

KANSAS FARMER

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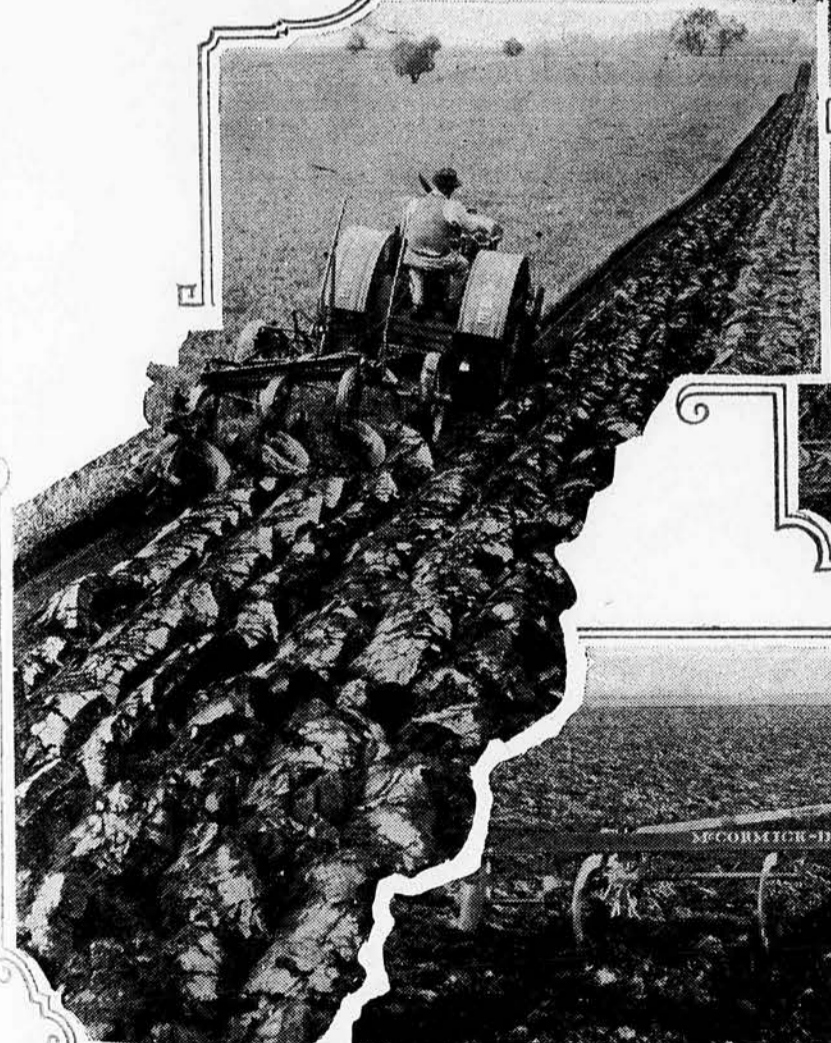
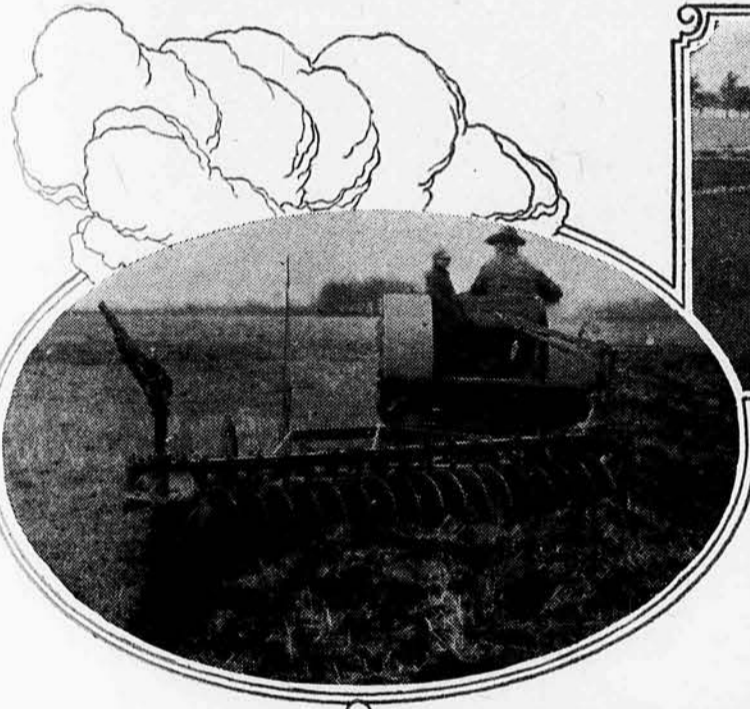
Volume 66

March 10, 1928

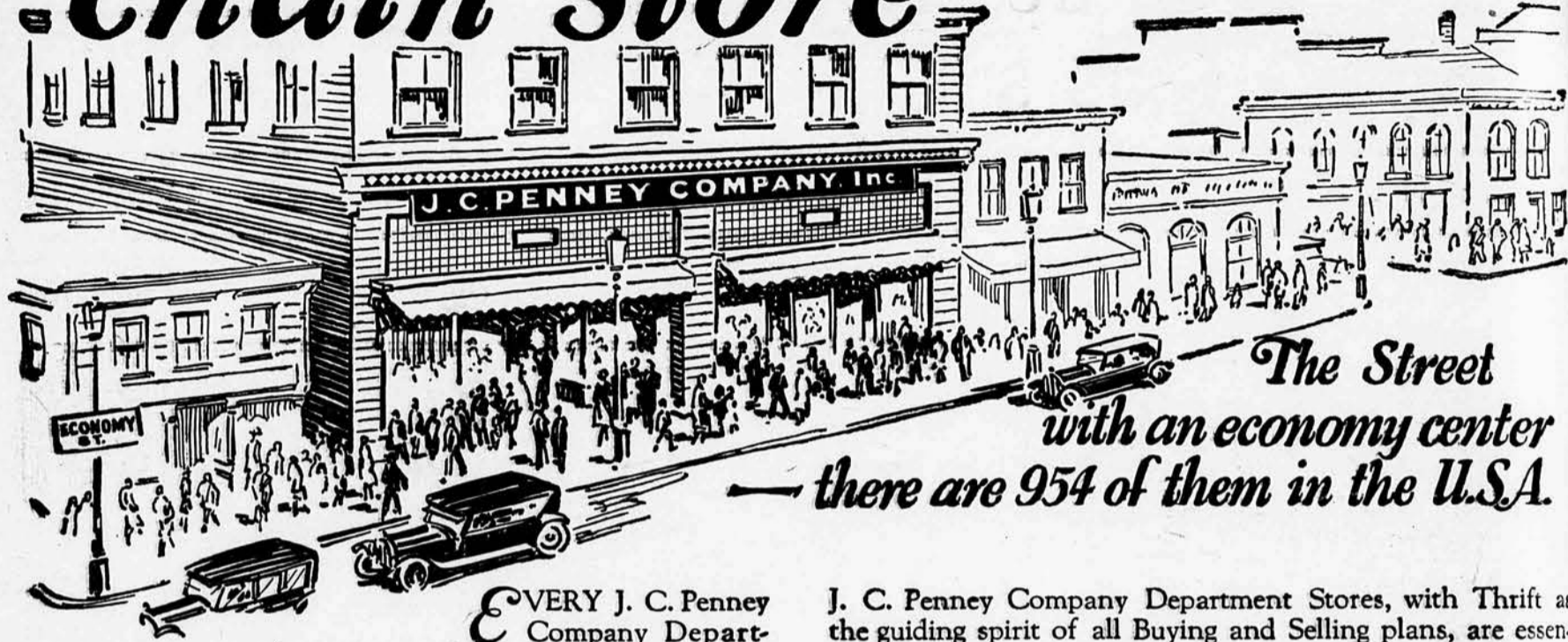
Number 10



*As the
Farm Campaign
of 1928 Opens*



a different kind of chain store



EVERY J. C. Penney Company Department Store is welded to local needs on the solid anvil of Service. Today, as in 1902 when Mr. J. C. Penney opened the first store of what is now a Nation-wide Institution, the policy is to serve the customer well and save him more. Because this policy has been rigidly adhered to throughout the twenty-six years of the Company, it is known as a different kind of chain store.

It is different because the Merchant in charge selects merchandise from a large staff of expert buyers in the world's markets to meet the needs of the people of his community—having a financial interest in his store he naturally is keenly interested in every civic move that will make his community a better business place and a better place in which to live—though strictly local in its Service and interests, it brings to its customers the far-reaching advantages of National buying resources.

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 445—Silk and rayon full fashioned hosiery, good weight98
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 449—Pure silk full fashioned hosiery, lisle top. 1.49
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

March 10, 1928

Number 10

Baird Handles His Farm Strictly as a Business

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

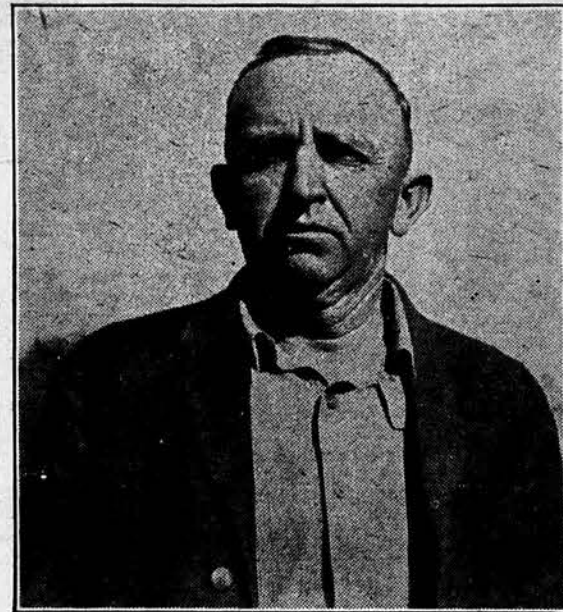
FIRST of all C. M. Baird, Cowley county, is a business farmer. He considers his farm his manufacturing plant and is proud of it. The way Mr. Baird handles his work and the regard with which he considers it puts it on a parity with any other big business.

Letterheads that Mr. Baird uses carry his trademark—a registered Shorthorn head, and the fact

Business foresight and ability are his. A very small part of his present 560 acres was given to him; 80 acres to be exact. The balance of the land was purchased. Every time more land was contracted for, Mr. Baird saw to it that he had enough extra life insurance to cover the debt for his family in case something should happen to him. For protection of his income during the growing season he carries crop insurance. He doesn't want to be the loser in the event a storm sweeps across his fields, laughs around the corners of his buildings at the havoc it has wrought and tosses hail stones at his window panes.

Baird's farm has paid a profit and additional acres have bought themselves under his careful system of farming. Fertility is guarded as a business man in town would guard his working capital. Manure goes on alfalfa, corn and wheat. All the straw produced on the farm is returned to the soil, and additional straw is purchased, used for feed and bedding, and then passed on to the fields. Alternate row cropping is practiced to some extent when it seems necessary and alfalfa and Sweet clover are plowed under each year. First, of course, these crops serve as pasture, but eventually they lend their aid to a large portion of the farm.

"I have no set rotation," Mr. Baird explains. "I

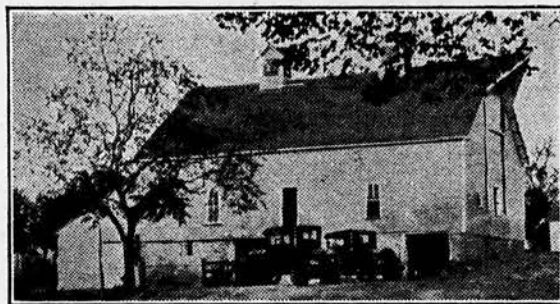


C. M. Baird, Cowley County, Master Farmer From Start to Finish, and Elected for That Recognition With 14 Other Kansas Farmers



The Baird Home is Real and Inviting. Modern Conveniences Help With the Big Business of Home Making. In Pleasure and Profit the Members of the Family Share and Share Alike

that he is a breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Information also is given regarding the sires that have been used, and this motto is in evidence: "Size and Quality Our Aim." Another line caught at least one visitor's eye. It reads, "Visitors Met by Appointment." Doesn't that mean something more than merely what you read in it at first? To one person it seems to say that Mr. Baird considers his work as important as any other business on earth, that he must budget his time rather closely to keep up with things and that it will save time for all concerned if folks will designate when they intend to call on him for business reasons. Mr. Baird's personal checks bear his trademark and he uses business cards.



Buildings Are Adequate to Shelter Livestock and Equipment. Baird is Standardizing His Machinery to a Single Line Now for Economy and Convenience

grow crops best adapted to the particular field. The money crop here is wheat, so my largest acreage goes to that crop. We feed all the roughness produced to livestock and put all the manure back on the land. We burn only the fence rows on this farm that cannot be pastured and eaten by stock. I never have burned corn stalks or straw stacks."

Soil doesn't get away from Baird, because he stops erosion with hedge brush dams, Sweet clover, alfalfa, plowing in ditches before they wash too deeply and plowing in the right direction to stop washing. To ward off disaster from insects and their ilk, Mr. Baird puts out poison wheat for gophers, uses arsenate of lead for potato bugs, burns fence rows for Chinch bugs and uses barriers between wheat and corn fields. The seed wheat was treated for smut last year and the fly-free date is observed.

"Early, deep plowing for wheat invariably pays," Mr. Baird advised. "Also fall plowing for oats. And it pays to get the corn ground thoroly worked as early as possible. Thoro seedbed preparation for all crops is essential. Barnyard manure, if properly applied, will pay big returns for the cost of applying it."

The intention is to raise enough livestock to eat (Continued on Page 29)

Harvest Doesn't Cost Page a Penny

PASTURING crops with sheep, cattle and hogs has been the most profitable system of farming that C. G. Page, Norton county, has followed. He owns 823 acres, all fenced to keep hogs where he wants them. "I don't see how a man lives on a place that isn't hog tight," he commented. Mr. Page filed on part of the land he owns "when Kansas was young." The balance has been purchased with money earned thru proper management of Kansas farm land and feeding livestock. Mr. Page's start was right at the bottom. When he came here he had exactly 5 cents, a postage stamp and no friends. But today he can sit back in an easy chair and enjoy the thoughts of the fight he has made, and the neighborly greetings of a host of friends. The family, including the relatives, now numbers 50 in all.

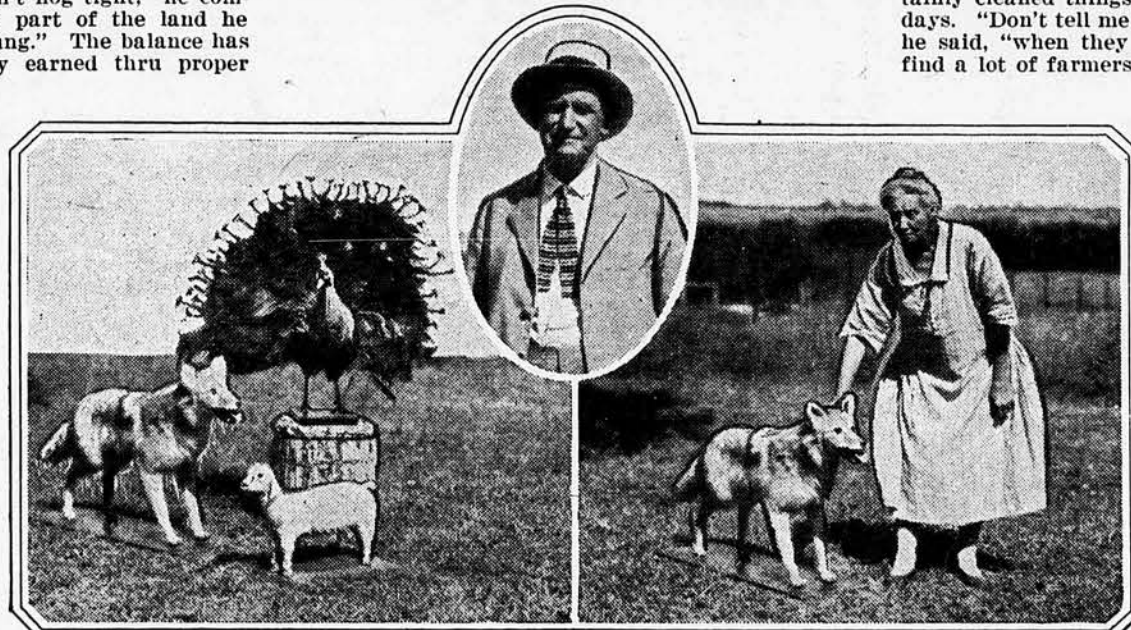
All the livestock is bought. "It is cheaper for me," he said, "particularly since I hire all of my help, and since other business connected with livestock keeps me away from home a great deal." He always has been a cattle feeder, with hogs thrown in. He runs from 200 to 500 head of hogs and can handle up to

1,000 head of cattle, altho his average runs between 200 and 700 head. "I have lost out only once in 45 years of feeding cattle," he explained. "I found out what it cost to feed last year," he smiled, "as I had to buy all of my feed and ship it in."

Sheep have been so profitable for Mr. Page that he ventured the assertion that every farm should have a flock. One carload of woolies made him \$440 by pasturing the roadside. They were western ewes, and Mr. Page smiled as he said, "they certainly cleaned things up for me." He had them 33 days. "Don't tell me farmers are not enterprising," he said, "when they do things like that. You will find a lot of farmers who watch every corner, and that is what it takes to make a success of the business."

Two different years Mr. Page fed 2,000 lambs. He gets ewes that have January and February lambs and feeds them all out together. "As a general rule," he explained, "the cattle or hog man isn't a very good sheepman. It is possible to let the cattle and hogs do a lot of things for themselves. But a person must be on the job with sheep if he is to get the best results." He will average a double-deck of ewes a year, with the lambs they produce.

There are 680 acres under cultivation, and the fertility is guarded in several ways. Home-produced fertility is a big factor for all of the crops, and all of the straw (Continued on Page 37)



In the Oval is a Likeness of C. G. Page, Norton County. His System of Farming Can Be Practiced to Good Advantage on a Good Many Kansas Farms. The Other Pictures Show Mrs. Page and Some of Her Pets. Can You Imagine a Peacock, a Kid and a Coyote Living Together?

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

CONGRESS has been discussing a bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims of American nationals against Germany and of German nationals against the United States, for the ultimate return of all property of German nationals held by the Alien Property Custodian, and for the equitable apportionment among all claimants of certain available funds. This is a House bill, but the interesting discussion of it was held in the Senate when it came over to that body after passing the House.

The discussion disclosed the fact that there is, in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian belonging to German nationals, property that was sequestered during the World War to prevent it from becoming an asset of Germany. The value of the property, according to figures given by Senator Howell of Nebraska, totals 270 million dollars. The Government took over during the war certain German vessels, certain German patents and a radio station, the appraised value of which together with interest at 5 per cent down to the present time amounts to another 60 million dollars, so that the total credits due German nationals amount to 330 million dollars.

A mixed Claims Commission was appointed to pass on the claims of American nationals against Germany. Awards have been handed down and there are others in process, making a total of some 260 million dollars. Of this amount 175 million dollars is principal and 85 million dollars is interest.

Among the German properties that were seized by the United States were a number of German ships which happened to be in American harbors when war was declared with Germany. These immediately became contraband of war. Bernstorff, then minister from Germany to the United States, realized that they would be, and one of the very last acts of his administration before he was given his passports and sent home was to order all these ships to be disabled. This order he says he made on January 31, 1917, a little more than two months before war between the United States and Germany was declared. His order was to destroy all the engines in these ships, supposing that this would make them useless; however, our Government restored these engines and used these ships in transporting troops and supplies to our forces in France.

These ships were appraised at 34 million dollars. Now it is proposed to allow the German owners of the ships 85 million dollars for the original appraised value and interest. Most of the ships seized belonged to the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line. These German ship companies had issued bonds to the extent of about 50 million German marks, worth in United States currency approximately 12½ million dollars. The bonds fell due in 1922 and 1923. At that time the German mark had depreciated until it was worth something less than 1 mill on the dollar. But this depreciated currency was legal tender, and when the bonds fell due the ship companies paid them all with approximately \$10,000, a neat little discount of \$12,490,000. After getting rid of the old mortgage for something less than 1/10 of 1 cent on the dollar, the ship companies used the property so released as security for a new loan in the United States, and used the proceeds to build new ships.

In other words, thru the depreciation of the German currency the ship companies were able to wipe out practically all the loss they had suffered by the seizure of these ships, and if they can recover 85 million dollars from the United States it will be mostly velvet.

A Good Cucumber Crop?

JAMES," said Bill Wilkins, as he looked up from the paper he was reading, "it pains me to observe that some of these newspaper fellers are the goldurndest liars on the face of the globe. Now, fur instance, here is a special dispatch in a St. Louis paper which without sayin' that it is lie made out uv whole cloth, is to say the least, blamed unreasonable. Just listen to it, James."

A Pineville (Ky.) special says: Hanging in a barn in Old Pineville, 3 miles from here, is the most marvelous freak of nature ever heard of or seen. Its existence, however, is vouched for by Messrs. James P. Whallen and Joseph Leahy of Louisville, who have just returned from Old Pineville. It is well known that when cucumbers are

first cut from the vine there is a piece of the stem which exudes or bleeds. A prominent citizen of Old Pineville some time ago, named Jared Gibson, cut his hand, and this juice got into this cut and his hand commenced to inflame, and an eruption similar to erysipelas made its appearance and extended up his arm and finally spread over his whole body. Strange to say, there was no pain attending these eruptions of erysipelas, and he continued to gather and pack his cucumbers and prepare them for pickling.

To the great surprise of everybody these little pimples assumed the appearance and form of small cucumbers, and continued to grow. Altho Gibson kept well and hearty, he was compelled to stop work and take to his bed. The doctors and quacks from around here visited him. One prescribed one thing and one another. One wished to bleed him; one wanted to cut the cucumbers off; another said not to let him have any water and they would dry up; another said stick a hole in each cucumber and they would die and a new skin form; another wished to wrap him up in a mammoth poultice of barnyard manure and draw them all to one head; another said they ought to be scattered. All the doctors had a different remedy, but all disagreed, so there was some hope that the patient would get well.

But the small cucumbers grew into big ones, and his whole body was covered with them from head to foot, and they commenced to ripen and turn yellow and hang down, and the man looked like a huge bunch of bananas. When they got ripe they began to shrivel up and



die, and so did the man. His sap was all gone and he died. The doctors procured the consent of his widow to permit an autopsy to be made for the benefit of science, and they cut him open, and to their amazement found no blood, no muscles, no sinews, no arteries, but found one solid mass of cucumber seeds. It was so remarkable it would be useless to have the remains interred, and foolish to have them cremated, and the widow concluded to keep them in the house. She had the corpse hung up by the hair in the barn, where it now swings, an inanimate evidence of what nature can do when she takes a notion.

"Now uv course," continued Bill after he finished reading the article, "there are some curious things about the human stomach; fur instance, there was the case uv Jedidiah Williams, who lived back in the south part uv Indiana. Jed had the habit, when he ate any kind uv fruit, uv swallowin' the seeds. This here habit uv his wuz formed originally because he just mortally hated to waste anything. When he et an apple, instead of throwin' away the core he just swallowed the whole thing, seeds and all. Likewise he never spit out the stones when he et cherries, and never spit out the seeds when he et grapes. That wuz a great country fur haws. When black haws wuz ripe Jed et a lot uv them; bein' very fond uv ripe haws. The same thing with persimmons. When persimmons wuz ripe he used to eat as much as a quart uv them at one sittin'. He got so that he could swallow any kind uv a seed—even peach seeds didn't bother him in partic'lar. A lot uv seeds uv different kinds got lodged in his stomach and that wuz what finally come near causin' his death. He got to complainin' uv a fullness in his stomach, and sometimes he would choke up so that he could hardly breathe.

"He would hev coughin' spells and cough up green leaves and bits uv twigs. He lost his appetite and about come to the conclusion that he wuz goin' to die. They took him to a hospital and the

doctors made an examination. His case puzzled them a lot, and they finally decided that an operation wuz necessary. Jed didn't like the idee uv bein' cut open, but finally they persuaded him that it wuz either that or death, and so he consented. Well, when they opened him they found that his stomach wuz a reg'lar nursery. The various seeds lodged in his interior hed sprouted and wuz growin' luxurious. Some uv the young apple trees and cherry trees wuz as much as 2 feet high. It wuz the leaves and branches uv these trees that wuz comin' up in his throat and spreadin' around thru his vitals.

"Well, they succeeded in removin' the young forest, and at the suggestion uv Jed's wife, who wuz also uv a savin', economical nature, they transplanted these young trees in a rich garden spot. They made a nice young orchard. There wuz 14 young peach trees, 10 Winesap apple trees and 15 Jonathans, together with a number uv Grimes Goldens; also 24 grape vines and several young black haw trees.

"Jed entirely recovered, but it broke him uv the habit uv swallowin' the seeds. He lived to eat the fruit uv them trees, and used to say that this wuz a fulfillment uv the Scripture which said that the time wuz comin' when a man could sit under his own vine and his own apple tree. That, James, is a true story, but it's my private opinion that this here story uv a man bein' full uv cucumber seeds is a durned lie, and that the newspaper man who told it wuz pickled at the time he wrote it."

Opinions of Correspondents

MEAD EARLY of Mayetta takes issue with Mr. Towle of Lyndon. "Mr. Towle tells us how to help the farmer," writes Mr. Early, "and he is right about some things, but a law telling a man how to handle his property would not get far. I think Coolidge was right when he said the McNary-Haugen bill was unworkable; price fixing will not work. The system of distribution is too expensive, both coming and going. Potatoes in Wisconsin sell there at 75 cents a hundred pounds; by the time they reach us we pay anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3 a bushel, and when the speculators get them in their hands there is always a shortage of potatoes and the price doubles, even if they do have to dump a few train loads into the river. No man has a right to a profit on food stuffs unless he has added something to the value in some way. The most that the McNary-Haugen bill would do would be to make jobs for a lot of fat coyotes, as Mr. Towle says.

"Too many middlemen and other useless salaried men is the cause of most of the high prices in every line. The country is full of traveling men taking orders for goods of all kinds, when the merchants could get these things just as well without them. Now why should we pay these salaries? Why this extra expense? No question but they add 10 per cent to the cost of our living. No wonder the mail order houses are selling a great majority of furnishings for the homes of farmers. Now I will say if we get rid of the useless middlemen, useless salaried men, also a lot of office holders (fat coyotes), the cost of living could be reduced 30 per cent; then the price we get for our products would look all right. I would not be in favor of reducing salaries or wages in most cases; just cut out the ones not needed."

Undoubtedly, as Mr. Early says, the cost of distribution is too great; that fact, however, has been long recognized by all economists, and yet the cost of distribution rather tends to increase. The fault is not altogether with the middlemen; a large part of it is with the consumers themselves. For example, many foodstuffs could be bought much cheaper in bulk than when sold in neat, attractive packages, but the buyers will buy the packages rather than to buy in bulk. It costs the merchants perhaps 5 per cent of the price paid on the average retail purchase to deliver the goods. The purchaser might do his own delivering, but he will not; he prefers to have his purchases delivered. Clothing can be bought from 25 to 35 per cent cheaper out of season, and for all ordinary purposes will serve the purpose of the purchaser as well as when bought in season. A few persons buy straw hats after the straw hat season is over, and get hats for a dollar that would have cost \$5 or \$6 when the season was on. These hats are perfectly good for the next season. Winter underwear bought in the spring costs about 50 per

cent of the price asked for the same in the fall, and if laid away is perfectly good the next winter, but comparatively few people take advantage of this fact. No doubt the high cost of living is due in part to the cost of distribution, which is a faulty and uneconomic system, but the consumers themselves are at least in part to blame.

Hugh Craig of Hiawatha defends the McNary-Haugen bill and especially the equalization fee. He says in part: "Many folks wonder why the farm organizations are so stubbornly insisting on the equalization fee as a part of any acceptable farm relief bill. I do not believe the principle involved in this stand is generally understood or made clear. The equalization fee stands for the basic principle of all self-government in an attempt to win economic equality. We all know that majority rule is the essence of Democratic government. If the will of the majority were not final and absolute there would be neither local nor national government. The aim of the farm organizations has always been to organize the farmers into a group unit, self-governed, thus achieving centralized bargaining power. This was proved impossible because they have found no way of making the will of the majority fiat. Slashers and traitors could defeat the purpose of the majority of their more progressive brethren and have the same effect on the power of the organized farmers as a whole as a minority that cannot be forced to abide by the will of the majority would have in any government. Such a government could command no respect nor could it accomplish anything. The obstructionists who defeated the main purpose of the farm organizations often actually profited by what benefits these organizations did secure for the farmers. This benefit was secured without sharing in the burden or risks it cost the members of the organizations. All this has proved a greater handicap than privately sponsored farm organizations can overcome.

"Successful group organization is necessary for the farmer if he prospers or even if he survives as a land owner. Industry and labor organizations had their difficulties in effecting successful group functioning. Neither group would have flat power were it not for the tariff for one and the immigration law for the other. Both were compelled to secure aid from the Government. So it is no reflection on the farmer that he has not been able to achieve fiat power in his organization without help from the Government.

"Wise leaders of agriculture saw that what they needed was to organize the farmers into a 100 per cent pool in which every farmer would bear his share of the expense and responsibility and which would be governed by the fiat power of the majority, thru its representatives, as to business policy and bargaining. This is accomplished by the equalization fee. Thru its representatives of the unity and bargaining power of the producers as a whole enter into business to sell their produce, not

in defiance of the law of supply and demand, but to influence it to the advantage of the producers, as it is often influenced against them now.

"Hogs are \$4 a hundred lower than a year ago. Corn is higher; the supply of hogs about the same. Evidently the law of supply and demand and refraining from overproduction on the part of the farmers have not protected them from a big loss in values. This instance goes to show that there is no sure protection for the farmer unless he has power to influence natural conditions as much to his advantage as possible. Industry constantly tries to do this. Give the farmer this and he will for the first time have a fair chance to compete



with industry. Compelling all farmers to become members of this pool is not an infringement of individual rights; it is simply preventing the individual slasher and traitor from frustrating the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, as the existence of the pool is dependent on the will of the majority of the producers. It is but applying to the farm unit another principle of Democratic government.

"Farm relief without the equalization fee is but disguised subsidy, a sop to distress, with a worse pain to follow. Thru this fee alone can the fundamental need of the farmer be satisfied and he be given a chance to achieve economic equality."

Whether you agree with Mr. Craig or not it must be said that he puts his case rather strongly.

Perhaps the strongest argument against the McNary-Haugen bill is that it only provides a remedy for a part of the producers, while Mr. Craig seems to infer that it would be universal in its operations and benefits to agriculture and the folks on the farms.

"I was very much interested in the article written by F. D. Towle, published in your Passing Comment," writes H. M. Nichols of Westphalia. "One statement he made however, covers the whole argument, and that is 'Another great trouble is the overvaluation of farm property.' I have often thought what foolishness it seems for every generation to have to buy the land over again. You can reasonably estimate that the lands of the country are rebought by an oncoming generation every 40 years. As the country becomes more thickly settled the increase in value puts a bigger burden on the incoming generation, until it becomes practically impossible for the majority of men to become land owners. This hardship imposed on the younger generation is offset by the needs of the older generation of land owners who desire to provide for their old age. That provision must come in most cases from the farms they own. Some of these old people are greedy and want from a third to a half more than their farms are really worth for farming purposes, but many of them would sell for what their farms and buildings have actually cost them in money and labor. The great trouble the younger people have in buying farms is the excessive interest they have to pay. Any man lending money at only 3 per cent interest will grow rich out of the transaction if his principal is well secured. I would suggest that the Government should organize a bureau for the buying and selling of farm lands, on condition that the sellers take the Government valuation and accept some money and bonds bearing 2 or 3 per cent, representing say two-thirds of the purchase price, and then resell these lands to those who need them at a rise of 1 per cent and a further payment of 2 or 3 per cent on the principal.

"Why should the folks of this country be permitted to lend money to the countries of the old world when thousands of farms all over the country are subject to purchase and cannot be bought for want of cheap money with which to purchase them?"

Whatever merit there may be in the plan suggested by Mr. Nichols, it must be said that if the farms were valued at their reasonable price for farming purposes and the farm owners compelled to accept payment in the way of bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, it certainly would not afford a fat living for the land owner who would be compelled to sell on that basis. It may be said that in many cases that is as much or more than he gets at present, but what he complains about now is that his farm does not afford him a decent living when he leaves it and undertakes to live on the rental.

Roosevelt Saw Farm Crisis Coming

From Address by Senator Arthur Capper to New York Business and Professional Men, February 23, 1928

At the dinner in New York City to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the appointment by President Roosevelt of the Commission on Country Life, Senator Capper was principal speaker, delivering the address from which these extracts are taken. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, presided, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was guest of honor. Other guests were 500 professional men and financiers. The address dealt fully with authoritative statistical evidence showing the economic needs of agriculture.—Editor's Note.

THAT this gathering of men and women for the purpose of advancing the welfare of the farm people of America should be inspired by a man whose death occurred nearly 10 years ago is not surprising to those who knew Roosevelt well.

The death of Theodore Roosevelt was a real loss to the farmers of America. More than any other national leader he foresaw and understood their difficulties and had a real desire to extend to them the nation's help in solving their economic difficulties.

Many years before most of his contemporaries, Roosevelt perceived that the people of rural America were economically handicapped. He foresaw the farm crisis long before it became an actuality.

I know this to be so because I was one of the first men in public life to talk with Roosevelt, and he then expressed to me his belief that the farmer was not on a fair and equal footing with industry and business, and that hard times were ahead for our rural population unless a constructive national agricultural policy was adopted.

Our meeting was in the Roosevelt hospital in New York, December 12, 1918. I was then governor of Kansas, and while in this city on a business trip, called on Roosevelt at his request. I had been elected to the Senate for the term beginning the following March, and he wished to discuss with me the legislative needs of the farmers. A few days later he was removed from the hospital to his home in Oyster Bay, and died the following month.

In our conversation, he expressed the deepest interest in the condition of the farm people of America. He realized, long before most men of

national prominence in political life, that there was a farm problem. Knowing my own interest in rural conditions, he volunteered to co-operate in working out a national agricultural program at Washington.

The farmers were even then laboring under difficult economic conditions, but Roosevelt saw even graver trouble ahead unless comprehensive and practical measures were adopted immediately to remove the handicaps to rural progress. It was not until two or three years later that the agricultural situation and depression became most acute—and even after that, indeed up to the present day, we had and have men in public life who deny the farmers' need to legislative assistance. They blandly assert that the farmer can work out his own salvation by increasing his efficiency.

Such was not the view of Roosevelt 10 years ago. Indeed, in the last article which he wrote for a publication—written while he was confined to the hospital where I saw him, and published in the Metropolitan Magazine of February, 1919, he urged the importance of promoting agricultural prosperity and welfare. Furthermore, he spoke of the need of getting the farmers' own viewpoints on their problems and of following the recommendations of farm leaders. He advocated the sending of farmers to Congress, and he emphasized the importance of dealing intelligently with the problem of marketing farm products.

Despite years of discussion of the subject, there is still some lack of understanding in the industrial East of what constitutes the real farm problem.

The kernel of the whole agricultural problem is in the difference between the value of what a farmer sells and what he buys. The things that a farmer sells bring 34 per cent more than before the war, but the average selling price of commodities which the farmer must buy is 59 per cent higher than before the war.

The difference between the 34 per cent and 59 per cent shows the handicap against agriculture. Expressed in another way, a farmer's dollar is worth about 85 cents, while the rest of us have a dollar with an exchange value of 100 cents.

Efficiency of the farmer, measured by productivity, has greatly increased. But his costs of production also have increased, and out of all proportion to the prices the farmer receives for his products. Therefore, the problem of agriculture is one of marketing as well as of production. Dealers and distributors make more out of the products of the farm than the farmers themselves.

The great trouble with the farmer today is that he has not been able to pass on to the consumer his doubled cost of production, as other industry is doing. He sells largely on the basis of a world market, and buys on an American market, at much higher levels.

The West has waited patiently for the same degree of legislative assistance and relief that the Government nearly always has extended to the industrial East. But the West cannot wait forever. The people on the farms demand a fair return for their labor. They are entitled to it. They must have it, I say it is due the farmer, morally and economically, to place him on an equality with labor engaged in industry.

Necessarily the fight for so-called farm-relief legislation must go on until these things finally are accomplished.

The farmers have asked for no more of a price-fixing plan than our protective tariff is. Under the tariff laws the country has prospered amazingly with the exception of agriculture, which has not been admitted to full membership in the American protective system. If it is not entitled to full membership, then other industries are not.

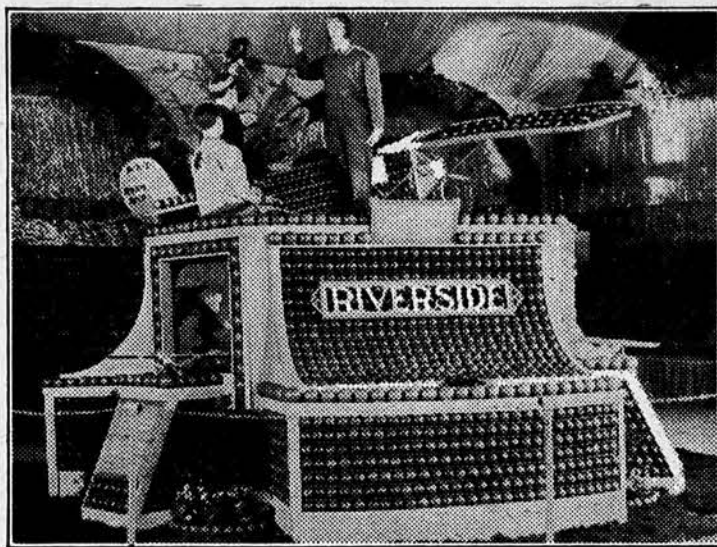
I have been an advocate of farm-relief legislation because I believe it the part of wisdom to bring the farmer's standard of living up to the general level, rather than to drag the rest of the country down, as must happen if we do not meet this situation squarely.

