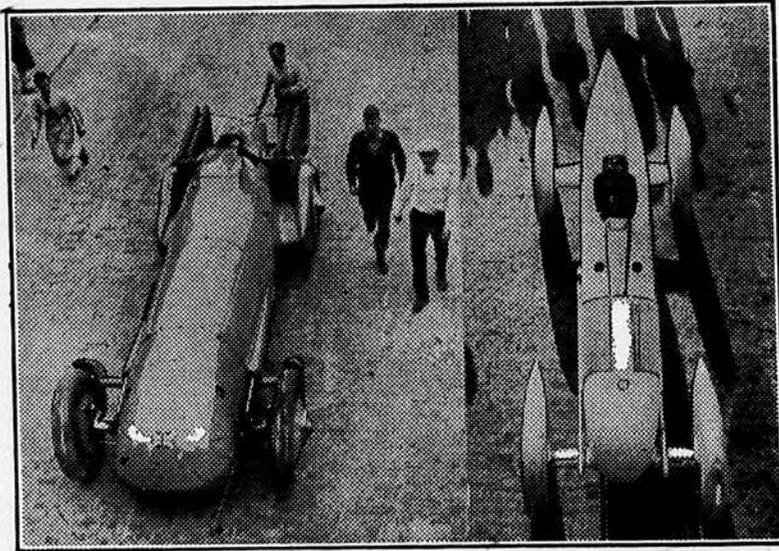
Everett Marshall, New York, Playing the Violiphon, a Combination of Horn and Fiddle, Which Retains the Full Wood Tone of the Violin But Increases the Volume Tremendously



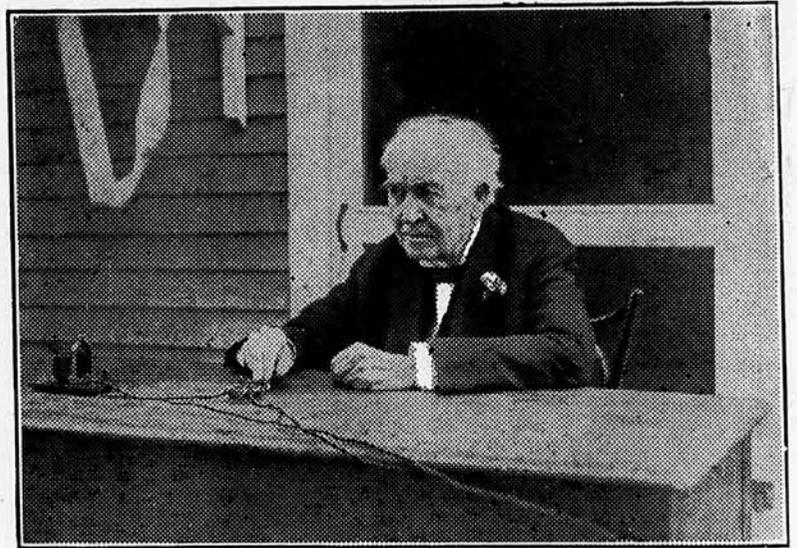
Speakers at the Convention of American Institute of Electrical Engineering, New York, Were Heard by a Similar Convention in London. This Was the First Trans-Atlantic Convention by Radio. Left to Right, Dr. F. B. Jewett and Gen. J. J. Carty, American T. & T. Co., and Bancroft Gherardi, President of the Institute



An Advance Model for the Spring—a Charming Sports Outfit. A Checkered Orchid Tissue Velvet Jacket is Worn Over a Plaid Stripe Silk Dress



Left, Capt. Malcolm Campbell and the 900 H. P. Car in Which He Will Try to Hold the British Record of 203.79 Miles an Hour. Right, Frank Lockhart, Indianapolis, in His 400 H. P. Stutz, Will Try to Break the Record. Lockhart's Car Somersaulted Into the Sea, on Trial, While Speeding at 225 Miles an Hour, Injuring Him



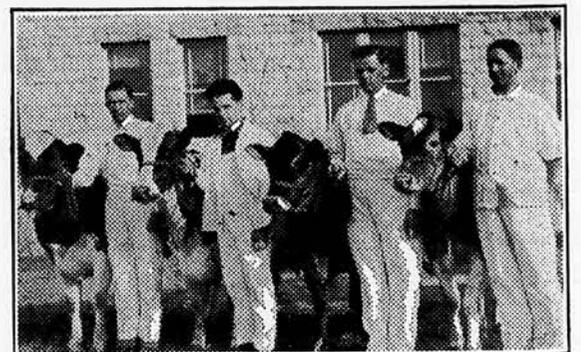
Thomas A. Edison, the Great Inventor, Operating a Telegraph Key on His 81st Birthday, at Fort Myers, Fla. He Used to be a Telegrapher More Than 60 Years Ago. In This Picture the Inventor Pressed the Key Which Inaugurated a Modern Edison Lighting System Far Away in Bellingham, Wash.



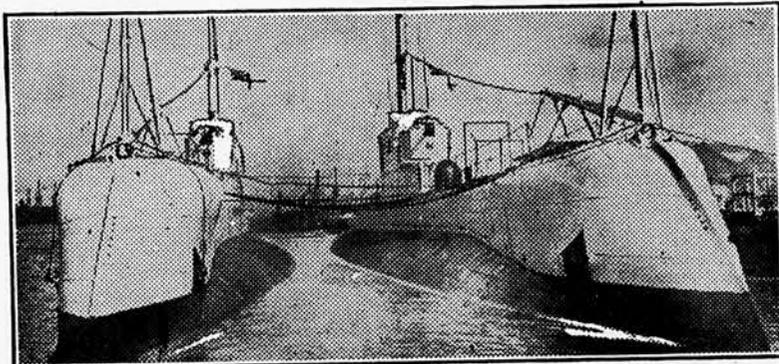
By Means of Identification Tags, Government Representatives Have Discovered That Wild Ducks Travel Thousands of Miles a Year. Photo Shows Two of the Men Tagging Visitors in California



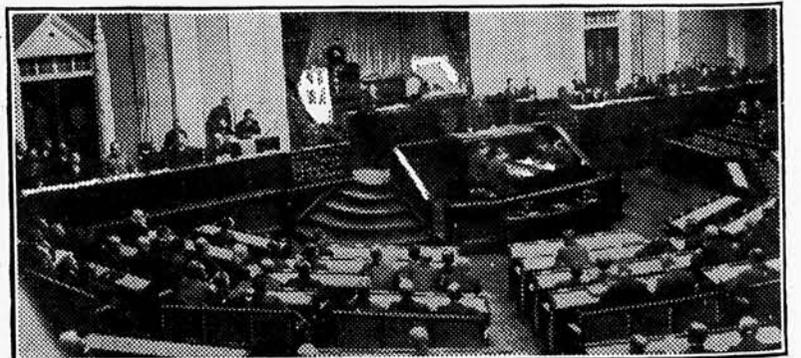
C. C. Davis, World's Champion Horseshoe Pitcher, With One of the Odd-Shaped Shoes Used in Matches. He is Training for the Horseshoe Olympics in Florida



Champion Dairy Showmen at K. S. A. C., Farm and Home Week, Holding Their Entries. Left to Right, T. W. Kirton, Amber, Okla.; D. S. Waters, Milford; Jack Alsop, Wakefield, and W. H. Scott, Le Loup. Alsop Was Sweepstake Showman



Two of the Latest Type Submarines, the Oxley and the Otway. They Were Built in Gosport, England, for Australia, and Will Make the First Unescorted Trip From England to Their Base, a Distance of 12,692 Miles



This Meeting Dissolved the Japanese Imperial Diet, or Congress, Making Way for the First General Election in Japan for All Male Citizens More Than 30 Years Old. While Heretofore Only 3 1/2 Million Voted, Now There Will be Nearly 14 Million

Brush Paid Five Times Value of Land

Doubtless Kansas Can Produce Many Crops to Better Advantage

THE stuff that brooms are made of cuts a pretty figure in Hamilton county. H. K. Plunkett, an extensive broomcorn grower there, is getting \$100 to \$140 a ton for his brush. Three years ago he received \$325 a ton, which netted him \$80 an acre, or about five times what the land was worth.

H. A. Lauman sold 54 tons of brush that was produced on 150 acres, for \$110 a ton. William Behrendt's crop brought \$135 a ton. And Hamilton county land probably would sell for \$15 to \$20 an acre.

Mr. Plunkett adds some extra profit to his crop by cutting down on the overhead. Instead of pulling the brush, as most folks do, he cuts it with a binder and stacks it away. Then in winter months he hires cheap labor to pull the brush from the stacks.

There are a great many crops that Kansas doesn't use to the fullest extent for profit, and there still are a lot of smart things to be discovered that will cut down overhead. Therein lies future advancement.

Will Be a Garden Spot

LAST year L. W. Roark, Scott county, got a return of \$9,000 from his 300 acres. Two years ago it was \$11,000. The secret of it all is irrigation, and we might add diversification. Water is pumped from a number of wells. He farms to wheat, corn, kafir, oats, barley, cane, Sweet clover and alfalfa; he feeds some cattle and has a dairy herd that pays him \$50 a month in cream checks.

Out in the Garden City territory, Finney county, considerable progress has been made with irrigation. At present a huge reservoir is under consideration that will irrigate 5,000 acres of fine farm land in that locality. The reservoir would be filled during the winter from the Arkansas river.

This seems to prove that "the surface has only been scratched" in production, particularly in Western Kansas. If man will just make up for nature's lack of moisture out there with irrigation, Western Kansas likely will be the garden spot of the world, or one of them at least.

Not Like the Mule

TRYING to start a cold tractor by lighting a fire under it caused a heavy loss for J. M. Johnson, Brown county. He left the fire a few minutes and the gasoline and oil exploded. The implement shed was destroyed, along with two cars, a truck, a new binder, a tractor and some other good implements.

Not to make light of Mr. Johnson's loss, but this recalls the instance in which the old darky is supposed to have built a fire under his mule to get it to move. It did. Pulled up just enough to get away from the blaze, and the old shay it was hitched to was burned.

Fire is one of the big farm hazards. It is well to make a safety survey once a year and lay some plans for protection from loss. Fire insurance helps, but it cannot replace a lot of things that could be destroyed, or pay for the inconvenience and loss of time.

Whipped the Wrong Boy

SOME 23 years ago, a few gun cartridges exploded in the old Starr schoolhouse stove, Kingman county, during one recess. Ralph Harder, now a farmer in that county, was found guilty by the school board, and sentenced to a sound thrashing, which he received at the hands of C. J. Hemphill, then the teacher, but now vice president of a Wichita bank.

A vacation in Colorado brought Mr. Hemphill in company with the real culprit, and he confessed. Now comes a letter to Ralph Harder saying, "I'm sorry, Ralph, that I punished the wrong boy, and want you to know that you are completely exonerated." It is likely Ralph would have taken the "tiffin" like a hero bold for his best girl at the time. But to get the flogging and not have the fun of being guilty! Oh, well, he probably has forgotten the special list of names he thought up for the teacher and school board by this time.

What's Time to a Hog?

PIGS in Brown county are losing weight. Not over low market prices, tho. That might be a source of comfort to them. Their "boyish" figures are the result of their utterly losing faith in mankind.

Not long ago a hog calling contest was staged in the county and the aspirants practiced on the pigs. One farmer heard a hog calling contest over the radio and fooled his porkers by poking the loud-speaker out of the window. On top of that, one of the railroad engines has a whistle that sounds for all the world like a man calling hogs. For a time hogs on the W. S. Hobbs farm ran themselves ragged trying to keep up with the train's call. In the meantime "pig Latin" has been gossiped around,

and the porkers refuse to budge at the official dinner call. They are losing weight, but "what's time to a hog" now, with current prices?

Blacksmithing by Appointment

IT SEEMED right to make an appointment with the doctor when you wanted to see him, to save time for both persons concerned, or the dentist and preacher, too, when their services were required. Barbers took up the appointment idea not so long ago. But now, what has happened?

Listen to this. Farmers usually take their horses to town, about this time of year, to be shod, but not E. G. Crocker, Chase county. He goes to town and takes the blacksmith to his farm. And it takes more than a single day to do the job, since Mr. Crocker has quite a number of horses.

Special Customers Pay Extra

EGGS produced on the George Alderson farm, Cloud county, are marketed direct to consumers in Chicago regularly. Mr. Alderson has a relative living in the big city to whom he ships the eggs. This relative has no difficulty disposing of two cases a week to the 59 other families that live in the same apartment house. Mr. Alderson gets 40 cents a dozen, with express charges paid.

Naturally everyone cannot have such a relative in Chicago, or some other big city. Roy Valentine,

his money. E. H. Everson, Osage county, who broke the high price record on the Chicago market a few weeks ago, has topped it again. Fifty-six head of Herefords averaged \$259.80, or \$17.65 a hundred.

Cattlemen had to exert considerable faith to hang on thru the lean years. Let's hope there are seven times seven fat years in store for them.

A Well-Reformed Brewery

IT REMAINED for a Kansan to discover the most useful service that a brewery can render. This particular brewery, which is an underground cave on the Ezra Shields farm, Doniphan county, has been idle for "lo these many years," and Mr. Shields has been troubled for some use to which he could put the ground.

Finally he thought of a hot house, and now he is ready to announce the winter crop of rhubarb. A stove heats the ex-brewery to a temperature that forces the rhubarb. And he is repaid for his efforts, since the stalks are much more tender and of better quality than that grown in the summer sunlight.

Would Make Subs Safe

MAYBE dry Kansas mothers the man who will be responsible for submarine safety. John Sullivan, Franklin county, received word that the navy is considering a proposal he made for the safety of submarine crews.

Sullivan would install a whistling buoy on the deck of the vessel, wound on a drum, and as the sub sinks the buoy would float and be a warning to all ocean traffic. In the event the sub failed to rise, the buoy would spot it for searchers. By installing telephones in all compartments of the submarine which connect with the buoy, communication could be established.

Call us landlubbers if you wish, but perhaps a Kansan's name will go down in history as making the sea safe for sailors.

Coyotes Not That Obliging

IS THIS a record for coyote shooting? Arch King, Chase county, recently saw two coyotes standing on top of a low haystack in his pasture. He took his rifle and approached as close to the pair as he could. Just in the nick of time he fired and killed one coyote. The second one got away. Pacing the distance to his game, King found he bagged it at 520 steps.

If this is a record for such shooting it's likely to stand for some time, because Kansas coyotes, as a rule, aren't obliging enough to let folks practice for marksmanship with them as targets.

For Future Dairy Routes

A CHICAGO millionaire learned something the other day when he landed near Frank Schaffer's dairy barn in Pratt county. G. C. Pomeroy, the Chicago visitor, apparently never had seen a cream separator work before. Cream coming from the spout caught his eye. "Thought cream came from cows," he mused.

Like small eggs being picked too soon from the egg plant, picking the "feathers" from a rabbit in preparing to cook it, pumping the cow's tail for milk. Oh, well!

But, incidentally, Mr. Pomeroy, who flew from Chicago to Kansas in 5 hours and 15 minutes, took a gallon of cream back to Chicago with him to be served that evening in his home. Maybe Kansas dairymen will be "running" daily milk routes on Michigan Boulevard-yet, by virtue of the airplane.

Some Real Turkey Talk

THIRTY-FIVE turkey hens earned \$2,010 for J. W. Tanner, Stafford county, last year. Selling 334 at Christmas brought \$1,296. He sold another big bunch just before Thanksgiving.

Mrs. L. C. Hoffman, Haskell county, received \$224.40 for 50 turkeys she sold just before Thanksgiving. She still has a number left for breeding purposes, and some of them will be sold at extra good prices. How is that for turkey talk? Guess it wouldn't hurt to think of turkeys along with hens when figuring poultry profits.

A Big Fur Business

TO DATE there are 735 licensed fur buyers in Kansas, according to J. B. Doze, fish and game warden. It is figured the average business will exceed \$10,000 for each firm. Add to this at least one-third more for the furs that are caught in Kansas and shipped by the trappers to out-of-state firms; it may be more than this. Maybe the Fish and Game Commission wasn't so far wrong when it announced that the fur industry of Kansas beats a million dollars annually.



Morris county, didn't have, but he found a special dealer who takes his output for "high-toned" trade, paying him a premium of several dollars a case. Mr. Valentine has been shipping eggs this way for six years, and to the same dealer for four years. Everyone cannot have such a market, but more poultrymen can.

Some Demand for Hogs

VAVROCH BROTHERS, Decatur county, held a Duroc Jersey sale recently, and the sows and gilts averaged a little more than \$45. At the Bolton and Mommon sale in Osborne county, a good bunch of Polands averaged \$40. There seems to be a keen desire on the part of a good many farmers to get some good brood sows and gilts. Maybe the prices are going to swing back into profit soon.

Good Prices for Cattle

SCARCITY of aged steers in the Panhandle country and the Southwest is going to continue to hold up the price of cattle for some time, so Flint Hills cattlemen say. R. Z. Blackburn and N. E. Gallentine, Chase county, recently drove 2,000 miles thru the cattle territory and saw only a few strings of 3 and 4-year-olds.

Cattle shipping has been heavy from Chase county, but the feeding pens are not empty yet, so perhaps better tops still are to come on the markets. The top for Chase county so far is \$18.25, which was received by William I. Masche for a string of fat steers.

Good prices are reported from other points, too. Bert Schlagle, Jewell county, received \$200 for a fat steer he shipped to Kansas City. R. E. McKinley, Clark county, shipped a load of steers to Wichita, and they brought \$145 an average. Last fall he was offered \$75 a head, but was smart enough to hang on to them, carry them over on ground kafir and milo heads, and nearly doubled

If I were buying a Combine I would investigate EIGHT POINTS =

✓ **Design**

Not just an assembly of harvesting and threshing machines, but a compact, rugged unit in which every part is adapted to work in harmony with every other part, specifically designed to cut and thresh grain in the field.

✓ **Construction**

It must be sturdily built of known, tested materials to give the maximum service, eliminating unnecessary and complicated parts.

✓ **Separating Capacity**

The modern combine must have ample separating capacity without excessive weight or unnecessary bulk.

✓ **Mobility**

It should be capable of covering every foot of the field and handled with the greatest ease and the least possible effort.

✓ **Efficiency**

A combine should perform its three duties—harvest, thresh and separate—with the least possible waste in the minimum time.

✓ **Service**

When repairs are needed, time is valuable. The organization should be such that expert service is always within call and prices of parts not prohibitive.

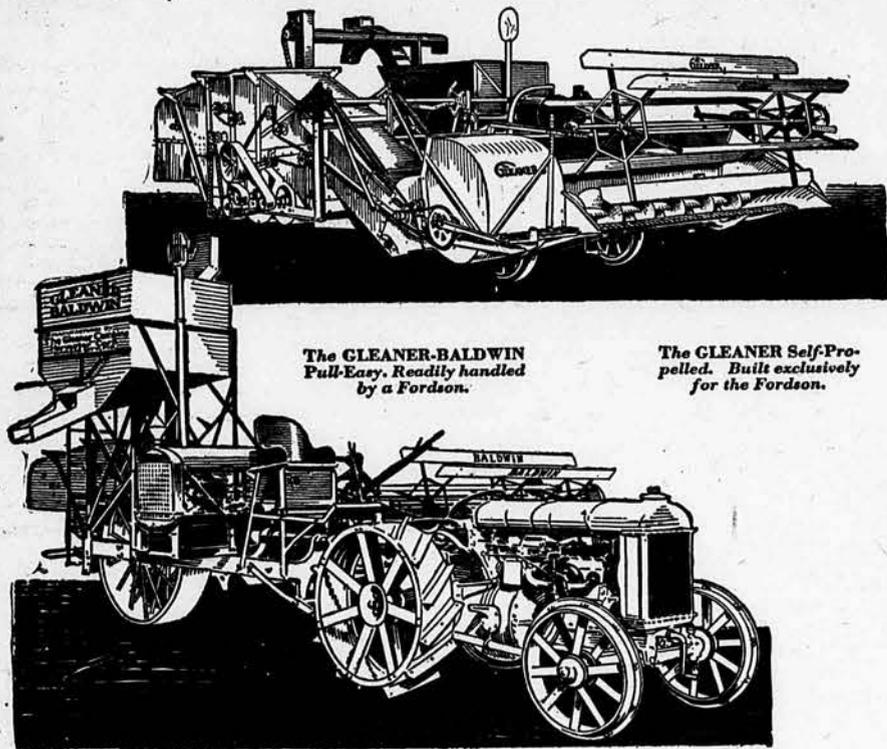
✓ **Initial Cost**

A quality machine which is low in price has low depreciation and small interest charges.

✓ **Operating Expense**

Profit often depends upon the operating cost, which—in turn—is dependent upon the constant operation of the combine, the time and the labor required.

Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines meet Every Requirement, welcome Any Comparison!



The GLEANER-BALDWIN Full-Easy. Readily handled by a Fordson.

The GLEANER Self-Propelled. Built exclusively for the Fordson.

Manufactured by
GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.
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UNIVERSAL EQUIPMENT CO.

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GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORPORATION
Dept. 192, Land Bank Building Kansas City, Mo.
I am interested in learning about the EIGHT ESSENTIALS of Combine Construction.

I raise _____ acres of _____

I own a _____ tractor.

Without obligation, please send me literature giving facts and figures compiled by owners who have materially reduced their harvesting and threshing costs with Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines.

Name _____

Address _____ R. F. D. _____

Here Is a "Concrete" Profit

Livingood's Hogs and Cattle Don't Have to Get Muddy When They Eat and Drink

CEMENT works to save money for W. D. Livingood, on his Brown county farm. It cuts overhead expenses by saving feed and keeps the livestock more contented so the feed will do the most good. And incidentally, it takes some of the aches out of farm work.

Mr. Livingood didn't appreciate the opportunity of wading in ankle-deep mud and water while doing his chores; it didn't add especially to his good humor. And he figured his cattle and hogs, if there is any humor in them, were affected much the same way. Anyway he didn't propose to have a lot of good feed lost before his livestock got it, or what they did get wasted in energy that accomplished nothing more than labored locomotion thru mud.

A bunch of empty cement sacks were stored away for future reference one day, their contents having been properly mixed and laid in two feeding floors. One is 15 by 40 feet and the other 72 by 20 feet. Mr. Livingood did the work himself when he could spare the time, thus holding down expenses. "It is fine now," he said. "I never have to worry about my chores on wet days because I never have to work in the mud. It is a real saving in feed, too. On these floors the hogs get all the feed I put out for them, while in the mud they would lose a good part of it, and it is much better for the hogs."

"Another big advantage is the fact that the cattle don't mire down. Perhaps the actual saving of feed in their case cannot be accurately computed, but I'm satisfied it amounts to a good deal. It is like that windbreak back there," and he indicated a heavy growth of trees that protect the feed lots. "I can't tell you how much feed it saves by keeping the stock more comfortable, but I wouldn't want to do without the trees and try to earn their value by growing corn or some other crop on the land they now occupy." You wouldn't leave Livingood's feed lots without noticing the cement bunks where the cattle get their grain, or the concrete floor around the water tank, that allows the hogs and cattle to drink in comfort.

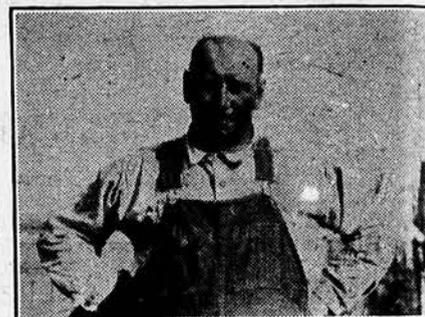
Another place Livingood built for efficiency was the hog house. It is hollow tile and cement, and tile was lined under the floor to insure dry quarters for infant porkers and their mothers. This 18 by 36-foot house is kept sanitary. It is scrubbed thoroly and frequently. Pens inside are constructed so they may be removed. In the fall, half of the house is thrown into a feeding pen for fall pigs, and they sleep in pens in the other half. "With good cement floors like I have," Mr. Livingood said, "I can just about beat a self-feeder, by feeding the hogs two or three times a day. I cut out one feeding when they get older. This way I can balance my ration the way I want it, and I know the floors are sanitary. My hogs weigh 225 to 250 pounds at 7 months old. They do mighty well on pasture. I have rye, oats, alfalfa and bluegrass for them." He feeds out about two carloads of hogs a year and two carloads of Short-horns. The cattle come from neighboring farms and from the St. Joseph market. His system calls for feeding everything he grows in the line of

crops on his farm, with the one exception of wheat.

The crop rotation runs from two years of clover to corn for three years, followed by oats and then wheat. "I can raise good wheat," Livingood said, "from three to five years with plenty of manure. Then it must go back to clover." Here fertility and soil protection get plenty of attention. All the manure and wheat straw go back to the fields, dams are constructed of hedge brush and straw and bluegrass is left in the draws, to stop soil washing, and alternate row-cropping is practiced. An average of 20 to 40 acres of legumes are plowed under every year.

"Here is a paying thing," Mr. Livingood said, as he opened the machine shed door. "It is a real money saver. I keep my machinery in here out of the weather and keep it in condition to be used at a minute's notice. It certainly saves time and money."

Mr. Livingood now owns 320 acres of good Brown county land. When he first started he worked out for \$22 a



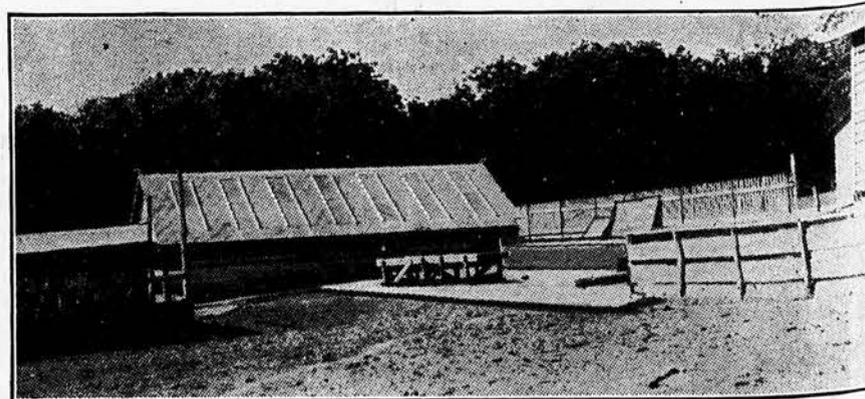
W. D. Livingood, Brown County. He Follows a System That Builds up His Farm and Keeps It in Condition

month and kept a family. He also has been thru the mill as a renter. In 1911 he contracted to pay \$20,000 for part of the land he now owns. Since then he added another 80 acres. And here is an interesting thing about the addition. It paid for itself while the first debt was being paid off. "It is different buying the second piece of land," Livingood explained. "I didn't need to buy any more horses or machinery to handle it, so there wasn't so much to consider in adding the eighth."

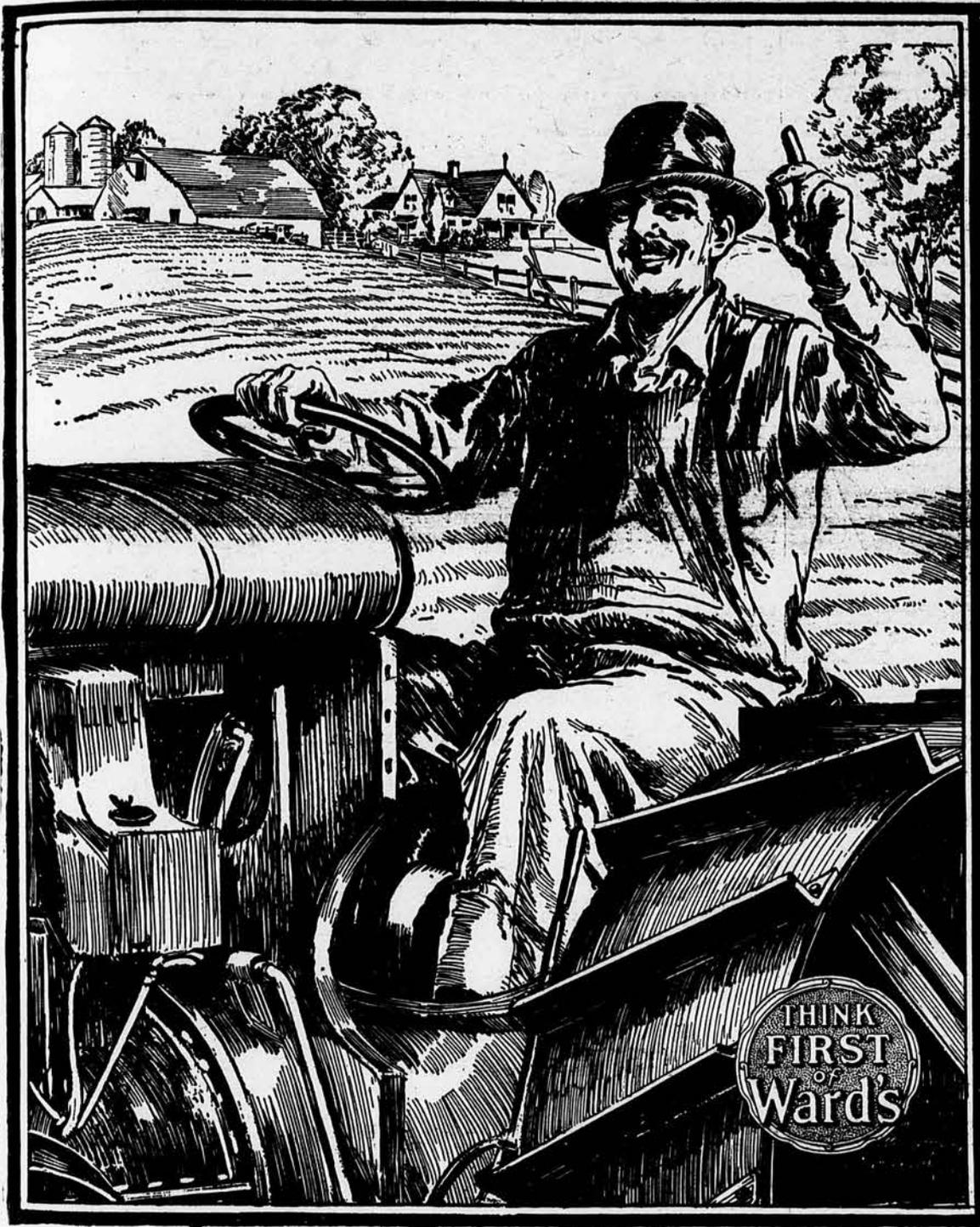
Good Prices for Cattle

Higher prices were obtained at public auction for Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in 1927 than any time since 1922, according to figures recently announced by the secretary of the association. Sixteen public sales were held involving 650 head of cattle which averaged \$170 a head, or \$24 a head higher than the average for 1926. Two hundred bulls averaged \$189.50, and 446 cows averaged \$161 a head. The top bull of the year was Killmere 3rd, sold in the Kemp Brothers sale at Marion, Iowa, to Congdon & Battles, Yakima, Wash., for \$1,900. The top female was Blackbird Progress 22nd sold in the H. O. Harrison sale at Harlan, Iowa, and purchased by Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., for \$1,005.

The highest average for the year was made in the International Sale, Chicago, when 37 head sold for an average of \$284 a head.



There is Real Value in Using Cement Feeding Floors, if We Catch Livingood's Idea. He Wouldn't Do Without Those He Has. This Picture Gives an Idea of One of Them. Along the Fence is a Cement Feed Bunk Where Cattle Get Their Grain. Note the Hog House and the Windbreak in the Background



Some suggestions from the thousands of bargains in Montgomery Ward's New Spring Catalogue

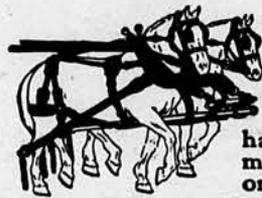


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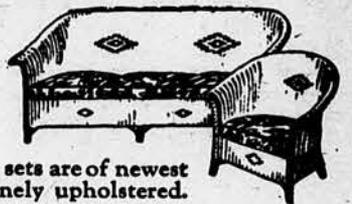


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The Cows Did Their Share?

Income From Dairy Products is Becoming of Greater Importance on Bourbon County Farms

BY R. D. NICHOLS

FOURTEEN hundred and fifty dollars in 1925 and \$1,258 in 1926 was the average farm return on 15 Bourbon county farms. This was not the amount of cash the farmer had on hand or in the bank at the end of the year. It is the amount the farmer had left with which to pay family expenses after making the necessary payments for running his business.

These family expenses include a thousand and one items, such as sugar, flour and cooking utensils, which are listed in the farm accounts as household expenses. There are also about as many more items, such as clothing, gifts for charity, tickets to entertainments and a vacation—if any—that come under the head of personal expenses. Also it is out of this amount remaining for family expenses that the necessary funds for educating the farm children, support for the local church, the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross must come. Sometimes, and too often, there is not much left for the children. Neither is there much for church and other such causes. Good farmers, tho, are making an effort to have some left for these purposes.

On these Bourbon county farms family expenses took a fair slice out of the farm returns. The average for both household and personal expenses was \$610 in 1925 and \$525 in 1926. All of these facts were obtained from farm accounts kept under the supervision of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, co-operating with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bourbon County Farm Bureau.

"Don't Borrow Any Money"

Why do farmers have so little left after paying expenses? Taxes and interest are two of the reasons. Taxes took about \$250 a farm every year, which represents about 10 per cent of the total farm expense. Interest paid on borrowed funds was \$277, which was 13 per cent of the total farm expense in 1925 and \$298, or 10 per cent, in 1926.

"It's an easy matter to get around paying interest," someone says. "Just don't borrow any money." Suppose you have some already borrowed, what then? "Then pay it off." Let us see what these farmers are doing about it. On March 1, 1925, there was an average indebtedness of \$4,707. Two years later the indebtedness a farm was \$4,767. However, total resources during the same period had increased from \$15,707 to \$16,670. The indebtedness at the beginning was 30 per cent of the total resources and 28.6 per cent at the end. Tho the indebtedness had actually increased, it was smaller in proportion to the total resources. This goes to show that paying off indebtedness is easier said than done.

Feed bought for livestock was the greatest expense of all, representing more than 18 per cent of the total farm expense in 1925 and more than 17 per cent in 1926. Then there were other expenses, such as machinery repairs, crop expenses, insurance and maintenance of real estate. All of these farm expenses or the expense of running the farm business amounted to \$2,120 in 1925 and \$2,706 in 1926, an increase of \$586 during the second year. But why this increase? More money spent for feed, more for livestock, more on crops, a little more for interest and taxes, more for new machinery, and more expense for the car. So it goes, a little more expense all along the line. They had a better year and better crops, too, in 1926. About the only explanation is just a little easing up on the purse strings after a hard year in 1925, when everyone pinched a little.

Why Not Spend More?

Now let us examine the receipts. If you can get relatively more in returns why not spend more? Sure enough, receipts were greater in 1926, but not quite enough greater. Average farm receipts were \$2,959 in 1925 and \$3,439 in 1926, an increase of \$480. All very well if expenses had not increased \$586

during the same period. In other words \$586 went in as increased expense and only \$480 came out in the form of receipts.

The income from dairy cattle took first place among the receipts. Bourbon county is a dairy county. The average for the 15 farms shows that dairy products sold contributed 50 per cent of the total farm receipts in 1925 and 46 per cent in 1926. It took hard work to get it, but just the same the record of the cow as shown in the account book "looks good," probably because she was on the job all year. Cattle sold contributed 14 per cent of the receipts the first year and 20 per cent the second. Poultry and eggs sold amounted to \$357 in 1925 and \$379 in 1926. Hogs, crops and miscellaneous receipts follow in the order named. Crops, tho important in furnishing feed for the livestock, are not so important from the standpoint of cash receipts, and supplied only 8 per cent the first year and 5 per cent the second.

So much for Mr. Average Farmer. Now, let us take a look at some of the individuals and see what results they got. For instance, farm receipts in 1926 varied from \$9,982 on one farm to \$1,715 on another. Likewise, operating expenses varied from \$8,230 down to \$1,050. Total farm returns varied from more than \$2,500 on one farm down to less than zero on another. The farm having the greatest receipts did not have the greatest farm return. Neither did the one having the smallest volume of receipts have the smallest return.

All of which goes to prove that all farms and all farmers are not alike. All are not making money. Neither are all going broke. Some make it while others do not. Nothing can better detect the reasons for these successes or failures than a good set of farm accounts.

Higher Wool Prices?

Sheep numbers continue to increase, and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. Consumer demand for lamb is not likely to improve sufficiently to offset the prospective increase in production. With wool stocks in this country light, and with a strong foreign market the outlook for wool appears favorable.

