

Cap. 2

KANSAS FARMER

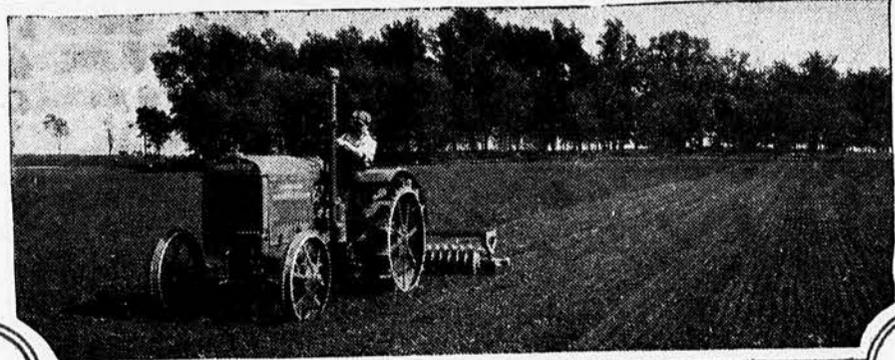
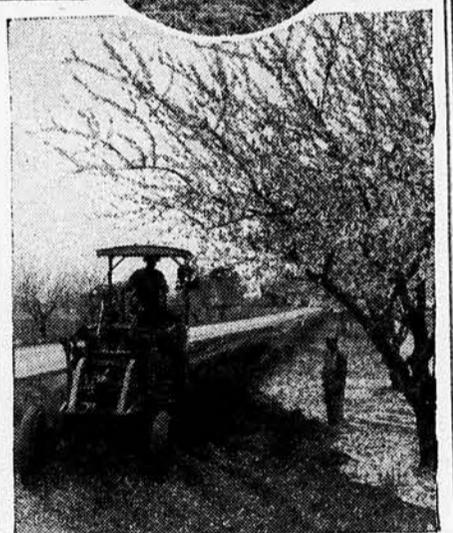
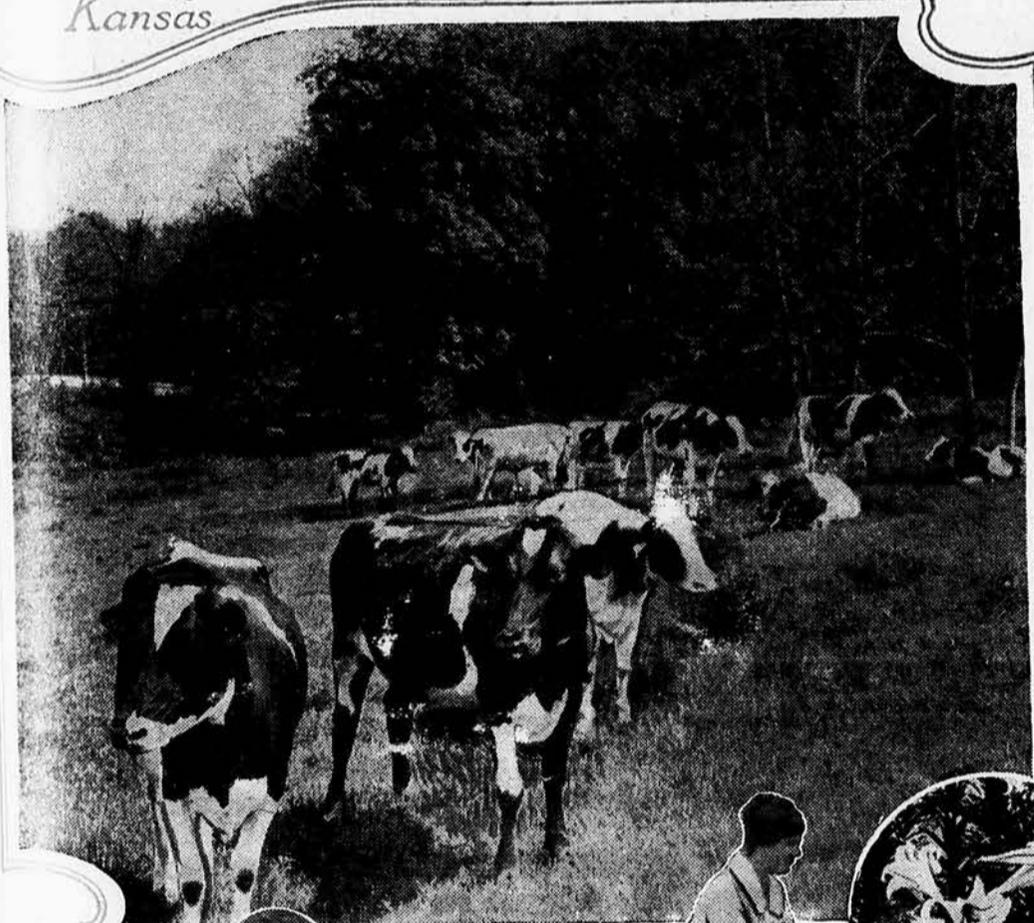
MAIL & BREEZE

May 5, 1928

Volume 66

Number 18

*Maytime
in
Kansas*



The Modern Philosophy of Business

In earlier times the philosophy of business was summed up in the phrase, "Business is business."

Today men realize that it is something more. According to the modern philosophy, business is service, *profit-paying* service—for there is nothing sentimental in the modern definition.

The old philosophy was inadequate, one-sided, short-sighted. It ignored the fact that there are two sides to every transaction and that *both* sides must be benefitted in any successful transaction.

It is now recognized that, unless there be in every transaction a spirit of cooperation, a spirit of "live and let live," a well-considered intention to render a service, business cannot endure and prosper.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is thoroughly devoted to these modern principles. How rigidly it adheres to them in word and deed, the public is well able to decide.

The people of the Middle West have good opportunity to judge the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Its products are products that are purchased often—in comparatively small quantities. They are apt to be purchased by the same customers in widely scattered places. If these products were not uniform—if they were to vary in quality—it would be discovered immediately. Each purchase carries the reputation of the Company with it.

More than four thousand Standard Oil Service Stations cover the ten states of the Middle West. They make it possible for the Company to serve its customers *directly*. Every week it comes into direct contact with the public many thousands of times. These frequent meetings give the people opportunity to judge of its sincerity and ability.

In every community this Company is a local institution. The druggist on the corner and the doctor up the street own its stock. The man in the next block has charge of one of its Service Stations. Owners and workers and customers are friends and neighbors. The people of the Middle West know it *intimately*.

Millions of purchases and countless contacts over a long period of years have built the reputation for dependability of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). In every community in the Middle West it enjoys a friendship and a confidence that are priceless. Its success has been success in serving.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Earned 36 Per Cent on His Investment

Wheat, Hogs, Cows, Poultry and Alfalfa Make a Rented Farm Pay

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

COWS made \$200 apiece last year for E. A. Reed. The year before it was \$202.73. His was the top mark in Rice county both years for returns to the cow. Each hen in the farm flock during 1927 returned \$3.42, another top for the county. The Duroc Jersey brood sows made an average return of \$170.58.

Reed rents 450 acres. His investment is represented in equipment, livestock and labor. Last year his farming operations returned 36 per cent on this total of \$8,341.01. To put it differently, his two-third of the crops, plus his income from cows, hogs and poultry, amounted to 36 per cent on the money he had invested.

How does he do this, a young man just starting?

Books. This is Reed's third year in the farm account club. Before that he kept accounts. Always has, in fact. A course in bookkeeping during school days has been helpful to him, but he likes the account club work better as it is more simple, thus a time saver, and conforms exactly to his needs.

Without his accounts Reed would feel as if he were drifting along, trusting to destiny to make ends meet. With his books he knows whether he is on the right track, and he can push the profitable farm operations to the limit of his ability.

As it is, Reed knows that it costs about 50 per cent of his "per cow" income to keep each milker. Therefore, each of his 10 cows cleared about \$100 last year and the year previous. There are 29 purebred, registered Holsteins in the herd, young and old, but only 10 were in production last year. Aside from the cash return of \$100 a head for the milkers, there was considerable skimmilk to value at 40 cents a hundred, and the calves.

Enough Durocs are kept to use up the skimmilk. This liquid food plus one sack of shorts and a single sack of bran raised his pigs. The five brood sows are registered. There is plenty of alfalfa pasture for the Durocs. A low overhead



E. A. Reed, Rice County. One of the Younger Generation of Farmers Who Is Coming to the Front. He Has Figured Out Several Incomes From the Farm He Rents

cost, sanitation and an economical ration are the things that helped Reed get his hogs on the market so each sow could be credited with \$170.58 for the year.

Cow testing association records in Rice county carry Reed's name. He isn't willing to be a party to holding down the average Kansas cow's milk production. Every cow's milk is weighed at every milking. And therein lies something of interest to this particular farmer. "Time of milking shows up in the production," Reed explained. "It is regularity that makes the big showing. I like to figure things out like this: Damp, cloudy, cool days make the milk production fall off. Cold days don't matter if the cows have warm water to drink." That is how closely Reed watches his Holsteins. He checks up on all conditions that might affect his cows.

If he didn't keep records how would he know whether selling butter and feeding the skimmilk to pigs paid better than handling the milk in any other way? Maybe it wouldn't be the best market

for a good many folks, but he knows it is for him.

The Reeds have been selling butter for seven years. Until last year they sold it thru a local store, but conditions made it better to deliver to half of the customers direct. At present the churn turns out 127 to 130 pounds a week from 11 cows, strippers and everything. Figure the butter at 50 cents a pound all year, done up in pound prints with special wrappers bearing the information: "Reed's Fresh Country Butter, a product of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cows; Herd T. B. Tested Annually, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kansas. Phone 34-F-14." Isn't that quite the proper solution to his marketing problem so far as the dairy output is concerned? Everybody cannot do this, but more Kansas farmers can.

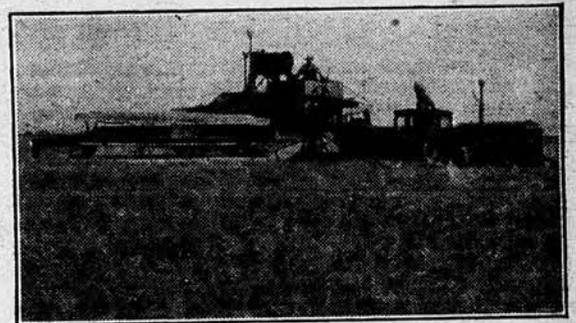
How does Reed keep up production and handle the butter economically? Records tell him he is doing a good job and making money at it. Here is the dairy ration that holds up milk production better than any other he has tried: 400 pounds of fine cornmeal, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal, fed 1 pound to 3 pounds of milk. Reed knows he must feed cows well to get production. This mixture costs him \$1.50 a hundred, ground yellow corn and all. The Holsteins get all the alfalfa they will eat. They pay a good price for it, Reed's accounts tell him. The best market there is.

So much for milk production. But how about the tiresome job of butter-making? Not tiresome any more. It used to be. A power churn does the work. "I turned the churn by hand before I put in the power," Reed said. "Now I just put in the cream and keep an eye on it, but can do other jobs at the same time." As power cut the churning, it also cut the other two operations between dairy herd and 50-cent butter. A milking machine and power separator.

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Two Good Individuals in the Dairy Herd. Bossy Shadybrook Gerben, at the Left, Is a 26-Pound Cow. Her Daughter, at Right, Milked Up to 88 Pounds in One Day. All of the Holsteins are Purebreds



Reed's 16-Foot Combine, Tractor and Truck Taking Care of the Wheat. The Entire Crop, From 295 Acres, Averaged 32 Bushels. Early Plowing Gets Credit for Part of This Good Yield

A Vacation Helped Jones's Wheat Land

THE portly individual and the blonde boy got back on one of their favorite topics—that of vacations. One of the recent patches of fine weather, during the present rather frigid spring, found them skimming along westward in Harvey county.

Various experiences had been exchanged and the conversation was heading back for Europe, or maybe Hawaii, for the eighth time—the weather making both men feel the subject was brand new again—when the blonde boy started paying considerable attention to signs by the roadside.

"Now, there's the boat trip. I'd enjoy going across," the plump man remarked, puffing his pipe into life.

"Yeh," offered blonde boy half-heartedly. He had been in the navy during the war, and recalled losing his appetite one day.

"But speaking of vacations," he continued, stepping on the brake and bringing the little car thru the first gate on the right, "that's exactly why we are stopping at this place. Want to talk to R. M. Jones here about a certain kind of vacation that had a cash profit in it for him."

The fat person sent a look at the blonde boy that was "cut on the bias" you might say, and just "uh huh'd," wise like. Hadn't he saved what was left after paying taxes and insurance, and buying groceries and whatnot, for a family excursion to parts never before visited by them? And had he

found folks begging them to eat and sleep free of charge, while the local service station man slipped enough gas in their car to get them along some hundred miles more? Not so as you could notice it.

And, of course, that's exactly the way the fat gentleman and the blonde boy will go to Europe or Hawaii, if they ever go. "Pay as you enter."

But there wasn't time for further argument or comment, as Mr. Jones was located out at the chicken house cleaning up the out-door sun-bath for eggs that had become animated a few days back.

"I understand, Mr. Jones," the blonde boy started, after the customary "howdy-dos," "that you have found some value in summer fallow."

The portly person with blonde boy smiled, then. He guessed what kind of vacation talk was ahead.

"I haven't practiced summer fallow for very long," Mr. Jones explained, "but I am convinced I can spare the crop from part of my land for one year, and more than make it up in two years following."

"Just how has this vacation for your land helped?" Blondie queried.

"Forty acres fallowed in 1924 averaged 30 bushels of wheat to the acre in 1925 and 1926," Jones said, by way of illustration. "I plowed the land in May, listed it in August and worked it down with the cultivator and harrow. In 1925 and 1926 wheat land that had not been fallowed averaged 20 bushels. Ten bushels extra will more than pay for the

fallow work. There is no doubt about it being more profitable and less work."

"How about the condition of the field?" the blonde boy inquired.

"Fine," Mr. Jones assured. "The ground works better—more moisture and easier job of plowing. Can get the seedbed like I want it."

Other values were discussed at some length. The 30 bushel field was headed both years after it had been on a vacation; work starting about June 15. "The wheat on the fallow land was the first to ripen," Jones said. "I'm positive the rest the land had, helped the wheat to ripen earlier, so it pays in that way. If we hadn't fallowed, we would have been two days behind with our work, as we had to wait two days after we went into the 30-bushel wheat before we could touch that on land that hadn't been fallowed."

"Notice your field being any cleaner?" the portly gentleman asked. He was sitting nearby, an interested auditor.

"Oh, yes," readily from Mr. Jones. "I have quite a weed problem here and summer fallow helps to get away from them. Being clean the one season takes heavy toll in the weed population." And here is another point. Jones always aims to fallow to get a stand of alfalfa.

"Wheat on fallow land was better quality—3 to 4 pounds test weight—than on the 20-bushel fields,"

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

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 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE second trial in the celebrated oil cases has resulted in a verdict of not guilty. Harry Sinclair, a former Kansas man, and head of the Sinclair Oil Co., accused of bribing Secretary Fall in the Teapot Dome case, was the defendant. There is a natural tendency to say that this proves that no man can be convicted if he has plenty of money, but this conclusion may be unjust.

The Government in this case was represented by two of the ablest attorneys in the United States, one of them a Republican, the other a Democrat. Neither one of them ever has been accused, so far as I know, of being corrupt. To have obtained a conviction would have added materially to their reputations. It must be presumed that they tried the case as well as it could be tried. Neither has it been charged, so far as I know, that the judge who presided at the trial of the case was partial to the defendant. The jury may or may not have been a good jury. Apparently it was made up of average citizens.

Not having heard the evidence I am not able to say whether it justified a conviction. It may be that if I had been on the jury I would have voted for acquittal. Public sentiment was in favor of conviction, but the public, like myself, did not hear the testimony. Sometimes public sentiment is wrong. Notwithstanding this verdict I still am in favor of trial by jury and am willing to assume that the verdict was justified by the evidence. In this case, also, it scarcely can be charged that the trial was dragged out to an unnecessary length. Apparently it moved along with reasonable speed. Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, the majority of the people who have opinions in regard to the case will believe that Sinclair was guilty as charged.

Overplayed Their Hand

THE greatest obstacle to progress is inordinate greed. Also it may be said that greed is the most prolific source of crime. Where there is very little to steal there is very little crime. The enormous increase of wealth in the United States since the World War accounts for a good deal of the increase of crime. There is so much loot that the greedy criminal sees easy picking. Those entrusted with the handling of vast sums of money are tremendously tempted to steal and too often they yield to the temptation.

But, after all, the most tempting field for greed is not in crime. There is fine-picking within the law. The Senate of the United States without an opposing vote passed the Flood Relief bill the purpose being to prevent future disastrous floods along the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Under the provisions of this bill it will be necessary for the Government to buy more than 3 million acres of land, possibly as much as 3,700,000 acres. This land would be used for spillways and basins into which the flood waters could flow.

Most of this land is at present of very little value. But greedy speculators saw here a chance for a rich harvest. Syndicates bought huge tracts of this overflow land, it is said, for a few cents an acre. They expect to hold the Government up for a price as high as \$150 an acre. That beats the profits of any of the crime syndicates.

It looks, however, as if these greedy speculators may have overplayed their hand. Somehow the news leaked out that they intended to mulct the Government to the tune of many millions. This has roused the indignation of the President and also of a number of members of the lower House of Congress, so the bill may be amended in a way that will prevent this enormous grab.

The purpose of the Flood Relief bill is fine. Practically everybody who lives in the Great Mississippi basin is strongly in favor of it and is willing to spend whatever amount is necessary in carrying out the object. But that is no reason why a syndicate made up of greedy and unscrupulous speculators should reap a harvest of untold millions at the expense of the Government, which means at the expense of the taxpayers of the nation.

The Government has the right to condemn all the land necessary and fix the price of the land condemned. Of course, the land owners would have the right to appeal from the award of the condemnation commissioners, but no jury would be likely to raise the price to an exorbitant figure. The bill should provide that the condemnation commissioners should take into consideration the amount that had been paid for the land by the

speculators and then allow them such a figure as would give them a moderate profit.

Nobody would object to that, but to pay \$150 an acre for land that is worth for ordinary purposes only a few cents an acre and which cost the present holders only a few cents an acre would be an outrage that might well be called a crime.

Now a Leading Industry

THE Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just issued a book of 450 pages, including the index, devoted to the development of the poultry business in Kansas.

Every man and woman raised on a farm 50 years ago can remember when there was no such thing as a poultry business. Of course, there were some chickens and probably geese and ducks; maybe also a few turkeys and guineas, but they were just left to run about and pick up their living as best they could, make their nests where they could, hatch out their broods and probably lose most of them.

When a hen or a goose got ready to sit, she spent the rest of the summer at it, wore the feathers off the under side of herself, lost her flesh and brought no profit. It was a common thing to see an old



hen running about with one chicken. No account was kept of the number of eggs a hen laid, nobody knew or seemed to care whether she ate her head off or paid for her keep. I apprehend that if an accurate account had been kept of the output and the feed eaten by the chickens, it would have been found that not one of them paid for its keep.

So far as the guineas were concerned, they were regarded as nuisances. They always hid their nests in the brush somewhere. I do not think that they were generally regarded as fit to eat and they always were filling the air with their discordant cries. The fact is that only 45 years ago poultry in Kansas scarcely was considered as a commercial asset. During the five years 1882-1886 inclusive, the total value of all kinds of poultry and poultry products in Kansas amounted to only a little more than 6 million dollars. During the five year period beginning 40 years later, the value of poultry and poultry products in the state amounted to well over 107 million dollars. No other kind of livestock has developed with anything like the same rapidity. Now it has become one of the leading industries not only in Kansas but in the United States.

Every poultry raiser ought to have a copy of this report. I do not pretend to know much about poultry of any kind, but I think anyone who is in the business either in a large or small way, will find this book of great interest, and I think of great benefit. What impresses me most as I look thru this volume is the necessity of knowing your business if you expect to make a success of raising any kind of poultry. There are a great many things you will have to learn, such as what kind of stock to select, how to house and feed your fowls; how to protect them from insects and disease. You might start in the business with very little knowledge and learn by experience but you will have to buy the necessary experience at a high price. I do not imagine you can learn all that is necessary to know about poultry by studying this book got-

ten out by the State Board of Agriculture but I think it will help you a good deal. If you already are interested in poultry raising, or if you are thinking of getting into it, write to Jake Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan., and ask him to send you this book, "Poultry in Kansas."