The problems of rural life in America are many and serious. They will be solved by the understanding, good will, and co-operation of all our people, because this is not a nation where class is arrayed against class, but because the people of America are united for the common good.

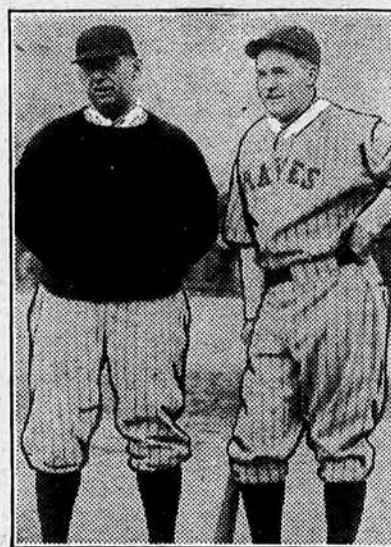
World Events in Pictures



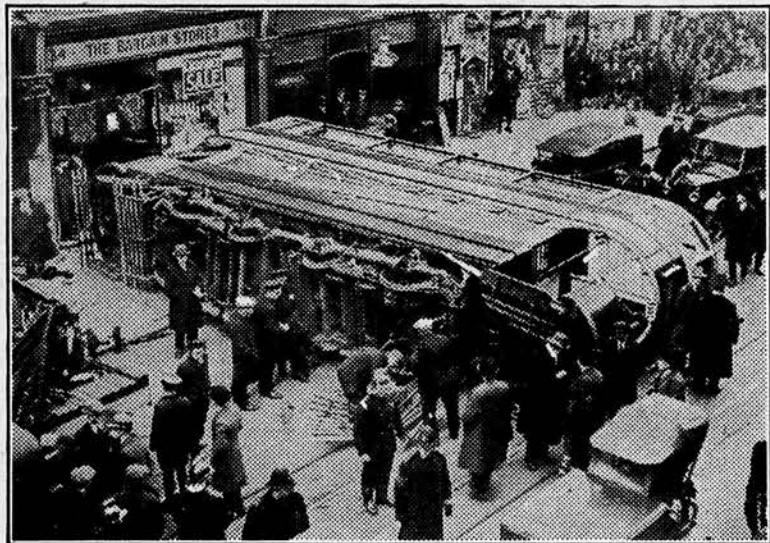
Helmuth Lichterfeld, 8, Son of a German Strong Man, About to Break a One-Fifth Inch Chain. He Also Drives Nails with His Fist and Does Other Marvelous Feats



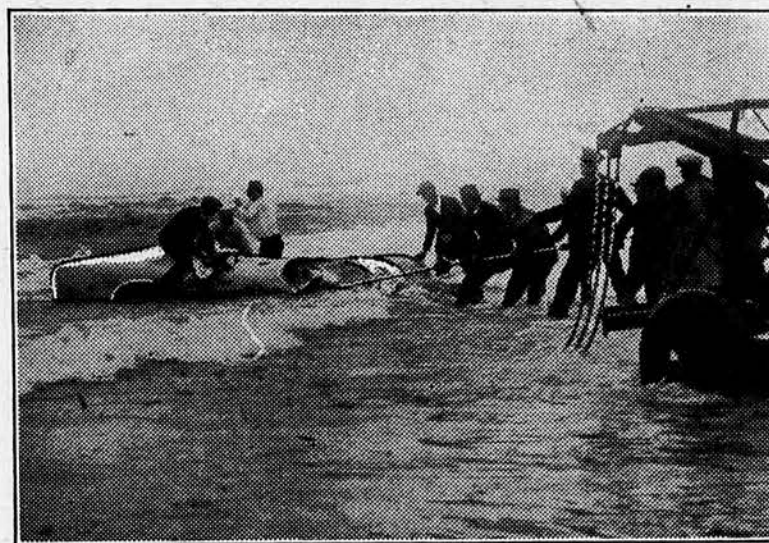
"The Spirit of Orange Juice," Made with Thousands of Oranges. It is a Model of Col. Lindbergh's Plane. This Was the Exhibit from Riverside, Calif., Entered in the National Orange Show, at San Bernardino, the Largest of Its Kind in the World



Roger Hornsby, Right, Former Captain of the New York Giants Who Was Sold Down the River to the Boston Braves, Wearing His New Uniform for the First Time



Tram! Wham! Crash! Jam! and Screams. Several Persons Were Seriously Injured When This Tramcar Jumped the Tracks at the Foot of a Steep Hill, London. It Careened Down the Street Like a Drunk Person, Threatened to Enter Several Stores and Finally Turned Crosswise of the Street



Remarkable Photo of Frank Lockhart, Daring Auto Racer, Being Rescued from the Sea at Daytona Beach, Fla. At 225 Miles an Hour His Car Somersaulted into the Ocean. Here the Towing Auto and Rescue Party is Shown Bringing in the Unconscious Driver and His Crippled Car



Mrs. Earl Shellhammer, Madison, Wis., a French War Bride, is Studying Aviation So She Will be Able to Hop Over the Ocean to See Her Parents in Paris. She is Shown with Her Husband



Nah-Nee-Num-Skuk, Mayetta, Kan., Indian, 119, Probably the Oldest American Alive. He Dances, Chops Wood, Sleeps Outdoors, Never Eats Cooked Food and Has Been Married Five Times



The Bizarre Beauty, Violette Napierska, Russian Dancer and Film Player, Whose Strange Attractiveness, Set off by Her Weird Costumes, Makes Her One of Italy's Most Popular Stage Figures



W. T. Benda, New York, Famous Painter and Illustrator, Who Occupies a Peculiar Place in Artistic Circles, is Shown in This Photo with a Few of the Many Masks He Has Made. He is Regarded as the Leading Exponent of This Type of Artistry, of Which He is the Creator



A Striking View of a Broadside Fired by the U. S. S. West Virginia, with the Colorado, Tennessee and Maryland Coming up Behind. These First Class Battleships are Part of a Fleet of 60 Warcrafts Practicing off the Coast of Southern California

Farmers Are Moving Back Home Again

When Wind Is Concerned Governor Paulen Knows Our Tornadoes

HERE is something encouraging. During the last few years, statistics have been moving farmers to town at a great rate, but now this formidable institution seems to be moving them back home again. During 1927 there was a net loss of 193,000 in the American farm population, which is less than half of the drop during the last five years. Compare that loss with 649,000 for 1926, for instance.

Secretary Jardine feels that farming has struck a better balance, and that there will be no loss of rural population another year. And he finds now that 87 per cent of those moving to the farms have had previous experience. In other words, they know their business.

Wonder how the figures would read the other way? How many inexperienced city-to-farm folks are going back to town with a pretty definite understanding that it requires just as much brains, and considerable more brawn, to make a success of farming as it does to succeed in any other big business?

Must Ship 'em Down There

DID you ever hear of a Kansas tornado in Texas? A Texas almanac, corresponding in some respects to "Kansas Facts" recently published by Charles P. Beebe, private secretary to Governor Paulen, contains an illustration of a tornado, labeled "Kansas Tornado, Traveling in Texas, Photo Near Austin."

The almanac fails to indicate the trail the Kansas tornado followed thru Oklahoma to get to Texas, and no laws have been passed in Oklahoma ruling against "naturalization" of tornadoes that enter that state, so presumably some Kansas person, company or corporation cornered a Kansas tornado in a barbed-wireless enclosure, chloroformed it, packed it and shipped said breezy disturbance to the cow country.

"Such audacity," exclaimed Governor Paulen, when he read at some length about our Kansas tourist, "of libeling Kansas by labeling their tornadoes as 'Kansas tornadoes traveling in Texas.'" It develops that the Lone Star state had more tornadoes than Kansas last year.

An Olfactory Contest

CAN you beat the women in the vicinity of Cheney for originality in sporting events? Their latest inspiration was a smelling contest—on old fiddlers' and smelling contest. Don't know why the combination. The woman who could name the most fluids contained in 10 bottles was to be winner.

The olfactory contest had to be postponed once as the weather was too bad—inclement atmospheric conditions, presumably. But finally the event was staged, and the ladies certainly know their turpentine. Every entry in the contest guessed this one fluid, but oil of anise bested them all.

Now, men, if these contests become popular don't try to alibi or make excuses to your wives, because extra practice in contests coupled with that inherent woman's intuition, will enable them to smell a mouse every time.

Almost Vest Pocket Size

CLOUND county seems to win the blue ribbon for miniature domestic animals. Harry H. Cyr found a "watch-charm"-size calf on his farm, and Francis and Lebert Charbonneau have what probably is the tiniest colt for its type in the world.

The Holstein calf measured only 18 inches high and 20 inches long when it was born, but apparently was normal in every way. The colt weighed 42 pounds, stood 26 inches high and was 28 inches long. Added to this distinction for the county is the fact that a Holstein cow owned by E. O. Fuller produced triplets.

They Keep Dad Humping

NEARLY 10,000 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs in Kansas during the last year, which is an increase of 1,000 over a year ago and double the enrollment of five years ago. Nemaha county led the list with 718 signed up with the "head, heart, hands and health" organization.

There were 15 different projects in which club members could enroll, and 75 per cent of the boys and girls satisfactorily completed their projects. Dad will have to keep stepping on the gas if he is to stay ahead of these youngsters.

They Will Think Us Queer

ONE of the greatest attractions on Main street for some time, according to a report from St. John, out in Stafford county, was a fancy team hitched to a new buggy, and carrying a spare wheel. A large crowd gathered to admire this novelty. Once a necessity, now a luxury.

And an old time prairie schooner, complete in detail, almost stopped traffic in Salina recently.

Wonder whether folks as far in the future as schooner days are in the past, will think us queer with our motor cars, radios, power farming equipment and airplanes? Likely. But we shouldn't worry about that. Let's just enjoy and use the things we have to best advantage.

See Who Pays Expenses!

PACKERS aren't interested in fighting the Capper-Hope bill, that seeks to curb direct buying. Oh, no! Just to the extent of paying part of the expenses of some of the livestock shippers who are in Washington protesting against the bill. This was brought out before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

Fred Myers, South Dakota, indicated that he was representing a group of co-operative shippers protesting against the enactment of the bill. He expressed belief that it would restrict activities of co-operatives. But listen to this:

Myers said that since the co-operatives were against the bill and the packers also wanted to see it defeated, the two had made common cause and the packers were paying part of the expenses of having representatives of these shippers appear. Uh huh!

Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations in Kansas and Missouri do not share in the misgiv-

ings that the law would hurt them. Their representative, appearing before the Senate Committee, made that clear.

E. L. Barrier, Eureka, representing the Kansas Farm Bureau; Rodney Elward, Castleton, representing Farmers Union and Co-operative interests, and T. B. Young, St. Louis, representing the Missouri Farmers' Associations and the Farmers' Livestock Commission Association, told the committee that direct buying is rapidly bringing the livestock industry particularly the hog industry, to the place where it will be at the mercy of the packer buyers.

Queer Things That Happen

EVER hear of a person being held for forgery who couldn't write? A man giving his address as some place in Coffey county recently was lodged in the Lyon county jail to answer such a charge, and it developed that he could neither read nor write. But his "X" in one corner of the check, after a clerk had written the name, was sufficient to get him in trouble. It is the court's first recorded case of its kind.

And to keep on with the unusual, a suit for an aerial "livery" bill has been filed in Sedgwick county. It is said a Wichita company resorted to the law in an effort to collect a bill of \$200 that a passenger is alleged to have refused to pay.

A Cowley county undertaker filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Long live the folks down that way—and over Kansas generally. Maybe the old saying, "Nothing is sure but death and taxes," will have to be revised to include taxes only, as this undertaker found that he couldn't even depend on folks to die. But death alone will stop the taxes.

Hens filled the bill as blood hounds in a Montgomery county court the other day. Because two dozen of the layers turned into the Maxwell flock didn't fight with the other chickens two men were arrested for stealing them. Maybe there is something to this story about "Oh! a little birdie told me so."

What Skimmilk is Worth

DO YOU sell butterfat and feed the skimmilk to livestock? Do you know what it is worth? Here are some of the commonly used methods for evaluating it, figured out by H. G. Brook at the college. For hog feeding, 100 pounds of skimmilk is worth one-half the price of a bushel of corn. That is, with corn at 70 cents a bushel, skimmilk is worth 35 cents for 100 pounds. One hundred pounds of skimmilk is worth five times the market price of hogs when fed alone, or six times when fed with corn and barley.

A common value in poultry feeding is from 75 cents to \$1.50 a hundred. Experiments have indicated that for laying hens, 100 pounds of skimmilk replaced feeds that in other forms would cost \$5, thus making skimmilk worth \$5 a hundred. For calf feeding, value of skimmilk lies in its vitamine content and other essential constituents which cannot be obtained in like form from other sources. Here it is valued at 50 cents a hundred.

May Sweeten the Kaw Valley

AN EXPERIMENTAL plot of sugar beets will be planted by C. V. Cochran, Shawnee county, this year, to see whether the crop can be grown successfully in the Kaw Valley as a rotation crop for potatoes.

It is said that potato growers need a profitable crop for rotation. At present cowpeas are used as fertilizer, but not for a cash crop. They are planted after the potato harvest and plowed under the same fall. Sweet clover is used to some extent as a rotation crop.

Dog Might Not be Handy

YOU have read fiction stories about a faithful dog saving his master from an enraged bull, but a real scene of this kind took place in Reno county the other day, and N. A. Cassidy has been limping around nursing cuts and bruises as a result.

The bull knocked Mr. Cassidy down and was pawing him, when his dog attached itself to the bull's ear. Mr. Cassidy made for a hay rack without delay. It's best to be on guard, as even "tame" bulls can easily forget their company manners, and the dog might not be handy.

Another Egg Record

TWO eggs a minute! This isn't a story of production but of consumption. Charles Smith, a Washington county farmer, agreed to eat two eggs a minute for 20 minutes. A small bet is alleged to have inspired the action. Smith did the job up brown, as he consumed 40 eggs in 19 minutes. An egg record of a different kind! Smith's wife will have to watch out or her poultry income will be minus.



ings that the law would hurt them. Their representative, appearing before the Senate Committee, made that clear.

E. L. Barrier, Eureka, representing the Kansas Farm Bureau; Rodney Elward, Castleton, representing Farmers Union and Co-operative interests, and T. B. Young, St. Louis, representing the Missouri Farmers' Associations and the Farmers' Livestock Commission Association, told the committee that direct buying is rapidly bringing the livestock industry particularly the hog industry, to the place where it will be at the mercy of the packer buyers.

Representing a half dozen Eastern independent packers, G. A. Casey, Delaware, urged favorable action on the bill.

Mr. Elward showed the committee how the protected shipper system brought monopoly in buying to the farmer's gate. He cited a case at Partridge, Kan., where a preferred shipper established practically a monopoly in the local buying in six months. "The protected buyer," he declared, "can wreck a co-operative shipping association in 60 days if he wants to."

May Cut Grocery Bill

WE THOUGHT toads were of no value except to eat bugs and cause warts, but not so. Maybe they will teach us how to cut down the grocery bill.

The story originates in Texas that a horned toad is alive after being confined in the cornerstone of the courthouse at Eastland, for 31 years, without food or water. It took 20 minutes for the frog to catch its breath—maybe startled by short skirts and other evidence of progress—and its mouth apparently had grown closed. Otherwise it was alive. No, ladies, it hasn't been determined whether the frog reduced any during its long period of dieting.

Longevity in this case might be explained by the fact that the frog didn't have to dodge motor cars, and that it lived on the abundance of "food

RADIO IS BETTER WITH BATTERY POWER

cells make the Layerbilt
last longest of all
EVEREADYS



UNTIL the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery was invented, the one-and-one-half-volt cylindrical flashlight dry cell was the unit of construction. Fifteen of these cells connected in series and sealed in a package make a 22½-volt "B" battery and 30 of them make a 45-volt battery.

The only way these cylindrical cells can be assembled in a box is to stand them side by side, connecting them electrically by soldered wires. This assembly unavoidably leaves open spaces between the cells. To hold the cells in place and prevent breaking the connecting wires, the spaces customarily are filled with pitch. Fully one-half of the cubic contents of such a battery is wasted.

To avoid these disadvantages of the cylindrical cell type of construction the Eveready Layerbilt was designed. In place of the round cell we invented and perfected a square-cornered, flat cell. Such cells packed tightly

Illustrated below is the cylindrical cell type of "B" battery construction. Note the waste space between the cells.



The air is full of things you shouldn't miss

This is the patented Eveready Layerbilt, the unique "B" battery that contains no waste spaces or materials between the cells. No other battery is made like it.

together make the Eveready Layerbilt solid as a brick, no wires to break. Moreover, the flat cells are more efficient—active materials produce more current when in the flat shape than the same quantity of materials produce in a cylindrical cell.

For modern sets, use the Eveready Layerbilt, which contains these highly efficient, patented cells. This is the longest-lasting, most economical and convenient Eveready "B" Battery ever produced. Like all other Eveready Radio Batteries, it provides Battery Power, which is pure Direct Current, silent, uniform, the only kind of current that gets the best out of a radio set. The remarkable Eveready Layerbilt gives you Battery Power for the longest time. When buying batteries, insist on the Eveready Layerbilt.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., Inc.
New York  San Francisco

Unit of
Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Tuesday night is Eveready Hour Night
East of the Rockies
9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time
Through WEAF and associated
N. B. C. stations
On the Pacific Coast
8 P. M., Pacific Standard Time
Through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer

And Here Come the Calves!

Those Born in Early March Weigh Much More
in the Fall Than the Later Ones

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITHIN the last few days seven little whitefaced calves have arrived on this farm. They came in pleasant weather and all are lively. With mature cows I like to have the calves arrive early; a February or early March calf will ordinarily weigh 35 per cent more in the fall than a May or June calf, other things being equal. With young heifers it is best to have the calves come on grass unless one has the very best of feed and shelter conditions. It probably is not the best policy to have 2-year-old heifers bring calves, but in a great many instances that cannot be avoided; it is even worse to have a 2-year-old Hereford or Shorthorn heifer have a part Jersey calf, but that, too, cannot always be avoided. This spring we have 10 good whiteface heifers which are not to bring calves; this time we "got by," as the saying has it. Some say that a 2-year-heifer which brings a calf will never "grow out" as does the one which goes until she is 3 years old. This may be true if the heifer which has a calf at the age of 2 has another at the age of 3, but if she does not have a calf the third year but goes over until she is 4 before she has another I do not think the growth will be stunted.

ment proof. That is not the sort of men we want as stockholders in our banks, and if the remedy for the present condition can be found, let us have it as soon as possible.

Better Prices for Cotton?

Our brother farmers of the South, who make cotton their main crop, see better times ahead. The latest fashion news has it that dresses are to be lengthened. For the sake of the cotton grower let us hope the news is true; the average dress would not have to be lengthened much to require double the amount of material. This would mean a lot to the average Southern farmer. Should this come to pass the scenery over the entire country would be greatly altered; whether for the better or worse depends on the individual viewpoint. Personally, the present styles have never caused me any anguish, nor have I thought the country on the straight road to the bow-wows. Short dresses have been worn in the past, and there was much criticism when the change was made to long dresses. I can yet recall hearing, when a small boy, my grandmother sing a song which went as follows:

In those days the ladies wore short dresses
Made quite a saving to their daddies.
Now they have to wear the caps and the
laces
And a bit of paint to put upon their faces.
Oh Dear! I can but grieve, for the good old
days
Of Adam and of Eve.

So you see that change of any kind brings criticism, but criticism never had any effect on the length of dresses.

More Demand for Horses

As we draw nearer to spring's work the value of good work horses, as fixed by the average farm sale, is increasing every day. A good team will today in most localities bring close to \$300, which is not far from the price horses used to bring in the days when tractors and trucks were seldom seen. This increase in price of horses will, no doubt, have the effect of increasing the sale of tractors. Little or no hauling is done with horses today; the truck has taken that work over for good, or so long as gasoline holds out. Much more work is still done on our farms with horses than with tractors, but should the price of horses go much higher more and more farm work will be done by gasoline power. In this respect we are here in this part of Kansas rather fortunate as compared with farmers in other localities. Here we pay today 13.7 cents for gasoline delivered at the farm, and from this can be deducted 2 cents for each gallon used in farm work, making the net cost of tractor fuel but 11.7 a gallon. In a letter from a Nebraska farmer I note he says they have to pay 20 cents a gallon with no deduction for the tax. Up there they get no rebate on gasoline used in farm work, but have to pay the road tax of 2 cents on every gallon they buy. There is no justice in compelling a farmer to pay a road tax on gasoline for plowing.

Kanota Oats are Best?

We seem no nearer oats sowing time than we did two weeks ago. There is a light covering of snow on the ground, which is frozen to the depth of 2 inches, and the weather forecasters are promising more snow for tomorrow. This is not needed, as a rain preceded the snow, and when everything thaws out the ground will be full of moisture. Several carloads of seed oats of the Texas Red variety have been shipped into this county of late, most of them coming from Texas. It seems that many are going to give the old standard Texas Red another trial after raising Kanota for the last four years. During that period Kanota outyielded Texas Red, with the possible exception of last year. Kanota ripened last year right in the middle of a very wet, warm period and rusted badly. Texas Red, ripening a week later, missed some of the rust. Ordinarily the earlier the oats ripen the less chance there is for rust damage.

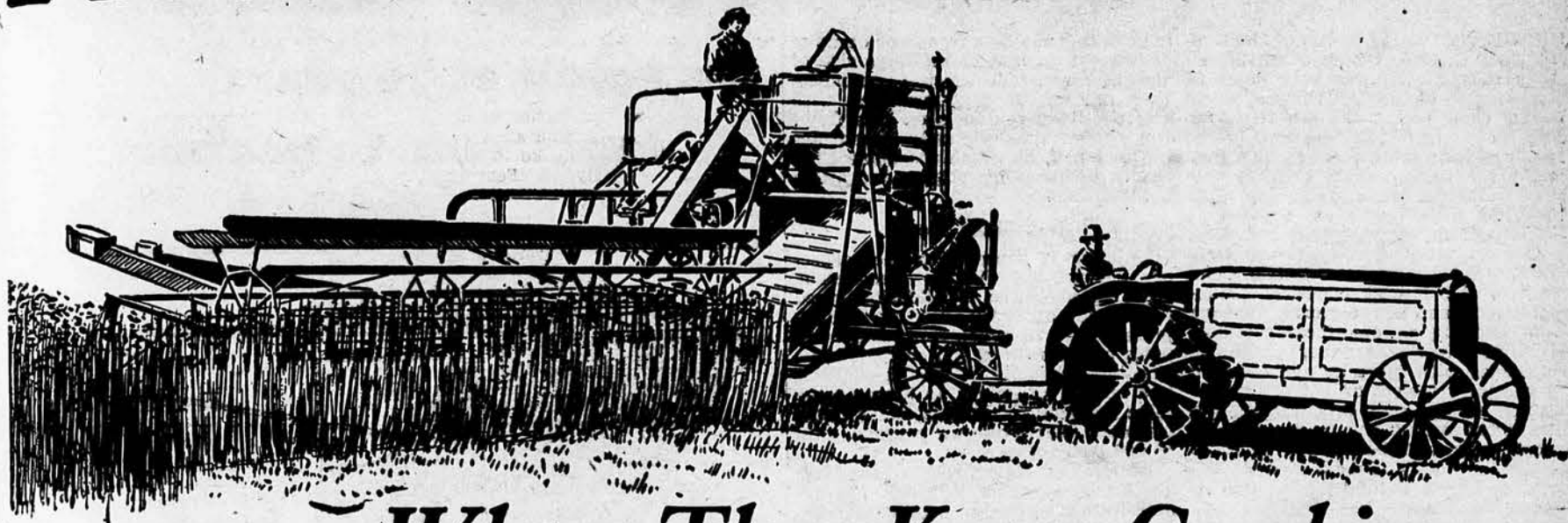
4-Wire Fences Are Best

One thing that makes cow and calf keeping more of a pleasant job is good fences. We join pastures with a neighbor and we jointly put up a fence made of heavy hedge posts set 1 rod apart, carrying four barb wires. Up to this time no stock has "sifted" thru. For the last four years we have been rebuilding fences, and still have much to do before they are all in the 4-wire class. Last week we got, at the community sale in Burlington, 31 large hedge posts; these posts are 8 feet long and large accordingly, 21 of which we hauled at one truck load weighing 2,800 pounds. These posts cost 36 cents each, which we considered very reasonable for hedge posts of that size. We will use them for corners. The materials used in fence building are much cheaper in proportion than those used in any other form of farm construction. In fact, it does not cost much more to build a good fence now than it did 25 years ago. The fence made today is in most instances a much better fence than was usually made 25 years ago; the posts used are larger and are set closer together; the wire is of better quality and the average fence made today carries four wires, while the fence of 25 years ago seldom had more than three wires and often but two. Posts today cost 25 cents; similar quality 25 years ago 15 cents. Wire is but \$5 to \$5.50 a hundred; just a shade higher than it was 25 years ago.

To Protect the Deposits

I had a talk a few days ago with a man who has had much to do with the liquidating of failed banks. He is of the opinion that the bank guarantee law has, like Humpty Dumpty, had a great fall, and also believes that it is idle to think of putting Humpty Dumpty together again. He has an idea for an amendment to our present banking law which, he thinks, would go far toward making banks safe. It is to compel the stockholders of every state bank to give security that their double liability will be paid in case anything should arise to compel payment. To do this a stockholder could buy an approved Government or municipal bond and deposit it with the state banking department as security for the double liability. The interest from this bond would be the property of the one depositing it, of course. It may be objected that such a law would put the stockholder to a lot of trouble and expense, to which may be rejoined that the failure of a bank also puts the depositors to still more trouble and expense. In many failed banks, both state and national, scarcely half the double liability has been collected, simply because the stockholder was judg-

Proven in the Fields



Where They Know Combines

Four years ago, the Nichols & Shepard Company set out to build the finest combine ever offered to the American Farmer.

Every detail of combine design and construction was carefully reviewed by men who had been building and using combines since the beginning.

When these machines had been built, they were sent into the grain fields and followed the wheat crop from Texas to Montana, harvesting more in a single season than most machines would in a lifetime.

Every detail of their construction and operation was checked in the field with men who had been using combines for years. They were kept in the field harvesting under both usual and unusual conditions in every section of the grain belt until every point in their construction had been *proven right in principle and right in practice.*

That is why the Red River Special Combine today includes a

- 40-Inch Draper
- Divided Header Drive
- Balance Beams
- The Big Cylinder

- Straw Carriers
- Efficient Cleaning Shoes
- Recleaner
- One-Man Control
- Weight balanced on all three wheels
- French & Hecht Wheels
- 32 Anti-Friction Bearings
- Alemite-Zerk Lubrication
- High Speed Chains and Sprockets
- Weatherproof Fiber Pulleys
- Special Combine Motor
- Safety Snap Sprockets

All these, and a host of other features proven in the fields where they know combines, are described in our folder "The Nichols & Shepard Combine." Send the coupon for your copy and the companion folder "Wheat Farmers Say?" that tells what the users think of Nichols & Shepard Combines.



THE NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the Folders on The Nichols & Shepard Combine.

Name..... R. F. D.....
City..... State.....



The Red River Special Line for 1928

Combine
15' Cut
20' Cut
Prairie Type

Tractors
N & S
Lauson Built
20-35
20-40

threshers
22x36
28x46
30x52
32x56
36x60

Nichols & Shepard
Corn Picker
—Husker

Nichols & Shepard
Steam Engines

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

In Continuous Business Since 1848

15' cut COMBINE 20' cut

The Red River Special Line

A Marvel of Industrial Life

The "All Kansas" Travelers Were Much Impressed by the General Electric Company

THE visit to the plants of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., was very much in the thoughts of the "All Kansas" group during their recent Eastern trip. Before the party got to Schenectady the members were talking about what they might see during their visit to this great industrial organization. And after they had gone they were amazed at the magnitude of what they had seen.

And no wonder! The Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company is the largest electrical manufacturing plant in the world. Turning from Building 2, one faces the long vista of "Works Avenue," lined on both sides with factories and crowned by the lofty towers of WGY, General Electric's oldest radio broadcasting station. This avenue and its intersecting streets may well be likened to those of a modern city. On an area of 645 acres and with a total floor space of 6½ million square feet, 359 buildings house a daily population of from 18,000 to 20,000 men and women, not including the 2,000 who occupy the general offices. Manufacturing activities are conducted from Building 41, situated at a central and convenient location with respect to the shops. The executives are assisted by a Works Council elected by the employees. Safety and order are promoted by a fire department equipped with modern apparatus and by a patrol department of 90 members.

33 Miles of Track!

Within the plant are 33 miles of track on which 26 electric locomotives and 800 freight cars are operated, while a fleet of 160 trucks also plays an important part in the traffic. Beneath the pavements is an elaborate system of pipes and conduits which serves the community's needs for heat, light, water and power. The pumping system has a daily capacity of 22,480,000 gallons, and the radiators and pipe coils are sufficient to heat more than 2,700 homes of average size. Communication is made easy by an automatic telephone system which includes more than 3,500 instruments. The Schenectady Works has its own athletic fields and surgical dispensaries; its restaurants served, in 1926, a total of 1,613,731 meals; and a commodious parking area is provided for employes' automobiles.

It would take too long a time to study all the shops of the Schenectady Works; we must be content with a brief visit to a few typical factories. From these we may estimate methods of manufacture and the nature of the products. The latter include:

- Large turbines for power plants and for ship propulsion
- Coolidge X-ray tubes
- Induction motors
- Circuit breakers
- Synchronous converters
- Voltage regulators
- Alternating-current generators
- Motor control apparatus
- Railway line material
- Searchlights
- Marine generator sets
- Motor-generator sets
- Direct-current generators
- Synchronous motors
- Wire and cable
- Industrial motors
- Radio apparatus

While it is not always safe to measure excellence in terms of size, we must consider that the electrical service supplied by most of these products widens in scope in proportion to the capacity—and hence to the dimensions of the apparatus. This greater size, in turn, requires heavier and larger manufacturing machinery. Therefore, the unusual magnitude of apparatus and of operation in the General Electric shops demands notice in even a brief description.

These characteristics, together with finished craftsmanship guided by expert design, are so general and distinctive a feature of manufacture at the Schenectady Works that a few shops, selected for diversity of product, will fairly represent the whole.

Notable among these shops is Building 16, where water-wheel-driven turbines and large motors are made. Here are a 65-foot boring mill and a milling machine that is 120 inches by 120 inches—each the largest of its kind in the world. Of the 223,000 square feet of

area in this shop, an iron floor occupies 14,500. On account of the huge size of the castings that must be handled, they are set up and machined with electrically driven tools on this flooring, which thus virtually constitutes a vast bench at which the giant Electricity performs his mighty and nicely accurate labor.

Just Sheer Speed

Building 17 presents another aspect of Schenectady Works production. Here speed—sheer, bewildering speed—compels attention to the punch presses, each of which pours out metal parts at the rate of 400 every minute. The total capacity of this department is a million stampings an hour. In the same building are 20 electric welding machines that make an average total of 600 welds a day.

Building 49 houses some of the largest lathes ever built. These are required to machine the ponderous rotor forgings for large steam turbine-generators.

Altho the machinery and products of these shops gave the Kansas visitors an opportunity to adjust their appreciation of the extraordinary scale of manufacture with its suggestion of corresponding electrical capacity, they were hardly prepared for the majestic dimensions and far-reaching vistas of Building 60, the largest shop in the Schenectady Works, which was of special interest to the Kansas folks. It is 800 feet long and 340 feet wide, with a floor area of half a million square feet, including the galleries. Its construction demanded about 8,400 tons of steel, 4 million bricks, 100 miles of wire, 10 miles of steam pipe, and 154,000 square feet of window and skylight glass.

Building 60 is, in large part, devoted to the making and assembly of steam turbine-generators of the largest capacities. To move the great machinery parts from point to point, 35 overhead electric cranes are required, several of which have a lifting power of 100 tons each. The shop is equipped also with 1,000 motor-driven tools operated by 2,500 motors which furnish a total of about 10,000 horsepower. There are few great factory buildings in which electric power so conspicuously serves the minds that direct it; there is, perhaps, none other in which has been fabricated machinery with a capacity for so large a production and so wide a distribution of electric energy.

In Building 68, the ancient art of the potter is applied to the requirements of electrical manufacture thru modern machinery capable of large-quantity production. The 70 presses and the kilns in this porcelain factory daily convert 9 tons of raw material into about 800,000 pieces of porcelain.

Towers 265 Feet High

It may seem a long step from porcelain to wire, but in the manufacture of these products at the Schenectady Works there is the same careful direction of process, the same reliance on modern machinery, and the same provision for production in large volume. In Building 85, there is annually produced wire and cable of sufficient length to include the earth and moon in a giant loop, not once only but 32 times—and with enough left over to encircle the earth 25 times. Eighty-six billion feet are insulated in the course of a year—a weight of 20,800,000 pounds. The building embodies two parallel units which can be used simultaneously or separately. The raw material is received at one end of the structure, and the finished product is loaded on trucks at the opposite end.

Building 77, situated almost at the southern end of "Works Avenue," is dedicated to the youngest and most humanly intimate branch of the electrical art. Here is made radio apparatus for both transmission and reception. The products of this factory embody the latest inventions and refinements of the Company's radio engineers, and, thru their ever-increasing excellence, are bringing pleasure and benefit to homes in every part of the continent. General Electric has contributed three broadcasting stations to the service of this art—WGY, at

Tough—flexible the result of 75 years' experience in bootmaking



It stretches
five times its own
length

You can stretch a strip out from the upper of any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot more than five times its own length! Such rubber means flexibility—stamina—long wear

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

have sturdy gray soles,
uppers in red or black.
They come in knee to
hip lengths

IT takes elastic, tough rubber to stand the constant kicking around a boot gets on the farm. And that's the quality of rubber you find in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots.

And there's extra strength in the "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot from top to toe. The sole is over-size—as tough as the tread of a

tire. And in the carcass, at every point where wear is hardest, are embedded from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements. No other boot has so many!

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are as husky as they look. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



Trade Mark

"U.S."

BLUE RIBBON
Boots Walrus
Arctics Rubbers

Schenectady; KOA, at Denver; and KGO, at Oakland. The towers of WGY, on the roof of Building 40, rise to a height of 265 feet from the ground and are 352 feet apart. The studio and engineering staff of this station numbers 23 persons, who, in their several capacities, supervise the broadcasting of programs originating at Schenectady and of material received by wire from prominent musical centers.

To one who has visited these representative buildings of the Schenectady Works, the question is likely to occur: "How does General Electric 'make delivery'?" Statistics of the shipping department show that it uses 13½ million feet of lumber a year, 690 miles of banding iron, 20 million square feet of wrapping paper, and—each day—1½ tons of nails. The nails used in a year, if put end to end, would extend from New York across the continent and a thousand miles beyond. The department receives about 100,000 orders and loads nearly 15,000 cars annually. About 5,000 memoranda of shipments are sorted and mailed each day. Two million pasteboard boxes are made every year for shipment of products, and require 600 tons of material.

Into Pure Science

The Research Laboratory, occupying Buildings 5 and 37, is not only the scientific fountainhead of the whole company in all matters pertaining to research and development; it is an institution of international authority and importance. Its large staff of technical investigators, recruited from almost every department of physical science, is not only engaged in the study of electrical phenomena and materials; it also makes valuable contributions to branches of knowledge that have, perhaps, only an indirect relation to electrical development but that are of the first importance in other industrial fields and in the world of pure science. In this laboratory, thru brilliant theory and patient experiment, the incandescent lamp was brought from its early form to its present high effectiveness and general availability. Here also, X-ray apparatus, essential in modern medical diagnosis, and power tubes, important in many technical applications, have been developed. The millions of dollars invested by General Electric in the equipment and maintenance of the Research Laboratory have returned rich dividends in the form of scientific understanding and humanitarian service.

The General Electric Company offers to the members of its organization advantageous investments and provision for a possible time of trouble. It has organized the G. E. Employees Securities Corporation, the funds of which are invested in General Electric securities and in those of electrical public utilities. The bonds of this corporation are sold to G-E employees, who may buy them either for cash or by weekly or monthly deductions from pay. These bonds return 6 per cent interest, to which General Electric adds 2 per cent so long as the holder remains in its employ. These issues, redeemable at any time, have been subscribed to an amount of 25 million dollars by more than 30,000 employees.

5 Per Cent Extra Pay

Recognizing the value of continuity of service, the company gives supplementary compensation to those who have been in its employ for five years and who receives less than \$4,000 a year. This compensation (5 per cent of the employees' annual pay) amounted in 1926 to more than 2½ million dollars. Pensions are awarded to those who retire after a certain number of years' service.