The number of sheep and lambs in the United States continued to increase during 1927, and on January 1, 1928, the number was estimated at 44,545,000 head. This number was 2,699,000 head, or 6.5 per cent larger, than the revised estimate of numbers January 1, 1927, and the largest number in 16 years.

The lamb crop of 1927 was estimated as about the same size as that of 1926, with a considerable decrease in western lambs, offset largely by an increase in natives. The slaughter of lambs from last year's crop to the end of December was about the same as the slaughter of 1926 lambs up to the end of December, 1926. The death loss of sheep in 1927 was larger than in 1926 because of severe spring storms in the Northern Rocky Mountain states and unfavorable spring weather in the far Northwestern states. Despite the heavy slaughter of lambs in 1926 and 1927 there was a material increase in flocks both years.

The upward tendency in sheep numbers in 1927 was evident in all the principal sheep producing areas, but it was most prominent in the Southwestern states, with Texas showing the largest increase of all states.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market January 1 was estimated at about 450,000 head, or 10 per cent greater this year than on January 1, 1927, and 100,000 head greater than on January 1, 1926. The increase this year was due mostly to increases in Northern Colorado and Western Nebraska.

Thru action of the American commander, Nicaraguan belles have been requested not to marry United States marines. Yet some say Uncle Sam isn't working for peace in Nicaragua!

A Local Corporation

A corporation is a convenient method of holding property, someone has said.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is thus "convenient" to more than 55,900 people who have elected to invest their savings in a great enterprise.

Men and women from every walk of life are shareholders in this corporation. Their number is equal to the population of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a goodly city. If they were grouped together in a city of shareholders, its population would be as varied as any other city's—numbering people of all ages, occupations and fortunes.

A great many of the 55,900 shareholders of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) would find it impossible to own any sort of business individually. They have only small amounts of money to invest, earned by hard work and saved by thrift and sacrifice.

Yet in cooperation with other stockholders of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) they are able to own a business that covers 10 states and serves 30 million people.

They are able to share in the earnings of the large scale production of a well-run, efficient business.

They are able to invest their money as securely and profitably as men of larger means.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is more than a method of holding property which 55,900 people have found convenient.

It is a method of pooling energy and interests, as well as money, to the advantage of all concerned.

29,573 men and women, 15,325 of whom are stockholders, give their time and effort, and whole-hearted loyalty to the work of this corporation.

Their combined energies accomplish an enormous task and earn for them the rewards they have a right to expect.

Opportunities are unlimited in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Promotions are won by ability and effort. This democratic policy and the size of the organization give each individual a chance to invest his ability where it will accomplish most and earn a proportionate reward.

The money of stockholders, the effort and ability of employes are combined in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) to serve 30 million people in the Middle West.

The great group that owns it—the great group that operates it—have assumed the obligation of supplying the motorists of the Middle West with petroleum products of unquestioned quality at prices which are reasonable and fair.

They discharge this obligation with precision, enthusiasm and integrity of purpose.



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HERE is the long-awaited new Florence range, developed by the pioneer American manufacturer of oil stoves. Kerosene is the only fuel needed to start and run it. It is the only one-fuel kerosene pressure stove in the world. You have the safety and economy of kerosene with the heat and speed of gasoline. Should you wish to burn gasoline you can do so without any adjusting. Hotter than city gas and just as easy to control; safe, clean, economical and utterly efficient.

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What the Folks Are Saying

A GREAT deal of misinformation is going the rounds in regard to the recent change to federal grading, on the Kansas City hay market. First, let me say that after 20 years of shipping to the Kansas City market, I have yet to learn of any unfair grading.

The campaign for federal grading of hay has been carried on by the Bureau of Markets. Tons and tons of propaganda have been sent out by that bureau under its franking privilege. Also these so-called graduates have come out over our producing territory and misrepresented market conditions.

I have no objections to the federal grading except that directly or indirectly it will be much more expensive. Also a man who for 40 years has honestly and efficiently graded hay on the Kansas City market now finds his life work discarded in order that a bunch of political proteges may get jobs.
George W. James.

Mayetta, Kan.

And the Trees Grow!

Time was when the western part of Kansas was peopled by new settlers, but these same folks are now "oldtimers" who can tell many an interesting tale about the old days.

It is said that at one time there was a man on every quarter section of Gove county. During the early eighties men came on trains, in covered wagons and on horseback. They took claims and built sod houses or "dugouts." Many remained barely long enough to prove up before they mortgaged the land Uncle Sam had given them and departed for greener fields.

Some men, however, had vision and courage. They have built up the country. One of these pioneers was W. G. Jones. He left Pottawatomie county, Kansas, and came to Gove county in 1886, a young man of 25. Today he still lives on the land he homesteaded 41 years ago last April.

Many of the farms in Western Kansas are as treeless today as they were in pioneer days. Not Mr. Jones's farm, tho. He had not been in Gove county long before he started trees, and today his home is surrounded by them, despite the fact that he has not been able to irrigate.

Folks say, "I don't see how Mr. Jones managed to make those trees live." When asked just how it happened, Mr. Jones said, "You can raise trees in this country if you cultivate them like you would a field crop. The worst enemy to trees in Western Kansas is drouth. The only way to keep them alive and growing is to keep all the moisture in the ground that falls. I cut all grass away from a tree for 3 feet around it. Mulching doesn't work well; it is hard to keep in place in this windy country.

"Forest trees must not be planted too close together here and you must cultivate. Rabbits kill lots of young trees by cutting or girdling. This can be prevented by wrapping in the fall."

When asked what kind of trees do best in Western Kansas, Mr. Jones said, "Cottonwood is all right for low ground, but for higher ground there are several kinds that do better; the ash, elm, honey locust and black locust. The black makes a better shade tree than the honey locust.

Mr. Jones and his four sons farm about 600 acres. They have found wheat, corn and barley to be fairly dependable grain crops for Western Kansas. Cane is raised as a forage crop for cattle, and 60 to 100 head are kept on their farm.

I asked Mr. Jones what would be his advice to a young man starting in Western Kansas. Laughing that jolly laugh of his, he replied, "Well! now you are asking me something I can't answer in a few words. These young fellows would get along a lot better if they would listen to a fellow that has had experience. I tell 'em, keep out of debt as much as possible! I hate debt like a rattlesnake. A man can go in debt for his land—that may be necessary—but if you go in debt for everything you will find little debts cropping out to be paid all the time. A man doesn't need a lot of machinery to work with."

Here I asked if he used tractors or horses. "Tractors mostly. The boys got one first while I still held out for horses. Well! They could do more work in a day and do it better. I couldn't stand that so I got me one,

and I don't believe I could ever farm again without one.

"I don't see why a young man can't start in this country and make good in time if he will keep what cattle he can handle. He can use his feed crop to advantage and the young animals increase in value. Keeping cattle is the only way to get past the bad years."

Mr. Jones has had a faithful helper thru the bad years and the good ones. Mrs. Jones keeps a flock of Barred Rock chickens, and she confided to me that the chickens had paid for many of the extra things for the house. Lots of men used to think that hens were a nuisance in general on a large farm, but they have had to change their opinions since the women have been able to buy many an "extra" with the poultry money.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have raised six children to maturity, and that has meant many home duties for the mother, but Mrs. Jones has found time thru the years for community work. She has been superintendent of a country Sunday School for many years. She will not let it die out. She believes that where there are a dozen children there is need of a Sunday School. Every spring she reminds folks far and near, that the Sunday School will start the first Sunday in April, and she manages in one way or another to get most of the parents to come and bring the children and attend regularly thru the summer and fall.

Mr. Jones's little grove is an oasis in the desert—a favorite spot for family picnics and community gatherings.

The Jones grandchildren are often with them. The oldest grandchild teaches the district school this winter, and she, like her widely loved grandmother, is promoting community spirit. She has revived the old-fashioned spelling bee and ciphering matches, and has added some new fashioned fun provoking contests that send folks home feeling better able to carry on the routine of their daily work.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have watched two generations of children grow up and pass on to their work in various parts of the world, while they stay on in the old home and encourage and help the new boys and girls in the community.
Mrs. A. R. Bentley.

Pendennis, Kan.

Corn Made 64 Bushels

John Emmerson, a 4-H Corn Club member of the West Liberty Community Club in Bourbon county, has handed in an outstanding report thru his leader, Albert Pease. This club member's report shows that his acre of corn yielded 64 bushels. He showed a real interest in his corn club work. As evidence of this fact he applied 15 loads of barnyard manure to his acre of ground. He selected 5 bushels for seed, which was valued at \$1 a bushel, and the remainder of the corn was valued at 65 cents a bushel. This made a total of \$43.60 in receipts for the crops. All labor and seed, and manure at \$1 a load, was charged against the crop. The expense totaled \$31.40. This left a net profit of \$12.20 for the acre. The report showed that John made a success of his project financially and educationally. He selected 10 ears for show which took second place at the dairy show and first in the club exhibit at the West Liberty Club Fair. We want more boys of this caliber to join 4-H clubs.
T. F. Yost.

Fort Scott, Kan.

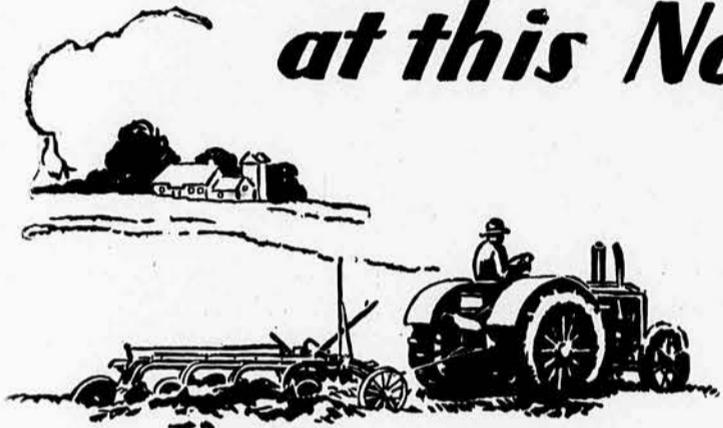


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ardized production at a substantial saving. You get, for example, a motor in which oil is forced to main bearings, connecting rod bearings, timing gears, rocker arms and piston pins. Lubrication is positive; friction is defeated.

You get a heavy chrome Vanadium steel crankshaft carried by three main bearings having a total bearing length of 12¼ inches.

You get sliding gear transmission, two speeds

forward and one reverse, with all gears machine cut, heat treated and hardened. Removable cylinder sleeves are also provided — an expanding shoe type clutch — and other of the most advanced automotive features.

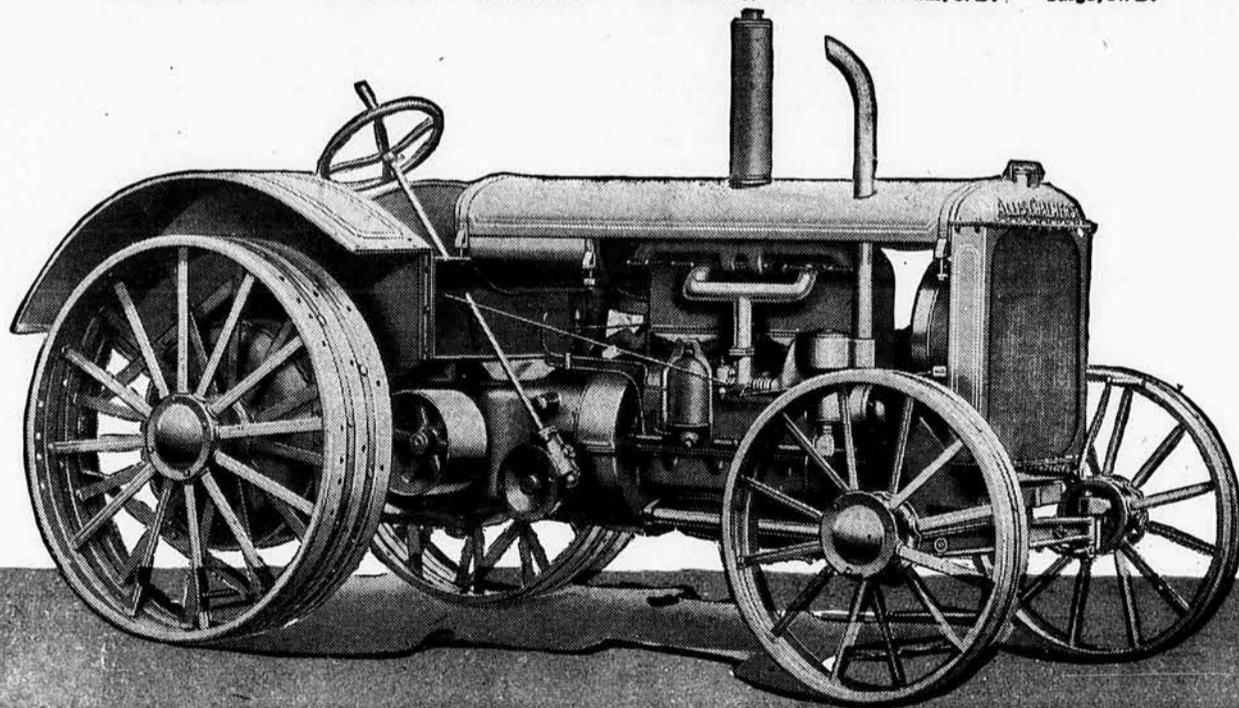
Compare the A-C 20-35 with all others. You will find it superior in its design and construction and the lowest priced per horse-power.

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LET it snow, rain, freeze or thaw—the stickiest mud—the slickest surface can't stall the truck that is shod with Dreadnaught Tire Chains. You save time on the road as well as being sure of traction, sure of safety. Dreadnaughts slip on in a jiffy. The little Blue Boy Fastener (Painted blue) does it. Easy to put on—Easy to take off! Just three simple operations...



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DREADNAUGHT TIRE CHAINS
FOR BALLOON, CORD AND TRUCK TIRES

How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

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

Burden School in Line Now

Boys Use Same Sows and Litters for Capper Club and Agriculture Projects at School

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

SEVEN agriculture boys of the Burden High School, Cowley county, have joined the Capper Pig Club. Each of these seven boys took advantage of the Capper Pig Club insurance on his sow by paying the premium of \$1, which gives him protection according to the plan described in the Capper Pig Club rules. In case one of these sows dies between farrowing time and the day the pigs are 6 weeks old, the owner will be paid his claim which is fully or very nearly the amount at which the sow is valued. Of course, everyone is not going to have losses. At least we hope not. But for the fellows who do lose their sows, the insurance will help them to buy another sow to replace the one that died.

Claude Lowe, superintendent of Burden Public Schools, sent all seven entries in one letter, and will be the local supervisor of this pig club work. He is going to boost all he can, and in the meantime is conducting a baby beef club with eight boys raising 14 head of purebred beeves. They are Shorthorn and Hereford steers and heifers.

These boys are to be given their choice as to whether they will organize with the other Cowley county club members or separately as a club of Burden boys.

Last year a group of Burden High School boys conducted some experimental feeding tests, and a Burden Boys' Baby Beef Club, under the supervision of Mr. Lowe. Their work met with the approval of Senator Capper who presented them with a silver cup.

Other Schools Enroll

Several other boys doing Vocational Agriculture work at the Greensburg High School, Kiowa county, are considering Capper Pig Club work. They have sow and litter projects in their agriculture courses. B. W. Wright, who is instructor in Vocational Agriculture in that high school, will assist with the club work.

Also, D. L. Signor, Vocational Agriculture instructor at Effingham, has a class of boys who are preparing for the Capper Pig and Poultry Club work. We are glad to conduct club work for Vocational Agriculture boys and girls to supplement their work, to create competition and arouse even more interest, to offer them the opportunities and prizes of the club as an added incentive, and to help them with any difficulties they may encounter.

Club members who are in Vocational Agriculture classes or any other agriculture pupils might discuss the work of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs in class. In this way other boys and girls will know about the Capper club plan, and may find the benefits you have found just as valuable to them.

Della Ziegler, who was enrolled in the Morris county clubs several years ago, is enrolled again this year. She now is a student at the Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia. There she is arousing much interest in club work, and will have a club again in Morris county.

Every day a number of entries are

made in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Some very good chickens and pigs are being entered, and club folks are going to reach high achievement this year. Every boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 18 is invited to join, then he will get his start in either the pig or chicken business, and will be able to make a profit and a saving on his work.

Parents of club members are urged to enroll with their children. We have a contest among farm flocks and another in which farm herds of hogs compete. Remember, there are no dues for membership. You get all free of cost, it is your co-operation and friendship that we want.

Not Always Harmful

The term "drouth," as applied to a lack of moisture in the soil for proper plant growth, embraces many conditions which differ with each type of agriculture. What may constitute insufficient moisture for one sort of crop, or one part of the country, may be ample for another crop grown in different soil or in a different climate, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the East, where precipitation is usually well distributed, a period of 30 days without beneficial precipitation constitutes a drouth, which would be especially bad if the subsoil were not well supplied with moisture at the beginning of the drouth period. Over the Pacific Coast states possible drouth is chiefly in the colder half of the year. A generally dry winter season may be disastrous to non-irrigated crops. In the Central valleys and Great Plains, drouth during the early spring months will greatly diminish the wheat yield, and drouth in midsummer brings disaster to the corn crop. A short period of drouth in the eastern part of the country during the early spring months frequently will greatly curtail the hay crop, but may not seriously injure wheat; in fact, it may prevent excessive straw growth.

A period of drouth may be beneficial to corn in its early growth, forcing the roots to greater depths. Drouth of short duration may be quite disastrous to corn when it follows a wet period immediately preceding the formation of the ear, when abundant moisture is required. If previous wet weather has caused the root system to develop near the surface, the supply of moisture available in the subsoil may not be reached in time to prevent loss.

Moderate drouth is not always associated with scanty production. It may prove beneficial to cotton by hindering the activity of insect pests that do not multiply in dry weather. If the cotton plant remains somewhat dormant during drouth and resumes growth promptly when moisture is supplied, the crop may develop after the period of worst insect infestation is over.

Early drouths are particularly detrimental to most truck and small-fruit crops, as growth and development of these are usually rapid and any material interruption is decidedly harmful.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of..... county in the Capper

..... Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.
Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and Get a Start for Profits in 1928

Raising chicks with only $\frac{1}{4}$ the usual losses

BELOW are given the plain facts of a practical test of the value of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in chick raising. This test was conducted on the Research Farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.



1000 day-old White Leghorn chicks were purchased from a commercial hatchery. These chicks were divided into four pens—500 chicks in two pens called Pan-a-ce-a pens, and 500 chicks in two pens called non-Pan-a-ce-a pens. All were raised in houses and pens of modern construction and had exactly the same care and attention.

Two of the pens were fed a dry mash, to which was added two pounds of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to each 100 pounds of mash. The other two pens were fed the same dry mash, but given no Pan-a-ce-a. The test began when chicks were one week old and continued seven weeks through the period of usual deadly losses until they were eight weeks old.

Statement of losses week by week

	Pan-a-ce-a Chicks	Non-Pan-a-ce-a Chicks
First week of test - - - -	7 deaths	9 deaths
Second week of test - - - -	1 death	5 deaths
Third week of test - - - -	2 deaths	5 deaths
Fourth week of test - - - -	1 death	5 deaths
Fifth week of test - - - -	0 deaths	4 deaths
Sixth week of test - - - -	1 death	5 deaths
Seventh week of test - - - -	0 deaths	14 deaths
Total - - - - -	12 deaths	47 deaths

Pan-a-ce-a chick losses, $2\frac{1}{3}\%$

Non-Pan-a-ce-a chick losses, 9%

At the end of seven weeks only 12 of the Pan-a-ce-a chicks had died, while 47 of the non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks had died. The losses among the Pan-a-ce-a chicks were just about one-fourth of those of the non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks.

Note also that seven of the Pan-a-ce-a chicks died the first week of the test—before Pan-a-ce-a could be effective.

During the last six weeks of the test only five of the Pan-a-ce-a chicks died, while 38 of the non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks died.

The loss among the non-Pan-a-ce-a chicks during the

last six weeks of the test was more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the Pan-a-ce-a chicks.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that chick mortality in the United States averages about 50% of all chicks hatched. Poultry specialists consider a 20% mortality reasonably good, and a 10% loss up to eight weeks under favorable conditions exceptionally good.

In this test the losses among the Pan-a-ce-a chicks were only $2\frac{1}{3}\%$ for the entire seven weeks, and only 1% for the last six weeks, when Pan-a-ce-a had an opportunity to function.

PAN - A - CE - A

gets chicks safely past the little-chick ailments

Remember—Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of feed, and no feed or mash can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a. Feed no other minerals with Pan-a-ce-a—because Pan-a-ce-a contains Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Phosphate and other minerals in all-sufficient quantities.

Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay

for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days.

If your chicks are not getting Pan-a-ce-a, start them now. Every dollar invested in Pan-a-ce-a will return ten times its value in more and better chicks.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer.

Up Go the American Exports!

And With This Came a Decline of 5 Per Cent Last Year in Our Imports

BY JULIUS KLEIN

THE value of foreign trade as an effective even tho relatively moderate stabilizer of our general business position was never more clearly demonstrated than in 1927. Exports exceeded 4,925 million dollars and attained the substantial increase of 18 per cent in volume and 2½ per cent in value over 1926, the discrepancy being due to declining prices. This gratifying result represents a steady, normal rate of advance, and was achieved in considerable measure by the efforts of several industries which, having suffered a slackening of domestic trade below the record figures of 1926, due in part to price declines, found a most helpful corrective thru the more intensive exploitation of overseas markets.

This expansion in our exports, together with a decline in the value of our imports has resulted in doubling our "favorable" balance of trade, which exceeded 700 million dollars, the largest since 1924. It should be noted, of course, that this "favorable" factor is modified by heavy increases during the year of many invisible items, such as foreign loans, tourists expenditures and immigrant remittances. Our foreign loans during the year reached the record volume of 1,600 million dollars, and doubtless had a considerable effect in increasing the volume of our export trade. There was also a large increase in our tourist expenditures abroad, which were substantially in excess of the 761 million dollars spent in 1926.

Altho domestic business was somewhat adversely affected by a sag in industrial prices, the trend since mid-year has been upward, and figures in general for December were nearly up to the average for 1926. Then, too, there have been a number of other reassuring developments in the domestic situation, such as the improved conditions in the livestock, leather, and shoe industries, which had not previously shared in the general prosperity. Accumulated stocks in most lines of goods continue to be reasonably low, and there is ample money available at moderate rates which, fortunately, has not thus far stimulated any undue credit inflation. Agricultural production and prices have shown marked improvement, and consumption has continued to expand, benefiting both producers and distributors. Building activities during the closing weeks of the year were fully up to the 1926 record, making the total for the year, to December 1, only a fraction of 1 per cent below last year, and according to competent observers there are indications that 1928 may be even better.

Henry Took a Rest

During the early months of 1927, industrial production continued at or near the high level of the preceding year. Then came the usual summer seasonal slump, but the recovery in the autumn was not so marked as had been hoped. However, many individual industries have operated at a higher level than a year ago, and at present there are distinct evidences of an upward trend.

There have been certain instances of business recession as compared with a year ago. Automobile production for the first 10 months totaled 3,072,025 cars and trucks, compared with 3,805,063 for the corresponding months of last year, due largely to the temporary inactivity of one producer. This decline has had considerable effect on other industries, particularly those which sell their products to automotive manufacturers. The petroleum situation has been unsatisfactory, and the coal strike in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania and certain other states has had a retarding effect on business in those localities. Likewise the Mississippi and New England floods have seriously affected local conditions. These factors, however, have not had any grave effect on trade as a whole.

Production in the iron and steel industry had been unsatisfactory for some time during early 1927 and mid-summer, and the relatively low level of prices in these products has effected

the industry adversely. However, unfilled steel orders have increased since October, and the outlook for this industry is more promising than for some time past.

Employment indices fell off slightly during the summer months, partly as the result of the recession in the industries mentioned above, but in part also because of the general increase in efficiency of production in this country. Labor-saving machinery is being introduced into American industry at a very rapid rate. The Census of Manufactures shows that the number of workers employed in factories in this country decreased nearly 400,000 between 1923 and 1925, altho the physical output of these factories was consid-

erably increased. This has not involved a corresponding increase in unemployment, however, because a large portion of the released labor has gone into non-manufacturing lines, such as garages and service stations, and furthermore, new industries are springing up to absorb any labor surplus.

In the field of distribution, wholesale and retail trade has shown some recession, due in the autumn months to the unseasonably warm weather which prevailed over most of the country. Reports, however, indicates a large holiday trade running in the case of larger cities about 8 per cent over last year.

More Real Co-operation

Among the outstanding developments of the year has been the increase in chain-store activity. Sales by these organizations in many lines have increased about 30 per cent over those for the corresponding period last year, due partly to the increased number of stores opened. Mail-order and department store business also has been larger than a year ago.

Among the important factors looking

toward the stabilization of business in the future are the greater interest shown in trade organizations, the nation-wide growth in the understanding of the universal advantage of waste elimination, and the greater importance attached to constructive co-operation among producers and distributors.

Great progress has been made in the past in increasing the efficiency of production. This is true not only of the manufacturing industries but also of agriculture. The truly encouraging feature of 1927 developments, however, has been the increasing interest shown in regard to methods for improved efficiency in distribution, in which our methods as a whole are still relatively expensive. There is, undoubtedly, a large amount of waste which could be eliminated in these processes, and substantial progress has been made toward a more careful appraisal of costs of selling.

A gratifying indication of the recovery of the world's business since the holocaust of 1914-18 is the fact that most of the other industrial nations also have shown substantial in-

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some cigarettes for a lot
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Camels for pleasure.
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Camels

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creases in their export trade. The combined figures for 10 leading European countries, covering the first nine months of 1927, indicate an increase of 7 per cent in value of exports compared with the corresponding period of 1926. Because of the decline in world price levels, the quantitative increase in European export trade was even larger than the 18 per cent advance of the United States. Of the 10 countries, only Norway showed smaller exports than in 1926. The increase in the trade of the United Kingdom in 1927 is largely explained by the fact that 1926 trade was somewhat curtailed as a result of the coal strike and the consequent inactivity of many industrial establishments.

Motor Salesmen Are Active

The aggregate exports of countries outside of Europe were somewhat smaller in value during 1927 than in 1926, but this was due largely to the decline in commodity prices. Exports of Canada during the first nine months of 1927 were 1 1/2 per cent smaller in value than a year earlier, while export values of four important Asiatic countries declined by 5 per cent because of the fall in prices of rubber and other staples of that section.

In considering the trend of our foreign trade by major groups of commodities, it should be borne in mind that the volume of exports of wholly and partly finished manufactures which in 1927 comprised nearly 60 per cent of our total exports (they were about 30 per cent in 1901-1905) is determined largely by extent and effectiveness of our sales efforts. Especially is this the case with many outstanding American specialties such as automobiles, office appliances and labor saving machinery, the increasing quantities of whose exports amply substantiate the efficiency of our factories and particularly of our overseas salesmanship. The progress made in these fabricated lines in 1927 should effectually dispel even further any remaining fears as to the futility of our competing with the reviving "trade masters" of the old world.

Our exports of finished manufactures have increased in each of the last five years, and in 1927 were over 50 per cent higher in value than in 1922. A typical instance of expansion in this group is that in the motor field. Automotive export sales in 1927 will total over 406 million dollars (according to 11 months figures) and exceed the best previous year, 1926, by 21 per cent, or more than 69 million dollars, despite the fact already noted that a leading car manufacturer was out of production during the greater part of 1927, resulting in a curtailment of possible total exports by many thousand units.

In the last five years the annual value of our automotive exports has increased by about 222 million dollars, or more than 120 per cent, from \$184,300,000 in 1923 to an estimated total of 406 million dollars in 1927.

Forecasters in the industry are anticipating a large increase of sales in 1928 over 1926 or 1927, in the domestic field, and indications are that export volume in 1928 will show at least as great a percentage of further increase as is reflected in the domestic market.

Crude foodstuffs and food animal exports have shown the surprising increase of 30 per cent over 1926, largely because of heavier grain shipments, notably a three-fold increase in rye and a doubling of barley cargoes. This large foreign demand for American grain has had a very favorable effect on market prices for these products in the United States.

More Exports to Europe

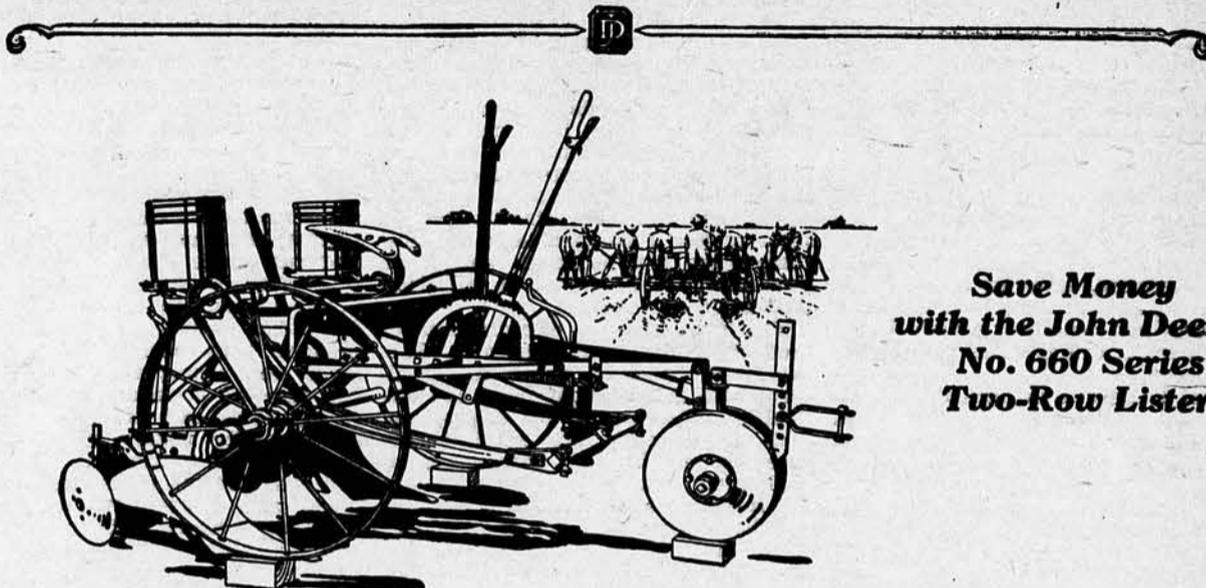
The fresh-fruit movement, of both citrus fruits and apples, has been large, the growth of the former movement being indicative of future developments. (The domestic situation for canned vegetables is greatly improved, because of the comparatively small backs of the past season.) The low production of fruits thruout the country, except in California, has been of benefit to the western producers and exporters. The severe frosts in Australia will favorably affect the exports of canned and dried fruits from this country for 1928.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of our exports of manufactured foodstuffs during the year, which may be ascribed entirely to the smaller quantity and lower value of our sales of meats and fats abroad.

There has been an increase of about 10 per cent in the value of our exports of semi-manufactures during the last year as a result of larger sales of copper and lumber abroad. The increase in copper exports has amounted to 14 per cent in quantity and 8 per cent in value during the first 10 months of

1927, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Turning to the regional distribution of our trade in 1927, as compared with 1926, the United States has exported more merchandise to all continents except Oceania. There has been a particularly large gain, amounting to about

14 per cent, in our exports to Canada, based on 10 months' figures, and that country advanced to first place in our trade, supplanting the United Kingdom. Exports to Europe have shown a considerable growth during the last year, 3 per cent as compared with 1926, reflecting the continued recovery there.



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**Save Money With
This John Deere Two-Row**

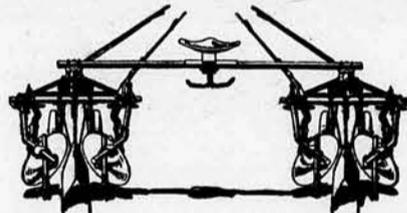
With the John Deere 660 Series Lister you list two rows at a time—double the working capacity of a one-row.

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With one lever the bottoms are instantly leveled, regardless of the position of the frame.

A handy screw device affords adjustment of bottoms for proper penetration and suction. You can regulate the depth of covering without leaving the seat or stopping team.

Furnished with disk or shovel coverers. Tractor hitch and press wheel attachment are extras. See the John Deere No. 660 Series Lister at your John Deere dealer's store.

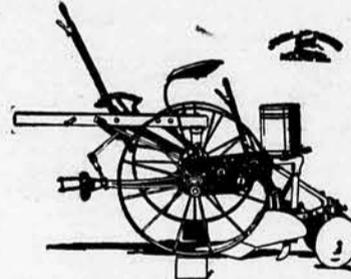


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New bolster-plate construction prevents rocking of the gangs—gangs follow trenches perfectly.

Wide variety of tillage equipment available is quickly and easily interchangeable—you can meet your field conditions perfectly. Not even a wrench is required in making changes. You will like this easy-adjustment feature.



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The John Deere No. 440 Series one-row lister is the favorite with thousands of farmers—the good work of its John Deere bottoms and planting devices are the big reasons for its success.

The beams of the "440" is always level, insuring uniform work by the bottom and coverers. Its lever covering control makes it easy to get just the right amount of soil on top of the seed. The wheel tread is adjustable.

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Let's Get That Top Dollar!

Efficient Production and Marketing Must Be Coupled Together to Bring This About

BY A. W. MCKAY

MARKETING problems are colored from year to year by weather and crop conditions. A large acreage, coupled with good growing conditions and large yields, usually is a forerunner of low prices. On the other hand, a poor season and crop failures are equally disastrous for the majority of farmers, even though the prices are high and those who are fortunate enough to produce a good crop get high returns. Every year, therefore, gives us a marketing problem which is never the same for each crop and usually is a little different from that of any other year in our experience.

What is needed in agriculture is a stable price, rather than a high price. The organized dairymen in many sections have learned this lesson. If they can produce market milk profitably at \$3 a hundredweight, for example, they have learned that it is to their interest to sell at that level, rather than to raise the price to, say, \$3.50, and bring into their market milk from outlying districts which may force prices down to less than cost of production. If an average wheat grower in Kansas can produce profitably at \$1.25 or \$1.50 a bushel, it is to his interest that that price be maintained. Three-dollar wheat will bring into competition with him submarginal land and submarginal producers, and in the ensuing painful readjustment his losses will outweigh the temporary gain. Any business or any industry can be adjusted to operate profitably under a fairly stable price level, but no business can avoid more or less frequent losses, if the price of the commodity it produces or handles is subject to violent fluctuations.

Submarginal Production Declines

The first step toward meeting our marketing problems is more economical production. This includes production in areas and on soil suitable to the commodity, the use of better seed and better breeds of livestock, better feeding of livestock, improved methods of cultivating and fertilizing crops, and the use of labor-saving machinery in planting, harvesting and other farm operations. All this is more or less commonplace. We have seen during the present century, and especially since the war, a definite trend toward increased yields and specialized producing areas. Fruit production is becoming concentrated in the West and East, while scattered farm orchards and submarginal sections are going out of commercial production. Dairying is becoming more and more a specialized industry, and increased yields of milk and butterfat are serving to reduce production costs. The work of the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture in production has been directed toward more economical production of products of better quality, and the far-reaching, practical results of this work are obvious to everyone familiar with agricultural conditions.

There may be some men who, because they have observed the disastrous effect of overproduction, will question the value of work which enables the farmer to obtain a larger yield, or a greater milk production. There is a somewhat general belief that reduced costs of production simply mean lower food costs to the consumer, or cheaper raw products to the handler or processor of agricultural commodities, so that in the end farmers gain nothing by competition among themselves to produce more cheaply. A little thought will convince anyone that this argument is not valid. The lower the wheat farmers are able to produce, for example, the less they have to fear from the competition of sections outside the Wheat Belt. The more efficient the one-family farm can be made as a producing unit, the less danger there will be of corporation farming developing in this country, and the more nearly certain will be the returns of the man who is well located on good land and who follows modern practices in his farming operations.

Production of larger yields and better quality of farm products, however, meets only half the problem. If the

farmers are to make certain that they will receive at least a part of the benefits arising from lower production costs, the further development of co-operative marketing is essential. Given economical production by good farmers, who are located on desirable farms, there are three steps, as I see it, in any effective stabilization of farm prices. I am unable to see how these steps can be taken unless the producers are organized in efficient, large-scale associations.