Some Flood Control Experience

FRED R. EASTMAN, a farmer living in Chase county, writes me giving some of his practical experience in flood control. He has about 25 acres of good bottom land that is subject to overflow when the creek gets out of its banks. In order to save the soil from being washed away he seeded this to alfalfa but this interfered with his system of crop rotation and he decided to experiment in flood control.

First he straightened and deepened the channel. Willows had grown up in the middle of the old channel and these, catching the drift, had formed little islands, which in turn crowded the flood waters out on to the adjoining bottoms. These willows he grubbed out. In straightening the channel he let the current do a good deal of the work. First he plowed ditches across the bends so that a small channel was formed. Then as the water in the creek rose it ran thru these new channels and as this new channel was straight, the water flowed more swiftly and washed the channel deeper. By reason of the swifter flow the more easily was the driftwood and trash kept from accumulating and blocking the channel.

Not only did he straighten the channel but he also widened it, so that now after five years it is from 30 to 50 feet in width. In another five years he believes the channel will be wide enough and deep enough to take care of almost any flood unless it is greater than any heretofore experienced, which isn't likely. Of course, there is some work to do every year and it is his custom to go along the creek and clean out the dead wood and other obstructions that will accumulate.

In addition to the work already mentioned, Mr. Eastman recommends that the useless timber growing along the creeks be cut out and in place of it walnut, oak, osage, mulberry and other useful trees be planted. "I am satisfied," continues Mr. Eastman, "from my own experience, that if all the farmers who own lands along our streams would follow some plan like this, the flood control problem would be solved to a considerable extent. To work out such a plan would cover a period of from 10 to 20 years. In straightening some of our larger streams the work would have to be done under state or federal control. Some of the farms would be nearly ruined and the owners would have to be compensated for the loss. They could not be expected to ruin their property deliberately for the general public good.

"One thing that makes flood-control more difficult," continues Mr. Eastman, "is the fact that many persons have the habit of dumping their junk into the streams, simply because it is thus easily disposed of. This is especially noticeable close to some small towns where the public road runs parallel to the stream. I have seen junk, such as old furniture, stoves, old cars and cans, all in one heap, large enough to fill two large freight cars, ready to be washed down the stream; some of it to lodge nearby, some to be scattered all the way to the Gulf of Mexico. I have witnessed this, not only in one place, but in many places. I know that many farmers throw their junk into gullies and ditches on their farms to be swept by successive floods into the streams, helping to choke them and add to the flood dangers.

"There is one plan for flood control that has passed the experimental stage; that is, the building of large reservoirs at vantage points throughout the country to store up the surplus rainfall. This plan was especially successful last fall in certain parts of the New England states. There was vast damage from floods in that region but the Deerfield Valley contained three large reservoirs which collected the excess rainfall and prevented flood damage in that particular valley entirely.

"Such a plan would provide first: For the storage of surplus rainfall and prevent floods, except such as are local, to a very large degree.

"Second: Provide for the creation of electrical energy from these stored waters.

"Third: Supply water for irrigation.

"Fourth: It would provide a refuge and breeding ground for wild game, fish and fowl.

- “Fifth: It would provide play grounds in those parts of the country where lakes are lacking.
 - “Sixth: It would provide preserves for hunting clubs under proper regulation.
 - “Seventh: It would return revenue to the state from hunting and fishing licenses and the sale of electrical energy.
 - “Eighth: It would provide under proper regulation a steady flow of water in the streams the whole year round, instead of as at present, there being an excess at some seasons and scarcely any at all at other times. This steady flow would aid in the matter of water transportation.
 - “Ninth: It would tend to increase the underground storage of water and be a great help in dry seasons.”
- It seems to me there is a lot of practical good sense in these suggestions of Mr. Eastman's.

Routes Are Being Consolidated

A CLAY CENTER subscriber sends in a complaint about the rural carriers. He says that there are eight rural routes out of Clay Center and he doesn't know how all the carriers put in their time but does know how some make use of it. He says he understands that one draws \$75 a month helping in a filling station. Some help out in grocery stores, some farm, one runs a dairy with seven or eight cows, delivers milk to residents night and morning, farms 22 acres of his land and rents some besides, raises corn and cane for a silo and had more alfalfa last year than he needed, which he sold.

I think the subscriber probably is mistaken about the carriers hiring out as helpers in filling stations and grocery stores, but there is no objection according to the postoffice regulations to their engaging in their spare time in farming or dairying.

I also agree that there should be a readjustment of the rural route service. The routes originally were laid out when the carriers drove horses and when the roads were not nearly as well improved as now. At present there probably is not a single rural carrier who delivers his mail with horse drawn vehicles; at any rate only when the roads are very bad. The carrier can travel over the ordinary route now in two or three hours and has at least half the day to put in as he pleases, with the limitation, as I understand, that he cannot engage in ordinary lines of business in the town.

I also understand that the Postoffice Department gradually is consolidating these routes. When a carrier resigns or is retired on account of age, his route is consolidated with another route, the carrier on the lengthened route drawing a somewhat larger salary than he drew before, but his salary being considerably less than the two salaries paid before the consolidation. There is an element of fairness in this plan. Suddenly and arbitrarily to throw out half the carriers would work a great hardship and injustice. The men thrown out of employment probably would be just as deserving as those remaining in the service. Under the present plan, if I understand it correctly, the retired carriers draw pensions.

Abe Stuck to His Job

SPEAKIN' of the value of perseverance," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "while I won't go so far as to say that a man kin accomplish anything he wants to accomplish if he will only stick to it long enough and work as hard as he kin, I will say that I hev known a lot of men to fail just because they hadn't the patience to hang on and work.

"And on the other hand, I hev known men who didn't hev no great amount of ability nor any advantages of any kind to start with, who just naturally hung on till they won out, contrary to the judgment of a lot of people who seemed to be a lot smarter and who said that the perseverin' men hadn't no show at all.

"Now take the case of Abe Stackhouse. Abe was born of rather triflin' parents. There was a big family and most of the time they weren't more than a week ahead of starvation; just livin' from hand to mouth, as you might say. The children hadn't enough clothes to cover them more than half the time and what they had was mostly rags. The fact was that the old man and his wife finally went on the county and died in the poorhouse. Abe had three brothers and four sisters and none of them amounted to a whoop.

"But Abe was different. He must have bred back to some good stock in his remote ancestry, I reckon. Anyway, when he was only 10 years old he seemed to make up his mind that he was goin' to be somebody. He went to a neighbor and asked him for a job. The neighbor looked the little fel-



These Modern Days in Chicago

ler over and asked him what he could do. Abe said he didn't know, but that he would do anything the neighbor asked him to do if he only got a chance to go to school part of the time. Well, the neighbor got interested in the boy and got the consent of Abe's father to take him and give him a chance.

"Abe turned out to be the most industrious and stick-to-it boy there was in the neighborhood. Give him a job to do and he would stay with it till it was done no matter how long it took. At school it was the same way. Give him a problem, for instance in arithmetic, and he never would ask any help on it; maybe it would take him two or three days before he could get the answer, but nary bit of help would he ask from the teacher or anybody else. His teachers said that Abe wasn't 'specially bright; a lot of the boys were quicker at thinkin' than he was but when he finally got thru he knew more than any of them because he had worked it out himself.

"When he got to be 16 or 17 he was counted the best farm hand there was in the county not because he was a faster worker, but because he never would leave a job till it was finished and done right. He saved a part of his wages every month and when he was 21 he took what he had saved and come out to Kansas and took up a claim.

Them was hard years. It was so dry that men had to quit chewin' tobacco because they couldn't raise enough saliva to moisten the quid. There wasn't any crops. One of Abe's horses was bit by a prairie rattlesnake and died as a consequence and the other horse got to eatin' loco weed and went crazy. He had a cow and a calf; the wolves got the calf and the cow took sick and died.

"All Abe's neighbors got discouraged and quit the country but he stuck; lived on sand plums, jackrabbit meat and boiled bread root; ate so much rabbit meat that he got so that he could throw one ear forward and the other back at the same time and had a streak of fur down his back half an inch wide. He managed to catch a couple of buffalo calves, tamed them and finally made 'em work in the yoke. They made a bully team, too, when he got 'em trained. His well went dry and he had to haul water 10 miles but he never for a minute seemed to think of givin' up.

"One day his hat blew off and started northeast. His claim was near the south line of the state. Abe hadn't any other hat and didn't want to lose that one. He turned the buffaloes loose on the range and started after his hat and follered it up into Nebraska. It finally lodged under the bank of the Platte river, 350 miles from where it started. When Abe got it the brim had worn down till there wasn't any left but Abe was bound to catch that hat if he had to foller it up to British Columbia or if necessary on to the North Pole. That was the way it was about everything that he undertook; he just hung on and finally won out.

"Some of the fellers who give it up and left the country durin' the hard years come back 15 or 20 years afterward and found Abe right there on his old claim, but he hed accumulated enough other land so that his entire holdin's amounted to three sections. He hed a house that cost him \$10,000 and other buildin's to match. He hed the best stock of any man in the county, didn't owe a dollar to anybody and could hev cleaned up any time with \$300,000 cash. He helped all of his worthless brothers and sisters, but he never took 'em in to live with him. He said that he wuz willin' to support them if necessary but that he simply couldn't abide hev'in' the worthless critters around in his way.

"A newspaper feller once asked Abe if he hed any mottoes or anything like that. Abe thought awhile and then answered, 'Well, young feller, I don't know whether you would call it a motto or not, but the theory I hev worked on is, never quit a job till you hev finished.'

Need Not be Responsible

A is the owner of a farm. B has been a tenant a year and five months. C is a tenant now. B left some minor things on the place, such as windows in the house and a few implements. Wasn't B supposed to move these things when he moved off the place, or has he the right to come every six months and get one thing after the other and have this go on for years? B said he paid for this stuff on A's place. He made an excuse when he came the first time, saying he didn't have use for them when he left the place. Would C be responsible for B's things in case they were stolen or damaged? J. J.

B was supposed to remove his personal property from the place when he left there. If he continues to leave them there the present tenant, C, is not responsible for the articles left by B if they should be either stolen or damaged.

Yes, It Would Be Legal

B and C are husband and wife. B owns a farm in Kansas. He desires to deed the land to his wife subject to the mortgage. Can he legally do this and have it put on record? B. C.

Yes.

Sinclair's Acquittal

WHEN Fall and Doheny were white-washed by a Washington jury a year ago, the country was surprised. When a few days ago another Washington jury handed Sinclair a halo for his part in the Teapot Dome transaction, the country was astonished. For in the meantime decisions from the highest courts in the land had left the public in no "reasonable doubt" of the guilt of these men. The verdict amounted to a mockery of justice.

Sinclair is still to face the charge of jury tampering in this very case, which caused the dismissal of the first jury drawn.

However, I do not impugn the honesty of the trial jury. Theirs may have been a Scotch verdict—"guilty but not proven."

It was not so much the fault of the jury but the evidence that was withheld and was not presented to the jury, which made a just verdict impossible. Smart lawyers making use of legal technicalities, and faulty court machinery, were responsible for it. Many pertinent facts never got to the jury.

Our legal system has gone so far to protect the innocent that the checks it has interposed often make effective shelters for the guilty.

Chief Justice Taft himself has said that the administration of the criminal law in the United States is "a disgrace to civilization."

The moral seems to be that if you have a poor case you should obtain a smart lawyer and a jury. By unanimous decision the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Fall-Doheny lease

of naval oil lands in California was "consummated by conspiracy, corruption and fraud."

This was the "black satchel" case.

In the Fall-Sinclair case, the Supreme Court canceled Fall's lease of Teapot Dome on the ground of fraud, branded Fall a "faithless public officer" and declared the lease to Sinclair was made "by means of collusion and conspiracy."

A blistering decision by the United States Court of Appeals—also unanimous—declared "a trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption runs thru the transactions."

Important witnesses in the Teapot Dome case fled the country and still are in exile. Others have shown such reluctance to testify that they have been arrested for contempt.

Then Fall himself refused to answer the questions of the Senate committee on the ground he might be incriminated.

Few, if any, of these facts could be communicated officially to the jury.

Both the Sinclair and Doheny leases were canceled, and this property was restored to the people. Neither Doheny nor Sinclair was able to hold the naval oil lands, clandestinely and unlawfully signed over to them by Fall, altho Doheny valued his lease at 100 million dollars, as he testified before the Senate committee.

The alleged purchase of two-thirds of Fall's ranch, and the payment of Fall's debts, is now known to have been due solely to Sinclair and Doheny, the two persons to whom Fall attempted to transfer these valuable oil properties of the

Government. And it is of court record that the net value of this ranch, which is alleged to have cost Doheny \$100,000 and Sinclair \$233,500, was exactly \$3,300, after allowing for debts, unpaid taxes, etc.

These sums, or parts of them, had formerly been testified to as "loans." And Fall, to account for his sudden acquisition of so much ready cash, gave it out that he had obtained the money in a loan from E. B. McLean of Washington until it was disclosed that he had not.

Certainly none of the oil defendants has acted like an innocent man.

That two juries of presumptively fair intelligence, have declared the principals in these deals innocent, indicates that all the facts were not presented to them.

The country is warranted in being astounded at these verdicts and in its growing distrust of courts.

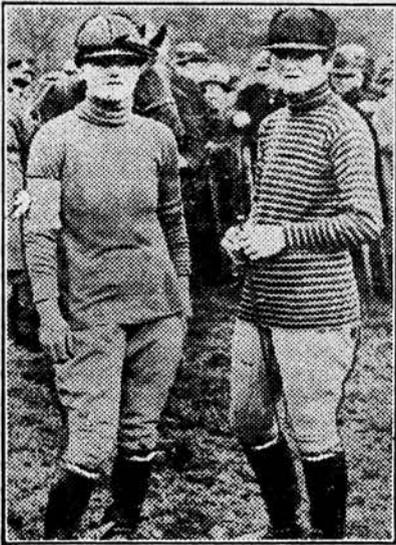
The final judgment of the country cannot but be in accordance with that of the Supreme Court, which is that these transactions were corrupt and dishonest.

Some more certain and efficient method must be found for trying guilty men than one which acquits them and defeats justice; than one which may strip them of their plunder yet cannot put them in jail.

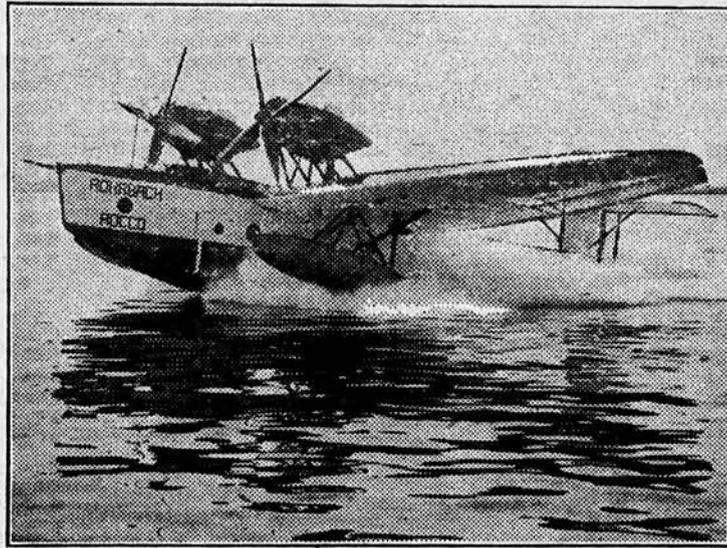
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



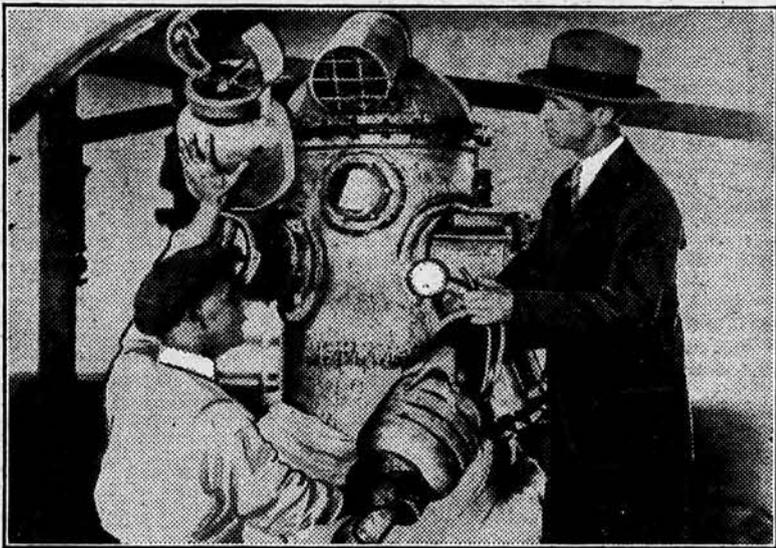
Sisters and Rivals. Two of Britain's Leading Women Jockeys, the Mann-Thomson Sisters, Who Entered in the Recent Essex and Suffolk Races in England



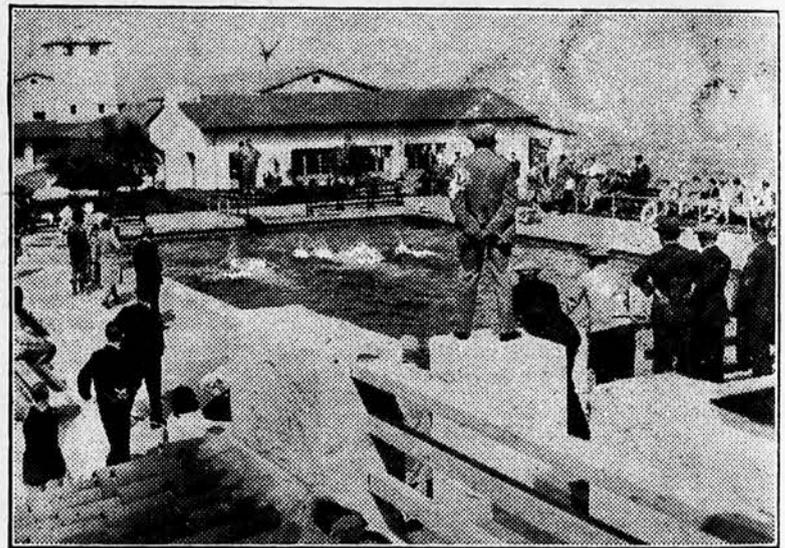
The New Rohrbach Flying Boat "Rocco," Which is Being Tested at Copenhagen Prior to a Trans-Atlantic Flight Over the Dangerous Westerly Course. The Turkish Aviator Sauml, Will Pilot the Plane. He Will Start From Kiel



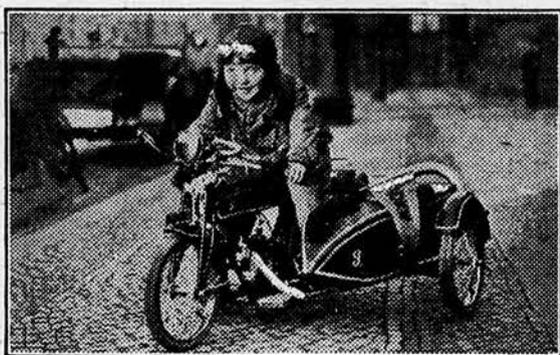
Frank McCarroll, U. S. N., Will Jump 7,000 Feet Before Opening His Chute. The Fin, or Rudder, Worn Between His Legs is to Guide Him Head Downward, Avoiding the Deadly Head Spin



H. L. Bowdoin, Left, of Whitestone, L. I., Demonstrating His New Diving Apparatus to W. E. Beggs, Electrical Engineer of Schenectady, N. Y. The Strange Device Has Powerful Searchlights and Mechanical Grappling Claws. Bowdoin Hopes to Search the Ocean Floor for Treasure, Especially That of the Lusitania



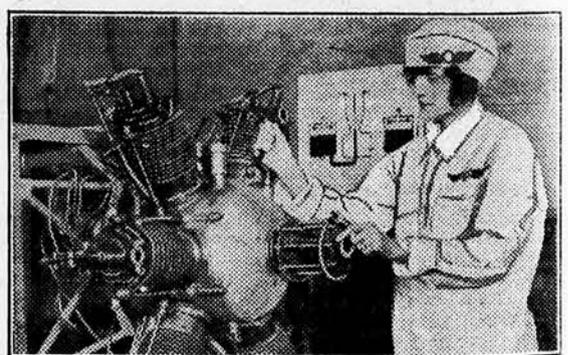
The World's Most Unusual Swimming Pool, Situated on Top of a Mountain Near Pasadena, Calif. The Pool is Part of the Mountain Hotel Flintridge. Now the Guests There May Sing, "I'm Swimming on Top of the World," and "I'd Swim the Highest Mountain!"