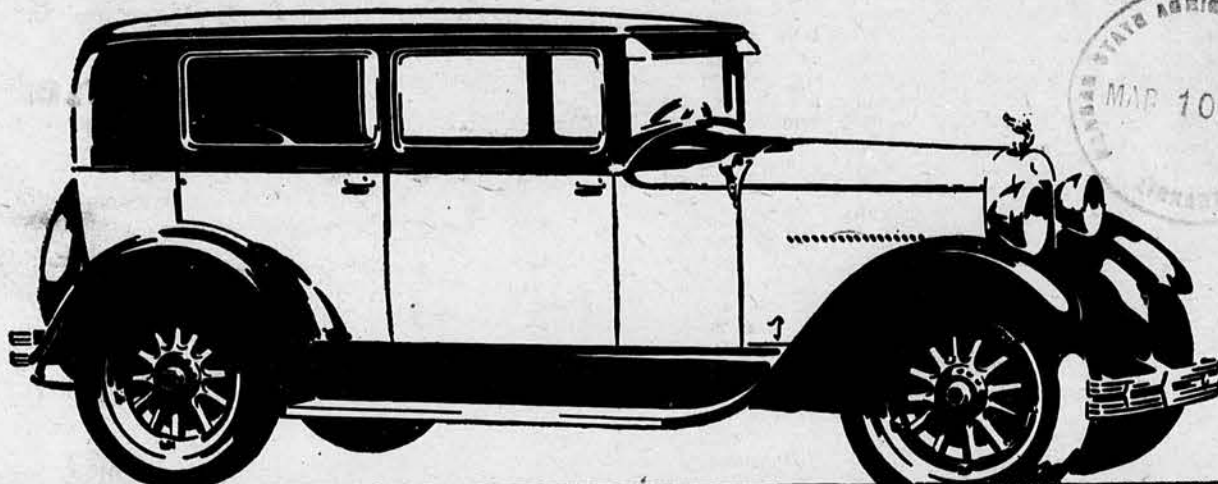
The company has developed an effective plan for assisting employes in the purchase or building of homes. While this plan has only lately been put in operation, homes in and about Schenectady to the value of more than 2 million dollars have been financed thru it.

There are 19,793 employes at Schenectady, alone, covered by 23 million dollars of group life insurance, the premiums on which are paid by the company. In addition, 80 per cent of the employes have subscribed for group life insurance in almost equal amount, which they pay for at low rates. The annual claims paid to families of deceased employes at Schenectady total \$268,000.

A Mutual Benefit Association, conducted by employes, has paid sick and

(Continued on Page 17)

World's Greatest Value



Looks it-Acts it and You Can Prove It— Altogether or Part by Part

The New Essex Super-Six is a delight to the eye—in lines, fine exterior appointment and careful finish. Inside, you receive an immediate impression of luxurious quality enhanced by every detail.

The high-backed, form-fitting seats are richly upholstered. Sitting behind the new slender black steering wheel you look out over the shining beauty of cowl, hood, saddle-type lamps, heavy arching fenders, to the winged figure that expresses the spirit and fleetness under your hand. And before you is the handsome grouping of dials and meters upon the new ebony instrument board. Starter and electro-lock are here, too.

Bendix four-wheel brakes give positive stopping action and a sense of greater security. All doors are weather-stripped. The body is of silenced construction. And, withal—you have the famous Essex chassis, powered with the Super-Six, high-compression, high-efficiency motor that turns waste heat to power, giving brilliant, sustained performance never before known in this field.

To see, to examine, to ride in the New Essex Super-Six can bring only one conclusion—it is the World's Greatest Value—altogether or part by part.

SEDAN (4-door) \$795; COUPE \$745 (Rumble Seat \$30 extra)
COACH \$735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, plus war excise tax
Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance

- BENDIX
4-wheel Brakes
-
- Extra Large
Balloon Tires
-
- New Vertical
Radiator Shutters
-
- Instrument Panel
with: Motometer, Gas
Gauge, Speedometer,
Oil Gauge, and
Ammeter.
-
- Wide
Heavily Crowned
Fenders
-
- Steel Core, Hard Rub-
ber Steering Wheel.
Horn, light and
throttle controls on
the wheel
-
- And many other
FEATURES
including—
The World's Famous
SUPER-SIX
MOTOR

ESSEX Super-6

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY • • • DETROIT

What the Folks Are Saying

WE HAVE 75 acres of good bottom land on our farm; about half of this is much subject to floods. We must keep it seeded to alfalfa to save the soil. But this breaks into our system of crop rotation—and this fertile land is needed for the production of grain crops, especially corn. And so for the last five years I have been making a special effort to keep the creek channel thru our farm clear of trees, brush and dead timber. This has resulted in a much larger stream bed, and has greatly reduced the flood menace. I think a greater effort along this line on Kansas farms would pay well.
Fred R. Eastman.
Matfield Green, Kan.

Then the Grass Grows

Any man interested in agriculture who visits Northern European countries will be much impressed with the development of their grass lands. Northern Europe, in particular, devotes a large acreage of land to permanent grass land pastures. Climate and long light hours favor grass growing. Many grasses thrive on soils slightly acid; legumes do not.

The permanent meadow is just as valuable and important in their scheme of development as is the field under the plow. They seed the types of grasses best suited to the soil; they drain, lime, disk and fertilize. Their productive acreage is limited. All fields must be farmed intensively. They utilize marsh and overflowed land. Their grass lands must not only produce in quantity but also in quality, so that every acre may furnish a maximum of meat and dairy products. They maintain many more head of stock on a given acreage than we do in this country, and at a cheaper feed and labor cost. The cattle gather the crop and carry it to the barn. Schneider, one of Germany's leading agricultural authorities, says: "I have demonstrated by keeping careful and scientific accounts that no other system of cropping gives as high returns as a well managed pasture." This on high priced lands.

As Prof. Firman E. Bear of Ohio State University has pointed out in a recent article, European scientists have found that if quickly available nitrogen compounds are added several times during the grass season to pastures, in addition to the old practice of adding nitrogen, phosphate, potash and limestone at one time, very remarkable gains are secured. The system was introduced by Professor Warmbold of Germany. It might well be called "stall feeding" of grass.

The system of grassland management advocated by Professor Warmbold is briefly as follows:

Phosphates, potash (and lime where necessary) are applied during the autumn, and the first dressing of nitro-

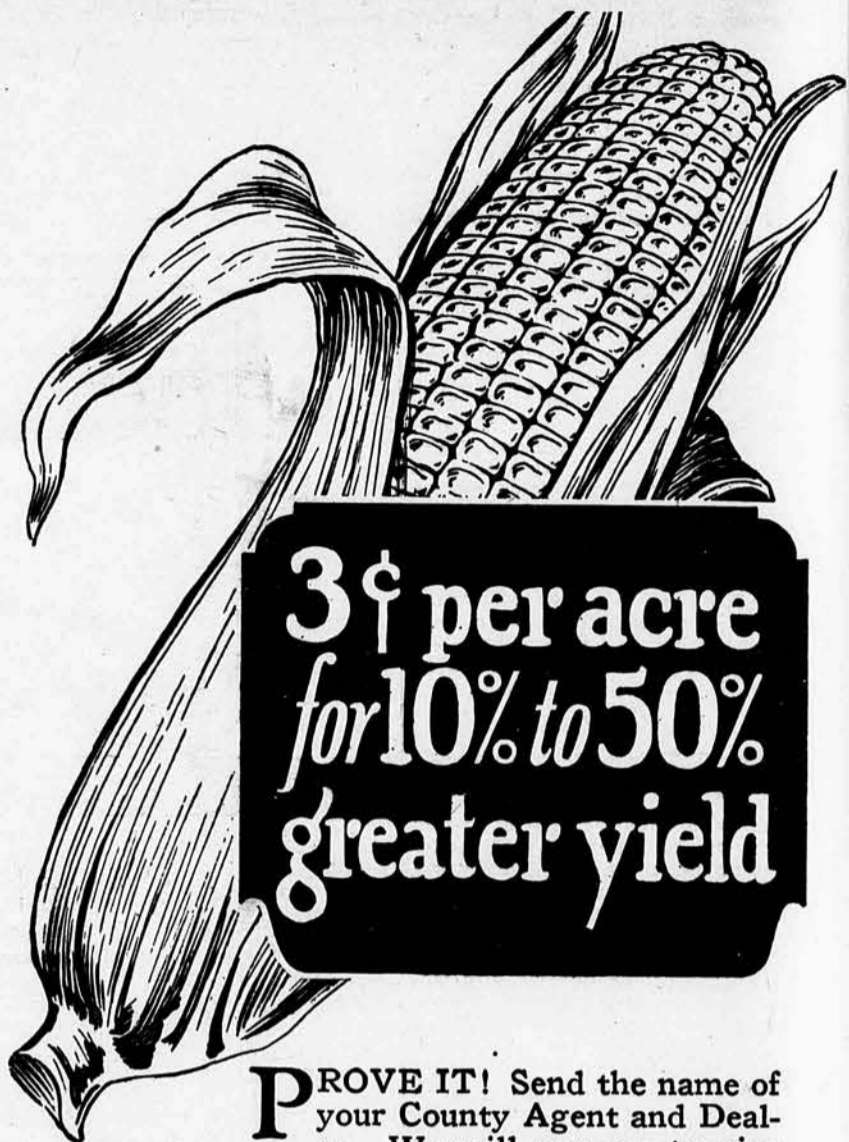
gen is applied at the end of January or the beginning of February. This early application of nitrogen stimulates the growth of the grasses, and the pastures are ready for stocking from 15 to 25 days earlier than usual. The fields are then grazed in sections varying in size from 1 to 8 or 10 acres each. In the early spring (March) sheep are allowed to run over all the plots, and at the beginning of April they are taken off, and grazing commences with the milk stock. When the grass is about 4 inches high each plot is stocked with a sufficient number of cows to eat it down in three or four days, and dry cows or other cattle may be used to follow up the milk stock and complete the grazing of each plot. The grazing is more easily controlled under this sectional method, and the grass on the different plots can be kept at varying stages of growth by varying the time of applying the nitrogen. Three, and sometimes four, dressings of nitrogen are given thruout the season, with very successful results—a field feeding rotation.

By this system of cow and fertilizer rotation, not only does each acre of pasture support more head of stock, but speaking in averages each individual cow will produce 50 per cent more butterfat every day. Even further than this, cows can be turned on to properly fertilized pastures several weeks earlier in the spring and kept on them several weeks longer in the fall, so that additional cheap feed is recovered at both ends of the season.
Charles H. MacDowell.
Chicago, Ill.

The "Farm Problem" is Real

The farm problem is not some imaginary thing that exists only in the minds of certain folks, nor is it something which is peculiar to the United States. Every country has its farm problem as soon as its industries have developed to a certain point. All the older nations have had a farm problem, and most of them have "solved" it by a system of peasantry, which has adversely affected their progress. A few of the older nations, notably Denmark, have really solved the farm problem and are prospering accordingly. Among the younger nations, Canada and Australia are taking steps which will put agriculture on a substantial basis.

The farm problem in the United States has come with the development of our country. It is a marketing problem. In George Washington's time, with 90 per cent of the population living on the farm, we had no farm problem. In 1880, with 71 per cent of our population living on farms, it began to be apparent. Since that time it has developed steadily with the progress in



**3¢ per acre
for 10% to 50%
greater yield**

PROVE IT! Send the name of your County Agent and Dealer. We will arrange to give you and them eye-sight proof that Merko gives you this big increase in yield — and makes your crop more certain!

Corona Merko

For Treating Seed Corn

— kills disease germs lurking unsuspected in the seed, and prevents disease infection from the ground no matter what the weather!

Don't let blight, root rot, seedling and stalk rot or other diseases rob you of the full rewards for your hard work! Treat all seed corn — even the choicest — and be safe! Get 10% to 50% more yield!

Merko permits safe, early planting, early germination, insures strong disease-free young plants, lusty growth to a strong stand, and full bearing maturity before danger from frost. Gives you full use of your land instead of wasting part of it through killed seed or weakling plants.

Merko is a perfected seed corn disinfectant! It is a scientific, standardized product — harmless to seed corn or plant, but death to disease germs in the seed corn or in the soil!

Easy to use — merely shake Merko dust and seed corn together in closed container, 2 ounces of Merko to a bushel of corn. 2 minutes to the bushel! 3¢ an acre.

Figure out what 10% to 50% crop increase means in dollars and cents! Then ask yourself if you can afford to pass up this opportunity to get eye-sight proof NOW of how Merko increases and insures your crop.

Send name of County Agent and dealer today! Address Dept. M-50.



1940 and Still on the Front Page

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION
PITTSBURGH PRODUCTS
MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N. J.

THE PEARSON - FERGUSON COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

production methods and the development and organization in other industries.

Farmers until recently have made no progress in organizing or in merchandizing their products, and the fact that other industries have made remarkable progress along these lines places the farmer at a disadvantage in bargaining. Also dealers in farm products have become well organized, and the result of the whole situation is that farmers find themselves unable to exercise any control over the distribution and marketing of their products and have no voice in fixing the market value.

The fact that farmers have neglected and refused to market their wheat has made it possible for outside interests to develop an organization to do the marketing. That organization was not created simply with a view to performing a service for the producers. Quite naturally, it was created for the purpose of making a profit for dealers. It necessarily follows that such a system does not distribute and market the wheat in the manner that protects the interests of the producers. After many years of profitable operation, dealers have established a control of agriculture that is difficult for farmers to break, and they are now in a position to interfere seriously with the farmers' efforts to market their own wheat.

Up to the time of the Civil War, the products of the farm were used mostly by the farm family, and the small surplus they produced was used by the people living in adjoining towns. Since then production methods have improved, the production of principal farm commodities has been largely centralized in certain sections of the country, and farming has become commercialized. Approximately 71 per cent of our population now lives in the cities, and the problem of distribution is an enormous one.

Now, with our new lands largely taken up, with the fertility partly used in lands under cultivation, and an average mortgage of \$27 an acre on Kansas farm land, we have a real farm problem.

The farmers of the United States, always the most efficient farmers in the world, have made more progress in efficient production in the last 10 years than producers in any other line. Yet while industry has prospered more than ever before, during the last seven years agriculture has been on a losing basis. The old marketing system is antiquated and, so far as the farmer is concerned, has broken down of its own inefficiency. The proper development of our agricultural resources makes necessary the building of an up-to-date marketing organization which can meet the situation and protect the interests of producers.

Ernest R. Downie.

Wichita, Kan.

And This Beats Nebraska

In one of our daily papers recently there was a story about John Shy of Nebraska, 82 years old, which said he was the oldest blacksmith in two states. I must differ with him.

I am in my 84th year, but I don't claim to be the oldest in the United States. My shop is open at 7 a. m. for business. I can point a plowshare just as quickly as 20 years ago, but I don't want too many of them. I have been hammering for 66 years and am still at it.

I worked in the city of Dundee, Scotland, five years, two years in ship-building yards, and 12 years in the shops. I did some heavy work there, and then jobs in horseshoeing shops, where we made all the shoes by hand, and one year in a wagon shop, doing iron work on shire wagons. I left there and started business for myself on Lord Masfield's estate, Scone Palace, near Perth, Scotland, and stayed 14 years. Then I sold out and came to Washington, Kan. John Whittet.

Washington, Kan.

To Help the Birds

The birds are coming back to us again. With confidence they leave the sunny Southern fields to bring us songs, beauty of color and movement, and protection from the fast increasing insect horde which yearly becomes more menacing.

Are we going to meet their confidence with the gratitude it deserves? Here in Western Kansas there used to be many more birds than there are

now. Some species seem to have disappeared entirely, some one sees occasionally. Bugs and worms have increased accordingly, and it is impossible to raise some garden and field plants without the use of insecticides.

With all the expense and labor which this involves, many bugs and worms continue to thrive.

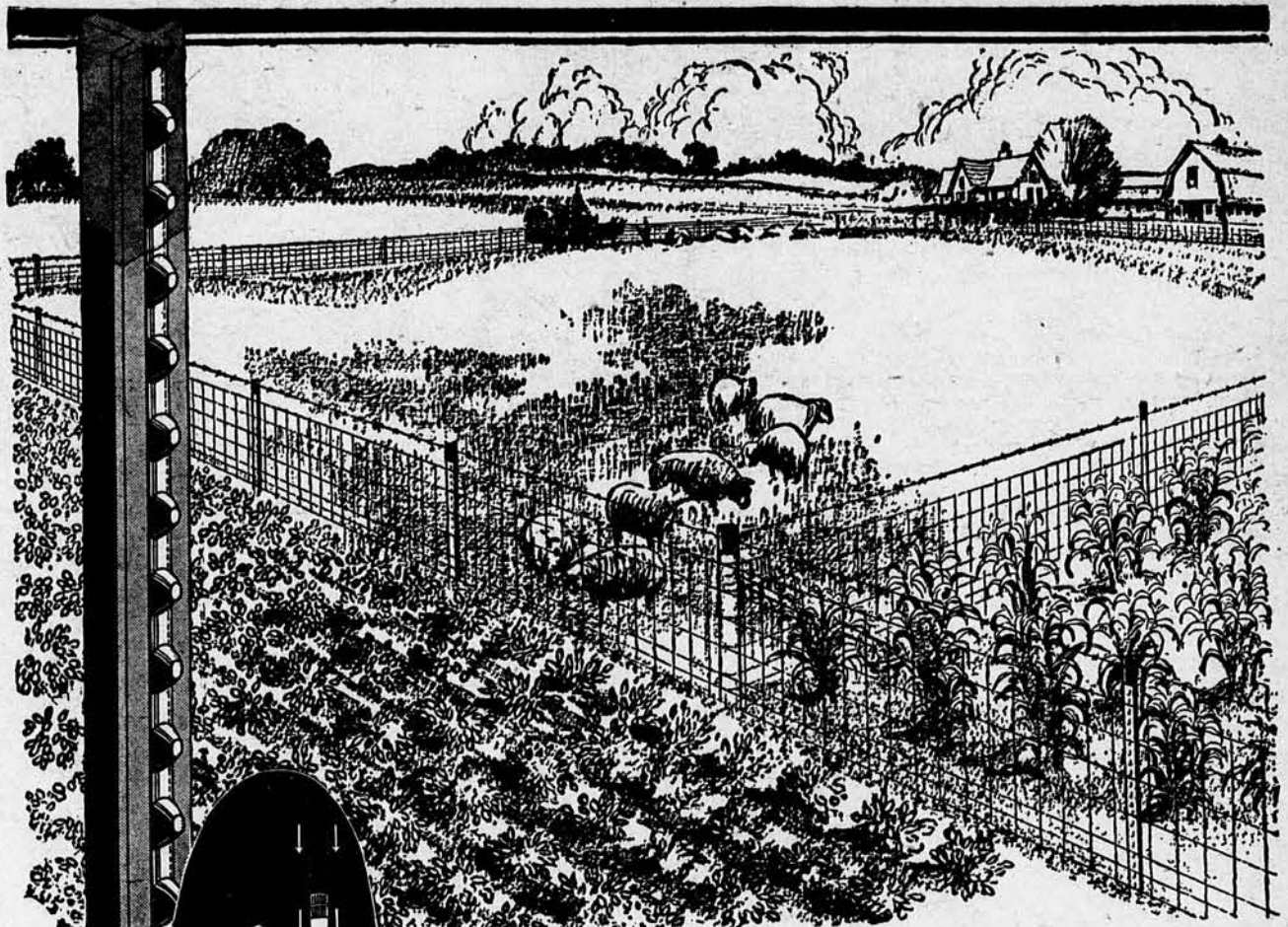
Every family in Kansas should protect the birds this year.

Do not keep bird-eating cats. Teach children the usefulness and beauty of bird-life. Build bird boxes—fine fun for a boy. Destroy snakes and animals which prey on bird life. Keep the town hunter off the place, if you are lucky enough to have a few quails

or prairie chickens. No farmer will molest these. Provide water and food in troughs.

This work is vastly worth while for both our present and future welfare. Agra, Kan. Alice W. Wells.

Give the prairie dog a poisoned breakfast.



It costs more not to have good fences than to build them!

MUCH of the farmer's profits leak through run-down fences. Crops and live stock lost through weak spots in your fence lines will pay for many rods of fence. Pasturage and feed lost because of not enough fencing will pay for many more rods.

Today no farm can absorb such losses and still pay a profit. So good sound fences necessarily become the foundation for all profitable farming.

Good fences depend on good fence posts—RED TOP Steel Drive Posts. They prolong the useful life of your fence. RED TOPS are made of tough, springy, long-lived steel. That's why they drive so easily through the hardest soil and last so many years in the fence line.

One man with the RED TOP driver can drive 200 to 300 posts

a day and align them perfectly. They outlast four or five ordinary wood posts, eliminate yearly replacements and repairs, permit closer cultivation to the fence line, protect stock from lightning. RED TOPS can be so driven as to be easily withdrawn and re-driven in a new location, making them particularly adapted to temporary fence support.

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Steel Fence Posts

Go Now and See Your RED TOP Dealer

Let him explain how good fences save enough waste on the farm to pay for themselves, also how a well planned fence system will increase yearly profits. He knows. That's why he is a RED TOP distributor. Ask his advice.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY

38-P South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Our Cows Have "Made" Linn

And Thus Agriculture of Washington County Has Developed on a Profitable Basis

BY H. J. MEIERKORD

A CREAMERY plant was erected and operated at Linn in 1890, under individual ownership. Whole milk was received, which, of course, had to be delivered daily, and it was skimmed at the plant. The creamery then bought the cream, the farmer took back the skimmed milk provided he got there first. The business was profitable both to the owner of the creamery and the dairy farmer, and lasted several years.

Then a large centralizing concern bought the plant and gave the owner a job and a monthly salary. After that, of course, we had a cream station and no creamery. The cream then was shipped to Nebraska and made into butter. A station buyer was employed who received a salary or commission, or both. Next came the drayman and the railroad; they, too, got something for their work, all paid by the farmer.

In 1918 H. C. Hoerman, then and now a produce merchant, built a modern creamery at Linn and operated it for two years. Competition for cream at Linn and the neighboring towns became so keen that Mr. Hoerman soon saw the folly of trying to compete for business, and decided to discontinue the business and use his creamery for a packing plant—packing poultry and poultry products.

However, he was prevailed on to sell it to the dairy farmers of the Linn community. An option to purchase the plant was obtained from him. Solicitors were put to work selling stock in the proposed creamery company. The plan was to sell the stock to a large number of dairymen well scattered over the territory, and not to sell a large number of shares to a few dairymen. The stock was sold for cash where possible, or on a bankable note. After the required amount was raised in capital to purchase the plant the company began to sell shares on contract. This provides that the company may deduct 2 cents a pound from the first 2,500 pounds of butterfat delivered to the creamery by the contract holder. This new capital, thus created, is to be used for the expansion of plant and equipment.

Profits Go to Producers

We now have 582 members who are owners of contracts for shares. The company is organized under the Kansas Co-operative Corporation Act, and conducts its business strictly in accordance therewith. We accept no business from an outsider, and no person can

own more than 5 per cent of its stock. Our aim is to give our patrons the resale value of their cream less the actual cost of doing business. The company is a non-profit organization, inasmuch as it is not organized to make profit for itself as such or for its members as such, but only for its members as producers. Service is rendered at cost; that is, butterfat is taken over by the company, prepared for the market and sold, the net amount being distributed to the patrons proportionately, after operating expenses have been deducted, according to the number of pounds of cream delivered and according to its test and grade. The company affects a saving for its members but it cannot make a profit, for it does not purchase the cream handled but merely takes it over in consideration of the return of the net proceeds secured for its patrons.

The profit or saving comes to the members in the form of better rates and not thru stock dividends. No dividends of any kind are declared, but capital stock is paid a return of 8 per cent. We create a sinking fund out of which is paid depreciation on machinery, buildings and such extraordinary expenses as insurance, taxes and interest on capital.

Capital Grew From Profits

Our company is incorporated for \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is preferred stock, all paid in. This preferred stock was sold and issued to help finance a new building and equipment, which is being erected now. Fifty thousand dollars is in common stock, of which \$27,450 is paid in. That leaves \$22,550 in unissued, authorized stock which is all sold to the contract holders for a share. As soon as the unissued capital stock is paid in it will help to retire the preferred stock.

Hence, you see our financial affairs are well in hand, and in good condition. Except for those who bought preferred stock and the first \$10,000 of the common stock, no one ever invested a dollar in cash in our company. The capital grew from profits earned.

The preferred stock is owned by 59 persons of whom one took \$2,000, two took \$1,500, seven took \$1,000 and 12 took between \$500 and \$1,000. This stock sold without much effort to folks who wanted it because they believed in it for its safety and for what it would do toward building up a worthy enterprise for their community. It pays a

Another McNary-Haugen Bill

HEARINGS on farm relief legislation are closed in Washington, and the bill finally recommended by farm relief advocates retains the equalization fee. According to Congressman Haugen's statement "all the objections raised by the President's veto except the equalization principle have been met in the new bill," but as this was the chief objection raised by the President, friends of the bill are not very hopeful of the President's approval, if it passes the House and Senate.

With three members of the cabinet on whom the President relies for advice on agricultural legislation—Hoover, Mellon and Jardine—opposed to the McNary-Haugen measure, or any measure that includes the equalization fee, the prospects of this legislation hardly seem very bright. Congress is favorable to the farm organizations' plan, but not by the two-thirds majority in both branches necessary to override a veto.

Nevertheless, the McNary-Haugen idea has been gaining support. The Cleveland Plain Dealer comments on the new bill:

A further fact of interest in connection with the farm issue and its possible political significance is that important non-agricultural interests have lately swung over to the McNary-Haugen principle. Most important of these, perhaps, is the Illinois Bankers Association, which is actively sponsoring the bill in the interest of "a well balanced national life." In banking circles legislation of this type until very recently was vigorously opposed. Support for it from this unexpected source must be reckoned with in the possible political developments of the next few months.

Illinois rather than Iowa has lately taken the lead in sponsoring this measure for agriculture, both its candidates for President, Lowden and Daves, having given it their approval, as well as the Illinois State Bankers Association. Meantime, no other plan has come from Mellon, Hoover and Jardine, further than proposals for Government aid to farm co-operatives, nor from other critics of the McNary-Haugen scheme. The old political formula that "you can't beat somebody with nobody" applies to farm legislation—you can't beat something with nothing. The Grange proposal of a farm export bounty has little support outside this conservative farm organization, and would be as objectionable to the administration as the equalization fee, if it were favored in Congress. Until opponents of the McNary-Haugen plan who profess to be friendly to agricultural parity with industry are able to unite on some constructive measure, the farm organizations will stick to their plan, and are fully justified in doing so.

Put these Facts in the Scale when you weigh Spark Plugs



THE STANDARD SPARK PLUG OF THE WORLD

EASIER starting, more power, fuel saving, lowered cost of car upkeep—these are the results you seek from new spark plugs.

Since most spark plugs look more or less alike, we submit these plain facts as vouching for the higher quality of AC's.

AC Spark Plugs are made of highest grade materials, with one-piece design assuring gas tightness, kyanite insulator, extra heavy electrodes.

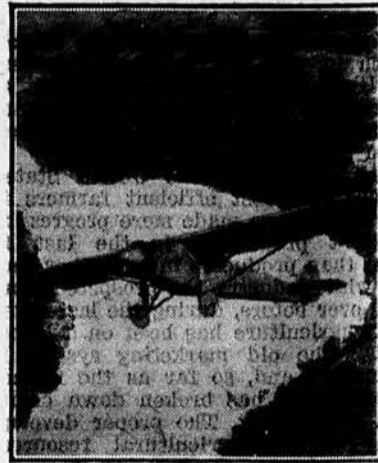
They were used by Col. Lindbergh for his daring flights and by other leading flyers in world record endurance feats.

They are used as factory equipment by over 200 of the world's most successful manufacturers.

They are produced by the world's largest maker of automotive appliances.

For car, truck or tractor, countless records of performance proved the unusual worth of AC Spark Plugs. For best results, put in a new set after 10,000 miles.

Your dealer will gladly supply AC Spark Plugs, they are proved by every test standard of the world.



AC units are used as factory equipment by 200 manufacturers in the automotive field. Among them are

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Auburn | Kissel |
| Buick | La Salle |
| Cadillac | McFarlan |
| Chandler | Moon |
| Chevrolet | Nash |
| Chrysler | Oakland |
| Davis | Oldsmobile |
| Dodge Brothers | Packard |
| Duesenberg | Peerless |
| Durant | Pontiac |
| Elcar | Reo |
| Essex | Star |
| Graham-Paige | Stearns-Knight |
| Hudson | Studebaker |
| Hupmobile | Seutz |
| | Yellow Cab |

Dirt in oil means wear. That is why you should have the AC Oil Filter on your car tested regularly. An AC Renewal Cartridge makes it good as new

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AC AMMETERS AC OIL GAUGES AC THERMO GAUGES

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liberal rate, 8 per cent, and also is tax free.

The paid-up common stock is owned by 464 persons of whom two own four shares, one three shares, 77 two shares and 384 own one share each. Hence, no one person owns over four shares of our common stock. Except for 80 persons the stock is held by dairymen who own only one share each. Hence, in all we have 1,105 members, all owners of stock. We do not agree to repurchase stock in our company, as we have no fund for that purpose; nor are our members bound to sell their cream to their own company exclusively.

The management is under control of a board of directors, at present 10 in number. They are selected one from each township where there are 10 or more active members. They are elected by the members residing within the township, which gives the entire territory equal and direct representation. Beside the 10 townships in which we have 10 or more active members, we have other townships with a membership of less than 10. We operate in four counties, Washington, Clay, Riley and Cloud, and our territory extends about 20 miles in each direction from Linn, or 400 square miles.

We operate a trucking system which is a separate unit owned by the company. There are now eight trucks gathering cream and eggs, which cover the entire territory twice a week. Thus we get the cream and also the eggs regularly and fresh, never more than 4 days old. That way also the drivers learn the condition under which cream is produced and kept.

Some Real Co-operation

The eggs are bought by the Hoerman Packing Company, which pays us a commission for gathering them. Our expense account is charged with 1/2 cent a pound for every pound of butter-fat and eggs hauled, and we find that this pays the cost of the drivers' wages, gas, oil, depreciation on trucks and creates a sinking fund out of which we can buy a new truck when an old one is worn out. This trucking system is the heart and backbone of our business, as also of the Hoerman Packing Company, our neighbor, and for whom we buy the eggs.

Gathering the cream and the eggs in a territory of 400 square miles gives us a great volume and enables us to ship in carload lots. In the flush season we often ship four and five times a week—that is, butter and eggs. We ship in straight carload lots. Likewise, Mr. Hoerman ships his eggs that way. Then again we ship together, in a mixed load. Thus, you see, we co-operate, as neighbors should do.

I think that up in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and other states carload lots are made up by assembling it in the different towns along the railroad where small creameries are located that are not large enough to load a car of their own. But you can at once see that our plan of shipping is better because it obviates the many stops that the car must make.

The trucking service also is valuable to the individual member, saving him the time otherwise spent in making the trip to town when hauling his own eggs and cream. I doubt very much if the small dairymen can make any money if they are obliged to haul their own cream twice a week. By this trucking service we furnish our members the most direct route to market. We receive his cream on the farm, take it over and manufacture it into the finished product and deliver it for him on the wholesale market direct without the aid of any middleman.

Will Advance 80 Per Cent

We make a settlement and pay our members once a month, but will advance him 80 per cent of his estimated amount any time during the month. In that way he does not have to wait until the end of the month for his cream money.

Our creamery is now installing a feed department, and also a department in which we will handle equipment and supplies of all kinds which are used by the dairyman. This, too, will be handled on the basis of cost plus expense of handling the goods.

Our new building is two stories, built of brick and cement, fire-proof, and equipped with the most up-to-date and modern equipment. It has its own electric power plant, freight elevator, conveyor system, can washer, and a ventilating system handling heat in the winter and cool air in the summer, the

latest in churns and pasteurizers, and motors driving the machinery, the total cost of which will approximate \$60,000.

The business is growing steadily. In 1920 we made 148,000 pounds of butter; in 1921, 168,000 pounds; in 1922, 230,000; in 1923, 303,065; in 1924, 360,000; in 1925, 442,800; in 1926, 628,589, and in 1927, 766,778. In 1927 we were obliged to ship out a lot of cream during the flush season of May and June on account of our inability to handle it in our own plant for want of room and equipment. Had we been able to handle all our own cream we surely would have reached 1 million pounds.

On an average we have been able to earn our members 6 cents a pound, altho in 1926 we earned 7 1/2 cents, to which should be added 2 cents on account of free trucking service and 8 per cent interest paid on the stock. Thus in that year we earned \$50,281.50, for our members, or more than 200 per cent on the capital invested then.

Imported Purebred Cattle, Too

The creamery company backs the importation of dairy cattle. In 1922, 35 members signed up to purchase 97

purebred and high grade dairy cows. These cows were bought in Wisconsin by an expert furnished us by the agricultural college. Again in 1923 more cattle were purchased in Wisconsin and also bought by an expert from the college. In 1926 we organized the largest calf club west of the Mississippi River, which now numbers 82 members. The calves for this club were bought in Wisconsin, again picked by an expert from the college.

In 1925 we conducted a campaign for better cream, in which we had the help of the extension men from the college and the state dairy department. These two departments of the state furnished us six men, who went out with our truck drivers, visiting every member of our organization on his farm. Thus, they got first hand information of how the cream was produced and kept. These experts preached better methods of producing and keeping cream. Then on July 1 of that year we started to grade our cream. We now are paying 3 cents less for No. 2 than for No. 1.

During all this time we also had the services of the extension division of the college in assisting us to form cow

testing associations, bull associations, and we hold meetings when matters of better feeding, breeding up herds and doing things in better ways are taken up and discussed. In organizing our bull association we also had the help of an expert from the United States Department of Agriculture. Hence, you see we get fine co-operation from our Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and from our dairy department at Topeka.

We encourage the use of the silo and have an arrangement with a local banker whereby a silo may be bought on three annual payments. In a like manner dairy cows may be purchased on easy payments, either by turning in one-half of the cream check or on 18 monthly payments. Generally a cow that cannot pay for her feed and original cost in 18 months should go to the butcher.

We subscribe for leading dairy journals for our members, and there also is published in our town a local paper called the Cow and Hen Journal, devoted exclusively to dairying and poultry. (Continued on Page 43)

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AMERICA'S Finest FOUR**



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4-DOOR SEDAN, F.O.B. DETROIT
FULL FACTORY EQUIPMENT

EXTERIOR dimensions that facilitate small-space parking—with the interior comfort of a limousine!

Acceleration that few cars can equal—and the fastest four in America! A dynamic and economical power plant.

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Judged by all standards of style, performance, comfort and low operating cost—America's finest Four.

DODGE BROTHERS FOUR
ALSO TWO LINES OF SIXES—THE VICTORY AND THE SENIOR

40 Years With Shorthorns!

And in That Time the Tomson Brothers of Kansas Have Built a National Reputation

ONE day just at the beginning of the Civil War a covered wagon wound its way westward among the hills of Eastern Kansas and ended its journey in the Mission Creek Valley of Wabaunsee county. The owner and driver of the outfit was T. K. Tomson, a native of Ohio. He settled on a valley farm just across the county line from Dover, and for several years relied for tractor power, chiefly on a team of oxen named Buck and Star, of Shorthorn origin. Having an instinct for livestock, he gradually grew into the cattle business, locating later in the Dry Creek region near Maple Hill, and extended his cattle operations, in partnership with A. V. Auter, one of Topeka's best known early financial men, who had made his start in Iowa.

It was largely an open country in Kansas in those days of the early 70's, and the native grasses that grew, and still grow, on those rolling limestone hills of Wabaunsee county were of special value for grazing. It is generally believed that the quality of the native grasses of Chase county and in the Flint Hills section farther southward are of greater beef producing value than the grasses of any other parts of the state. Yet, all things considered, quantity of production and all, it is questionable whether Wabaunsee county is excelled in the value of its grasses.

It was the custom for Mr. Tomson to buy his steers over a rather wide range of local territory, his operations from year to year expanding in scope. In those days the only improved blood represented in the cattle that ranged over these productive hills was of Shorthorn origin, and every year the Tomson feed yards along the Dry Creek Valley, sheltered by the native timber, were filled with red and roan steers.

And Then Came Betsy

In 1883 Mr. Tomson acquired ownership of a considerable farm at Dover, and the operations were transferred again to the Mission Creek Valley, where the breeding of purebred Shorthorns has been carried on for 40 years. It was in the fall of 1886 or 1887, at a public sale on the farm of George W. Dailey, on one of those charming sunny days that are characteristic in the Kansas autumn season, that Mr. Tomson bought his first registered female, Betsy, a spotted cow of typical Shorthorn type. He purchased also her yearling bull, Wabaunsee, and a group of high-grade heifers.

This cow Betsy was thin from nursing a calf, and no particular thought was given to her purchase other than that she seemed to be a bargain at the price—\$85. It was when her next calf, a heifer, came along and revealed such pleasing lines and conformation that the thoughts of getting into the purebred business began to take shape in the minds of Mr. Tomson and his

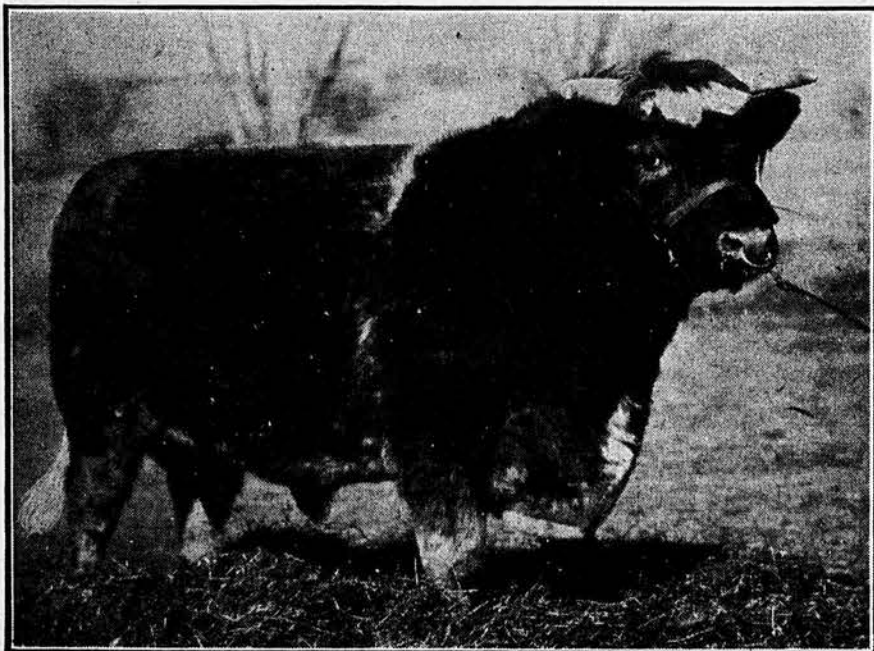
growing boys. This heifer was named Betsy Dailey. The pedigree was of the old-time Young Mary family, widely disseminated in earlier days among the Shorthorn herds of the United States. Betsy Dailey made a remarkable record, having produced 17 calves in the Tomson herd.