The first step is co-ordination of production to market demand. This has been discussed many times, always with full recognition of the difficulties inherent in such a program. I do not look for any revolutionary developments in the adjustment of production, but inasmuch as we are all familiar with its difficulties, it may be well to point out some factors which make a program of this kind more within the realm of possibility

today than 10 or 15 years ago. In the first place, more economic information is available by which shifts in production and in demand may be foreseen, and the facilities for collecting and analyzing this information can be extended whenever the demand arises.

There are fairly definite trends in the production of certain commodities which enable us to predict with a fair degree of accuracy what the outlook is for the next two or three years. Hogs, for example, over a period of more than 50 years show quite uniform cycles of high and low prices, with relation to other commodities, extending over a period of five or six years. Prices usually decline from two to three years and then rise for about the same time. The co-operative association that understands this trend and can guide its members in their production program can add a considerable amount to their returns. The individual farmer who continues to produce hogs year after year will make more money than the man who gets into the business during a period of high prices and gets out when prices are low. The farmer who can follow the trend of production and prices, and who increases his production as prices turn upward and decreases as the peak is reached will, of course, obtain maximum returns. A few farmers are doing this, and as more and

more follow the same practice there will be a tendency to level out the production and price curves; in other words, the hog marketing situation will become more stable.

Leveling Out the Trend

The weather conditions and yields are important factors in determining annual production, acreage over a period of years also is the dominant factor. Livestock and dairy production are, of course, controllable except as the cost of feed or pasture or range conditions make curtailment or expansion advisable. Third, the trend toward specialized producing areas, the increasing understanding of the farmer of the economics of his industry and the development of co-operative marketing have lessened the difficulties connected with acreage adjustment.

The Outlook Reports of the department and the regional conferences held in many states following the appearance of these reports made it unnecessary for the farmer to be in the dark regarding prospects for the commodities he is producing. There is at least the possibility, it appears to me, of leveling out in the not distant future some of the peaks and valleys of production, with a consequent stabilization of prices to the producers. How rapidly this adjustment will be brought about depends largely on the growth of



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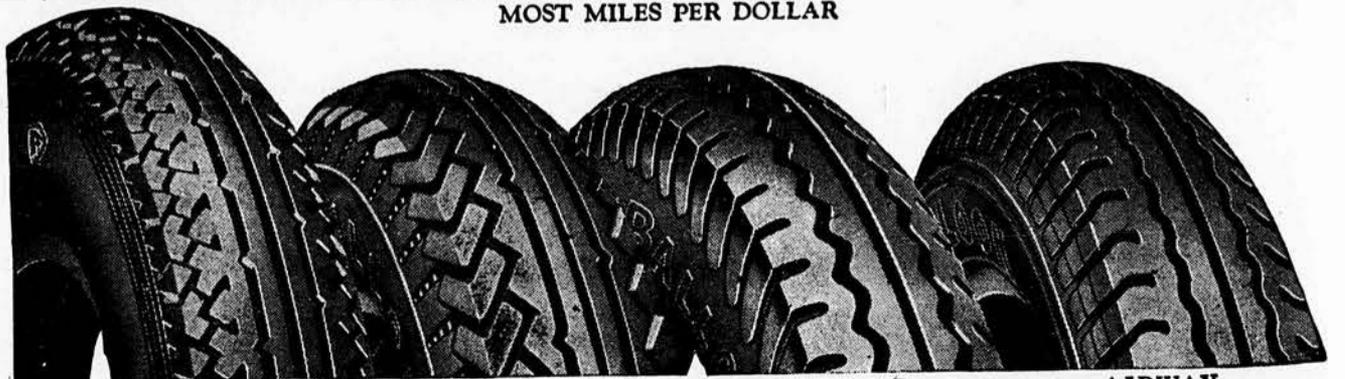
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AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Harvey Firestone*

co-operative marketing organizations, as it is chiefly thru his marketing association that the farmer will receive the information necessary to enable him to plan his production program in the light of market prospects, and it is only when he is in touch thru his own organization with the demands of the trade and consumers that he has an incentive to put suggested readjustments into practice.

The second step in meeting our market problems is, speaking broadly, the elimination or reduction of waste. Wastes arising from the cost of handling, transporting and marketing unsalable products, such as dockage, or inferior grades of fruits and vegetables, take a heavy toll from our farmers. Wastes due to duplication of marketing facilities and agencies, high charges for credit, insurance and storage, which are unavoidable in small-scale operations, all subtract something from the farmers' net returns. I think co-operation is necessary for the solution of this phase of the problem.

The farmer's income is affected by all losses or wastes which occur from the time his crop leaves his farm until it reaches the ultimate consumer. It is commonplace to observe that efficient co-operative associations have as a major part of their program, standardization of grades, better handling practices, the development of more direct contacts with their customers—those practices, in brief, which tend to get farm products into the hands of the consumer with a minimum of waste and cost. They are doing this because they represent the producers—the men who must bear the cost of waste and inefficiency. Only the producers and consumers are vitally interested in reducing the cost of marketing, and only the producers are sufficiently well organized to have an appreciable effect on costs.

There is another phase to this question, of course, namely that such activities as standardization and the improvement of packing and handling practices improve the merchantability of farm products. It is easier to sell a standard product than one the grade of which is uncertain. Consumer good will is created and repeat orders encouraged by better grades and handling methods. Customers are willing to pay a larger or smaller premium for a product which they know to be reliable as to grade and quality and which meets their special needs.

The third step in meeting our marketing problems is efficient, centralized selling. This step also presupposes the development of co-operative marketing because no other type of organization appears able to meet the farmers' special needs in marketing equally well.

More Research is Needed

Large scale co-operative marketing associations are able to reduce marketing costs, to distribute the crop efficiently, both in time and place, to stimulate the demand for the product and to sell it at the highest market price justified by supply and demand conditions. It may be objected that this is a rather sweeping claim for co-operative marketing. However, it is no more than is being accomplished, in many instances with remarkable efficiency, by the large established co-operatives in this country. Efficient merchandising pre-supposes, of course, other activities I have mentioned, standardization, improved handling practices and the production of desirable varieties of crops and breeds of livestock. The co-operatives which are successful merchandizers owe as much of their success to their efforts to improve the grade and quality of the product as to the efficiency of their sales organization.

A program of this kind would not be complete without some mention of the work that must be done to put it into effect. If I may offer a suggestion regarding conditions in Kansas, I would say that I believe more research work is required in production, farm management and marketing. There is need, it seems to me, for a type of work which will take stock of our agricultural resources, the conditions of soil and climate which may make the production of some crops inadvisable in certain sections, while increases, perhaps, are justified in other sections. If it were possible, it would be desirable to have the producing capacity, the limitations and advantages of all sections of the state, with relation to the principal crops, charted as definitely as a large manufacturer

charts the producing capacity of the various units of his organization.

Every new method or new machine that makes possible larger acreage to the man, or increased returns a worker, makes the problem of obtaining profitable returns from his farming operations that much harder for the man whose land or financial status does not permit the use of such methods or machinery. The development of large-scale cotton production in Texas and its effect on the older southeastern cotton sections supply a good example of this tendency. In the Corpus Christi area, for example, the introduction of tractor power, and the use of four-row outfits for planting and cultivating enable one man to handle 200 acres or more of cotton. A method of harvesting known as "sledding" has been developed, and consequently one man and a team of horses can harvest 4 to 5 acres of cotton a day. The Southeastern farmer who uses hand labor in planting, cultivating and picking his crop cannot compete with the Texas growers unless he readjusts his farming operations so that cotton growing becomes part of a real farm program.

The East has gone thru a series of readjustments of this kind, beginning with the discovery that with the opening of the Middle West commercial production of wheat was no longer profitable. It is possible, also, that there are some sections in Kansas which face the necessity of shifts from wheat production, for example, to dairying, the production of vegetables, or other types of farming.

Secondly, there is need for a general study of our marketing organizations, their accomplishments and failures, and the factors which enter into their cost of operation and affect the efficiency of the service they are able to give the farmers. A study of farmers' elevators in the spring wheat area, carried on by the Division of Co-operative Marketing in co-operation with the agricultural colleges in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, is illustrative of this type of research work. Altho the study is not complete, data obtained regarding income and operating costs, hedging practices and the relation of protein content to market premiums have done a great deal to make clear the services

and problems of the farmers' elevators, and give much of the basic information necessary for sound progress in the farmers' elevator movement.

Along with studies of this kind it is advisable to carry on research work in grade standards, price analyses, market demand and preferences, and in the organization, financing, pooling and selling policies of marketing organization. Studies of this kind have been provided for in the program of the experiment station. My purpose in restating them is to emphasize their importance in connection with the development of co-operative marketing.

Such studies, of course, must take into consideration the relation of Kansas' production and marketing problems to those of other states and the nation.

What I have to suggest is no more than a program of research in production which is guided by the needs of the markets for Kansas' products within and without the state, and research in marketing which will be based on the known producing capacity and efficiency of Kansas farms and Kansas farmers.



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O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



Judge Wendorff Sentenced Chadwick and Warned Thieves to Think of Their Families

A TERM of one to five years in the penitentiary was the sentence handed out to Clifton Chadwick by Judge J. H. Wendorff of the Leavenworth county court when Chadwick confessed that on Saturday night, January 28, he had raided the poultry house of T. C. Dews, a member of the Protective Service, and stolen 30 purebred Buff Orpington hens.

Deputy Sheriffs C. W. Shisler and J. W. Slutz of Jackson county, Missouri, captured Chadwick in Kansas City, Monday morning after the theft, as he was trying to sell 21 of the stolen hens to a dealer. The officers recovered the birds and turned them over to Mr. Dews. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been paid to the deputies for their good work in landing this thief in the hands of the law.

It is said Chadwick, who lived near Silver Lake in Shawnee county, had been making his living recently by stealing from farmers. The night he got the poultry was his second raid within a week on the Dews farm which is on No. 40 highway about 5 miles east of Tonganoxie.

Two Raids in One Week

On Tuesday evening, January 24, Mr. Dews returned from a trip to Kansas City with his truck. He brought back two new tires which he left in the truck for the night. The following morning when he went out to do his chores he noticed gasoline on the ground under the truck. An investigation showed the gasoline tank and crank case had been drained, and the new tires were gone. There was no clue to the identity of the thief.

The following Saturday night the Dews poultry house was raided and 30 purebred Buff Orpington hens were stolen. When the theft was discovered the next morning Mr. Dews notified the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, and the Central Protective Association, a local anti-thief organization of farmers of which Mr. Dews is a member.

Sheriffs and police officers in nearby counties and at Kansas City were notified, and in addition to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward of \$50 the Central Protective Association posted a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Shisler Can Spot Thieves

Monday morning as Deputies Shisler and Slutz were making their usual rounds of the Kansas City poultry market looking for chicken thieves, they saw Chadwick drive up to a dealer's with a load of Buff Orpington hens in the back of an old touring car. Deputy Shisler is an expert at catching chicken thieves. He has been patrolling the Kansas City markets looking for chicken thieves every day since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service arranged with the Kansas City sheriff's office to put special men at the market to look for thieves.

It is said Deputy Shisler can tell a chicken thief by just looking him in the eye. He looked at Chadwick and then at the load of Buff Orpington hens. Then he turned to Deputy Slutz and said, "There are the Dews chickens."

"Where did you get them?" asked Deputy Shisler as he looked Chadwick over.

"Raised them," said Chadwick.

"That may be your story," said Shisler, "but the facts are you got them out on No. 40 highway Saturday night at T. C. Dews's farm. Then you took them home, kept them over Sunday and thought you would pull a slick trick by selling them in Kansas City this morning."

Chadwick protested and swore he had raised the hens. But the deputies could not be fooled. They locked him in the Kansas City jail and took charge of the stolen hens. Mr. Dews was notified that the thief had been captured, and when he reached Kansas City he was able to identify his stolen property.

Makes Clean Confession

After Chadwick had been in jail a few hours he decided the evidence against him was too strong so he confessed. He also told about the theft of the tires which were found at his home when officers searched the place.

Chadwick waived extradition and was turned over to Leavenworth county officers for trial. At the preliminary trial Chadwick plead guilty and was bound over to the Leavenworth county court. As he could not give bond he was taken back to jail.

During the eight days Chadwick was in jail waiting to be tried he decided to stand trial before a jury when his case came up in circuit court. On February 8 he was brought before Judge J. H. Wendorff for a hearing. When he reached the court room he saw Mr. Dews there with about two dozen neighbors who are members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and the Central Protective Association. The chances for acquittal evidently did not look as good as Chadwick had thought. He told his lawyer he was ready to plead guilty.

Judge Wendorff Warns Thieves

After the plea County Attorney Jesse A. Hall told Judge Wendorff the facts in the case. Judge Wendorff thought a term of one to five years in the Kansas state penitentiary would be about right for the crime. After sentence Chadwick's attorney asked the court for a parole on the grounds that Chadwick was 40 years old and had a wife and eight children. The parole was protested as it was said there was ample evidence to show that Chadwick had committed other thefts of poultry, and possibly other farm property. Then Judge Wendorff served notice on thieves who steal poultry and other farm property that they could find no sympathy in his court.

"The court has no sympathy with these fellows who go prowling around in the night time, stealing chickens and plundering the farms of this community," said Judge Wendorff. "Farmers ought not to be compelled to sit up nights with a shotgun, guarding their property from marauders. You gentlemen are entitled to full consideration and all the protection the law can give you."

"It is true that this man's family will suffer, but he should have considered that before he started out on this stealing expedition. Should I parole this man others will come clamoring for paroles. It is not the policy of the court to grant paroles to offenders. When sentence has been passed their case then is in the hands of the prison parole board. I shall deny the application."

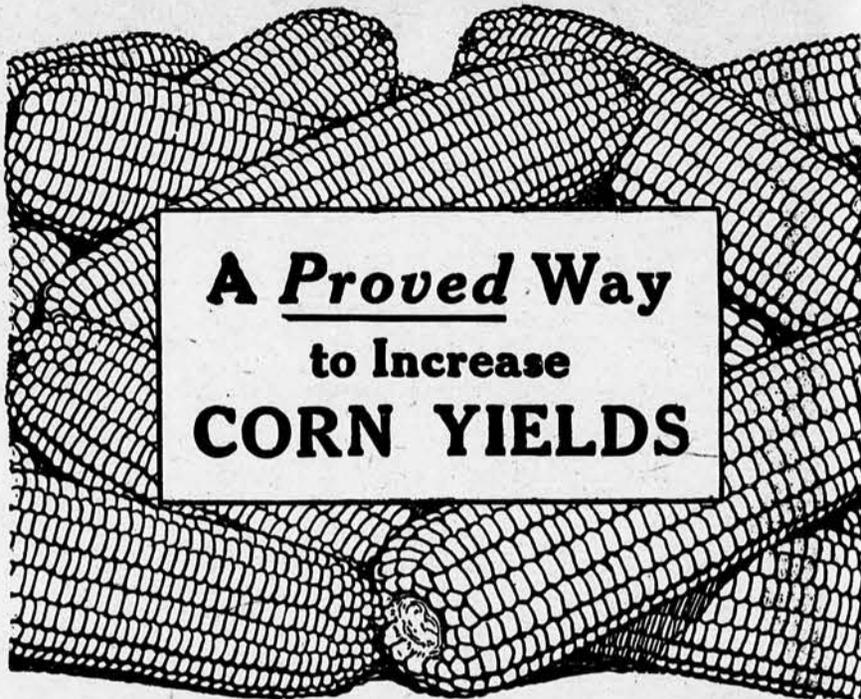
O.C. Thompson

Dolling up Ma

Ralph Conrow of Unadilla has been making improvements on the mother Mrs. Mary Conrow. He has made improvements on the inside and painted the outside.—Bainbridge (N. Y.) paper.

Prohibition may have removed one rail from the old-time saloon, but it placed one more on the political fence.

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.



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Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

RHETTA had time for reflection when she reached home, and deeper reflection than had troubled the well of her remorse as she rode. For there in the light of her room she saw the bullet mark on the dented badge, which never had come quite straight for all Morgan's pains to hammer out its battle scars. A little lead from the bullet still clung in the grooves of the letters, unmistakable evidence of what had marred its nicked front.

Cowboy had regarded Morgan's warning to keep that matter under his hat, for he had learned the value of silence at the right time in his long experience in that town. Nobody else knew of the city marshal's close escape the night of his great fight. The discovery now came to Rhetta Thayer with a cold shudder, a constriction of the heart. She stared with newly awakened eyes at the badge where it lay in her palm, her pale cheeks cold, her lips apart, shocked by the sudden realization of his past peril as no word could have expressed.

Hot thoughts ran in thronging turmoil thru her brain, thoughts before repressed and chilled in her abhorrence of that flood of blood. For her he had gone into that lair of murderous, defiant men, for her he had borne the crash of that ball just over his heart. Perhaps because she had thought his terrible work had been unjustified, as the spiteful and vicious told, she had recoiled from him, and the recollection of him standing on grim guard among the sanguinary wreckage of that awful place. If he had known any other way, he had said; if he had known!

Not for the mothers of Ascalon, of whom he had spoken tenderly; not for the men who came cringing to beg their redemption from the terror and oppression of the lawless at his hand. Not for them. But for her. So he had said not half an hour past.

But he had said no word to remind her where reminder was needed, not an accusation had he uttered where accusation was so much deserved, that would bring back to her the plain, hard fact that it was at her earnest appeal he had undertaken the regeneration of that place.

On the other hand, he had spoken as if he had assumed the task voluntarily, to give her the security that she now enjoyed. She had sent him to this work, expecting him to escape the curse of blood that had fallen. But she had not shown him the means. And when it fell on him, saddening his generous heart, she had fled like an ingrate from the sight of his stern face. Now he was gone, leaving her to the consideration of these truths, which came rushing in like false reserves, too late.

She put out the light and sat by the open window, the scarred badge between her hands, warming it tenderly, as if to console the hurt he had suffered, wondering if this were indeed the end. This evidence in her hand was like an absolution; it left him without a stain. The justification was there presented that removed her deep-seated abhorrence of his deed. In defense of his own life he had struck them down. His life; most precious and most dear. And he was gone.

Was this, indeed, the end? For her romance that lifted like a bright flower in an unexpected place for a little day, perhaps: for Ascalon, not the end. Something of unrest, as an impending storm, something of the night's insecurity, troubled her as she sat by the window, and told her this. The sense of peace that had made her nights sweet was gone; a vague terror seemed growing in the silent dark.

This feeling attended her when she went to bed, harassed her steep like a fever, woke her at early dawn and drew her to the window, where she learned and listened, straining to define in the stillness the thing that seemed to whisper a warning to her heart.

There was nothing in the face of nature to account for this; not a cloud was on the sky. The town, too, lay still in the mists of breaking morning, its houses dim, its ways deserted. Alarm seemed unreasonable, but her heart quivered with it, and shrank within her as from a chilling wind.

There was no warder at the gate of Ascalon; the sentry at the bridge of its security was gone.

Rhetta turned back to her bed, neither quieted of her indefinable uneasiness nor inclined to resume her troubled sleep. After a little while she rose again, and dressed. Dread attended her, dread had brooded on her bosom while she slept uneasily, like a cat breathing its poisoned breath into her face.

Dawn had widened when she went to the window again, the mist that clung to the ground that morning in the unusual coolness was lifting. A horseman rode past the corner at the bank, halted in the middle of the street, turned in his saddle and looked around the quiet square.

Other riders followed, slipping in like wolves from the range, seven or eight of them, their horses jaded as if

they had been long upon the road. Cowboys in with another herd to load, she thought. And with the thought the first horseman, who had remained this little while in the middle of the street gazing around the town, rode up to the hitching-rack beside the bank and dismounted. Rhetta gasped, drawing back from the window, her heart jumping in sudden alarm.

Seth Craddock!

There could be no mistaking the man, slow-moving when he dismounted, tall and sinewy, watchful as a battered old eagle upon its crag. With these ruffians at his back, gathered from the sweepings of no knowing how many outlawed camps, he had come in the vengeance that had gathered like a storm in his evil heart, to punish Ascalon and its marshal for his downfall and disgrace.

Had Biscuits and Ham

Three horses were standing in Stilwell's yard, bridle reins on the ground, as three horses had stood on the morning that Morgan first found his tortured way to that hospitable door. In the house the Stilwell family and

Morgan were at breakfast, attended by Violet, who bore on biscuits and ham to go with the coffee that sent its cheer out thru the open door as if to find a traveler and lead him to refreshment. Behind the cottonwoods along the river sunrise was about to break.

"I'm gitin' so I can't wake up of a morning when I sleep in a house," Stilwell complained, his broad face radiating humor. "I guess I'll have to take to the blankets agin, old lady."

"I guess you can afford to sleep till half past three in the morning once in a while," Mrs. Stilwell said complacently. "Why, Mr. Morgan, that man didn't sleep under a roof once a month the first five or six years we were on this range! He just laid out like a coyote anywhere might overtook him, watchin' them cattle like they were children. Now, what's come of it!"

This last bitter note, ranging back to their recent loss from Texas fever, took the cheer out of Stilwell's face. A brooding cloud came over it; his merry chaff was stilled.

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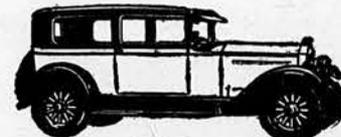
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for us if I have to trail him to his hole in Texas!" Fred declared. "Suit or no suit, that man's goin' to pay."

"I don't like to hear you talk that way, honey," his mother chided.

"Suit!" Fred scoffed. "What does that man care about suit? He'll never show his head in this country any more; the next drive he makes he'll load west of here and we'll never know anything about it. There's just one way to fix a man like him, and I know the receipt that'll cure his hide!"

"If he ever drives another head of stock into this state I'll hear of it," Stilwell declared, "and I'll attach him. It'll be four or five years before the railroad's built down into that country; he'll have to drive here or nowhere. I'll set right here on this range till he comes."

"Did the rain strike any of your range?" Morgan inquired, eager to turn them away from this gloomy matter of loss and revenge.

"Yes, we got a good soakin' over the biggest part of it. Plenty of water now; grass jumpin' up like spring. It's the purtiest country, Cal, a man ever set eyes on after a rain."

"And in the spring," said Mrs. Stilwell wistfully.

"I Believe You"

"And when the wild roses bloom along in May," added Violet. "There's no place in the world as pretty as this country then."

"I believe you," Morgan told them, nodding his head in undivided assent. "Even dry as it is around Ascalon and that country north, it gets hold of a man."

"You buy along on the river here somewhere, Cal, and put in a nice little herd. It won't take you long to make a start, and a good start. This country ain't begun to see the cattle it will—"

"Somebody comin'," announced Violet, running to the door to see, a plate of hot biscuits in her hand.

"Seems to be in a hurry for this early in the day," Stilwell commented, listening to the approach of a galloping horse. He was not much interested; horsemen came and went past that door at all hours of the day and night, generally at a gallop.

"It's Rhetta!" Violet called from the door, turning hurriedly to put the plate of biscuits on the table.

"Rhetta!" Mrs. Stilwell repeated, getting up in excitement. "I wonder what—"

Rhetta was at the door, the dust of her arrival making her indistinct to those who hurried from the unfinished breakfast to learn the cause of this precipitous visit. Morgan saw her leaning from the saddle, her loosely confined hair half falling down.

"Is Mr. Morgan here?" she inquired. The girl's voice trembled, her breath came so hard Morgan could hear its suspiration where he stood. It was evident that she labored under a tremendous strain of anxiety, arising out of a trouble that Morgan was at no loss to understand. Yet he remained in the background as Stilwell and Fred crowded to the door.

"Why, Rhetty! What's happened?" Stilwell inquired, hurrying out, followed by his wife and son. Violet was already beside her perturbed visitor, looking up into her terror-blinded face.

"Oh, they've come, they've come!" Rhetta gasped.

"Who?" Stilwell asked, laying hold of her bridle, shaking it as if to set her senses right. "Who's come, Rhetty?"

"I came for Mr. Morgan!" she panted as weak, it seemed, as a wounded bird. "I thought he came here—he had your horse."

"He's here, honey," Mrs. Stilwell told her, consoling her like a hurt child.

Morgan did not come forward. He stood as he had risen from his chair at the table, one hand on the cloth, his head bent as if in a travail of deepest thought. The shaft of tender new sunlight reaching in thru the open door struck his shoulders and breast, leaving his face in the shadow that well suited the mood darkening over his soul like a storm.

A thousand thoughts rose up and swirled within him, a thousand harsh charges, a thousand seeds of bitterness. Rhetta, leaning to peer under the lintel of the low door, could see him there, and she reached out her hand, appealing without a word.

"He is here, honey," Mrs. Stilwell repeated comfortingly, as if she thought Rhetta's concern was for Morgan's safety.

"Tell him—tel him—Craddock's come!" Rhetta said.

"Craddock?" repeated Stilwell, pronouncing the name with inflection of surprise. "Oh, I thought something awful had happened to somebody." He turned with the ease of indifference in his manner to go back and finish his

And Now Bill White Is 60

SAGACIOUS, spry and 60! A few days ago was the anniversary marking the close of three score years for the solon of Emporia. Forty years a journalist! What that must mean to the dean of Kansas letters. It means that part, at least, of his finest work has gone past the mill and slipped down the old Cottonwood—on and on, twirling over miniature whirlpools, bobbing here and yon over ripples and again, floating quietly upon the great, deep, blue pools of still water that some day must pass, quietly like the night, into the great sea.

Nearly two generations ago William Allen White began his noteworthy career as editorial writer in Kansas City. During that early period of incubation, he wrote his first stories, that were later brought out in a volume under the title, "The Real Issue"—a book of short stories that featured fiction from a promising young writer with clear intellect and deep human feeling.

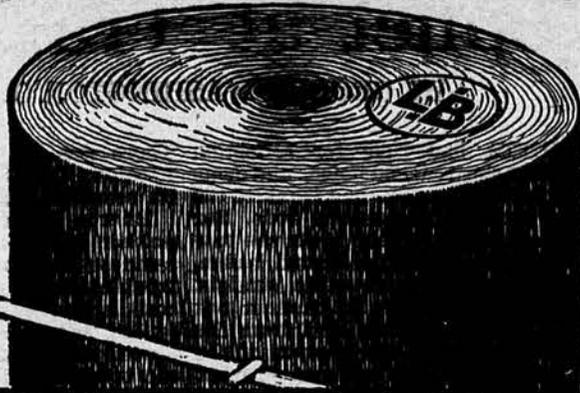
It was his "Court of Boyville" that indicated White had something to contribute to the world of letters that had not been contributed before, for here was a man who possessed an almost superhuman faculty of retrospection on the life that boys lead—on the life he had led and the sorrows and tragedies and high pulse beats of boyhood!

When he had owned the Emporia Daily Gazette scarcely a year, the editor won recognition with his highly conservative editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas." In the early years of the present century he wrote the novel, "A Certain Rich Man," recently called, by one authority, the representative American novel. In 1921, William Allen White lost his daughter, Mary. The day following the funeral, the Gazette carried an editorial, "Mary White," which immediately became famous, and later found its way into collections of the finest literature this country has produced. In the same year he wrote "To an Anxious Friend"—an editorial on freedom of speech, which won the Pulitzer prize for that year.

Back in the gay nineties, William Allen White started on a career that has surely fulfilled many of his fondest hopes. He has become internationally known, an author of prominence, and an intimate of the greatest men of his time. The paper he has edited most of the 40 years, since he began his career, has fought and been fought, cussed and been cussed, and praised and been praised, as White himself. But best of all, he has never been forced to flee the town or to desert his convictions, tho at times he has been in a perilous minority!

So today finds him there in the town he has crusaded to make beautiful, among the neighbors who trust and admire him, and with the lifelong friends who love him.

When he looks in the mirror now he will find a rim of iron-gray hair that is not as dark as it was 10 years ago. And he will find finely etched lines in his face that were not there when he rode the Bull Moose with Roosevelt to gallant but certain defeat. But withal, he finds smiles and kind words and sincere greetings on every hand as he goes to work. Emporians greet him proudly, for they hold him reverently in neighborly hearts.



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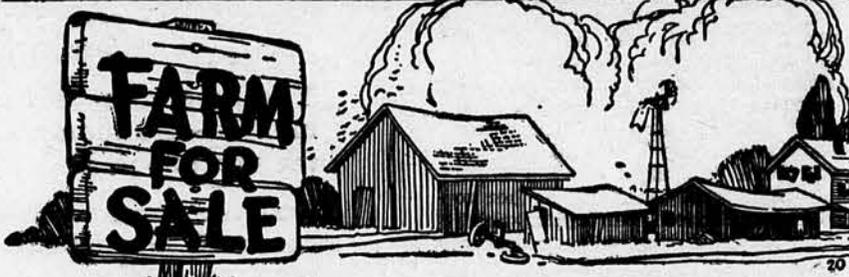
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not only increases the value of a farm—it makes big money for the man who never wants to sell. F. B. Dawson, Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "With the farm cross-fenced, proper crops produced, live stock used for foraging part of the crops, one man can handle a two-man farm." C. E. Fish, Collins, Iowa, cross-fences in 10-acre lots, hogs down corn and makes the money he saves in picking pay for the fence over and over again. Sowing rape and soy beans in the corn gives enough forage to keep the brood sows most all winter on the Lovell farm at Vernon Center, Minn. They hog down their corn and save hand snapping, hauling and feeding.

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meal. "Well, didn't you look for him to come back? I knew all the time he'd come."

Morgan lifted his head. The sun, broken by Rhetta's shadow, brightened on the floor at his feet, and spread its beam upon his breast like a golden stole. The old wound on his cheekbone was a scar now, irregular, broad from the crude surgery that had bound it but illy. Its dark disfigurement increased the sombre gravity of his face, sunburnt and wind-hardened as any ranger's who rode that prairie waste. From where he stood Morgan could not see the girl's face, only her restless hand on the bridle rein, the brown of her riding-skirt, the beginning of white at her waist.

Cowboys Came, Too

"There ought to be men enough in Ascalon to take care of Craddock," Violet said.

"He's not alone; some of those Texas cowboys are with him," Rhetta explained, her voice firmer, her words quicker. "Mr. Morgan is still marshal—he gave me his badge, but please tell him I didn't—I forgot to turn it in with his resignation."

"I don't see that it's Cal's fight this time, Rhetty," Stilwell said. "He's done enough for them yellow pups over in Ascalon to be yelped at and cussed for savin' their dirty hides."

"They're looking for him, they think he's hiding!"

"Well, let 'em look. If they come over here they'll find him—Cal ain't makin' no secret of where he's at. And they'll find somebody standin' back to back with him, any time they want to come." Stilwell's resentment of Ascalon's ingratitude toward his friend was plainer in his mouth than print.

"They're going to burn the town to drive him out!" Rhetta said again, gasping in the terror that shook her heart.

"I guess it'll be big enough to hold all the people that's in it when they're thru," rejoined Stilwell, unfeelingly.

"Here's his badge," said Rhetta, offering it frantically. "Tell him he's still marshal!"

"Yes, you can come for him—now!" put in Violet accusingly. "I told you—you remember now what I told you!"

"Oh, Violet, Violet! If you knew what I've paid for that—if you knew!" "Not so much as you owe him, if it was the last drop of blood in your heart!" said Violet.

"They'll burn the town!" Rhetta moaned. "Oh, isn't anybody going to help me—won't you call him, Violet?"

"No," said Violet. "He can hear you—he'll come if he wants to—if he's fool enough to do it again!"

"Violet!" her mother cautioned. "How many are with him?" Fred inquired.

"Seven or eight—I didn't see them all. Pa's collecting a posse to guard the bank—they're going to rob it!"

"They're welcome to all I've got in it," Stilwell said. "You better come in and have a cup of coffee, Rhetty, before—"

"The one they call the Dutchman's there, and Drumm—"

"Drumm?" Fred and his father spoke like a chorus, both of them springing to alertness.

"And some others of that gang Mr. Morgan droye out of town. They were setting the hotel afire when I left!"

Stilwell did not wait for all of it. He was in the house at a jump, reaching down his guns which hung beside the door. Close after him Fred rushed in, snatching his weapons from the buffalo horns on the wall.

"I'm going to get service on that man!" Stilwell affirmed. "Are you going with us, Cal?"

But Cal Morgan did not reply. He went to the bedroom where he slept, took up his revolver, stood looking at it a moment as if considering something, snatched his hat from the bedpost and went on buckling his belt. Mrs. Stilwell and Violet were struggling with husband and brother to restrain them from rushing off to this battle, raising a turmoil of pleading and protesting at the door.

As Morgan passed Stilwell, who was greatly impeded in his efforts to buckle on his guns by his wife's clinging arms and passionate pleadings to remain at home, Fred broke away from his sister and ran for the kitchen door.

"Let Drumm go—let all of them go—let the cattle go, let everything go! None of it's worth riskin' your life for!" Stilwell's affectionate good wife pleaded with him.

"Now, mother, I'm not goin' to git killed," Morgan heard Stilwell say, his very assurance calming. But the poor woman, who perhaps had recollections of past battles and perils which he had gone thru, burst out again, weeping, and clung to him as if she could not let him go.

Morgan paused a moment at the threshold, as tho reconsidering something. Violet, who had stood leaning her head on her bent arm, weeping that Fred was rushing to throw his life away, lifted her tearful face, reached out and touched his arm.

"Must you go?" she asked.

For reply Morgan put out his hand as if to say farewell. She took it, pressed it a moment to her breast, and hurried away, choked on the grief she could not utter. Morgan stepped out into the sun.

Rhetta Thayer stood at the door, a little aside, as if waiting for him, as if knowing he would come. She was agitated by the anxious hope that spoke out of her white face, but restrained by a fear that could not hide in her wide-straining eyes. She moved almost imperceptibly toward him, her lips parted as if to speak, but she said nothing.

As Morgan lifted his hand to his hat in grave salute, passing on, she offered him the badge of his office which she had held gripped in her hand. He took it, inclining his head as in acknowledgment of its safekeeping thru the night, and hastened on to one of the

horses that stood dozing on three legs in the early sun.

As he left her, Rhetta followed a few quick steps, a cry rising in her heart for him to stay a moment, to spare her one word of forgiveness out of his grim, sealed lips. But the cry faltered away to a great, stifling sob, while tears rose hot in her eyes, making him dim in her sight as he threw the rein over the horse's head, starting the animal out of its sleep with a little squatting jump. She stood so, stretching out her hands to him, while he, unbending in his stern answer to the challenge of duty, unseeing in the hard bitterness of his heart, swung into the saddle and rode away.

Rhetta groped for her saddle, blind with tears. Morgan was hidden by the dust that hung in the quiet morning behind him as she mounted and followed.

Half a mile or so along the road Fred passed her, bending low as he rode, as if his desire left the saddle and carried him ahead of his horse; a little while, and Stilwell thundered by, leaving her last and alone on that road leading to what adventures her heart shrank in her bosom to contemplate.

Ahead of her the smoke of Ascalon's destruction rose high.

Bitter Reflections

Morgan had time for a bitter train of reflection as he rode, never looking behind him to see who came after. Whether Stilwell would yield to his wife's appeal and remain at home,

whether Fred could be bent from his fiery desire to be avenged on the author of their calamity, he took no trouble to surmise. He only knew that he, Calvin Morgan, was rushing again to combat at the call of this girl, whose only appeal was in the face of dreadful peril, whose only service was that of blood.

She had come again, this time like a messenger bearing a command, to call him back to a duty which he believed he had relinquished and put down forever. And solely because it would be treasonable to that duty which still clung to him like a tenacious cobweb, he was riding into the smoke of the burning town.

So he told himself as he galloped on, but never believing for a moment in the core of his heart that it was true. Deep within him there was a response to a more tender call than the stern trumpeting of duty—the answer to an appeal of remorseful eyes, of a pleading heart that could not bear, the shame of the charge that he was hiding and afraid. For her, and his place of honor in her eyes, he was riding to Ascalon.

Morgan pulled up his horse at the edge of town to consider his situation. He had left Stilwell's in such haste, and in the midst of such domestic anguish that he had neglected to bring one of the rancher's rifles with him. His only weapon was his revolver, and the ammunition at his belt was scant.

(Continued on Page 28)

18-36 pulling 10-foot double disc, 10-foot drill, and 10-foot peg tooth harrow near Nilea, Iowa.

Again in the Spotlight

HART PARR POWER

Outstanding Records for the Greatest of All Tractors

HART-PARR leadership the world over is proved by the records it has made. Last year in Australia, the Hart-Parr established a non-stop draw-bar record of nine days and nine nights of continuous operation, drawing a field load of implements, which required 15 horses to operate. The tractor finished in perfect working condition.

In Timaru, New Zealand, in a competitive demonstration with nineteen tractors, Hart-Parr tractors were awarded first, second and third prizes and grand prize for the best work, easily proving themselves the champion tractor for New Zealand.