The World's Smallest Motorcycle and the World's Smallest Cyclist, a Lucky Boy Who Ticked the Crowds on "Unter den Linden" in Berlin, with This Marvelous Miniature, Yet Practical, Motorbike



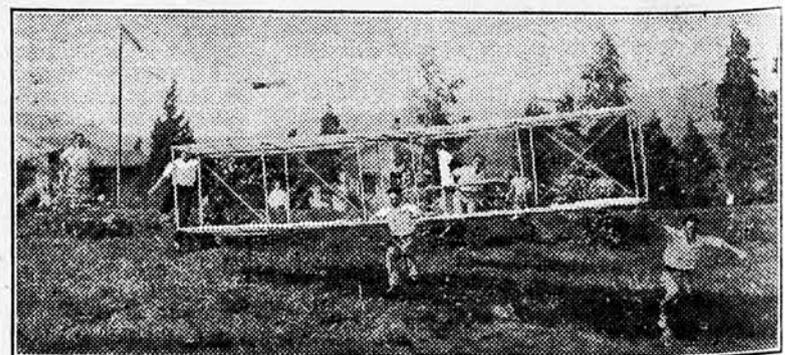
Commandant James Fitzmaurice, of Ireland, Who with Captain Koehl and Baron von Huenefeld, the Germans, Made the First East to West Atlantic Flight.



Olive Williams, New York, Repairing an Airplane Motor in Her Aviation School, of Which She is President. She is the Only Woman Head of Such a School in the World, and is One of the Few Licensed Women Transport Pilots



Notables at Unveiling of Bust of Dr. G. D. Stewart, New York, President of the American College of Surgeons. Left to Right, Front Row, Dr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, G. F. Baker, Financier, and Chancellor E. E. Brown. Back Row, Dr. John Finley, Editor, and B. S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare



Lieut. John V. Deuel, of the Army Air Corps, Taking off in the Tiny 75-Pound Glider at the Webb School, Claremont, Calif., Where Aero-nautics Are Taught from the Ground Up. Deuel Flew 150 Feet in This Glider, Which Has a Wing Span of 20 Feet. Other Gliders of a More Advanced Type Will Be Built by the Students

As We View Current Farm News

Marketing School Will Help Point Out Best Road to Better Prices

A THREE-DAY marketing school will be held at Coffeyville, May 15 to 17 inclusive. This has been arranged by the agricultural committee of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Division of Extension, at the agricultural college.

Market classes and grades of livestock will be explained by demonstrations; tubercular detection and eradication, organization and functions of a livestock shipping association, and a discussion of the outlook in the cattle and hog markets will be of interest to livestock men. These are included in the first day's program.

A grain grading demonstration, protein testing, kind of wheat the miller demands, wheat and corn price trends, new developments in marketing farm products and "The Farm Bureau's Relation to Marketing Activities," will appeal to the grain farmers.

Egg grading, meat cutting and grading, terminal market information and recent developments in dairy marketing will feature the third day of the marketing school. The entire program will be well worth attending and will help get the producer on the right road to more profitable marketing.

Wheat Land in Demand

A HEAVY demand for land in Western Kansas is boosting the prices as much as \$5 to \$10 an acre. One good feature about the purchases is the fact that the home folks are buying the land now. Farmers who have been able to dig a living and a good profit out of their acres are buying up adjoining quarter sections and even sections, thus indicating their faith in the future of their country. Activity of this kind has been in evidence around Sublette, in Haskell county.

Other sales are being made in Ness county. Andrew Boyd bought 400 acres adjoining his ranch near Ness City, for \$40 an acre. Another 200 acres sold to a Great Bend man for \$37.50 an acre. Ness county folks say good wheat land is in demand, and that this is the most activity seen in years in real estate circles.

See Too Much These Days

FOLKS see too much, according to Dr. L. M. Mayer, president of the American Optometric Association. We have suspected as much for some time, Doc. But what are you going to do about it? Styles will be styles, you know.

Our eyes are seven centuries behind the time, the doctor declares, and due to many inventions and devices they are required to do about 10 hours of close work every day. Even the 6-year-old child uses his eyes more than the learned philosophers of ancient days during their entire life, explains the doctor. Since the structure of the eye is the same now as then it is easily understood why eye defects are on the increase.

Cheese Factory Helps

WASHINGTON county is making great strides in a good many phases of agriculture. Mention is made this time of dairying. Considerable increase has been noted in the vicinity of Washington since the new cheese factory was started about five weeks ago. Incidentally the first carload of cheese was shipped to Omaha a few days ago. It is planned to have a weekly output of 10,000 pounds when the plant gets in full operation this summer.

That is another way dairy farmers may market their milk. If there are no big towns close for milk routes, or if there already are too many routes, maybe a cheese factory would solve the problem.

An Umbrella for the Fish

NEVER can tell what will happen in this day and age, but can you imagine investing in an umbrella for fish? It happened. A gaily striped umbrella will protect the city's gold fish in Huron Park, Kansas City, this summer, according to the park commissioner.

It isn't thru fear that the fish may get wet or tanned or freckled that this precaution is being taken. It is to permit them undisturbed nightly rest when the huge electric lights are turned on the park to shine away the spooners.

Still Room for Improvements

MAYBE a path will be worn to the door of G. C. Stone of Morris county. He has figured out a screw staple which is said to be more quickly and easily driven than the old staple. It is said that it will not check the smallest posts, bend in being driven or pull out under the hardest strain, and is especially adapted for use in hedge posts. What more could a person want?

Now won't some one just invent a hammer that will not hurt when you miss what you are driving at and hit a finger? Anyway, the new staple proves there is just as much room for new improvements and inventions as there ever was.

Another Gentleman Farmer

UNDABAUNTED by Babe Ruth's failure as a gentleman farmer, Rogers Hornsby admits he has purchased 85 acres near St. Louis and plans to till the land in a refined manner during the off season. Whatever refined happens to mean we may find out later. Hornsby said he paid \$50,000 for the tract and intends to raise fine-blooded cattle in addition to the usual crops of the gentleman farmer.

Rogers, this is a different game you are undertaking now, and in a different field.

They Sell Odd Gloves

ODD businesses are built up thruout this world. So many right hand gloves are lost in the London underground trains regularly that a business has grown up where extra gloves may be purchased to match the remaining one. Forty thousand gloves were left in the underground during the last 12 months.

Now we can wonder why it most always is the right hand glove. Probably because most folks are right-handed.

In High-Flying Company

FARMING flies in high society, at least in the minds of Pratt High School folks. Aviation comes first and farming second in the chosen vocations of 82 students. The movies drew only one lonesome vote. The third most popular life's work was music.

Still Use Crooked Sticks

HERE is contrast, regardless of how unrelated the two instances may be. Recently, Ray Keech set a new motor speed record when he drove a 36-cylindered motor car 207 miles an hour against the wind, at Daytona Beach, Fla. Coming back down the beach with the wind he made 213.9 miles an hour. That is typical of this country. We are after speed records whether it is on the track or husking corn.

Now compare that with the findings of L. M. Estabrook, director of the world agricultural census project, conducted under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Mr. Estabrook recently visited the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, Straits Settlements, Siam and India. In many parts of these countries he ob-

served clumsy water buffalo drawing plows, not much better than crooked sticks, in rice fields. This is a typical illustration of the agricultural methods he observed. Man power is the chief source of power.

We have something to be thankful for. It costs us a lot more to live than these antiquated peoples, but none of us would exchange with them. It behooves us all to make the best of our opportunities in this present efficient, mechanical age.

Best Market is on the Hoof

A TOTAL of 46 per cent of the crops produced in the United States find a market thru livestock according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the college. In a recent study of the importance of livestock in Kansas agriculture, he found that livestock utilizes or provides a market for 75 per cent of the product of the improved lands and practically all of the product, except for timber, of the unimproved lands.

Good Price for Steers

SOME 2-year-old steers did a good turn for Andrew Boyd, Ness county. He just sold 485 head, receiving \$11.50 a hundred, and the cattle averaged 1,150 pounds each. They are going on summer pasture in Lyon county. The cost of keeping the cattle during the year was less than \$70 a head, and Boyd received \$127.65 a head.

A Vest Pocket Motor

HOW is this for a vest pocket power unit? Ralph Crawford, Franklin county, a high school sophomore, has installed a motor in an English walnut, and the motor will run. There are 80 turns of fine copper wire wound on the field coils, a total of 42 feet. The flywheel is 1 inch in diameter, and the drive shaft is a needle.

Didn't Want It to Spread

A TRAMP with an artificial leg collected a good number of dimes one day recently in Brown county. He wanted the money to buy a new wooden leg, because, he said, the old one had become infected with San Jose scale. Not such a bad gag for a fruit country.

All of Us Are Waiting

THE Kickapoo Indians, on their reservation near Horton, recently held a four-day dance of a religious nature, in celebration of the coming of spring. We also hope it soon gets here.

Who Are Master Farmers for 1928?

NO DOUBT you have read about the plan Kansas Farmer has worked out to honor the outstanding farmers in the state. It is the Master Farmer Award project announced in the April 7 issue of this publication. You will recall, of course, that this is the second year for this project. During 1927, the judges selected 15 Master Farmers. Kansas Farmer proposes to add 10 names to that list during 1928.

What we are asking you to do, please, is to nominate the best farmers in your community for this honor. Send their names to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Each man nominated then will receive a work sheet to fill out. In this he will give the information by which he will be judged. If it seems likely that he will be selected as a Master Farmer, a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer will visit him personally, talk over his work sheet with him and take pictures about his farm. That information will go to the judges, along with the work sheet.

Every other line of business recognizes the outstanding individuals in their ranks and they are honored for their achievements. Is farming any less difficult to master than these other types of business? Does a mechanic deserve more credit for work well done than the man who feeds us? Kansas Farmer is proud of the opportunity to help honor those agricultural leaders who are an inspiration to the present generation on the farm, and to future generations. And you can help honor agriculture by nominating the best farmers in your community.

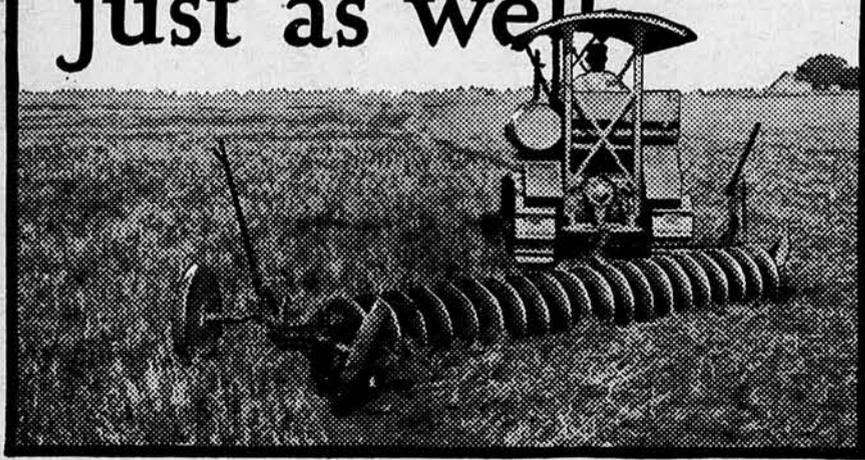
You may have a Master Farmer living near you. If you haven't read the details of the award, write Kansas Farmer for this information and for nomination blanks. If you have read the suggestions for scoring and have the nomination blank which appeared in the April 7 issue of Kansas Farmer, make your nomination today. The number of nominations in any community is not limited, so make as many as you wish. Additional blanks will be supplied on request.

Remember, please, it isn't how much a man farms that counts, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that means most, it is the kind of home he makes out of the place where he lives. Each man will be graded on how well he operates his farm, whether he is a good business man, the general farm appearance and upkeep, home life and public spiritedness.

Every good farmer in Kansas should have an opportunity to qualify for the Master Farmer degree. To avoid any embarrassment, only the names of the successful candidates will be published. And no one will be allowed to use the names of the men who are nominated for any commercial purpose whatsoever.

Please address all communications regarding the Master Farmer Award to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Nominations of candidates for this honor will be accepted until June 1.

You might
just as well



have plenty of
POWER

"Caterpillar" Tractors like to plow at the right time to make the yield the largest....early in the summer...on hard ground ...in hot weather.

Maybe the owner pulls a combine all day and uses the same "Caterpillar" to plow all night ...thus does he turn "Caterpillar" power into *extra* profit and extra acreage...these increase the farm income!

BIGGER
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19 NEW FOLDERS covering every branch of better, quicker, cheaper farmer with "Caterpillars" in corn, row crops, grain, orchards, hay, dairying, etc. • Ask for ones you want.

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CATERPILLAR
TRADE MARK

Grass is Growing Fast Now!

Cattle Are on the Pastures, and They Ought to Have a Good Time for a While

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE skies have cleared and warmer weather seems to have arrived. This clearing weather follows a splendid rain of 1½ inches which will do much toward giving the small grain and grass a boost. It needs it! Blue-stem pastures have grown well since the rain, and we are this morning turning the cattle out to make their own living. This morning sees the last of the fodder fed, and the barn is cleared of loose alfalfa. Nothing remains in the feed line on this farm except considerable baled prairie hay and a little baled alfalfa. Wheat is making a fine showing, but oats are behind time, owing to the continued cold. With warmer weather and a soil filled with about the right amount of moisture all small grain should grow well. Alfalfa, Sweet and Alsike clover sown on this farm about 10 days ago is up to a good stand; the Sweet clover sown with the oats "took little harm" from the cold weather and now has its second leaves.

An Overcoat Helped!

Corn planting time is here. That is, the calendar says we are on the last lap of April, which used to mean that all corn should be planted in that part of Kansas south of the Kaw River. But while the time to plant is here the weather does not fit the time. When the driver of a team hitched to a corn planter has to wear an overcoat to keep warm it would seem that it was too cold to plant. But we have in the past seen many times when the driver needed a heavy coat to be comfortable on the planter seat, and the man who wore one and went ahead usually was glad later he did so. For it seems to be the rule that early planted corn is best here at least 9 times in 10, if not oftener. While the weather is cold the seed seldom rots; it will rot much quicker when the ground is wet and hot than when it is wet and cold. But the ground is not wet; it is in prime condition so far as moisture is concerned. Hence it comes that, despite the cold, we have been pushing the planting, and by tonight, if the machine, man and team hold out, all of the 70 acres to be planted to corn on this farm will be in the ground. That is, it will have been planted the first time!

Sirup for the Cakes

I have received many letters asking for the addresses of Vermont maple sugar makers which I promised to send to those who asked for them, if the asking was accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. Many questions have been asked, and I will answer some of them here. First, the price of the sugar is fixed by the makers; write to them for that. Second, the freight rates to Kansas points vary, but to most Eastern Kansas towns the freight rate from Vermont runs from \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred pounds. These sugar makers sell sirup as well as sugar. Maple sirup is of better and more delicate flavor than the sirup made by melting maple sugar. Maple sirup, however, will not keep long in a hot climate unless it is sealed, but while it does last it is excelled by no other sweet on earth in delicacy and flavor. In melting maple sugar to make sirup it depends somewhat on the thickness of the sirup how much sugar it takes to make a gallon—but as a rule about 8 pounds will make a gallon. The maple sugar will keep indefinitely in this climate; we have kept it for two years with no loss of quality. It takes about two weeks for the average freight shipment from Vermont to reach Kansas.

Now the Corners "Stay"

Repairing of pasture fences took some of the time on this farm during the last week. Several corner posts were reset, as they had started to pull up. These posts had been set deeply in the ground but had been braced by long poles which ran from the top on the main post to the bottom of the next post in line. This gave the wire a leverage on the post and allowed it

to pull up. We replaced these braces with shorter ones running straight from the main post to the next one, 7 feet away. This brace was placed directly in line with the four wires of the fence about equally between the top and bottom wire. We have used this form of brace for the last three years and find it much better than the old way. The fence is now ready for the cattle, but the grass doesn't grow! It has been so cold that there is actually less grass in the pasture than there was 10 days ago. In many respects this season reminds me of that of 1907, when pasture grass was scarcely large enough to turn on May 1, the latest date we have turned on pasture in Kansas for 32 years. Moisture conditions are good, however, and a few warm days would bring prairie grass in plenty.

Local Control for Schools

For a number of years it has been the custom in this part of Kansas for the families residing in the district to take their dinners to the school house on the last day of school and to enjoy a gorgeous feast together. I have used that word "gorgeous" advisedly, knowing that it might be taken in two ways; I mean to have it taken both ways as it is that kind of a feast. The average citizen can stand one of these "last day of school dinners" once a year; if they came oftener I wouldn't care to predict results. Seriously, these neighborhood affairs are very pleasant, and I would be more than sorry to see them "die out." There has been agitation in the past to eliminate the present district plan of governing schools and to substitute the "county unit," but I hear little of that of late. I believe that folks wish to retain some remnant of local government, and would prefer control of their schools to comprise that remnant. I expect to see control of the township roads given to the county before long; in Nebraska the voters have their choice between township and county government, and in virtually every instance have selected county control. Kansas voters probably will be given a chance to make a choice before long.

More Interest in Wheat

While Coffey county has not a large wheat acreage, yet most farmers were pleased with the recent price rise of that grain. This county has about 20,000 acres of wheat, and on April 1 it was credited with a condition of 94, being exceeded by but one other county in the state. Those who have no wheat are satisfied to see the price go up, as the price of corn usually follows, and it has in this instance. When we came to this part of Kansas, 32 years ago, it was said, and believed, that small grain could not profitably be raised here. Some wheat was raised on the bottoms, but it was generally thought that it would not grow on the uplands, and that if it did grow the Chinch bugs would eat it. With the outbreak of the World War wheat began to be grown here, and by 1918 it comprised one of the main grain crops of the county. For the next six years wheat was, in this locality, one of the most profitable crops; on this farm the yield in those years did not fall below 20 bushels an acre. We now consider wheat as sure as corn, and believe that as a rotating crop it is a good thing for each 160-acre farm to grow from 15 to 30 acres of wheat a year.

After the Round-Up

In the early days of the World War the officer in charge of a British post, deep in the heart of Africa, received a wireless message from his chief:

"War declared. Arrest all enemy aliens in your district."

A few days later the chief received this communication:

"Have arrested seven Germans, three Belgians, four Spaniards, five Frenchmen, and a couple of Swedes, an Argentinian and an American. Please inform me whom we are at war with."

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 corn *a little*
at a time and
 Hills Bros roast
 their coffee
 the same
 way



☞ *That's why Hills Bros Coffee has a richer, rarer flavor*

A few pounds at a time—never in bulk, that is Hills Bros.' exclusive, continuous process of roasting coffee. No other process can create such an abundance of aroma and flavor. No other coffee can be as uniform in its excellence.

Because Hills Bros. Coffee is packed in vacuum (a process originated by Hills Bros.), all the fullness of savory fragrance and rich strength is stored up for you until you open the tin. Thus, when you make a cup, you get a taste sensation that you never forget. Exhilarating! Appetizing! Satisfying!

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab on the can. That's what millions of coffee-loving Westerners do daily. Be sure to send the coupon for a free copy of "The Art of Entertaining."

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 2525 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Send me your booklet, "The Art of Entertaining," free of charge.

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

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STEEL FENCE POSTS

WHY SILVER-TIP IS SO EASY TO HANDLE

Here is a standard bundle of 5 SILVER-TIP Steel FENCE POSTS, as you get them from your dealer.

It is the handiest bundle of posts you ever saw. The construction and shape of the post makes them nest closely; even the anchors lie one inside the other when packed together, just as the illustration shows.

The Post is of heavy angle steel. One angle lies inside another in the bundle. This makes it unusually compact—easy to handle and haul, taking up the least possible space in your load.

It is just one more feature which makes SILVER-TIP the outstanding Steel Fence Post; superior in strength, rigid from all angles, fireproof in fence service and most convenient to handle.

SEE THEM AND EXAMINE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY POSTS, YOU WILL PREFER THEM FOR THEIR ALL ROUND SUPERIORITY.

WESTERN DEALERS SELL THEM.