Within a year or two a few purchases of females had been made from Kansas Shorthorn breeders, and by the fall of '88 the Tomson herd numbered 25 registered cattle. At a sheriff's sale a red bull of Kentucky origin was offered. He was very thin, but gave evidence of inherent quality and breeding. Mr. Tomson placed one bid on him, \$25, and got him. As the cash discount was 5 per cent, the actual cost was \$23.75. The name of this bull was Phyllis Duke, of the then widely popular Phyllis family. He proved a valuable sire.

When W. A. Harris Quit

Some years later, in 1896, the famous Linwood herd, owned by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kan., was dispersed. Two of the females were purchased by John Tomson for the Tomson herd. One of these was 4th Linwood Golden-drop, that had made a record as one of the outstanding producers at Linwood farm, and the other, Princess of Mapledale and heifer calf of the Acorn Tribe, for \$245 and \$260 respectively. It so happened that misfortune resulted in the case of both of these cows, so that the herd was not permanently benefited by their selection. About that time the bull Thistle Top, which had been in service in the Linwood herd and selected specially for Colonel Harris by Amos Cruickshank, was purchased for the Tomson herd. This bull had been a state first-prize winner after reaching his maturity, and had been used for several years in the Valley Grove herd of T. P. Babst, who had exchanged him with the Thompsons of Missouri for Scottish Chief, a quite noted sire. Neither of these bulls proved sure breeders in their new locations, due, no doubt, to their removal and shipment, with the result that the trade was called off and the Tomsons purchased Thistle Top, then 8 years old, at a beef price, believing that there was a chance that he would under careful management prove a regular breeder, which he did.

He was kept in service for four years, proved absolutely sure and died finally of impaction of the stomach, tho otherwise in good health. The elder Tomson and James, then a boy, visited Linwood farm, Colonel Harris having retained two or three of the older cows, which he assumed would not fetch a fair price in his dispersion sale. A calf from one of these cows of the Golden-drop family was then 8 months old and of such compactness of form as to appeal to the judgment of a beef cattleman. This calf, Gallant Knight, out of a daughter of Craven Knight, another bull selected by Mr. Cruick-



Scottish Gloster, Present Herd Bull of Tomson Brothers

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CITIES SERVICE OILS AND GASOLENE

shank for Colonel Harris, was secured and remained in service in the Tomson herd for 13 years. That he proved an ideal selection is revealed in the fact that for 10 years the sons and daughters of Gallant Knight were prominent prize winners in the Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado State Fairs, and the American Royal Show. The uniformity of the Gallant Knight calves was most striking. They were of compact form, smooth finish and refinement of character.

Village Marshal is Remembered

For some years before the older Tomson's death, the firm name was T. K. Tomson & Sons, the sons being John R., Frank D., and James G. Frank, however, became connected with the agricultural press and left the farm in the late 90's. He spent 15 years with the Iowa Homestead and The Breeder's Gazette, and for six years edited The Shorthorn in America, published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. John and James have stayed on thru the years, having become nationally known as breeders and judges of Shorthorn cattle. After the death of T. K. Tomson the firm name became Tomson Brothers. The herd was divided, John taking over the home farm at Dover, and James and Frank established their herd at Wakarusa, 18 miles from Dover and 14 miles directly south of Topeka.

The sires that have contributed most to the improvement and popularity of the herds in recent years were Bampton Knight, a grandson of Craven Knight, Village Marshal, by Cumberland Marshal, Beaver Creek Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan, Maxwalton Rosedale, by Avondale, Marshal's Crown, by Village Marshal, Scottish Sultan and Scottish Gloster, the last three named having been bred in the Tomson herd.

A practice followed for some years was to buy herds of merit and reputation, retaining the choicest females and disposing of the remainder. This usually resulted in securing a few outstanding producing females which strengthened the Tomson herd. Herds were thus acquired from V. R. Ellis, Gardner, Kan., a noted breeder of his time. T. P. Babst & Sons, a herd that had been brought to a high state of merit thru the use of Lord Mayor, a famous bull bred at Linwood; Andrew Pringle, M. C. Vansell, June K. King of Missouri, and various other herds in Kansas and adjoining states. These transactions resulted also in obtaining possession of good sires of established reputation, as in the case of Maxwalton Rosedale, that had headed the Pringle herd, and Beaver Creek Sultan, which had been in service in the Vansell herd. An advantage in this method is that the records of these herds and these outstanding individuals in them were known to the Tomsons and the element of risk was reduced, and there was much value in the publicity resulting from these transactions.

Practical Methods Always

From the very first the Tomson methods have been entirely practical. They never permitted themselves to be carried away by the tide of fads and fancies that occasionally sweeps thru the ranks of purebred breeders. Practical value and breeding performance were the first considerations in the Tomson breeding operations. They kept in mind always the need of the farmers and ranchmen, as well as the owners of purebred herds. A natural result of this course was that a great many cattlemen, breeders of purebreds and grades thruout Kansas and other Middle Western states, placed Tomson bred bulls in service and raised the standard as a result. A striking record was made in the steer show contests of 1926 at the various state fairs, the Western Stock Show, the American Royal and the International. Champion steers were shown by five different bulls of Tomson breeding—a remarkable fact and forceful evidence of the results which the Tomsons have obtained in the products of their herds.

As a suggestion of the character of the Tomson Shorthorns the herd was pronounced by visitors from Argentina, who were making a study of the leading herds of the United States, a few years ago, the best they had seen in any country after an extensive survey. Two years later these same gentlemen, making another tour of inspection thru the country, reiterated

their former estimate of the herd after another analytical study of it.

Uniformity of type has been one of the outstanding features of the Tomson herd, and it is in fact the test of any breeder's skill. A chance animal of outstanding individuality may be produced in any well-bred herd, but real success as a breeder is determined by the uniform excellence of his productions and the potency of these productions to reproduce themselves.

That the Tomson herd has had wide recognition for its merit is clear by the fact that seed stock from the herd has been sought by breeders largely thruout the United States, across the border into Canada, and in South America.

The value of such a breeding herd and such an establishment to Kansas can scarcely be estimated because the blood is transmitted on thru succeeding generations, adding quality and value to the productions of years to come. It has been a fine example because the whole program thru these 40 years has been one that could be applied with profit to almost any Kansas farm. The business grew from a

small beginning and the operations have gained the confidence of stockmen everywhere.

A Marvel of Industrial Life

(Continued from Page 11)

death benefits to employes of the Schenectady Works of about \$850,000 during the 14 years of its existence. All employes are eligible to membership.

The Schenectady Works of the General Electric Company was established in 1886, when the Edison Machine Works (afterward part of the Edison General Electric Company) acquired two buildings on the site of the present plant and began operations with about 300 employes. In 1892, the Edison General Electric Company and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, of Lynn, Mass., were merged as the General Electric Company. In addition to the plants at Schenectady and West Lynn, there are now large factories at Pittsfield, Mass.; Erie, Pa.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Harrison, N. J.; and Cleveland, Ohio; besides smaller

factories in other cities. In all there are 47 plants, having an aggregate floor space of 26 million square feet and employing more than 76,000 men and women. Each of these plants specializes in particular lines of products, while some of them, as in the case of lamp factories, are restricted to one.

Horse Outlook is Better

Higher farm income in the South and in the Great Plains this season has brought about an increased demand for horses and mules, and prices in Kansas are higher than a year ago. Present numbers of colts indicate further decreases in the horse and mule population for several years to come. Eventually, this reduction will reach a point where scarcity will cause prices to rise to higher levels. Increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a side line in areas of cheap pasture. The increase in the farm prices of both horses and mules over a year ago indicates clearly that the price decline of the last eight years has been checked and the upswing begun.

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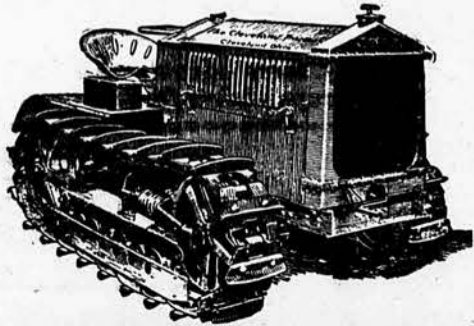
The Better Way to Easier Farm Work and Greater Farm Earnings!

UNUSUAL power—positive, sure-gripping traction—thorough oiling at the push of a plunger—remarkable economy of gas and oil—CLETRAC has introduced these and many other cost-cutting, time-eliminating features into modern farming. And as a result, where CLETRAC is used on the farm, more real work is accomplished, working hours are shortened and a surprising saving of expense is effected.

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Protective Service



One Dime Provides \$50 Worth of Protection and Service for Kansas Farm Folks

CASH rewards amounting to \$750 were paid last year for the conviction of thieves who stole farm property from Kansas Farmer subscribers who are members of the Protective Service.

Thieves in 26 cases have been convicted. Nineteen stealers who have been making their living by looting Kansas farms have been sent to the state penitentiary. Three have served jail sentences of more than 30 days and have paid fines, and four boys are being given a chance to mend their ways at the Kansas Industrial School, Topeka.

Eight More Convictions

Most of these convictions have been for stealing poultry, but there have been other convictions for stealing grain, livestock, harness, machinery and jewelry. As soon as investigations are made in eight more cases where convictions have been obtained the Protective Service will pay \$400 additional in rewards.

As a result of these convictions thieves are learning it is not safe for them to steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Kansas Farmer Protective Service in one year has grown to an organization with more than 47,000 members. Because thieves hate a reward they rapidly are learning to respect the orange and black sign with the protecting eagle.

Protected Farms More Safe

Numerous times information has been received that thieves have passed up farms which are posted with the Protective Service sign. They make their raid on the first place where they know a reward will not be offered for their conviction.

Last year nearly 10,000 Protective Service members received confidential information regarding legal matters, investments and insurance. Information was supplied for 641 members on special cases that required considerable research work.

To date, more than 200 Kansas Farmer subscribers, who are benefiting by being members of the Protective Service, have been satisfied with claim adjustments the Protective Service has been able to make for them. At least 95 per cent of such claims referred to the Protective Service were due to an

honest misunderstanding between the member and the one, or company, he complained against. The only thing needed was someone to examine the facts of the case in an unprejudiced manner and make recommendation for a settlement.

Claims Settled Satisfactorily

Very seldom does the company, against whom a Protective Service member is complaining, look upon the letters written them by the Protective Service as interference. On the contrary, usually a letter of appreciation from both the claimant and the one, or company, complained against is received. The Protective Service endeavors to point out the facts to the one in error in such a way as to leave them feeling kindly, not only toward the Protective Service, but toward one another.

A few of the complaints settled for members by the Protective Service include: Refund of money for goods returned, satisfactory settlement on a shipment of unhealthy baby chicks, a check-up on a company's failure to ship ordered plants, investigation or failure to pay prices quoted, and misrepresentation of the quality of goods.

Thousands of Inquiries Answered

Inquiries received have to do with nearly every phase of a farmer's business; more particularly requests for information as to the reliability of concerns and the dependability of the product they sell or manufacture. Other requests for information concern investment problems, insurance companies, building and loan companies and legal matters.

If you are a Kansas Farmer subscriber all your complaints will be handled and your inquiries will be answered free. You can help keep thieves out of your community by posting your farm with the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, and by getting your neighbors to post their farms with the sign. The payment of 10 cents for handling and shipping charges in sending the sign to Kansas Farmer subscribers is all the Protective Service ever costs a member. There are no other dues, assessments, or obligations.

Are You One of the 47,000?

Already more than 47,000 Kansas Farmer subscribers have become members and posted their Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm. Have you, or are you still giving thieves a chance to steal from you without there being a reward offered for their conviction? Ten cents sent today to the Protective Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., if your farm is still unprotected, will get you a sign which thieves will hate because they know it means a \$50 reward for their capture and conviction. Send in your dime right now for \$50 worth of protection. The 19 thieves in the penitentiary are proof of the effectiveness of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

O.C. Thompson

"Two Blades of Grass"

Kansas farms contain 23 million acres used for grazing, worth 400 million dollars. This is about the area of Indiana. These pastures supply feed for 4½ million head of livestock, worth about 200 million dollars, for six months out of the year.

In an effort to increase the carrying capacity of these lands, the Kansas State Agricultural College has been conducting pasture experiments since 1915. Some worth while results in pasture management have been worked out. If you wish information on these you can obtain it from Prof. A. E. Aldous, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Good-Bye and a Hello

In this issue of Kansas Farmer I am very sorry to have to say good-bye. But work in another capacity on one of Senator Capper's publications makes it necessary. I only wish I could personally say good-bye to every Protective Service member, and to every reader of the Kansas Farmer who is interested in the work of the Protective Service. Also good-bye to all the peace officers and others who have cooperated with me and with Protective Service members to make the Protective Service work worth thousands of dollars to Kansas farm people in a single year. Good luck to all of you who have been helping me, but I'm still wishing the hardest luck in the world to thieves who steal from farmers in Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

G. E. Ferris now has charge of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department. I am sure Mr. Ferris will see that there is no let-up in the war on farm thievery, and I hope you will continue to write to him for service and information just like you have to me the last year. Write to him whenever he can be of service to you in any way.

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Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

HOW many were down among the raiders he did not know; whether the people had heard the noise of this fight and were coming to his assistance, he could not tell. Dust and smoke flew so thick around him that the courthouse, not three rods away, was visible only by dim glimpses; the houses around the square he could not see at all.

The raiders flashed thru the smoke and dust, here seen in a rift for one brief glance, there lost in the swathing pall that swallowed all but their high-pitched yells and shots. Morgan was certain of only one thing in that hot, panting, brain-cracking moment—that he was still alive.

Whether whole or hurt, he did not know, scarcely considered. The marvel of it was that he still lived, like a wolf at the end of the chase ringed round by hounds; lived, lead hissing by his face, lead lifting his hair, lead knocking dirt into his eyes as he lay along the carcass of his horse, his body to the ground like a snake.

A Turmoil of Dust

Morgan felt that it would be his last fight. In the turmoil of smoke and dust, his poor strivings, his upward gropings out of the dark; his glad inspirations, his thrilling hopes, must come to an obscure end. It was a miserable way to die, nothing to come out of it, no ennobling sacrifice demanding it to lift a man's name beyond his day. In the history of this violent place, this death struggle against overwhelming numbers would be only an incident. Men would say, in speaking of it, that his luck failed him at last.

Morgan discovered with great concern that he had no cartridges left but those in the chambers of his revolver. He considered making a dash for the side of the square not yet on fire, where he might find support, at least make a further stand with the arms and ammunition every storekeeper had at hand.

As these thoughts swept him Morgan lay reserving his precious cartridges. The momentary suspension of his defense, the silence of his rifle's defiant rear, which had held them from closing in, perhaps led his assailants to believe him either dead or disabled. They also stopped shooting, and the capricious wind, now rising to a gale as it rushed into the fiery vacuum, bent down and wheeled away the dust and smoke like a curtain suddenly drawn aside.

Craddock and such of his men as were left out of that half-minute battle were scattered about the square in a more or less definite circle around the spot where Morgan lay behind his horse, the nearest to him being perhaps thirty yards away.

The citizens of the town who had been resisting the raiders had come rushing to the square at the diversion of the fight to that center. These began firing now on the raiders from windows and doors and behind the corners of buildings. Craddock sent three of his men charging against this force, now become more courageous and dangerous, and with two at his side, one of whom was the Dutchman, he came riding over to investigate Morgan's situation.

Morgan could see the Dutchman's face as he spurred on ahead of the others. Pale, with a pallor inborn that sun and wind could not shade, a wide grin splitting his visage, the Dutchman came on eagerly, no doubt in the hope that he would find a spark of conscious life in Morgan that he could stamp out in some predestined cruelty.

The Dutchman was leaning forward as he rode, revolver lifted to throw down for a quick shot. When he had approached within two lengths of his horse Morgan lifted himself from the ground and fired. The Dutchman sagged over the horn of his saddle like a man asleep, his horse galloping on in panic. As it passed Morgan the Dutchman pitched from the saddle, dragged a little way by one encumbered foot, the frantic horse plunging on. Fred Stilwell, closely followed by his father, came riding into the square.

Morgan leaped to his feet, new hope in him at sight of this friendly force. Craddock's companion turned to meet Fred with the fire of two revolvers. One of the three sent a moment before

to dislodge the citizens, turned back to join this new battle.

Morgan had marked this fellow as Drumm from the beginning. He was a florid, heavy man, his long mustache strangely white against the inflamed redness of his face. He carried a large roll covered with black oilcloth behind his saddle.

Morgan wasted one precious cartridge in a shot at this man as he passed. The raider did not reply. He was riding straight to meet Stilwell and Fred, to whom Craddock also turned his attention when he saw Morgan's rifle broken on the ground. It was as if Craddock felt him out of the fight, to be finished at leisure.

Morgan left his dubious shelter of the fallen horse and ran to meet his friends, hoping to reach one of them and replenish his ammunition. Fred Stilwell was coming up with the wind, his dust

blowing ahead of him on the sweeping gale. At his first shot the man who had left Craddock's side to attack him pitched from his saddle, hands thrown out before him as if he dived into eternity. The next breath Fred fell.

For the Open Country

The man with the oilcloth roll at his saddle yelled in exultation, lifting his gun high in challenge to Stilwell, who rode to meet him. A moment Stilwell halted where Fred lay, as if to dismount, then galloped furiously forward to avenge his fall. The two raiders who had gone against the townsmen, evidently believing that the battle was turning against them, spurred for the open country.

Craddock was bearing down on Morgan, the fight being apportioned now man to man. Morgan heard Stilwell's big gun roaring when he turned to face this grim, revengeful man who came riding upon him with no word of challenge, no shout of triumph in what seemed his moment of victory.

Morgan was steady and unmoved. The ground was under his feet, his arm was not disturbed by the rock of a gal-

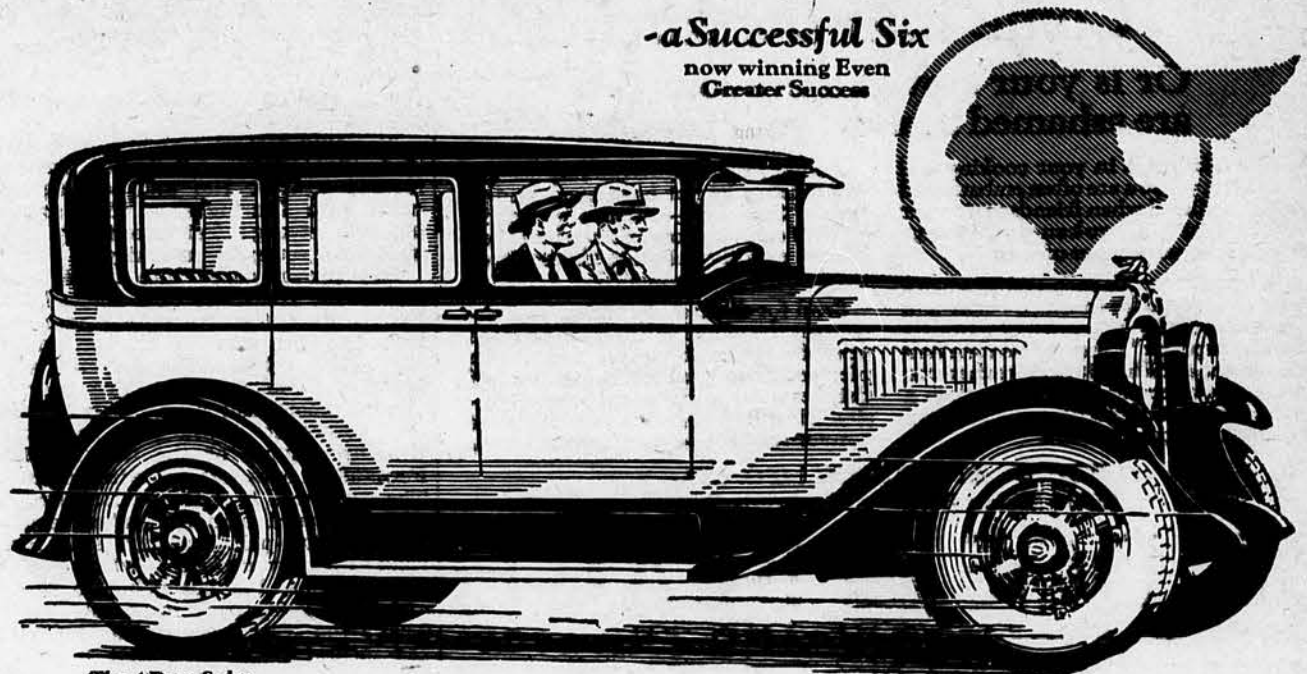
loping horse. He lifted his weapon and fired. Craddock's horse went down to its knees as if it had struck a gopher hole, and Craddock, horseman that he was, pitched out of the saddle and fell not two yards from Morgan's feet.

In falling Craddock dropped his gun. He was scrambling for it when Morgan, no thought in him of mercy, threw his weapon down for the finishing shot. The hammer clicked on an empty shell. And Craddock, on hands and knees, agile as a bear, was reaching one long, hairy arm to clutch his lost weapon from the ground.

Morgan threw himself headlong upon the desperado, crushing him flat to the earth. With a sprawling kick he sent Craddock's gun far out of reach, and they closed, with the weapons nature had given them, for the last struggle in the drama of their lives.

The stage was empty for them of anything that moved, save only Craddock's horse, which Morgan's last shot, confident as he was when he aimed it, had no more than maimed with a broken leg. To the right of them Fred Stilwell lay, his face in the dust, his

(Continued on Page 31)



The 4-Door Sedan
Body by Fisher

-a Successful Six
now winning Even
Greater Success

Impressive Six-Cylinder Performance at Its Most Impressive Price

PERFORMANCE—That's the outstanding factor in the sensational success of the New Series Pontiac Six! And real six-cylinder performance, too!

The power and high speed endurance of the largest engine used in any six of its price class.

The smoothness, silence and flexibility assured by the GMR cylinder head—that famous General Motors Research development available on no other low-priced six.

The reliability, economy and safety resulting from numerous other great new advancements in design—the cross-flow radiator with thermostat control, improved manifolding and carburetor with accelerating pump, "down draft" crankcase ventilation, fuel pump with gasoline filter and four-wheel brakes.

Power and high-speed endurance—smoothness, silence and flexibility—reliability, economy and safety... here, truly, is impressive six-cylinder

performance at its most impressive price! Performance that no other low-priced six can possibly offer. Performance that is made even more delightful by vivid new style—by the luxury of new Fisher bodies—and by the convenience of such unexpected features as coincidental transmission and ignition lock, gasoline gauge on instrument panel, and tilting beam headlights with foot control.

See this lowest priced General Motors Six today. Drive it. Compare it with any other car at or near its price—and you will know why everyone says it is the biggest, most beautiful, most modern six ever offered at \$745!

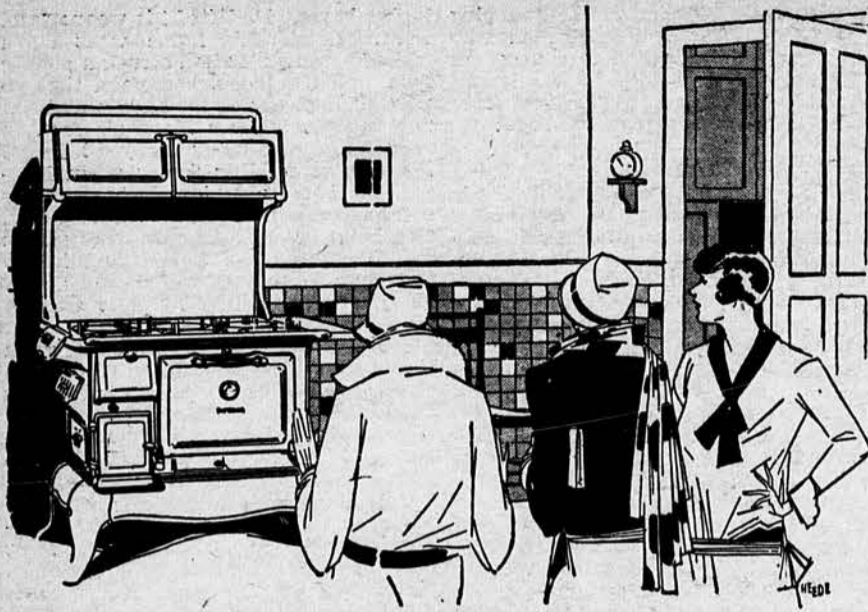
2-Door Sedan . . . \$745	Phaeton \$775
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NEW SERIES



Can you proudly say
"Come into the kitchen?"

Or is your stove an eye-sore you
are ashamed to show your friends?

YOU take pride in your cooking and baking, yet you are often embarrassed and humiliated when friends see in your kitchen an old, broken-down range which is hopelessly out-of-date.

Why put up with such a range when a new one would be so much better and yet cost so little? The price of a Bridge-Beach "Superior" Range is less than half the cheapest tractor, little more than the finest cream separator—no more than a good radio, and will give much more comfort and practical use.

As long as the range is the very heart of the home, why not have a new Bridge-Beach "Superior"—the product of 91 years of conscientious effort to build fine ranges exactly suited to the needs of the American farm family?

Send for illustrated catalog and decide on the model you prefer—then see your Bridge-Beach dealer. You will be pleasantly surprised at the low price of this beautiful and practical home necessity. Most Bridge-Beach Dealers offer convenient, long-time payment terms.

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

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DEMPSTER TWO ROW **LISTER**
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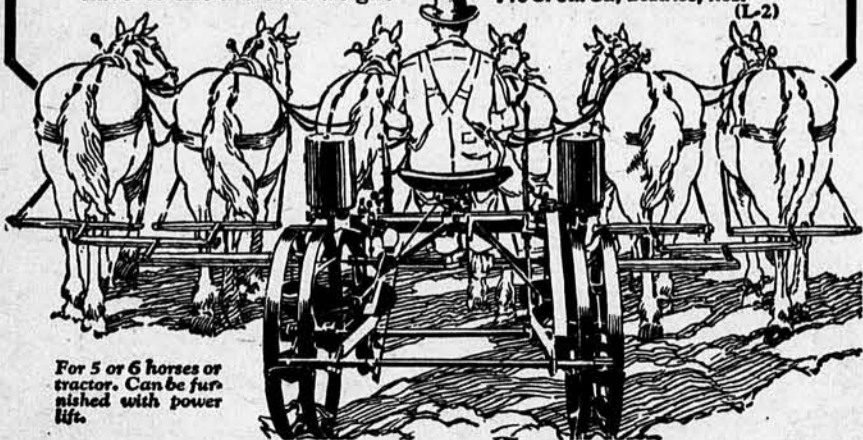
A LISTER that's quickly and easily adjusted from the driver's seat—while in operation! It's the Dempster Two-Row Lister—and it makes listing easier.

On the Dempster Lister, the entire weight of the machine and driver is on the 4 wheels. With two side levers, the driver controls the bottoms without leaving seat. Operator does not have to lift his own weight

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For 5 or 6 horses or tractor. Can be furnished with power lift.

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Jose Fernandez Moves to Win for Juanita

WITH information that the girl believed to be the real heiress of Captain Pettibone now was in Mexico, Hal Brown, who has been studying Spanish that he might go in search of her, prepares to set forth. The message from one Estrada in Spain asserted that the missing girl was in a town called Celaya.

Preparations for Hal's departure went forward rapidly. Unaccustomed to deception, the Browns found it difficult to adopt the plan agreed upon, which was that it should be made public Hal was returning to their former home for an extended visit. Juanita Fernandez, shrewd and inquisitive, openly flouted the idea when Hal came for a farewell call. "There is something more that you are not telling me," said Juanita reproachfully, "and I do not believe that you are going back to your old home. Is it not Spain you are bound for?"

"No, not Spain," replied Hal truthfully. "I have no reason to go to Spain. If I had I should try and take you as I agreed."

"I would feel safe from any danger if I were with you," purred Juanita leaning against Hal and looking upward with alluring eyes. "You are so big and strong! Tell me truly, Hal, where are you going and why?"

Hal Brown gazed into liquid eyes, sensed the fragrance of a warm body, bent to an enticing scarlet mouth. On his own lips was an answer and a confession, when suddenly Hal stiffened and looked away. The door to another room had been partly opened and before it closed Hal caught a flashing glimpse of the face of Mrs. Fernandez, eyes agleam with interest. The spell was broken and Hal Brown was on guard again. "You've been a mighty good pal, Juanita," said Hal, "and I'll never forget what you've done for me. I'm not going to Spain and I am going back to the old home. That's the truth," concluded Hal with the mental reservation that his visit might be some time in the future. "I'm leaving in the morning and now it must be 'adios.'"

Could Hal Brown have seen the cringing form of Juanita Fernandez as her mother berated her and her father, emerging from concealment, unloosed a torrent of profanity because the girl had not obtained the desired information he might have hesitated about leaving. Yet the die was cast, and Hal thrilled to the call of adventure. His chief fear was that something might happen to the family while he was away.

"Don't like to see you leaving with the mine running full bast," said Jack Miller, come to the House of the Lone Oak to say goodbye. "Apparently nothing more is going to happen but I'll keep Big Judd on the job for awhile, anyway."

"I'd feel better if Sam Jacks was in jail," observed Hal. "That bird has secured another postponement of his trial and now is working for Fernandez. You'll keep an eye on him for me, Jack, while I'm away."

"Sure will!" assured Jack Miller. "And of course if anything happens here we'll wire you so you can hurry home. I'll take you down to the station and see you off."

All members of the Brown family were grouped in the big living room as Hal began his goodbyes. Mother Brown with lips tremulous and eyes tear-filled clung to Hal and the eyes of Father Brown were misty as he took his young son's hand in a firm clasp. Hal's eyes, too, were filled with unshed tears, and Jack Miller marking this evidence of affection yet wondered that there should be such display of emotion because of a brief leave-taking. Then as Hal came to clasp his sister in a bear-like embrace Beth cried out: "Hal, I can't bear to see you leave with a lie upon your lips, deceiving Jack. Tell him the truth. He is our friend and will not betray us or our secret."

Jack Miller frowned in puzzled bewilderment, but Hal Brown laughed in relief. "Old man," said Hal, "this is my party and I thought best to keep things in the dark, but Beth has been pestering the life out of me to tell you

and I reckon it's best. Will you give me your word of honor not to repeat anything I tell you?"

"If I can honorably do so I will," answered Jack. "But I'll make no promises until I've heard what you have to say."

"I'll promise for Jack," said Beth Brown. "I know he's as anxious as we are to clear up this mystery."

"Well, I'll take a chance," announced Hal. "The facts are, Jack, that we've discovered the whereabouts of the girl we believe to be the real heiress and I'm going after her. I've been sure from the first that the girl you have as your ward is an impostor. I'm expecting to prove it—and nobody can stop me."

"Where is she?" said Jack. "If what you think is true I'm the one to find her and bring her here."

"Not on your life," said Hal stubbornly. "I'm the laddie that's going to rescue the fair damosel and give her an earful before she's turned over to you, her lawful guardian. We are putting real money into this, Jack, and we have a lot at stake. We are simply out of luck with this high-steppin' flapper you've had wished off on you. We can't do any worse with a new deal. That's all I can tell you, old man. And I wouldn't have told that if it hadn't been for Beth."

For a moment Jack Miller pondered, then, "Have it your own way, Hal," he said. "I'll say frankly that I've been disappointed a lot in Isobel, but still I've no reason to believe that she isn't the old captain's granddaughter. If you can prove that I'm wrong, all right. And I shan't consider I'm disloyal to her in saying nothing about what I've heard. Remember that you have less than a month to go on before you have to give possession. And now I've a bit of news for you. Jose Fernandez has brought suit against me as guardian of Isobel Sanchez. He demands that Juanita be recognized as the true heir and that all property, including Lone Oak Farm, be turned over to him."

Beth uttered a cry of surprise, but Hal muttered a savage, "So that's why the old lady wanted to find out where I was going!" Aloud Hal remarked, "Well, that's one more fight on our hands. We haven't been run off yet and we aren't going to be. Take care of the folks, Jack. Uncle Neb, I know you'll look out for 'em, too. I'll let you hear from me."

Hal Brown was away on a quest which after all held little of promise and all the family with wet eyes watched his departure, while Black Neb prayed fervently, "Oh Lawd, watch ober Young Marse an' bring him safe home agen."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

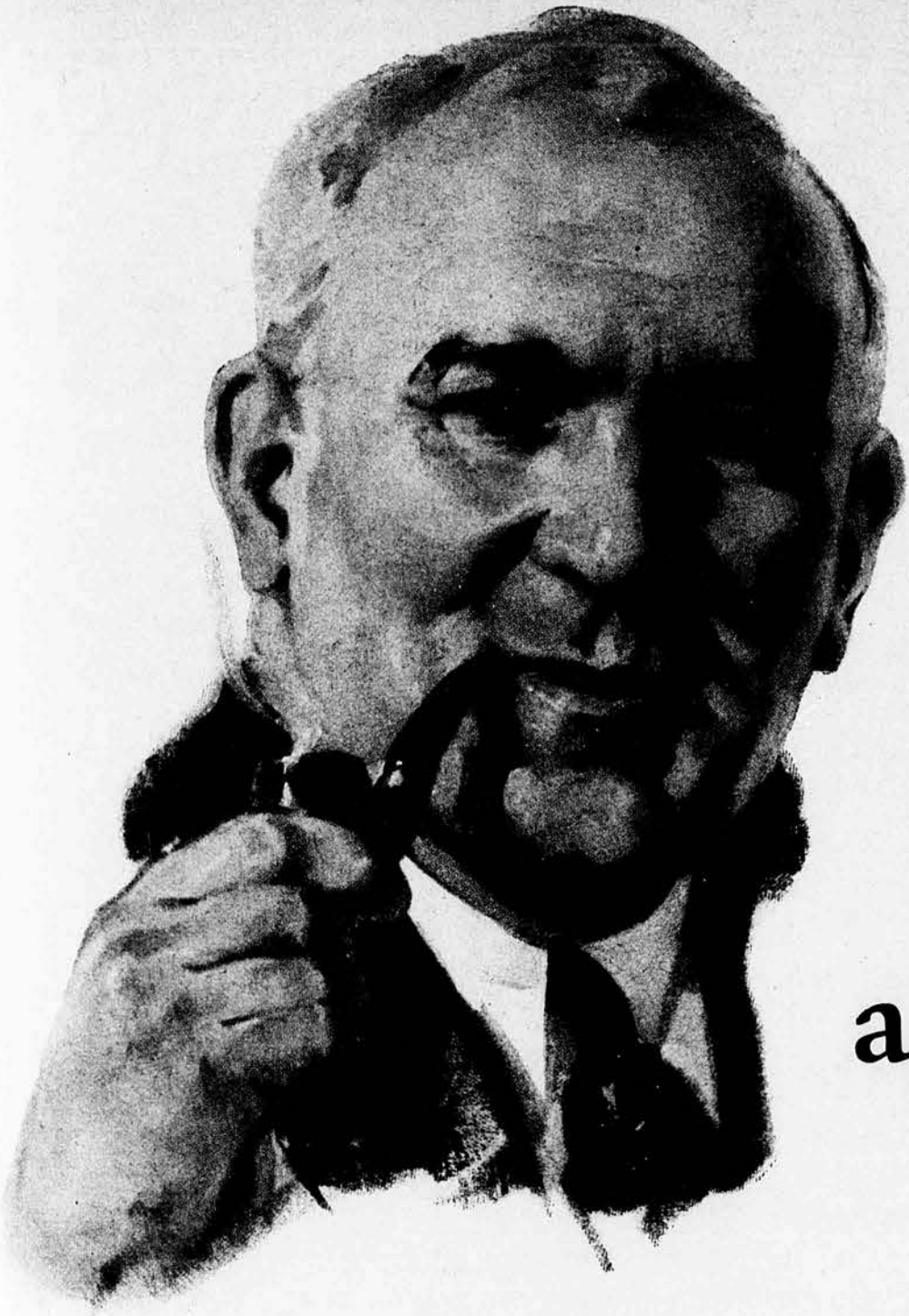
Progress in T. B. Testing

Results of co-operative tuberculosis-eradication work up to January 1, given in a summary issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, show unusual progress in combating this disease. Following are totals for the United States, representing the status of various lines of work at the beginning of 1928:

Cattle under supervision, 19,299,044; cattle in accredited herds, 2,024,505; cattle on waiting list for testing, 4,103,386; cattle tested during December, 1927, 935,984; reactors detected in December, 18,966; counties recognized as modified accredited areas—infection not more than 1/2 per cent—436; towns having not more than 1/2 per cent infection, 16.

The work of tuberculin testing has been going forward with unusual rapidity in recent months. The number of cattle tested monthly has ranged from about 900,000 to more than a million. The large number of cattle on the waiting list to be tested is regarded as evidence of the desire of livestock owners to avail themselves of the opportunity to free their herds from tuberculosis.