In South Dakota, recently, a Hart-Parr tractor operated a heavy belt load

for 40 days and 40 nights in a non-stop run, finishing that run in good condition. To the best of our knowledge this is the longest, non-stop belt run ever recorded for a tractor.

In official tests recently run the Hart-Parr tractors set a record of 10.73 horsepower hours per gallon of distillate fuel used, setting a world's record in fuel economy over all tractors ever tested on distillate and coming within one half of a horsepower hour per gallon of equalling the world's record made on high-grade kerosene.

Power—and power from cheap, low-grade fuel, which cuts the farmer's operating costs in two, can be secured only from Hart-Parr tractors. This year

Hart-Parrs are equipped with a third speed of 4¼ miles per hour.

Ask the nearest Hart-Parr dealer for a demonstration and do not fail to send coupon today for the free booklet "Profits Thru Power."

HART-PARR COMPANY
Charles City, Iowa, Department M3

Please send me, free, your new booklet "Profits Thru Power."

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.....

HART-PARR COMPANY

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

We Establish a Museum at Home

An Experience Story on Bringing Up the Youngest Child

I FEEL very humble today," said Bill's mother one morning. "I'm realizing that I don't give Bill as much freedom here at home as he gets at school."

"Not as much freedom at home as at school, how can that be?"

Bill's mother replied, "Since he was at liberty to move round as he pleased I thought he was having perfect freedom. Or rather, I didn't think about it at all until he began to complain that he didn't have any place to keep his treasures."

"The children in his room at school have been having nature study. They have a table in the back of the room, and any child who finds some outdoor thing that is curious or particularly interesting brings it to school and puts it on the table. Then they all examine it and decide whether it is worthy a place in their nature collection. If it is, it goes on a set of shelves to be kept."

"Bill started a collection at home. He brought in a wasps' nest, some curiously curled leaves and a piece of bark with pitch on it. When he brought them in I was interested in them too, in a careless way, but I didn't give them much thought or attention. Consequently I wasn't prepared for the results."

"It was late fall and cold outdoors, and it wasn't many hours before the warmth of the house began to do things to them. A wasp revived in the wasps' nest and buzzed around the room. I put the nest outdoors for fear there might be more of them and the wind blew it away. The curled-up leaves concealed eggs that hatched into curious little bugs, and I put the whole outfit in the fire. The pitch melted and ran onto the sideboard and Bill got scolded for leaving it there."

"But we ought to decide as soon as I bring them in," he said, "whether they are good to keep or not, and then we ought to have a place for them. Besides, if it's something that hatches we put it in a little box and look at it every day to see what it's doing. And we put hornets' nests close to the window so if any hornets come out they go right on the window and we can let them out."

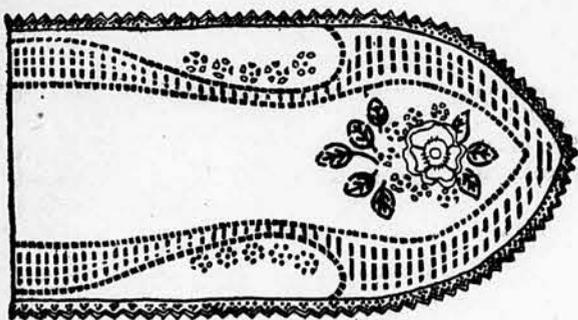
"Bill's logic and earnestness made me sure that the teacher had started something good, and now we not only have a place for his treasures and some small cardboard boxes for things that hatch, but I'm going to help him decide whether his finds are worth keeping."

A Bit of Spring Fancy Work

A NEW scarf for the living room table, crisp new curtains, fresh drapes or a bit of new furniture are the touches that every woman longs to introduce into her home when housecleaning is done and everything in tip top condition.

Here is a suggestion of a dainty but serviceable scarf that you can be working during spare minutes before the weather is seasonable to start the big spring upheaval.

This scarf as it comes stamped for embroidering measures 16 by 45 inches. It is of natural color linen crash. The embroidery work is to be done in blue and white in French knots, running stitches and outline stitches and may be done in a few hours. Price of the scarf is \$1.10 with floss and instructions for working it. It may be ordered by number 576. Three yards of lace will be needed to finish the edges of this scarf. The lace which is used on the model which I have is very attractive,



woven with durable mercerized thread. Price of the lace is 8 cents a yard. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Keep Those Laugh Lines

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

W RINKLES—wrinkles the curse of maturity! At 20 they are laugh lines, at 40 they are crows' feet and sure signs of antiquity, so the thing to do is to check them when they are but laugh lines.

Of course we read every day of women who are struggling to keep young, having their faces lifted, and their noses remodeled, but how few of us realize how very unsatisfactory all this is. There always remains about a woman who has submitted to surgery some telltale mark.

By Frances H. Rarig

If we take care of the skin from the time we are 20, when we get to be 40 we needn't worry.

The most important thing about the care of the skin is cleanliness. That may sound offending to some of you, but some time after you have cleansed your skin with your usual precaution try this. Apply a thick coating of cold cream and then rub it off with an old turkish towel that is sort of rough, and you will be amazed and ashamed, at the dirt and grime that you will see on the towel. The pores and tissues of the face horde and suck in dirt so that plain soap and water do not suffice.

Always cleanse your face and neck thoroughly morning and night and remember to give extra attention to your neck as the whole contour of your face may be ruined at the neck line, for that is where the first age lines show.

Then a good daily treatment for wrinkles is, after you have cleaned your skin and the tissues are still soft and the pores are opened by a good steaming, to rub in a nourishing wrinkle cream.

Winter is a greater promoter of wrinkles than summer because it dries the skin, and wrinkled skin is always a dry skin. Wrinkles are a sign of old age because you seldom see wrinkles in a young skin—that is surging with oils and has a good circulation. It is the lack of both oil and circulation that gives the skin the dry, parched appearance and allows the flesh to become flabby, leaving room for wrinkles to fold in.

An astringent lotion is also good to use daily. The standard rose water, glycerine and benzoin is fine, and to this have your druggist add four or five drops carbolic acid.

A word about massage which is very important in connection with wrinkle prevention. Home massage is very bad—for there are innumerable nerve centers that should not be touched by unskilled hands—and even some of the beauty parlors that boast of having expert specialists in massage are not as thoroughly trained as they should be.

I shall be glad to have you bring your beauty problems to me and to give them my personal attention. For you whose problem is to keep laughing lines from becoming crows' feet—and who is not concerned with this problem?—I have a leaflet entitled, "Care of the Face" which I think will be helpful. Address your letters to Helen June



Drew, care of Kansas Farmer and inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with your letter asking for this leaflet.

New Ideas in Salads

NEXT month, with winter tenaciously taking its last stand, will be a trying one for homemakers who in the interests of serving balanced meals are looking for new ways to serve fresh vegetables. It is for these homemakers, and I think most of Kansas Farmer's readers are included in this group, that I have prepared a salad leaflet which contains both simple and novel recipes. I shall be glad to send this leaflet to you on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to cover the cost of mailing it. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

From Little Cooks' Note Books

OF ALL the things that I used to make for my two brothers and myself to take to school in our dinner baskets, I think that we liked the oatmeal cookies best. Of course you take your dinners in baskets now for they are not so hard to keep clean and sweet smelling, but we just had tin buckets with holes punched in the top and sides to let the air in. These cookies would always stay crisp and have a delicious nutty flavor. Here is the recipe:

1/2 cup fat	2 cups flour
1 cup sugar	2 cups rolled oats
1 beaten egg	1 teaspoon cinnamon
3 tablespoons sour cream	3/4 teaspoon soda
1-3 teaspoon salt	

Cream the fat. Add the sugar a little at a time, creaming it with the fat until the sugar dissolves. Beat the egg and add it to the mixture. Add the cream, then the oatmeal slowly, and finally make it very thick with the flour. You will have to mix the flour and oatmeal in very slowly or the dough will get too thick before you have all of the ingredients in. Roll it thin on the bread board and cut out with a cookie cutter. Sprinkle each cookie with sugar and cinnamon before putting it in the pan.

Next week I am going to print some of your school lunch recipes and I hope you will send me your cookie recipes so I can print some of them the next week. Even if I cannot use your recipes in the paper, I am going to keep them all and will have the very best made into a big notebook for little cooks and I am going to pay \$1 for each recipe that I can use. Send your letters to Mrs. Nichols, care of Little Cooks' Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea Islanders; but a real human heart with divine love in it beats with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth's thousand tribes.—O. W. Holmes.

Serve Soup and You Serve All

By Betty Barclay

S OUP making seems about to become a lost art in some homes. It is so easy to purchase a can of delicious soup from the corner store, that when soup is to be served, too many housewives think of the prepared rather than of the preparation.

There is no denying the fact that many delicious soups can be made from the contents of cans of various kind, but it is doubtful if many will agree that anything can quite come up in flavor to some of the home-made soups made from fresh, green vegetables and the other necessary ingredients.

In certain European countries, the soup pot is always on the back of the stove—and it seems that the soup served gets richer day by day. Many who have partaken of this come back to America to assure us that we know nothing of soup or soup making here.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that a hot bowl of rich home-made soup is both delicious and healthful. Many women who are more or less confirmed canned soup servers, see to it that the old-fashioned home-made vegetable soup appears occasionally, and that once in a while a home-made tomato soup is served, or a home-made chicken soup.

Potato soup makes an ideal form in which to use potatoes. Writers have time and again bemoaned the fact that so much of the nutritive value of the potato is poured into the sink before the potatoes are mashed, that one has to be brave to mention it again. This is so important, however, that repetition is allowable. The boiling water rapidly absorbs the minerals and salts of the potato and when this water disappears down

the kitchen sink, away go the minerals and salts. In the old days, this water was often retained for bread—but today we get our bread from the same store where we buy our soup.

In home-made potato soup, we sip the mineral and salt filled water and thus secure much that is needful. As this soup is made with milk, butter and the healthful onion it is a food that should not be overlooked by the woman who wishes to balance her meals and set a healthful and body-building table.

Soup need not be exactly the same, time after time. No matter how tasteful it is, it would become tiresome if served too often without change. Fortunately there are many potato soup recipes, so that the woman who wishes to vary this first-course dish, may easily find the means.

For instance, 2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca added to a quart of any kind of soup about 15 minutes before removing from the stove greatly improves its flavor and adds to its nourishing qualities. The tapioca is an easily-digested carbohydrate, but aside from this, it changes the flavor and quality of the soup very noticeably.

Here is a recipe for potato soup that is well worth trying. Five generous portions may be made by following it exactly:

3 cups milk	1 onion, chopped
1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca	1 tablespoon butter
2 medium sized potatoes	1 teaspoon salt
1 pint hot water	Pinch of pepper

Scald milk in double boiler. Add tapioca and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Dice potatoes into saucepan. Add water, chopped onion, butter, salt and pepper and cook until potatoes are soft. Add to tapioca mixture and serve.

Spring Banishes Boyish Mode

One Has a Wide Choice Both in Spring Silhouettes and Materials

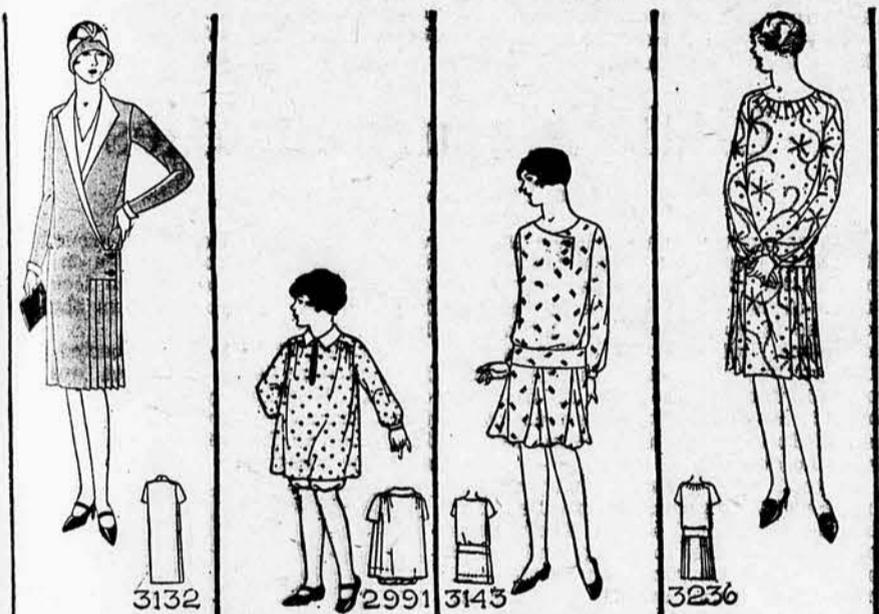
Sports clothes will play an important part in spring fashion, it seems, and light-weight woollens hold preference as to material. These dresses will be topped with sweaters, often of Angora or Shetland.

Printed crepes have had a back seat for several seasons but they are now blossoming among the materials designed for spring. Those of us who had a dress of printed crepe when it was so popular several years ago are delighted with this news since for general utility, it is in a class by itself. Small, all-over designs are shown for ensembles with a coat lined with the silk used for the dress. Satins and flat crepes which always are "in" share popularity this season with the printed crepes and crisp taffetas. In fact, you can choose a dress in almost any material you favor and it will be in good style.

Several houses are pushing the suit for spring. Its trim lines always recommend it, especially to the woman who is well-built.

There doesn't seem to be any in-betweens in hats. They're either small, and close-fitting or large. Altho the skull-type predominates now, they tell us that later in the season we will see more of the large hats. These usually will be of Leghorn and hand-woven straws. In line with the suggestion that spring fashions carry a breath of Venice is the announcement of the Venetian type veil. This may fall from a rimless hat to just below the eyes or be draped to follow the contour of the chin, leaving the face unveiled and veiling the throat.

Last but not least is the comforting news that, despite apparently negative evidence, we may continue to enjoy our shorn tresses.



3132—For Street Wear, the diagonal closing gives a slinness that many will be glad to simulate. There is a tailored jauntiness in the buttoned belt closing and the plaits give fullness with straight lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2991—Playtime dress which is equally adaptable as a model for the Sunday best dress. Of course little girls' dresses are always to be made of washable materials. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

3143—An adaptation of the popular flowing lines to suit the needs of the very young miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3236—This model bids fair to become a spring favorite. The inverted pin tucks which form a yoke make a very simple but

effective trimming. The soft plaits at the sides of the skirt are stitched in part way. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3236—This model bids fair to become a spring favorite. The inverted pin tucks which form a yoke make a very simple but



"I'll write you every week, Mother"

SOON she would be gone . . . off to college for the first time. A Mother's heart is full of sorrow and gladness. Sorrow . . . at losing her daughter's companionship. Gladness . . . at giving her daughter the advantages of a college education.

What confidence this mother places in the college they have selected because they have compared one with another. In life's great events, comparison is so important . . . in everyday affairs, so helpful.

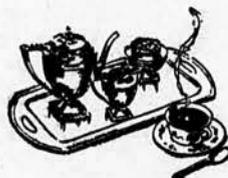
Comparison is helpful also in selecting the one coffee you like best.

Because each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth, Folger's Coffee has a rich, marvelous, unmatched flavor. Compare Folger's by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850



VACUUM PACKED

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The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Brown Flour Magic

Something happened to me recently that I hope never happens again. I soiled my diaper in the night and I woke and fretted about it some but mother was so tired and sleepy that she didn't pay much attention to me. I'm not in the habit of soiling my clothes during the night so I guess she didn't think of that. Anyway I got all sore and red and then when I woke again it just hurt a lot so I cried out big and loud.

Mother knew just what to do for me when she found what was the matter because she had called the doctor for the same trouble when my brother was a little baby. She washed me off with warm water and a soft rag or piece of cotton. Mother knew it would hurt to rub me where I was sore so she just sort of patted me with the cloth and that wasn't so bad. Then she put a clean diaper on me and told me to be good while she fixed some browned flour for me. I couldn't be very good but she fixed it anyway.

Mother went to the kitchen and put about a half-cup of white flour in a clean dry pan. Then put it over a slow fire and stirred it almost constantly until it was a light brown. She put this in a clean salt shaker so she could dust it on like powder. When she came back to me she put vaseline on me where I was irritated and then dusted the browned flour over the vaseline. Mother watched me carefully all that day and changed my diaper immediately each time after I wet. By the next morning the irritation was all gone.
Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

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

For Chapped Hands

My hands have become so chapped and cracked this winter from the cold, oftentimes they pain me. Is there some preparation that I can use on my hands to make them soft and keep them from chapping?
Alice B.

Chapped hands are always a chief worry in the winter time when the cold winds blow on them. I have a leaflet on Keeping the Hands Soft and White, which suggests some very good preparations to use in a case of this kind, and will be glad to send it to you, or to anyone writing for it. Please address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and be sure to inclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your reply.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

"I feel like cutting up."

8. 9. 11. 12.

7. 6. 10. 13.

4. 5. 14.

3. 25. 24. 16.

2. 26. 23.

1. 27. 22.

30. 29. 21. 20. 19.

Why don't you go to the calendar and get a date

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys who send the correct answer.

Goes to Granada School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Sage. He is a very good teacher. This is the second year he has taught here. I go to Granada school. I am 5 feet 1/2 inch tall. I weigh 99 pounds. This is the first time I ever wrote to Kansas Farmer. I do not get very lonesome for I have a little sister, Minnie, 9 years old. She is in the third grade. I have four nieces and four nephews. I hope some of the boys and girls will

write to me. I will answer every letter I get. I would like to get acquainted with some of the boys and girls that read the Kansas Farmer.
Wetmore, Kan. Laura Chase.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A vowel; 2. Conjunction; 3. Go into; 4. Home of an animal; 5. A consonant.

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

My Dog's Name is Bozo

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. I am light complexioned, have blue eyes and dark hair. This is a picture of my little sister, Mary, our dog Bozo and myself. I would like to have some letters from other readers of my age.
Martina Klapwyk.
Fruita, Colo.



Ethel Likes Her Teacher

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I weigh about 90 pounds and am 5 feet tall. I go to Herkimer grade school district 63. I live in town. My father has a hardware store. I often go down to the store and help him.

My teacher's name is Mr. Swoboda. I like him for a teacher. I like to go to school. We play ball at school. For a pet I have a white Spitz dog named Trixie. I have a sister named Eileen. She is 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' page and the letters. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.
Herkimer, Kan. Ethel Meinecke.

Try These on the Family

- Why is a healthy person like the United States? Because he possesses a good constitution.
- Why is a hat like a king? It has a crown.
- When is hair like a stick of wood? When it is knotted.
- Why are good resolutions like ladies fainting in church? Because the sooner they are carried out the better.
- What is the difference between a honey comb, a honeymoon, and a pretty girl? A little sell (cell), a big sell, and a dam-sel.
- Why are lawyers like fishes? Because they are fond of "de-bate."
- What is the difference between a life of leisure and a life of idleness?

They are the same thing, only different titles.
What islands are the most prosperous? The Fortunate Islands.
Which is the greatest riddle? Life, for we all have to give it up.
What two animals follow you everywhere? Your calves.



It Was Very Disappointing to the Boys That Old Maid Lafferty Stopped the Fight Between Her Cat and Butch McFarland's Dog

Little Nature Studies

The Young Woodchuck

The young woodchuck shown in this picture is like a lot of the boys looking at the picture. He is very fond of doughnuts. And like a lot of the boys, he is not satisfied to eat all in one place, but must take a bite out first on one side, then on the other, to see if it tastes the same all the way around. He turned it in his front paws as skillfully as if they were hands, while he ate.

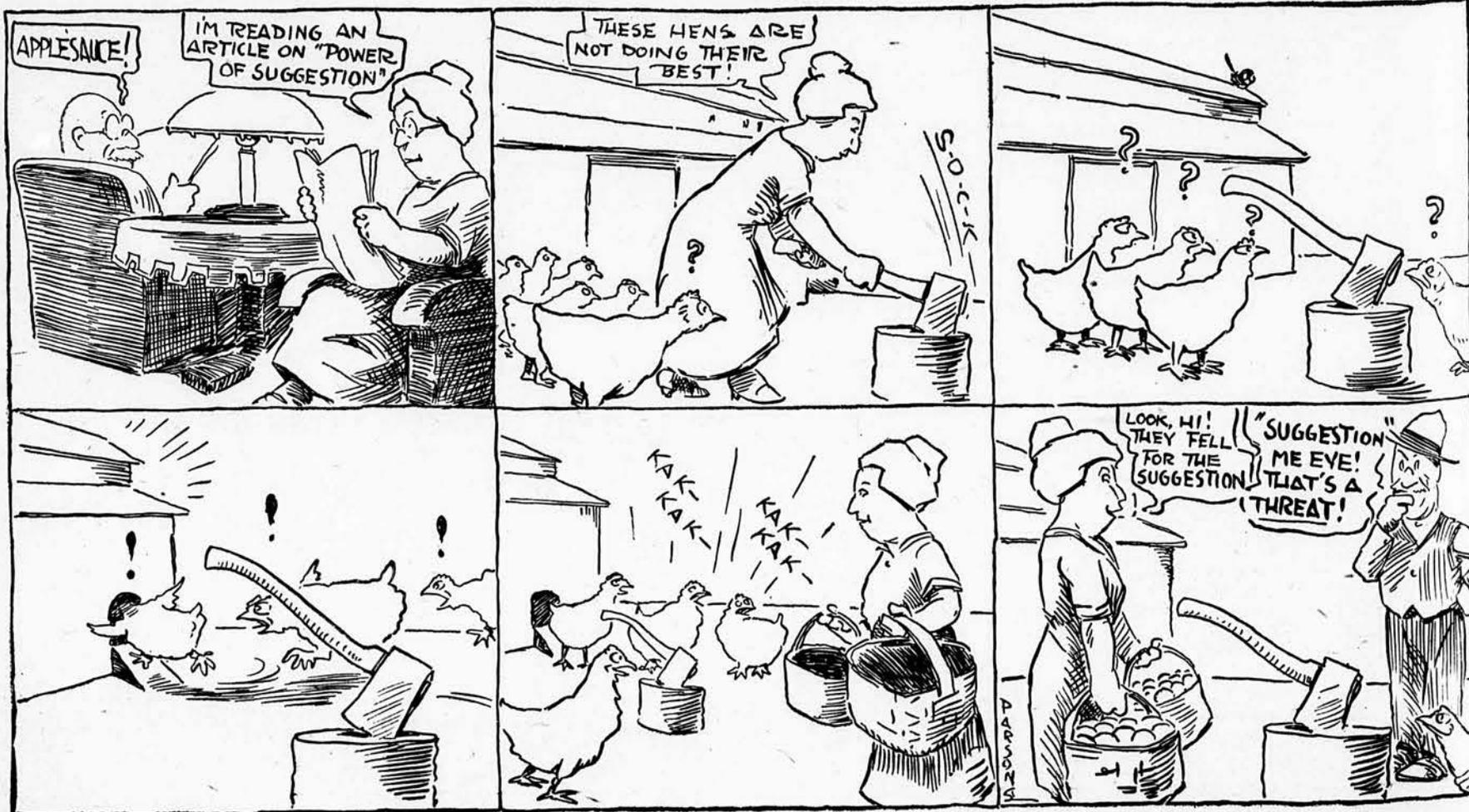
weather prophet. He is the groundhog that comes forth from his den on Candlemas Day, February 2, to look for his shadow. Everyone knows the old legend.

However, it is to be suspected that he makes a better pet than weather oracle. If taken young he becomes tame, learns to know his master, and is almost as full of interesting tricks as a pet raccoon.

In their native haunts, woodchucks are strictly vegetarians, feeding for the most part on clover. They come forth in the early morning, and again in late afternoon, for their meals, and are seldom found outside the den at any other time. Sometimes they come out during the heat of the day and sun themselves on the heap of sand at the den opening.

In captivity they take readily to a mixed diet, altho they still avoid meats. They will eat almost any kind of vegetables, apples and other fruit, bread and butter, and are fond of cake and cookies and other sweets, as well as doughnuts.

The woodchuck is supposed to be a



The Hoovers—Well, Anyhow, It Worked!

Why does the coffee-loving West look for Hills Bros' Arab?



THE famous Arab trade-mark is more than a guarantee of genuine Hills Bros. Coffee. It is the symbol of Controlled Roasting . . . the exclusive Hills Bros.' continuous process of roasting a few pounds at a time to bring out the delicate, mouth-watering flavor of the world's finest coffee-blend.

Wherever you see this genial Arab in a window or on a counter, there is a grocery store that sells the favorite beverage of the coffee-loving West.

Always ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name. Make doubly sure of getting the genuine by looking for the Arab on the can. Mail the coupon for your free copy of "The Art of Entertaining."

HILLS BROS., Dept. K F 8
2525 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen:
Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

HILLS BROS COFFEE



*Fresh from the original
vacuum pack. Easily
opened with a key.*

Reg. U. S.
Pat. Off.
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Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 23)

due to the foolish security of the days when he believed Seth Craddock never would return. He must pick up a gun somewhere, and ammunition.

There was some scattered shooting going on in the direction of the square, but whether the citizens were gathering to the defense of the town, or the raiders were firing admonitory shots to keep them indoors, Morgan could not at that distance tell. He rode on, considering his most urgent necessity of more arms, concluding to go straight to Judge Thayer's and borrow his buffalo rifle.

"What'll I Do Then?"

He swung into the road that led past the Thayer home, which thoro-fare entered the square at the bank corner, still about a quarter of a mile away. As he came around the turn of the road he saw, a few hundred yards ahead of him, a man hurrying toward the square with a gun in his hand. A spurt of speed and Morgan was beside him, leaning over, demanding the gun.

It was the old man who had jumped out of his reverie on the morning of Morgan's first return to Ascalon, and menaced him with the crook of his hickory stick. The veteran was going now without the comfort of his stick, making pretty good time, eager in the rousing of fires long stilled in his cooling heart. He began trotting on when he recognized Morgan, shouting for him to hurry.

"Lend me your gun, Uncle John—I left mine in the hotel," Morgan said. "Hell, what'll I do then?" replied Uncle John, unwilling to give it up.

Morgan was insistent. He commanded the weapon in the name of the law. That being the case, Uncle John handed it up to him with a word of affection for it, and a little swearing over his bad luck.

It was a double-barreled buffalo rifle, a cap and ball gun of very old pattern, belonging back in the days of Parkman and the California trail, and the two charges which it bore were all that Morgan could hope to expend, for Uncle John carried neither pouch nor horn. But Morgan was thankful for even that much, and rode on.

A little way ahead a man, hatless, wild-haired, came running out from his dooryard, having witnessed Morgan's levying on Uncle John's gun and read his reason for it. This citizen rushed into the road and offered a large revolver, which Morgan leaned over and

snatched from his hand as he galloped by. But it hadn't a cartridge in its chambers, and its caliber was not of Morgan's ammunition. Still he rode on with it in his hand, hoping that it might serve its turn.

Morgan galloped on toward the square, where a great volume of smoke hid the court-house and all of the town that lay before the wind. He hoped to meet somebody there with a gun worth while, altho he had no immediate plan for pitching into the fight and using it. That must be fixed for him by circumstances when he confronted them.

Women and children stood in the dooryards watching the fire that was cutting thru the thin-walled buildings on that side of the square—the hotel side—as if they were strawboard boxes. They were silent in the great climax of fear; they stood as people stand, straining and waiting, watching the approach of a tornado, no safety in flight, no refuge at hand. There was but one man in sight, and he was running like a jack-rabbit across the staked ground behind Judge Thayer's office, heading for the prairie.

It was Earl Gray, the druggist. He was covering sixteen feet at a jump. When he saw Morgan galloping into town, Gray stopped, darted off at an angle as if he were going on some brave and legitimate excursion, and disappeared.

The Elkhorn Hotel was well under way of destruction, its roof already fallen, its thin walls bending inward, perforated in a score of places by flames. The head of the street was unguarded; Morgan rode on and halted at the edge of the square.

Smoke blotted out everything in the vicinity, except for a little shifting by the rising wind which revealed the court-house, the pigeons in wild flight around the tower. There was not a man in sight, either raider or defender. Across on the other side of the square the citizens were doing some shooting with rifles, even shotguns, as Morgan could define by the sound. The raiders were there, for they were answering with shot and yell.

Morgan caught the flutter of a dress at the farther corner of the bank—a little squat brick building this was—where some woman stood and watched. He rode around, and at the sound of his approach a gun-barrel was trained on him, and a familiar fair head appeared, cheek laid against the rifle stock in a most determined and competent way.

American Farmers Are Efficient!

OTHER factors than lack of production efficiency are responsible for the decline in the relative economic position of the farmer, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Agricultural output a worker during the first quarter of the current century has increased about as much as has the output of industry a worker employed, according to the board's computations. Yet industry during this period has scored great gains, while agricultural prosperity has declined. At the very time that American industrial productivity and prosperity attracted world-wide attention, American agriculture was going thru its most trying period, the board points out.

Output a worker employed in industry during 1899-1925 increased 49 per cent, while the output a worker on farms during the same period increased 47 per cent, or about at the same rate. As in industry, this increase in productivity has been due largely to the greater use of power and to increasing mechanization. Total horsepower used on farms in 1925 was 47,400,000, as against 23½ million in 1899, or 4½ horsepower a farm worker in 1925 as against only 2.2 horsepower in 1899. Horsepower a person engaged in manufacturing increased from 1.9 in 1899 to 3.6 in 1925.

While no definite measurements can be made of the exact extent to which increased power and mechanization has entered into the increased productivity of either industry or agriculture, the high development of American agricultural implements and machinery, and their extensive application, are sufficient evidence of the progress made in agricultural production in this direction, in the view of the board. In fact, so superior is American agricultural machinery to implements employed by farmers in other countries that American farm machinery has become one of our most important items of export and is used in all parts of the world where the nature of farming allows its application.

The American farmer is considerably more productive than the farmers of other countries, the conference board's analysis discloses. During the five-year period just preceding the war, in the United States 24.4 acres were being cultivated a farm worker; in Scotland, 16.6 acres; in England, 9.5 acres; in France, 8.3 acres; in Germany, 6.2 and in Italy, 4.2. The United States leads all other countries in the use as well as in the development of agricultural machinery, having used in 1920 more than 13 times as much farm machinery as had been in use in 1870, and total investment of farmers in agricultural machinery in 1920 amounting to \$176 a farm worker, as against only \$36 in 1870, both figures being given in terms of dollars of 1913 purchasing power to make them comparable. The average farm worker of today thus uses about five times as much machinery as did the average farmer 50 years ago.

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Read His Letter

November 7, 1927.
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OCK-HH Otto C. Kircher, Secretary.



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| Poultry Bowel Regulator | Blister (Spavin Remedy) |
| Head Lice Remedy | Antiseptic Healing Oil |
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"Dora, don't shoot!" Morgan shouted. In a moment he was on the ground beside her, and Dora Conboy was handing him his own rifle, pride and relief in her blue eyes.

All in the Jail

"I knew you'd come, I told them you'd come!" she cried. "How did you save it—what are you doing here, Dora?" he asked in amazement.

"I was layin' for Craddock! If he'd 'a' come around that corner—but it was you!" with a sigh of vast relief.

"Have you got any cartridges, Dora?"

"No, I didn't have time to grab anything but your gun—I ran to your room when they set the hotel afire and drove us out."

"You're the bravest man in town!" he praised her, patting her shoulder as if she were a very little girl indeed. "Where are they all?"

"They've locked Riley, and Judge Thayer, and all the men that's got a fight in 'em up in jail with the sheriff. Pa got away—he's over there where you hear that shootin'—but he can't hit nothin'!" Dora said in hopeless disgust.

Morgan saw with relief that the magazine of his rifle was full, and a shot in the barrel. He took Dora by the hand, turning away from his haste to mount as if it came to him as an afterthought to thank her for this great help.

"There's going to be a fight, Dora," he said. "You'd better get behind the bank, and keep any of the women and children there that happen along. You're a brave, good little soul, and I'll never forget you for what you've done for me today. Please take care of this gun—it belongs to Uncle John."

He was up in the saddle with the last word, and away, galloping into the pitchy black smoke that swirled like a turgid flood from burning Ascalon across the square.

Morgan's thought was to locate the raiders' horses and cut them off, if it should be that some of the rascals were still on foot setting fires, as it seemed likely from the smell of kerosene that they were. It would increase his doubtful chances to meet as many of them on foot as possible. This was his thought.

He made out one mounted man dimly thru the blowing smoke, watching in front of the Santa Fe Cafe, but recently set on fire. This fellow doubtless was stationed there on the watch for him, Morgan believed, from the close attention he was giving the front door of the place, out of which a volume of grease-tainted smoke rolled. He wondered, with a little gleam of his saving humor, what there was in his record since coming to Ascalon that gave them ground for the belief that it was necessary to burn a house to bring him out of it to face a fight.

Morgan rode on a little way across the square, not twenty yards behind this raider, the sound of his horse silenced in the roar of fire and growing wind. The heat of the place was terrific; flaming shingles swirled on the wind, coals and burning brands fell in a rain all over the square. At the corner of the broad street that came into the square at Peden's Hall, another raider was stationed.

The citizens who were making a weak defense were being driven back, the sound of firing was behind the stores, and falling off as if the raiders pressed them hard. Morgan quickly concluded that Craddock and the rest of the outfit were over there silencing this resistance, probably in the belief that he was concerned in it.

Then the Battle Started

This seemed to be his moment for action, yet arresting any of them was out of the question, and he did not want to be the aggressor in the bloodshed that must finish this fiendish morning's work. Hopeless as his situation appeared, justified as he would have been in law and reason for opening fire without challenge, he awaited the further justification of his own conscience. They had come looking for him; let them find him here in their midst.

Fire was rising high among the stripped timbers of Peden's Hall, purging it of its shameful memories. On the rising wind the flames were licking up Gray's drug-store, the barber-shop beside it, the newspaper office, the Santa Fe Cafe and the incidental small shops between them and Peden's like a wind-

row of burning straw. A little while would suffice to see their obliteration, a little longer to witness the destruction of the town if the wind should carry the coals and blazing shingles to other roofs, dry as the seared grasses of the plain.

The sound of this fire set by Seth Craddock in celebration of his return to Ascalon was in Morgan's ears like the roar of the sea; the heat of it drew the tough skin of his face as he rode fifty yards from it into the center of the square. There he stopped, his rifle across his breast, waiting for the discovery.

The man in the street near Peden's was the first to see and recognize him as he waited there on his horse in the pose of challenge, in the determined attitude of defense. This fellow yelled the alarm and charged, breakneck thru the smoke, shooting as he came.

Morgan fired one shot, offhand. The charging horse reared, stood so a moment as rigidly as if fixed by bronze in that pose, its rider leaning forward over its neck. Then, in whatever terrible pang that such sudden stroke of death visits, it flung itself backward, the girths snapping from its distended belly. The rider was flung aside, where Morgan saw him lying, head on one extended arm, like a dog asleep in the sun.

The others came whooping their triumphant challenge and closed in on Morgan then, and the battle of his life began.

How many were circling him as he stood in the center of the square, or as close to the center as he could draw, near the courthouse steps, Morgan did not know. Some had come from behind the courthouse, others from the tame fight with the citizens back of the stores not yet on fire.

The dust that rose from their great tumult of charge and galloping attack, mingling with the smoke that trailed the ground, was Morgan's protection. Nothing else saved him from immediate death in the fury of their charge.

He fired at the fleeting figures as they moved in obscurity thru this stifling cloud, circling him like Indians of the plains, shouting to each other his location, drawing in upon him a little nearer as they rode. He turned and shifted, yet he was a target all too plain for anything he could do to lessen his peril.

A horse came plunging toward him thru the blinding swirl, its saddle empty, fleeing from the scene of fire-swept conflict as if urged on by the ghost of the rider it had lost.

Bullets clipped Morgan's saddle as they circled him in a wild fete of shots and yells. One struck his rifle, running down the barrel to the grip like a lightning bolt, spattering hot lead on his hand; another clicked on the ornament of the Spanish bit, frightening his horse, before that moment as steady as if at work on the range. The shaken creature leaped, bunching its body in a shuddering knot. Blood ran from its mouth in a stream.

A shot ripped thru the high cantle of the saddle; one seared Morgan's back as it rent his shirt. The horse leaped, to come down stiff-legged like an outlaw, bleeding head thrust forward, nose close to the ground. Then it reared and plunged, striking wildly with fore feet upon the death-laden air.

In leaping to save himself from entanglement as the creature fell, Morgan dropped his rifle. Before he could recover himself from the spring out of the saddle, the horse, thrashing in the paroxysm of death, struck the gun with its shod fore foot, snapping the stock from the barrel.