SILVER-TIP POSTS will not bend, break nor rot out. Painted with a special green Gilmorite enamel to further resist moisture, acids and alkali—and with the bright SILVER TIP. Handsome in appearance, they improve your property and will last for many years.

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"Modern Methods of Hog Raising," is a most complete book, telling how to raise hogs more profitably. Contains no advertising. Full of real information and help, giving advice and experience of successful hog raisers and authorities. Get your copy now. WITHOUT COST, from your dealer or county agent—or write us.



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Co-operatives Fight Back

Two Million Farmer-Members Are Called to Enlist "for Duration of the War"

LEADERS of farmers' co-operative marketing associations from every state in the Union will assemble at Chicago about June 1, to plan a course of action against the Federated Agricultural Trades of America. This organization was formed at Chicago last November to combat co-operative activity in the terminal market centers; to attempt the repeal of the Capper-Volstead Act and to oppose any further help to co-operatives from the Federal Government.

Especially is it opposed to the Division of Co-operative Marketing, which was made a part of the Federal Department of Agriculture nearly two years ago by act of Congress. The call for the June 1 meeting is being sent out as the result of a meeting of the National Wheat Pool Committee in Lincoln, Neb.

This committee, formed recently to speak for the wheat co-operatives on matters affecting their common interest, was supported in its action by officials of several state Farm Bureaus, and other farm groups. W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and an official of the Hoosier Wheat Pool, expressed the sentiment of the meeting when he said: "The dealer-organizations have challenged us and we welcome the fight. We are calling upon farmers and their co-operatives to enlist for the duration of the war."

Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain Dealers' National Association, sounded the keynote of the dealer-meeting in Chicago when he said: "You men must abandon your business, if necessary, to give the attention to these things demanded as the result of these co-operatives and the enabling activities of bureaucrats in Washington." The battle between a billion dollars of invested capital and a million employes on the one side, and 2 million farmer-members of co-operatives on the other, will be watched with interest.

"The farmer has an inherent right to market his stuff thru his organization, if he sees fit to do so, but he must assert himself now as never before if he expects to keep that right," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas Wheat Pool, who is a member of the National Wheat Pool Committee.

Gas Gets the Worms

The California Almond Growers Exchange, San Francisco, has solved the problem of "wormy" nuts, thereby performing a service to the trade which no lone grower ever could have accomplished. The equipment required consists essentially of an air-tight tank of sufficient capacity to hold several tons of shelled nuts. Connected to the tank are pipes leading respectively to exhaust pumps and to a gas tank.

After the almonds have been sorted, inspected, cleaned and otherwise prepared for packing, they are placed in the vacuum tanks. The tanks are sealed and the air then is pumped out, creating a high vacuum in the tanks. The effect of this vacuum is to reduce atmospheric pressure to a point at which any insect life which may be on the nuts becomes greatly distended and swollen. Lethal gases, which will not support life in any form, then are admitted to the tanks, replacing the air which has been pumped out. The gases remain in the tanks for 90 minutes, sufficient to produce 100 per cent mortality in all species of insect life present. After this period the exhaust pumps again are started, removing all traces of the gas. This is replaced by pure air; then the tanks are opened.

Better Market for All

It is axiomatic that the weakest sellers, if sufficiently numerous, exert great influence on price levels. This inevitable tendency of prices is downward to levels that will meet the production and living cost standards of the lowest considerable group of producers. In this fact we have the main cause of the migration from the country of the best and more virile farm families. It also throws light on the rapid increase of tenancy of the wrong kind.

The landowner with a high living standard finds himself unable to compete as a producer with his low-standard tenant who is content to live in a poorer house, give his children fewer educational advantages and require more farm labor from his family. Co-operative marketing of farm products offers a practicable escape from this ruinous competition with its ever-present menace to farm standards and rural culture.

Put the crops of the strong and the weak farmers together in a pool to be sold by a strong and well-managed co-operative. The weak seller with a low standard will receive the same price for the same grade of products as the strong man with a high standard. The result will be a leveling upward on the standard of the higher man. By a similar elimination of competition, union labor has leveled upward the living standards of American labor. When one of the largest cotton growers in the South joined a pool a few years ago, he said: "As a large producer I always have been able to sell my cotton for a little more than my small-farmer neighbors; but the trouble is that these little five-and-ten-bait fellows dump their cotton and break the market on which I must sell. So I concluded to go in with them, put all our cotton in a pool, and try to make a good market for us all."

But the Movement Grows

Not until shortly after the Civil War did the present farmers' movement take definite form. Agricultural production prior to that time was not large enough to bring about a problem in distribution. Since that time, however, distribution of farm products has been a growing issue. Altho not all organizations have been concerned primarily with marketing, each of them does make or has made a direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious, attempt to influence prices and market conditions.

A chronological list of farmers' organizations which have made up the central current of the farmers' movement follows: From 1867 to 1879, the Patrons of Husbandry—the Grange—and numerous farmers' clubs. From 1880 to 1889, the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, the Agricultural Wheel, the Louisiana Farmers Union and the Northwest Alliance. From 1890 to 1899, the Grange, the Alliance, the Populist Party, the Gleaners. From 1900 to 1909, the Grange, the Gleaners, the American Society of Equity, the Educational and Co-operative Farmers' Union.

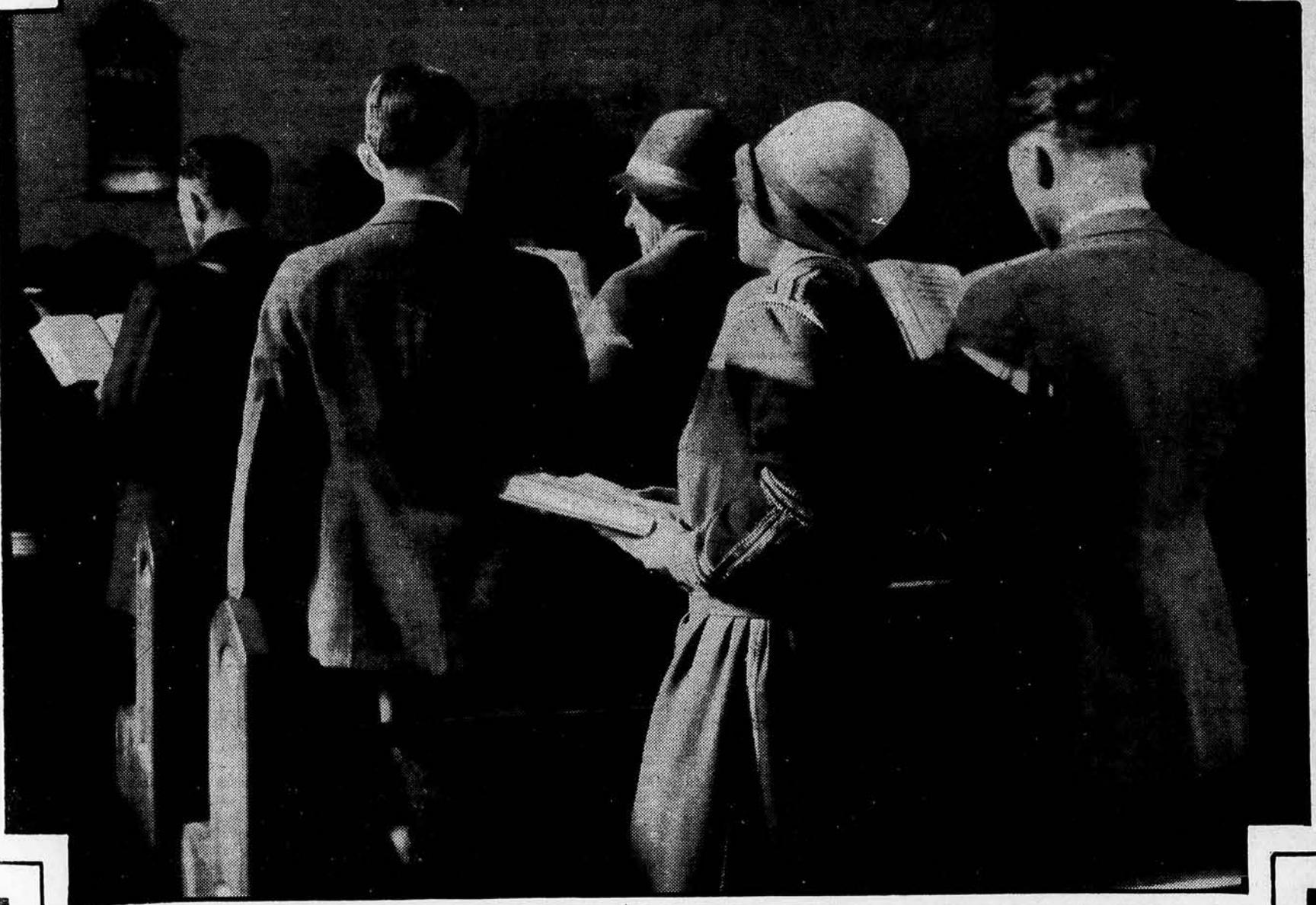
From 1910 to 1919, the Grange, the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Equity Union, the Gleaners, the Farmers' Union, the Non-Partisan League, the Farm Bureau and a few large commodity marketing groups. From 1920 to 1926, same as 1910 to 1919; the Farmer-Labor Union, the Farm-Labor Party and a great number of commodity marketing groups.

A real understanding of the scope, purpose and accomplishment of large farmers' organizations in the United States cannot be had by looking at the trials, errors and successes of a single large farmers' organization. The largest farmers' organization ever formed in the United States, or probably ever known in the world, the Farmer's Alliance, now is not in existence. This statement is not absolutely true. A few old, loyal members here and there still meet together at intervals. But the organization as a national movement died with the failure of the Populist Party in 1896. The Grange waxed, waned and then grew great again. The Farmers Union has lost nationally but is gaining steadily in a few states. The Equity split into two organizations. The Non-Partisan League is practically extinct as an organization. Other interesting variations have taken place in some of the other organizations listed here. But the farmers' movement has grown steadily.

No one can name the richest man in Greece or Rome when these countries were at their height. Greater contributions than mere wealth are necessary for immortality.

In church the truth comes out

In church, with only heads ahead to look at, people are quick to note those with unsightly loose dandruff and those whose hair and scalp are clean. At a glance, the careless untidy ones are contrasted to the fastidious and clean. What are people behind you saying about you?



Don't Let Dandruff Humiliate You

THE fact that loose dandruff is a common ailment does not excuse you for having it. You can't disguise the fact that it repels others. And what is more it is dangerous—a germ condition which often leads to thin hair and baldness.

Common decency demands that if you have any evidence of loose dandruff, you take immediate steps to remove it. Here is a quick, pleasant* means that tens of thousands have found successful:

NEW!
LISTERINE
SHAVING CREAM

If you don't say this wonderful new cream gives you the coolest shave you ever had you will be one of the few exceptions

Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength, then massage vigorously with finger tips. Keep the treatment up systematically. You will discover within a few days that you have dandruff under control. The few abnormally dry scalps may be benefited by applying a little castor or olive oil afterward. Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*Listerine has been the outstanding antiseptic in the American home for nearly 50 years. Its success as a dandruff remedy is only equalled by its success as a mouth wash, gargle, and breath deodorant.

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

For sore throat, halitosis, cuts, wounds, bites, sunburn, abrasions



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Car owners have already bought
nearly 8,000,000 of these lower-
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You don't have to "order by number" or trust to luck when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

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He carries in stock for you the world's most popular tires, at prices to suit your pocket-book.

He picks out the right size and type of tire for your car, mounts it on the rim for you, and fills it with air.

And after that he helps you give it proper care so that it may deliver you the greatest possible mileage.

You can search the world over and find no more dependable source of tire satisfaction and economy than is offered you by the Goodyear Dealer right at home.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the thoroughly dependable but lower-priced Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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Farmers Make 7 Cents a Day!

And While Growing Corn in Africa the Folks Work Harder Than Brown County Producers

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAVE been intending to write an article about farming in Africa, despite the fact that farming in West Africa is like the fishing industry in Kansas or gold mining in Iowa. There are few natural advantages except the climate, and many drawbacks. In some respects it is like the brewing business in America, for little of it can be seen by the casual observer passing thru, but back in the bush and out of sight a tremendous output is produced and consumed.

An American farmer would laugh at the first sight of one of these straggling little "farms" hacked out of the African bush and worked entirely by hand with only the crudest of tools. And yet these little farms support a population much denser than our own and furnish an almost unlimited amount of export besides. The population averages about 50 persons to the square mile in Nigeria, and in some places it runs as high as 500 persons to the square mile, and yet these unscientific and unequipped farmers produce all the food for their own vast population and some for us besides.

Back to the Jungle

"Shifting cultivation" is the scientific name for the way farming is done in Nigeria. This simply means that a little patch of ground is farmed until the soil is worn out and then it is abandoned completely and left to grow back to jungle while its previous tiller carves himself another "farm" with his axe and machete out of the bush nearby. He need not buy the land, for it is all owned by the village to which he is attached and is never sold. He simply sends his wives and children out to make a new farm, and presto! There it is.

There is such heavy rainfall during a few months of the year and so little during the dry season that the quick, rank growth of vegetation, the washing away of the surface, and the subsequent leaching of the soil by the hot tropical sun depletes its fertility entirely in three to five years, and the nomadic farmer must shift on to another place. The tsetse fly makes it impossible in most of Nigeria to have livestock, and so the African bush farmer has neither the power nor the fertilizer which we in America could not possibly do without.

While Jim and I were on our motorcycle trip across Africa we made little hunting trips after deer and partridges in the bush, and we found the "farms." Stumbling out of a mass of jungle so grown up with grass and bush that one could hardly struggle thru, we would suddenly step out into a little clearing of 2 or 3 acres—and possibly find a deer or a flock of partridges besides. But we always found a few rows of yams, which in Africa are certainly a good apology for our own Irish potato. A few rows of corn, some beans, several varieties of greens, and perhaps some cocoa or oil palm trees usually completed the farm. A hundred yards of primeval bush, or perhaps a half a mile, and another little farm and all about was the bush, the African interior bush, than which there is nothing "bushier." The farmers all live in the villages dotting the countryside and come out to the farms—or send their wives and children—to do what work is necessary, from their little grass huts in town.

Hours and Hours of Labor

Diminutive and crude as they are, these farms represent hours and hours of labor and vigilant attention. Corn ground, for instance, after it has been hewn out of the bush, must be "plowed" entirely by hand by means of a back-breaking, heavy, iron hoe. Then the ground is ridged and furrowed in the same laborious manner until it looks much like our own listed corn ground except that the hand-made ridges are fully twice as large as ours and every few feet there are cross ridges as well to prevent washing away of the soil during the heavy rains. To mold a field for corn after this fashion, and

then to plant it, one hill at a time, with a stick and a versatile black toe and then to cultivate it until ripening time, and to carry to market on the head, perhaps for miles and miles, is a chore which would certainly not seem to tend toward overproduction or a corn surplus.

It takes 95 man days of labor an acre to grow corn in Nigeria, according to the figures of the director of agriculture, and a fair average return is 1 ton an acre at two-thirds of a cent a pound, or a wage rate of about 14 cents a day for the farmer. Not much, of course, but 14 cents a day more than he'd have otherwise. But this estimate of 95 man days of labor an acre does not include delivery to the railroad, and the crop must all be carried, on the heads of his wives, sometimes a hundred miles or more, and the director estimates that the average net an acre return is cut almost exactly in half, or reduced to 7 cents a day for the Nigerian corn farmer. Perhaps he needs some legislation, but a happier farmer one can rarely find. He has everything in the world that he wants.

The cotton farmer puts 115 man days of labor an acre into his crop and gets an average of 350 pounds at 4½ cents a pound, or a wage return of 13 cents a day, which is reduced to 6 cents a day after delivery charges are figured.

As in America, the grower doesn't get it all. Palm kernels sell in Liverpool for 17 pounds sterling, 10 in Lagos, 6 up-country in Ogbomoso, and the grower gets about 3 or 4. If the price drops much lower than that in Liverpool there is not much left for the producer.

An Absence of Livestock

To me the most interesting thing about farming in Nigeria is the complete absence of livestock, and the tremendous amount of arduous, slow, hand labor. The government experimental farm at Kano, in Northern Nigeria, is trying to work a few head of cattle hitched to the most primitive of Rube Goldberg implements in an effort to persuade the farmer that even this limited power would help. It seemed ridiculous, this primitive farming by government agriculturists, but the natives would pay no attention whatever to a shiny, imported, steel plow, while they may gradually adopt the use of the crude implements they can make for themselves.

The plow in actual use on the government farm is simply a single block of the hardest wood that can be found, carved out in the shape of an ordinary, full-fashioned steel plow. A simple iron point, such as any jungle blacksmith can make, is fastened on the front, and the whole is bolted to a heavy, wooden beam. A pole is fastened fore and aft, a yoke of oxen on one end and a man on the other, and down the field they go, stirring up a pitiful little ridge and furrow that would seem no good at all. And yet this is a marvelous, labor-saving device, a great improvement over the hand "plow" of the natives.

Every farmer has his chickens—scrawny little birds that lay eggs just like themselves. Jim and I bought 14 eggs one night for our supper and had to throw 12 of them away. We probably would have thrown away the other two also if we hadn't been so hungry that we ate them without examination. After those two we weren't quite so hungry for eggs for two reasons.

The cattle, in the few districts where cattle may be kept, are a monstrous, big-horned, sad-eyed breed with a distinct hump and flapping dewlap, looking very much like pictures I have seen of the sacred cows of India. The hump, of course, is logical, for the cattle are really native of the northern provinces and the edge of the desert, where it is sometimes necessary to live for a time off their hump when the grass is bad or the water scarce, or both. Monstrous horns these cattle have,

(Continued on Page 19)

1000 Week-old Chicks on a 13-Weeks' Test

Charge one pen with \$6.00 worth of Pan-a-ce-a
But—CREDIT them with \$57.95



1000 White Leghorn chicks, bought from a commercial hatchery when they were one day old, were divided and placed in 2 pens.

All of the chicks were given the same care. All received exactly the same kind of feed (a home-made dry mash) except that 500 of the chicks had 2 pounds of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a mixed with every 100 pounds of their feed.

The test was begun when the chicks were one week old and continued for 13 weeks, until they were 14 weeks old.

At the end of 13 weeks, when the chicks were 14 weeks old, the proportion of cockerels and pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a pen and the non-Pan-a-ce-a pen was about the same. Neither had the advantage of a larger proportion of pullets.

Results of Test at End of 13 Weeks

29 more cockerels. 38 more healthy, hardy pullets in the Pan-a-ce-a pen.
The cockerels were sold at 30c per pound; the pullets were valued at \$1 each.

Pan-a-ce-a pen		Non-Pan-a-ce-a pen	
498½ lbs. of cockerels @ 30c - -	\$149.55	432 lbs. of cockerels @ 30c - -	\$129.60
234 pullets @ \$1 - - - - -	234.00	196 pullets @ \$1 - - - - -	196.00
Total value - - - - -	\$383.55	Total value - - - - -	\$325.60
Extra value of Pan-a-ce-a pens - - -		\$57.95	

This extra value of \$57.95 almost equaled the original cost of the 500 Pan-a-ce-a chicks

In this test, Pan-a-ce-a was the factor of safety that brought 67 extra cockerels and pullets safely through the developing period to the marketing and laying age.

No poultry raiser can escape the logic of this practical test. Here Pan-a-ce-a returned nearly ten times

its cost in more and better pullets and cockerels raised. It will do as much for you. If you are not now using it, you owe it to yourself to bring Pan-a-ce-a to your aid in developing your hatches this spring. The local Dr. Hess dealer will supply your needs.

PAN - A - CE - A

keeps chicks healthy, hungry and hardy

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

Phosphate and other minerals in sufficient quantities. Costs little to use Pan-a-ce-a. One 2-lb. broiler will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a 200 chicks will require for 60 days.

A 15-Day Vacation Cost \$99

Four of Us Drove 1,800 Miles, Saw New Country and Visited Old Friends

BY MRS. LORAN GREEN
Crawford County

HAVING farmed for 20 years near Girard, we decided to take a trip in our car to Denver, Colo. One August morning Mr. Green, two sons, Lloyd, aged 19, and Marvin, 16, and I, left our farm in charge of a neighbor and went by way of Wichita, Garden City and La Junta to Colorado Springs. We took three days for this trip and visited friends each night.