In the United States last year 23,572,002 motor vehicles were registered. We do not remember dodging the tail-end two.



I'll
back P. A.
against them
all

I SAW P.A. come into the picture some nineteen years ago. I saw it nose out the leading brands of the day. With steady gait, it showed a clean pair of heels to the field. I know and you know that it has maintained its lead ever since. And you and I know *why!*

The minute you open the tidy red tin and let that fragrance fill the air, you're ready to cheer for P.A. Then you load up and light

up. . . . Cool as a judge deciding the winner. Sweet as a blue ribbon for your favorite. Mild and mellow and long-burning.

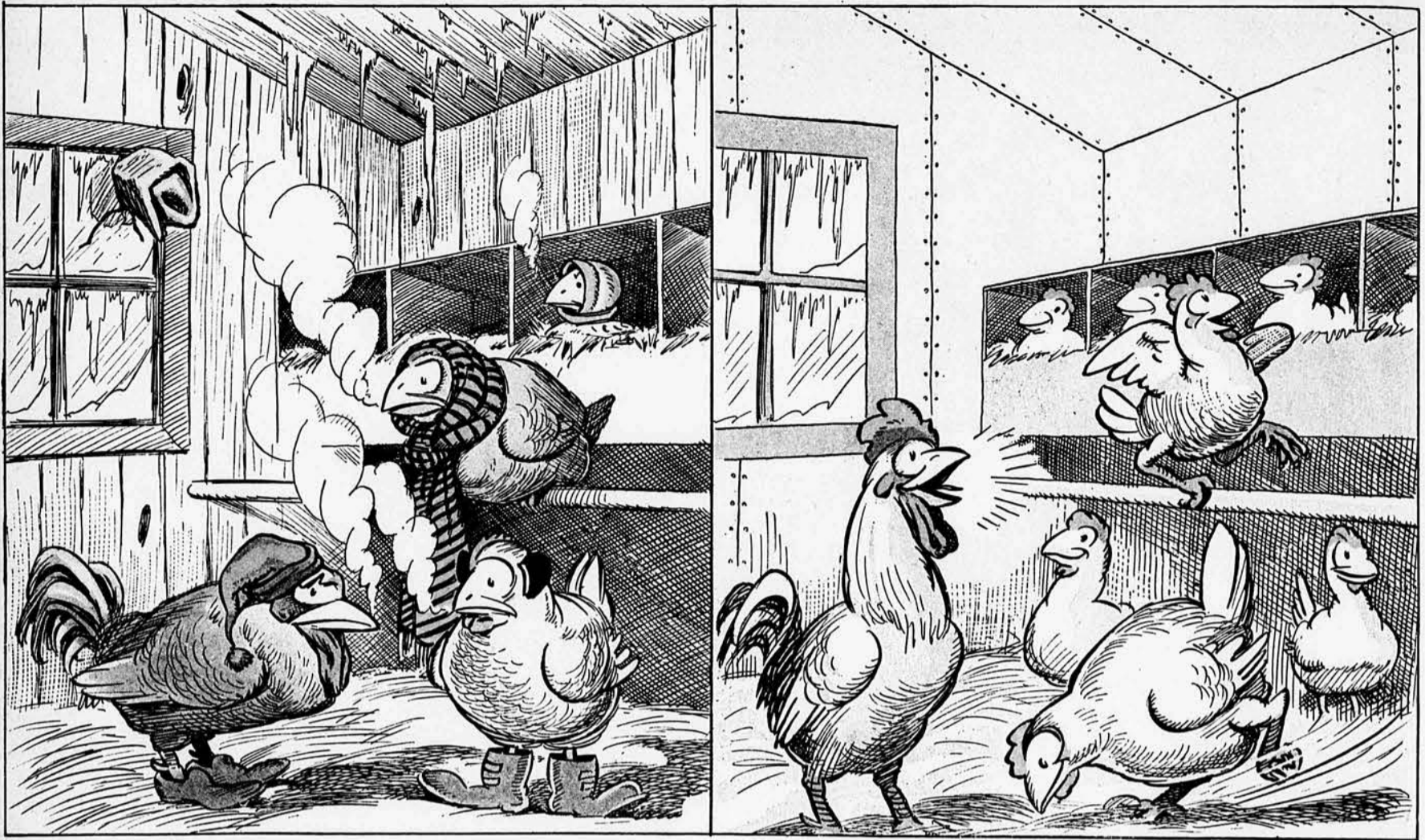
No wonder more P.A. is smoked than any other brand. No wonder Prince Albert counts its friends by the million. If you don't know all this by personal experience, it's high time you found out. Get going today with good old P.A. That's *my* tip, Gentlemen.



More for your money in every way—TWO full ounces in every tin.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Learn What Insulation Will Do

The sad faced birds in the chilly, drafty hen house are just existing through the winter, waiting for spring.

Hens can't lay under those conditions. A warm house (insulated) keeps 'em happy and healthy and yields a full egg basket when egg prices are highest.

THE use of insulation is fundamental in modern building construction. It adds comfort and health, makes possible a steady temperature and reduces heating costs.

Your dwelling that is drafty and difficult to heat in winter and hot upstairs in summer, is made comfortable by insulation. Your poultry house, where the hens quit laying from November to March, is made a busy singing workshop all winter. In midsummer it is kept cool and comfortable. Your garage, where the frigid winter penetrates the tightest walls is made snug so it is easy to keep the car warm and ready to start on a zero morning. Insulation does these things, at low cost.



Before you build or remodel, study insulation. Examine insulating materials at your local lumber yard. Look at the thick broad sheets of fiber, or blankets that go between the studding, easy to apply, which keep your house warm in winter and cool in summer. Notice, also, how handy this material is for fixing up the attic, or building a new closet. You will want to keep a supply of it always on hand.

Learn about insulation because it can increase both your comfort and your profits. This publication will be glad to put you in touch with sources of information about practical insulating materials.

This Paper Recommends Only Reliable Merchandise

After 50 Years of Service

FIRST IN 1878

BEST IN 1928

DeLaval

CREAM SEPARATORS

Skim cleaner - Produce better cream
Turn easier - Last longer

50TH
GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY

See and Try a DE LAVAL

THE best way to judge a new 1928 Golden Anniversary De Laval Separator is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose a De Laval. Improvements are:

Beautiful gold and black finish; completely enclosed gears; improved regulating cover and float; turnable supply can; easier starting and turning; oil window, and the "floating bowl."

"Golden Series" machines are now on display by De Laval dealers everywhere. They will be glad to show them to you.

De Laval Points the Way to Still... Greater Dairy Profits

"FIFTY years ago," says Dr. C. W. Larson, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, "the dairy industry was undeveloped and relatively unimportant. Today the dairy industry is the largest and most vital industry in the world. It has more far-reaching effect upon the health and prosperity of this country than any other industry."

Last year the farm value of American dairy products was more than three billion dollars, or more than 25 per cent of our total yearly farm income.

Fifty years ago Dr. De Laval invented the first practical centrifugal cream separator, and dairy authorities everywhere now say that the cream separator has done more than any other factor to make modern dairying possible.

1928 "Golden Series" De Laval Cream Separators

FIRST in the beginning, De Laval Separators have kept the lead ever since, not only in numbers in use but in continued improvement of design and construction. More than four million De Laval machines have been made and there are about as many of them in use the world over as of all other makes.

Now the new 1928 "Golden Series" Separators, commemorating the 50th De Laval Anniversary, mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit.

The "Golden Series" machines are made in seven sizes, ranging in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. They may be operated by hand or any form of power. They may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to pay for themselves.

The De Laval Milker

THE rapid increase in the use of De Laval Milkers is now causing as great a change in dairying as De Laval Separators did years ago. There are already thousands in use, milking more than one million cows with extremely satisfactory results.

De Laval Milkers permit all dairy production to be placed on a machine basis. Because of their gentle yet stimulating and uniform action De Laval Milkers milk with better results than can be obtained in any other way. They enable one man to milk two to three times as many cows as can be done by hand, and produce cleaner milk. They are simple in construction, easy to operate and to keep in a sanitary condition. Everyone milking five or more cows will find a De Laval Milker a profitable as well as time and labor-saving investment. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.

See your De Laval dealer or write nearest office below for full information as to either separators or milkers.

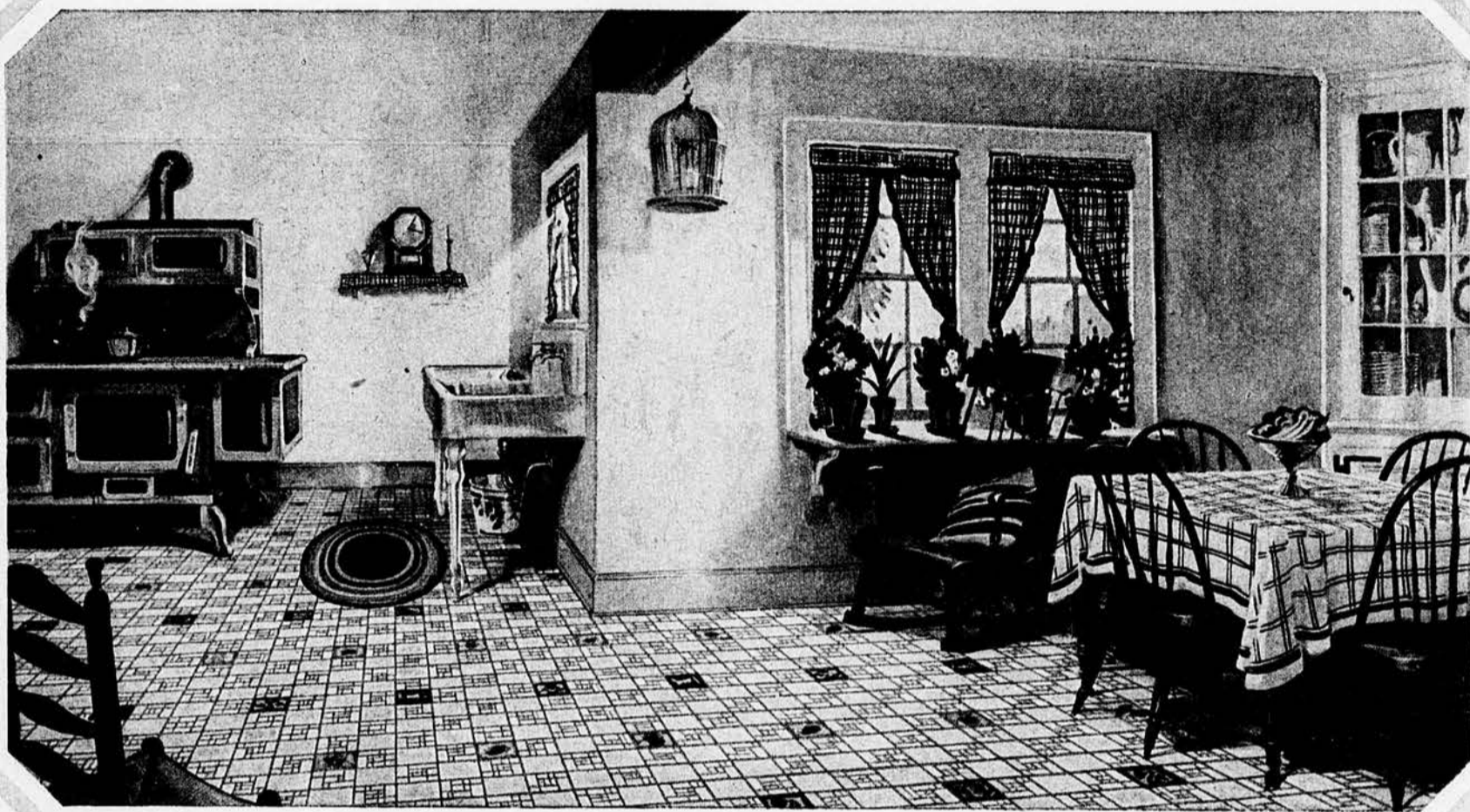
The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
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SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.

De Laval MILKERS

- saving time and labor
- producing more and cleaner milk
- creating more pleasure and profit

BEAUTIFUL - INEXPENSIVE

EASY TO CLEAN



A five minute chat about your floors

by

HAZEL DELL BROWN

PERHAPS YOU are thinking: "Just what will I do with those old wood floors?" No one, now-a-days, wants an old, shabby, splintery wood floor. They are bad looking enough, to be sure. But, the worst of an old wood floor is, it is *drudgery* to keep it clean.

Happily, the *best*-looking floors of today are the *easiest* to care for. Take for instance floors of Armstrong's Linoleum. These are made in the prettiest of colors and patterns—yet just a damp mopping is all that is required to keep them clean. The dirt does not soak into the grain as in wood floors, but remains on top, where it can be whisked away in a jiffy. Linoleum is always so fresh-looking and neat as a pin, and not at all expensive.

Now, suppose you have decided to do something with your floors this spring. What will it be? In Armstrong's Linoleum you have a wide choice of patterns from which you can select a floor covering appropriate for any room in the house. Begin with the kitchen—the most walked-on floor in the house. The lovely tile pattern pictured in the kitchen above is of Armstrong's



Above: *Jaspé* Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 717. At Right: Printed Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 905

In the large illustration is shown Armstrong's *Arabesq* Linoleum, No. 902

Arabesq Linoleum. While it is light in color, it is a simple matter to keep it clean and bright. The *Arabesq*, by the way, is one of the newest Armstrong ideas in all-over linoleum. The particular pattern shown looks for all the world like real handcraft tiles. I, myself, could

hardly believe my eyes when I first saw this remarkable effect.

For living-room, dining-room, or bedroom, a rug of Armstrong's *Jaspé* Linoleum is quite appropriate and practical, too. These *Jaspé* rugs, in several shades, with interesting overlaid borders of varied pattern, are really the prettiest ideas in smooth-surface rugs I have ever seen. You must see them in the stores to appreciate what I mean.

While these genuine linoleum rugs are not at all expensive, there are Armstrong's *Quaker-Felt* Rugs at a still lower price. These may be had in many attractive patterns.

Tell me the size and kind of room and describe briefly the furniture and I will help you select the most economical, practical, and attractive floor covering. Enclose ten cents in stamps, and I will send you in addition, "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration"—a handsomely illustrated booklet about floors. Simply address your letter to Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Co., Linoleum Division, 1023 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.

Look for the CIRCLE A trade-mark on the burtop back



Armstrong's Linoleum

INLAID AND PRINTED IN RUGS OR PIECE GOODS

Select Floor Finish With Upkeep in Mind

BY EMMA TUOMY

IN MY experience with floors I have found that it pays to think of the care it will take to keep them looking well after they are finished.

For instance, I like and enjoy waxed floors but where there is considerable traffic over them it is a big task to keep them up. In keeping up waxed floors it is necessary to wash all spots with clear water as they are made, then re-wax and polish.

The best finish for soft wood floors for regular family use is varnish in living room, halls and bedrooms. Where the floors are not very good I have used a dark floor varnish and have been astonished how it improved them. I have used clear varnish for stairways and good floors. Two coats applied with care and allowed to dry perfectly before using have given excellent satisfaction both in appearance and service. Before applying varnish, floors and brush should be perfectly clean, then watch out that no dirt or sand blows in while drying.

I have also had good results with oiled floors. They are easy to treat and easy to care for as a general thing. Have floors perfectly clean and apply oil. I heat the oil and to keep it warm while applying set it in a pan of hot water. Apply with a piece of wool cloth and rub it in well. Keep traffic off for several hours if possible. Care should be taken in not using too much oil or they will appear greasy. The success depends in rubbing the oil well into the wood.

Now It's Cheese and Fish

JUST about this time of the year we begin to look for new ways of preparing the lighter dishes, such as fish and cheese. That I may know your favorite fish and cheese recipes and you may know mine, we are going to have a contest just like the pie contest, winners in which are announced today. Send me your favorite recipes before March 20. There will be prizes of \$5 each for the best fish recipe and for the best cheese recipe. You may submit either fresh or canned fish recipes. From those submitted I will also select about 15 of the best to be made into a leaflet which you may obtain for mailing costs. If you would like to have the leaflet, you may inclose a 2-cent stamp with your recipes and it will be sent you when ready. Send your letters to Nell B. Nichols, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

My problems with kitchen floors have been many and varied. I will not have a floor that takes a lot of scrubbing to keep clean. I have been guilty of trying to keep a hardwood floor as white as possible—and now I wonder why I did it. Inlaid linoleum is much to be preferred. To keep it looking well give it a coat of varnish once in a while. I have even painted linoleum and then varnished it. Next in order of convenience come painted and oiled floors but it takes more work than a linoleum as a general thing to keep them up, and it is well to have small linoleum rugs where one stands or walks.

Where a printed linoleum is used the print will not wear off nearly so soon if given a coat of varnish just as soon as it is laid.

Fashion Receives Decree

BY FLORENCE M. JOHNSON

THE spring session of the court of women's finery has convened! And most features of predicted popularity have been given sentences of spring and summer service. Those of us who have been following the forecasts welcome this news joyfully. We may adopt severe, tailored lines if they have been decreed, but who is she who doesn't adore the femininity of soft laces and graceful frills? We may shorten our frocks until our knees enjoy as much freedom as our ankles, but don't we prefer to have them hidden? A full skirt that permits ease of walking and stepping is much to be preferred to a tight, shapely garment, is it not?

Briefly, the high-lights of new spring fashion are: Frills, flounces and fullness, with skirts reaching a trifle below the knee. Our fashion offerings for this week emphasize many of these features. The young lady wearing model No. 947 is correctly clad from the crown of her head to the tips of her boots. Her small snug fitting hat has been favored again and her shoes have the features of new spring foot gear—long, slender lines. Her ensemble, well, it is by far the smartest garment she could select for all-round

wear. A novelty woolen material might be used for the dress with soft silk collar and cuffs, and plain woolen jacket. Any of the new printed silks in conventional pattern also would be a good selection, with a jacket of plain, light-weight wool lined in the dress material. Sizes in which the pattern may be ordered are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

Even the small miss may flaunt new styles, and in pattern No. 3222 we have as clever a little garment as she could want. For play, the printed cottons are unexcelled with plain chambray trimmings, and pongee, either natural or in colors also would be cunning made in this way. The yoke might be hemstitched to the dress with silk thread and form the only trimming other than a dainty little bow. Dress No. 3222 may be had in sizes 1, 2 and 4 years.

Altho pattern No. 2953 is suggested for an at-home dress, a delightful street or afternoon garment could be made from it, especially for the woman with more than a 38-inch bust. If you haven't seen the new printed linens and cottons shown for this summer, you should visit the wash goods department of your dry goods store. I have in mind a printed muslin that scarcely can be distinguished from linen which would make a splendid picnic dress if this pattern were used. Cuffs, vestee and a collar that extended all the way down the surplice of plain linen would be an effective trimming. A silk material also might be used which soft cream-colored lace would trim. Order pattern No. 2953 in size 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 or 50 inches bust measure.

Pattern No. 950 is adapted to a number of spring materials—silk, velvet, satin, georgette, light-weight woolens or prints. The shirring across the front is decidedly chic, as is the collarless neckline. A commendable feature of the pattern is that it is easily made and with variations, can be used for several becoming frocks. For woolens, I suggest a plaited front and leather belt, as belts are going to be used a great deal this season. The pattern may be ordered in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

New Dressing for Cole Slaw

LEFTOVER pickle vinegar is fine to use for dressing for cole slaw. Thicken the amount you will need with flour as for white sauce, when cool mix with enough rich cream to give the required richness. Sweeten to taste. This dressing is much simpler than the regular mayonnaise and is equally as good as a dressing for cole slaw. Kiowa Co., Colorado. Annie E. Mitchem.

Presenting the Prize Pies

FIRST prize of \$5 was awarded to Mrs. Jorgen Larsen, Cloud county, for her Danish Prune Pie.

Butter-Nut Pie

(Third Prize)

Place 1 quart milk and 3 large tablespoons butter in a saucepan on the stove. Heat these to the boiling point. Have ready 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup white sugar and ½ cup flour sifted together several times, and stir into the boiling milk. Let these cook for a few minutes. Add 3 well beaten egg yolks and 1 tablespoon vanilla. Remove from fire and add 1 cup chopped walnut meats. When cooled slightly, pour into baked crusts. Use the 3 egg whites for frosting the pies, beating them until they are very light and stiff. Add 5 tablespoons sugar and beat again. Drop by spoonfuls



AS A symbol of their approval of his policy of governmental economy, the ladies of the Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church in Chicago have presented President Coolidge with a pair of pajamas made from used flour bags.

The flour bags were purchased from a bakery. Five of them were needed, and by skillful planning and cutting, no visible piecing was necessary. "We took a great deal of pleasure in making them," said Mrs. Hayes, the promoter of the idea, "and hope that the President will choose to wear them."

on top of the pie, decorating each mound of meringue with half a walnut meat. Set in the oven and bake until a golden brown. Reno Co. Mrs. F. L. Hendrixson.

Lemon Fluff Pie

(Second Prize)

Place in the upper part of a double boiler 3 egg yolks, beat, and add gradually, while beating, 1 cup granulated sugar. Add the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon and place pan in boiling water. Stir frequently until well thickened. Remove from fire and beat until slightly cooled. Beat the whites of the 3 eggs until stiff, add about two-thirds of the whites to the lemon mixture, blend thoroughly, and pour into baked pastry shell. Sweeten remaining whites to taste and drop by spoonfuls over pie. Put in slow oven until nicely browned. Coffey County. Mrs. S. W. Bennett.

Danish Prune Pie

(First Prize)

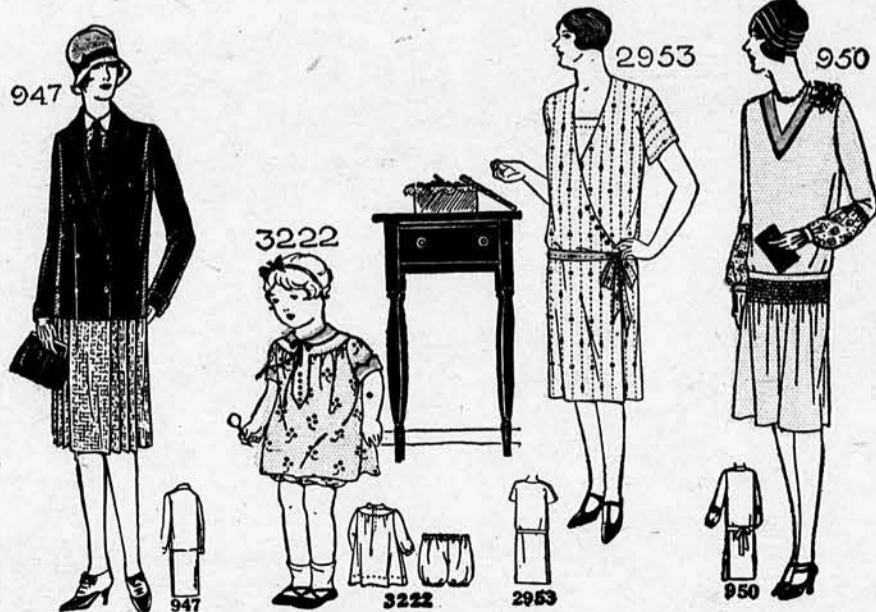
½ cup butter
1 cup flour
Water to make the right consistency to handle.

Roll the dough, always rolling one way. Dot with bits of butter over half of it. Fold the other half over and roll again, always in the same direction, continue until you have a rich pastry. Bake in pie shell. Roll out enough to make some strips. Bake strips in separate pan.

Fill the pie shell with cooked, pitted, mashed and sweetened prunes, allowing quite a bit of juice to stay on them. Put baked strips over the top and on the very top spread a sweetened whipped cream meringue flavored with a little vanilla. Cloud County. Mrs. Jorgen Larsen.

Fifteen other pie recipes have been chosen to be used in our leaflet of Favorite Kansas Pies. It will be ready for you March 15. Send a 2-cent stamp with your request for it to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Fresh Strawberry Pie, Mrs. Charles Hoferer, Pottawatomie County.
Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pie, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Rice County.
Banana and Rhubarb Pie, Mrs. Herman Kuhnert, Doniphan County.
Cake Lemon Pie, Mrs. Asmussen, Riley County.
Sour Milk Gingerbread Pie, Mrs. J. G. Gibbens, Kingman County.
Gooseberry Pie, Mrs. Ira Bishop, Bourbon County.
Sour Cream Raisin Pie, Mrs. F. E. Hassig, Washington County, Colorado.
Pineapple Pie, Mrs. Samuel Green, Dickinson County.
Different Apple Pie, Mrs. Vernon Snavley, Mesa County, Colorado.
Golden State Pie, Mrs. M. P. Gartrell, Miami County.
Damson Plum Pie, Mrs. Alice Gordon, Jackson County.
Two-crust Lemon Pie, Lida E. Massey, Doniphan County.
Raisin Nut Pie, Mrs. Grover Crosswhite, Elbert County, Colorado.
Orange Whip Pie, Mrs. William M. Puckett, Jefferson County.
Two Crust Sour Cream Raisin Pie, Mrs. M. F. Lindsay, Cowley County.
Caramel Nut Pie, Mrs. L. W. McCulla, Comanche County.
Cocoanut Butterscotch Pie, Dorothy Wilke, McPherson County.
Pieplant Pie, Mrs. S. S. Spencer, Lyon County.
Excellent Cocoa Pie, Mrs. L. E. Harris, Washington County.
Delicious Parsnip Pie, Ella Glitzke, Leavenworth County.



Boys and Girls



old and in the sixth grade. There are four in our class counting myself. I ride to school in a car with my older brother who teaches school. At night I have to walk home. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Gaylord, Kan. Harvey Swank.

and Flora Dell, 6 years. We have a little pet pig we call Amie and a Shepherd dog we call Fox. I would be very glad to hear from any boy or girl near my age and will try to answer their letters.
Meeker, Colo. Marjory Fulton.



Enjoys the Children's Page

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Robbins. For pets I have a pony named Roy. My dog Trixie has two pups. They certainly are cute. I enjoy the children's page.
Phillip Max Kauffman.
Morrill, Kan.

large, like an annual lease? Because it extends from ear to ear (year to year.)

Byron Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I live seven blocks from school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Neil, Edwin and Eva. For pets I have a parrot named Polly and a dog named Bud. I wish some boy or girl my age would write to me.
Topeka, Kan. Byron Howell.

When Jackie woke one morning
The sun was snowy white
The light and the stars
Were shining in the light.

How Jackie jumped and shouted!
A happy day was he!
How Wharf, his collie
Just barked and barked with glee.

Oh, how they romped and played,
And how they loved the show!
Need not try to tell,
For any one will know.

Lives on a Ranch

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I ride a horse 2 miles to school. I live on a ranch called the T I Ranch. There are 1,500 acres of land in this ranch. We have about 1,200 cattle and 100 horses and mules. I have a brother 11 years old. His name is Robert. My sisters are Shirley, 10 years old

Penny and Prince Are Pets

For pets I have two dogs and a pony. I like to read the children's page. My pony's name is Pet. My dog's names are Penny and Prince. I am 12 years

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A vowel; 2. Make lace; 3. Desirous; 4. A beverage; 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.

Rozella Rides Horse Back

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Gorham. I have 1 1/2 miles to go to school. I have three sisters. Their names are Bowena, Oma and Norma. We have a spotted pony. We can all ride. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.
Paradise, Kan. Rozella McNeal.

A Test for Your Guesser

- What is the height of folly? Spend your last shilling on a purse.
- Why is a caterpillar like hot cakes? Because it is the grub that will make the butterfly.
- What have feet and walk not? Stoves.
- What have noses but smell not? Teapots.
- What have eyes and see not? Potatoes.
- What have ears but hear not? Cornstalks.
- What have tongues but talk not? Wagons.
- Why is a man's mouth, when very

How much does six and four make?
"Eleven."
"How about ten?"
"Oh you can't mix me up that away!"

2	1	24	25
4	5		22 21
3	6	23	20
13	8	and	14 19
12	9	15	16 18
11	10		17

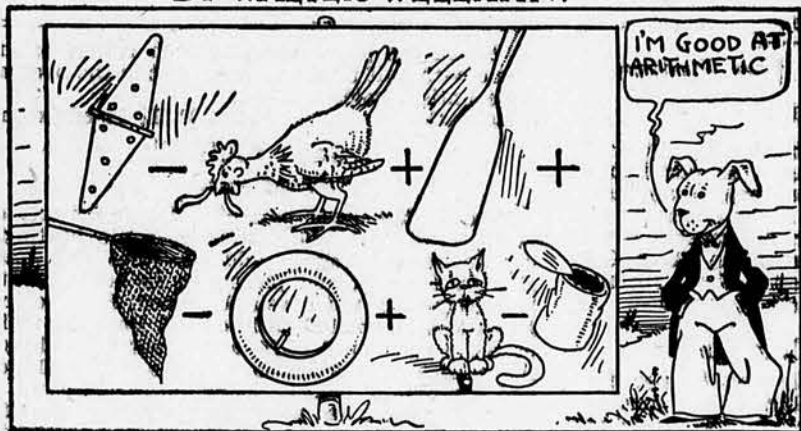
makes ten"



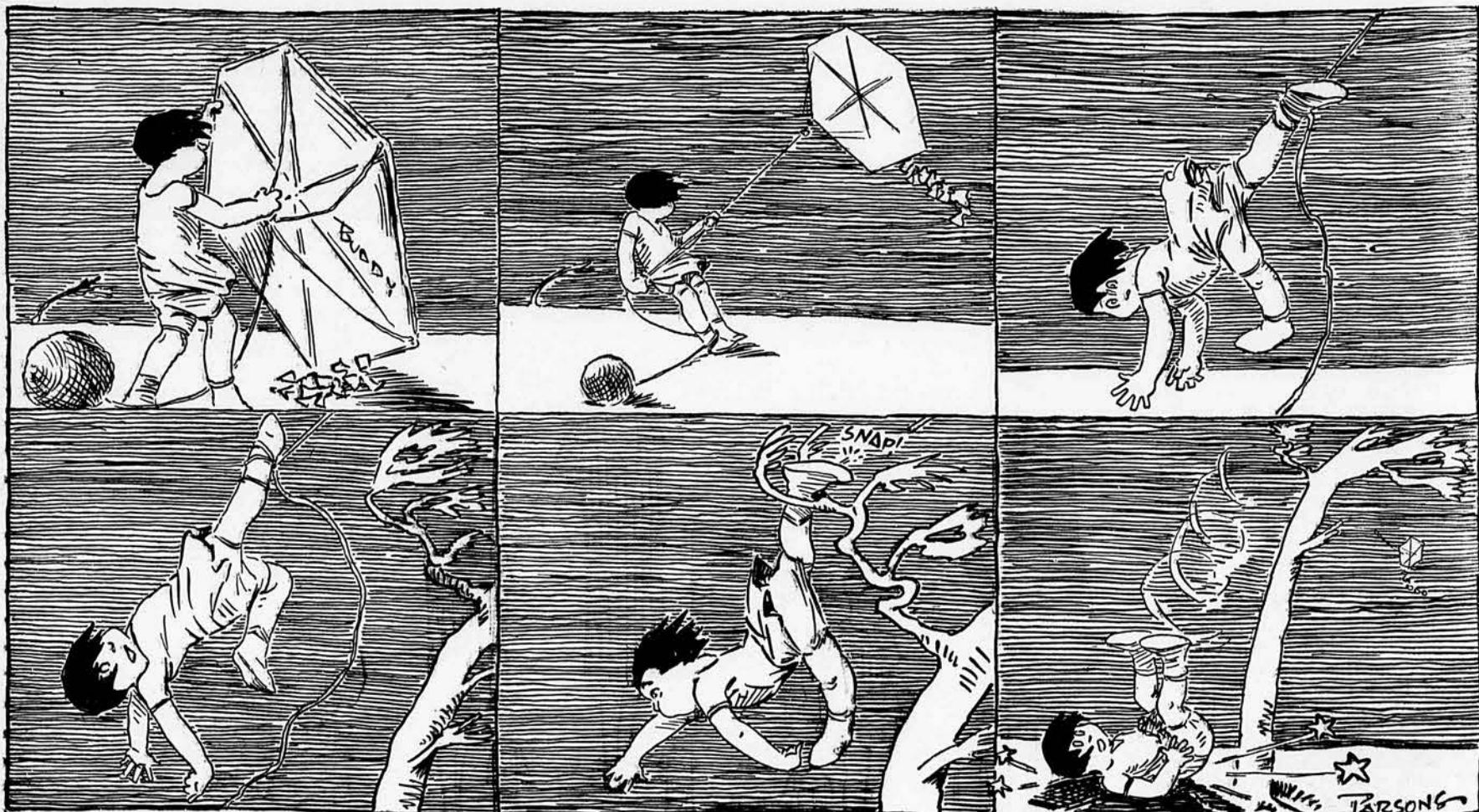
If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five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

ANIMAL ARITHMETIC

BY WALTER WELLMAN.



Mr. Pupp is good at arithmetic. He admits it. See if you are as good as he is. Just add and subtract the letters in the names of the objects pictured, and see what animal's name you get as an answer. What animal is it? 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.



The Hoovers—Those March Winds!

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Luen E. 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.

A Change in Schedule

WHEN I was 2 weeks old I told you that my mother fed me every three hours. Mother thinks regularity very important in feeding a baby and, of course, regular feedings should not



Mrs. Page

be given any often-er than every three hours to the normal healthy baby.

I have been gain-ing 6 to 8 ounces a week. That is con-sidered very good. A baby should gain not less than 3 or 4 ounces a week. Even tho I am gaining so well and am a good

baby my mother decided the other day to feed me every four hours instead of every three. The reason she did this is because I used to eat a great deal and then after I ate I would spit up quite a bit. I guess any baby is likely to spit up a little, but I spit up too much to suit my mother. She said that I was getting big enough that my stomach could hold enough for four hours and that it needed longer rest between feedings.

When mother first started making me wait four hours I thought I didn't like it. When the time came for my three hour feeding I began to fret a little and then in three hours and 15 minutes I just began to cry big and loud. I tried to make so much noise that she wouldn't be able to stand it. Well, the first time she fed me after three and a half hours. The next time she waited a little longer and so on until within a couple of days I was entirely on the four-hour schedule.

Another thing I want to tell you about my feedings. I was eating too fast. The milk just came so freely that I had to swallow quickly and in big gulps to manage it. Now my mother takes the nipple from me several times during my meal time and lets me rest about a minute. This plan I like so very much because I don't get so tired and hot eating. It takes me a little longer to eat but that is good for one. Most people eat too fast anyway.

With these two changes in my feed-ings I have quit spitting up my food. I have been on the new schedule about a week and have gained 6 ounces so you see it is agreeing with me. How-ever, my mother says if a baby is not spitting up food and is not gaining more than an ounce a day that the three hour schedule may be continued. Baby Mary Louise.

The Day We Move

BY ALICE MARGARET ASHTON

WE CANNOT all be so fortunate as to live always in the same place. And moving day is never anything but hard for the mother of a family.

Here is a plan I tried on the first move we made. It proved so satisfac-tory that I have never failed to repeat it on reoccurring occasions.

The moving of a farm family usu-ally is a big undertaking including heating and cooking arrangements for the home and care of livestock. Sup-per, beds and breakfast are the three big necessities that demand first at-tention. On the morning of moving day I place everything we will need for our supper in a basket—food, dishes, even the necessary cooking utensils. Baked beans and brown bread are a favorite combination for this meal. A substantial salad may be placed in a covered enameled pail with dressing in a small jar. Once arrived we need something to serve as table and seats, a hot drink quickly prepared, and sup-ber is ready!

If ever a family needs comfortable beds it is after a day of moving. Bed-steads are set up if possible. If this cannot be done, springs and mattress placed on the floor are comfortable. In the morning before leaving the old place I make each bed smoothly ex-cept for the pillows which I place in the center of the bed; next I fold all

sleeping garments used by the occu-pants and place them upon the pillows then I fold everything together, first the sides, then the ends, and tie this compact bundle with a stout cord. It requires little more than a minute to remake the bed after the bundle has been placed again upon its mattress, because it unfolds smoothly in place and there are even the kiddies' nighties and bed-slippers right at hand.

Breakfast for the next morning is ready in a basket just as supper was for the previous evening.

Pillows From the Discard

IF, IN the spring discard, there are silk dresses, see if some parts are not strong enough for pretty pillows. Washed, pressed, tinted if necessary, using two tones if not enough of one, round, oblong or any shape or size, they will be lovely. Some have only the edge corded for trimming, others have colored lace, others shirred to-gether at center under a plain circle of the material. Some boudoir pillows are indeed dainty, made from narrow ruffles entirely, the ruffled edges be-ing picoted or whipped with narrow lace of dainty color.

Mrs. E. F. English.

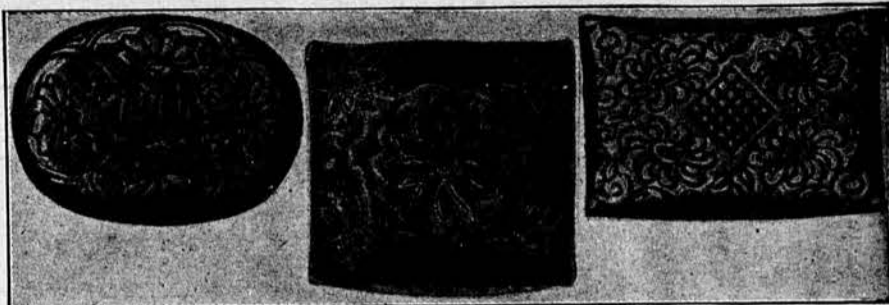
Cooper Co., Missouri.

Pillows for Cosy Corners

QUILTING lends itself so nicely to the fashioning of pillows, that everyone will want at least one or two for the living room. There is a softness about their appearance, with no upstanding knots and needlework, that induces one to single the quilted pillows out from a pile of others for lazy lounging hours. Then when one must to work, a single pat and the pil-low is in apple-pie order again.