Dust was in Morgan's eyes and throat, smoke burned in his scorched lungs. The smell of blood mingling with dust was in his nostrils. The heat of the increasing fire was so great that he dropped to the ground beside his horse, with more thought of shielding himself from that torture than from the inpouring rain of lead.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

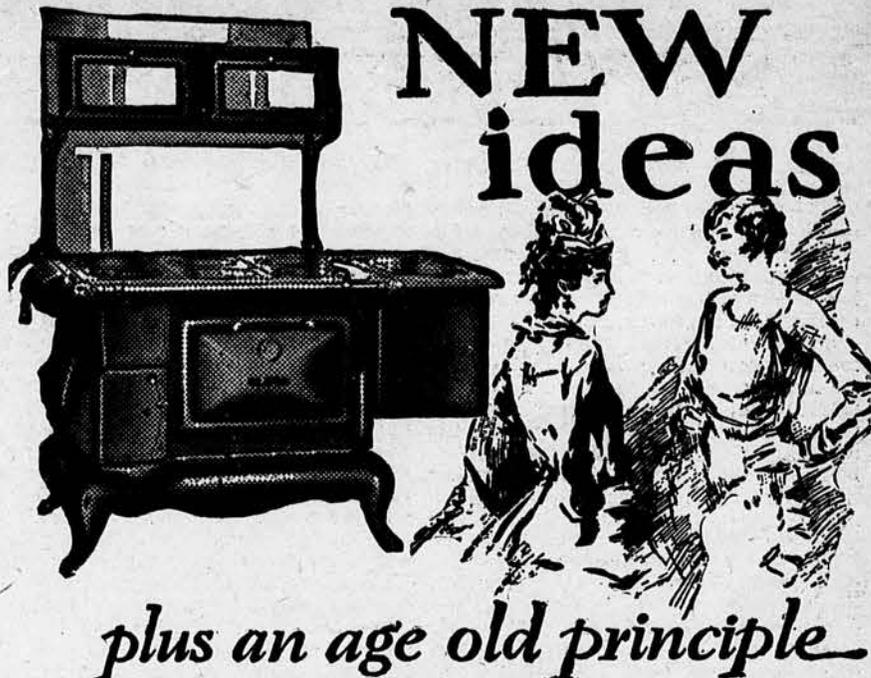
Esteemed Colleague

Messenger (to newsboy)—"Who's the swell guy ye was talkin' to, Jimmie?"

Newsboy—"Aw, him and me's worked togedder fer years. He's the editor o' one o' my papers."

Never Say Live

HUNTER WHO ESCAPED DEATH TO TRY AGAIN —Oakland (Cal.) paper.



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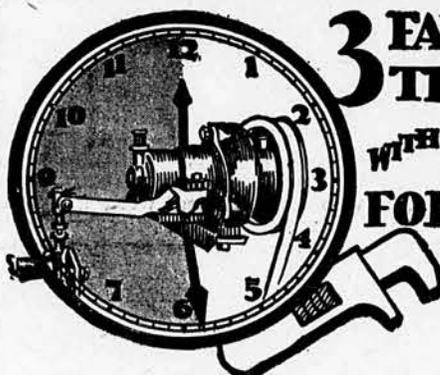
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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

AND he appointed twelve that they might be with him." That is simple. If these men were to become great teachers, they must be with a longer the better. That this training had effect is too well known to require comment. It may be said, however, that the method Jesus used was common in the East at the time. Out-of-door schools were the vogue in Greece, where famous teachers like Socrates walked to and fro, debating with his admiring followers. John the Baptist had his disciples, and his was, we may be certain, an out-of-door school. His influence extended far, and his disciples were found, long after his death, in the cities of Asia Minor. He followed the example of the Old Testament prophets, who had their schools of the prophets. Elisha followed and almost worshipped his teacher, Elijah. These must have been excellent schools, too. Given a strong-minded teacher, and the out-of-door, and what results? Plenty of ventilation and light in that school room. We don't know everything. The ancients knew a good deal.

The teaching profession needs more respect than it is given in America. Give a youth a teacher of ability, personality, and the love of his work, and you have given that youth a fortune. How we look back on real teaching! The other day a man was telling about his professor of philosophy in college. So intense did the discussions become, under this man's magic touch, that dinner would sometimes be forgotten, and even a ball game slighted. The discussions of what had been said in the classroom lasted far into the night, and the students of this man were looked on as almost "loony." But each class, as it came along, was affected in the same way. That is teaching! Those careless fellows would never be the same, after such an experience.

The pupils of Agassiz were affected much the same. One summer he took a selected group to an island in Buzzard's Bay, where an old sheep barn had been fitted up as a laboratory. Those were summer days to be remembered. So deeply affected were both master and pupils that he one day stopped the class discussion and led the class in silent prayer. Whittier afterward took the incident for the subject of a poem, "The Prayer of Agassiz," which is among his published poetry. Agassiz said, "a physical fact is as sacred as a moral principle." He also said that he would not tolerate anything in a laboratory which would be improper in a church. Reverence is always found in great teaching, just as wonder is found in great students. Was the teaching of Jesus as interesting, do you imagine, as that of Agassiz, or the professor of philosophy? We know that Jesus was so engrossed in his work at times that he did not care for food, and I suspect that his pupils often got into such animated discussions that they, too, forgot the meal ticket. "Declare unto us the parable," they would say, after a public discourse. No doubt such explanations often lasted far into the night. They did not know it, but they were sitting under the tutelage of the Master Teacher of history.

If Christ was teacher then, he is now. It is an interesting approach to the Christian life to think of it as a school, ourselves the learners. That being so, a natural question is, are we learning anything? Would we "pass," if examined? Have we grown in religious mentality in the last month, or year? You sometimes meet church members who apparently have not had a new idea about God, prayer, the Bible, the church, the spread of religion into modern industry, foreign missions, or any sort of missions in 20 years. Are we any more forgiving than we were five years ago? Are we more willing to overlook the derelictions of others, and more severe with ourselves? No? And we claim to be the pupils of the great religious Teacher of all time?

When these went out to teach and preach, they were told not to take anything in the way of provisions. This may have been to teach them that real religion consists more in being than in having. Most of us are not happy unless we are accumulating things. The happiest man, according to our philo-

sophy, is the man who has gathered together the largest heap of possessions. When a man dashes past in a Packard, we figure that he is more successful than one who goes by in a Chevrolet. We teach our young people so. When the orator delivers an address to the graduating class in high school he tells them to get ahead, get a big position, amass money, be talked about, be somebody. This is sound enough doctrine, no doubt, only it is not the doctrine that Christ taught. Some things that he taught we do not believe, or we certainly do not practice them. Having is our creed. Being was his creed. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." It is very possible, according to Jesus, that the man in the Packard may be the poorest man in the whole community. He may be poor in soul, "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind and naked," to quote a man who knew Jesus, and if he is so, it does not matter how many acres he has, or what automobiles he drives. Once Jesus called a millionaire a fool, and no doubt that was a mild term, and would be mild today, when applied to some rich men.

Our ideas of life do not accord with much that Christ taught.

Lesson for March 4—Training the Twelve. Golden Text: 18:15.

The Potato Outlook

Present indications are that unless farmers change their plans there will be a substantial increase in the acreage planted to potatoes this year. Preliminary reports indicate that farmers in the North Atlantic and North Central states are planning an increase of about 14 per cent. Scattering reports from the South indicate an upward tendency, but probably no material increases in acreage except possibly in North Carolina and Virginia. In some of the Western states, where low prices are now being received, substantial decreases in acreage are to be expected, but the limited number of reports so far received do not indicate that growers are as yet planning on decreases sufficiently radical to offset the increases reported as intended in every state from Maine to Nebraska. If these January intentions are carried out as they were last year there would seem to be no section of the country where the chances would be in favor of returns from potatoes comparable to those secured during the last three years.

Arbor Day to be Earlier

Arbor Day in Kansas this year probably will be designated by Governor Paulen for March 23, instead of the second week in April, national Arbor day. The Isaac Walton League of Kansas has asked the governor to proclaim the earlier date, on the ground it is a better tree planting time for this state. Also the league plans to make a statewide campaign for every family to plant a tree this year, and Governor Paulen indicated that he probably would issue his proclamation for March 23.

Women Not Last to Vote

After all women aren't the last to get to vote. Word comes that a milestone in the history of Japan recently was established when universal manhood suffrage was introduced for the first time in a general election. At the last election the right to vote in Japan was limited to 3 million taxpayers. Now any male citizen 25 years old or more who can read and write and who can fill residence qualifications can vote. This added approximately 9 million voters to the list. Now rickshaw pullers can vote along side of Japan's wealthiest.

Look Out Galoshes!

School teachers will have to walk the straight and narrow way if S. W. Cutlip of Virginia, gets on his local school board. Among the planks of his platform is one stating that he "would not vote to hire any teacher who willfully refuses to buckle her galoshes." Why are men so notionate, anyway?



Disk Dollars Into the Seed Bed with the Rock Island No. 35 "BONANZA" DISC HARROW

Rock Island Tractor Disc Harrows Work the Soil for Bigger Crops

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The harrow is flexible—rear frame connects direct to tractor draw-bar. Front frame is pivoted to rear frame. Front and rear sections can be angled independently.

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With the Rock Island "Bonanza" you penetrate, pulverize and pack the soil so there are fewer air spaces for roots to jump across—more nourishment is made available for the growing plants—better crops—more dollars at harvest.

The "Bonanza" has a patented feature which insures better disking—the gangs angle at the outer instead of inner ends. The bumpers are the pivotal points and remain stationary. Regardless of angle of gangs, the inner discs do not ride or cut into each other. When you angle the discs you pull the load up closer to the team, giving closer hitch—lighter draft.

Pressure is applied direct to the draw-bars at exactly the right place to insure even penetration.

Steel stub pole, the original oscillating spring steel scrapers, flexible forecarriage, hard maple oil-soaked disc bearings. Tandem attachment can be furnished.

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Amazing Gains in Hog Profits

McLean County Farmers report a 20% increase in profits as a result of this new method that keeps hogs healthy

A new and inexpensive method of sanitation, recently worked out by eminent authorities and Master Farmers, has made an almost unbelievable difference in profits from hogs.

It has combated, to an amazing degree, the spread of such contagious diseases as Round-worms, Cholera and Tuberculosis. As a result, millions of dollars heretofore lost are being returned to farmers' pockets. State Colleges and County Agents are urging the immediate adoption of this system.

What the McLean County System Is

Four simple things comprise this system.



tem. 1—Scrub the farrowing house with boiling water and Lewis' Lye. 2—Wash the sow with soap and water before putting her into clean quarters. 3—Haul the sow and pigs to pasture. 4—Keep the pigs until four months old on pasture where no hogs have been for a year.

By following this system rigidly it has been proved that Round-worms have been stamped out to an amazing degree. That hogs are less likely to contract Cholera and Tuberculosis.

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If you would have the same successful results as farmers of McLean County; use only Lewis' Lye. This is the lye used there under the direction of Drs. Ransom and Raffensperger of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. It has been famous for 75 years. It is given 15 separate tests in the making. It is always of uniform high-test strength. Buy it from your grocer by the case and save money. If he can't supply you send \$1.80 for case of 12 cans.

FREE Send for "Truth About a Lye." Most complete booklet ever put out on Lye. Gives full directions for use of Lewis' Lye in sanitation and in the making of soap.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO., Dept. 225, Philadelphia, Pa.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

The Itch May Last Seven or Even 70 Years—So Get Some Real Help!

WHEN we sojourned in France we were more in dread of the little enemies than the big ones. We loathed the idea of vermin and when first invaded we were ashamed to admit it. When we discovered that the cootie was no respecter of persons and was as much at home on a major general as a private we lost shame and took a lively interest in delousing machinery. It is much the same way with the little itch-mite that clings to us so tenaciously, once he finds a footing. Before me is a letter saying "My husband has been troubled for most four years with the itch. We have had it, too, but we can get rid of it and he never can, in spite of sulfur ointment or anything else."

I remember that the soldier who got rid of his cooties was the intelligent one who studied their habits rather than he who fired in the dark, so I will tell you a little about the itch-mite. The itch-mite that produces scabies is a living parasite of the same order as the tick. It burrows in where the skin is thin, especially in such places as the web of the fingers or the folds of the limbs. Once it is in, your sulfur ointment must get into its burrows in order to kill it. It is idle to spread ointment over old scabs. They must be scrubbed off and the burrow exposed.

Let the first step in the treatment be vigorous rubbing of the entire body, except the face, with green soap. Be especially particular to rub between the fingers and around all the bends and joints of the body. Rub thus for 20 minutes.

The second step is a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and a brush.

Next dry the body with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. After that apply the ointment to the entire body except face and scalp. This should take about 15 minutes so that it is rubbed in well.

The strength of the sulfur ointment must depend on the patients. Some are very susceptible to its influence and their skin is easily irritated. In such cases the strength must be reduced.

After the patient is anointed he should put on a clean suit of underwear and socks, and this underclothing should be worn day and night until the treatment is complete.

If the ointment has been rubbed in thoroly it will need only one daily application for each of the two following days.

At the end of the four days take a thoro bath with castile soap and hot water. Dry comfortably and then dust the skin with starch and powder.

Now be sure that all clothing that is put on is thoroly sterile. Also be very particular about the bedding. Clothing that cannot be boiled can be sterilized by baking. This treatment, if properly done, is a sure cure.

It happens sometimes that patients get an overdose of sulfur, causing so much irritation that they think they are still troubled with itch. The remedy for that is to stop treatment and apply a healing ointment.

Fairly Good Results?

On December 16 I fractured my leg, beginning just below the knee cap and extending down the shin bone. Had it in a cast the first seven weeks. I am now able to bend it some and bear a little weight on it. But the leg and also foot swells badly and the foot perspires very much. Ought it to do this? If not, what may I do to relieve it?
T. R. E.

A fracture close to the knee is a hard one to handle because the joint is sure to be involved. I think you have pretty good results for seven weeks' treatment. You should do everything possible to promote better circulation. Massage and external heat both are good. If you have access to a doctor who can give treatments of heat either by baking the leg or by electricity do not hesitate to use him.

See a Good Doctor

I have a bunch on my right knee near the joint on the outside. Sometimes this breaks and thickened water like the white of an egg comes from it. It always breaks in the same place, heals and breaks again.

What is this? What can I do to heal it up and get rid of it? I have had this for five years.
Mrs. M. H. S.

There is a possibility that this is a simple disturbance of the serous membranes of the knee joint, but also a chance of tuberculosis. In any event, it is too serious a matter for haphazard care. You must go to a first class doctor who can take X-Ray pictures and otherwise make a thoro examination.

Eat Plenty of Fruit

Some time ago I was troubled with rheumatism and took an alkaline medicine. I am afraid that the continued use of it may injure my stomach and kidneys. About a year ago I had an attack of kidney stone which was very severe, but have had no trouble since. Please advise as to food and drink.
D. R. G.

Your fluid intake should be as much as you can take care of without trouble. It may be water, milk or other fluids. Your meat and other nitrogen-

ous foods should be kept down. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. Do not continue alkaline remedies indefinitely. They are likely to do harm.

Boracic Acid May Help

I am a woman 44 years old. Have some trouble with my eyes itching. Will you please state in your columns in Kansas Farmer what could cause eyes to itch?
Mrs. V. O. C.

Itching of the eyes usually means an infection of the conjunctiva. If not far advanced it can be controlled by a wash of boracic acid solution. A: night anoint the eyelids with borated vaselin.

The Flax Outlook

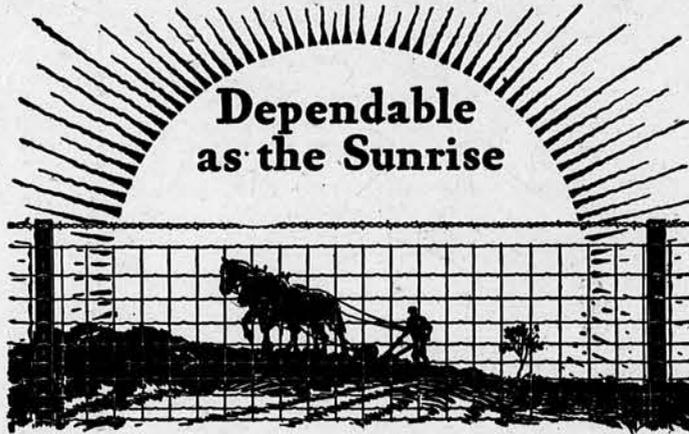
Production of flaxseed in the United States is still well below domestic requirements, and may be increased materially before bringing domestic prices to the world level. Domestic requirements have averaged slightly more than 40 million bushels yearly for the last three years. This is 18 million bushels more than would result from average yields on an acreage equal to that of 1927. The highest yields on record on such an acreage would produce 32 million bushels, and the lowest yield on record would result in a crop of about 13,600,000 bushels. Since domestic flaxseed prices are largely determined by world supplies and re-

quirements, growers should watch developments not only in the United States but also in foreign countries.

The world's harvest of flaxseed this season is about 18 million bushels larger than last year. The combined harvest in the United States and Canada in 1927 was approximately 31,300,000 bushels, or 6 million bushels larger than that of 1926. Production in Argentina is forecast at about 81,216,000 bushels, or 12 million bushels over last year's estimate, while the outturn in 11 other countries including all important producers of flaxseed except India and Russia is substantially the same as last season. Early indications, however, are that the Indian crop may be hardly so large as in 1926-27. Stocks of old seed in Argentina and India are smaller than a year ago.

So far as can be determined, the present domestic utilization of flaxseed during the rest of the 1927-28 season is likely to be fully equal to that of the same period last season. Slightly lower prices for linseed oil favor increased consumption of that product, altho stocks of oil are likely to continue large. Demand for linseed meal has been active and promises to continue to be a strengthening factor in the market for flaxseed. Higher prices of meal are tending to offset the lower prices of oil.

This may go down as the year of the great war—between low-priced cars.



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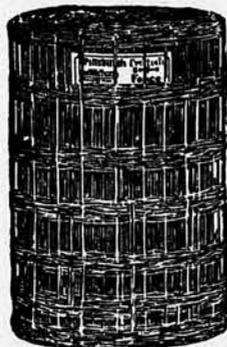
has unusual strength and a particular affinity for zinc galvanizing; and third, by covering every strand with a life-long super-zinc coating, bonded so closely to the steel that it will not crack or peel.

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What Becomes of the Oats?

Apparently the Crop is Popular in Kansas Despite Its Low Cash Returns

BY GILBERT GUSLER

A WITTY Englishman once remarked, "Oats are a grain fed to horses in England but eaten by men in Scotland." "Yes," said a Scotchman, "and I have noticed that they grow the best of horses in England and the best of men in Scotland."

The tribute paid to the food and feed value of oats in this bewhiskered anecdote reveals one reason why the crop has persisted in occupying such a prominent place in agriculture in the face of unattractive cash returns. Long recognized as the premier horse feed, it also takes front rank as feed for all classes of young stock, including the genus homo.

The oats crop has other merits. The economy of labor in growing and harvesting it has helped to maintain oats production in recent years, when higher labor costs and lower land prices have emphasized output a man rather than output an acre. Then, the fact that oats fit so well in the rotation, particularly between corn and wheat or corn and grass, also tends to keep a larger acreage in the crop than may appear justified by the amount of feed or cash income it produces.

In point of area planted, oats rank third of the cereals and fourth among all crops. An average of 43 million acres have been harvested in the last five years, compared with 100 million acres of corn, 60 million acres of tame hay, 56 million acres of wheat and 42 million acres of cotton.

South Sows in the Fall

At the time of the Census of 1919 about one farm out of three was growing oats. The North Central states are the chief producing section, with Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota the three leaders. While production in this area is highly concentrated, oats probably are grown quite as generally over the entire country as either corn or wheat. Altho primarily a Northern crop, the South grows it successfully by the practice of fall sowing.

Oats production increased rather steadily up to 1917. Since then, it has been comparatively stable, or even shown a slight downward trend. Production from 1895 to 1927 is illustrated on the accompanying graph. Yields as well as the acreage increased from 1890 up to recent years. The peak acreage was planted in 1921, when a small acre outturn resulted in a light crop.

The oats harvest averaged 1,352 million bushels in the last five years; 1,365 million bushels in the last 10 years. This is an increase of 200 million bushels over the pre-war average. The gain was chiefly in the North Central states west of the Mississippi River and in the South Central states. In the North Atlantic and far Western states, oats acreage is below pre-war.

Most farmers grow oats for their own use rather than for sale. According to the last Census, only 21 per cent of the farms growing oats reported sales of oats. Horses probably use more oats on farms than all other classes of livestock combined, but they

are gradually yielding in importance to dairy cows. In recent years, the use of oats for hogs probably has undergone a slight increase. It is estimated that the decline in the combined horse and mule population on farms, which dropped to 20.1 million head January 1, 1928, compared with 25.3 million eight years before, has reduced the annual farm requirements of oats by 125 to 150 million bushels. Other classes of livestock have taken up the slack, however, since there has been no such decline in the total quantity used.

In recent years, only 25 per cent of the oats crop, equal to 340 million bushels, has been shipped from the county where grown. Sales of oats between neighboring farms probably are smaller than of corn.

'Rah for the Oatmeal

Only two-thirds of the oats shipped from the county where grown reaches the large primary markets. In the last five years, combined receipts at these points averaged 218 million bushels, equal to 16 per cent of the crop. In earlier years, this fraction was somewhat larger.

The oats moving in channels of commerce find outlet to the consuming trade on farms in the Eastern dairy belt and in the Southern states which do not produce as much as they consume; to feeders of horses in towns and cities; to manufacturers of mixed feeds; to manufacturers of oatmeal and rolled oats; and to exporters.

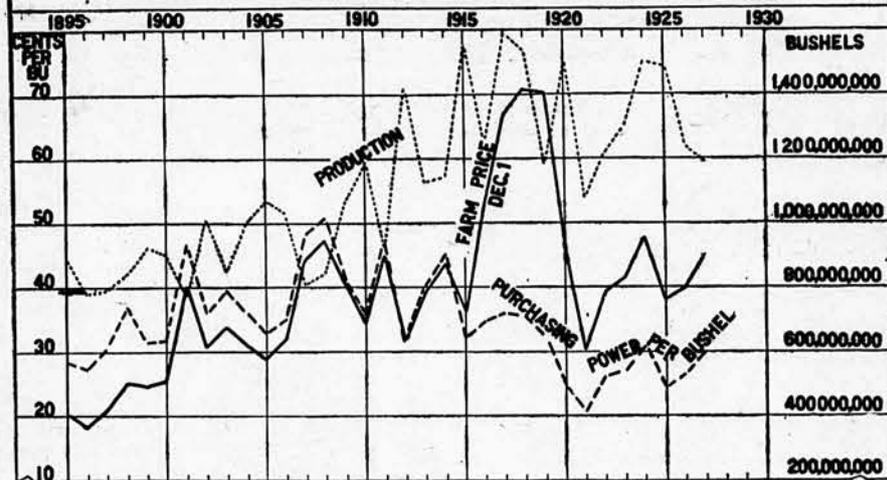
Of these various commercial uses, only the exports are precisely known. In the last five years, net exports, including the whole grain equivalent of oatmeal and rolled oats, averaged 19 million bushels. While this amount was about double pre-war, it represents a decided drop from the war period, when 133 million bushels were exported in the 1917-1918 crop year. Exports constitute less than 2 per cent of the crop, but about 6 per cent of all the oats moving from counties where grown and 9 per cent of the quantity reaching primary markets.

Fewer "City Horses" Now

According to the 1925 Census, 46 million bushels of oats were ground in merchant flour and feed mills, and 38 million bushels in mills engaged primarily in the manufacture of breakfast foods and prepared feeds for livestock, or a total of 84 million bushels. The amount used by custom mills in that year was not reported, but in 1919 it amounted to 18 million bushels. This would account altogether for about 100 million bushels, or slightly less than half of the average primary receipts and 30 per cent of the total quantity shipped from counties where grown. The rest would represent roughly the amount shipped into deficit sections, such as the dairy districts of the East, or into cities for use as horse feed. Some of this may be ground into mixed feeds at establishments too small to be included in the Census returns.

The total quantity of breakfast foods prepared primarily from oats was re-

TREND OF OATS PRODUCTION AND PRICES



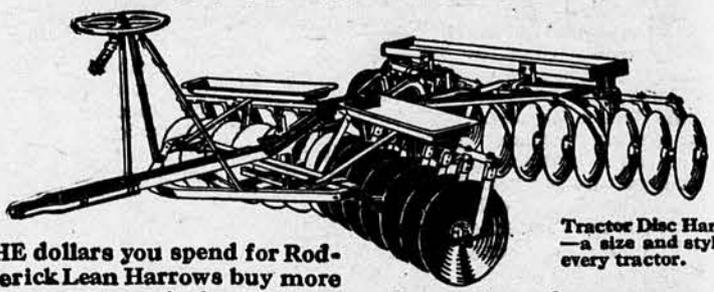
Oats Production Stopped Increasing About 10 Years Ago. Farm Prices in Recent Years Have Averaged Slightly Above Pre-War, But Their Purchasing Power Has Shown a Downward Tendency Since 1907

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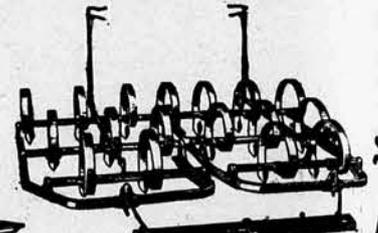
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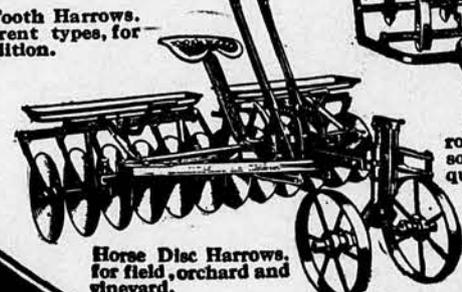
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ported in the 1925 Census at 673 million pounds. At 18 pounds of oatmeal or rolled oats a bushel, this would represent the equivalent of about 37 million bushels of oats. Part of the by-product would go into mixed feeds. No direct report of the quantity of oats going into mixed feeds is known, but the foregoing figures suggest the probability that about 65 million bushels were so used in 1925. The establishments covered by the Census reported 5,162,000 tons of "prepared feed for animals and fowls composed principally of grain" manufactured in 1925. Of course, this includes other grain and by-products along with oats.

Changes in the extent of these various uses are hard to trace. Census data are not complete enough for the purpose. Probably the use of oats for oatmeal and rolled oats is not increasing much, if any, owing to competition from new breakfast foods made from other grains. There are rather clear indications, however, that sales of ready mixed feeds have increased in recent years.

An outstanding feature of the change in commercial demand in recent years has been the decline in the requirements for feeding horses in towns and cities. The slack created in this way has not been taken up as yet by the increase in mixed feeds or in other ways, hence market prices for oats have remained on a comparatively low level. The number of horses in towns and cities declined from about 3,450,000 in 1909 to 2,080,000 in 1919. Unofficial records covering 19 cities indicate a further decrease of about one-third from 1920 to 1926. The present urban horse population is about 1,300,000 head.

Then Came the War!

The accompanying chart shows the average price of oats a bushel on December 1 every year since 1895. The trend was upward until 1908, then followed a moderate downswing. The war years brought a big upturn but the deflation of 1921 carried prices to the lowest point since 1904. In the last half dozen years, prices have been fluctuating around a level slightly above the pre-war average.

When oats prices a bushel are modified to take changes in the general price level into account, or to obtain their purchasing power, they show a gradual upward trend to 1908, and a downward trend since that time. In short, oats have been becoming relatively cheaper as an article of commerce for the last 20 years.

Production of oats in the last two years has been below the average, and prices have shown an upward tendency during that period as a result. For the current crop season starting August 1, 1927, the total supply of oats, including new crop and carryover, was the smallest since 1914. It was about 80 million bushels less than the average domestic consumption in the previous five crop years.

Owing to the small crop of oats in 1926, the quantity carried over in commercial channels on August 1, last year, was smaller than usual. Primary receipts since that date likewise have been small, so that the visible supply has remained light all season. It started to decrease earlier than usual, but the rate of decrease has been slow. Apparently, prices have reached a level that is restraining consumption both on farms and in commercial channels. Whether the curtailment has been sufficient to keep it within the available supply or not remains to be seen. If not, then prices will have to go to a higher level to reduce consumption still further.

The decline in oats production in the last two years was due primarily to small yields rather than to a reduction of acreage. If 1928 proves to be a normal season, then a larger crop can be expected and prices are likely to work lower. Unless there is evidence that the 1928 crop also will be a small one, it will be advisable to sell off surplus oats rather closely this spring.

To Boost Potato Yields

BY T. F. YOST
Bourbon County

Farmers who are going to plant potatoes this year, even if it is a small patch, would do well to buy state certified seed. It has been inspected for purity and the presence of disease, and it will increase the yield from 20 to 30 per cent. This seed will cost perhaps 25 to 40 cents a bushel more, but it is the cheapest in the long run.

Sayre Is Making Progress

(Continued from Page 3)

worth of improvements had been put on the new place. Mr. Sayre believes in building for permanency. To illustrate we might mention his fence construction. He put in 1,000 hedge posts, that cost 50 cents each, and new galvanized wire. "I'll never have to rebuild," he remarked. "The fence is substantial and grounded for lightning."

Buildings are being built and planned as the family budget will permit, and they are substantial and versatile enough to serve more than a single purpose. Mr. Sayre does most of his carpenter work. A few maple trees, pecans, and seedling peach trees have been set out for protection against the wind. He has had good success starting trees and saving them. Along the road one finds flowers. Mr. Sayre has selected to build up the physical appearance of his farm as well as its capacity to produce.

"The thing I would preach is rotation and building up the soil," he answered, after a minute or two to consider the question. "It makes me heart-sick to see folks take all and put nothing back. They are being unfair to themselves, and to another generation. Sweet clover is a big help for this country around here."

Sayre has adopted a three-year rotation of oats with Sweet clover sown in. This is plowed under the following May and the ground is planted to corn for two years. First year corn is expected to go into the silo as it makes rank growth and is a little light on development of ears. Some 12 acres of alfalfa is extra. Mr. Sayre doesn't depend on it for rotation as the Sweet clover fills the bill, and he has found that a three-year rotation is the most satisfactory for his farm. He figures he needs the oats and corn it is possible to grow this way. Here is a point worthy of notice, and that is the fact that only certified seed is planted on the Sayre farm. Mr. Sayre is a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

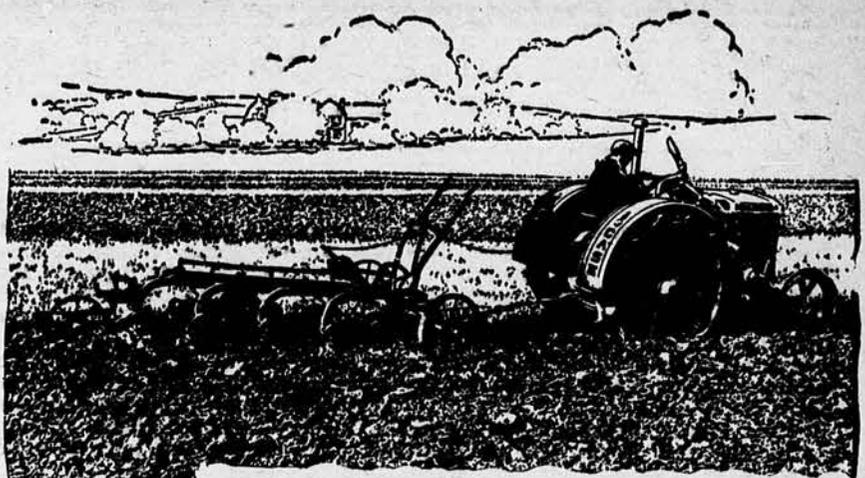
"Cattle are going to be very profitable for the next few years," Mr. Sayre ventured. "We are coming into a cattle cycle, and doing it pretty rapidly, too." He bases his judgment on a rather close study of the markets. He watches the papers, market letters and depends on information from the agricultural college. As a matter of fact, he follows K. S. A. C. rather closely in all of his farming operations, and he vows the help he has received from this source has a very definite cash value. Here is the test he makes his farm meet: It must pay out on the investment. Checking up so far it is more than doing that on a valuation of \$220 an acre. It would seem as if his system is pretty satisfactory.

Sells Breeding Stock Now

Mr. Sayre knows something about the cattle game, since he has been playing it for years. For 20 years he has handled registered Shorthorns. The herd has been Federal accredited for four years, and he never had a reactor. In buying new stock, the utmost care is exercised to avoid disease. The aim now is to sell for breeding stock.

Brome grass for pasture has been a big help with the Shorthorns. "It greens up when the wheat does," Mr. Sayre said, "and we pasture it until Christmas. It rests during the summer when other pastures are good. It prolongs the pasture season, keeping the cattle out three months longer than ordinary. As a matter of fact, the Shorthorns are in the sheds only three months. It is good for them to be out and the land gets more fertilizer direct."

As Mr. Sayre walked back along the road toward the house, after showing the way about the farm, he reviewed the plans he has made for the future. He pointed out where the new barn is to go so it will be in the very handiest place. The new home was pictured as it will be some day, and more land is to be purchased. When Paul, the son who took animal husbandry at the college, and who is going to be a breeder, is ready to handle the farm, dad will move to town and work on the farm in the day time. Or let's see. Here is the way he put it: "I'll just be in town all night, and live on the farm during the day." But in the meantime this father-son partnership is forging ahead, expanding, following out a definite program.



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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Off on an Adventurous Quest for the Real Isobel

IN REPLY to a letter of inquiry sent to folks in Spain where Isobel Sanchez, presented as heir of the Pettibone estate, had made her home, Hal Brown received a letter written in Spanish. His cry of excitement and elation after he had puzzled out the wording brings Father Brown hurrying to the house.

"Great news!" repeated Hal as all the family and Black Neb gathered 'round. "This man Estrada just about lets the cat out of the bag. He's peeved because my so-dear friend Isobel hasn't sent him a single dinero, something he evidently expected to get in large quantities. I won't translate but just tell you what the gink says."

"Come to the point, son," cut in Father Brown impatiently. "Is there any information of real value?"

"I'll say there is!" cried Hal. "Estrada states that his once so-dear relative has ignored them, but the significant thing is that he adds, 'After all we did to help her get the Americano money.' Not once does he refer to her as old Captain Pettibone's granddaughter. He calls down the wrath of the saints upon her for forgetting them and asks me to have her send them money."

"Yes, yes," cried Beth, "but what about the other girl whom we believe is the real heiress if living and who ran away? Is there any news of her?"

"I'm coming to that," answered Hal in an aggrieved tone. "Can't give you all of a Spanish document in one sentence. Estrada says that they have heard from this Isobel Sanchez telling them that she is with friends in Mexico and asking them for money so that she may return to Spain. Says that he hasn't any to send her but for a consideration can give us her home and address. Supposes, of course, that this information is wanted by his so-dear Isobel who now is in this country. He's modest. I don't think! Only asks a thousand bucks!"

Father Brown could be a man of action. "Time is slipping away," he stated, "and we can't wait on letters. Cable Estrada for information and if it comes draw on our mining receipts for the cash. Then, Hal, go after the girl in person. You can speak enough Spanish to get by and we can't afford to trust this to anyone else. If you bring back the girl we'll just have to take a chance that she'll give us a square deal. It will be up to you!"

"Podra calientes!" growled Hal. "In other words, 'Hot Dog!' Dad, you are a man after my own heart. If we don't make this sassy banana eater eat crow my name's not Hal Brown. Our so-dear, the fake Isobel will be trotting back to Spain on a tramp schooner before we get thru with her. What do you say, Neb, you old freebooter? Shall we see this thing thru?"

"Ef it be God's will," replied Black Neb, "de wicked shall perish and de innocent be rewarded. Old Neb's gwine pray dat de old captain's leetle granddarter be brought back home. Boy, I can talk some of dat langwidge an Ise gwine go with you to Mexico."

"Not on your life, Uncle Neb," said Hal. "Things are liable to happen here while I'm away and you'll be needed right here. I'm going to play a lone hand. And now to get off that message without delay. It will run into money and the reply must come collect, but we're in and we're going the whole hog."

"Oh, Hal," cried Mother Brown tearfully, "I can't bear to think of your going so far away from home alone. And into a strange land beset with perils. Your safety is worth far more to me than anything else on earth. Let's leave this accursed place and with what money we have make a new start. There are other places which can be made home."

"But none that will seem as much home to you as this," said Hal. "Anyway, momsie, don't worry until the time comes. This may all be a false alarm. First, I'm going to cable the American consul to find out if this Estrada can be trusted. Then I'll take matters up with him. Heck, I wish we could do it by radio! The hours will crawl until we have something definite."