We stayed four days at Colorado Springs and visited the Printers' Home, Garden of the Gods, Cave of the Winds, Seven Falls, Pikes Peak, Helen Hunt's grave, Green Mountain Falls, Manitou and many other interesting places. Next we went to Denver and camped at Overland Park and took a 60-mile circle drive thru Evergreen Mountains to Buffalo Bill's grave at the top of Lookout Mountain, and visited the State Capitol Building, the City Park and the National Museum at Denver.

We went up Pike's Peak on a fine, clear morning and brought back snowballs to our friends at Rode's Camp. This trip cost \$5.50 each. We went in a taxi and were gone from camp 3 hours. We could have spent a week at the National Museum and City Park and at the Trophy Museum at Buffalo Bill's grave. The 60-mile circle drive was the prettiest of our trip. This was from Denver to Lookout Mountain and return. We coasted down the Serpentine Drive for 12 miles. We took a good many of our "eats" with us and had our tent and cots and camp stove. We visited in the homes of seven friends along our route. We came home by Goodland and Topeka, where we went to the top of our own State Capitol building. We camped at Manhattan one night and visited the Kansas State Agricultural College, where we saw the finest of horses and cattle.

During our trip we left our home cares at home and tried to enjoy every minute. We drove at a moderate speed, and for the first time in our lives we saw dugouts, tumble-weeds, sagebrush and cactus; then we had our first look at the mountains, slept and cooked out-of-doors for the first time, but if our lives are spared it will not be the last time.

We took our trip for pleasure and for a real vacation from our farm duties. We took it at this time of the year so that our boys could go along. We went to the mountains because none of us ever had seen a mountain before.

We returned home one evening, having been gone 15 days, traveled 1,800 miles, used 85 gallons of gasoline and the trip cost only \$99. We all enjoyed our vacation every day in every way, but thought we had indeed been fortunate to live in the best looking country we had seen on our trip. We had not seen any place that looked better to us than "Home, Sweet Home."

Hours Packed With Fun

BY G. H. CUSICK
Matheson, Colo.

Our vacation, which I think all, old and young, can enjoy, was last July. My sister, her husband, their son and his family came from Taylor, Pa., for a visit. All of us loaded into two cars and started for the springs—Colorado Springs—60 miles away. Then thru Manitou and up the Ute Pass to Green Mountain Falls, a beautiful drive. Our visitors never had seen the mountains before. In fact on very few occasions had they been out of Taylor county.

We all sat down under the shade of a pine at the foot of a high peak and ate our dinner. How good the food was, and how we all enjoyed ourselves! Some of us who had hair streaked with gray really felt young again. We truly thought if we could take more such vacations we would live longer. After dinner most of us climbed the lofty peak, which was so steep that we had to cling to bushes to keep our balance at times. Then all came down and we again loaded into the cars and started for home. As we passed along the little dashing mountain stream we paused at a certain place where the ground

was comparatively level. Some of our party went up into a canyon for a stroll while we older ones took care of the children. The stream looked so tempting that soon nearly all were in the crystal water, shoes and stockings off, and how refreshing it was to all. It seemed that I could see my sister grow younger. Well, the canyon explorers

Vacation Contest Winners

A short time ago Kansas Farmer requested readers to write letters telling about the most enjoyable or the most profitable vacation they had experienced. Prizes were offered for the best three letters, and we are glad to announce the winners in this issue.

Mrs. Loran Green, Crawford county, won first place and \$5; Mrs. F. B. Slade, Stafford county, won second place and \$3; the third prize of \$1 goes to G. H. Cusick, Matheson, Colo.

Taking a vacation doesn't mean that you must spend a lot of money or that you must travel far. The Green family spent only \$99 in two weeks, and there were four of them. Mr. Cusick and his folks packed a single day so full of enjoyment that every member of the party will remember it. Don't you owe yourself and your family a vacation? You will come back home refreshed physically and mentally.

returned before we were thru paddling. As all hands had gone on this trip we had to begin to move toward home as the chores must be done. We arrived there at 7 p. m., and in those few short hours all had an experience so happy that time will not dim it from our memories.

We Made One State a Day

BY MRS. F. B. SLADE
Stafford County

On August 1, five of us packed into our car and started east to parts unknown. We spent our first night in Topeka. Our next night was in historical Booneville, Mo., the third in St. Elmo, Ill., the fourth at Lakeview, Ind., on Lake Michigan, near Gary, Ind., and our fifth night was in St. Joseph, Mich. We made a state a day.

We really enjoyed our first night on the shore of Lake Michigan best, as it was our first privilege of seeing so large a body of water. Our five-room cottage was perched high on top of a sand dune, about 300 feet from the waters of the lake, and we could lie in bed and watch the white-crested waves come rolling in and dash against the coast.

We were very excited as we sat on the beach, watching the bathers, and the stately boats as they put out; or the little pleasure crafts with their white sails flying. We thought of the wonderful works of God, and how much more we appreciated them than man's work in the cities.

The fog horn sounded all night from the lighthouse near, to pilot the ships back to safety. The great loading docks were interesting as the large vessels were loaded and sailed away. We took a 60-mile shore drive, which we enjoyed, with the lake in full view at times, then just little patches of it, with the sand dunes rising high around us at all times.

The vineyards of Michigan, and also the small fruit farms, about like our wheat fields, were beautiful to see. As the East is a manufacturing country, it is mostly towns with scarcely a dividing line between. We again made camp on Lake Michigan, at St. Joseph, Mich. Foreigners seemed to be in the majority here, and we did not enjoy this as their language was beyond our understanding. Wonderful sights, among



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Have you discovered the way that leads to greater farm profits? Farmers all over the United States are realizing that good fencing pays big dividends! Poor fencing may be robbing you of your hard efforts and labor, year after year.

"Kokomo Pioneer" farm fencing is built with all the requirements of good fencing in mind. It is made of COPPER CONTENT, rust-resisting wire, every inch of which is LEAD ANNEALED. Further protection against rust is afforded in a heavy coating—99½ percent PURE ZINC. This insures the longest lasting fence that can be made. The copper-bearing steel, made in our own mills, is especially suited for fence manufacture.

The famous PIONEER KNOT IS ALSO DOUBLY PROTECTED FROM RUST. RUST CANNOT ENTER AT THE KNOT—AND THE KNOT CANNOT SLIP! The harder the strain the tighter the knot. These advantages are found only in "Kokomo Pioneer."



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Extra coil in the line wires prevents sagging. KOKOMO PIONEER STRETCHES LIKE RIBBON AND STAYS STRETCHED!

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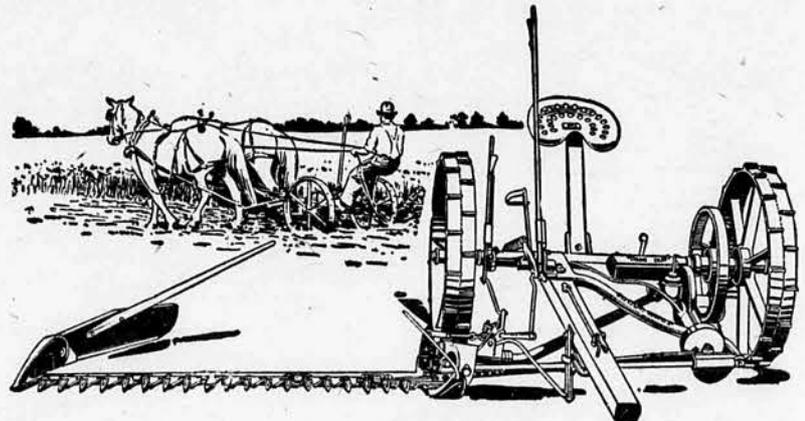
Department F Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. A.



We have prepared at great expense and after a thorough research, a valuable hand-book on DIVERSIFICATION. It will show you the way to bigger returns from your farm. It is FREE. Write for it without obligation. You can't afford to miss this book! It will mean DOLLARS to you. WRITE TODAY!

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You'll Like It Right From the Start

RIGHT from the moment you first throw the R clutch into gear, you'll like the cutting, handling and all-around performance of the

John Deere High-Lift Mower

Its 21-point clutch insures instant starting of the knife in the heaviest hay. Its patented balanced drive gears deliver maximum power to the knife. Its carefully-fitted cutting parts, made of highest-grade materials, insure clean-cutting for a longer period with less repair expense.

The simple field adjustments are easily and quickly made to keep the

John Deere in good cutting order. When repairs are necessary they can be easily made with ordinary tools right on the farm.

Before you buy, see the John Deere. Get on the seat; operate the lift. Note the extreme simplicity of this machine. It's a John Deere Quality product—your assurance of satisfaction.

Write to us for free folder illustrating and fully describing the John Deere Mower. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for folder AM-711.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

which was the great municipal beach, where thousands were enjoying the cool sea breezes.

We again crossed Illinois, by a different route, went into Iowa, the home of my childhood, which I had not seen for 30 years. There we spent several days visiting relatives and friends, and old familiar places. From here we went into Nebraska, back to Topeka, then headed for home by a different route. We had crossed the Mississippi River six times, and the Missouri many times.

One very noticeable thing on our trip was the larger and more modern school buildings in Central Kansas than any place east. We had cottages every night while traveling, and had appetites to eat anything!

From Station KSAC

Here is the radio program coming next week from Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on a frequency of 333.1 meters, or 900 kilocycles.

MONDAY, MAY 7

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
 9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip, Assoc. Prof. Helan Elcock. Lecture: Banquet Etiquette, Assoc. Prof. Elma Stewart.
 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Feeding Cattle for Show, Asst. Prof. J. J. Moxley. Write It Down—Don't Guess, Assoc. Prof. A. L. Clapp.
 1:00 p. m.—Matinee.
 2:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, travel talks and other items of interest. Lecture: What Is True Friendship? Prof. Amy Kelly.
 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History, Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology, Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: Alfalfa Hay for Fattening Cattle, Assoc. Prof. B. M. Anderson. Factors in Starting a Dairy Herd, Prof. J. B. Fitch.

TUESDAY, MAY 8

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
 9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip, Asst. Prof. Annabel Arvey. Lecture: Book Printing, Instr. Elizabeth Quinlan.
 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Soil Management Principles for Kansas Wheat, Assoc. Prof. H. R. Sumner. Soybeans for Hay and Seed, Assoc. Prof. L. E. Willoughby.
 1:00 p. m.—Matinee.
 1:30 p. m.—Music.
 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music, Mrs. Earl Litwiler and Mrs. H. J. Wylie. Lectures: Some Similarities Between Animals and Plants, Prof. W. E. Davis. The Nature of the Work in the Veterinary Hospital of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Dr. E. J. Frick.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
 9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Lectures: What is a Home Demonstration Agent? Instr. Ellen Batchelor. Your Kitchen a Beautiful Work Shop, Instr. Vida Harris.
 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: How to Diagnose Your Poultry Problems, Asst. Prof. G. T. Klein. Why Do Hens Die in April? Assoc. Prof. J. H. McAdams.
 1:00 p. m.—Matinee.
 2:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music appreciation.
 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Athletic Sports, Prof. M. F. Ahearn. Music. Engineering Lectures: Why Our Highways Should Be Improved, Prof. M. W. Furr. Lessons from the Mississippi Flood, Assoc. Prof. L. V. White.

THURSDAY, MAY 10

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
 9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Health and Comfort in the Farm Home—Accident and First Aid, Dr. C. M. Stever.
 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Market Forecast, Assoc. Prof. E. A. Stokdyk. Spray Injuries—Stop Cherry Leaf Spot, Asst. Prof. C. E. Graves.
 1:00 p. m.—Matinee.
 1:30 p. m.—Music.
 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Debate: Resolved, That Public Opinion Should Condemn the Existing Tendency Toward the Practical (Occupational) Institutions of Higher Learning. Kansas State Agricultural College vs. Kansas University. Music.

FRIDAY, MAY 11

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.
 9:35 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: The Child's Care and Training—Mamma's Boy, Instr. Dora Louise Cockerell.
 12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Jack Rabbit Injury to Field Crops, Biology Asst. A. E. Oman. The General Farmer and the Farm Bureau, Asst. Prof. Frank Blecha.
 1:00 p. m.—Matinee.
 2:30 p. m.—4-H Club Program: Music, club reports, inspirational topics and general subjects of interest. Lecture: Our Common Fishes, Dr. Minna E. Jewell.
 7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News, Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: Some Fundamentals of Investment (Lecture II), Assoc. Prof. T. J. Anderson. Project Activities in the Vocational Agricultural Program, Assoc. Prof. A. P. Davidson.

SATURDAY, MAY 12

12:35 p. m.—Radio Fan Program. G. L. Taylor, Radio Engineer. Question Box.

Let's Fight Mites Early

Much of the trouble with red mites during the hot summer is caused by neglecting the roosts during the early spring and allowing the pests to become established in cracks and crevices around the roosts and dropping boards.

A good paint for mites can be made of old engine oil to which is added a small amount of commercial coal tar disinfectant. Paint the roosts on both the under and upper side and soak the oil mixture into the cracks so they will be sealed and leave no space where mites can hide.

While the hens are confined to the houses it is better to paint than spray the roosts, especially if the flocks are Leghorns. The noise of a spray pump causes too much excitement in a flock of Leghorns, and the disturbance is not good for egg production. In spread-

ing engine oil on the roosts, do not paint it on too thickly so that pools of the black oil will be left on the dropping boards. The hens may track oil into the nests and contaminate the eggs. It is best to oil the roosts late in the afternoon, and then the wood absorbs most of the oil before the hens begin laying the next morning.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Yeh, the wind doesn't blow in Kansas! It seems as if the windy weather we usually have during March was delayed until April this year, and we have had several dusty days that were so bad we couldn't work in the fields. Wind and cold weather are retarding the growth of vegetation considerably. But our wheat is standing the windy and dusty weather very well.

Our plum trees are coming out in bloom now in pretty good shape. The trees are not so full of blooms as they have been in the past, but there are many times more than the tree can carry to maturity.

I made a trip over the Sweet clover

field yesterday morning and found that the clover is coming up fine in most places. What we need now is a good rain to help it and other vegetation along. The subsoil is moist, I find in digging post holes, but the surface is getting too dry.

We turned the cattle in on the clover for a few days. We also have been letting them graze on the wheat field for about two weeks; they get all they want in about 2 hours and come in for the rest of the day. Pasture and corn silage is all the feed they get. They are doing well, and the milk cows are gaining on their milk. During March we sold 11 pails of cream, and during the first three weeks of April they produced the same amount, which is quite a little increase, and two of the cows are about dry.

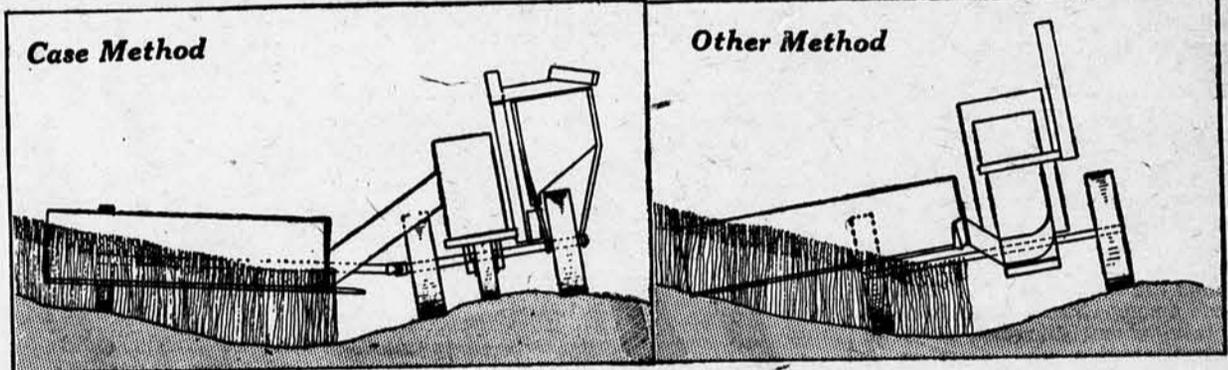
The township officials are having a lot of work done on the roads this spring. They have hired one of the county grading crews to do the work, using a large grader pulled by a 60-horsepower tractor of the caterpillar type. They are having all the main roads of the township graded in fine shape—in fact, better than they ever were before. The grader patrolman

told me that they are making from six to seven rounds a mile, depending on the condition of the road. He also told me that the township pays \$20 a mile for this work. This seems like a big price, but it is cheaper than hiring the work done with a small grader pulled by horses. A nearby township official figured up the cost of grading a road in his territory last year with a small grader, and stated that it cost over \$17 a mile, and that the road wasn't in as good a condition as the large grading outfit leaves it.

The roads were needing grading pretty badly, as they hadn't been graded for five years. It costs considerable money to improve and maintain a good road now, but with the cars and trucks speeding up traffic we need better roads than we had years ago when horses and mules furnished the motive power.

Comes When You Whistle?

A late model 1927 Buick 6 sedan, 7-passenger in perfect condition, nearly new; clipped ears, bobbed tail; answers name Mr. Norman, 2-8386 or 2-5721.—Ad in the Dallas News.



Get ALL the GRAIN From ANY FIELD

THE Case Combine adapts itself to surface irregularities completely and easily.

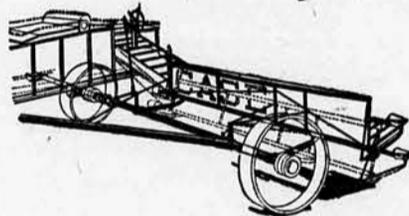
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The Case Combine is mounted on a main axle with three wheels in line and a universal joint between the header and thresher unit. The header is balanced by the thresher unit, with no springs or weights.

The combination of these important features is found on no other machine. It produces an automatic double movement that allows the Case header to travel nearly parallel with the ground at all times, cutting a wide swath without missing heads at either end. This construction is specially effective in down, tangled grain, when the cutter bar is set close to the ground.

This typical Case feature has other advantages you should know about. Mail the coupon for proof of performance and full information about this grain and labor-saving Combine and its many exclusive features.

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One or all of these highly valuable books can be obtained by returning this coupon, or writing. They explain fully why experienced grain growers prefer the Case Combine.

- Model P. 12 or 16 foot.
- Model A. 8 or 10 foot.
- What Mother Thinks of The Case Combine.

Name E-12
 Address



What the Folks Are Saying

A CONSIDERABLE number of farmers in Bourbon county—and generally in Southeastern Kansas for that matter—are using commercial fertilizers on their corn fields this year. Fertilizers need to be used only on ordinary to poor soil. A good heavy soil probably will not show a profit from such applications. Only phosphate fertilizer should be used. If phosphate fertilizer is dropped in the hill 50 pounds an acre or 20 per cent or 75 pounds of 16 per cent phosphate will be enough. If it is drilled use 75 to 100 pounds, and if broadcast from 125 to 150 pounds. On the very poor upland soils a 2-18-0 fertilizer should give good results. E. L. Kepley of Devon used commercial fertilizer on his corn last year, and he says it increased his yield 10 bushels an acre.

Fort Scott, Kan. T. F. Yost.

When Chicks Become Unruly

Baby chicks, like children, sometimes fall into bad habits. Then, too, like children again, baby chicks are often not responsible for their bad habits, but those in charge of either the chicks or children have used some improper method in handling and controlling the chicks or the child. Chicks do not need coddling or babying too much. True, they should have proper warmth, clean quarters and proper food. Yet, at the same time, many chicks are spoiled by the care taken of them—overfeeding, improper feeding, over or underheating or neglecting them in some way. Neglect always brings chicks serious trouble.

Perhaps the most common complaint you hear among chick raisers is about bowel trouble and diarrhea. Much of the bowel trouble and diarrhea is caused by improper feeding, faulty brooding and poor care and neglect.

It is true that there is a diarrhea that is contagious and known as bacillary white diarrhea. This trouble is largely the fault of the caretaker of the chicks. It is now well recognized that white diarrhea is spread thru filth or droppings from contaminated chicks. This means that if the chicks are kept in a strictly sanitary condition there will be very little diarrhea among them even tho there may be one or two chicks in the lot that have some tendency to diarrhea.

Many chick raisers have been scared into believing they have white diarrhea when the whole trouble was in wrong feeding and handling of the chicks. Chicks that are chilled or allowed to eat filth will take diarrhea. Yet on the other hand chicks that are even contaminated with white diarrhea will live and grow if they are kept sanitary and given conditions that are all reasonable and correct. To keep bowel trouble out of the flocks see that your brooder stove is at the correct temperature, that it is not too hot, and that it does not go out in the night so the chicks will become chilled.