Another thing that makes quilted pillows so popular just now is the ease with which they can be made.

Here are three pillows of charmeuse which I am glad to recommend to you. No. 6907 comes in tangerine or rose. No. 6896 may be had in Nile green, lavender or rose, and No. 6903 offers a choice of black, lavender or tomato. Each package contains the padded stamped pattern, with directions for quilting and thread in contrasting col-ors. Price of each pillow is \$1.30. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In order-ing be sure to mention numbers and colors desired.



No. 6907

No. 6896

No. 6903

Shorter Hours Bigger Profits

that's what Delco-Light now offers every farmer

Saves work in a hundred ways—Builds up profits in as many more. Increases egg production. Saves pigs at farrowing time. Provides running water and thus ends fire hazard. Cuts cost of hired help. Makes the farm home a healthier, happier place to live in.

300,000 farmers vouch for every claim we make. That's why more DELCO-LIGHT plants are used today than all other farm electric plants combined!

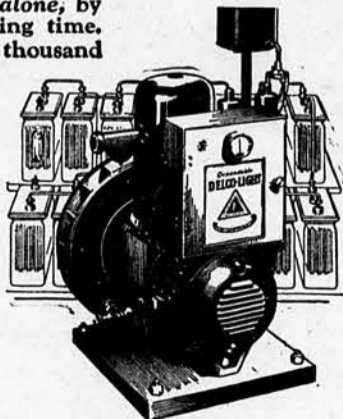
HELP yourself to bigger profits in 1928. Help yourself to shorter hours—lightened labor. A DELCO-LIGHT is all you need to gain both of these objectives.

Talk to any farmer who owns a DELCO-LIGHT. Five minutes with this man will do more to convince you than anything it's possible for us to say. Talk, for instance, to D. J. Sjolseth. He'll tell you how egg production jumped just 400% after he lighted his hen house with DELCO-LIGHT. Talk to August Moukemeier. DELCO-LIGHT enabled him to pocket \$135 extra profit from his hens in just 3 months' time. How is that for making easy money? Talk to Julius Schramm. He raises 250 to 300 hogs per year. Says his DELCO-LIGHT paid for itself in the hog barn alone, by saving pigs at farrowing time.

Other farmers by the thousand are reaping extra profits every year in similar ways. And you can do as well as any of them in proportion to the volume of your farm production.

The New Combination Delco-Light "does every-thing but think." Com-bines all the advantages of both Automatic and Bat-tery Service Systems.

A Product of General Motors



THE S. A. LONG ELECTRIC CO.,

146-148 N. Market St.,
Wichita, Kansas

Now, you can get the greatest of all DELCO-LIGHT plants. An amazing new achievement that combines all the advantages of both the Automatic and Battery Service Systems.

A Scientific Marvel

With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infre-quently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. In-stantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery! Thus only a small bat-tery is needed. And even this small battery lasts longer.

Costs So Little to Own and Operate

This new plant—as well as all our other models—comes to you under liberal General Motors terms. First a small de-posit. Then the balance divided into easy pay-ments arranged to suit you. Operating costs are too small to even talk about—no more in fact than the cost of burning lamps and lanterns. As



Now Delco-Light supplants hand labor for running the feed grinder, sheller, churn and cream separator. Does the work quicker and better, too.



Not only bright, clean elec-tric light, but power too, that runs the washing ma-chine, vacuum cleaner, elec-tric iron and D-L Water System.



Ten Years' Use "We bought our Delco-Light Plant 10 years ago," writes C. R. Willis. "Since then we have had contin-uous service. Delco-Light is certainly an all-around good investment for any farmer."



38 Years of Service "Our Delco-Light Plant has run a total of 20,075 hours," says M. E. Max-well. "This is equivalent to 38 years of average farm service. This is such a re-markable record, I wanted you to know about it."

Ed. Besten, Platte, S.D., says: "The cost of oper-ation has averaged less than \$1 a month. We have spent nothing for repairs and never been without light."

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Send No Money How does it sound to you? Isn't it worth looking into? Sure it is—if easier work, more time for fun and rec-reation, a modern farm and big extra profits mean anything to you. So just put your name and address on the coupon and mail it today. Get the Big

New Delco-Light Book, "A Day and a Night with Delco-Light," and full infor-mation about the new Combination Delco-Light—absolutely free.

If you write promptly we will include "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable booklet for large and small poultry raisers.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

I HAVE always thought that the story of this week's lesson was one of the real tests of Christ. The tests that test us are the unexpected ones. Put yourself in his place. His program had been fast and strenuous. He was dealing with people constantly, the most exhausting form of work. Ask any teacher, minister, doctor or social service secretary. After one has been giving out ideas, encouragement or advice for about so long, he feels like going off for a time of mental and physical recuperation. Sometimes he gets so weary and nervous he feels as if he never wanted to see another human being.

That was Christ's fix, and the fix of the Twelve. They were anxious to get away somewhere, for a bit of quiet. Probably one of the men knew where there was a cool, green spot with a spring of water. They were off, but not quite quick enough. People saw them going, guessed where, and when the boat touched the shore, it was met by a crowd of people who had gotten there first. It was a perfect opportunity for an outburst of temper. There they were again, the same sort of a clamoring crowd, anxious to be healed of their diseases, to ask questions, to push and jostle him—all of them wanting something, not one with anything to contribute; none who would make his task a whit easier.

But He does not give way to temper. He does not look at it that way. The rest He and his men were to have had is forgotten, and He looks at the crowd with sympathy. He had compassion on them, Mark says. Compassion means to suffer with. In their suffering he suffered also. He forgot himself, a most difficult achievement. Somewhere in one of the prophets we read, "In all their affliction he was afflicted." That was written as an ideal, but here it is lived in actual flesh and blood. He had that virtue we talk so much about, and which is so much more easily talked about than possessed—love. Is love practical? Here is what one of these modern sociologists says, those men who are supposed to know all about society and social relationships. "The few men gifted with the genius of love which enables them to feel for mankind what ordinary men feel for wife or child have always stood forth as the teachers capable of inspiring the world with a new gospel." And once more: "To work effectively for the redemption of our world from its ignorance, selfishness and sin, something more is needed than the cool, understanding intellect. That something more is a deep compassion for men wherever found, no matter what their social, intellectual, or moral condition may be. We need for the redemption of our world a deep enthusiasm for humanity which will gradually spread from the leaders among the masses of our people. We shall not get the sacrificial service which we need from the educated, from the well-to-do, from every class of the socially fortunate, without this enthusiasm for humanity, this deep compassion for men, this sacrificial love, which will prompt the socially fortunate to share their life, their goods and achievements, both material and spiritual, with the socially unfortunate and backward." That sounds like the parson, of a Sunday morning, doesn't it? Well, it's from Charles A. Ellwood, professor of sociology in the University of Missouri. Love has a high market value.

Jesus did what Professor Ellwood is talking about. He shared his life with the folk who needed him most. And love is efficient. Efficiency is the word of this mechanical age. And often in seeking efficiency we miss the very thing that makes it. The entomologist tells us that the lightning bug is the most efficient light-producer known. He makes light without heat, which is something that the best electric lamp cannot do. If it could be done, the cost of lighting would drop immediately. Love is efficient, as a social force, as well as a religious one. We have associated so much sentimentality with love that it has lost its force. Yet the real attitude of disinterested compassion cannot be counterfeited.

A striking example of this was the life of the late Mother Alphonsa. She

was the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and the wife of an editor of The Atlantic Monthly. Her husband dying, she desired to devote her life to some form of unselfish service, and chose the repellent field of nursing incurable cancer patients. She became a Catholic sister, and founded a small hospital, consisting at first of three rooms, for cancer incurables in New York, in one of the poor sections of the city. She nursed all day, and wrote letters at night for financial help. No patient was too poor to be received and cared for, white and colored alike. She carried on for 28 years, dying at 75. A striking modern example of this amazingly beautiful thing called compassion.

Education is not a substitute for it. The 12 apostles probably were not educated men, and yet with this spirit of devotion they wrought well. Paul and Apollos were educated, and yet neither did anything in religion until love had entered the life. "Tho I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not love,—Selfishness with much can do little; love with little can do much."

Lesson for March 11—Jesus' Compassion for Human Need. Mark 6:31 to 44, and 8:1 to 16.
Golden Text—John 6:35.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Wednesday of last week was "grinding day" here on this farm. We have a small power mill in which we grind our own cornmeal and whole wheat flour for table use. My brother handles this end of the work. There are a few neighbors who come in occasionally with a little corn or wheat to grind when we grind ours, and when they do we have a sort of a community grinding affair. Since then we have been having whole wheat mush for breakfast, which is better than all the breakfast foods you can buy from the stores, we think. We have had a few calls from folks in town for this whole wheat.

My brother attended a sale last week and found most everything selling well. Machinery sells better after February 1 than earlier. Millet hay sold for \$1.50 a ton, alfalfa for \$5 to \$8.50. Large sized shocks of cane hay brought 7 cents each. Livestock brought good prices. Good milk cows the county over are going from \$45 to \$100 a head. At one sale recently the whole herd sold for an average of \$106.50. Work horses are pulling down some fancy prices, too, as the sale season drags on. Even scrubs bring \$75 to \$80.

Despite the poor hog market the demand for brood sows is good, and they are selling well. Many farmers are planning on going in on the hog business pretty heavily this season.

This spring, as usual, finds quite a number of young farmers closing out their business and pulling out for other pastures. This does not "look well," according to our notion, and believe they are making a mistake. This country has had a good many setbacks in the last few years, but believe we are due to have better crops now, and the man who sticks to the farm is due to win out. The old saying "They will be back" nearly always comes true.

This week will find the finishing up of the testing of the cattle for T. B. in this county if the weather permits. The start was made in the western part of the county in January. The work was carried on in an easterly direction and the finish will be in and around the eastern central part. So far but very few reactors are being reported. One farmer, so we heard yesterday, had five in his herd of high grade milking stock. One other farmer had four in his herd of purebred cattle. Aside from these two there was but one or two found occasionally. Our herd is to be visited during the fore part of this week. Just how they test out remains to be seen.

Several new books have been published about Adam and Eve. These "fictional biographers" seem to be bent on raising Cain.

To be a success, a political issue must be like a bond issue: it must draw interest.

Here's the Salt for Stock Health!



HERE'S the easy, economical way to salt your livestock and guard their health. Put out several Carey-ized Salt Blocks. These 50-pound blocks of compressed salt are long-lasting and weather-resistant. Cheaper and better than feeding loose salt. Three kinds—Plain Refined Salt, Crushed Rock Salt and Sulphurized Salt. There is Carey-ized Salt for every purpose—each without a fault. Look for the name "Carey". We are also manufacturers and distributors of Wright's Smoke Salt and Sugar Cure.

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Dept. Q331 Salina, Kans.



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

The Young Woman Lost Her Legs—and Also Paid \$800 in Costs to a Quack Doctor

I AM NOT going to give the name of the young woman who lost her legs. Far be it from me to subject her to any additional humiliation, for she has paid a bitter price for her folly in listening to a quack. I would not mention the case at all excepting for the fact that so great a proportion of the general public consists of people who are just as credulous as this young woman and who, apparently, are just as willing to accept the hazards of quackery, using their own uninformed judgment on matters that mean life and death. This girl could have gone to any reputable physician in her own neighborhood, and inquiry as to the standing of this quack would have promptly unmasked him. Instead of that she paid \$800 in advance for surgical treatment that resulted in the loss of both legs. Furthermore, X-Ray pictures of the bones show that there was no condition that could have been corrected by any operation that might be performed.

In using this story for a text, I am simply trying to point out to you that anything that has to do with the human body and that may possibly affect your body, either by the taking of drugs, by submission to physical manipulations or to surgical operations can be safely left only to doctors of known good standing and repute. The qualified doctor goes thru six hard years of study and then is only a green, young graduate. He must put on top of his years of college several years of active practice before he becomes an experienced and fully qualified physician and surgeon.

If you do not know the standing of the man to whom you intrust the sacred duty of caring for the bodies of yourself and your family, why not find out about him? Why not ascertain his standing in his county and state medical societies? Why not ask physicians of known standing as to his qualifications? Not only do you not do that but many of you will note an advertisement issued by a man whom you have never seen and on the strength of that will go to a distant city and subject yourself to any manipulations he wishes to undertake. Or you will answer an advertisement, sending several dollars of your money and securing therefor a concoction of drugs about which you know nothing, but which you will pour into your alimentary tract simply to follow directions of some so-called doctor who is to you nothing but a name. When you are inclined to condemn the lady who lost her legs think of what you do yourself.

Incidentally, it is well to know that you can always obtain advice thru this column as to methods of cure of which you may be in doubt.

'Tis a Waiting Job?

My husband had been in poor health and the doctors advised him to have his teeth pulled. He had them all pulled and the doctors hooked his jaws to pull them. He gradually lost the use of his tongue and can't swallow well. Has no control of the saliva, just slobbers most of the time. He sleeps well and his appetite seems good if he could swallow. What do you think can be done for him?
A. M. M.

You fail to say how recently this occurred. If but a short time there is a good probability that his functions will come back as the nerve paralysis has time to wear off. It is a waiting job, I fear.

Get Real Medical Help

What treatment is best for a paralyzed person?
MRS. W.

There are so many different forms of paralysis that it is not possible to give a definite answer. A person who is paralyzed has little to expect from home treatment and should get the best medical advice possible.

Send a Stamped Envelope

I have two boys, 3 and 6, who wet the bed. Our doctor says circumcision would help. Please tell me how that could affect the muscles that control the urine. I am skeptical.
Mrs. J. M.

Circumcision does help, but not in the way you think. The child who

needs circumcision has a long and tight foreskin that creates reflex irritation and thus the child loses control. The circumcision helps by removing the cause of the irritation. I have a special letter about bed-wetting that I will send to you on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

Baird Handles His Farm

(Continued from Page 3)

the feed and roughness produced on the farm. Sometimes it runs short, but the livestock doesn't suffer. Mr. Baird is another farmer who has found it difficult to starve profit out of animals. He has played livestock pretty strong and has profited by giving the right kind of care. From his herd of registered Short-horns he selects the best heifers to replace the "old stuff." Then, too, he keeps up this careful selection to supply breeding stock for others. All

calves are tattooed in the ear so there is no danger of losing their identity.

Sheep also find favor with Mr. Baird. He now keeps 20 to 25 ewes, but wants to increase the flock to 40 or 50—they are Shropshires. The wool and the lamb crops make the sheep more profitable than the hogs, so Mr. Baird has found. The lambs are sold at 80 pounds, and they have brought up to 19 cents a pound—which is some price. Baird gets his lambs on the market ahead of the western production. "The big secret of success with the sheep, or one of the big secrets, is to be on hand at lambing time," Baird assured.

Mr. Baird has solved one of his machinery problems to his satisfaction. He believes in good equipment. Take the case of his combine, for example. It paid for itself in one year. "The combine cost \$1,085, but the threshing bill the old way would have been \$1,235," Baird said. "I used to have odd pieces of machinery. That is, the various machines were made by different manufacturers. But never again! I am standardizing my machinery all to one line now, and a good one. That way I know I can get repairs and service when needed. It cost me a lot of money to find out this system."

All of the machinery is sheltered when not in use, and "off days" are used to good advantage in keeping up repairs. New parts that will be needed are listed and purchased without delay, and at the first opportunity are put in place of the worn-out pieces. All wood

parts of machinery are painted. The fact that such care pays may be indicated by the fact that a wagon purchased in 1898 still is in active service.

The help problem was solved by giving the two sons an interest in the business. For example, they put in the wheat for one-third of the crop. One boy handles the milking for half of the check. "I charge one-third to the land for the wheat crop out of the profits," Mr. Baird explained, "then the boys get one-third and dad gets one-third. Or, in other words, above the land charges we go fifty-fifty. I supply the equipment against the boys' labor. My boys are interested in the farm and giving them a share in it solved the labor problem for me."

The home is modern in every way and convenient. Gas is piped in every room for heat and to the kitchen for cooking, there is running water from cellar to garret, and an electric sweeper, washer, iron and a radio. A quarter-mile sand-clay road, that Baird put in at his expense, connects his farm with the main highway. The family wouldn't trade for town life. Vacations, trips, educational advantages and entertainment all are theirs. Mr. Baird is active in community, school and farm organization affairs. He was elected by the committee of judges as one of the 15 Master Farmers of Kansas.

In Canada 142,000 farmers pool wheat.



Save Time, Labor and Money at Harvest Time!

FOLLOWING close on the heels of the Company's most successful harvester-thresher year, comes this announcement of two new prairie types featuring a score of refinements and improvements. No radical changes—for none was necessary. Every improvement is the result of a sincere effort to make combine harvesting as simple, satisfactory, and efficient as possible.

Catalogs showing the new machines in full detail are now ready for you. One tells about the No. 8, which is built to cut a 10-foot swath. The other shows the No. 11, which is built in two sizes—12 and 16-foot cut—for use where larger acreages prevail.

During the 1927 harvest season thousands of grain growers were unable to secure McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, due to the great demand for these machines. To avoid disappointing customers this year, McCormick-Deering dealers are already taking orders for these 1928 models for harvest time delivery. Ask now for your copy of the new catalog; the local dealer will supply it and explain the new McCormick-Deerings to your complete satisfaction.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

McCormick-Deering Number 8 Harvester-Thresher

The size, weight, and economy of the 10-foot No. 8 are just right for the average field and average power. Harvests the crop with amazing speed—and saves as much as 20 cents a bushel on the job—yet the No. 8 operates to advantage in ordinary fields and can be moved over ordinary bridges and through gates with no difficulty.

McCormick-Deering Number 11 Harvester-Thresher

In the No. 11 the change that is most easily recognized is the new position of the engine and radiator assembly on the A frame at the front of the machine. The weight is more centrally located, lightening the load on the grain wheel. Also, the engine in the new position is closer to the operator and is easily accessible.

McCormick-Deering HARVESTER-THRESHERS

Could You Use This \$382.14?

Boyde Started Club Work With Eight Hens But Raised 355 Chicks and Cleared a Large Profit

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

LARGE profits are to be cleared in the Capper Poultry Club this year. And the boys and girls who get chickens this spring will end their year's work with something earned.

Boyde Boone, Kingman county, started his club work last spring with eight hens and a male bird. These were placed in a pen separate from all the other birds of the farm. Records of eggs, expenses and income were kept, and at the end of the year, Boyde knew just exactly what his profits were. Here is how his work stood: \$9.48 was received for eggs sold; 33 cents for eggs used at home; \$106.17 for poultry sold; \$112.65 for poultry used at home; \$16.50 for prizes won and \$174.96 for chickens on hand. His expenses were: \$17 for the contest entry; \$2 for entry fees at shows; and \$16.95 for feed. This leaves a profit of \$382.14.

Boyde's hens laid 869 eggs from January 1 to June 30. He set 536 of these eggs, 406 chicks were hatched and 355 were raised. A great deal of his success is due to the fact that a good percentage of the chicks lived.

Another good record was made by E. Faye Hailey, Morris county. Her clear profit was \$106.43. She entered eight pullets and one cockerel of the B. C. Rhode Island Red breed in the Capper Poultry Club contest. She raised 61 chicks. Her hens laid 1,010 eggs in six months.

Here is the way Faye figures her profit: \$59.06 for eggs sold; \$73.44 for poultry sold and \$4.68 for poultry used at home. Her expenses were: \$21 for the chickens she entered; and \$9.75 for feed. This leaves the profit of \$106.43.

Here is what she says about club work: "As leader of the Morris County Capper Poultry Club, I learned considerably more and different things than ever before. I learned much about conducting a business meeting that I feel will be helpful to me in the future. I also learned much about feeding and breeding of chickens. Of course, I had some bad luck along with my experiences. I trapped my hens and it seemed as if they broke quite a few of their eggs. But I surely learned that the trapnest is the one sure way to find the high producers. I believe the best I learned is that it takes work and 'stay with it' to make a success of anything. Thru my club experiences I have learned enough about poultry that I always shall be interested in it, as I know the birds will pay when handled properly."

Pig Clubs in It, Too

Girls make successes in Capper Pig Club work, but as it happens the reports we have this week are from boys. Alva Cain, Seward county, states briefly: "Capper Pig Club work has helped me in a financial way; not only in actual money profit but also in business experience in buying, marketing and keeping accounts. My position as county leader gave me experience in leadership."

And here is a boy who says a whole lot for the club. "With the \$135 I

cleared the first year in the pig club work, I helped send myself to high school and gave me and our family a good start on the upward road," says Edgar Jallite, Dickinson county.

The club manager is eager to see many more folks get started on the upward road mentioned by Edgar. I know how eager you folks are to get things started your way, and it pleases Capper clubs to do for you those things that have helped Boyde, Faye, Alva and Edgar. You will find an enrollment coupon with this story.

More Wheat to the Acre

What we need is not more acres to wheat but more wheat to the acre, according to H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Altho the Southwest has become famous for its winter wheat and stands at the top in its production, yet the quality and yield to the acre are not what they are capable of being.

"The average annual yield of 13½ bushels an acre is entirely too low for our Southwestern soil and climate, both of which are naturally adapted to wheat growing," Bainer says. "After deducting the cost of production, this low yield does not return a satisfactory profit. But with more suitable methods, it would be entirely possible to increase this average yield to not less than 18 bushels an acre and make a better quality of product besides.

While the wheat farmer does not have any control over climatic conditions, he is responsible for the yield and quality of his crop as far as the way he handles his soil is concerned, and for the kind of seed he sows. It does not cost any more to prepare wheat land early than late, but the early preparation will insure more wheat to the acre. It costs no more to produce wheat in rotation, occasionally with a legume, than it does to grow the crop continuously, but the rotation will increase the yield several bushels an acre. To include summer fallow in a rotation, especially in sections where the rainfall is limited, adds some expense, but it often doubles the yield. Good seed costs very little more than poor seed, but it insures more bushels to the acre.

To treat seed wheat for smut costs a few cents for material and labor, but it will make dollars in yield and quality. To clean up rye mixture adds some cost in the beginning, but it will pay big in the end. It costs slightly less to burn straw and stubble than to plow it under, but all Southwestern soils need more organic matter and will produce higher yields when well supplied with it."

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

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

"The Share Does ALL the Work"



"That's Why I Ask for STAR!"

EXPERIENCED farmers are always careful in buying new shares—for the share is the business part of any plow. Put an inferior share on the best plow made and you have an implement about as good as a fancy razor with a tin blade.

A good share is not hard to recognize in use—it scours quickly and stays full sized and sharp. The real job is to recognize a good share when you buy it. You can make that easy by insisting on the STAR trade mark on every plow, lister or middleburster share you buy. Back of this STAR trade mark are 55 years of specialized experience—certainly a real guarantee of quality.

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Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873



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PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier



Hog Worms

Destroyed or your Money Back if you use Peters' Soft Gelatin Balloon Capsules

Gov't endorsed liquid in elastic capsules—soft like grapes—slip down hog's throat as easily as a ball of butter. Three million sold. Send \$5.00 check for 50 capsules. We include free Jaw Opener and Patented Gun which gives hog a swallow of water and capsule, both at one squeeze of bulb. Full directions sent. Extra capsules, 10c each.

Peters Family, authorities on swine, the first manufacturers of hog serum.
PETERS SERUM CO., Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Would You Pitch Hay Wearing a Fur Overcoat?

Yet many a horse is put through heavy field work with his long winter overcoat of hair. Dust settles under the hair, the horse sweats and lathers, sealing the pores of the skin, decreasing the efficiency of the horse 25%.

CLIP THEM!

Clipped horses and mules work better, look better, feel better. Will outwork the unclipped horse every time. Thoroughly cleaned in half the time it takes to clean an unclipped horse. You'll get more work from clipped horses.



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A Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 H. P., elevating 35 feet and running 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in test. It will save you time, labor and money.

for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silo with low speed—H. P. up runs a Gehl. Dealers everywhere. Write for literature and name of dealer near you.
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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 19)

arms outspread, his hat close by; on the other hand the Dutchman's body sprawled, his legs flung out as if he had died running. And near this unsightly wreckage of a worthless wretch Morgan's horse stretched in the lazy posture of an animal asleep in a sunny pasture.

Behind them the fire that was eating one side of the square away rose and roared and crackled, sighed and hissed, flinging up long flames which broke as they stabbed into the smoke. Morgan felt the flames hot on his neck as he bent over Craddock, throwing the strain of every tendon to hold the old villain to the ground.

Craddock writhed, jointless as a snake, it seemed, under the grip of Morgan's hand at his splney throat, squirmed and turned and fought to his knees. They struggled and battled breast to breast, until they stood on their feet, locked in a clinch, out of which but one of them, Morgan was determined, should come a living man.

He had dropped his empty revolver when he flung himself on Craddock. There was no inequality between them except such as nature had given in the strength of arm and back. They swayed in silent, terrible determination, each to have the other's life, and Morgan had a glimpse as he turned of women and children watching them from the corner near the bank, huddled groups out of which he knew many a hope went out for his victorious issue.

Craddock was a man of sinews as hard as bow strings; his muscles were like dried beef. Strong as Morgan was, he felt that he was losing ground. Then, by some trick learned perhaps in savage camps, Craddock lifted him, and flung him with stunning force against the hard ground.

There they rolled, clawing, striking, grappling at each other's throats. As if surf made sport of them on the shelving sands they rolled, one uppermost now, the other then. And they fought and rolled until Morgan felt something hard under his oppressed back, and groped for it in the star-shot agony of sinewy fingers choking out his life. His empty gun. It seemed that he grasped it in delirium, and struck with it in the blindness of hovering death.

When Morgan staggered to his feet there was blood in his mouth; the sound of the fiery turmoil around him was hushed in the roar of blood in his ears. He stood weakly a moment, looking at the pistol in his hand. The blow he had laid along Craddock's head had broken the cylinder-pin. Meditatively Morgan looked at it again, then threw it down with the gesture of a man discarding a useless thing.

At the Climax

Morgan stood looking down on the man whom he had overcome in the climax of that desperate hour, wondering if he were dead. He did not stoop to investigate; from where he stood no sign of life disturbed Craddock's limp body. Morgan was thinking now that they would say of him in Ascalon that luck had been with him to the last.

Not prowess, at any rate; he did not lay claim to that. Perhaps luck was as good a name as any for it, but it was something that upheld his hand and stimulated his wit in crises such as he had passed in Ascalon that eventful fortnight.

A band of men came around the corner past Peden's Hall, now only a vanishing skeleton of beams, bringing with them the two raiders who had attempted to escape by that avenue to the open prairie. The two were still mounted, the crowd that surrounded them was silent and ominous. Morgan waited until they came up, when, with a silent gesture toward Craddock, which relinquished all interest in and responsibility for him to the posse comitatus, he turned away to hasten to Fred Stilwell's side.

Tom Conboy had reached the fallen youth—he was little more than a boy—and was kneeling beside him, lifting his head.

"They killed a woman over there—and a man!" Conboy said.

"Is he dead?" Morgan inquired, his voice hoarse and strange.

"He's shot thru the lung—he's breathin' thru his back," Conboy replied, shaking his head sadly. "But I've seen men live shot up worse than Fred

is," he added. "It takes a lot to kill a man sometimes."

"We must carry him out of this heat," Morgan said.

They bore him across the square to that part of the business front the fire had not yet leaped across and laid him in a little strip of shade in front of the harness store. Conboy hurried off to see if he could find the doctor.

Morgan wadded a handkerchief against the wound in Fred's back; whence the blood bubbled in frothy stream at every weak inspiration, and let him down gently upon that insufficient pad to await the doctor, not having it in his power to do more. He believed the poor fellow would die with the next breath, and looked about to see if the father were in sight. Stilwell was nowhere to be seen, his pursuit of Drumm having led him far. But approaching Morgan were five or six men carrying guns, their faces clouded with what seemed an unfriendly severity.

"We want to have a word or two with you over in the square," one of them said.

Morgan recognized all of them as townsmen. He looked at them in undisguised surprise, completely lost for the meaning of the blunt request.

"All right," he said. "The doctor will be here in a minute—he's gone for his case," one of them volunteered.

Relieved by the word, Morgan thanked him, and returned with them to the place where a growing crowd of men stood about Seth Craddock and the two prisoners who had been taken in their attempt to escape. Craddock was sitting on the ground, head drooping forward, a man's knee at his back. And Earl Gray, a revolver in his hand, no hat on, his hair flying forty ways, was talking.

"If he'd 'a' been here tendin' to duty under his oath, in place of skulkin' out and leavin' the town wide open to anybody that wanted to set a match to it, this thing wouldn't 'a' happened. I tell you, gentlemen. Look at it! Look at my store, look at the ho-tel, look at everything on that side of the square! Gone to hell, every stick of it! And that's the man to blame!"

Gray indicated Morgan with a thrust of his gun, waving one hand dramatically toward the ruin. A sound, more a growl than a groan, ran thru the crowd, which now numbered not fewer than thirty or forty men.

Hotel Was a Ruin

The sight of the destruction was enough indeed to make them growl, or even groan. Everything on that side of the square was leveled but a few

upstanding beams, the fire was rioting among the fallen rafters, eating up the floors that had borne the tread of so many adventurous feet. The hotel was a ruin, Gray's store only a foundation; the little shops between it and Peden's long, hollow skeleton of a barn already coals.

Men, women and children were on the roofs of buildings across the street from Peden's, pouring precious water over the fires which sprang from falling brands. It seemed that this shower of fire must overwhelm them very soon, and engulf the rest of the business houses, making a clean sweep of everything but the courthouse and the bank. The calaboose, in its isolation, was still safe.

"Where was you last night?" Gray demanded, insolence in his narrow face as he turned again to Morgan, poking out with his gun as if to vex the answer from him as one prods a growl from a dog.

"None of your business!" Morgan replied, rising into a rage as sudden as it was unwise, the unworthiness of the object considered. He made a quick movement toward Gray as he spoke, which brought upon him the instant restraint of many hands.

"You don't grab no gun from nobody here!" one said.

"Why wasn't you here attendin' to business when that gang rode in this morning?" one at Morgan's side de-

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LOWER

Read how new highest-powered, lightest-weight OilPull achieves remarkable new savings. You can beat the world's economy records with the new Super-Powered OilPull!

Plowing, pulverizing and planting used to be a series of operations. Now more powerful and faster OilPulls permit preparing the seed bed and planting in one operation. The New "Model X" OilPull, for example will pull a four-gang plow, the necessary pulverizing tools and a drill. *Once over the field and the crop is in.* The new Super-Powered OilPulls are the last word in farm operating economy.

More work, rush work—at surprisingly less cost! That's what you can do with this new highest powered, lightest-weight OilPull. Already hundreds of farmers have proved it. They've proved that the new OilPull is the greatest money-making, time-saving tractor ever offered.

And no wonder! For in developing this greater OilPull, Rumely engineers deliberately set out to give farmers a tractor that would out-perform and out-value any power machine ever built.

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Increased OilPull's power 30 per cent—an astonishing increase in working power in an already powerful tractor.

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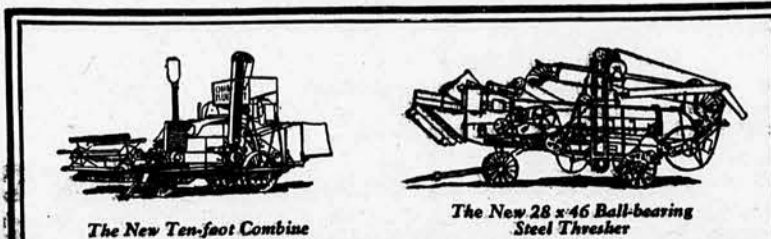
Provided easier control—equaling the simple, easy handling of a high-grade automobile, due to sensitive clutch and new ball bearing, three-speed transmission.

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Made the OilPull, at low prices, a tractor value without duplication! Here is a new tractor already known to hundreds as the greatest cost reducer on the farm. Here is tractor performance—and value—that demands investigation!

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Address.....

manded. It was the barber; his shop was gone, his razors were fused among the ashes.

Morgan ignored him, regretting at once the flash of passion that had betrayed him into their hands. For they were madmen—mad with the torture of hot winds and straining hopes that withered and fell; mad with their losses of that day, mad with the glare of sun of many days.

Seth Craddock heaved up to his knees, struggled to his feet with quick, frantic lumbering, like a horse clambering out of the mire. He stood weaving, his red eyes watching those around him, perhaps reading something of the crowd's threat in the growl that ran thru it, beginning in the center as it died on the edge, quieting, not at all. His hat was off, dust was in his hair, a great welted wound was black on his temple, the blood of it caked with dust on his face.

The two prisoners on horseback, one of them wounded so badly his life did not seem worth a minute's reprieve, were pulled down; all were bunched with Morgan in the middle of the mob. Gray began again with his denunciation, Morgan hearing him only as the wind, for his attention was fixed on the activities of Dell Hutton, working with insidious swiftness among the mob.

Hutton did not look at Morgan as he passed with low word from man to man, sowing the poison of his vindictive hate against this man who had compelled him to be honest once against his bent. A moment Hutton paused in conference with the blacksmith, and that man came forward now, silenced Gray with a word and pushed him aside.

The blacksmith was a knotty, short man with Slavic features, a cropped mustache under his stubby nose. His shop was burning in the ruin of that tragic morning; the blame of it was Morgan's. Others whose business places had been erased in the fire were recognized by Morgan in the crowd. The proprietor of the Santa Fe Cafe, the cobbler, the Mexican who sold tamales and chili—none of them of any consequence ordinarily, but potent of the extreme of evil now, merged as they were into that soulless thing, the mob.

There were murmured suggestions, rejections; talk of the cross-arms on the telegraph poles, which at once became determined, decisive. Men pushed thru the press with ropes. Seth Craddock looked across at Morgan, and cursed him. One of the prisoners, the unwounded man, a youth no older than Fred Stillwell, began to beg and cry.

Morgan had not been alarmed up to the moment of his seeing Hutton inflaming the crowd against him, for the mob was composed of men whose faces were for the greater part familiar, mild men in their way, whom the violence in which they had lived had passed and left untouched. But they held him with strong hands; they were making ready a noose to throw over his head and strangle his life out in the shame that belongs to murderers and thieves.

"Clear Out of Here"

This had become a matter beyond his calculation; this should not be. There were guns in men's hands all about him where guns did not belong. He threw his determination and strength into a fling that cleared his right arm, and began a battle that marked for life some of them who clung to him and tried to drag him down.

They were crushing him, they were overwhelming him. Only a sudden jerk of the head, a dozen determined, silent men hanging to him, saved Morgan's neck from the flung rope. The man who cast it cursed; was drawing it back with eager haste to throw again, when Rhetta Thayer arrived.

She came pushing thru the mad throng about Morgan, he heard her command to clear the way; she was beside him, the mystery of her swift passage thru the mob made plain. Seth Craddock's guns, given her as a trophy of that day when Morgan lassoed the meat-hunter, were in her hands, and in her eyes there was a death warrant for any wretch that stood in her way. She gave the weapons to Morgan, her breathing audible over the hush that fell in the falling of their cowed hearts.

"Drop your guns!" Morgan commanded.

There was a panic to comply. Steel and nickel, ivory handle, old navy and new Colts, flashed in the sun as they were dropped in the little open space at Morgan's feet.

"Clear out of here!" Morgan's sharp order was almost unnecessary. Those on the edge of the crowd were beginning already to sneak off; a little way, looking back over shoulders, and they started to run. They dispersed like dust on the wind, leaving behind them their weapons which would identify them for the revenge this terrible, invincible, miraculously lucky man might come to their doors and exact.

The thought was terrifying. They did not stop at the margin of the square to look back to see if he pressed his vengeance at their heels. Only the shelter of cyclone cellars, sequestered patches of corn, the willows along the distant river, would give them the respite from the terror of this outreaching hand necessary to a full, free breath.

The sheriff had released himself from jail, with Judge Thayer and the valorous Riley Caldwell, and twenty or more others who had been locked up with them. The sheriff, humiliated, resentful, red with the anger that choked him—for it was safe now to be as angry as he could lash himself—came stalking up to where Morgan held Craddock and the unwounded raider

off from the tempting heap of weapons thrown down by the mob. The sheriff began to abuse Craddock, laying to him all the villainy of ancestry and life that his well-schooled tongue could shape. Morgan cut him off with a sharp word.

"Take these men and lock them up!" "Yes, sir, Mr. Morgan, you bet your life I'll lock 'em up!" the sheriff agreed.

"Hold them for a charge of arson and murder," Judge Thayer commanded sternly. "And see that you do hold them!"

Judge Thayer came on to where Morgan stood, the surrendered weapons at his feet, Rhetta beside him, pride higher than the heavens in her eyes.

"I can't apologize for my townsmen; I can't even try," said the judge with a humility in his word and manner quite new and strange. He made himself as small as he felt by his way of approaching this man who had pitched his life like a coin of little value into the gamble of that tragic day.

"Never mind trying—it's only an incident," Morgan told him, full of another thought.

"I'll see that he locks the ringleaders up safe, then I'll have these guns picked up for evidence—I'm going to lay an information against every man of them with the prosecuting attorney!"

"Let them go, Judge Thayer—I'd

never appear against them," Morgan said.

Judge Thayer appeared to be dazed by the events of that day, crowded to their fearful climax of destruction of property and life. He was lacking in his ready words, older, it seemed, by many years, crushed under the weight of this terrible calamity that had fallen on his town. He went away after the sheriff, leaving Morgan and Rhetta, the last actors on the stage in the drama of Ascalon's downfall, alone.