Tense hours passed until back came the answer from Consul Cameron: "Investigated at your request," it said. "Consider Estrada trustworthy. Command me if any other information or assistance desired."

"Good egg!" cried Hal. "That's American action. And now for the big plunge while here's hoping that we can keep all this under cover. Mum's the word, remember, and not one word to anyone."

The message was sent, but again days elapsed before an answer came while again Hal waited with feverish expectancy. "This must be a wise bird who has been doing some investigating himself," muttered Hal, as he tore open the message. "Well, we'll soon have the verdict."

The message bore only the words, "Isobel Sanchez, Celaya, Sonora, Mexico 16 de September. Send money. Luis Estrada." "Now what in the Sam Hill does he mean about that 'Sixteenth of September?'" growled Hal. "Wouldn't that get your nanny? Does he mean that the girl is leaving there on that date or that was when she reached there? It may be Spanish but it's all Greek to me."

Please, Marse Hal," spoke up Black Neb hesitatingly. "I been in Mexico and dat war a custom. Dey names streets after some date like our Fourth ob July or some saint's feast day. Dat be name ob de street in dat town Celaya. I disremember but I thinks it not so far from Mexico City."

"Bully for you, Uncle Neb!" congratulated Hal. "That makes it as clear as mud—but I reckon I'll find out what's what after I get there. Pipe the dashing Spanish adventurer!" Hal struck an attitude and twirled an imaginary moustache.

But all of Hal's light-hearted gaiety was lost on Mother Brown, who visioned her boy beset by bandits, ill from the effects of strange foods and polluted water, dying among strangers in an unfriendly country. "We can't let you go, Hal," wailed Mother Brown. "You would never come back to us."

Into the eyes of Henry Brown came an odd gleam. Again he was back in the days of his youth when adventure called and he had felt it impossible to leave home. In imagination he saw himself the dashing figure which now was his handsome and stalwart son.

"Nonsense, mother," said Father Brown, "Hal's a man and able to care for himself. Win or lose this trip will be worth while and worth every cent of the cost to us. We are on the right track at last, thank God, and there's hope we'll clear up this mystery. Go Hal, and God bless you. I know your mother will approve."

"He marks de sparrow's fall, Marse Hal," said Black Neb solemnly. "De good Lord gwine answer our prayers and take care ob you."

And so a young knight made preparation to go adventuring in strange lands, while again the shadow of a crafty enemy hung over Lone Oak Home.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Big Seed Bill

The annual seed bill for Kansas farmers is 25 million dollars. Of this, more than 18 million dollars is represented in seed wheat alone. This is followed in order with \$1,460,000 for oats, \$1,400,000 for alfalfa, and more than 1 million dollars for the sorghums, according to Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture.

These figures give some idea of the seed requirements. Now the question comes, are the farmers getting their money's worth? Disappointment and crop failures have been experienced in every community, and a lot of this probably was due to the fact that the farmers were cheated when they bought their seed. Unadapted seed, seed untrue to name and variety or seed that keeps company with noxious weed seed is dangerous to the family pocketbook.

Apparent

She—What's the difference between dancing and marching?
He—I dunno.
She—I thought so.

DEMPSTER

Annu-Oiled NO. 12 WINDMILL



Greater Power Longer Life...

OWN a famous Dempster Windmill. Let it work for you 30, 40 or 50 years. Forget about it, except to oil it only once a year. The Dempster No. 12 Windmill gets the most out of every breeze. Pumps 25 per cent more water in lighter winds. Has Timken Roller Bearings, machine cut gears; self adjusting in the wind. Stronger tower. Will not rust. Every mill guaranteed. **Ask Your Dealer** to show it to you.

FREE Engineering Service

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719 South Sixth Street
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Lafa Lane, Kansas
(Address on Request)

One day I wrote to The J. R. Watkins Company. Their book soon came telling how wonderful their Dealers are doing. I could hardly believe it, because I had slaved hard for years to make a bare living for myself, wife and three boys. Finally I decided to try it.

\$39.00
HIS FIRST DAY

The first day my sales were \$39.00. It was the easiest money I ever made.

Several Established Routes
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If a future of financial success interests you, mail this coupon TO DAY.

He thought our ads were too good to be true—

- But now after 5 years
- as a successful Dealer
- with \$20.00 a day profits
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He's Afraid His True Story Sounds Like Bragging

\$700.00 CASH
IN ONE WEEK

I have been a Watkins Dealer for five years. I now average profits of \$20.00 a day. One week in November I took in over \$700.00 in cash. I am afraid this sounds like bragging, but with the old-established Watkins line, it is easy to make good.

I am like Lafa Lane—it is too good to be true. Tell me how I can get started.

YOUR NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
1532 Walnut St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

All Roads Led to Wichita!

The Farm Power and Machinery Show and the Southwest Road Show Pull Big Crowds

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

ANOTHER big Farm Power and Machinery Show has gone down in history. And along with it has gone another Southwest Road Show and School. They both contributed a great deal to the power farming movement and both showed considerable growth over previous years. In fact, this combination show at Wichita has come to be the biggest thing of its kind in the country.

Unfortunately, weather conditions this year were not so favorable as they have been in years gone by. The first day was almost ideal. The second day was foggy and wet, and the third day was very cold. Despite the bad weather, the crowds kept coming and business throughout the week was good.

A number of new machines made their appearance this year along Tractor Row. The John Deere Combine was shown for the first time, and attracted a great deal of attention. The new model Baldwin Combine, with many new improvements over the Baldwin shown for the first time last year, was about the first thing to greet the visitors. The Universal Equipment Co., of Kansas City had the Baldwin display well located right on a corner, and if one may judge from the crowds and the way they hung around that lot, he might safely say that this was one of the most popular displays along the row.

The new Caterpillar "20" was shown for the first time by the H. W. Cardwell Tractor Co., of Wichita, Caterpillar distributors for most of Kansas. The new "20" is a size which comes between the Caterpillar 2-ton and the Caterpillar "30," and should certainly fit the needs of many farmers.

The Papec feed grinder was something new along the row. The new Case Combine with a 10-foot cut, and complete with grain tank, recleaner and other modern devices, and selling at a new and lower price, was another new face at the table. The Cletrac garden tractor model was new this year, and the Centaur garden tractor, while not a new machine, is tolerably new in this part of the country. Our old friend, Curtis Baldwin, of combine fame in Kansas and elsewhere, was showing a wheel mounting for a small combine which with an auxiliary engine makes quite an improvement. The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp. showed the new Gleaco hammer type feed grinder and the new stand for a Model T Ford engine which converts the automobile engine into a stationary or portable power unit.

In Tractor Land

It would take pages to tell about everything that was shown and everything that has been improved during the last year. Allis Chalmers tractors of the 1928 model with many new things and a new and lower price drew big crowds. Twin City tractors right next door were popular with the crowds. Wallis tractors and Case Plow Works implements across the street were given a heavy play by the visitors, and all along the line the folks stopped and looked and visited and asked questions. They were very much impressed by the sight of a John Deere tractor mounted on four glass bottles and chugging away thruout every day—quite a demonstration of the manner in which vibration has been reduced in this model. I wish that I could enumerate all of the interesting things shown along Tractor Row this year, but it took four days to see them all and it would take at least that long to write about them.

The exhibitors this year included the Allis Chalmers Tractor Co., Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., with Twin City tractors and Threshers; J. I. Case Plow Works Co., with Wallis tractors and J. I. Case implements; Baldwin Combine trucks and Gleaco feed grinders; B. F. Avery & Sons Co., with a line of Avery implements and Litchfield spreaders, and a dandy display of them too by the way; Wood Bros. Thresher Co., with threshing machines; Nichols and Shepard Co., with a line of tractors and threshers and also the popular Nichols &

Shepard Combine that is now just a year old and going strong; Lauson tractors; Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., threshers and tractors and combines; J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., with combines, threshers, farm tractors, hay presses and a line of the famous Grand Detour implements featuring the one-way disk plow; The Avery Power Machinery Co., with tractors and threshers; The Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., with a line of Oil-Pull tractors and Rumely Combines and steel threshers. This concern showed its splendid line of equipment on Tractor Row this year. Heretofore, the Oil-Pull and Rumely displays have been shown over at the branch house on the other side of town, but this year, at considerable expense, a lot of equipment was brought over on the row to help make it a bigger and better show.

Across the way stood the Holt combines, those pioneers of the combine business which are made out in California where combines were born. Next to them were the Hart-Parr tractors. The Hart-Parr Co. pioneered the tractor business years ago, and the Hart-Parr tractors of today are the outgrowth of those many years of experience.

The Road Show

Further down we saw the International Harvester Co. line of McCormick-Deering tractors, combines, threshers and implements. These folks, with their complete line of farming machinery, always have splendid displays.

Then there were Huber tractors, Rock Island tractors and implements, LaCrosse Plows and implements; Massey-Harris Combines and farming machinery, a most interesting display of them in fact; Birdsell clover hullers, feed grinders; Emerson-Brantingham tractors and implements, certainly a well-known line; Oliver plows, known to all for many years; Cleveland tractors; Liberty grain blowers; Schermuly corn working machinery; Hart Combine grain registers and just a lot of other things that aroused as much interest among the farmers as elephants arouse among the kids at a circus. In short, it was a great show. Despite the weather it was the best show yet. The Wichita machinery men and the Wichita Tractor and Thresher Club is to be complimented on it and congratulated on the achievement.

Over in the Forum, the displays of the Southwest Road Show and School drew the crowds all during the week. Being inside and in a heated building, it is only natural that the crowds patronized the Road Show a little more heavily after the weather turned off cold, but during the two warm days, the crowds kept coming too, so the weather didn't have a great deal to do with it after all.

It was a dandy display of road working, road building and road maintaining machinery and of road building materials and equipment generally.

Caterpillar tractors, Cletrac tractors, Monarch tractors, McCormick-Deering tractors; Russel graders and material handling machinery; International motor trucks, Linn motor trucks and other trucks as well as all kinds of dirt moving and conveying machinery made up the bulk of the machinery displays.

The Portland Cement Association had a nice booth where information on the use of concrete and cement products might be had. Some of the oil companies like Vacuum and Champion had splendid displays of lubricants, and their booths were in charge of engineers who could give expert advice on lubrication problems.

The United States Department of Agriculture had a wonderful exhibit of charts, maps and photographs showing the progress being made in this country on highways and public roads. The Agricultural Extension Service of the Kansas State Agricultural College had a beautiful little display of a modern farm home kitchen in which might be found every modern convenience. A little out of the ordinary run of things to be looked for at a Road Show, per-

(Continued on Page 37)



You Don't Have To Go To Zululand

To get owners' reports on the dependability and low operating cost of Twin City Tractors, but if you did go there you would find Twin Cities plugging away under difficult conditions seldom, if ever, found in our older farming communities. The tractor illustrated above is one of a fleet of six employed by the Enkwaleni Valley Cotton Co., Ltd., South Africa, for preparing and cultivating cotton land. They say,—

"When we found that we would require some tractors to help us out with our plowing as our oxen were doing very badly, several tractor agents approached us and I would not buy but offered contracts of 500 acres and an assurance that I would buy the most successful machine. Three men with three different makes of tractors came into the field, but the Twin City was an easy winner."

"We purchased two Twin Cities in October, 1924, two more in December, 1924, and two more in November, 1925, making a total of six."

"During last season the six machines plowed more than 2000 acres in a few months. The drivers are unskilled and have never driven a motor of any sort till now."

Yours Faithfully,
Enkwaleni Valley Cotton Co. Ltd.,
K. N. Young, Manager."

TWIN CITY Tractors

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We will be glad to put you in touch with owners near you and trust them to tell you the truth about what a Twin City Tractor or Thresher will do for you. Mail this coupon, now, while it is handy.

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Dept. K-7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Branches at: Denver, Des Moines, Fargo, Great Falls, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, Wichita, Winnipeg.

I want first hand information about Twin City Tractors and Threshers.

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"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

Another Hard Working Ad

Silyey, Kansas, May 10, 1926.

Please discontinue my ad until you hear from me again. Have more orders than I can fill at present. Hold balance of money.

JOHN MOLITOR.

Market your products through the Kansas Farmer

Farm Crops and Markets

Anyhow This Has Been an Excellent Winter in Kansas for the Herds and Flocks

EVIDENTLY this winter is going to go down in Kansas history as a "good winter" on livestock. Farm animals are in far better condition than usual, there is ample feed to take 'em thru to grass, and outbreaks of disease have been sub-normal—alho they have occurred. Wheat is doing much better since the rains came. Alfalfa is wintering in good shape. There has been an increased movement of corn to market, due to the higher prices.

The corn acreage of the United States in 1928 probably will show little change from last year. With little change in acreage and average yields in different sections of the country, the 1928 crop about equal to 1927 may be expected. Should the distribution of the 1928 corn crop be more nearly normal than in 1927, and average yields obtained, prices are more likely to approach the average for the 1926 crop than have those which have prevailed to date for the 1927 crop. Corn prices are expected to continue above last year's level thru the winter and early spring months. Prices during the remainder of the season will be determined largely by new crop prospects and corn supplies in primary markets.

The total supply of corn on November 1, 1927, including carryover on farms and in the principal markets, was about 1 per cent larger than a year ago. The geographic distribution of the 1927 crop was most unusual. Only about 21 per cent of the corn for grain was produced in the East North Central states, as compared with 27 per cent last year and 32 per cent in 1925. The production of corn in this area was the second smallest in many years and was only slightly larger than the short crop of 1924. On the other hand, the production of corn in the West North Central states was the second largest for a long period. The relatively ample local production in the South Atlantic and South Central states which characterized the 1926 crop was repeated in 1927.

The demand for the 1927 crop promises to be slightly larger than last season. There are more hogs to feed than there were last year. Beef cattle prices are an incentive to feeding where supplies of corn are ample, as in the West North Central states, but the total amount of cattle feeding is expected to be less for the year.

Feeding demand for the 1928 corn crop is likely to be somewhat less than for the 1927 crop, as a decrease in the number of hogs to be raised in 1928 is indicated by the pig survey and other information. Numbers of horses in the country are expected to show further reductions, and cattle numbers will show little if any increase. The expected decrease in available supplies of feeding steers may not affect the feeding demand for corn as much as would normally be expected, because cattle prices next fall are likely to encourage feeding, and if feeder steers are not available, more cows, heifers and calves will be fed. The commercial demand for corn is fairly stable from year to year, and is not likely to change materially during 1928-29.

The Meat Situation

According to the annual estimates of meat production and consumption prepared in the Bureau of Animal Industry, the total production of meat in the United States during 1927 declined 373 million pounds in comparison with the preceding year, the totals being 17,245 million pounds for 1926 and 16,872 million pounds for 1927. The decline was wholly the result of the restricted supply of beef. It occurred, too, notwithstanding a substantial increase of 352 million pounds in the pork supply. In other words, the increase in pork was insufficient by about one-half to offset the deficit in beef. Actually the decrease in beef amounted to 632 million pounds, or 8 1/2 per cent. Lamb and mutton production was practically the same in both years. A decline of 200 million pounds in the total meat available for consumption in 1927, together with the normal increase in population, accounted for a decrease of 3 1/2 pounds in the per capita consumption of all meats, which fell from 142.8 pounds in 1926 to 139.3 pounds in 1927.

The above features, among others, are brought out in a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "Meat Production and Consumption in United States, 1900-1927," which may be had free on application to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The data are presented in a series of tables, with brief comments, showing the 28-year trend of production, consumption and foreign trade for each kind of meat and for all meats combined, together with a summary of the per capita consumption for the same period.

The exports of meat continued to fall off in 1927. These exports consist of a great variety of products, alho the only really large items are hams and bacon, which make up about three-fourths of the total. Evidently the adverse economic conditions abroad have caused the foreign market to become less and less attractive to United States meat exporters.

There has been a steady decline in foreign shipments of meat in each of the last four years. The total quantity exported in 1927 was 352 million pounds, which is 113 million pounds, or 24.3 per cent, below the total for 1926. Moreover, slightly more than 40 million pounds of these exports were destined for our own non-contiguous territories—Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Needless to say, the total for 1927 compares very unfavorably with 1,005 million pounds which was the amount exported four years ago, that is, in 1923. Exports of lard, however, have fallen off but little in recent years, and the aggregate of 717 million pounds exported in 1927 evidences the unassailable position of American lard in the world's markets.

Imports of meat, which generally are but a drop in the bucket compared to the total supply, have increased perceptibly in the last two years. Last year's imports were practically double those of 1926, and three times as large as those of 1925. Nevertheless, the total of 114 million pounds imported in 1927 is less than 1 pound a head of our population. More than two-thirds of these imports were beef products.

For several years the beef-cattle situation has presented the anomalous condition of a constantly dwindling herd supplying more beef each year. Such a paradox, of course, could not continue indefinitely, and now that the turning point has been reached, it is all the more difficult to see any possibility of a rapid upturn in the industry. Slaughter figures show a gradual rise each year from 6,163 million pounds in 1921 to the high-record total of 7,458 million pounds in 1926. During this same five-year period the total numbers of beef cattle in the country have steadily diminished year by year, from 34,755,000 to 25,167,000. The latest estimate (January 1, 1928) shows a still further drop to 23,373,000. All of this indicates that instead of getting our beef from the natural increase of the herd we have been consuming the herd itself at an alarming rate.

It is, therefore, not surprising that beef production fell off 626 million pounds last year, and alho imports of beef at the same time increased from 41 million to 82 million pounds, the amount was not sufficient to affect the situation materially. The shorter supply of beef naturally caused the per capita consumption to suffer a sharp drop during the year, from 63.4 pounds to 58 pounds.

The production and consumption of veal in 1927 followed a similar trend to that of beef, alho the changes appear less pronounced, owing to the much smaller quantity involved.

Conditions in the beef-cattle industry seem to offer an opportunity for sheepmen to help fill the breach in the meat supply. Apparently they are making full use of the emergency, since it is known that more lambs are now on feed in the great sheep-raising regions in the West. Considering the small part hitherto played by sheep in furnishing our meat, it seems fitting that there should be a substantial increase in the present consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States.

In this connection it may be of interest to make a comparison with some other countries. For example, despite the proverbial "Roast Beef of Old England," there is known to be a strong partiality in that country for mutton, also. In fact, an Englishman would very likely be astounded at the small use which is made of lamb and mutton in the American meat dietary. From records in the department showing the proportions of beef, mutton and pork consumed in the principal countries in the world, one finds that, so far as lamb and mutton are concerned, Australia heads the list with 28 per cent, New Zealand has 20 per cent, United Kingdom 19 per cent, Argentina 9 per cent, France 7 per cent, and the United States only 4 per cent. Thus the English speaking people in Europe and Australasia consume about five times as much lamb and mutton in proportion to other meats as we do in the United States.

Pork Production is Increasing

There has been a slight increase every year in the production totals of lamb and mutton since 1922. But the increase has been little more than enough to keep pace with the advancing population and so hold the per capita consumption at about a stationary point. Production and consumption in 1927 totaled 645 million pounds, which yielded a per capita of 5.4 pounds. Foreign trade in mutton products in recent years has been negligible.

It may be recalled that the latest high peak in pork production occurred in 1923 and 1924. In this case the peak was the highest ever experienced, and a considerable reaction therefrom was inevitable. However, after a moderate decline for two years pork production was again on the upswing in 1927. A further increase of marketings in the near future also may be expected from the department's latest pig survey, which indicated a considerable increase in the fall pigs of 1927.

Total production of pork, not including the lard, in 1927 amounted to slightly more than 8 1/2 billion pounds, which was 352 million pounds, or 4.3 per cent, in excess of the total for 1926. Total production of lard in 1927 was 2,356 million pounds, which also was a slight advance on the figure for the preceding year.

The least satisfactory feature of the hog situation is the continued falling off of the exports, particularly of hams and bacon. Exports of pork in 1927 were 316 million pounds, as compared with 425 million pounds in 1926, and 549 million pounds in 1925. This is a falling off of 22.6 per cent in 1926 and 25.6 per cent in 1927. However, exports of lard, which totaled 717 million pounds in 1927, were practically the same as those of 1925, and only 16 million pounds, or 2.2 per cent less than the total for 1926. Thanks to the consistent demand for lard, the combined exports of all pork products, even in 1927, were the equivalent of approximately 8 million live hogs, at Chicago average weights. This number represents about 11 1/2 per cent of the total swine slaughter for the year, and gives some idea of the magnitude of the hog-raising industry of the country as well as of the multitude of products from hogs and distributes them to the four corners of the earth. Incidentally, the influence of the federal meat-inspection service should not be overlooked, since without its guaranty no meat or meat product would be accepted in a foreign country. Its efficiency is now so well known thout the world that American meat products are welcomed in every foreign market. American consumers may be reminded, too, that the inspection is just as critical for meat and products entering domestic trade as it is for those shipped overseas.

For purposes of comparison there is here presented the detailed per capita consumption of the various kinds of meat for the last three years:

Product	1925	1926	1927
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Beef	62.1	63.4	58.0
Veal	8.7	8.2	7.4
Lamb and Mutton	5.2	5.5	5.4
Pork (except lard)	67.6	65.7	68.5
Total meat	143.6	142.8	139.3
Lard	13.2	13.6	13.8

What the Feeders Do

Besides improving the condition of a large number of cattle from the range, the fattening of steers in the Corn Belt tends to equalize the number of cattle slaughtered at different times of the year, according to an analysis of the methods and results of cattle



-another part of farming

A PART from the planting and harvesting of crops, farming is a big maintenance problem, requiring constant upkeep of machinery and buildings and the purchasing of necessary supplies.

Our "tag" stores are an important link in maintenance, for here you get the personal, right-at-home service that helps you buy from the most thrifty basis. When you tie your farming efforts to a "tag" store you move toward greater profits.

Now

you will want brooders, modern chicken raising equipment and supplies to bring up your baby chicks so that they will make the most profit for you. See us for poultry equipment. We can save disappointment and loss for you, as well as money on the goods you buy.

Your **Farm Service HARDWARE STORES**



Look for the "Tag"!

\$500.00

In Cash Prizes For "Jenny Wren" Letters



\$500 in CASH prizes will be paid for the best letters on "The one biggest reason why Jenny Wren (ready-mixed flour) appeals to me."

JENNY WREN FLOUR is a short cut to better baking. All the dry ingredients are ready mixed in it according to proper proportions. Jenny Wren saves time, temper and worry—and it is healthful too!

THE PRIZES ARE: 1st prize—\$100; 2nd prize—\$75; 3rd prize—\$50; 4th prize—\$25; 5th prize—\$15; 6th prize—\$10. Also ten prizes of \$5 each; 20 prizes, \$2.50 each; and 125 prizes, \$1 each—Total \$500.

CONTEST RULES: Anybody, anywhere, may compete. Submit as many letters as you wish. Each with name and address of your grocer. Those tying will receive full award. You need not buy Jenny Wren to be eligible. Letters must be postmarked before midnight, April 30, 1928. Address Contest Editor, Dept. KF, Jenny Wren Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Tune in on W-R-E-N. 1180 kilocycles—254.1 meters—for Jenny Wren Cooking School, 10:45 a. m., Central Standard Time. Entertainment programs (Blue Network) afternoon and evening.

Jenny Wren Ready-Mixed FLOUR



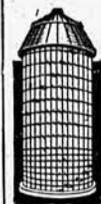
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BEST QUALITY CONCRETE
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TOPEKA-WICHITA

feeding in five representative sections of the Corn Belt, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

About one-third of the beef cattle marketed from the range are shipped to the feedlots of the Corn Belt as stockers and feeders. Beef cattle are well adapted to the utilization of legume hay and such coarse roughages as cornstalks and straw, which must have a place in a well-balanced ration. These roughages when fed with a liberal amount of corn in the ration usually produce a higher grade of beef than that produced on grass alone.

The districts chosen for study typify three general methods in the fattening operation. In Eastern Nebraska and Southwestern Iowa a standard management provides for dry lot feeding with corn and legume hay, particularly alfalfa. Silage plays an important role in feeding enterprises in Eastern Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. The practice of fattening steers on grass pasture was the rule in the Missouri district studied. The methods covered in the analysis of costs and the results extended from the opening of the 1918-1919 feeding season to the close of the 1922-1923 season, thus including two years of high price levels, two years of low prices, and an intermediate year while deflation was under way.

Each season approximately 100 records of feeding operations were obtained from farmers in each of the five districts. An effort was made to assemble all the details of management from the time the feeder cattle were bought until the fat cattle went to market. The effect of the kind and quantity of feed available upon methods of handling and rations used received special attention.

These records have been assembled and analyzed and the results published in Technical Bulletin No. 23-T, "Costs and Methods of Fattening Beef Cattle in the Corn Belt."

Some of the more important points are touched on in a two page summary, of which a few are as follows:

"Approximately 84 per cent of the total cost of 100 pounds gain was for feed, 6 per cent was for interest on investment in cattle and equipment, 5.5 per cent for labor and the remaining 4.5 per cent for miscellaneous expenses.

"The rate and cost of gain varied widely from one farm to another. The rate of gain on medium weight steers varied from 4 to 4.2 pounds a day, whereas the net cost of gain for cattle of the same weight ranged from 6 to 34 cents a pound in the same feeding season.

"Almost half the cattle finished in dry lots were pastured for some time previous to intensive feeding. Each day of fall pasture on second growth clover or cornstalks was worth 3.4 pounds of grain, plus 2.2 pounds of dry roughage, plus 10.7 pounds of silage when the feed requirements of the fall pastured steers were compared with those of strictly dry-lot cattle.

"The relative prices of feeds largely determine the proportions in which they should be fed at any given time.

"To produce 100 pounds of gain calves required only 64 per cent as much feed as did heavy cattle. Yearlings and medium weight cattle required, respectively, 75 and 87 per cent as much as heavy cattle to produce 100 pounds of gain.

"Heavy cattle may be fattened in a much shorter feeding period than lightweight steers. A greater cost of gain, together with the necessity of marketing them promptly when finished make the feeding of heavy cattle more hazardous than the feeding of light-weight steers.

"The average daily ration of 129 droves of cattle weighing 891 pounds when bought is typical of that used in cattle feeding in Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa. Each animal received, on an average, 19 pounds of shelled corn, and 9 pounds of legume hay, and gained 2.19 pounds a day for 131 days. The feed required a head amounted to 45 bushels of corn and 1,150 pounds of legume hay, with a pork credit of 77 pounds a steer.

"Silage feeding is more common in Eastern Iowa, Illinois and Indiana because of the smaller and less certain quantity of legume hay available. The practice of fattening while on grass pasture was most common in the West Central Missouri district, where almost two-thirds of the cattle fed were handled in this way.

"The margin in sale price a pound necessary to cover fattening costs increases rather regularly with the length of time on grain feed. This amounted to 75 cents a month when corn was worth \$1.40 a bushel and 29 cents a hundred pounds for each additional month fed when corn was worth 50 cents a bushel."

Allen—There have been fewer public sales this winter than usual, but February saw a considerable increase. Good milk cows bring from \$90 to \$100. Milk testing 3 per cent brings \$1.90 a hundred at the condensery, with a 5-cent increase for each 1 per cent increase in butterfat.—Guy M. Treadway.

Atchison—Winter weather still is with us but livestock is doing well. A great many fat cattle are being shipped to market. Hogs and stock cattle are scarce. Sales are frequent and are getting good crowds. Some land is being sold, but prices are not what they should be.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Altho the last week of damp and snowy weather has interrupted the farmers' plans and caused the roads to be heavy and rough, it has put a much brighter face on the prospects for a wheat crop. Barton county may have a cheese factory in Great Bend if we can keep the creamery company supplied with 10,000 pounds of milk daily. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 72c; shorts, \$1.75; bran, \$1.50; heavy hens, 18c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 42c.—Fannie Sharp.

Cowley—The weather is fine. Stock is doing well with plenty of feed. There are not many pigs yet; in fact there are not very many brood sows. Farmers are getting ready for spring work. Oats sowing will begin soon. Eggs, 22c; butter, 40c; horses, \$40 to \$100; milk cows at sales, \$55 to \$154.—E. A. Millard.

Ellis—We had another good rain and snow last week, which was greatly appreciated. As a result of the moisture the wheat has made some progress. Feed is holding out well and stock is going thru the winter in good condition. Very little wheat is going to market, as there isn't much left in the farmers' hands. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, 72c; eggs, 22c; butter, 40c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather is fine, bringing us more moisture recently. Wheat is coming out wonderfully. Roads are in bad condition on account of the snow. A few public sales are being held and prices are fair. Spring work soon will start. Butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; hens, 17c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—Moisture we have received during the last two weeks has been very helpful to the wheat. The weather is cold and unsettled. Roads are in bad condition due to the rain and snow; at times they have been almost impassable. A good many mules

and horses are being shipped out. Feed is plentiful. Wheat, \$1.37; corn, 70c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—The ground is too wet for farm work, but the wheat is looking fine. The usual acreage of oats will be planted this season. Kafir and corn both are advancing in price. Some farmers are holding their grain for more money. Butter, 35c; eggs, 22c; cream, 40c.—A. H. Brothers.

Labette—Stock is wintering well. Ample feed so far. Too wet to sow oats. Wheat is getting green. The sheriff has been collecting some thieves that have been pilfering among farmers and sending them to the "pen." Not much garden made yet. Farmers' co-operative associations seem to be holding their own. Corn, 67c; wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 24c; bran, \$1.75.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We have received considerable moisture in this locality lately, which is especially good for the wheat. The crop is greening up and looks fine. This county will be T. B. free; the work has just been completed. Wheat, \$1; corn, 78c; hay, \$5; eggs, 20c; cream, 40c; potatoes, \$1; flour, \$2; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—We are having plenty of moisture and wheat is starting to green up well. Roads are bad in places, particularly those running east and west. Livestock is doing very well, altho the feed is not so good as some winters. No public sales.—James McHill.

Osage—The movement of corn has slowed up a little since tax paying time has passed. There have been eight sales during the last two weeks with everything bringing good prices except feed. Good horses brought \$100 to \$125. While hogs are low, pigs bring good prices.—H. L. Ferris.

Riley—We have had good rains and cold, cloudy days lately. Wheat fields are greening up nicely. Getting up the wood and doing chores is our main farm work just now. Roads have been rather muddy but are getting better now. There is plenty of feed on hand and livestock is doing well. Renters have done their moving and the auction sale season is about over. Corn, 64c; wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 22c; cream, 40c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sherman—We have had some snow that will help the winter wheat. The winter has been warm with little moisture, but the late wheat is sprouting. Livestock is doing well. Most of the fat cattle have been shipped, but the hogs are just starting as

they have been held for better prices. Public sales are few but prices are good. There is a big demand for cows, chickens and farm machinery. Horses are a great deal higher. Cream, 41c; eggs, 22c; chickens, 18c; hides, 11c; wheat, \$1.24; barley, 65c; corn, 72c. There will be considerable spring wheat and barley sown.—Harry Andrews.

Smith—We are getting plenty of moisture and some of the wheat is getting green. Roads have been bad in places for two weeks. T. B. testing is nearly completed in this county, and very few reactors have been found. Sales are in full swing and machinery is bringing exceptionally high prices. Eggs took a tumble to 23 cents for firsts; corn is higher at 75c; cream, 40c.—Harry Saunders.

Stanton—Some of the wheat is looking fine since the rain. Livestock all is wintering well. The grass is better than I have seen it for this time of year in 17 years. Livestock is bringing good prices at public sales. Milo, \$1.25 a cwt.; corn, 67c; barley, 75c; cane seed, \$1.15 a cwt; eggs, 23c; cream, 43c.—R. L. Creamer.

Thomas—Altho we have received considerable moisture lately, more would be welcome. Farmers are very much enthused over the general improvement of the wheat situation. There is considerable interest in the work that has begun on the erection of a new free fair ground at Celby. The ideal location no doubt will result in a much larger and better fair.—L. I. Cowperthwaite.

All Roads Let to Wichita!

(Continued from Page 35)

haps, but certainly a most instructive exhibit where so many farmers were congregating.

It was certainly a fine show all the way around. The people of Wichita put forth their customary hospitality and made the visitors feel at home and welcome. The only exception that could possibly be made of this hospitality feature could be laid at the doors of a few of the Wichita hotels which saw in this big convention not an opportunity to serve the visitors well and make them feel welcome and anxious to come back to Wichita, but they saw an opportunity to do some high classed gouging. This was not true in all cases, but it was altogether too prevalent. It was the one unpleasant thought that any of the visitors carried away from Wichita. Everything else was wonderful, and this gouging was absolutely against the wishes and without the knowledge of the officials of the Tractor and Thresher Club. In fact, these men were taking measures against hotels which were advertising one rate and charging 50 per cent in excess of that. However, the Machinery Show and the Road Show are much bigger than any mere hotel, and without question most of the folks carried away happy memories.

Medical science, we read, is still hunting for the cold germ, hoping, we presume, if it is found, to make things hot for it.

What Dairy Co-ops Did

Dairy products valued at \$40 million dollars were sold thru co-operative associations in 1927, according to an estimate based on reports received recently by the United States Department of Agriculture. This huge sum is roughly divided among the several types of co-operatives as follows: Creamery associations, 250 million dollars; milk-bargaining associations, 205 million dollars; milk-distributing associations, 140 million dollars; cheese factories, 33 million dollars; cream stations, 12 million dollars.



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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Would a man and his wife be competent witnesses to the signature of the maker of a will? Would the fact that their names are the same have any effect on it? Is any legal stamp or seal necessary?

A HUSBAND and his wife would be entirely competent to act as witnesses to this will if they are not beneficiaries of it. They might act as witnesses even though they are beneficiaries, but with this understanding, that if a devise, that is, if a legacy, be given to a person who is a witness to a will and the will cannot otherwise be proved than by the testimony of such witness, the devise or bequest shall be void, and the witness shall be competent to give testimony of the execution of the will in like manner as if such devise or bequest had not been made. If such witness would have been entitled to any share of the testator's estate, in case the will was not established, so much of such share as shall not exceed the bequest or devise to him shall be saved to him, and the devisees and legatees shall contribute for that purpose.

In other words, the beneficiary of a will takes just that much risk in acting as a witness, but the husband and his wife, not being beneficiaries, if they were not, would be entirely competent to act as witnesses.

No stamp or seal is required on the will.

Can't Hold the Policies

A has an insurance policy in the Modern Woodmen of America made out to his wife as beneficiary. A's wife has a policy in the Farmers' & Bankers' Life Insurance Company with A as beneficiary. These policies are put in the safety deposit vault at a bank for safe keeping. They were never given as security. This bank failed. The officials say they can hold these policies until A pays them the mortgage he owes on livestock. Can they hold these policies? If they cannot hold them how may A gain possession?

In my opinion they have no right to hold the policies. Certainly they could not hold the policy that was made out to B as the beneficiary of A for two very good reasons: first, they could not hold it if it were an insurance policy in any company; second, the policy itself does not have any value and does not mature except on the payment of the regular monthly assessments and at A's death. These policies were put in a safety deposit box and are not part of the assets of the bank. The proper way to test the matter would be to replevin the policies.

Note Must Be Paid

If A lends B a sum of money on a note for one year and C signs this note as security, does this bind C after the year is up and if so how long? Must A notify C when this note is due and unpaid?

C is bound on this note until the same is paid unless released by the person holding the note. If C is a joint maker of this note, that is, if so far as the note itself is concerned it does not indicate which one is the principal and which is the surety, then the holder of the note would have a right to assume that they were joint makers of this note and both liable. In such case notice to the surety would not be necessary. But if C is plainly a surety on this note and not the principal, it is the duty of the holder of the note to notify him of the time the note falls due unless the note is paid by the principal, and also if the holder of the note intends to look to the surety for the payment.

Could Change the Records

The township board of Isabel township, Scott county, met July 30, 1927, to make an estimate of the amount of money needed by the township for 1928. They estimated the needs of the township as follows: general purposes, \$300; roads, \$1,500; redemption of bonds, \$500; interest on bonds, \$100; total amount needed as certified by the board, \$2,400. Isabel township owned and held \$18,000 of Missouri Pacific Railroad stock as an asset. The township board sold this stock August 10, 1927, and received \$4,212. The board then proceeded to pay five railroad bonds with premium \$87.05, accrued interest \$35.60, total \$2,620.60, which wiped out all of the indebtedness of the township and left it \$1,581.34 to the good. As the board only asked for \$300 for general purposes and \$1,500 for roads for 1928 and having on hand \$1,581.34, it only lacked \$218.66 of having the amount asked for in the estimate. They have a carry-over of \$2,020.64, and with the \$1,581.34 they have a total of \$3,601.98. The county commissioners met August 13, three days after the township board had received the money for the stock sold, but instead of notifying the board of commissioners, the township officers let them certify the levy to the county clerk, and he has placed on the record against

our property a sufficient tax to pay interest on a debt which the township does not owe. What is the remedy?