Another very common trouble among chick raisers is that of huddling under the brooder stove or piling in the corners of the house. Frequently the huddling is caused for want of sufficient heat in the building, or else the chicks at some time have become chilled. No amount of heat will keep them from huddling, if one is seriously chilled. They can be prevented from gathering in the corners by turning the corners with wire fencing or building paper so there will be no corners for them to pile up in. Chicks will often smother if they are allowed to bunch up. Watch the heat and see that the chicks are not overheated so that they will be inclined to huddle and pile up. It is well, at late bedtime, to look thru the brooder house and under the brooder stove to see that the chicks are all well spread out and that the brooder fires are operating properly.

What is known as cannibalism, or toe picking, is quite often a serious matter in young chicks, especially. This is a vice that is found mostly in the first two weeks, altho the older chicks have been known to take to toe picking. Usually it starts by one chick picking and tearing blood from the toe of another. This seems to give the flock the taste of blood, and is hard to stop when once started.

There are many supposed causes, such as crowding of chicks, keeping them too idle, not giving them enough room to spread out more. Another supposed cause is that chicks are in-

clined to eat each other because they are not properly fed. This probably is not the real cause, as many chicks that are the best growing and ideally fed will be the worst at toe picking.

Give the chicks plenty of exercise, and get them outdoors. Hang up strips of meat and vegetables for the chicks to pick. Remove all injured chicks. Look to your feed to see that it is rich in proteins, minerals and vitamins. Give the chicks more green food. Give them more room and range.

Reese V. Hicks.

Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Forestry is Gaining

More than 44 million young forest trees were planted in 34 states during 1926 by farmers, private landowners, and state forestry organizations, according to Alfred B. Hastings, forest inspector of the Forest Service.

Converting waste farm land into profitable wood lots is becoming a very popular movement thru many of the agricultural regions of the country, including Kansas. Farmers last year put out more than 22½ million trees, which at the rate of 1,000 trees an acre means 22,500 acres of idle farm land put to work. Other private owners planted

nearly 18,000 acres during the same period, and forest planting on state lands in 17 states totaled 9,000 acres.

Stock used for farm planting was distributed by state agencies in cooperation with the Forest Service under the terms of the Clarke-McNary Act. The cost a thousand for the various kinds of trees ranged from \$1 to \$10.

Every Kansas farmer should carefully consider the advantages to be gained by planting to trees land that is too rough or sterile for farming. The trees take a number of years to reach maturity, a young plantation adds cash value to the farm, just as a young orchard does. In a few years it yields small material in the form of thinnings, such as poles and fence posts; later as fuel and pulp wood; and finally ties and saw timber. Thus the farm wood lot becomes a savings bank that pays compound interest.

If the woodland owners of Kansas wish to keep their lands growing timber they must discontinue pasturing the woods and must prevent forest fires. These are the conclusions reached by C. R. Tillotson, forest inspector of the Forest Service, after an exhaustive study of timber growing and logging practice on about 40 million acres of woodland in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and portions of adjacent states, including Kansas.

To manage a farm woods for continuous production, the general principle is to cut not more than 50 or 60 per cent of the total amount of timber at one time, says Mr. Tillotson. The largest trees of the better species should be cut, and the thrifty smaller trees left to grow in size and be cut later. The species of little commercial value and the poorer specimens in all sizes should be cut as far as possible.

The common practice of turning livestock into the woods interferes with timber production. About 75 per cent of the small woodlands on Kansas farms are heavily pastured, and the damage to large trees and young growth probably far outweighs the value of the forage. Fires also make heavy inroads on timber yields. Despite this damage, many fires are deliberately set with the idea of improving the pasture.

One of the principal factors unfavorable to timber growing in Kansas is the persistence of the idea that all woodland must ultimately be cleared for field crops. Much of the farm land in Eastern Kansas was developed thru the laborious process of clearing it of timber, and, altho the need for clearing has largely passed, the idea still persists that land should practically without exception be "improved" by cultivation. But there is a considerable area of poor land on farms better



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independence from foreign rubber monopoly. Firestone recently added to its manufacturing facilities the largest cord fabric plant in the world.

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

sulted to growing timber crops than anything else, and timber growing is being found profitable by those who go at it seriously. A good market exists right at hand for all the timber that can be grown in Kansas. H. K. C. Leavenworth, Kan.

The Most Important Acre

One sadly neglected and very valuable acre or part of an acre which, properly cared for, will yield the largest net return of any on the farm, is the vegetable garden. Valuable, in that it returns a large cash return an acre. Valuable, in that it provides healthful and tasteful food for the family table. Valuable, in that it provides a reliable source of vitamins for the daily diet, a health requirement for working men and women and growing children.

City dwellers are annually purchasing a greater amount of vegetables, while people in the country usually find it cheaper and more convenient to raise their own. The vegetables raised and used from even a small garden during a season would cost the average family at least \$50 if purchased at a store, while thousands of farm housewives, especially those who can many quarts of vegetables every summer, secure an annual return of two, three or four times that amount.

The shadow of the hoe handle has stood between many a farm table and the vegetable garden. But by proper arrangement of a garden the necessary cultivation can be done by wheel hose or even horse drawn tools by the man of the house without cutting in an undue amount on the field work. Long rows are easier to cultivate than short ones, and even if this requires more space than formerly used for the garden, the land used is much cheaper than the labor connected with hand hoeing a smaller garden "patch." In this way a supply of vegetables for canning as well as summer table use can be raised with no extra labor, while many garden crops can be dried or stored in a root cellar for winter use. H. R. E.

Lawrence, Kan.

J. H. McAdams's New Job

J. H. McAdams, formerly senior extension poultry man for the Kansas State Agricultural College, has resigned to take up work with the Purina Mills as poultry department field service man in Kansas and Nebraska.

Prior to his connection with the Kansas State Agricultural College, he was county agent in Coffey county, and also operated a large poultry farm and hatchery at Leavenworth. Mr. McAdams also acted as secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, and was a director of the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association. With his wealth of practical experience with poultry, Mr. McAdams is equipped to be of great service to the poultry farmers in the section he is covering for the Purina Mills.

In addition to his field service work, Mr. McAdams is putting in a great deal of his time in holding meetings of large groups of poultry raisers or farmers interested in poultry raising, giving them valuable information on proper breeding, culling, housing and feeding methods. Instead of giving out this information in dull lecture form, he is getting his educational program over in a very interesting and graphic manner by presenting it in the form of a four-act educational poultry play.

St. Louis, Mo. J. E. Burger.

Modern Credit for Farmers

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is owned by National Farm Loan Associations. These associations are owned by farmers who are borrowers from the bank. Each borrower owns stock in his local association in an amount equal to 5 per cent of the original principal of the loan which he obtained from the bank. No individual can become a stockholder in the Federal Land Bank. When a borrower pays off his loan, he receives credit not to exceed par for the value of the stock of the National Farm Loan Association which he bought when he got the loan. This stock is cancelled and an equal amount of the stock of the Federal Land Bank held by the association is cancelled.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita is owned by the United States Treasury. No individual can become a stockholder in the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. No

stock of the bank is for sale or can be sold.

It is necessary that each borrower become a stockholder to the extent of 5 per cent of the amount borrowed in the National Farm Loan Association thru which he obtains a loan from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

It is not necessary that any borrower become a stockholder in any bank or other corporation from which notes of farmers and stockmen are bought by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita.

The Federal Land Bank, out of its net earnings, declares and pays dividends to the National Farm Loan Associations which own all of the bank's stock. These associations, out of their net earnings, declare and pay dividends to their stockholders, all of whom are borrowers from the Federal Land Bank. Borrowers from the Federal Land Bank may thus receive dividends which will reduce the cost of their loans.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank pays no dividends. The Bank and its net earnings belong to the Government of the United States, which owns

all of the bank's capital stock. Borrowers thru the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank can therefore receive no dividends from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank's earnings.

The same officers and directors administer the affairs of the Federal Land Bank and of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, under the direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each bank, however, is as separate and distinct from the other as if each had different officers and directors, and headquarters in cities 500 miles apart.

Both banks are in the business of extending credit, under very definite limitations imposed by law, to be used in financing the business of farming.

Neither bank has any funds to distribute as donations.

Those who borrow must pay.

Thru the existence and operations of these banks, farmers may borrow on the security of their real estate at lower rates of interest than must be paid by those who borrow on real estate security in towns and cities; farmers' co-operative marketing associations may borrow at rates of interest lower

than are paid by speculators on stock exchanges and boards of trade; and operating capital may be obtained by farmers and stockmen at lower interest rates than heretofore and at times when local sources of credit are inadequate. John Fields.

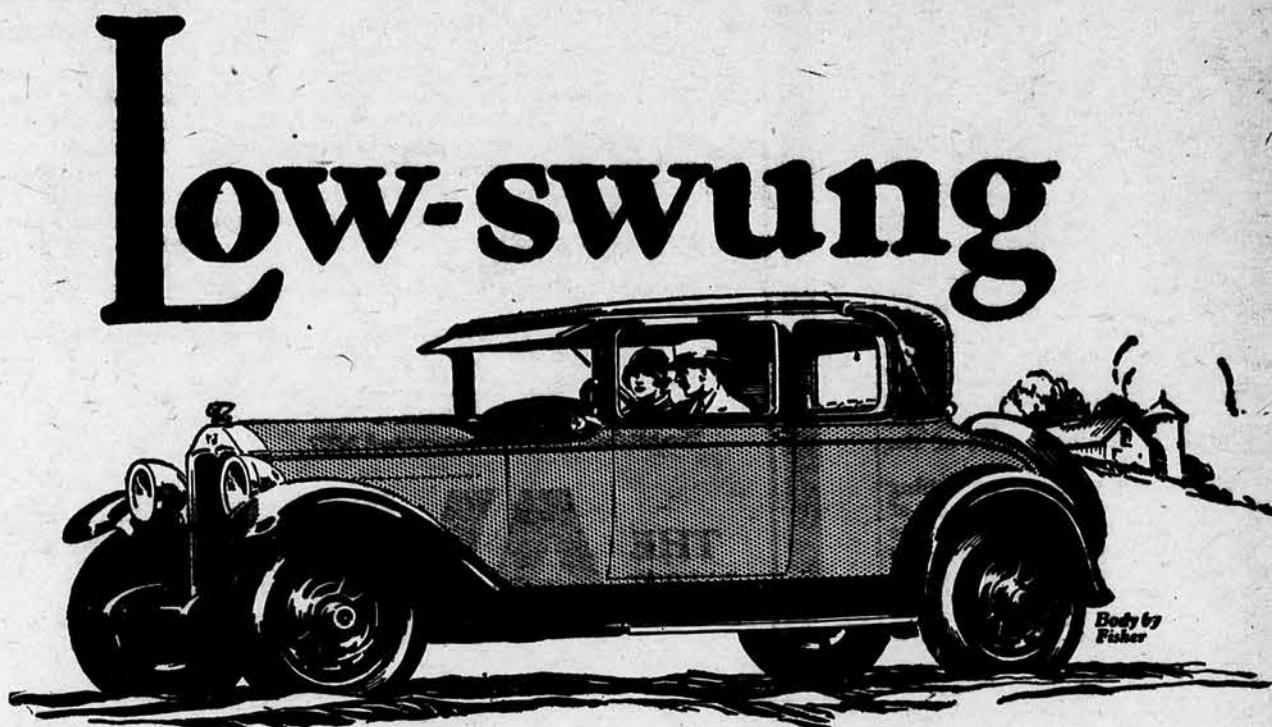
Wichita, Kan.

Phosphate for Alfalfa

Five tons of super-phosphate have been shipped into Washington county since last fall for use on alfalfa. Dr. H. D. Smith of Washington has used 2 tons, F. C. McNitt of Washington 1 ton, Frank Trumbo of Washington 1/2 ton, H. J. Meierkord of Linn 1/2 ton, and Cecil A. Jones of Hanover and Ed Wehling of Hollenberg each a few hundred pounds. The use of this material at the rate of 150 pounds an acre has increased the yields from 1 to 2 tons an acre under practical farm conditions at the agricultural college at Manhattan. This material is applied as a top dressing in the spring to old stands, and harrowed into the top soil for starting new stands.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.



... yet Buick clears the ruts and gives head-room as well

Buick offers you far more than fleet, low, dashing lines . . . It provides all of the distinction of smart, low-swung bodies by Fisher with the additional advantages of generous head-room and road-clearance.

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BUICK

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Stop the Bad Habits!

Bad habits are a sort of disease. Like other diseases in the poultry flock, prevention is better than cure. They usually result from improper feeding, a lack of some sort in the diet, or from idleness. In many cases time hangs heavily and the birds do not know what to do with themselves, consequently, they start pulling one another's feathers or eating eggs. As a rule, these habits are not formed because the hens have a taste for fresh eggs or want the blood at the roots of the feathers, but the habits are learned by accident. Later the taste is acquired and then it is another story.

Considering first the question of feather-pulling, it may be said that this usually results from idleness. When the birds are kept closely housed, this vice becomes most common. If ample scratching room is available and the grain is fed in deep litter, the birds should spend most of their time when not laying searching for grain. Plenty of sunlight and fresh air tend to keep the litter dry and pleasant to scratch in. See that these elements enter into the conditions of the quarters for the laying hens during the winter season, when vices are most easily acquired. One of the best kinds of litter and one available for most poultrymen, is a mixture of dry planer shavings and straw. Straw alone holds too much moisture. Dry shavings will absorb a good deal of moisture and still remain in good condition. If it is necessary to close the house at night because of weather conditions, be sure all windows are open during every sunny day. Let the sunlight enter unrestrained by passing thru window glass, so, if glass is used, see that the sashes are made so they can be removed. Small windows at the rear of the house are useful in that they let in the light, so the birds will not pile all the litter in the back part of the building.

Egg-eating results from scratching in the nest. The bird is in search of something which she requires for the diet. An egg is broken and she eats it. The taste is acquired and the process is repeated. One thing we should always do is to see that the nest-boxes are dark, that is, the entrance should be on the side away from the light; also, the entrance should be just large enough to admit the bird. Large open nests are not desirable.

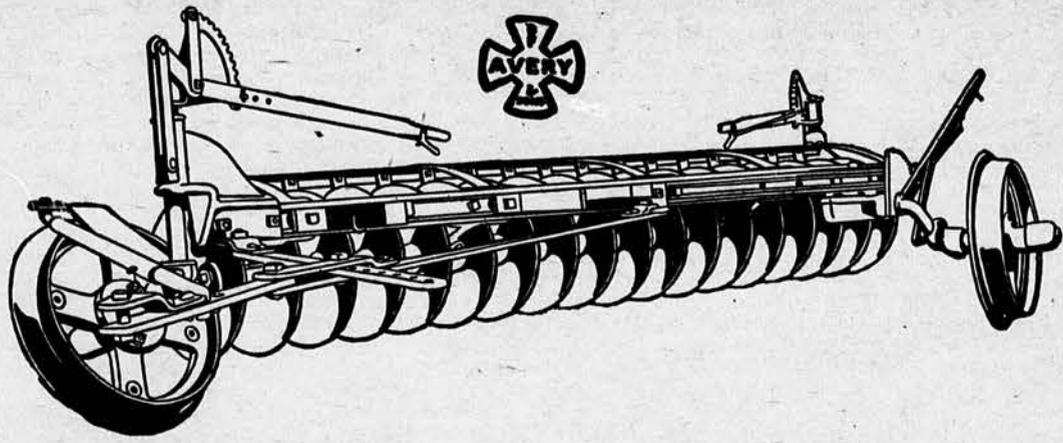
To avoid formation of these habits, in addition to keeping the birds busy, there should be a sufficient supply of animal food in the diet. The hen is taxing herself to make eggs, but perhaps her diet is a little shy on the animal part of the material. The ancient Israelites were required to make bricks without straw, and often we are employing the same sort of tactics with the laying hen. Do not let her lack for the animal part of the material. Once these habits are acquired, they are difficult to break.

If a few birds are noted which have learned to pull feathers or eat eggs, the best thing to do is to remove them at once. These habits spread rapidly if not checked at the start. Remove the birds and send them to market, if necessary. Better sacrifice a few good layers than spoil the whole flock. Sometimes the immediate furnishing of sufficient animal food will stop the trouble. We have hung pieces of salt pork around the mash hoppers. The birds pick at this and forget to pick their feathers. Once the habits are well learned, however, they are difficult to cure. Better prevent them by feeding an adequate diet and keeping the birds busy.

Help With Dairy Calves

Cleanliness and proper feeding are essential in the successful raising of dairy calves, says J. B. Shepherd, associate dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Leaflet No. 20-L, "Care of the Dairy Calf," just issued. Other factors essential to success in raising the dairy calf during the first six months of life also are discussed in this leaflet, a copy of which may be procured free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Aluminum was first extracted by a German chemist named Nohler in 1827. It was then costly and a luxury. Today it is cheap and a necessity. Electricity did it.



More Work and Better Work

A new and better implement of light draft and great strength that does a quicker, easier and more satisfactory plowing job—that is the New Avery One-Way Disc.

The New Avery is made in two sizes—10 foot with 18 discs, convertible to 8 foot with 14 discs, and 8 foot with 14 discs, convertible to 6 foot with 10 discs. The 20-inch electric heat treated steel discs, polished and sharpened, are mounted on heavy disc section bolts and are equipped with high carbon steel disc cleaners.

The convenient positions of the sturdily built hand levers and lifting quadrants assure a greater safety and ease of operation.

The "long radius" rear wheel construction provides for a wider and more accurate adjust-

ment of the angle of the disc cylinder to the line of draft. This feature makes possible a working position in which the normal right hand swing of the cylinder is balanced against the soil pressure, thereby insuring steady, even work.

The turntable bearing on which the land wheel is mounted places the plow in transport position by bringing the wheels into parallel alignment. This reduces the width of the plow, allowing it to pass through a narrow farm gate.

Another special feature of the New Avery is the Universal Alemite-Zerk lubricated main thrust bearing with renewable cut steel bearing plates. See the New Avery at your dealer's and meanwhile write to us for a full description of it and its many superior features.

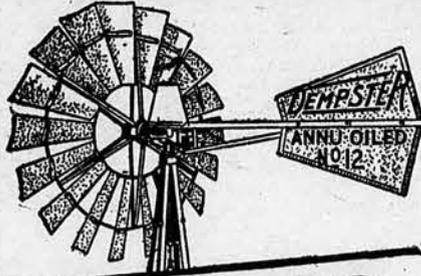
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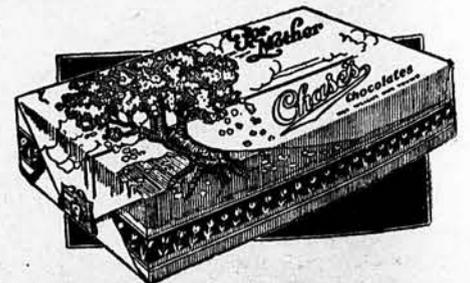


Mother's Day Calls—

Here's the Answer

ARE YOU going to remember your Mother or the Mother of some friend on Mother's Day—May 13th? Thinking of Mother on this day is one of the most charming of all our American courtesies. To her a gift is an expression of love and respect. Your gift should be a generous one indicative of your boundless regard for her. A one-pound box of delicious, assorted Chocolates, especially packed in a colorful box and wrapper bearing the message "For Mother" will be sent to you prepaid as a reward for a \$1.00 club of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer.

Send two three-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each—\$1.00 in all and this one pound box of exquisite Mother's Day Chocolates will be sent you prepaid. Address Mother's Day Club, Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.





Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Remember That "Shattered Nerves" Have Nothing to Do With the Nerves!

AFTER all, "shattered nerves" have nothing to do with the nerves. If any nerve in the body actually were shattered you would soon have positive evidence that something had happened. The word you should use instead of "nerves" is "will," or "self-control."

How may you repair that "shattered" state, be it "nerves" or be it "will" or be it what it will?

In the first place, you must give up the idea that there is any certain medical treatment that will do it. Use medical treatment for the purpose of removing the handicap of disease, if any exists, of course, for the very elimination of that handicap may restore your equilibrium.

But perhaps it won't. Perhaps the "shattered" habit of thought will remain after the body functions are improved. If so, you must deliberately and insistently put aside the thought that you can do nothing to help yourself, and insist that you positively will. Get all the help you can, certainly. Get good food, gentle care, good company, uplifting thoughts. Don't expect to progress by giant strides, but be content with stumbling steps, and don't be disturbed if they even seem to carry you backward at times.