Beyond them the fire raged in the completion of the havoc that was far beyond any human labor to stay. The heat of it was scorching even where they stood; coals, blazing fragments, were blown about their feet on the turbulent wind. The black-green smoke still rose in great volume, thru which the sun was red. On the flank of the fire those who labored to confine its spread shouted in the voice of dismay. It was an hour of desolation; it was the day of doom.

"Thank you for my life," said Morgan. "I've put a new valuation on it since you've gone to so much trouble to save it."

"Don't speak cynically about it, Mr. Morgan!" she said, hurt by his tone.

"I'm not cynical," he gravely assured her. "My life wasn't worth much to me this morning when I left Stillwell's. It has acquired a new value now."

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All this time Morgan had stood holding Seth Craddock's big revolvers in his hands, as if he distrusted the desolation of the fire-sown square. Now he sheathed one of them in his holster, and thrust the other under his belt. His right hand was bleeding from wounds of the bullet that had struck his rifle-barrel and sprayed hot lead into his flesh, and from the blows he had dealt in his fury among the mob; blood was dripping from his chin.

Rhetta put out her hand and took his, bleeding and torn and battle-maimed as it was, lifted it tenderly, and nestled it against her cheek.

"Dear, brave hand!" she said. "You're not afraid of it now?" he returned, putting out his free hand as if he offered it also for the absolution of her touch.

"It was only the madness of the wind," she told him. And the sorrow of her penance was in her simple words.

Quiet After the Storm

Evening saw the fires of Ascalon subdued and confined. With the falling of the wind the danger of the disaster spreading to embrace the entire town decreased almost to safety, altho the wary, scorched townsmen stood watch over the smoldering coals which lay deep where the principal part of Ascalon lately stood.

Fred Stillwell had been taken to Judge Thayer's house, where his mother and Violet attended him. The doctor said youth and a clean body would carry him thru. As for Drumm, whose bullet had brought the young man down, his horse with the black saddle-roll had stood hitched to Judge Thayer's fence until evening, when the sheriff came with a writ of attachment in Stillwell's favor and took it away. Drumm's body was lying on a board in the calaboose, diverted for that dark day in Ascalon's history into a morgue.

The sheriff reported that the Texas cattleman had carried more than fifty thousand dollars in currency behind his saddle. That was according to the custom of the times. A man could not have cashed a draft of that size on the range.

Tom Conboy was already hiring carpenters to rebuild the hotel, his eye full of the business that would come to his doors when the railroad shops were running, and the trainmen of the division point were there to be housed and fed.

Dora and Riley had been wandering around town during all afternoon, very much like two pigeons looking for a place to nest.

And so evening found peace in Ascalon, after all its tragedy and pain.

Calvin Morgan and Rhetta Thayer stood at the bank corner at sunset, looking down the square where the great gap in its front made the scene unfamiliar. Morgan's disabled hand was bandaged; there was a cross of surgical tape on his chin, closing a deep cut where some citizen had tapped him with a revolver in the last fight of that tumultuous day.

Little groups of desolate, disheartened people stood along the line of flibbing-racks; dead coals which the wind had sown as living fire over the square littered the white dust. Morgan had taken off his badge of office, having made a formal resignation to Judge Thayer, mayor of the town. Nobody had been sworn in to take his place, for, as Judge Thayer had said, it did not appear as if any further calamity could be left in store among the misfortunes for that town, except it might be an earthquake or a cyclone, and a city marshal, even Morgan, could not fend against them if they were to come.

"You have trampled your place among the thorns," said Rhetta.

"It looks like I've pulled a good deal down with me," he returned, viewing the seat of fire with commiseration in his grave face.

"All that deserves to rise will rise again," she said in confidence. "It's a good thing it burned—it's purged of its old shame and old monuments of corruption. I'm glad it's gone."

There was a quiet over the place, as if the heart of turbulence had been broken and its spirit had taken flight. In the southwest, in the faces of the two watchers at the margin of this ruin, a vast dark cloud stood like a landfall rising in the mariner's eye out of the sea. It had been visible since

four o'clock, seeming to hesitate as if nature intended again to deny this parched and suffering land the consolation of rain. Now it was rising, already it had overspread the sunset glow, casting a cool shadow over the thirsting prairie wastes.

"It will rain this time," Rhetta said. "It always comes up slowly that way when it rains—a long time."

"A rain will work wonders in this country," Morgan answered, his face lifted to the promise of the cloud.

"And wisdom and faith will do more," she told him, her voice tender and low.

"And love," said he, voice solemn as a prophet's, yet gentle as a dove's.

"And love," she whispered, the wind, springing like an inspiration before the rain, lifting her shadowy hair.

Joe Lynch came driving into the stricken square down the road beside them, bringing a load of bones.

"Had to burn the town to fetch a rain, huh?" said Joe, his leathery dry old face tilted to catch the savor of the wind. So saying he drove on, and paused not in his mission of bearing off the waste of failure that must be cleared for the new labor of wisdom, faith and love.

After Thirty Years

Thirty years will do for a cottonwood what two centuries will do for an oak. Thirty years had built the cottonwoods of great girth, and lifted them in dignity high above the roof of Calvin Morgan's white farmhouse, his vast barns and granaries. Elm trees, bringing their blessing of wide-spreading branch more slowly, led down a broad avenue to the white manse with its Ionian portico. Over the acres of smooth, luxuriant green lawn, the long shadows of closing day reached like the yearning of men's unfinished dreams.

Before the house a wide roadway, smooth as a city boulevard, ran straight to the bright, clean, populous city where Ascalon, with its forgotten shame and tragedies, once stood. And far and away, over the swell of gentle ridge, into the dip of gracious valley, spread the benediction of growing wheat. Wisdom and faith and love had worked their miracle. This land had become the nation's granary; it was a land redeemed.

Under the giant cottonwoods, gray-green of leaf as the desert grasses were gray-green in the old cattle days, the brown walls, the low roof of a sod house stood, the lawn clipped smooth around its humble door, lilac clumps green beside its walls, sweet honey-suckle clambering over its little porch. And there came, in the tender last beams of the setting sun, a man and woman to its door.

Not old, not bent, not gnarled by the rack of blind-groping, unrequited toil, for such of the chosen out of nature's nobility are never old. Hair once dark as woodland shadows was shot with the sunlight of many years; hair once bright as the mica tossed by joyous waves upon a sunny beach was whitened now by the unmelting snows of winters numbered swiftly in the brief calendar of man. But shoulders were unbent by the burdens which they had borne joyously, and their feet went quickly as lovers to a tryst.

This little sod house stood with all its old-time furnishings, like a shrine, and on this day, which seemed to be an anniversary, it had been brightened with vases of flowers. This man and this woman, not old, indeed, entered and stood within its door, where the light was dimming thru the little window high in the thick wall. And the man crossed the room, and stood where a belt with holsters hung upon the wall. She drew near him, and lifted his great hand, and nestled it against her cheek.

"Old Seth Craddock's guns," he said, musing as on a recurring memory.

"His guns!" she murmured, drawing closer into the shadow of her companion's strength.

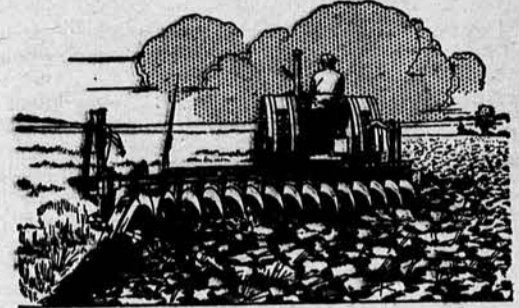
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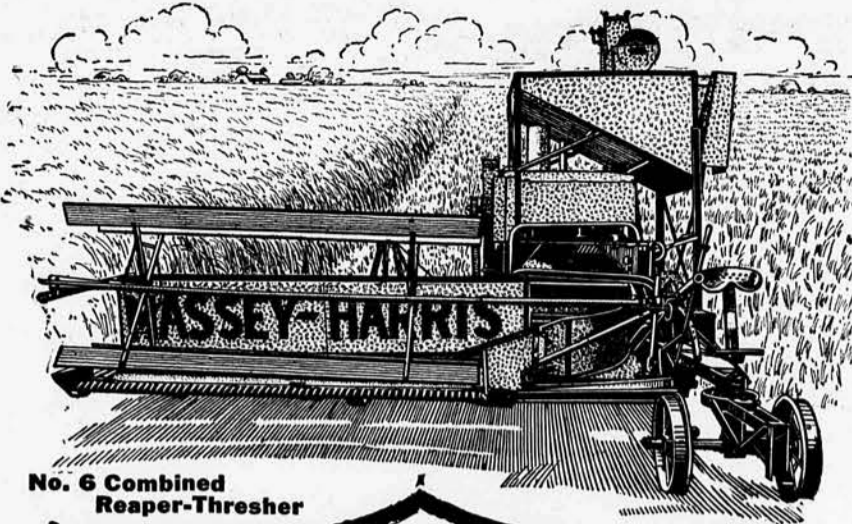
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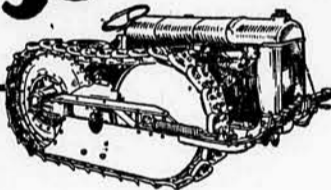
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Farm Crops and Markets

Oats Seeding is the Big Job Now—the Kansas Wheat Outlook Has Improved Greatly

RECENT rains and snows have placed the wheat in better position to withstand the March winds in all except the northwestern counties of the state. In that region the need for additional moisture is imperative. Local damage by false wire worm and heaving due to freezing and thawing is indicated. Some Hessian fly is reported in early seeded fields. Wheat is greening up, and the more advanced fields are being pastured.

Increased corn shelling and movement to market are the result of higher corn prices. Bad roads, however, have retarded delivery in several of the north central counties.

Preparation of oats ground is well advanced. A considerable acreage already has been sown. Gophers are still active in alfalfa fields. Some damage from heaving also is reported. Liming in southeastern counties for Sweet clover is becoming general.

Testing of cattle for tuberculosis is nearly completed in Wilson county. Retests are well under way in Lincoln and Washington counties. Farm sales are numerous. Horses, mules and dairy cattle have been in good demand. Prices have been generally satisfactory.

Reports on the general business situation are rather favorable from this part of the country, but not quite so optimistic when viewed in a national way. The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reports that the volume of business in this district was 4 per cent above that of a year ago for the first five weeks of this year, which is fine. Since then there has been a material improvement in the agricultural situation, especially in the main wheat belt of Kansas. High prices are being paid generally at farm sales, the outlook for beef cattle and dairy prices is good, and retail trade, especially with farm machinery, has been excellent. But the economist with the Cleveland Plain Dealer takes a national view and is able to see a few clouds, thus:

"With the end of another month at hand considerable doubt is beginning to be entertained whether the expansion in basic production which was so marked in the early weeks of the year will be continued. The decline in the price of sensitive commodities, unsatisfactory employment conditions and the failure of goods distribution to improve as expected are among the factors in the situation which are not wholly encouraging.

"With respect to the situation in the steel industry, where January improvement was most pronounced, there are some indications that the spring curtailment which for several years has appeared toward the end of March may again be on the way. The smaller increase in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of January than at the end of December, and the prospect of further shrinkage at the close of the present month would point in that direction. And as time goes on it appears that considerable of the new business brought out in the early weeks this year was in anticipation of price advances.

"According to the Iron Age the average price of finished steel products has about recovered the losses of last year and is back almost exactly to the level of a year ago. Some further minor price advances were announced in the past week, but with pig iron and scrap at their present levels the outlook for further important price advances is not regarded as bright.

"The spring motor car business is retarded by new model introduction and the necessity of changing over plant and facilities to manufacture the new products. This is offered as the sole reason for limited operations by Ford, but the latest reports indicate that volume production and delivery of the new model will not be much longer delayed. January sales of General Motors were the best in that company's history for the first month of the year. Employment in Detroit in the last week was about 9,000 above the corresponding week a year ago, but some 39,000 under that in 1926.

Building Outlook is Good

"Construction operations remain the brightest spot in the industrial picture. February contract awards are running ahead of February a year ago by a comfortable margin. The figures for the year to date justify expectations of a near record year. Public work projects are likely to be pushed forward to alleviate the unemployment situation.

"Freight loadings for the week ended February 11 made a rather sharp decline. The total of 206,000 cars was 20,000 below the preceding week and more than 55,000 below the corresponding week a year ago. Decreases in other commodities besides local indicate pretty clearly that many lines of production have not yet recovered from the slump which they entered about the middle of 1927.

"Price movements from one week to the next should not be regarded as too significant, but the rather sharp decline in commodity price indexes in the last week, if continued, would be a factor of first importance in connection with the probable trend of business and industry in the next few months. It was the rise in commodities in the latter part of last year that gave rise to the hope and belief that a turn for the better was in prospect. But on the basis of this year's price movements it would be unsafe to say that the deflation of commodities is at an end.

"After the rather violent decline in stock prices, the market put in a week of readjustment, with frequent advances and recessions. There were rallies from the extreme lows of the sell-out, and in the rail group there were signs of distinct strength as a result of various rumors affecting consolidation and dividend policy. The movement of the rails led some market observers to the conclusion that the reaction of the

week before was only a slight interruption in a market which would not deviate far from its well-established bullish course. Others contended that the market had entered a new phase and that a period of recession was to be expected.

"Latest figures show a decline in the brokers' loan account of some 90 million dollars, a fair indication that the credit policy of the Reserve banks is beginning to be effective. The money situation, however, showed a tendency toward easiness, probably as a result of the contracted speculative account. But if the course indicated by the Reserve bank policy is adhered to, funds will not soon again be permitted to get so cheap as to encourage speculative activities on a large scale. The demand for commercial accommodation shows a slight increase. Continued expansion from that direction would solve the problem of excessive speculation and business recession at the same time."

What About Grass Cattle?

A survey of the outlook for grass cattle prices in 1928 has been made recently by R. M. Green, H. J. Henney and W. E. Grimes of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College. They declare that a market fighting to make any further gains and to hold what has already been won contrasts the present 1928 outlook with the almost steady price advance of 1927. Fat cattle prices since May, 1926, have advanced as much as more than in other short cattle supply periods in less than half the usual time. An import duty which was absent in previous similar periods, and, what is more important, the embargo on Argentine meats are chief supports of the rapid price advance.

Hardly an average size corn crop for 1927 suggests some seasonal advances in corn prices. Such a situation together with high stocker and feeder prices encourages the early unloading of cattle put in the feed lots in the winter. With two fairly small corn crops in succession there is at least some greater likelihood than a year ago of running into larger production in the fall of 1928. Should this happen, fall and winter feeding would be encouraged more than this year. From the corn standpoint alone, therefore, the January, 1928, fat cattle market and the late spring and summer markets seem most likely to be favored by comparatively light receipts of fed cattle. Late winter and early spring markets and next fall and winter markets now appear in a less favorable position.

Steady to advancing commodity prices in general since July, 1927, makes it easier for buyers to take high priced beef than will be the case when prices of other commodities turn down.

A third successive year in which there has been an unusually large proportion of light weight stockers and feeders going back to the country, together with two fairly small corn crops, lends support to heavy cattle.

Most frequently, though not always, if prices are to break to lower levels for any length of time, the weakness shows up in price declines between June and December, and especially between August and November. If prices are on their way to higher levels for a considerable period, seasonal price strength is quite noticeable from January to June and especially in March and June. No price weakness last fall, therefore, suggests only seasonal declines the first half of 1928. March and June prices will give some indication of the price strength to be expected in the last half of 1928, tho the latter period will also be affected largely by summer range conditions and corn crop prospects.

Beef cattle prices as an average are not to exceed 35 to 40 per cent higher than the present level of other commodities. They reached a point 46 per cent above the general level of other commodities in 1899, following the period around 1896 when cattle supplies were short. Cattle prices reached a point 55 per cent higher than the general level of commodities in 1914, following the period of short cattle supplies around 1912.

Top prices of native steers at Kansas City advanced 49 1/2 per cent during the 46-month period between February, 1896, and December, 1899. In the period of 43 months between May, 1911, and December, 1914, prices at Kansas City advanced 79 per cent. These two periods have frequently been referred to as somewhat similar to the present period because they were periods of low cattle supplies such as the present. On the basis of precedent alone many producers look forward to good cattle prices into 1930 or later.

Before laying too much stress on the fact that in these earlier periods cattle prices continued their advances for several years, some of the differences in the present situation should be noticed.

In the first place, both 1896 and 1912 fell in periods when monetary conditions the world over were favoring a period of generally advancing commodity prices. The present period has a less certain outlook for the next 10 years.

In the second place, under tariff and embargo protection, top prices of steers at Kansas City have in the 19-month period between May, 1926, and December, 1927, advanced 80 per cent. The change in production methods toward light weight young cattle makes possible much more rapid increases in supplies than in the past.

Neither of the two previous periods happened to fall in a time when there were two rather small corn crops in succession. Much of the present strength, therefore, lies in the difficulties in getting weight and finish. The two short corn crops in succession have accentuated the demand for tonnage in beef.

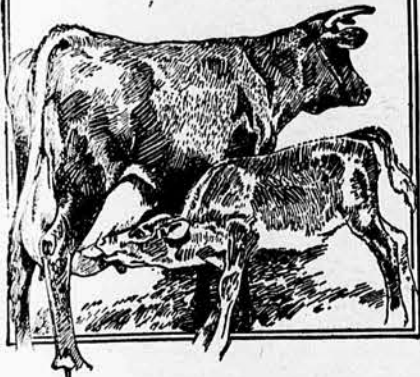
Furthermore, the present spread between top hog prices and top cattle prices is larger than in either previous period. This will likely encourage an earlier decrease in beef consumption than in previous periods.

Corn and Cattle Prices

There were no large supplies of old corn out of the 1926 corn crop to add to the fairly small 1927 crop. Such carryover as remained was largely in that section of the Corn Belt where the 1927 crop is relatively small. The western edge of the Corn Belt, which has a good 1927 corn crop, had a poor 1926 crop. This situation made it necessary for the heavy feeding area for 1928 west of the Mississippi to wait to a considerable extent for new corn. This has tended to delay the return of finished cattle from this area. On top of this, low priced corn locally has encouraged feeders to plan more than the usual proportion of marketings for the spring months. The premium on weight works in

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the same direction. Only high prices paid for stockers and feeders and any display of weakness in the fat cattle market encourage hasty marketing in the western part of the Corn Belt. Almost the reverse situation is the case in the eastern part of the Corn Belt.

A small United States corn crop has been followed by a small corn crop only six times in 34 years. A small crop has been followed by a large crop 11 times in 34 years. In the latter case any price advance in corn usually is most pronounced from March to May. Such a move this year would encourage unloading high priced cattle on the spring markets even in the western edge of the Corn Belt.

There is more chance of running into a large corn crop in 1928 than was the case last year, tho no one can know. If such a situation should materialize there will be less to discourage summer and fall feeding than in 1927, and therefore less to bolster up end of the year prices.

During the period of advancing cattle prices from 1912 to 1915 consumption of beef and veal decreased about three pounds per capita for each of three years. During this period imports of fresh beef and veal for consumption increased from approximately 1 million pounds in 1912 to 178 million pounds in 1914. Imports of canned and of other beef and beef products increased from 6 million pounds in 1912 to 13 million pounds in 1914. Imports of live cattle increased from 316,000 head in 1912 to 872,000 head in 1914.

In the present period of short supplies of cattle, prices have increased the usual amount in half the usual time under the protection of a tariff and an embargo on Argentine meats. Reaching a high price in so short a time under protection is likely to accentuate the rate of decline in consumption.

A smaller proportion of cattle receipts than a year ago is being slaughtered. A larger proportion of receipts is returning to the country. This means an increasing proportion of cattle is bought as stockers and feeders, fed a while, brought back to the market and sold back to the country for further finishing and at higher prices. Evidently packers are curbing their demand, while the demand for stockers and feeders is becoming still keener.

Country Demand for Stockers

Demand for stockers and feeders is stronger than a year ago. For the third successive year stockers and feeders going back to the country are averaging lighter in weight. The big difference in number of stockers and feeders going to the country in 1927 as compared with 1926 lies in the fact that only about half as many heavy stockers and feeders were shipped out last year ago.

The season for increased demand for stockers and feeders is just beginning. The spring demand usually is strongest up to about May. The demand for weight in fat cattle and the consequent competition between country buyer and packer in the case of choice heavy feeders will tend to keep choice heavy stockers and feeders relatively high. The end of the cattle liquidation that began in 1920 makes common light stockers and common calves high compared with what they have been the last six years. A lower price for light fat cattle than for heavier cattle keeps choice calves and choice light stockers relatively lower than the classes just mentioned. Common heavy stockers have been least in demand and are consequently about the lowest priced cattle there are compared with prices the last six years.

Prices for better grades of fat cattle are seasonally downward from January to May as a rule, with some reaction upward in March if cattle prices are to maintain themselves. Prices of lower grades of fat cattle and of stockers and feeders normally tend upward from January to May. Lower grades of fat cattle and stockers and feeders, therefore, are likely to occupy a more favored position during the first part of 1928 than in 1927. It appears that feeding margins may be narrowed some during the first part of 1928. Narrower feeding margins would tend to make buyers more cautious about prices paid for stockers and feeders in the latter part of 1928. A better corn crop, should it materialize, would induce longer feeding periods than at present and more extensive feeding, so that more caution with reference to prices of stockers and feeders would be necessary. Seasonal influences in the fall of 1928, therefore, are likely to be more effective than in 1927.

Plainer cattle, especially those with weight, seem to be in about the best position to meet 1928 conditions. Competition between packers and country buyers has forced prices of choice heavy stockers and feeders to a high point. Prices of these classes are now \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred higher than last year. At the same time packer buyers are switching their chief interest from choice heavy fat cattle to the plainer kinds. Furthermore, the season for increased supplies of better grades of fat cattle is just ahead.

Prices of choice light stockers are \$2.50 to \$3 a hundred higher than last year. Part of the increase in price for this class is a result of the strong demand last fall for stockers and feeders of quality suitable for short turns in the feedlot.

Common light stockers and common heavy stockers are only \$1.75 to \$2.50 higher than a year ago. The season of advancing prices for this class of cattle and for the plainer kinds of fat cattle is just ahead. Present high prices of choice steers are likely to create more interest in the plainer kinds. Furthermore, there usually is a seasonal increase in demand for heavy stockers and feeders in August and September for fall feeding. A more favorable corn situation in 1928 than in 1927 with continued strength in the cattle market as a whole would favor a better summer demand for these plainer heavy cattle. Prospects for some narrowing of the feeding and grazing margin during 1928 is another reason for expecting less risk in the plainer cattle.

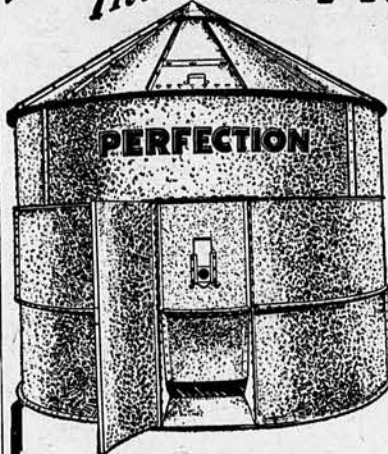
The six-year average price advance for choice light stockers and feeders from January to May is 7 per cent. Last spring the advance was 10 per cent. Common lights show an average advance of 12 per cent. Last spring they advanced 9 per cent. Choice heavy stockers and feeders show an average advance from January to May of 8 per cent. Last spring they advanced 11 per cent. Common heavy stockers and feeders averaged a 12 per cent advance for the six-year period. Last spring they advanced 14 per cent.

Probable Cost of Steers

With this outlook for prices of cattle to be grazed in 1928, the cattleman's problem is to determine whether he can afford to buy the cattle or to lease his grass. The experience of many Kansas cattlemen indicates that a thin aged steer usually will gain about 300 pounds during the pasture season. The usual weight of this class of steers on going on to grass is around 750 pounds. With a gain of 300 pounds the steer would weigh 1,050 pounds when he

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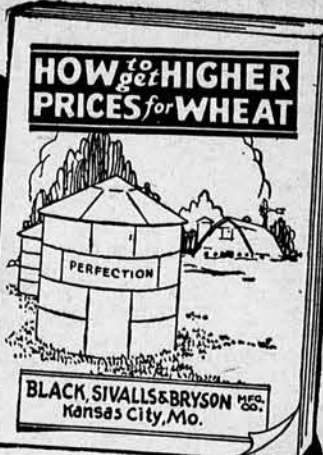


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leaves grass at the end of the grazing season. For purposes of illustration, assuming that the steers would cost from \$11 to \$11.50 a hundred, the initial cost would be \$32.50. Grass costs for 1928 are somewhat uncertain as yet, but for purposes of illustration, \$9 a steer can be used. Other costs of carrying the steer thru the grazing season will be about as follows:

Man labor.....	\$.35
Horse work.....	.10
Interest on \$2.50 for 4 1/2 months at 8 per cent.....	2.50
Death loss.....	.30
Other costs.....	.50
Total.....	\$3.75

Marketing costs, including freight, commission, yardage and traveling expenses probably will be about \$3.50 a head. The sum of these items—grass \$9, other costs \$3.75, marketing costs \$3.50—is \$16.25. This added to the cost of the steer, or \$22.50, gives \$38.75, the cost of the steer delivered at the terminal market. Figuring the final weight at 1,050 pounds, the steer will have to sell for \$36.86 a hundred, or \$98.70, to break even. This assumes that the steer cost \$11 a hundred at the beginning of the grazing season. If the steer costs \$11.50 and other factors are the same, the sale price will have to be raised to \$102.60 or \$9.75 a hundred.

If a commoner grade of heavy feeder cattle is purchased weighing 850 pounds and costing \$8.50 a hundred, computing gains at 250 pounds a steer, thus making final weights 1,100 pounds, the steers will have to sell for \$8 a hundred on terminal markets to break even.

The question may be raised to the effect of an increase or decrease in the cost of the grass. A decrease of \$1 in the grass charge for a steer usually means that the sale price can be reduced 10 cents a hundred and leave the same margin of profit. Similarly, an increase of \$1 in the grazing charge means that an increase of 10 cents a hundred is necessary in the selling price to insure breaking even.

A summary of the outlook for 1928 points to an average price level for fat cattle near that of a year ago. Price is in such a position that seasonal movements of cattle are likely to have a greater effect on prices than last year. Stocker and feeder prices are likely to make some advance at least during the first half of 1928, thus tending to narrow grazing and feeding margins. Otherwise the price outlook is encouraging.

A Glance at the Markets

The beginning of the spring season found crops recovering from winter damage, while prices of many lines were advancing. Products going higher included grains, feeds, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Most others were at least holding their positions.

Prices of several grains near the first of March reached the highest point on the crop to date. Shortage of bread grains in some sections of Central Europe and of Russia, together with reports of winter killing in the soft winter wheat area of the

United States, was a strengthening factor in the wheat market, and it appeared to be working to a stronger position. The corn market held generally steady, with the exception of the Chicago market, where heavy receipts caused a slight decline in prices of most grades. Shippers and industries continued to take liberal quantities, but elevators were less active buyers in the western markets because of the small spread between cash and future prices which would not provide profitable carrying charges. Oats became more active as a result of renewed inquiry for good quality heavy weight grain. A brisk demand from both domestic and export buyers advanced rye prices to a new high point. Receipts were of good volume, but all offerings were readily taken at the higher prices.

Demand for wheat feeds for immediate shipment was in excess of the limited offerings and prices of these feeds continued to advance. Linseed meal turned easier in the northwestern markets. Cottonseed meal was barely steady. Production of gluten feed has increased recently because of good demand for the main products. Alfalfa meal continued in brisk demand, and prices were advanced about 50 cents a ton.

Hay markets held generally steady, with quotations lowered slightly in eastern markets but holding firm in central-western markets. Best grades of timothy hay moved fairly well at fairly steady prices, but lower grades were dull. The demand for good quality alfalfa continued active, and exceeded offerings in some of the central-western markets. Good grades of clover hay were also in active demand, but there was little interest in prairie hay. With the exception of Cincinnati, where receipts have been unusually large during the last few weeks, arrivals at the principal markets have been materially smaller than last season, reflecting the limited demand for the large 1927 hay crop.

Soft red winter wheat has reached the highest point on the crop, No. 2 red winter being quoted near the first part of March from St. Louis at \$1.60 to \$1.61 a bushel. Renewed export inquiry for rye, together with strength in the wheat market, advanced rye prices to the highest point of the season.

Despite moderate decreases in supply figures as compared with the week previous, the trend of values on most classes and grades of cattle continued downward at Chicago during the last half of February. The cattle market at Chicago evidently felt the bearish effect of cheap pork, for despite recent price slumps in live cattle and dressed beef values, both are still sky high as compared with hogs and pork products. Slaughter steer offerings consisted very largely of medium grades, with the majority running to light weights and a bounteous crop of light yearling stuff included. General killing quality reflected an advancing corn market and a general disposition on the part of cattle feeders to cut loose rather than feed on for an extra layer of flesh.

At lowest point toward the first of March the average cost of packer and shipper droves of hogs at Chicago was \$7.81, all

butcher hogs then selling at the lowest prices since July, 1924. Closing top was \$8.40, paid for 180 to 200-pound butchers, with bulk of 170 to 210 pounds \$8.10 to \$8.35. Under moderate marketings fat lambs advanced to new high levels for the season, the top at Chicago reaching \$16.50, and closing prices being 50 cents to 75 cents higher than a week previous.

Butter is selling lower than in March of last year, chiefly because of larger output. There is nothing much in the import or storage situation to cause disturbance. Perhaps prices went down too far in February; they were showing a tendency to come back a little around the first of March. Cheese went down the last of February for the same reason as butter. Current production was reported running 11 per cent ahead of last season, and the price is now considerably lower than a year ago.

Shipping point prices on potatoes continued to advance sharply the last week of February. Michigan potatoes reached \$2.15. Eastern cities did not advance so rapidly, but the Chicago carlot market closed 30 to 40 cents higher. Top price in terminal markets was \$3.15 for Long Island Green Mountains in New York City. New potatoes from Florida brought as much as \$14 a barrel.

Onions reached top of \$2.75 in Michigan. City markets showed gains of 10 to 50 cents a sack. Baldwin apples advanced to \$7.50 a barrel f. o. b. New York points.

Barber—Livestock probably never wintered better; we have had no severe storms. The soil now contains ample moisture, and with the coming of warmer weather we will soon be able to tell exactly about the condition of the wheat crop. A public sale was held in this community recently, with fairly good prices. The soil is too wet to allow spring plowing. Roads are in fairly good condition. Quite a high proportion, perhaps more than usual, of the renters are moving this year.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—The county recently received a little moisture in the form of snow. Farmers have been feeling more optimistic over the crop prospects since then. A few public sales have been held recently, with everything selling well—even horses. The weekly shipments of livestock from St. Francis have been running from 1 to 8 carloads, some of which were billed to California.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Wheat is doing well, as the soil is in good condition for the crop and the weather has been mild. Livestock has wintered well; there is ample feed. A good many farm sales are being held. Farms which are for rent are in keen demand. Horses and cattle are selling at high prices. Young hogs are doing fine. Larks are singing these days—indicating an early spring—and farmers are buying seed grains in preparation for the spring campaign.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—Farmers are sowing oats; the acreage will be about average. Wheat is doing well—except on a few of the fields sown very late. Considerable wheat is being moved to market. Few sales are being held. Livestock is in good condition. Incubators are being run to capacity.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Numerous public sales are being held, and the tenant farmers have been moving to their new homes. The weather and the soil conditions have been favorable for spring work. Our county farm bureau agent is on the job all the time, with demonstrations of various kinds, including pruning and butchering. The farm bureau women are learning how to make cheese.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Harvey—We have been having rather cool weather recently, with some snow and rain. Considerable wheat is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 55¢; kafir, 78¢; butter, 45¢; eggs, 22¢.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We have had considerable cool weather recently. There also has been some rain; the soil contains a great deal of moisture, and this likely will delay oats seeding somewhat. Hay and fodder are plentiful. A good many farm sales are being held, at which high prices are paid. Seed oats, 60¢ to 75¢; bran, \$1.80; eggs, 24¢; hens, 18¢ to 20¢.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Lyon—Wheat has made a fine growth recently; this also is true with alfalfa and grass. Farm work is getting nicely started; there is plenty of help.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have had some real winter weather recently. The cheese factory at Maysville pays \$1.98 a hundred for milk testing 3 per cent of butterfat. Butterfat buyers are paying 40 cents a pound. Most of the folks are selling the whole milk. Corn, 80¢; eggs, 20¢.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Conditions have been very favorable for the wheat; most of the fields are green—they are not supplying much pasture yet, however. Considerable plowing is being done. The oats acreage is large. Livestock is doing well, and there is an abundance of feed. A few farm sales are being held; everything brings good prices—even horses, which up until recently have been a drag on the market. Air compressors have been placed on the shale gas wells here recently, and the production has been increased about half. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 75¢; eggs, 22¢; butterfat, 43¢.—James D. McHenry.

Phillips—The ground is in fine condition for spring work. The weather has been favorable for livestock; farm animals have wintered well. We are hopeful over the wheat situation; the crop should "come out" fairly well now, with the coming of warmer weather.—J. B. Hicks.

Rawlins—We had a snow here a few days ago, but most of it blew off the wheat land. It was of some value, but a great deal more moisture is needed. Only a few farm sales are being held. Not much wheat is being moved to market.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—A good soaking rain fell here recently, which has put the soil in fine condition for spring work. Oats sowing has begun. It still is too early to tell of the condition of the wheat. Incubators are being run to capacity—the folks here believe in early hatches. Large quantities of corn are being moved to market.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—We have had cool weather recently, with little moisture. Livestock is doing well, and feed is plentiful. Wheat is in good condition. Farm labor is plentiful. Public sales are numerous. Oats, 60¢; wheat, \$1.12; corn, 65¢; eggs, 23¢ and 19¢; butterfat, 45¢.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—We have had some snow and rain recently; the soil is wet down about 3 inches. Most of the wheat is not doing very well. Corn, 75¢; wheat, \$1.15; hogs, \$7.25; horses, \$60 to \$80; cattle, \$50 to \$90; bran, \$1.65.—C. O. Thomas.

Stanton—Wheat has been making a fine growth recently; the soil now contains considerable moisture. A few farm sales are being held; good prices are paid, especially for horses. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. There is little demand for cane seed. Milo, \$1.25 a cwt.;

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kafir, \$1.25 a cwt.; corn, 70c; broomcorn, \$100 to \$125 a ton; potatoes, \$2 a cwt.; eggs, 19c; cream, 40c; green hides, 12c; Leghorn hens, 12c; No. 1 turkeys, 20c.—R. L. Creamer.

Rush—This county has received an abundance of rain and snow recently, which has been very beneficial to the growing wheat. Wheat, \$1.36; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—We have had some rain and light snow recently which have been helpful to the wheat. Side roads are rough and muddy. Farmers are sowing oats and doing other spring work. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 80c; seed oats, 75c; cream, 40c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18c.—W. J. Roof.

Harvest Doesn't Cost Penny
(Continued from Page 3)

goes back to the soil. Alternate row cropping and legumes also add their help. Cowpeas, soybeans and Sweet clover have entered in rotation. Some Sweet clover is plowed under every year. There is running water on every quarter, and with the hog-tight fencing all around, Mr. Page has been able to pasture the crops. He has done this for 25 years. He hasn't husked a load of corn for 20 years. "Turning hogs, cattle and sheep on the land is a fine practice," he assured. "It eliminates the expense of gathering the crops and the manure is applied direct and gives the best results. About 440 acres of pasture land is rented in addition to the land owned.

Livestock shipping, with an office in town, takes considerable time, but the two lines of business are not mixed. Each must carry its particular load and show a profit. The farm is operated as a unit by itself and every expense incidental to production and marketing connected with it is charged up to the farm. That is one point Mr. Page stresses—keeping things straight. And it cannot be done, he believes, without some accurate system of accounts. He knows what every crop costs and what it returns in profit; the same is true of the livestock.

"Mrs. Page has something that will interest you," he remarked to the inquisitive person with whom he had been visiting. As he led the way back to the home he was thinking of earlier days. "I remember plain as yesterday," he mused, "when this country was new. Cattle used to hunt shelter in the draws and timber. There is some difference." He meant there has been improvement; a marked advancement in methods and results obtained. And he was able to change with the times and to take advantage of the new order of things. Had he not been able to do so, would he have been where he is today? That holds for the future of agriculture in Kansas. Any man who fights new and improved methods is going to "fall out" in the long forward march. He will be ground down by the relentless wheels of progress.

The home is modern and comfortable, and Mrs. Page makes a visitor feel welcome. She agreed to show some of the results of her hobby. It was like a tour thru a museum, yet it was different. It was more personal. The specimens all were prepared by Mrs. Page. A public museum holds specimens handed down to us by that intangible something we call history. Mrs. Page's hobby is taxidermy.

Why? She took it up for the art that is in it and has discovered a "world of pleasure." She always has been a nature student, and she had some pets that she didn't want to give up entirely when the "happy no-hunt-ground for animals" claimed them. And in this museum an Angora kid and a coyote pose in mute contentment side by side. Nor do an opossum, a Gila monster, a badger, a rabbit and a raccoon worry one another, or heed the presence of humans. A peacock spreads its plumage in gorgeous array. Numerous other birds seem about ready to sing their liquid notes. An owl stares sleepily up at the great American eagle that seems dominant over all.

A special glass case holds relics from far and near; of this age and of old. Reminders of trips that have been enjoyed. There is a piece of bark from the tree where George Washington tied his horse during that bleak winter at Valley Forge, when he went into the seclusion of the woods to pray for his army. But there are relics more precious than that; their own children's babyhood playthings stuck on putty-covered jugs. Time heeds not the call of the heart to turn back those days when youthful laughter filled the hours, and a baby's smile made life's cares seem as nothing. But parents can put away those treasures that flood life's sunset years with memories.