I am of the opinion the board of county commissioners would have a right either at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose to rectify its records, showing that there was an error in levying the township tax for Isabel township. I cannot see why there would be any objection to doing this, but if the township commissioners should refuse I believe a mandamus proceeding would compel them to so correct the levy.

Grounds for Divorce, Maybe?

My husband and I have been married five years. We have no children. I had property before we were married and still have it, but my husband takes no interest in it whatever. There is a debt on it and the loan company told me if I did not pay more I would lose it. It rents for pretty good money, but the taxes and upkeep use up most of the income, so that there is not much left to apply on the principal of the debt. Could I get a job and work for about a year and pay this mortgage? If I would go would my husband have grounds for divorce? Does not a woman have a right to protect her property?

My husband thinks he would have ground for divorce if I leave him. We have just a small place of 27 acres, about 12 acres in farming ground, and my husband would have plenty of time to do the little cooking as he batched 12 years before we were married. I love my husband and our home, but I do not like to see my property taken away from me. I worked hard to get this. It is worth about \$6,000. My husband tells me to let it go. I have just a small debt on it, and really there is not much for me to do here at home. I think my husband could easily get along without me. I could come home once in a while and clean the house and do lots of little things for him. I don't think it is a disgrace for a woman to work. I think it is more of a disgrace to sit down and not do anything. I know it is my duty to stay by my husband, but under the circumstances I want to know what right I have.

A wife has not the right to leave her home so long as her husband makes reasonable provision for her maintenance. If he were to neglect or refuse to do this she would have an entire right to go out and earn her own living on the ground that she did not leave his home thru any fault of hers.

In your case you do not claim that your husband is not supporting you. Your claim is that by reason of his neglect to help you pay the debt on your property you are likely to lose it. My opinion is you have a right to use all reasonable endeavors to save your property even to going out and getting a job. If this meant permanent abandonment of your home I would say that your husband would have ground for divorce. But if you simply take temporary employment for the very laudable purpose of protecting your property, I am of the opinion no court would hold that that was abandonment as contemplated by the statute.

A Companionate Marriage

What is a companionate marriage? In what way does it differ from the usual marriage? Does it require a license and ceremony and is it in every way honorable and binding?

There is no provision in our statute, or so far as I know in the statutes of any state in the American Union, for a companionate marriage. The companionate marriage that was so widely advertised of a young couple in Girard was no different from any other marriage. A license was obtained. The only point where it differed from any ordinary marriage was that there was an agreement that they would separate if not satisfied with the arrangement. However, that is done every day in the case of ordinary marriages. While they do not make perhaps any such previous agreement, that is exactly what they do.

A Resident for 14 Years

In the Constitution it says that no person who has not been 14 years a resident of the United States shall be elected President of the United States. Does this mean 14 years previous to the Presidential election?

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution says:

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

The first qualification is that he shall be a natural born citizen of the United States, and the second qualification is that he shall have been at the time of his election 14 years a resident of the United States.

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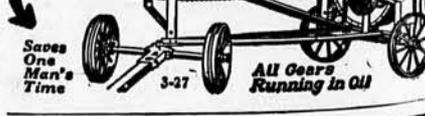
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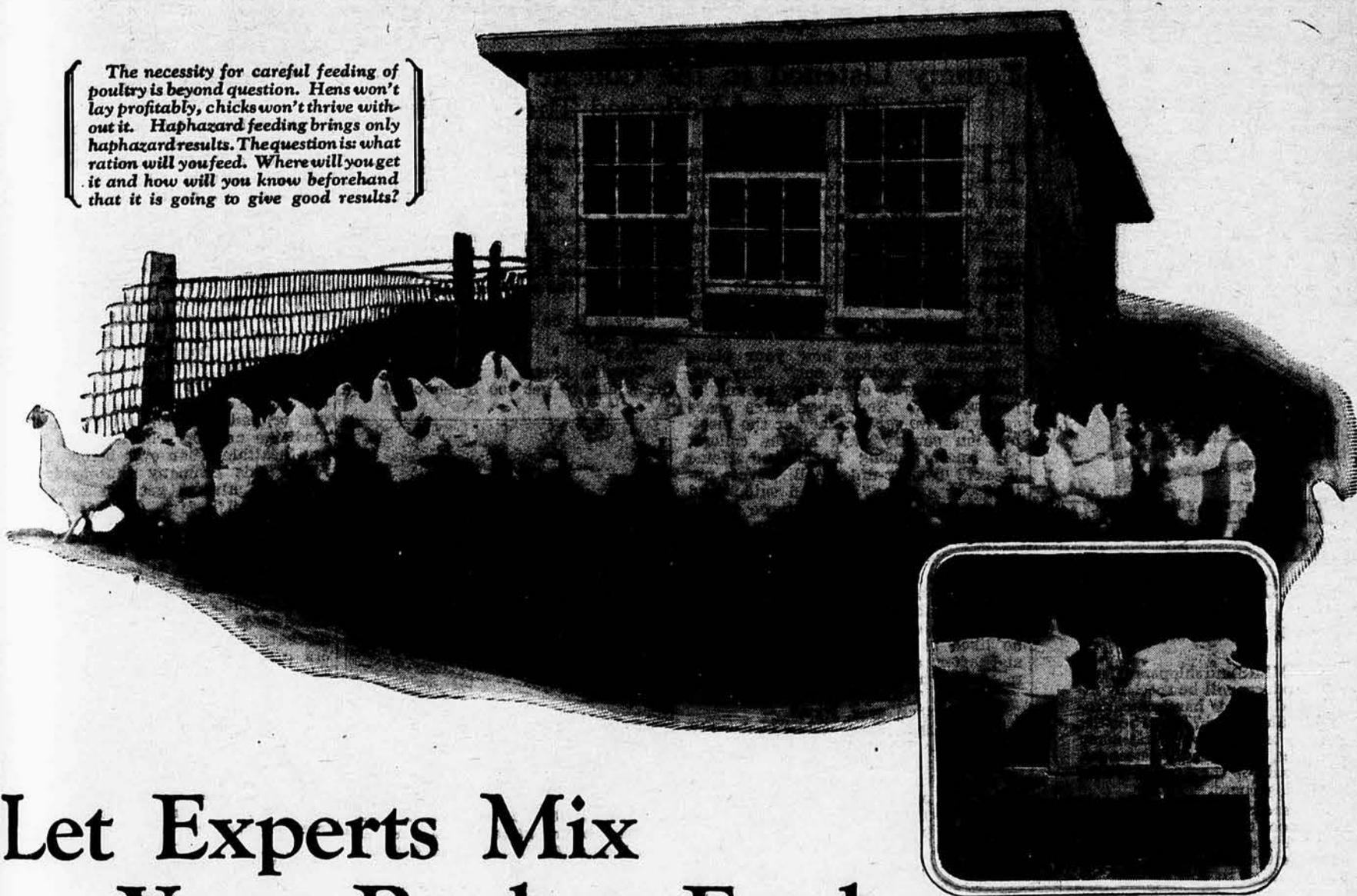
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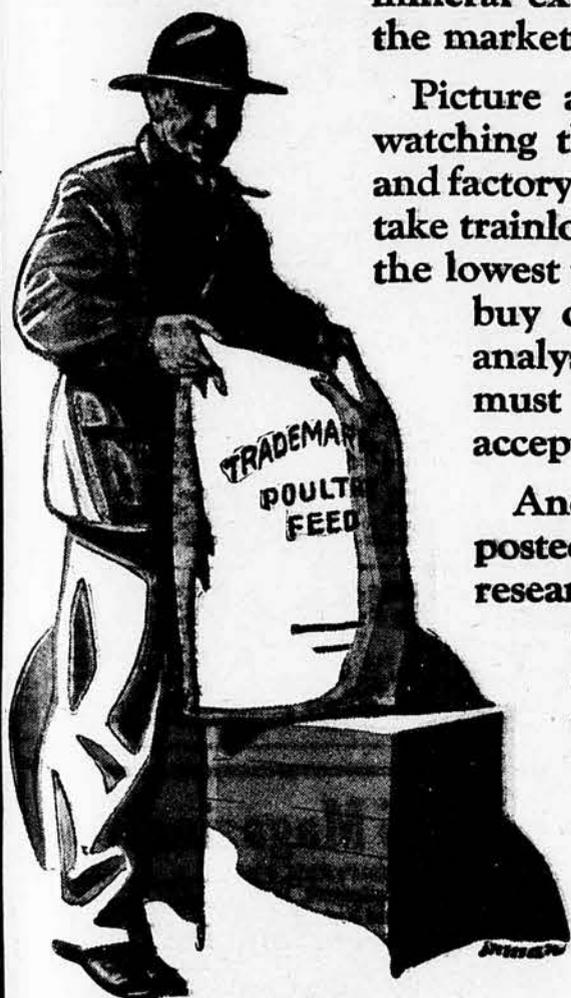
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Clerking Lost to Poultry!

Tommy Listened to the College Folks, Then Went Home and Followed Their Advice

HELLO, Ray," Tommy called, from the direction of the laying house. Tommy for short, you know. His real name is A. J. Thomas, near Silver Lake. "Fine," Ray returned, "glad to find you home." That statement must have amused Tommy, for he smiled when he straightened up. "I'm pretty much here all the time," he said. "In the poultry business a person doesn't take vacations for more than a couple of hours at a time."

"Came up to see how your plans have been working out," Ray explained, by way of getting around to poultry talk. "Remember three years ago when we sat together at the meetings on poultry day; at the college, you know, during Farm and Home Week?" Tommy did recall. "Wait until I get a start," he had said, "and see whether I can make these things the college folks are telling us work."

That is why Ray stopped in that day. He had known Tommy when he was in the clothing business in a city of some 60,000 inhabitants. He wondered whether Tommy would be different. Tommy liked good clothes, and he liked to get things done on time and after a manner that would be recognized as system.

"Like it, Tommy?"
"Better than ever, Ray."
"Better than the clothing business?"
"Sure, or I wouldn't stay."

Ray took him at his word and tried to figure whether Tommy's characteristics had exhibited themselves in the poultry business. They had. Tommy's new work hadn't made him different; only it has given him more confidence in himself. He still likes fine things, and he has them. He has one of the most complete poultry plants you will find, the best layers he can get and one of the finest little homes in the country.

He still uses system—regularity in feeding and giving his flock attention. Where would he be if he didn't? Tommy is proud of his business and his plant. He has a right to be. Things outstanding on his place are equipment, system and sanitation.

"The old barn I used at first taught me a lot of things about equipment," Tommy assured. "It made me realize the need of having things complete and convenient." Two years ago he built new on his acre for poultry. There is a laying house, 24 by 120 feet, divided into five sections. It is the straw-loft type, recommended by K. S. A. C. He has provided 28 feet of trough space for mash for every 180 birds. "That is about standard, Ray, and makes sure each bird gets enough." Fresh mash is put in every day so none of it is picked over. He buys the feed and does the mixing himself.

"What are the spikes for, Tommy?"
"Hang chicken feed on, Ray."
"Oh, I see! Green stuff, huh?"
"Right. You see I feed the green stuff first thing in the morning—beets or turnips in winter. Put them on the spikes and the layers have to stretch up some to get them. Spikes are 16 inches from the floor. Keeps the feed clean, gets the birds working early—good blood circulation; green stuff is an appetizer."

The first grain feed of 3 parts

wheat, 3 parts kafir and 2 parts oats is available at sunup. Scattered in clean litter, of course. At 11 o'clock a lighter feed of the same mixture is put out. Mash hoppers are filled at 9 o'clock daily. A wet mash is put out at 3:45 o'clock. And the troughs this is fed in are kept overhead when not in use, for the sake of cleanliness and sanitation.

"Ought to be careful in feeding wet mash, Ray."

"Yeh?"
"Trouble ahead if you don't. Easy for a hen to get too much of it and



A. J. Thomas, Silver Lake, Has Built a Very Complete Poultry Plant on His Acre, and He Knows What He is Doing With It

it won't balance up well. Feel it. Just a crumbly mash."

"Codliver oil in it, isn't there?"
"Um-hu. Sure is. Last feed of yellow corn comes at 4 o'clock."

"You actually feed six times a day, Tommy. No wonder I found you here."
"It's regularity that counts, Ray."

"Go ahead and finish with the wet mash, Tommy. It's time, and I'll just look around a bit."

Ray saw there was a water heater in each section and the waterers appeared as if they were thoroly cleaned daily. Roosts are on tables that can be moved out for cleaning. Windows under the roosts admit light and provide exits thru which litter is pushed.

Sanitary? Gosh, yes. That is one of Tommy's points. Dropping boards are cleaned every other day, wheat straw litter changed frequently and dropping boards are painted with crank case oil and creosote. Not a sick bird in the flock, and that is pretty good after a cold spell. Rather indicates that sanitation, ventilation and feeding are o. k.

Tommy believes poultry should get out and do a little promenading when the weather's fit, so runs are provided out front, just as wide as each compartment—24 feet—and 150 feet long. These plots are in rye and Sudan grass for pasture. When it is necessary to rest the runs out front, 50-foot runs out back substitute. Wheat and oats "out back" tide the hens over while the rye or Sudan has a chance to get a start. Where necessary the fences are movable so plowing won't be difficult.



Here is the Thomas Home. A Glance at It Tells the Type of Folks Who Live There. And in Proportion the Business End of the Poultry Farm is Just as Attractive and Well-Kept as the Home

White Diarrhea

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

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

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

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, Ia., stands back of our guarantee. Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa

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CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

"I'm thru, Ray, so let's take a look at the incubators."

"Coming, Tommy. Say, how large a flock do you handle?"

"About 920 hens and pullets here now. That's average about. I hatch out 2,800 baby chicks to keep up the flock. Cull closely and trapnest some. In order to get quality production in breeding in the most economical way, I must handle the production end myself. That is the reason I built the complete plant."

Incubator capacity for 1,200 eggs was found in a fine, well-ventilated basement under the house. Here is where one test of Tommy's ability shows up. He has a good flock and picks his breeders with the trapnest; gets rid of the balance of the pullets every year. Good eggs will build up a flock if they are handled well in the incubator. Tommy's batting average is high—up to 80 per cent.

"Going to take off the first hatch first part of March this year, Ray. I want them mature by September 1."

"What's your biggest problem, Tommy?"

"Brooding baby chicks. Regulation of heat was my trouble at first. Believe me, a baby chick is the best thermometer in the world."

Three portable brooder houses shelter the chicks. All the feed, including green stuff, is supplied until the chicks are 6 weeks old. It is best to do it that way, Tommy thinks. More sanitary, too.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

They say that one extreme generally follows another, and it begins to look that way as regards the weather. One Monday recently it rained more than 2 inches here and turned off warm, and the next Monday it rained and snowed, giving us about as much moisture that way as we had the week before and then turned off cold and froze up. Since then we have had quite a bit of disagreeable weather which gradually has moderated.

Our rural mail carrier states that the roads on the extreme north end of his route are drifted lots worse than down this way close to town and that they were in pretty bad condition. It seems as if the snow always drifts and piles up worse up near the state line than down this way and on farther south.

The large wheat acreage is the thing that feels the most immediate and beneficial effects of the moisture, and many farmers are speaking in the most encouraging way of its condition and prospects. Even the late sown grain that has been in the ground un-sprouted all winter has sprung into life and soon will be up and growing when we get a few days of warm weather to help it along.

There is about as great a demand for public sales now as we ever saw for this time of year. Some days there are two or three in the county. One auctioneer says that he has so many calls that if there were two of him they would both be kept busy answering the calls for his services.

There seems to be a big demand for breeding hogs just now, and they are selling well. At one sale the other day a large number of Poland Chinas were sold at an average of \$40 a head. There are more bred sow sales advertised to come off the next few days which will more than likely draw large crowds if the weather holds out.

Feed is about the only thing that sells cheap now as compared with last year's prices. Poor quality alfalfa brought \$20 easily, while good quality hay goes for about a third of that price now. One person recently purchased a stack of cane hay which contained at least 7 tons for about the price of a ton of alfalfa a year ago.

Encouraged by the good corn crop last season and the prices received for the same, many farmers are purchasing more new machinery and farm equipment this spring than for several years back. There was very little new machinery sold during the lean years, and now that we have had a good crop several are purchasing the much needed tools. An old worn-out machine is a real liability on any farm, and often is costly in repairs and poor service.

The other day my brother and I sawed down a large cottonwood tree that died during the summer of 1926. This tree was set out about 50 to 55 years ago by the man who timber filed on this land, and seemed to make a

thrifty growth up until about three or four years ago when the seasons became quite dry. When it is all sawed up in furnace wood it will last for quite a while. We noticed that under the bark on a part of the trunk of this tree were a large number of maggots harboring there for the winter, and probably were left there by some of the flies that were such a torment to the livestock here last summer.

We opened our silo Thursday and began feeding ensilage to the stock. They were a little slow about taking hold of it at first, but are eating it better each day. We are getting down to where it has a little better flavor than at first. The top layer of about 6 inches of rotten ensilage being light and fluffy and dry we used for bedding in the cow barn and is every bit as good as straw for that purpose, while what little was wet was spread out in the field. The feed we are using now is cane. We cut it and let it lay in the windrow for three or four weeks before putting in the silo and was partly cured out. We put some water in thru the cutter blower, but not as much as we generally use. Therefore the feed was not as moist as we usually have it when filling and consequently it isn't as sour as cane of the same kind we have used in former years when we filled the silo a day or so after cutting fodder and ran all the water in we could thru a half inch hose.

In filling the silo we put in good corn fodder in the bottom for about half or two-thirds the way up and finished up with this Honey Drip cane. This corn was raised on alfalfa sod and would make about 20 bushels an acre, but being late in maturing we put it in the silo. By putting the fodder in the bottom it leaves the best quality of feed for the last when the stock fields are about all cleaned up and the cattle need it the most.

From Station KSAC

Here is the program coming next week from Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on a frequency of 333.1 meters or 900 kilocycles.

MONDAY, MARCH 5

- 9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
- 9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Associate Prof. Helen Elcock. Lecture: "The First Course." Instructor Ruth Tucker.
- 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks; The Horse, a Cheap Source of Power in Big Hitches. Assistant Prof. J. J. Moxley. Why Interest the Boy in Club Work? Prof. M. H. Coe.
- 4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
- 6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program; Music, Club Reports, Travel Talks, and other items of interest. Lecture: Hamlin Garland's "Western Stories." Associate Prof. Helen Elcock.
- 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Associate Prof. Ada Billings Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: "Pasture Crops for Sheep." Associate Prof. H. E. Reed. "Fertilizers for Alfalfa." Associate Prof. F. L. Duley.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

- 9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
- 9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Lecture: Cotton in Clothing. Assistant Prof. Esther Bruner.
- 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Bad Weeds—Cheat. Associate Prof. H. R. Sumner. Phosphating the Alfalfa. Associate Prof. E. B. Wells.
- 4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
- 6:30 p. m.—Music.
- 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music. Mrs. Earl Litwiller and Mrs. H. J. Wylie. Lectures: Seed Corn Treatment—Does It Pay in Kansas? Prof. E. Melchers. How Insects Reproduce. Prof. George A. Dean.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

- 9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
- 9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Ideal Life. Rev. W. U. Guerrant. Lecture: Early American Furniture. Instructor Vida Harris.
- 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks. The Best Silage for Your Cows. Associate Prof. James W. Linn. Ox-Warbles. Assistant Prof. J. W. Lumb.
- 4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
- 6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music Appreciation.
- 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Athletic Sports. Prof. M. F. Ahearn. Music. Engineering Lectures: Power Farming. Associate Prof. W. H. Sanders. Large and Small Machine Units. Associate Prof. R. H. Dritzler.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

- 9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
- 9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Brooding Problems and Their Remedies. Assistant Prof. H. H. Steup.
- 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Sanitation in Sweet Potato Hotbeds. Assistant Prof. C. E. Graves. Spray Materials to Buy for the Season's Use. Assistant Prof. W. R. Martin, Jr.
- 4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
- 6:30 p. m.—Music.
- 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

- 9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
- 9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Utilizing the Home Playground. Instructor Dura Cockerell.
- 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Pocket Gophers and Ground Hogs. Again. Biology Assistant A. E. Oman. Outstanding Facts From 1927 Summaries. Associate Prof. I. N. Chapman.
- 4:00 p. m.—Matinee.
- 6:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, Club Reports, Inspirational Topics, and General Subjects of Interest. Lecture: Ruth Suckow and Martha Osteno. Associate Prof. Helen Elcock.
- 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News. Ralph L. Foster. Secretary. K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. General Science Lectures: Printing—Yesterday and Today. Assistant Prof. E. M. Amos. Analyzing and Interpreting Published Financial Statements. Associate Prof. W. H. Rowe.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10

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

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To War on Diarrhea

Co-operative warfare on bacillary white diarrhea of chicks was recently declared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Kansas State Agricultural College, and commercial incubator manufacturing companies.

A far-reaching and comprehensive program of research work will be undertaken at once by these three institutions, that will embrace every possible angle of this important poultry menace, the three organizations working together in a unified program.

Dr. M. Dorset, of the department of agriculture, who won world-wide fame as the leader in the discovery of hog cholera serum and virus inoculation, will head this newly launched offensive against bacillary white diarrhea, and will give his full time to it. Another full time investigator in the department, and one each at Ohio and Kansas will be at work.

This research work is made possible by gifts to the three institutions by incubator manufacturers, mainly the Buckeye Incubator Company of Springfield, Ohio, and the Smith Incubator Company of Cleveland, Ohio. About \$15,000 a year has been given the federal department and between \$5,000 and \$8,000 each will be expended in Ohio and Kansas.

A meeting of representatives from these three institutions to plan and correlate the research was held at Washington, D. C., recently, in the office of Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry. The meeting was called by Prof. E. L. Dakan, head of the department of poultry husbandry of Ohio State University.

Those attending the meeting were Dr. Mohler, Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry work for the department of agriculture; Dr. M. Dorset; Dr. Hubert Bunyea, poultry disease investigator of the department; Professor Dakan; Prof. L. F. Payne, of the Kansas State Agricultural College; and George Cugley of the Buckeye Incubator Company.

This research work by the Department of Agriculture is already under way. A flock of 300 hens known to be reactors to the disease has been assembled. Equipment of brooders, incubators, and laboratory facilities has been provided.

The federal men will make a thorough study of bacillary white diarrhea in a way that it has never been made before. Nothing will be taken for granted, so far as research work is concerned, and the whole question of the disease, its nature, the amount of damage it causes, and the ways of spreading it will be investigated.

Ohio's share will be to investigate the effect of various methods of brooding on the spread of bacillary white diarrhea. A complete sanitary program for a hatchery building from the time the eggs leave the farm until after they are brooded in the hands of the farmer also will be worked out.

"It is necessary that we know definitely just how the disease is spread," says Professor Dakan. "So far, we really know little about it. We want to know whether the various operations around the hatchery play any part. It may be the way the eggs are handled, the method of cleaning trays, the disposition of the shells after hatching, the way floors are swept, or any one of many other factors that may be important. This is a bacterial disease and there are many ways in which bacteria can be spread."

The major project at Kansas will deal with disinfection of incubators, both methods and materials. It will be under the direction of Dr. L. D. Bushnell, in co-operation with Professor Payne.

All three institutions expect to do considerable work thruout the year on the so-called pullorin or wattle test for bacillary white diarrhea.

"We believe that the blood test will never be applicable to the hatchery industry," states Professor Dakan, "because of its expense, the short period during which the test can be administered, and because of the lack of trained technicians to do the work."

"There are no two places or authorities that agree on methods of giving the blood test or on the practical results secured. Yet there is a movement on foot to force the poultry and hatchery industry to accept this process that is at present only half known. We hope that a more simple, less expensive test may be developed."

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Here's a real chick offer—grab it while our supply of brooder stoves lasts. A 500-chick brooder stove with a 500-chick order, or a 1,000-chick stove with a 1,000-chick order. YOU KNOW MILLER CHICKS!

Standard Super-Test Quality—Missouri Accredited:

Barred P. Rocks or R. I. Reds.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	\$ 63.75
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	123.50
Buff or White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	68.75
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	133.50
White or Brown Leghorns or heavy mixed for broilers.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	59.75
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	116.50

Utility Quality—Missouri Accredited:

Barred P. Rocks or R. I. Reds.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	55.00
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	110.00
Buff or White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff Orpingtons.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	60.00
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	120.00
White or Brown Leghorns or heavy mixed for broilers.....	500 chicks and 500-chick brooder stove....	50.00
	1,000 chicks and 1,000-chick brooder stove....	100.00

ORDER NOW These prices are good for a short time only, so ACT! Send your order direct from this ad for early delivery—don't wait until supply of brooder stoves is exhausted. WE SPECIALIZE IN THREE-WEEKS-OLD CHICKS. Write for prices on varieties wanted. 100% live delivery guaranteed on all shipments. BIG FREE CHICK BOOK, illustrated in colors, sent on request.
THE MILLER HATCHERIES, Box 76A, LANCASTER, MISSOURI

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer
The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
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
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS
SELECTED BABY CHICKS—9 CENTS UP. Lincoln Hatchery, Lincoln, Kan.
LARGE BONED BABY CHICKS FROM heavy producers. Stafford Hatchery, Stafford, Kan.
ELECTRIC HATCHED, BLOOD TESTED Chicks, 10 to 14c. Prepaid. Write U. S. Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.
FOR WHITE DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, Blackhead, use SureShot No. 1. Guaranteed, \$1. SureShot Co., St. Paul, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD FARM flocks. Heavy breeds, 15c, light, 12 1/2c. Prepaid. Hill, 1180 High, Topeka, Kan.
BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS, LEAD- ing varieties. Custom hatching and rugged baby chicks. Babcock Hatchery, Harper, Kan.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY LAY- ers. Leading breeds. \$8.00 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.
WHITE'S QUALITY CHICKS FROM GOOD selected flocks, priced right, 100% live delivery. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, North Topeka, Kan.
ACCREDITED CHICKS TWELVE VARI- eties, some blood tested, 9c up. Brooders, 50% discount. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORP- ingtons, Wyandottes 11c and Leghorns 10c. White Langshans 12c. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY, \$13.00, 100, prepaid live delivery guaranteed. February or March delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.
FREE BOOK BROODING, FEEDING, housing. Single Comb White Leghorn chicks from trapnested hens. Write N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kansas.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS, ENGLISH White Leghorns, hatched only, from our own flock of good winter layers, 10c prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.
CHICKS—QUALITY GUARANTEED. LEG- horns, \$10.00; Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, \$12.00. Free circular. Humansville Hatchery, Box 662, Humansville, Mo.
BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS FROM pure bred farm flocks. Leading varieties. Custom hatching prices right. Windscheffel and Elkins Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY: LEAD- ing accredited hatchery in territory. All leading breeds. Only chicks from accredited flocks. Wm. H. Drehle, Prop., Great Bend, Ks.
GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. B. W. D. AC- credited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 10 to 14 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.
SHORT-WAY HATCHERY: JERSEY Black Giants, and other leading breeds. Farm prices, custom hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Short, Prop., Harper, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—BLOOD TESTED for Bacillary White Diarrhea. State accredited. Eight varieties. Established 11 years. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Dept. D, Springfield, Mo.
YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$8 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS ARE BET- ter. Pure bred, productive, healthy. Sent prepaid, full count. Free literature. Don't wait until ready for chicks before ordering. Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.
CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. PRE- paid, live delivery guaranteed. Heavy breeds, \$10.75-100; lights, \$9.50. Heavy assorted, \$10; lights, \$9. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Fostoria Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

CALIFORNIA POULTRY FARM, STATE Accredited. Guaranteed 100% healthy live delivery. Choice baby chicks, 12 popular breeds. \$8.50 to \$15 hundred. Shipped C. O. D. 2% discount for cash with order. California, Mo.
BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS—KANSAS Accredited Buff Orpingtons—White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Banded Rocks, Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns. Catalogue free. Beeley Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS, FROM HEALTHY Range flocks. Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Peds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Light Brahmas, \$12. Assorted, \$8. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED (GRADE A—) S. C. W. Leghorns. Big type—trapnested—pedigreed. Dams' year's egg record 200 to 308 eggs mated with Pedigree Males from hens with 260 to 285 eggs. Folder free. Maplewood Poultry Farm, Sabetha, Kan., Route 3.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN YELLOW legged Chicks sired by sons 225-260, grandsons 284-296 egg hens; Certified 1924 B. plus flock. Incubate 26 to 28 oz. eggs produced by own 1300 healthy hens; place no outside eggs in our incubators. \$15 hundred; \$14 if ordered three weeks in advance. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEG- horns, \$11; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$13. Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Missouri.
MASTER BRED CHICKS, FROM WORLD'S Largest Poultry Breeding organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility chicks low as 9c. Live delivery. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.
FREE BROODER WITH YOUR CHICK Order. Here's a real offer! A high grade brooder with your order for 200 or more chicks. Lowest prices in years. All standard breeds—100% live arrival. Miller's Missouri Accredited Chicks need no introduction. We also specialize on 3-week-old chicks. Big catalog in colors—Free. Write today. Miller Hatcheries, Box 2606, Lancaster, Mo.

YOUNG'S CHICKS—FROM BLOODTESTED, Accredited and Egg-bred Flocks. Shipped C. O. D. White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Banded Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds. Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, 11c. White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns 10c. White Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites 14c. Assorted 9c. Prepaid. Prompt delivery 100%. Discount large orders. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

Better Baby Chicks
from personally inspected, culled flocks. Light and heavy breeds \$11 and \$13; valuable feeding information free. Harry Street Hatchery, 809 East Harry St., Wichita, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED
Younkins Chicks—From Blood tested, accredited and egg-bred flocks. \$8.50 up. Shipped C. O. D. Get our catalog, prices and free brooder offer. Younkin's Hatchery, Box 150, Wakefield, Kan.

Shaw's High Grade Chicks
of "Heavy Egg Producers" or "Husky Quality" stock are priced right in 14 leading varieties. Postpaid. Write for literature. Shaw Hatcheries, Box K228, Emporia, or Ottawa, Kansas.

Shinn Chicks are Better
say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

BOOTH CHICKS 8c UP
1 line trapnested. Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 258, Clinton, Mo.

Big Husky Chicks, 8c Up
13 varieties accredited flocks. Live arrival on time guaranteed. 9 years experience warrants satisfaction. Get our catalog—sent free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

Quality Chicks—Service
We deliver chicks bred to improve your flock. Hatched and handled carefully. No better place to order. Service and satisfaction guaranteed, with each shipment. Write for chick booklet and prices. Augusta Hatcheries, Inc., Augusta, Kan., Box 367-D.

TESTED BABY CHICKS
We sell only chicks from flocks that we have tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Leading varieties, special attention given early orders. Write for mating and price list. Kemah Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Larned, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
BLOOD TESTED
Chicks from bloodtested flocks and guaranteed to live. Smith hatched twice weekly. 200-300 egg strains. Why take chances? 100% live delivery guaranteed. All flocks tested from 1 to 3 years. Special discount until March 1st. Extra quality. Low price. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame Kan., Box 100.

Accredited—Certified
Hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock from accredited certified. Accredited and certified. B. W. D. tested flock offered for sale. Order direct from the breeder. Lists upon request. Kansas Poultry Improvement Association. G. T. Klein, Manhattan, Kan.

CRAWFORD CHICKS
Kansas Accredited chicks. All popular breeds. Guaranteed hundred percent live, healthy arrival. Send name today for free book about poultry raising and describing different breeds. No obligations. Write today. Crawford Hatchery, Dept. 2, Horton, Kan.

McMASTERS CHICKS
Get in with the crowd of satisfied customers who are buying our Big Husky Pure Bred Chicks from heavy egg producing flocks of highest quality and you can't go wrong. Quick service and lowest prices. Leading varieties. McMasters Hatchery, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED
Baby Chicks. White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Peds, also Whites, White, Buff and Banded Rocks, other breeds, \$12.00-100, \$58.00-500. Shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00-100, heavy assorted \$9.00 per 100. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

Lund's Triple "S" Chicks
Leading Varieties—Chicks by the thousand \$9.00 to \$14.00. Heavy Laying strains—culled by an expert. Continuous fresh air and moisture hatches sturdy, healthy chicks—that's why Smith hatched chicks are better. Delivered postpaid 100% alive. Our complete satisfaction guarantee protects you. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kansas.

BABY CHICKS
Feeding Methods Free. Do not hatch or buy a single chick before you write for our free feeding methods. My method will save one-third on feed cost and will raise 90 per cent of your chicks. This is a conservative statement. Write now and get this free. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 2, Greentop, Missouri.

Ross Guaranteed Chicks
\$1.00 deposit balance after you get the chicks. Bred from the best heavy egg producing flocks in Kansas. All flocks rigidly selected and mated by registered inspector. Egg blood as high as 312 eggs yearly. S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas \$11.00 per 100; \$52.50 per 500. Banded Buff Rocks and S. and R. C. Reds, \$13.00 per 100; \$62.50 per 500. White Rocks, White, Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes and R. I. Whites \$14.00 per 100; \$67.50 per 500. White and Black Minorcas \$16.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 500. Assorted \$12.00 per 100; \$57.50 per 500. For less than 100 add 1/2c chick. For more than 500 deduct 1/2c chick. Just send \$1 deposit with your order and pay the postman the balance due and the postage when he delivers the chicks safe and sound in your hands. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free instructive catalog on request. Ross Hatchery, Box 70, Junction City, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—"One Is Enough!" Says Slim

BABY CHICKS

Egg Contest Winners

Chicks from Cantrell Egg Bred Flocks will pay you big profits. Cantrell Pens had 1st high Light Breed Hen, 1st high Heavy Breed Hen, 1st high Heavy Breed Pen in January at the Eastern Kansas Egg Laying Contest at Ottawa, Kan. You get chicks bred from sisters and brothers of these winners. Write for catalog which gives full descriptions and low prices. Cantrell Farms Hatchery, Box 6, Yates Center, Kan.

Get Bloodtested Chicks

Chicks dying during the first week, replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee. Largest hatchery in the West bloodtesting three and four consecutive years. Culled, bred and mated by a poultry judge for type, color and heavy egg production. More than accredited, certified and inspected. Big free poultry book and testimonials. Chicks shipped c. o. d. if you like. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 1, Burlingame, Kan.

FAMOUS

are our standardized chicks, excellent in quality, low in price. We ship to all localities, guarantee 100% live delivery, pay all mailing charges, ship C. O. D. if you prefer. S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White, Barred Rocks, Buff, White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$12-100, \$58.50-500, \$115.00-1000. White Langshans, \$25-100, Light Brahmans \$16.00-100, \$78.00-500. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted Heavies, \$10-100, \$48-500, \$95-1000. Assorted Lights, \$9-100, \$43-500, \$85-1000. If you want satisfaction, try us. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chix

Kansas' largest Hatchery will produce a million Big, Husky, Healthy Baby Chix for 1928! Every chick Smith hatched from pure bred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range, profitable breeds of 20 leading varieties. Immense hatchings in our model, sanitary, centrally located hatchery. Saves you money! 4 railroads' service assures quick shipments. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Interesting New Catalog Free. Gives full information. Buy Peerless Quality Chix and you get chicks hatched by the best methods behind poultry success. We give extra satisfaction in service and quality. Write now! Johnson's Hatchery, 218 West 1st Street, Topeka, Kan.

Bartlett's Pure Bred Chix

State Accredited, Bartlett Certified and trapnested flocks. Hogan tested, heavy winter laying strains. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Fifteen leading varieties. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only pure bred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Fourteenth successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in twenty-seven states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature. Bartlett Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50 EACH. Walter Smith, Wilmot, Kan.

KANSAS CERTIFIED ANCONA EGGS AND CHICKS. Accredited cockerels. Free Catalogue. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

COCKERELS ALL SOLD. HENS AND PULLETS \$1.00 each. Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$6-100. Chicks 15c. Sheppard Strain. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

25,000 SHEPPARD STRAIN ANCONA chicks, \$12.00-100; Eggs \$5.00-100. Prepaid, 100% delivery. Other varieties. Baker's Ancona Farm, Downs, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS-EGGS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS \$6-100, POSTPAID, Alva Cutbirth, Plains, Kan.