Refuse to attach great importance to the vexing things of life. Have a firm faith that you can be well. Remember every gain of any kind that you make, even the addition of a single pound of weight shows that you have powers of recuperation and regeneration. Favor yourself wherever possible, but don't be discouraged by setbacks. Just go right ahead, gaining a little every day. Remember that you can win if you will to do it, and without that all the treatment in the world is of no avail. And you will win.

Let the Doctor Decide

Please say about how long a patient should stay in the hospital after an operation for appendicitis? Should it be more than two weeks?
E. M. D.

Much depends on the patient and much on the type of operation. Many strong young people who have the operation at the first symptoms, thus making a "clean" case (one without pus), leave the hospital in one week or 10 days. Two weeks is long enough for any case that does well. But if the operation was late and pus had already formed, making a "drainage" case, the stay in the hospital may be prolonged indefinitely. It is for the attending doctor to say.

But Do Not Marry

Do you think that a person who had epileptic fits when young but has not had any for two years is in a condition where she may safely marry? If she had children would they be likely to have the fits?
T. R. M.

Such a person should remain single both for her own sake and the sake of possible offspring. It is a splendid thing for one who has had the terrible disease of epilepsy to recover from it. She should never think of putting her good fortune in jeopardy by exposing her nervous system to the great strain of married life. And there would be grave probabilities that children issuing from such a marriage would inherit the mother's tendencies.

Return the Care Now

What can I do for an old lady nearly 90 years old who is very "spry" but stumbles a great deal going up and down stairs? She is very clever, but shows her age, tho she thinks not.
M. F. S.

Fix a bedroom for her on the ground floor if possible, and try to keep her from going up and down stairs. A fractured limb at her age is a very serious thing, as it is practically beyond proper repair. She is going back to childhood, and you must watch her as a child, tho you must be very diplomatic about your care or you will hurt her feelings. An old person who is getting senile must be watched as to habits of toilet. You must help her, too, in bathing and see that reasonable clothing is laid out for her. It is one

of the ways in which you can make returns for the care that she lavished on you in your childhood.

Make 7 Cents a Day

(Continued from Page 12)

and massive and gaunt of frame as they are they do not appear like domestic animals at all but almost like some huge sacred buffalo immune from human slaughter.

Hundreds of miles these great beasts come from the edge of the Sahara down toward the coast, marching, sweltering in the heat and dust, just as our own range cattle did in the days of the Texas Trail. Great herds we met every day, sometimes only a few,

sometimes hundreds—and many a herd we stampeded into the bush with our roaring motorcycles, some I am sure never to be rounded up with the herd again.

Palm oil and cocoa are the two most important export crops and the ones to which the white men probably give the most attention. Crude indeed are the methods of extracting and preparing for shipment the huge quantities of palm kernels, palm oil, and raw cocoa, and the British government is doing all that can be done to prevent the waste that takes place in the native processing. Just as the cotton is ginned by hand, so does the naked savage climb the towering oil palm trees, and throw down the pulpy mass from which palm oil is extracted, also by hand process. Inside this pulp is the hard shell of a nut, and inside that the kernel containing the palm kernel oil. And all this breaking of the nut, pressing, and cooking and drying, is done by hand, with a great loss of oil as well as time. From this oil is made margarine and glycerine for soap.

What the future of this farming in Africa will be no one can say, except to point out that the people are content and happy and are doing almost exactly as they did a hundred years ago—you may draw your conclusions.

Built a Soil Terrace

Cecil A. Jones, who lives 3½ miles north of Hanover, has built a soil terrace that comes up to the specifications for permanent terraces. C. K. Shedd, extension engineer from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and John V. Hepler of Washington, county agent of Washington county, helped in the construction. There probably will be a great increase in the construction of soil terraces in Eastern Kansas, as they largely eliminate soil washing, and aid greatly in saving moisture. Anyone who is expecting to construct a terrace, or who is interested in the subject, can obtain help from Mr. Shedd or his county farm agent.

'Rah for the Lime

The number of limestone pulverizers in Southeastern Kansas is increasing steadily. The folks in that section are expecting to make a greater use of those outcropping ledges—which in many cases have not been especially appreciated in the past! Among the recent purchasers of pulverizers is John Lorimer, who lives in Bourbon county near Bronson; he expects to do considerable custom work.

See with your own eyes how Delco-Light transforms your home

Permit the Delco-Light man to bring his special Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home some evening in May
National Delco-Light Demonstration Month



YOU'VE read how Delco-Light brings city comforts to the farm—makes the farm home healthier and happier—saves time and work and money—increases farm profits in many ways.

Now we want to show you—right on your farm—just how these results are accomplished. We want the local Delco-Light man to bring his Delco-Light Demonstrating Plant to your home. Then we want you to turn the switch and see the amazing transformation that takes place when bright, clean, safe, electric light supplants dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns. This demonstration costs you nothing. It doesn't obligate you in the least. So permit us to arrange for this Free Demonstration during May, which is National Delco-Light Demonstration Month.

No more lamps and lanterns

As you will see, Delco-Light transforms your farm. You can give away your dim and dangerous lamps and lanterns that add their share to the burden of daily toil. You banish the terrible menace of open flames.

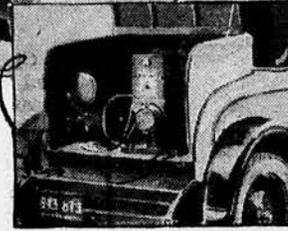
Instead, you flood your farm with bright electric light. Light in the house. Light in the yard. Light in the barns. And you have electric power to help you do the work inside the

house and out—power to run the washing machine, the cream separator, the feed grinder, and to do other daily tasks.

In addition, you can enjoy all the advantages of running water—simply by installing a Delco Electric Water System which gives you water under pressure—at the mere turn of a tap.

See for yourself

Let us arrange now for a demonstration in your home some evening during May.



Delco-Light Demonstrator
Watch for this Orange, Black and Cream Color Chevrolet—used by many of the 3500 skilled DELCO-LIGHT farm electric specialists.

It's all very simple. The Delco-Light man calls at your home—runs a small wire from the Delco-Light on his car to an electric lamp on your table. You turn the switch and flood the room with bright electric light. You and your family will enjoy the demonstration. It will be an evening of entertainment and education.

Then, if you like this new way better than the old, the Delco-Light man—who is a factory-trained farm electric specialist—will tell you all about a Delco-Light that's built to suit your needs exactly. With you, he'll figure out the lowest cost and explain the General Motors easy terms.

Fill out and mail the coupon

You owe it to yourself and to your family to learn what Delco-Light will do for you. There's no cost of any kind to you in having this free demonstration in your home. Nor does it place you under any obligation. Don't miss this opportunity. Sign and mail the coupon now.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. P-405, Dayton, Ohio

Free Demonstration Coupon

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Dept. P-405, Dayton, Ohio

Yes, without cost or obligation on my part, you may have the local Delco-Light Dealer get in touch with me to set a date for the Free Delco-Light Demonstration in my home some night during May.

Name.....
R. F. D.....Town.....
County.....State.....

More than 300,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT

DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC PLANTS

Also manufacturers of Electric Water Systems

PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. The nearest wholesale distributors are listed below.

THE S. A. LONG ELECTRIC CO.,
146-148 N. Market St.,
Wichita, Kansas

R. E. PARSONS ELECTRIC CO.,
S. W. Corner 16th & Grand Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

New Twists in the Staff of Life

Delicious Breads That Add Variety to Meals

By Mrs. J. D. Long

BREAD, perhaps just because it is such a necessary part of the menu, three times a day, day after day, becomes a bit tiresome if it is always the same. Even the hot biscuits, muffins and corn bread used as variation soon become pretty well known. Mother longs for a change in her meal plans, and the family longs for a change in its eats.

Here are a few suggestions for novelty breads which may fill the bill. They are all very good, and are all quickly and easily prepared.

Bran Loaf

Bran loaf, in addition to being so delicious that it is very nearly a substitute for cake, is also healthful, and is nourishing without being fattening.

1½ cups sour milk	2 cups flour
½ cup sugar	2 cups bran
½ tsp. salt	Butter size walnut
2 eggs	1 cup chopped dates or raisins
1 tsp. soda	

For the bran, use either bran flour or an all-bran cereal, rolled fine. Beat the eggs until light, add the sugar, and then the butter and dry ingredients, alternating them with the milk. Add the chopped fruit, floured. Turn into a buttered loaf pan and bake slowly for about 25 minutes.

Nut Bread

This recipe is a little bit out of the ordinary and makes a bread of the very finest texture.

1 cup sugar	2 eggs
3 cups flour	1 cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup chopped walnut meats
Pinch salt	

Beat the eggs with the sugar until creamy. Add the milk and flour alternately, sifting the salt and baking powder with the flour. Add the chopped nuts. Turn into a buttered loaf pan and let rise for 30 minutes. Bake for an hour in a moderate oven.

Hawaiian Coffee Cake

Coffee cake is especially good for either breakfast or lunch. This recipe, which comes from Hawaii, makes a fine textured, delicate, not too sweet loaf.

1½ cups flour	1 egg, unbeaten
4 tablespoons sugar	½ cup milk
1½ teaspoons baking powder	Butter size of an egg
Pinch salt	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar and add the egg, then the dry ingredients and the milk alternately. Put into a greased layer cake tin and just before baking sprinkle with bits of butter, sugar, cinnamon, and chopped nuts. Bake about 25 minutes, at moderate heat.

Butter Horn Rolls

These take a little longer, but only because they must be started the night before. That takes about 10 minutes, and working them down and cutting and rolling them takes about another 10 minutes

Spring Elf

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

There was an elf abroad last night,
Across the fields he flew,
He sprinkled magic on the trees
And swept the sky with blue.

The orchard is a gay ballroom,
Each tree has donned a wig
Dappled with petals white and pink
That hide the dark brown twigs.

There is soft music in the air.
The birds are singing high,
A tepid breath sways the tree tops
Under the azure sky.

next morning. Then they can be set aside and forgotten until just before time to serve. In fact they are so easy, so little trouble, and so unfailingly delicious that it is almost laughable to hear the exclamations of delight and wonder whenever these rolls are served. The assumption is always that they must be something very special, and correspondingly difficult. They aren't at all. But they are very good, and guests almost invariably ask for the recipe.

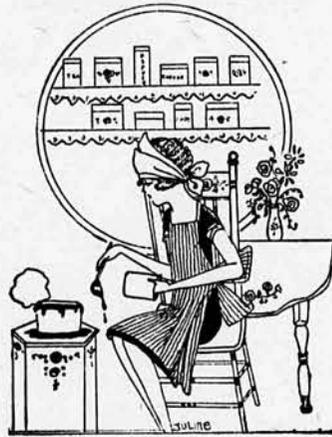
1 cake compressed yeast	1 cup sweet milk, heated to lukewarm
½ cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
½ cup butter	4 cups flour
3 eggs	

More flour may be added if necessary, to make a soft dough which is, however, stiff enough to knead. Stir the yeast with 1 tablespoonful of the sugar, until liquid. Add the remaining sugar and the eggs which have been beaten until light. Then

add the butter, which has been broken into bits, but not creamed or melted. Add the salt and the flour, alternating with the milk. Set aside to rise until morning.

In the morning knead the dough very lightly with a little more flour. Then divide into half, rolling each piece to about ¼ inch thickness and as nearly round as possible. Cut like a pie, into 16

MARY ANN SAYS: A flapper and a flivver are not the only things that look better for a bit of paint. My kitchen and sleeping porch look better all dressed up in a new coat of paint. I didn't go over the



woodwork in the kitchen this time, but I did manage to put ivory coats on my cupboards and work table, first scraping all the old paint off, and then applying the new kind that dries quickly and spreads easily. My stove had begun to rust in spots, too, so I went over it with stove enamel. I needed some new containers for spices, sugar and so on, and found some of these at the five and ten cent store, some are coffee cans, and some are marshmallow cans, but they're all of the same family now, for they're a nice Italian blue that tones in beautifully with my ivory.

The beds on my porch are iron, and were checking and chipping, so I applied some white enamel to them, and to the stand, as well. Some inexpensive rose colored candles and new print drapes with a rose background help here.

I'm getting a thrill out of both rooms, now that the paint smell has vanished, and I don't know of a better way to have spent five dollars.

pieces. Roll each piece, starting at the broad end of the triangle and rolling down to the point. Place the rolls thus formed on a slightly buttered pan and set aside to rise. Just before time to serve place in the oven and bake at moderate heat for about 20 minutes. Serve hot. Recipe makes 32 rolls.

Cheese Strips

Cheese strips are made quickly and are crisp and delicious served hot with a fish, vegetable or meat salad, or with soups.

Rub together until creamy ¼ pound soft American cheese, 1 tablespoon tomato catsup, and a dash each of cayenne pepper and salt. Spread the mixture on thin slices of bread and cut the bread into inch wide strips. Toast in a hot oven.

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 Way to Prepare Carrots

THIS is a new and very delicious way to prepare carrots, so that almost everyone will like them.

4 medium sized carrots	1 bunch celery
¼ lb. salted peanuts	

Chop or grind all of the ingredients and mix, adding a thick mayonnaise dressing.

Jackson County. Miss Elsie Hickman.

Dry Cleaning at Home

USE naphtha, which can be purchased at any paint supply store at 40 cents a gallon, for the cleaning process. Dip the garment, rubbing the spots between your fingers. Soase up and down until you feel sure that all the dirt is loosened. If it is very dirty you may need to use two solutions of naphtha. Squeeze out and hang on a hanger in

the open air. In a few minutes the odor is gone. You may press, when dry, under a cloth which may be dampened if necessary. Felt hats may be cleaned with naphtha and a stiff bristled brush. One gallon usually cleans three dresses.

Park Co., Colorado. Margaret Gibson.

Asparagus Custard

1 can asparagus tips	¼ teaspoon pepper
4 eggs	¼ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt	½ cup bread crumbs

Drain the asparagus tips and arrange them in a layer in a shallow greased baking dish. Beat the eggs until light, add the salt, pepper, milk and bread crumbs and pour over the asparagus. Sprinkle a layer of crumbs over the top and dot with small pieces of butter. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven 325 degrees F. until the custard is firm and the crumbs are brown.

Reno County. Mrs. Dee Rich.

When Considering New Floors

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

PROBABLY most floors in older farm houses are, like ours, of hard pine. In a number of homes they have been covered with oak. This, in short lengths, is quite inexpensive. Our pine floors were all stained dark and varnished. In some of the rooms, constant wear has made bare pathways and the refinishing is a problem.

"Varnish probably is best for most of your floors," said a painter in looking them over. Now, if these were new floors, I'd say to use a filler first. Not a liquid filler. That's only a color in a quick drying varnish. It merely coats over the floor and doesn't fill the pores of the wood. Use a paste filler. Thin it with benzine until it is like cream. Rub with a coarse cloth, first crosswise of the grain, then lengthwise. If the floor isn't dark enough, you may use a dark colored paste filler. Then after the filler has been rubbed in and rubbed off, let it dry 48 hours. Then apply varnish on the filler.

For a new floor, three coats of varnish are needed. Make the first coat quite thin with turpentine so it will soak down into the wood. Each coat should dry well before the next coat is added. Before the second and third coats are applied, the floor should be sanded with fine sandpaper. (No. 0 is best.)

Then, if you wish a dull finish, you may rub the third coat, after it has dried a week or so, with powdered pumice stone and oil or with No. 0000 steel wool. Only soft cloths and light brushing strokes should be used for dulling.

Dark floors have some drawbacks. They show dust plainly and they tend to darken a room. They are restful, however, and help to make rugs and furniture appear at their best.

Healthful Clothes for Happy Hours

OF COURSE you will be putting short sleeves on the youngsters just as soon as it is warm enough so that they may have just as much of the benefit from playing in sunshine as is possible. For the children's spring clothing we are also considering the materials with open weaves and for better wear, Celanese. Celanese has been found to



filter out the fewest ultra violet rays of any material in letting sunlight pass thru. Ultra violet rays as you already know, are an element in sunlight that is needed for normal growth and to build up resistance against such diseases as colds.

Either of the above patterns comes in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Write for them to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.



WHETHER you are planning a vacation wardrobe or just to be as comfortable as possible at home, a copy of "Summer Fashions" on your sewing table to refer to in matters of style, where and how to trim and what materials to select will be one of your very best sewing helps. The price of the Magazine is 10 cents and you may order it from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Way to Use Cottage Cheese

BY MRS. F. A. RICHARDSON

This is a meal of itself, with bread and butter, and dessert, and offers a new way to use cottage cheese.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 3 eggs | parsley, chopped |
| 1 cup cottage cheese | fine |
| 1 cup whole wheat or graham bread crumbs | 2 tablespoons melted butter |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 cup cooked carrots |
| 1/2 teaspoon pepper | 1/2 cup sour or buttermilk |
| 2 tablespoons chopped onion | 1 teaspoon baking powder |
| 2 tablespoons | |

Beat the yolks of the eggs with all the ingredients except the baking powder until well mixed. Beat the whites of the eggs with the baking powder until stiff, and then fold into the mixture, shaping it into a loaf. Place in a greased pan and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. If you have an oven control, place indicator to 325 degrees. You can use white bread crumbs, but the whole wheat gives the loaf a richer flavor.

An Appetizing Landscape

IF THE junior member of the household for whom the carrots were especially cooked, demurs, why not take a few minutes more and make his luncheon plate an Eskimo house of mashed potato with a carrot path leading to the door? All good Eskimos are fish-eaters and if the same plate has an island of creamed canned salmon on buttered toast—you will be surprised to see how quickly the whole Arctic scene will vanish.

Easily Placed Fasteners

IN SEWING snap fasteners on dark goods place the "ball" side first then touch each little ball with chalk and press the goods firmly over it just where you wish the eye. The chalk dot tells you right where to sew the other half of the fastener.

Miss Lillie M. Saunders, Frontier Co., Nebraska.

Women's Service Corner

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

To Clean Smoked Wall Paper

I would like to know if there is any way to clean smoke from wall paper. The paper is in good shape but we had trouble with our fireplace smoking last winter, and the ceiling is badly smoked.

Mrs. W. R. K.

There are commercial wall paper

cleaners on the market that are very satisfactory where the paper is not faded or loose from the wall. This cleaner can be purchased in cans and two cans will be sufficient for an average room. If you cannot buy it in your home town I shall be glad to tell you where you can find it, if you will write me and inclose a 2-cent stamp with your inquiry.

Banishing Water Stains

I had the misfortune to drop water on my new silk dress and it left a spot slightly darker than the material. Is there anything I can do to remove it?

Mary D.

If the color of the material has not faded with the water, rubbing the material with a soft cloth will remove the stains. After the mark has disappeared press the whole garment on the wrong side with a very slightly damp cloth.

You Can Still Make Flowers

Sometime ago I noticed an insert in your department saying that you would send five patterns for making flowers from organ-die and silk. If you still have them I would like very much to have you send me one.

Mrs. A. S. T.

There have been so many similar letters lately that I am glad to announce that I still have some of the patterns which I will be glad to send you on request, accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Rugs for Rough Wear

SMALL rugs for the kitchen or summer porch or even for bedrooms may be made from hurlap. Use about five thicknesses. Pin the pieces together, mark them off with a yardstick in diagonal lines, and quilt along these lines with colored twine, using a sack needle. Bind the edges with some heavy material in a color matching the twine. These rugs wash easily and so are especially good for kitchen use. Standing on one of them adds greatly to one's comfort when ironing or doing other work which requires long standing.

Mrs. J. D. Long.

Yolo Co., California.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page



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

I Had an Earache

A FEW nights ago I didn't go to sleep as I usually do, but fretted and cried and continued to cry. For the longest time mother and daddy couldn't figure out what was the matter. I didn't seem very sick, didn't have any fever, but they could tell I was very uncomfortable. Finally, along about 2 o'clock in the night I rubbed my hand by the side of my head and mother

said, "Maybe she has the earache." She remembered my brother had an earache once when he was a baby, tho he was older than I am. The doctor had told mother to put a drop of warm glycerin in his ear, and he was soon all right.