A Million a Day for Taxes

Most farmers have experienced increases in their tax bills in recent years. So have the railroads.

The railroads in 1916 paid \$429,000 a day in taxes. In 1927 they paid \$1,066,000 a day. Their 1927 taxes were two and one-half times as much as their 1916 taxes.

The increase in railway taxes has far exceeded the increase in railway investment. The investment in railway property in 1927 was 40 per cent greater than in 1916, but railway taxes were 150 per cent greater.

The money which the railroads as a whole had left after paying their operating expenses and taxes was about the same in 1927 as in 1916, despite their increased investment in property. The western roads actually had less in 1927 than in 1916, notwithstanding their increased investment in property.

Railway taxes must of course be paid out of money that is collected from the public in the form of freight and passenger rates. Taxes therefore must be taken into consideration in making rates.

The railroads want their farmer patrons to know how taxes affect railway earnings and railway rates.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS
105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Breeds and brands

THE modern farmer, these days, doesn't just keep cows and hogs. No—he knows the breeds and knows just why he wants Guernseys or Holsteins, Durocs, Hampshires or Poulards. He knows what he wants and why he wants it.

And it's the same with everything else that the wise buyer spends his good money for. He must have a certain name on his car radiator, and a certain trade-mark on every implement or article he buys, whether for farm or household use. It is a day of definite breeds, brands and trade-marks.

Those who know of the latest ideas and improvements of the manufacturers are those who read the advertisements. Standard advertised brands are best. They have stood the test of use.

Read the advertisements in this publication. They will tell you of the best brands to fill your particular needs. They will help you to do your work better, and to live more comfortably at less cost.

Your Spring fix-up!



PAINT



It is a good idea to paint your buildings in the spring to protect the surface against summer rains and heat, and repair damage that winter may have caused. We have selected those paints that are time proven in your territory, picking them out to give you the utmost value for the least possible money. It will pay you to buy them at our "tag" stores.

Builders' Hardware



If you are building or making repairs this spring, you will need builders' hardware.

You cannot judge hinges, locks, barn equipment, and many other such things, entirely by appearance. The safe way to save disappointment is to let us tell you all about them and help you pick out the kinds most suited to your needs. This service costs you nothing.

It is time to plan for the regular spring clean-up and the repairs you will have to make on your house, barns and equipment. There will be many things for you to plan out and many different kinds of hardware to select to do the work with. To take the easiest and the best way, come to one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores and let us give you personal help. Through our experience, we know just what sort of materials give the most satisfaction under the climatic and farming conditions in your neighborhood. Our advice on paint, roofing, fencing and builders' hardware is worth a great deal to you and it is yours for the asking. Why not use it?

Oils and Greases

Get in your supply now for tractor and automobile. We will supply you with the right grade for your needs.

Chicken Supplies

Talk to us about incubators, brooders and poultry supplies of all kinds. You will find it to your advantage to do so.

Fencing

A good farm is always well fenced. We can furnish you all kinds of field, poultry, hog and yard fence. Priced right. Thoroughly dependable.

—and

of course we have all of the little odds and ends, the tools to work with, that you will need for your spring fix-up.

Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES



Look for the "Sign" of the "tag" in the window.

Hens Feed and Clothe Us

BY MRS. ED. FISHBECK
Greeley County

I have a flock of White Leghorns and a flock of Brahmas. We gather twice the number of eggs all winter from our Brahmas that we do from the Leghorns. Brahmas are a much larger chicken and when we sell, our check amounts to something. Also Brahmas are better sitters than Leghorns and better mothers for baby chicks.

I have used incubators. I also tried sending for my baby chicks and I never will go back to setting incubators and be tied down with the worry of turning eggs and of the heat running too high and losing sleep over it at night. I intend to set hens and send for day old chicks this spring. The chicks are a day old when they leave the hatchery and are on the road two or three days in warm shipping boxes. When they arrive they are nice and strong and ready for their first sand meal. I then feed just a little oatmeal, a small bit at a time, for the first few days until chicks are older. The first week and a half I carefully watch the feeding. I have lots of sunlight in the building. I have raised chickens every year for 15 years and will say that is the way I keep my grocery bills paid and buy our clothing and pay for our music lessons. I also have helped pay for my kitchen cabinet. My eggs buy the gas to run the car each week.

I also have tried raising turkeys and have had a nice flock. I have learned they are much harder to raise than chickens. My trouble shows up when they are more than half grown. There just seems to be a disease I could not check. Even the old turkeys got it. The disease lasted from one year to another.

But I am trying the turkeys again this year and we are on a new place. The first year we raised turkeys we sold quite a few and this paid us well. During 1928 I hope to tell you more, as I feel I am to try harder to raise poultry.

My Best Investment

BY C. S. WILLIAMS
Scott County

My flock has free range except when the ground is covered with snow. Then the birds are confined to the scratching shed. They get a hot mash composed of corn chop, bran, alfalfa leaves from the barn floor, cooked roots and table scraps with salt to taste, twice a day in cold weather and once a day in good weather. They always get barley, kafir and wheat in the scratch litter with all the cracked corn at night they want during the cold winter weather.

I also keep green alfalfa leaves or a cabbage head where they can eat all they want. Bran, shorts, oystershell and charcoal are before them at all times in the self-feeder. Plenty of warm water is provided in winter and fresh cool water in summer. I usually have plenty of sour milk for my flock. If I run short I add meat scraps to the mash to take its place. I often give them a treat of rabbit or other meat. I am no expert at culling, but I cull each fall, selling the oldest hens and any young having undesirable points. I also watch the roosts for lazy birds, a good layer is no loafer.

I like the dual purpose breeds best for the open range. They make up in meat production for what they lack in eggs over the light breeds.

I get plenty of eggs the whole year, except during the molting period, but I never let up on feeding for I have learned that I cannot starve profit from anything. Keep only what you can feed well and they will return a good profit for feed and care.

My flock makes the greatest profit of any investment on the farm considering actual investment of dollars and time.

This Gets Mr. Hawk

BY MRS. MYRTLE MULANAX
Butler County

Lest you forget let me suggest that if the hawks bother the chicks just try setting about three traps around a carcass they have killed. If it is too close and you are afraid of catching other chickens just move it to a nearby hillside and you soon can get Mr. Hawk. This beats a shotgun to rid your place of these pests.

Blood-Tested Chicks Resist Disease—Grow Stronger, Says Science

By W. G. Lewis

You Can Now Have This Added Margin of Safety in Lincoln Chicks—Without Cost!

"Buy only baby chicks blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea," says science, "if you would avoid heavy disease loss." The Kansas Agricultural College asserts that "day old chicks from flocks not affected with this disease have a 40% greater chance to live than those so affected." These results are proven by thousands of poultry raisers' own experience. Don't risk time and money on non-tested chicks.



W. G. LEWIS, Pres. and Mgr. of the Lincoln Hatchery

Lincoln Hatchery Blood-Tested Chicks are More Profitable to Buy....

Because every one is FREE from this hereditary disease! Every bird whose eggs we will hatch this year has been blood-tested by EXPERIENCED men. Every chick is from carefully culled flocks of high-egg average. As healthy as science can make them.

17 Standard Varieties—Standard Prices Despite the high expense of blood-testing—it's extra value to you—our prices are no higher. Most amazing chick values yet offered. Free book gives facts. Write The Lincoln Hatchery, 3907 South St., Lincoln, Neb.

Incubators and Brooders

We celebrate our 28th year by bringing out our new type Belle City with the greatest improvements made in 50 years. Belcite walls, ten times stronger than wood. New triple-walled doors. Copper heating tank, self-regulating safety lamp. Egg tray in which eggs are instantly turned, deep nursery, egg tester. Send for my free book, "The New Day in Hatching." It shows the new inventions, Incubators 80 to 2400 egg sizes. Hot water, Oil and Coal Brooders 80 to 1000 sizes—as low as \$5.95. You cannot afford to continue in old ways. Hatch every fertile egg. Write me today, J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21, Racine, Wis.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS ONLY 7 1/2 C UP

13 varieties, accredited flocks. Every hatch personally supervised by men whose experience is your safeguard. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Write

SUPERIOR HATCHERY BOX 45, WINDSOR, MISSOURI

Salina Hatchery

122 West Pacific St., SALINA, KANSAS

Baby Chicks, brooder stoves and poultry supplies. This hatchery is equipped with SMITH FORCE DRAUGHT INCUBATORS. Always hatching good, strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that live and grow. We guarantee 100 per cent live healthy purebred chicks to our customers. If satisfaction means anything to you, buy from the Salina Hatchery. We guarantee our chicks to be as represented. We are located on the best shipping point in Kansas. Trains leaving Salina almost hourly on eight railroads in all directions. Also at junction of U. S. 40 and U. S. 81. This hatchery is owned and operated by Bryce Muir and J. B. Berkeley. Write for catalogue.

STROMBERG SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Guaranteed to Live Pedigreed, money-making strains in all popular breeds. Iowa Accredited and super-culled. The only kind that can be backed by our absolute guarantee. Write for 1928 Chick Book in colors. Take advantage of low prices. Leghorns, \$11 to \$12 per 100. Rocks, \$14 to \$15. Reds, \$14. Aucons, \$12. Orpingtons, \$16 to \$18, etc. \$1.00 per 100 deposit, balance C. O. D. Every customer receives famous Stromberg Chick Growing Guide. A practical education in chick raising. Stromberg Poultry Farm Hatchery, Dpt. 405, Fort Dodge, Ia.

4 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION for 10c

Regular price 10c per copy. Special subscription offer, 4 months, 10c; 6 for 50c; 12 for 95c. Contains practical information on profitable poultry raising written by poultry experts. Easy to understand—can be applied to your flocks. Send coin or stamps now. "OK" POULTRY JOURNAL, Box 500, MOUNDS, OKLA.

Western Acclimated Chicks

Chicks, like people, thrive best in climates to which they have become acclimated. Besides the Quality and Class, bred into our chicks, they are acclimated to the high dry climate of the Southwest. They will do better than eastern chicks. Write for prices and descriptive matter. Box 367-M, Augusta Hatcherles, Augusta, Kan.

20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00

4 APPLE 2 CHERRY TREES \$1.00 4 CURRANTS 4 GOOSEBERRY \$1.00 All postpaid and guaranteed to reach you in good condition. Send for FREE Catalog. FAIRBURY GARDEN SEEDS, Box J FAIRBURY, NEBR.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

RATES 3 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**



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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.50	\$7.80
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.44
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.48
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.72
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified 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.
FIFTEEN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM accredited flocks, low prices. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.
ACCREDITED CHICKS REDS, ROCKS, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12 hundred. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD FARM flocks. Heavy breeds, 15c. Light, 12½c. Prepaid. Hill, 1180 High, Topeka, Kan.
STEINHOFF CHICKS. WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.
RELIABLE BABY CHICKS, ENGLISH White Leghorns, hatched only, from our own flock of good winter layers, 10c prepaid. Mrs. Veat Jilka, Wilson, Kan.
GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. B. W. D. Accredited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8 to 10 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.
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.

BABY CHICKS
BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS FROM pure bred farm flocks. Leading varieties. Custom hatching prices right. Windscheffel and Elkins Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
SHORT-WAY HATCHERY: JERSEY Black Giants, and other leading breeds. Farm prices, custom hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Short, Prop. Harper, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, large type, heavy laying, immediate delivery. Best chicks in years. We hatch quality not quantity. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG DISCOUNT QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Light breeds, \$8. Heavy breeds, \$10 and up. 100% live. Poultry book free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, 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.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$9.45. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.80. Postpaid. Live Delivery Guaranteed. Immediate shipment if desired. Sunflower Hatchery, Parsons, Kansas

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 BETTER. Pure bred, productive, healthy. Sent prepaid, full count. Free literature. Don't wait until ready for chicks before ordering. Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FROM FARM RAISED flocks. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c. White Langshans, 12c; Leghorns, 10c; assorted, 7½c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kansas.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, PREPAID, live delivery guaranteed. Heavy breeds, \$10.75-100; lights, \$9.50. Heavy assorted, \$10; lights, \$9. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Postoria Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

CALIFORNIA POULTRY FARM, STATE Accredited. Guarantee 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.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS. FROM HEALTHY Range flocks. Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Light Brahmas, \$12. Assorted, \$8. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEG- horns, \$11; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$13. Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability, 100% live, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Missouri.

STIRTZ STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS from State Accredited flocks. Anconas and Leghorns, \$10 per hundred. White and Barred Rocks, White and Buff Orpingtons, Reds, and Wyandottes, \$12. Order your chicks from an Authorized Accredited Hatchery. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kansas.

CHICKS FROM CERTIFIED (GRADE A—) S. C. W. Leghorns. Big type—trapped—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.

BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY: LARG- est accredited hatchery in territory. All leading breeds. Only chicks from accredited flocks. Wm. H. Drehle, Prop., Great Bend, Ka.
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, Barred 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.

Farm Raised Pure Bred White Rock Baby Chicks from finest strain of heavy layers. No other breed kept. Flora Larson, Rt. 5, Petrolia, Kan.

White Quality Chicks from twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, Kan.

ONLY 8 TO 12 CENTS for Fluffy Healthy Chicks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, and Wyandottes. Postpaid. Why pay more? Write for literature. Square Deal Hatchery, Melvern, 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.

Big Husky Chicks, 7½ 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.

BOOTH CHICKS 7½c UP 1 line trapped. 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.

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. Younkins Hatchery, Box 150, Wakefield, Kan.

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.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE 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.

BABY CHICKS
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.

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.

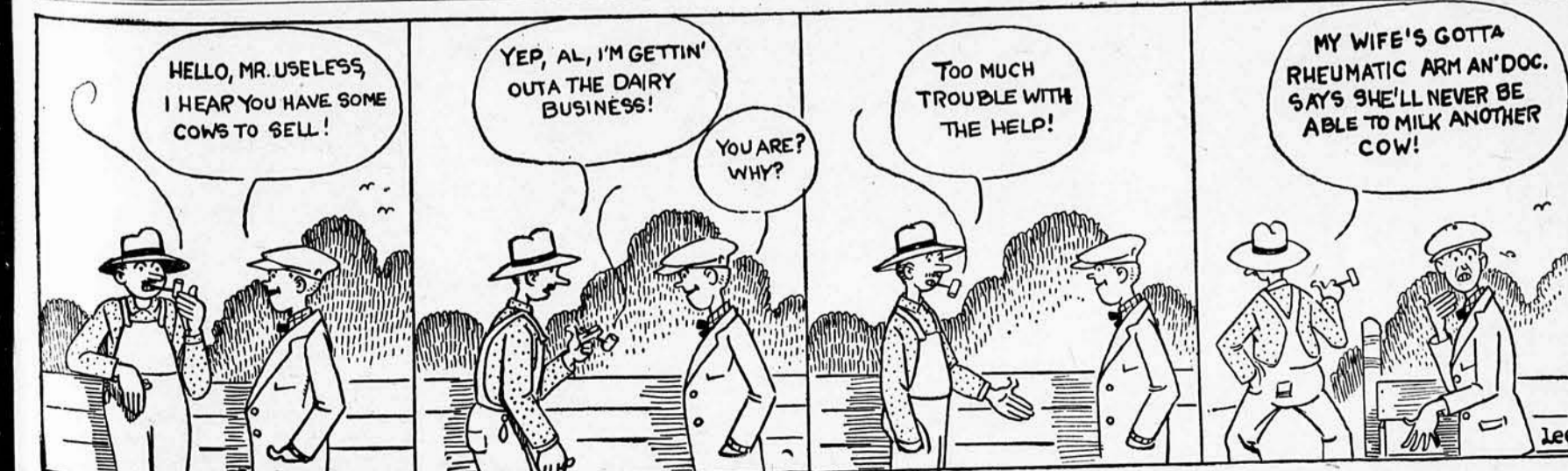
STATE ACCREDITED Baby Chicks. White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, also Whites, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, other breeds, \$12.00-100, \$58.00-500. Shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00-100, heavy assorted \$9.00 per 100. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 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% live. 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.

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.

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. Barred, 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 ¼c chick. For more than 500 deduct ¼c 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—Trouble With the Help!

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 prices. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlington Kan., Box 100.

FAMOUS

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

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO- Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smok- ing, 1 1/2, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Se- dalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER. FIRST FILM DEVEL- oped, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c sil- ver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P., Waterloo, Iowa.

DOGS

WANTED: FOX TERRIER PUPS AND experienced ratcatchers. Box 261, Stafford, Kan.

RABBITS

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

FENCE POSTS

"HEDGE POSTS" BY CAR LOAD. B. F. Hamilton, Derby, Kan.

FERRETS

FERRETS FOR DRIVING RATS FROM their dens. Also breeding stock list free. J. Younger, Newton Falls, Ohio.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

FOR SALE-LARGE ICE BOX SUITABLE for dairy farm. B. F. Sumey 1601 West Sixth, Topeka, Kan., Phone 2-1401.

MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: GOOD USED PARTS FOR 12-20 Rumely Tractor. Geo. Moll, Olatho, Kan.

FOR SALE: OLD STYLE 16-32 RUMELY Tractor in good shape. H. O. Gaunt, Rt. 5, Box 4, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE: VICTOR JUNIOR NO. 1 POW- er Churn. Fifty lb. capacity. First class condition. A bargain. J. F. Laman & Son, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE-McCORMICK combine. Cut about 3,000 acres. Always shedded, 9-12 or 15 ft. cut. Zerk lubrication; in good condition; cash price, \$400. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kan.

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. Cle- traces and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Cater- pillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE, 36-56 RED RIVER Special Sep. 60 H.P. E. B. Peerless Steamer in good shape, too lazy to run it. 10-bottom John Deere Plow, trade on land, cattle, or what have you. McReynolds Bros., Alton, 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. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

Motors Reconditioned

We regrind any car, gas engine or tractor block, furnish oversize pistons, pins, rings and bushings. Have your machinery made new. "We Fix It." Lawrence Iron Works, Lawrence, Kansas.

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

BROME GRASS SEED 12 CENTS POUND. Clyde Miller, Mahaska, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$4.50 bushel. Ted McColm, Emporia, Kan.

RED AMBER CANE SEED. SEND FOR Sample. R. J. Kirkwood, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE: SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$4.50 per bu. Dale Norman, R3, Chapman, Kan.

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover \$5.00 bu. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 9 Va- rieties. Catalog free. J. Sterling, Jud- 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 PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent seed corn, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Bruce Wilson, Keats, 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.

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.

SEED CORN. FEIGLEY'S GOLDMINE, tested highest yielder, \$2.25 bu. Prices lots; samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND Onion Plants. Quick shipments. All var- ieties, 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

SCARIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, \$8.50 per bu. Send for sample; a bargain for good seed. Bags 40c extra. L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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.

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.

HONEY

NEW HONEY, VERY FINE; COMB, 2-5 gallon cans \$15.00; extracted, \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, COOK QUICKLY. 100 lbs., \$3.40, freight prepaid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING FOR FARMERS AND STOCKMEN—sale bills, letter heads, envelopes, etc. Quality with service for less. Globe Printers, Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Make Money

by thoroly 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 528, Salina, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan. ONE YOUNG REGISTERED BELGIAN stallion. F. E. Brown, Burns, 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.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan. LENGTHY, HEAVY BONED CHESTER White fall boars immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, 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.

A Big Bath Tub Party

"Water, water everywhere but not a drop to . . ." well, anyway the Statue of Liberty is about to get a bath. Exposed to blankets of smoke pouring from funnels of passing steamers for 42 years, Miss Justice, posing so sedately in New York harbor, is very much in need of having something done to restore her "school girl" complexion.

Interest Rates Are Lower

BY W. E. GRIMES Riley County The low interest rate at which first mortgage loans may be secured thru the Federal Land Bank and other agencies is one of the most favorable factors in agriculture. Long term credit is available to agriculture on better terms than to most other industries, and on better terms than agriculture has enjoyed for many years.

The Real Estate Market Place RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

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.

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, implements, furniture. Wire fenced. Abundance timber. Nice improvements. Priced \$1,950. Terms, Healthfulness. Other bargains. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

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.

COLOREADO

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. SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE. Improved 160 acre stock and grain farm. Rental \$200. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan. BUY good wheat and corn land while cheap. Cannot stay cheap much longer. Bailey Land & Investments, Syracuse, Kan. SEND for our New Land List of 44 farms and ranches. Geo. W. Finner, E. established 1879. Garden City, Finney County, Kansas. WELL improved, 80 acres, two miles town. Franklin County, Kansas. Smooth land. Account of age must sell farm and equipment. Possession, Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kas. 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. 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.

AUCTION 16 MILES S. W. OF INDEPENDENCE, KAN. FRIDAY MARCH 16, 1928 485-Acre Farm and Personal Property

96 head of yearling and 2-year-old Hereford steers, 9 head of yearling Hereford heifers, 21 milk cows, 5 registered Berkshire sows, 16 horses and mules, registered Percheron stallion, and registered jack, full line of farm machinery, large amount of corn, hay and oats. Address GROSS AUCTION CO., 404 Victor Bldg., K. C., Mo., or B. B. Grant, Elk City, Kansas.

Up Came the Clover!

William Meinig, who lives in the Richland community in Miami county, has a 4-acre field of Sweet clover that he seeded last spring. After June 20 he pastured the field with 40 hogs and 10 calves, and they were unable to keep the growth down. Outstanding results of that kind are the main cause for the rapidly increasing acreage of this legume.

KANSAS

SPLENDED small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

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.

MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improvements. 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 49 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, 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.

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.

NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A splendidly improved and well located New Mexico ranch. J. M. Mason, Maitland, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

160 ACRES by owner, fairly improved all corn, and alfalfa land \$45 per acre. J. T. Kerr, Oilton, Okla. COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bargains 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. F. 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, 609 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.

WASHINGTON

DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE. 50,000 acres cut-over land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural milk routes on macadamized highways. Creameries and buying agencies in all towns. Average price \$15 per acre. 12 years to pay. Interest at 10% down. Loans made for buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg, Spokane, Wash.

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 exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kas. ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska. 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. JOHN D. BAKER DeQueen, Arkansas

Our Cows "Made" Linn

(Continued from Page 15)

try, and this we also furnish free to our members. In this local paper we publish a statement of operation monthly, give the results of our cow testing work and the dairy news. In that way a lot of valuable information is distributed.

We hold a dairy show annually in which the business men join. We have fine co-operation from the dairy farmer, the merchant, the banker, butcher, barber, garage man, blacksmith, druggist, implement dealer, hardware man, grain dealer, in fact every man and woman in the community. These people all pull together and do team work.

Have Light Plants Now

Why should not the business men in the town pull for a local co-operative creamery? Our people laud it highly for the part the creamery has played in the progress of the community. They laud it for the part it has played in converting their business from charge accounts to that of selling for cash only. They all realize that the more successful the creamery becomes and the more active patrons it has, the more and bigger the cream checks, and the better business becomes for them. The dairy farmer is a liberal spender when he has the money to spend.

The town of Linn has a population of about 300 persons. It supports one bank with a capital stock and surplus of \$52,500, and carries deposits of approximately \$400,000. These are about twice what they were before the dairy and poultry development began, and greater than those of any other bank in a one-bank town in the state. The bank's deposits varied little during three recent dry seasons, and not very much during the period of deflation.

This financial condition also is reflected in better living. Homes, barns and other buildings, fences, and fields are in better condition. During the last year or two I know of 30 lighting systems that were bought by our farmers, which ranged in cost between \$500 and \$600 an installation. Two farms have received service from the city lines. Five farms are equipped with farm electric plants. The power is being used not only for lighting, but also for operating milking machines, separators, washing machines and sewing machines. Modern dairy barns have been built and equipped with the latest machinery. Modern poultry houses of the open front, straw loft type have been built in the last few years. Dairying has stimulated the use of water systems in homes on the farm. New homes are being built on the farm and in the town.

The entire street system in Linn is being curbed and guttered, and gravelled. Two years ago the town erected a new auditorium for the high school at a cost of \$15,000. This building is equipped with a motion picture machine used for showing educational pictures and moving pictures of general interest twice a week. Here dinners are served when the folks get together. Community band practice and concerts are held in the new building. A community forum also has been built in the last two years which is used as a recreational center, and a show room for the annual county seed and poultry exhibition.

The dairy business and good roads so hand in hand, and we have been working for better roads since the dairy program started. Road building also is being carried on in a co-operative way. Three of our neighboring townships own a tractor and grader and employ an operator the year round. Our creamery has a permanent committee working with township officers toward good roads leading to the creamery. The fact that we gather

cream in trucks makes good roads imperative.

The milk cow, of course, fosters diversified agriculture, which is the foundation of progress in Washington county. We boast of being first in the acreage of brome grass, first in dairy calf club membership, first in organizing a cow testing association on the accredited plan, first in number of dairy herds in testing associations to average 300 pounds a herd, first in worm free control practices in swine, first in co-operative bull association, have the only co-operative creamery operating successfully in the state, ranking as one of the three leading dairy counties in the state, first in diversified agriculture, winning the Kansas Better Farming Contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and first on agricultural exhibit at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs.

Let's Hatch 'Em Early

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

"I intend to hatch my chicks in April this year. The early hatched ones laid well for me, but I had to contend with that neck molt, and I believe I'll try hatching them a little later." This was the experience of a neighbor with her Leghorns last season. It naturally brings up the question: "When is the best time to hatch our chicks?"

The latter part of February and March is undoubtedly the best time for the chicks of heavier breeds. While some of the earliest maturing pullets may start laying in six months, it takes four to eight weeks longer to get the entire flock to laying. There is very little danger of the pullets of heavy breeds going thru this partial molt on account of the longer time it takes them to reach maturity. Then we must plan to get our hatches of the larger breeds off in time to get them into laying in October and the first part of November at least.

With the smaller breeds of the Mediterranean class less time is necessary for maturity. Early hatches will begin laying in August and early September, while April and the first of May is ample time to hatch pullets for laying by October 15 to November 15. I think sometimes that most of us have taken the partial molt of these early hatched light breed chicks too seriously. We forget the eggs that these early hatched pullets lay in August, September and October, and when they begin to molt, and as a consequence stop producing, we are inclined to think they are loafing on their job.

Personally we almost always have several hundred early hatched chicks. The pullets start laying in August about the time when the hens are decreasing. As a rule, late in the fall they start a molt around the neck, only about one-third the number molt at one time, and egg production from the bunch holds up fairly well. And the best part of it is that very soon when we are needing large, hatchable eggs these pullets are yearlings, and are laying as large and as hatchable an egg as are the hens.

When I visited a successful poultry farm last month I saw a flock of pullets that were hatched the previous February. The owner remarked that those pullets had an egg average of 100 a bird before they ever started into the partial molt.

Those early hatched pullets that started to produce during the latter half of August laid as many eggs from November 1 to October 31 as those that waited until the first half of November to start. And in addition these early hatched pullets had produced during August, September and October preceding. The amount of pullets was slightly in favor of the early hatched ones. The group that ranked next to these was the lot that started in full production the first half of November.

A great deal depends on the care and feed that we give our growing chicks. But this poultry business is not a hit and miss proposition, and these cold days, when we are sitting by the fire, it might pay us well to take our pencils and study out our hatches and what we expect to do with them in 1928.

The farmer would have no problem to solve if his surplus were in as great demand as his vote.

De Valera wants to start a newspaper. The Irish always were gluttons for punishment.

SALE

Illinois State HOLSTEIN SALE

Seventy-five head—fresh cows, springers, young bulls—Selected from leading Illinois herds. Your opportunity to buy type, popular blood lines and high production at a practical farmers' sale. Mail bids carefully handled.

Wednesday, March 28, Grays Lake, Ill.

40 miles northwest of Chicago. For catalog write

ILLINOIS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N., 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Sale

on farm 40 miles south of Arkansas City, Kan., 8 north of Red Rock, Okla.

Monday, March 19

58 head comprising 24 bulls of serviceable age and 34 females, 17 mature cows with calves at foot or will drop calves soon, 17 yearling and two year old heifers. Calves sired by and cows bred to a grandson of old PRINCE DOMINO. Females of ANXIETY 4th, BRIGHT STINWAY and BEAU BLANCHARD breedings. For catalog address,

J. H. HON, RED ROCK, OKLA.
Col. Ed. Herriff, Auctioneer.

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows

To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

Bred Duroc Gilts

and sows, sired by Stills Major and the Architect. Bred for early April farrow to son of Golden Rainbow. A few October gilts. On approval. DeWitt Craft, Garden City, Kan.

KANSAS 1927 JR. CHAMPION DUROC boar's brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 yrs. Real boars, unrelated pairs, litters, etc. Shipped on approval. Reg., immuned, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS

for March and April farrow. All bred to Unedda Top Scissors and a son of the Nebraska champion 1927. All immunized. Write quick if you want them.

E. E. NORMAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS

Purebred Duroc Gilts

for sale. Bred for spring farrow. Choice blood lines. All immuned, registered.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

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, Wilsey, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

April 7—Helendale Ranch, Campus, Kan.
April 17—Breeders' Sale, Topeka, Kan.
April 25—Edward Bowman, Clyde, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, write that the average on their bred sows sold at auction recently was \$47.00 instead of \$42.00 as I reported it recently.

In the eleventh annual Shorthorn congress show and sale held at Chicago recently 46 bulls averaged \$357.00 and 63 females \$252.00. The top bull brought \$1,800 and the top female \$900. It was considered a reflection of decided improvement in cattle values.

The Central Shorthorn sale at Kansas City last Wednesday was well attended and the average for 74 head was \$197.20 which was \$78.00 more a head than the average in the last spring sale. There were 49 bulls in the sale and they averaged \$215.50. The top price for a bull was \$700, paid by John Sneed of Sedalia, Mo., for Ashland's Chieftain. The top cow sold for \$350 to Tomson Bros. of Wakarusa.

John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, have claimed April 12 for a draft sale of Shorthorns and the sale will be held in the pavilion at Hiawatha. The McCoy's are old, reliable breeders of high class Shorthorns in Northeast Kansas and their offering on this date will be about forty head of bulls of serviceable ages, young cows and heifers and many of the cows with calves at foot. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer soon. You can ask for the sale catalog right now. Address them at Sabetha, Kan.

Compound Interest

"So you met Alice to-day."
"Yes, I hadn't seen her for 10 years."
"Has she kept her girlish figure?"
"Kept it? She's doubled it."

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls!

9 choice ones selling in sale at the Davenport farm, north of Pretty Prairie,

Tuesday, March 20

Nice reds and roans, Straight Scotch and Scotch Topped. Good individuals. Sired by BAPTON MARAUDER and BAPTON ACRES SULTAN. Selling on same day and place, 100 head of high class yearling steers, White faces, roans and reds. For further information address,

Seyb Bros., Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Dispersion Shorthorn Sale

at farm near Lenexa, Kan., March 20

Am leaving the farm and will sell all my herd, 35 Shorthorn cattle including 9 young bulls, and 26 cows and heifers. Several cows have calves at foot, few heifers are bred. Cattle that will make any farmer money who will give them a little care. I have kept only good bulls at the head of my herd. Most of the cows are bred to Commander's King. Also 50 Hampshire yearling ewes, not bred and 30 older Montana ewes, bred. Sale held right on farm. Come.

DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

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. 5 yearling bulls, by Village Super. Also cows and heifers. 125 in herd.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck (Sedgwick Co.), Ks.



POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Established 1907

Hard headed by three Blue Ribbon winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imported bulls. Young bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. 2000; \$250. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.

BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Good ones old enough for service. Also some cows and heifers.

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Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Herd headed by Sultan's Imperial and Sultan's Victor Missie. 5 good Roans 10 to 12 months old. Cedar Row Stock Farm, R. 2, Burlington, Ks.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Serviceable age; best of breeding. Reds and roans; also cows and heifers.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kansas

PERCHERON HORSES

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. J. WOODDALL, Howard, Ks.

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Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs either sex. Immune, priced right.

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

O.I.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

The success of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery at Linn has been one of the most outstanding examples of agricultural co-operation in Kansas. In this article, Mr. Meierkord, the president and manager, tells how it was brought about. Might it not be possible for other communities to follow in the path which has been so well blazed by the folks at Linn? We pause for a reply.

NOW-Remove the Hazard from Hog Raising



Get the same remarkable results with your hogs as thousands of 3rd Degree users

Stop sickness and losses among your hogs NOW! It is EASY with 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. There is no longer any need to run the risk of having a poor pig crop, or a run-down, unthrifty bunch of hogs. THINK! Just as an incorrect treatment is harmful, this improved method may enable you to raise every pig, avoid sickness and make the herd grow fast.

Veterinary Science has proved in thousands of tests that 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is uniformly and marvelously effective. Laboratory tests show it. Daily use in hundreds of hog lots brings conclusive evidence.

There need no longer be any risk in raising hogs. 3rd Degree opens up a new, safe way to hog profits. It aids you to accomplish the three essentials to successful hog raising—1. Destroy the worms; 2. Aid glands to function; 3. Assist digestive action.

No matter what other treatments you have ever used, you owe it to yourself to try 3rd Degree for raising all your spring pig crop, keeping them free from worms, avoiding sickness, and getting them up to 250 pounds in 6 months from farrowing. Big, free book explains all.

68-Page 3rd Degree Book Now Mailed FREE



Be sure to write for your copy of this brand new 1928 edition of the 3rd Degree book. Sixty-eight page volume. Most complete we have ever issued. Many photos. New, valuable facts about hog raising. Explains how the new way of "worm-destroying" is superior to the old way of "worm-expelling." Read letters from hundreds of hog raisers who are using 3rd Degree. Get your copy. Write—NOW!

Mail the COUPON!

DROVERS VETERINARY UNION
Dept. E-121, Omaha, Neb.

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 3rd Degree Hog Book, 68 pages.
 3rd Degree Poultry Book, 48 pages.

I have.....hogs.....chickens

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....

Hundreds Tell of Remarkable Results

From 27 states come strongest endorsements of 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. Hog raisers with years of experience say they have never seen its equal. R. J. Harnagel, Madrid, Neb., writes, "I actually believe 3rd Degree has made me \$200 extra profits on my bunch." Roy Stangel, Rich Hill, Mo., says, "After losing 13 pigs with Flu and Pneumonia, I used 3rd Degree and the losses stopped at once. In three weeks you couldn't tell they had been sick." Lewis Caruas, Northwood, Ia., says, "Last year I lost \$3,000 worth of hogs from Flu and Cholera. This year I bought 12 sows. They began to get sick and three died. I used 3rd Degree and the nine came right out of it. None sick since."

3RD DEGREE Liquid Hog Concentrate

(The exclusive and original 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula protected by U. S. Patents)

3rd Degree is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. The formula is protected by U. S. patents and cannot be duplicated or sold by others. 3rd Degree is produced by the largest manufacturers of liquid hog remedies in the world.

Helps Build 250-lb. Hogs in Six Months

Pigs grow amazingly when you use 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. It keeps them in wonderful health—free of worms, glands functioning properly and the digestive system in perfect condition. There is no sickness to set them back. They have wonderful appetites and put on great gains every day.



—and there is a 3rd Degree for your poultry, too

If you raise poultry, you need 3rd Degree Poultry Concentrate to free your fowls from worms, make the various glands function properly, keep the birds in splendid physical condition and enable them to resist disease. Chicks and young birds grow faster and mature earlier. They pass the usual danger periods

safely. Users say they attain market size earlier and they begin laying sooner. Just mix a little 3rd Degree Poultry Concentrate with the drinking water or feed—4 mornings a month. Your flock will show remarkable improvement. Free 48-page book gives full facts. Mail the coupon TODAY!

Original 3-Purpose Concentrate

1. Destroys the Hog Worms

Rids your hogs of the many kinds of worms that impair the hog's vitality and lower his resistance to disease. A "true" worm destroyer. Frees your herd of worms in the easiest and best known way. Free book explains advantages.

2. Aids Glands to Function

Improves the functioning of the important glands, including those that determine growth. Promotes better gland secretion and gives rapid development, strong bone and larger frame. Helps build 250-lb. hogs in six months.

3. Assists Digestive Action

Keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition. Tones the system. Aids in the assimilation of feed. Helps in the process of turning feed into weight. Specially valuable in avoiding costly diseases.

Straightens Up Sick Pigs Quickly

Not only builds big hogs and avoids disease, but is effective for treating sick pigs. Use it for Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Swine Plague, Pig Scours, etc. Clyde Conkling, Princeton, Ill., lost 122 of 268 pigs with Necro. Tried 3rd Degree, saved the rest and sold them at 286 lbs. each.

Unusually Easy to Give

Nothing could be easier than using 3rd Degree. It is a liquid and comes all ready to use. You merely mix it with the slop or feed. The pigs like it and you have no difficulty in getting them to eat it. Only a little needed.

PROOF!

Lost 35 head with Necro, Infection and Blood Poison. Veterinarians could do nothing. Used 3rd Degree and never lost another pig. 3 months later I sold them at 210 lbs. 3rd Degree keeps hogs in good condition and free from worms.
GEO. BENDER, Hopedale, Ill.

Last fall I was losing pigs every day with Swine Plague. I separated 16 of the worst ones and gave 3rd Degree. Never lost another head and sold them in November at 275 lbs. Have 17 brood sows weighing 350 to 375 at 8 months. I attribute their size to 3rd Degree.
FLOYD CLANEY, Brunswick, Neb.

Raised 86 pigs out of 89 farrowed from 12 sows that had been treated with 3rd Degree. All strong, healthy pigs. There was Flu all around me but my hogs escaped it. I sold 81 head of them averaging 282 lbs. at 8 months.
SAM BURKEY, Vinton, Iowa



You may know the genuine 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate by this registered trademark which appears on each container.

Drovers Veterinary Union Dept. E-121, Omaha, Neb.