BRAHMAS

HEAVY WEIGHT LIGHT BRAHMA Chicks, beautifully marked, excellent layers, pens rigidly culled and mated by expert poultry judge. Chicks 17c, eggs \$1/2. Write for full information. C. S. Cantrell, Route 2, Box 2, Yates Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS-EGGS

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS 5c EACH, F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5.50 HUNDRED. Postpaid. Herbert Schwarzer, Rt. 4, Atchison, Kan.

CHOICE PRIZE WINNING LIGHT BRAHMAs, eggs \$1.50 for 15, chicks 20c each. Winifred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

CORNISH

FINE LARGE DARK CORNISH GAMES, Eggs \$6.00-100. Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Wilsey, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE

DUCKS, GEESSE, FOURTEEN LEADING varieties, low price. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

DUCK EGGS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH ROUEN DUCK eggs \$2.50 doz. Eleven pound stock. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS, FAWN AND WHITE. The egg layers. Eggs, 12, \$1.25; 100, \$7.50, prepaid. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANT EGGS, \$8.00-100; \$2.00 Setting. Chicks, 2c each. J. McClanathan, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS MARCY'S Strain Hatching Eggs, \$8-100. Ernest Simmons, Dwight, Kan.

MARCY'S GIANTS. NEW CATALOGUE and prices. Eggs; Chicks, The Thomas Farms, Box 85, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS COCKERELS, hatching eggs, Bacillary White Diarrhea tested. Elmer Easley, Garfield, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

MARCY FARM STRAIN. EGGS AND chicks at prices you can afford. Nolan's Jersey Giant Farm, Lane, Kan.

MARCY STRAIN CHIX 20 CENTS EACH. 110 eggs \$7.75, prepaid and guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

LANGSHANS-BLACK

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, tall big-boned type, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$5.00-100; \$3.00-50; \$1.25-15. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

LANGSHANS-WHITE

WHITE LANGSHAN 265 EGG STRAIN, chicks, pens, prepaid. Guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00; chicks, \$14.50, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHANS HOGAN tested and culled for exhibition. Chicks \$14.75, eggs \$4.50. Mrs. Oscar Lehman, Wathena, Kan.

LANGSHAN-EGGS

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

PURE BRED TRUE TO TYPE WHITE Langshan eggs, \$4.25-100, prepaid. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

PURE WHITE LANGSHAN RECORD layers. Eggs \$6.00-100 postpaid. Mrs. Edgar Lewis, Mullinville, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN HATCHING EGGS. Four twenty-five per hundred, postal insured. Robert Montgomery, Sabetha, Kan.

LEGHORNS-BUFF

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN BUFF LEGHORNS win wherever shown, heavy layers. Range eggs \$5.00-100, prepaid. Harry A. Moore, Caldwell, Kan.

LEGHORNS BUFF-EGGS

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$4.50 postpaid. Sam Appel, Otis, Kan.

LEGHORNS-BROWN

QUALITY SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. State accredited. Eggs, \$5. Chicks, 15c, prepaid. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

SINGLE-COMBED DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. "Everlays." Tested heavy layers. State winners. Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

LEGHORNS BROWN-EGGS

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS "Everlays." Eggs, \$4.50-100. Postpaid. Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS. WRITE. Automatic Nest Co., McPherson, Kan.

LARGE ENGLISH BARRON S. C. WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.50 each. May McBride, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, AMERICAN STRAIN. Personally inspected flocks. Baby Chicks \$15 per 100. C. M. Hanson, Sedan, Kan.

SUPER QUALITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Tom Barron and Warren strain culled for size and egg production. Eggs 5c each. Ira Negley, Larned, Kan.

CERTIFIED GRADE A-S. C. W. LEGHORN hatchery eggs and chicks, 875 birds mated to 200 to 284 egg record males. Wm. Bauer, Rt. 2, Clay Center, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. High producing egg strain. Record 307 eggs-100% live delivery. Mrs. C. F. White, Rt. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS-272-324 egg lines. Direct from importer. Order now. Chicks, 100, \$10 to \$15; eggs, \$5 to \$8. Cockerels, Frostwhite Egg Farm, Box K, Weaubleau, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines. S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnest record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs, choice cockerels. Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

PURE TANCREED WHITE LEGHORNS, only males from 300 egg dams used. Top quality chicks at a little more than ordinary hatched chicks. Write for circular. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, IMPORTED, ENGLISH Barron White Leghorns. A few hundred surplus chicks and eggs every ten days from heavy producing breeders. Reasonable. Frazer Poultry Farm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED, TRAPNESTED S. C. White Leghorns, Sunflower Strain are big egg producers. Something extra to offer. Send for valuable free book quoting low prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE ENGLISH S. C. W. Leghorn hens St. John strain. Mated to Pedigreed cockerels with dams record 285-314 eggs. \$6-100, \$18 case. Chicks \$15-100. Mrs. Adam Huenergardt, Bison, Kan.

CHICKS AND EGGS FROM OUR OWN flock of high producing Barron Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Buckeye hatched chicks at 12 cents, eggs at \$5.00 per hundred, postpaid. Murrison Bros., Box 266, Chapman, Kan.

DON'T WORK! LET OUR HENS SCRATCH for you. White Leghorns, English Barron, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Entire flock tested by expert poultry judge. Eggs; range 100-\$6.00. Special pen 100-\$8.00. Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

OUR TANCREED & WYCOFF S. C. WHITE Leghorn chicks are bred from stock direct from America's Most Famous Leghorn Breeders. Egg blood up to 312 eggs. Prices as low as 11c per chick. Big illustrated, instructive catalog on request. Ross Breeding Farms, Rt. 1, Box 71, Junction City, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns Mountain Bred High altitude stamina Baby Chicks guaranteed alive and strong at delivery. Hatching eggs all guaranteed fertile. Also Eight-Week-Old Pullets strong, large, and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

White Leghorn Chicks

From our own trapnested flocks. Fourteen years breeding and improving Tom Barron English Single Comb White Leghorn. Heaviest White Leghorn in existence. Heavy winter layers of large white eggs. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. Only mature fowls of trapnested records from 220 eggs per year upward used in breeding pens headed by cockerels from imported pedigree matings, 270 to 314 egg record dams and granddams. Free range, strong healthy stock. Reasonable prices. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Interesting descriptive literature. Bartlett Poultry Farm, Rt. 5, Box 2B, Wichita, Kan.

LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

TANCREED LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS, Eggs, 5c. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.

BARRON HATCHING EGGS \$5-100 PREPAID. Range flock. Mrs. Slattery, Scranton, Kan.

LARGE HIGH PRODUCING ENGLISH White Leghorn eggs. Circulars. Samuel Imthurn, Sabetha, Kan.

TANCREED EGGS FROM OLD HENS. ALL stock direct from Tancred. \$6-100. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

WYCOFF HATCHING EGGS LARGEST strain snow white eggs, \$7-100. Edgewood Poultry Farm, Eudora, Kan.

ENGLISH TOM BARRON. STATE ACCREDITED Single Comb White Leghorn eggs \$4.25-100. Leona Unruh, Goessel, Kan.

FERRIS EGG-BRED WHITE LEGHORNS. Range flock, hens only. Guaranteed eggs 5c each. Ailmac Egg Farm, Lamar, Colo.

CLOSELY CULLED FLOCK PURE BARRON English White Leghorns. Eggs, 100-\$5.00; 50-\$3.00; 15-\$1.00; prepaid. Forest Johnson, Douglass, Kan.

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PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for in- structions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confi- dential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150H Security Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

PAINT

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.85. 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. Witkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smok- ing, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

BEST TOBACCO:—CHEWING 5 LBS. \$1.50; Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; Common Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, West Paducah, Kentucky.

FENCE POSTS

"HEDGE POSTS" BY CAR LOAD. B. F. Hamilton, Derby, Kan.

CATALPA POSTS; TWO CARLOADS; VERY cheap. Harry Oldfather, 412 W. 2nd, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. NATURAL heelers. Theo F. Weihe, Frederick, Kan.

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

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

DISPERSAL, ENTIRE KENNEL, PEDI- gree Russian Wolf Hound females. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES \$10.00. Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fair- view Farm, Elmore, Minn.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS. Browns. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- ters. Also experienced dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Ka

RABBITS

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

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c. fast service. Day Night Studio, Se- dalla, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVEL- oped, 6 prints, free enlargement, 35c ad- vance. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

TWO 32 INCH CASE SEPARATORS, ONE 40 inch case Separator, one 25 horse Steam Engine, One 15 horse Steam Engine, one 65 horse Steam Engine, one Saw Mill. Tom Schlink, Overbrook, Kan.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cla- tracs and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Cater- pillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRAC- tors, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. WHI Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BROME GRASS SEED 12 CENTS POUND. Clyde Miller, Mahaska, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$1.50 bushel. Ted McCollm, Emporia, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED, OATS AND CORN, Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE SWEET CLOVER, hulled, \$4.50. William Stroda, Abilene, Kan.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 9 Va- rieties. Catalog free. J. Sterling, Jua- sonia, Ark.

PRIDE OF SALINE SEED CORN, CERTI- fied germination 98%, \$3 bu. Harold Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEEDS AND PLANTS, 22 varieties. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

ALFALFA \$5.00-\$7.50 BUSHEL. WHITE sweet clover \$4.50 yellow \$5.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED: FOUR VARIETIES corn and kafir. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER SEED (White.) Quality unsurpassed, \$4.50 per bu. Sacks 30c. Joseph Weir, Winfield, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover. Excellent quality, 10c lb. Bags, 40c extra. Peterson Bros., Osage City, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, RHUBARB, Asparagus Roots, Cottonwood trees. Book- ing orders. Ernest Dorland, Codell, Kan.

SEED CORN, FEIGLEY'S PURE IOWA Goldmine, tested, \$2.25 bu. Prices low. Samples Free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enter- prise, Kan.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED FINE RE- cleaned, \$9.00 per bu. Samples and sacks free. G. W. Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan., R. R. A.

PURE REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED corn. Butted and tipped. Sample, \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Adam Becker, Meriden, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND Onion Plants. Quick shipments. All va- rieties, 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, \$3.50 per bu. Send for sample; a bargain for good seed. Bags 40c extra. L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY. C. O. D. FROST PROOF Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

PLANTS—OPEN FIELD GROWN, STRONG, Hardy. Prompt shipment. Frostproof Cabbage. Leading Varieties. Postpaid, 1,000-\$1.90, 500-\$1.10; 250-75c. Onions, White and Bermudas, 1,000-\$1.25. Get prices on larger quantities. Sewell Company, Pearsall, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOOM UN-hulled 6c, hulled 9c, scarified 10c per pound our track. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, and Early Sumac cane seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FOR SALE: GUARANTEED WHITE BLOS-som Sweet Clover seed. State Board of Agriculture Analysis, 98% hulled and free from weed seed. \$4.50 bushel. C. O. Levine, Waterville, Kan.

WORLD'S RECORD CORN CROP—1680 bushels on 10 acres—grown from Improved Yellow Clarage Seed. Highest germination. Write for prices. Dunlap & Son, Box H, Williamsport, Ohio.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 16 TO 20 IN, high 25c each or \$15 per hundred. Sweet Clover Seed. A full line of Nursery Stock. Write for price list. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.00. 100 Asparagus Plants, \$1.00. 20 Victoria Rhubarb Plants, \$1.00. 10 Mammoth Seedless Rhubarb Plants, \$1.00. By mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Lawrence, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$3.00, post paid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

SWEET POTATO SEED, NANCY HALL; Yellow Jersey; Imported Big Stem; Porto Rico; Red Bermuda; Triumph; certified from treated Hill selected seed 4 lb., un-certified 3c. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

100 MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.00; 1,000 Senator Dunlap, \$3.25; 100 Concord Grapes, \$4.00; 2-year 4 to 5 ft. fruit trees, 30c. State inspected. Free catalog. Iowanna Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.

12 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00. BEST variety, hardy, sure to grow. Two year, heavy plants. Order direct from this advertisement. Other attractive low prices on high grade nursery stock listed in our beautiful new illustrated catalog. Write for it. The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

SCARIFIED SWEET CLOVER SEED. Fancy white blossom. Recleaned to 99% purity and high germination \$4.50 per bushel our track. Bags free. Correspondingly low prices on all farm seeds of high quality. Write for samples and prices. Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, The Farmers Seed House, Sedgwick, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Shipped promptly and guaranteed to please. All varieties big tough cabbage, varieties labeled, moss packed. 100, 40c; 200, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Wax and Yellow Bermudas, pencil size, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. All postpaid. Standard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED "COMMON" PURITY about 96%, \$6.50 bu.; Genuine "grimm" Alfalfa, \$14.00; Scarified White Sweet Clover \$3.90; Timothy \$2.00; Red Clover and Alsike, \$12.00. Bags free. Bargain prices other farm seeds. Send for free samples and catalogue. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$12.00. ALFALFA, \$6.50; White Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.20; Timothy, \$2.00; Alsike Clover, \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for Free Samples, and Special Price List. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MY FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS will make headed cabbage three weeks before your home grown plants. I make prompt shipments all leading varieties. Postpaid 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.75. Express \$2.00, 1,000. Special prices on large quantities. Tomato and pepper plants same prices. First class plants, roots wrapped in moss. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety named. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch, postpaid: 100, \$0.50; 200, \$0.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Express collect crate twenty-five hundred \$2.50. Onions: Pritzetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$0.80; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect crate: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

Plant Kudza for Hay and pasture. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Grows on poor acid land without lime or fertilizer and never has to be replanted. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

HONEY
BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

CHEESE
FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS
WE START YOU WITHOUT A DOLLAR. Soaps, Extracts, Perfumes, Toilet Goods. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., 517, St. Louis, Mo.

WANT TO HEAR FROM SOME ONE IN Kansas or Oklahoma where jack rabbits are so thick they are a pest. I want to catch them alive with a net. A. H. Johnson, Anness, Kan.

Farmers Make Money by thoroughly investigating the merits and price of the time-tried Jayhawk line of steel and wood frame Hay Stackers. Write today for free catalogue. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 628, Salina, Kan.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, COOK QUICKLY. 100 lbs., \$3.40, freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

ONE YOUNG REGISTERED BELGIAN stallion. F. E. Brown, Burns, Kan.

20 JACKS AND 30 JENNETS. THE KIND that will please you. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$750.00. Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

JACKS, THE 1000 TO 1200 POUND KIND. Two black 3 yr. old Percheron Stallions, W. D. Gott, Bronson, Kan.

FOR SALE: PERCHERON STALLIONS. Write for photos and prices. The Alfalfa Stock Farm, Rush Center, Kan.

FOR SALE: 7 COMING 4 AND 5 YR. OLD saddle horses most of them gaited. One 5 gaited Red Squirrel Saddle Stallion coming four yr. old. All are well broke. One registered Percheron stallion. Martin John, Russell, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FIVE CHOICEST HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, and Registered Male, \$165. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

5 REGISTERED AYRSHIRE COWS MILK-ing and heavy springers. 1 herd bull three years. J. C. Fisher, St. John, Kan.

45 REGISTERED POLLED SHORTHORNS, 25 cows, some heavy springers, 14 heifers one and two yr., 6 bulls coming one year. Colors Red, Roan, White. Roan herd bull. Royal Clipper. J. C. Fisher, St. John, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS, SPEING and fall boars. Registered. Priced to sell. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

WORMY HOGS

I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. I will mail you enough to worm 40 head one time weighing 100 pounds or less for \$1.00 postpaid. Or a 25 pound pall for \$3.50, or 100 pound drum for \$11.00, prepaid. Your money back if it fails to do the work. Atkinson Laboratories, F 9, St. Paul, Kan.



The most recent addition to the membership of the "Doggerel Club" is Mrs. Ruth Bird, Route 1, Albert, Kan., who wins the \$5 prize for the best completion of the verse carried in the February 18 issue relative to McKey overalls. The winning line is, "For it's back of every 'Key.'" The completed verse reads:

The longest wear and service
Should be always first in thought.
When work clothes for the farmer
Is the thing that's to be bought.

Guarantee of satisfaction
Based on strength and honesty
Is the fact that makes choice easy
For it's back of every "Key."

And now for this week's contest. Look thru the ads in this issue and find one which contains the words, "Most Miles Per Dollar." Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper, together with your name and the best completion you can compose for the verse below. Send it to the "Doggerel Club," Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The best last line will win \$5 and the winner will become a member of the "Doggerel Club." The line must reach Topeka by Saturday, March 10, and the winner will be announced March 17.

THE DOGGEREL

The farm owned automobile
Must have high utility
For service and for pleasure
And with durability.

Preparation for such service
Requires sturdy tubes and tires
Giving the most miles per dollar

Do You Grow These?

Ever hear of Botoriji, Homi, Crillo, Rigariba, Ghoro, Domabee, Wambi, Gutama, Badessa, Mukarado or Wadessa? Probably not, and it isn't at all likely that you grow any of them on your farm. They are trees native to Abyssinia. Samples of these were sent to Bethel college, in Newton, by a form-student, Rev. Y. P. Gephart, who now is engaged in missionary work.

The shipment of samples weighed 125 pounds and the freight and custom duty was \$20. We don't know exactly how far it is from Abyssinia to Kansas, but we'll wager the \$20 can't hold a candle to freight rates on farm products from Kansas points to central markets.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon-tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ORANGE PECAN TRUCK LAND WRITE and get prospectus showing how you can join us on buying large body of acreage, right in midst of numerous orange, pecan, blueberry and truck development. Good roads, schools, churches, only eight miles from beach front on beautiful Mississippi Coast. By joining us, you can get small tracts at wholesale prices, or take your profit in cash. We will colonize the land.

Gulf Coast Highlands, Inc., 204 Bank of Gulfport Bldg., Gulfport, Miss.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

If so, get it in the Ozark Region Along the KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY in Western Missouri and Arkansas, and Eastern Oklahoma where all American field crops, including wheat, oats, corn, cotton, hay and forage, and great quantities of berries, grapes, apples, vegetables are commercially produced, worth more money per acre than crops grown on high-priced lands elsewhere. Ozark lands range from \$10.00 to \$50.00 per acre. A country perfectly adapted to beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry raising and commercial dairying. For information address, Agricultural Dev. Agent, Room 306 Kansas City Southern Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKS

Describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip homeseekers' excursions. Improved farms for rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LAND OPENING

Building new branch line of Great Northern Railway into one of the best farming districts of Montana, opening a million acres of farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep and hogs. Good crops grown for several years. Low prices and special terms assured actual settlers. Write for Free Book and complete information. Low Homeseekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

NICE 160. All stock, feed, chickens, im-plements, furniture. Wire fenced. Abundance timber. Nice improvements. Priced \$1,950. Terms, Healthfulness. Other bargains. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale in Kansas. Suitable for general farming and stock raising. Send full description and lowest cash price.

DeQueen, JOHN D. BAKER Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS COUNTY CALIFORNIA—where Farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write Free booklet, Dept. 4, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

COLOADO

FORECLOSED stock ranch near Pueblo, Colorado. 640 acres, \$1280. Fenced, lots of water. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

A SMALL RANCH SNAP 1100 acre ranch, 1 mile to the Santa Fe depot at Holly, Colo., 3 miles river front; more than 200 tons of hay this year good house, hay barn, good school, good market for milk, a splendid dairy farm; Price \$16,000.00 one-half cash, balance very easy. Write E. J. Thayer, Holly, Colo.

Priced to Sell by Owner Farms & Stock Ranches
NEWTON & HERSCH CO., Pagosa Springs, Colo.

IDAHO

COME TO TWIN FALLS, county, Idaho; the banner irrigation project of the west; for investors with at least \$2,000 we have improved, irrigated farms for sale; investigate our farming advantages; ideal climate with no cyclones, floods, earthquakes, droughts, blizzards or sunstroke; not a crop failure since irrigation was started 22 years ago. Write Chamber of Commerce or Realty Board for full information. Twin Falls, Idaho.

KANSAS

FARMS, Suburban homes and city property. for sale.

T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.
SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

BUY good wheat and corn land while cheap. Cannot stay cheap much longer. Bailey Land & Investments, Syracuse, Kan.

560 ACRES Sheridan County, Kansas, Well improved. \$1800. Loan \$4500. Want clear land. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Ind.

WELL improved 102 acres, 20 alfalfa, 1/2 bottom land, 1/4 mile station. Near Ottawa. Only \$90.00 per acre. Must sell. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE, 160 A. stock and grain farm; \$38 per A.; good improvements; \$1,500 down, balance time. Immediate possession; on trade; near Coffeyville, Kansas. Etchen Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas.

THOMAS COUNTY, Kansas, has 200,000 acres winter wheat. Why? Because it pays. One young farmer has 600 acres. I sell farms on small cash payment balance crop payments. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

KANSAS

400 ACRE RANCH, Montgomery Co., Kan. Must be sold to settle an estate. About 120 in culty. 30 or 40 mow land, bal. pasture. Communicate with C. S. Springer, Ogden, Utah, 2347 1/2 Kiesel Ave.

STOCK FEEDING FARM, 85 acres, 10 room dwelling, 150 head barn, 140 ft. hog shed, silo, scales and loading chute. One night to Kansas City market on A. T. & S. F. Priced right. For photos and details write W. A. Lee, Halstead, Kansas.

640 ACRES, Buffalo grass, good fertile soil in Kearny County, Kansas, 1/4 mile from school, 7 miles from good market and R. R. Can give good title and possession. If interested write me for further particulars. J. B. Nall, 706 6th St., Garden City, Kan.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/2 mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed. \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improve-ments. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

STOP! 40 Acre improved valley farm \$650; terms, 80-acre farm, \$985, free list, McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS

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

FARM—200 acres, 100 acres cultivation; good improvements; 2 miles county seat town; price \$17.50 per acre; terms one-half, no trade, Box 66, Houston, 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.

FOR SALE—365 1/2 acres, south-central Mis-souri, good bottom and upland; good eight room house, three chicken houses, garage, barn, etc.; \$45; terms, J. T. Bridges, Turley, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LAND. Large and small tracts. Cut-over \$22.50 per acre. \$5.00 cash, balance like rent. Improved and partly improved farms, sacrifice prices. Liberal terms. Free map and information. K. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MINNESOTA

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY—80 A., 2 mi. from town, on Babcock Highway; 40 A. under cult. fair bldgs. small creek on farm, excellent for diversified farming and clover seed raising. Price \$2,200, easy terms. Write Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bar-gains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 123, 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades. B. P. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

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

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

CITRUS LANDS, groves, irrigated Magic Valley, Lower Rio Grande. Low prices, terms, booklet. Lesslie & Son, Realtors, McAllen, Texas.

RANCHES: In Dallam and Hartley Coun-ties, Texas. We are now cutting up the great XIT RANCH—originally comprising three million acres, into small ranches which we are selling in tracts from 2,500 acres to 50,000 acres at exceptional values and on extremely liberal terms. Choose while you have a broad range of selection. Write Samuel H. Roberts, 504 Rule Building, Amarillo, Texas.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

YOUR AMBITION

is to gain financial independence. We suggest that you get in touch with us by a personal call or letter and let us submit our circulars describing a safeguarded security yielding as high as 5 1/2-6%. Ask for booklet.

The Mansfield Finance Corporation

202 National Reserve Bldg. Topeka, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co. 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Diet Fad Again
COOLIDGES WILL EAT SIMPLE MEAL OF NEAR EAST ORPHANS
 —Indianapolis News.
WOMEN WANTED FOR SLICED BACON
 —Mason City (Iowa) paper.

Ample Seating Accommodation
100,000 BEAR
HIM OFF FIELD ON SHOULDERS
 —Head-lines on Lindbergh story in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Moral Merchandise
 A man of 40 wants a position with a good firm as retail salesman in hardware or furniture with no bad habits. Ad in the Raleigh News and Observer.

Get a Motor Muzzle
WOMAN ATTACKED BY LARGE CAR AND SEVERELY BITTEN
 —Denver Post.

Improbable
MacGregor: "Are you the man who cut my hair last time?"
Barber: "I don't think so, sir. I've only been here six months."

Like a Trap
Son—"What is the school of experience, dad?"
Father—"It's the school that teaches you to keep your mouth shut."

Consolation
 Too frequent night clubs may be expensive, but on the other hand you save something in the wear and tear of bedclothes.

One Per Cent Efficient
"How does your new cigarette lighter work?"
"Fine; I can light it with one match now."

A Picture With Action
 Talk about some fast moving! You should see a Hawaiian dancer with her grass skirt on fire.

Perfect Prescription
"I say, old dear, what's good for biting finger-nails?"
"Sharp teeth, silly."

Outgrowing the Garage
COUPE wants room and board or two rooms with kitchenette.—Dayton Evening World.

Swat It
FLY TO OPERATE ON INJURED GIRL.
 —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Or Try Our Razor Blades
The Shopkeeper—"No sir, we don't sell revolvers. What about a couple of yards of clothline?"

Timetable Man Writes Home
 January 6, 1928
 Dear % Wife:
 Well, I expect to be home soon, and thought I'd drop you a line to let you know how things are going along here. I saw Bill* yesterday and last night we visited until 2 A. M. The business deal I spoke of is out of the way now so I'll see you before long. Kiss the baby for me. How is your mother@?
 I'm sorry I can't send you the

KANSAS FARMER CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SELLS HORSES
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
 Your letter received. I wish you would insert ad as I wrote it the last time and the location seems to be bringing results, so leave it in the classified department. Sold four horses yesterday. Yours resp. L. E. Fife, Newton, Kan., Feb. 7, 1928.

money you asked for, just at this time, as payday isn't until Saturday. Well, write again. Love** from your husband†† Jim.

*I guess this is the date.
 %No, I'm not still mad because you bought that hat.
 †You don't have to believe it.
 *No, he didn't borrow any money.
 †Played poker.
 %No, I didn't lose anything.
 †with the boss' bootlegger.
 \$or spank, just as you see fit.
 @not that I care a whole lot.
 †not so darned sorry.
 †it was yesterday, but you'll never know.
 †I guess you will when you need money.
 **Ha, ha!
 †darn the luck.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
 By Jesse B. Johnson
 443 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Goernandt Bros., successful Polled Hereford breeders of Aurora, have recently sold six good, strong, two year old bulls to John B. Grieves of Teriton, Okla. These bulls are to be used in Mr. Grieves' big commercial herd, located at that place.

The Extension Service of the Colorado Agricultural College is sponsoring a swine production contest in an effort to increase the hog production of that state. A prize fund of \$500 is to be distributed. Weights of pigs will be taken at 180 days from the average farrowing date of the different herds.

Alice J. Young, Wisley, announces the dispersal of her herd of Shorthorns at the farm, four miles south of that place, May 3. J. R. Young, her father, has charge of the herd and will compile the sale catalog and is in charge of the herd. Mr. Young is a veteran Shorthorn breeder that is well known in Kansas.

Seyb Bros. of Pretty Prairie own and operate separate farms and both maintain good herds of registered Shorthorn cattle. Both of them have always bought sires from leading breeders. One of the sires now heading one of the herds is Bapton Mauder and the other is Babton Acres Sultan. They are consigning some of their good young bulls to sale to be held at Pretty Prairie, March 20.

W. H. Mott, Herington, announces two new Holstein sale dates for April. April 17 is a breeders' sale at Topeka, to be held in the judging pavilion at the Free Fair grounds, and will feature a complete dispersal of the W. E. Landon herd at Mayetta and consignments will be made by other breeders in the vicinity of Topeka. The other is the dispersal sale of the Edward Bowman herd at Clyde, Kan., April 25.

After traveling extensively in Texas and New Mexico during the past year buying steers, Mr. L. L. Jones, former Hereford breeder located at Garden City, says he is more than ever impressed with the shortage of breeding cattle, especially good bulls, and he has decided to engage for a second time in the business of breeding registered Herefords. A recent purchase comprises 17 young cows bought in Iowa, most of them with calves at foot sired by a son of Mischief Jr.

The A. H. Taylor & Son Percheron sale held on the farm near Sedgwick, was attended by one of the largest crowds that ever assembled at a pure bred livestock auction in this part of Kansas. The big demand for catalogs from every part of the state indicated the unusual demand for good Percherons and the interest in the sale was further evidence that Kansas is again turning to the business of breeding good horses. T. B. Bowman of Boone, Neb., owner of the largest herd of registered Percherons attended and made a talk at the opening of the sale, also as did John D. Snyder, old time breeder and auctioneer of Winfield. No sensational prices were recorded but the good attention and at times quite spirited bidding reminded one of the old days when good horses attracted more attention than any other kind of livestock. L. E. Douglas of McPherson topped the sale at \$560 on a pair of young black mares weighing over 3500. The above mares belonged to Mr. Savage of Newton. The Taylor part of the offering consisted largely of young things sired by their grand champion stallion, Carleux. That keeping and doing the farm work with good mares is practical was proved when the Taylors sold colts not yet a year old for \$250 a span, raised from mares that do the farm work on the big farm. The demand for stallions was not so good and many real bargains were to be had, the top stallion a choice black, consigned by Harry Eshelman, went to R. R. Sanders of Miller for \$250.

Public Sales of Livestock
Poland China Hogs
 March 8—W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
 March 12—A. M. Strunk, Colwich, Kan.
 April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
 April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.
 April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Shorthorn Cattle
 March 20—Seyb Bros., Pretty Prairie, Kan.
 April 11—Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Sale Pavilion, Blue Rapids, Kan.
 May 3—Alice J. Young, Wisley, Kan.
 May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
 March 8—W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
 April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.
 April 17—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan.
 April 25—Edward Bowman, Clyde, Kan.
Jersey Cattle
 March 8—Everett White, Cheney, Kan.

Holstein Dispersal
 Sale on farm 7 west and 1 mile south of Garden City, 1 mile from Holcomb
Thursday, March 8
 40 head practically all pure bred unregistered Holsteins, few head registered. Many daughters and granddaughters of a high record bull bred by McKay Bros. All bred to the herd bull, a son of SIR AGGIE MEADE SADIE VALE, this bull also sells. 25 head in milk sale day, the rest near freshening. They range in age from two to seven years. Greatest lot of producing cows ever sold in Western Kansas. Also some young bulls and heifers. 13 Poland China bred sows. For further information address
W. J. ELLIOTT, HOLCOMB, (FINNEY CO.), KANSAS
 Auctioneers: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Guy V. Butler

Cedar Lane Farm Polands
 sale on farm 15 miles N. W. of Wichita, 4 miles So of Colwich, Ka.
Monday, March 12
 40 REG. POLANDS, 7 tried sows and 21 spring gilts. Bred for spring farrow to our herd boars grandsons of ARMISTICE and MONARCH, both world champions. The sows and gilts carry the blood of such great sires as LIBERATOR, STEELING BUSTER and AREHDALE bred by Fessemeyer. 2 good coming year old boars. One sired by GAY LAD. For further information address,
A. M. STEUNK, Colwich, Kan.
 Auctioneer, Boyd Newsam.

JERSEY CATTLE
BABY JERSEY BULLS
 sired by our line bred GOLDEN FEMES LAD bull out of heavy producing cows.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
OUR AYRSHIRES
 Their sisters, dams and granddams have 15 records average 15898 milk, 625 fat. Our herd bull dam and sires dam 20649 milk 756 fat. A bull calf from our herd will improve your dairy herd.
F. J. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
 Herd headed by three Blue Ribbons Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bull. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. \$900; \$250. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.
BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE: OUR HERD SIRE
 Proud Victor by Pine Valley Consort whose two nearest dams averaged 12,000 lbs. milk and out of Pansy 12,800 lbs. milk. Might trade. Also bull calves.
John A. Yelek, Bexford, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE
RED POLLED BULLS
 of quality, sired by Elgin's Model of Springdale, a top bull, who is also for sale.
J. E. HENRY, Delavan, Morris Co., Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE
Polled Hereford Bulls
 From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and twos. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality.
GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS
Bred Sows
 To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. **Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.**

Quality Reg. Durocs
 Boars ready for service. Also bred sows and gilts. Also fall boars. Best of breeding. Registered and immuned. Inspection invited.
G. B. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

DUROC BRED GILTS
 for March and April farrow. All bred to Uneeda Top Sissors and a son of the Nebraska champion 1927. All immunized. Write quick if you want them.
E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOAES
 by Rainbows Giant. Also choice spring gilts bred to Stillmaster ready to sell. Out of big dams. J. V. Bloom & Son, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Purebred Duroc Gilts
 for sale. Bred for spring farrow. Choice blood lines. All immuned registered.
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
BUY A PIG
 Raise your own herd boar. Sired by Champion Blood Lines, Kansas Early Dreams and Deceson of Wild Fires. Also fall gilts, all vaccinated and reg. free.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts
 Popular bloodlines, bred to sons of Monogram, Giant Sunbeam and other good boars. Reg. free. **WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.**

PERCHERON HORSES
Horse Power—Percheron
 If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address
PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
 Ella McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Percherons For Sale
 coming two year old stallions sired by Hilar, line bred Carnos. Excellent individuals. Also bred mares, fillies and weanlings. **W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Ks.**

REGISTERED AMERICAN SADDLE HORSES
 Three and five gaited. Also some fine young Stallions, Fillies and Mares, Yearling Filly Grand Champion mare any age, Kansas State also Tulsa, State Oklahoma fairs, many other winners. Dalmatian Dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **T. I. WOODDALL, Howard, Ks.**

Five Percherons for Sale
 3 extra good coming two year old stallions. One team of mares 4 and 5 years old. One daughter of Carnot. The other a granddaughter of Kontakt. All blacks.
Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE
Choice Shorthorn Bulls
 8 two year olds. Reds and roans. 2 pure Scotch, many others Scotch tops. Sired by son of IMP. VILLAGER. Out of Cumberland bred cows. 6 yearling bulls, by Village Super. Also cows and heifers. 125 in herd.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck (Sedgwick Co.), Ks.

Scotch and Scotch Topped
 10 head young bulls 8 to 12 months, 2 yearlings. Accredited herd.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Chapman, Kansas

Humbolt Valley Stock Farm
 choice young Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Sired by a son of Radium Star. Inspection invited.
A. E. BROWN, Dwight, (Morris Co.), Kan.

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 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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 Originators and most extensive breeders.
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

Judge Branch
says:

"Surely 250,000 Poultry Raisers couldn't be wrong!"

Each sack of NUTRENA Chick Mash is GUARANTEED to contain only the best and purest ingredients. It is manufactured under the Miller System of Quality Control—a system which insures and GUARANTEES all ingredients and analysis and correct manufacture to you.



SURELY the 250,000 poultry raisers using and boosting NUTRENA couldn't be wrong. These people use it year after year because it is the safest feed to use. They do not have to hatch two chicks to raise one. The delicate digestive organs of the chick easily assimilate NUTRENA Chick Mash. Chick losses from feeding are now out of date to users of NUTRENA Chick Mash. This feed is for chicks of all ages, from hatching day until maturity. Get those additional dollars by bringing more chicks through to four pound broilers at 14 weeks and laying pullets at 5 to 6 months.

NUTRENA costs just one penny more (over straight grain feeds) to get your chicks through the danger period and insure them speedy growth. And the one penny extra you pay will be returned many times in actual dollars—money you never got before. *Nutrena Pays in Every Way.* It's a steady profit-maker, which works the year around.

Nutrena REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CHICK MASH WITH COD LIVER OIL

100 Lbs. Feeds 100 Chicks 5 Weeks

NUTRENA Chick Mash is made from carefully selected ingredients under the Miller System of Quality control. It supplies every need of the growing chick. Not only is it the safest feed but it is the most economical. 100 pounds feeds 100 chicks five weeks.

Prevent Leg Weakness and White Diarrhea

Pure medicinal Cod Liver Oil used in NUTRENA Chick Mash helps prevent Leg Weakness. It keeps its full strength indefinitely. Dried Butter-milk helps prevent White Diarrhea and all intestinal disease.

4 Pounds at 14 Weeks

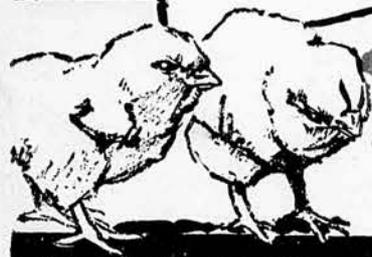
It's the growth that pays the profit. NUTRENA Fed Chicks grow to 2 pound broilers at 8 weeks—4 pounds at 14 weeks and laying pullets at 5 or 6 months. These are the chicks that bring in the early money and give you a year 'round income.

Our Laboratory Solves Your Problems

You can't be both a chemist and a poultry raiser. Our laboratory will solve your feeding problems. NUTRENA supplies every need for the growing chick. It is rich in Vitamins A, B, C and D and the right minerals which are not always available in cheaper feeds or "home mixes".

Make your own tests! Go to your nearest dealer today. Buy a sack of NUTRENA Chick Mash. If he doesn't have it, write us direct and we'll see that you are supplied.

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KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