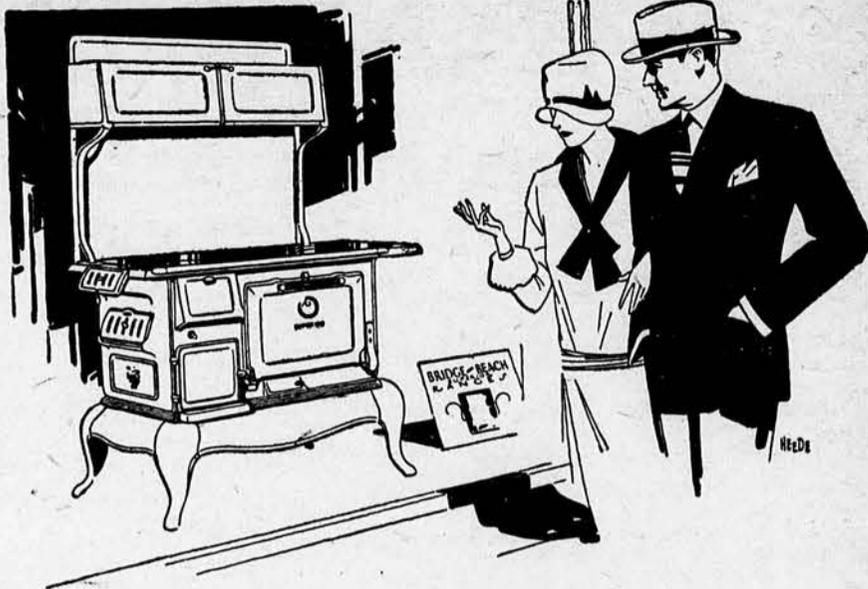
Mrs. Page

Mother thought about it a little while and said, "Mary Louise, while we must be very, very careful about anything that goes into a child's ear, one drop of warm glycerin and a warm towel on your ear will not hurt you." Sure enough, it didn't. It just made me easy and in a little while I went to sleep, and have not had any more earache.

Mother warmed the drop of glycerin for my ear in a teaspoon. Then she held the spoon against her neck to be sure that it was not too warm.

In the well child's ears there is a waxy secretion, which sometimes becomes too dry and causes one kind of earache. The warm glycerin will relieve this kind of earache. An infection of the ear sometimes occurs from a head cold and that is very different. If the warm glycerin and warm towels had not relieved me by morning my mother would have had the doctor come to see me.

Baby Mary Louise.



Tell Your Husband ~ You Want a New Range

He will see why you need the improvements offered in the modern Bridge-Beach "Superior"

WHEN you point out to your husband how his work has been lessened by the use of tractors, cultivators, cream separators and other labor-saving machinery, he will quickly agree that you should have an up-to-date range that will cook better, bake better, look better and never need blackening.

Styles in ranges change, improvements are constantly being made, so that if your range is more than ten years old you need a new Bridge-Beach "Superior".

It will pay for itself in fuel saved, better cooked meals, more successful baking, will lighten your housework, and fill you with pride and pleasure in its ownership.

Send for illustrated catalog and decide on the model you prefer—then see your Bridge-Beach dealer. You will be pleasantly surprised at the price—far less than you would expect to pay for such a beautiful and practical home necessity. Most Bridge-Beach Dealers offer convenient, long-time payment terms.

BRIDGE AND BEACH MFG. CO., 5305 Union Blvd. St. Louis, Mo.

BRIDGE AND BEACH
STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES
ESTABLISHED 1837

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Same Price

KC Baking Powder for 25 cents

25 ounces

for over 35 years

GUARANTEED PURE

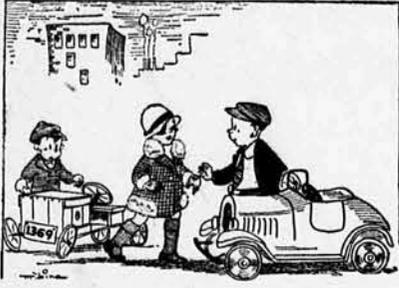
Sweeten Sour Soil and Raise Bumper Crops!

Solvay is so fine that it is readily absorbed. It brings results the first year and many years thereafter. In Solvay Agricultural Limestone you get the MOST LIME PER DOLLAR! LIME CONTENT IS HIGH and prices are right!

Solvay Limestone is shipped in carload lots direct from quarries at Moline, Kansas

Solvay Sales Corporation, Laclede Gas Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls



The Way of a Woman

We Hear From Blanche

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I am 4 feet and 11 inches tall. I have light brown hair and blue eyes and medium complexion. I have two brothers and one sister. My brother's names are Jay and Vernon. My sister's name is Bernadine. Jay is 8 years old, Vernon is 6 and Bernadine is 4. For pets I have a cat named Snowball and two dogs named Brownie and Bob. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.

Frederick, Kan. Blanche Tunnell.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Salary; 3. Titles; 4. Chinese coin; 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.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 13 years old. I go to Seventy Six school. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Austin. I have four brothers and one sister. I ride horseback in the summer time. I walk to school. We have five little puppies.

Bigelow, Kan. Blanche Neal

Lela Plays the Piano

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I have brown, braided hair. I study civics, mathematics, English, Kansas History and Junior High Chorus. Our chorus is going to Medicine Lodge, Kan., to a contest soon. I

can play the piano and my music teacher is Miss Parker. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Lela Mae Sullivan.
Kiowa, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I was 15 years old March 28 and am in the seventh grade. I am 5 feet 6 inches tall. I have a light complexion. My teacher's name is Mr. Swanson. I like him very much. We have 27 miles to go to town. I have two sisters and two brothers. We go 3½ miles to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Cope, Colo. Mae Jane Spencer.

Peggy is My Pet Pig

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Starlin. I go to Sandcreek school. I have a pet pig. Her name is Peggy. I have five sisters and three brothers. I wish some girls and boys would write to me.

Udall, Kan. Anna L. Jackson.

Nature's Notebook



Cottonwood

A much maligned tree that would, if given a fair chance, be very useful for shade and ornament is the American poplar, or cottonwood. Quick of growth, exceedingly hardy, readily adaptable, it is in its natural state a "pioneer," appearing at the edges of things, where conditions are still unfavorable for other trees; marching out into the western dry plains, where hardly any other trees can grow at all.

Two objections are advanced against the cottonwood. One is that it becomes irregular and awkward in shape as it becomes old, the other that it "sheds cotton" all over everything. The first objection is not serious if the tree is regarded, as it should be, primarily as a tree for temporary planting, to be removed when the more permanent trees have reached their maturity. Moreover, this objection may be overcome in some

degree by using the variety of cottonwood commonly known as the Carolina poplar, which is rather more symmetrical.

The objection to the cottony seeds is more serious, but very easily overcome. Unlike most smaller plants, but like many other trees, the cottonwood genus is bi-sexual, that is, the pollen-bearing flowers are borne on one tree and the seed-bearing flowers on another, and it is only the seed-bearing tree that scatters the "cotton." The one offense of the pollen-bearing tree is that it litters up the sidewalks, for a short time in spring, with the finger-length red catkins of spent staminate flowers, that look like vegetable caterpillars; but this is nothing serious. If, therefore, one only takes care that nothing but pollen-bearing trees are planted, there never will be any "cotton" to contend with.

It is very easy to secure a pure stand of pollen-bearing trees. Seedlings should never be used, for no one can tell how a seedling will turn out until it is full-grown. The proper thing to do is to grow the young trees from cuttings taken from trees known to be pollen-bearing, for the new trees will, of course, always remain of the same sort as the original stock.

Bernice Drives to School

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to South Slope school. My teacher's name is Miss Phelps. I like her very well. For pets I have a pony named Dandy and a bull dog named Bobby. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister and I drive to school in a cart. We go 3½ miles to school. I enjoy the young folks' page and I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Studley, Kan. Bernice Lurene Edgell.

A Test for Your Guesser

What is the difference between the wreck of a bank and the wreck of a ship? The latter is caused by the presence of rocks, the former by the scarcity of "rocks."

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

Why is a fiddle like a man who gives money to make up a quarrel? Because it is for a-tone-ment.

What is the difference between an organist and his influenza? One knows his stops, and the other stops his nose.

What is it that walks with its head downwards? A nail in a shoe.

Why can't the news from England be fresh? Because it comes thru salt water.

What letter in the Dutch alphabet will name an English lady of title? A Dutch-S.

What is the best weather for hay-making? When it rains pitchforks.

What is it from which the whole may be taken, and yet some will remain? The word "wholesome."

What word of six letters contains six words beside itself, without transposing a letter?—Herein—he, her, here, ere, rein, in.

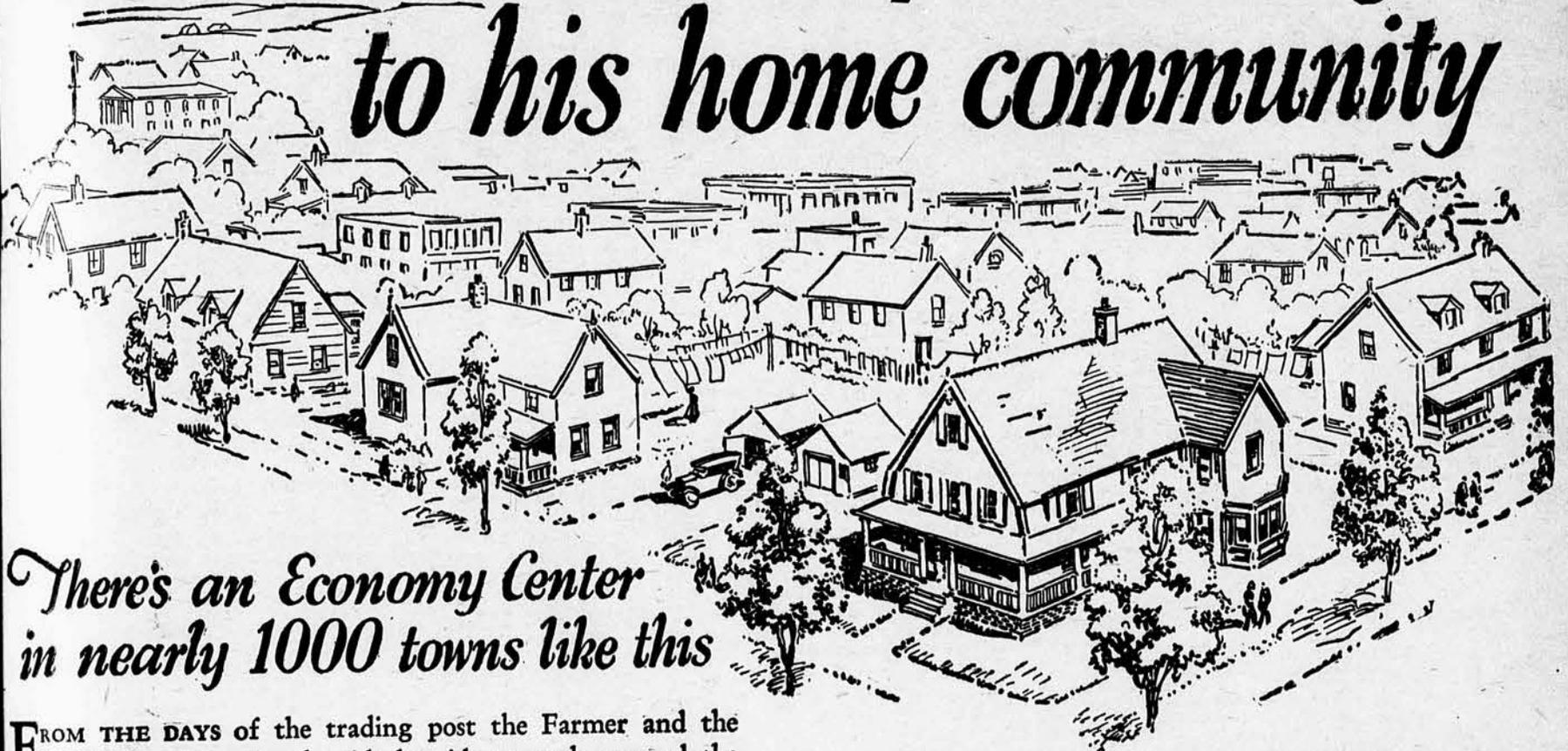
What word by changing one letter becomes its opposite? United—untied.

What part of London is in France? The letter n.

How can you keep a dog from going mad in August? Shoot him in July.



the merchant's responsibility to his home community



There's an Economy Center
in nearly 1000 towns like this

FROM THE DAYS of the trading post the Farmer and the Storekeeper have fought side by side to push onward the frontier lines of civilization. Together they fought a winning battle against the wilderness; together they founded a nation.

The Old Country Store—once the social and civic center of community life—has long since vanished, but the Merchant's responsibility to the community is as great as when all problems of common interest were settled around its pot-bellied stove.

Our Responsibility Toward You

In a Penney Store the sale isn't ended when the package is wrapped. We are selling Service and Satisfaction and we recognize our responsibility to give you merchandise of honest, reliable quality.

Often we could make a price seem low by using materials not quite up to standard but our slogan promises you "Quality—

always at a saving." Back of this promise stands the responsibility of a great Company.

Assured Quality and Low Prices In These Examples of J. C. Penney Co. Values

Our Feature Men's Dress Shirts
—fulfill every demand for Supreme Dress Shirt Value. Many exclusive patterns confined to our Stores
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Fine Concealed stitch, fancy edge, heather or black band.....\$1.98 Reinforced novelty insert band.....\$2.98

Sophisticated Modes in Junior Sizes
Youth, charm and originality—the new Junior Frocks express prevailing modes.....\$9.90 to \$24.75

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Made to our own exacting specifications. Dependable fabrics and tailoring.....\$19.75 and \$24.75

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The J. C. Penney Company believes that unless a merchant contributes something to the welfare of his community, he has no right to expect its citizens to contribute toward his success. Of our 954 stores, scattered over 46 states, 31 per cent of our managers own their homes, and 90 per cent of them have contributed both time and money to local organizations for civic betterment.

We have often invited you to examine our merchandise. We urge you now to

examine the merchant who offers it to you and the part he plays in your community life. We believe you will be satisfied.

Send us your name and address and we will send you our illustrated Store News Catalogs from time to time.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

JESUS reversed the standards by which greatness is judged. He reminded his hearers of the commonplace which everybody accepts, that the great man is the one who exercises authority over others. He is the statesman who pulls this man down and puts this man up; the general who commands armies, and orders them off to slaughter; the rich man who has amassed his "pile," and now can have anything he wants, including the "kowitzing" of others who like to bask in the light of his banquets. All this was the regular order of things then, as it is now. But, said he, this is all wrong. Such men are regarded highly for two reasons. We do not see clearly what they are, because our own eyes are blinded to the spiritual and the real, and we think such men great because we want to get all we can out of them. Real greatness is of the soul, and consists in giving out rather than taking in; in forgetting self rather than forever thinking about self. It is a sort of recklessness. It lets self go, and does not dwell on it constantly, like a person who is always thinking about his health.

This sounds odd and radical. But the commonest forms of life in nature confirm it. Here is the little busy bee, improving each shining hour. The honey that tastes so good on a cold winter day is possible because a vast number of humble little "people" lost themselves in tireless, unselfish toil. Thousands of them gave their lives that the season's store of honey might be laid up. "Bees 'hatched' early in the season," says Miss Morley, "when there is much honey to gather often wear themselves out in six weeks or less, while if they would take life easily they might linger for several months. A hundred pounds of cured honey means 50 gallons of nectar brought drop by drop from the flowers to the hive. No wonder such a task wears out the bees. In the frenzy of their desire to get all there is they sometimes work by moonlight when the lindens are in bloom." And so, she says, they are worn out with the wind, with floundering about in flowers. And all this is done that the colony may live. Take another object on your table, your bread. Thousands of stalks of wheat waved their brave little heads in storm and sunshine, growing as hard as they could, by day and night, only to be cut down and the precious seeds to be ground up into flour.

On the other hand, the greatness which consists in getting as its only principle, falls thru degeneration. The Amazon ants are an example. Amazon ants are soldiers, and march out to battle in military formation. They catch other colonies of ants and enslave them, sometimes taking hundreds of captives in a single raid. But the Amazons are degenerating as a consequence. They are forced to depend on slave labor.

Turning back to the more interesting field of human life, what do we find? Who are the men whom we admire most? Men who have "made their pile," and are eating, drinking and being merry? Mark, I don't say envy, I say admire. Are the Jim Fiskes, Sam Drews and Cornelius Vanderbilts the men whose pictures hang in our hall of heroes? Or is it the men whose lives are more on the order of giving than of getting? The Nathan Hales, Lincolns, George Washingtons, Booker Washingtons, Livingstons? When we answer that we have answered our question. We admit instinctively that Jesus was right. We do not practice it as much as we might, because the lure of the good things of life gets in the way and runs away with our impulses. It has been said that no man is remembered because he was rich.

Let us take a look at some of these men who have done so much, without thinking whether its effect on themselves was good or bad. Some of these instances may seem so extreme and unusual that they have no general meaning. But, on the other hand, the world of science owes its grip on the modern world to just such men. I think of J. B. S. Haldane of Cambridge University, England, who a year ago offered himself for vivisection of such a nature that it is not allowed on animals. The experiment was performed on him and he recovered. From this experiment it is hoped a discovery was

made which will make possible certain cures in medicine hitherto impossible. Years ago a young German merchant who was making money in his business was urged to give up business for the study of astronomy. He was on the way to wealth and possible early retirement. But astronomy meant only a pittance to live on. His biographer says that "he chose poverty and the stars." Losing his life in the far distances of the heavenly bodies, he found true greatness of soul.

One day a French lad watched a bee build his house of clay against a wall, and fill it with honey. He did not know the name of the bee, but was so fascinated by what he had seen that he spent an entire month's salary on a book on insects, thus, as he said, "providing food for the mind at the expense of food for the body." For years this man Fabre lived in poverty and was thought queer by his fellow villagers, because he was forever chasing insects. That surely was not the path to greatness, as most of us think of it. But today France counts this bug-chaser one of her great men.

Exploration tells the same story. Men have gone out into the wilderness of the North or the fevers of the South, knowing that they might never come back, and many of them haven't. The object was worth more than life itself. Elements of greatness will inhere in any person who sets out to make Christ a pattern for his life.

Lesson for May 6—Jesus' Standard of Greatness, Mark 9:33-50.
Golden Text—Mark 10:45.

Earned 36 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 3)

rator handle the job in 45 minutes that formerly required about 2 hours.

"My handiest thing on the farm," Reed said, snapping on the lights in the dairy barn. "Have 14 lights in here. Makes night work easy. The lights, milker and churn save me a man a year. And in the house the electric sweeper, washing machine and iron cut Mrs. Reed's work."

The 300 Single Comb Buff Leghorns last year made \$3.42 each, topping the county, and increasing the returns by 13 cents a bird over the previous year, in the face of flood and flies or anything else that tried to take a dig at the poultry profits. The hogs and cows were "inconvenienced" by the high water and winged marauders as well, but they also made good. The layers are good quality, headed by trapnest cockerels. Sale of breeding stock figures in the poultry profits.

Reed admits he couldn't live on wheat alone. Therefore, the alfalfa, cows, chickens and hogs in addition. But he is a good wheat man. Here is how he handles the crop. He has two tractors. One is used to pull the combine and the other pulls the 10-foot tandem disk right after the combine. By disking immediately he is able to hold the moisture so that plowing can be done at any time if it should turn off dry. As soon as harvest is finished the two tractors are put on two three-bottom plows. Early plowing, 5 to 6 inches deep. Then the ground is conditioned with a harrow. If any volunteer wheat appears the tandem disk takes another turn. About the last of September or first of October, Reed can be seen putting in the wheat with a tractor and two drills.

A Vacation Helped Jones

(Continued from Page 3)

he continued, a point he'd remember. "What grade?" blonde boy wanted to know.

"Second. We don't get a No. 1 here. All No. 2."

"Did you ever think of shipping?" inquired the fat person, easing into the conversation again. He was interested in marketing. "I know a man farther west," he went on, "who sells no other way. Why wouldn't it pay you?"

"Perhaps it would." Jones thought a minute. "You know, I feel sure that my wheat from fallow ground would have graded No. 1, had I shipped it. And I've come to the conclusion before this that it might pay to ship."

Vacations for some of his acres likely

"It's the first choice of ROPE Users"

Columbian Standard Binder Twine is smooth, even, strong and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared against damage by insects. At all dealers.



"The more a man knows about rope," says Columbian Dan, "the surer he is to buy Columbian TAPE-MARKED Pure Manila Rope. It's the first choice because it is guaranteed rope with a reputation for strength and resistance to wear and exposure earned by many years of hard service on sailing ships and steamers, in the oil fields and on countless great engineering projects. Size for size, it is the strongest and most dependable rope you can buy."

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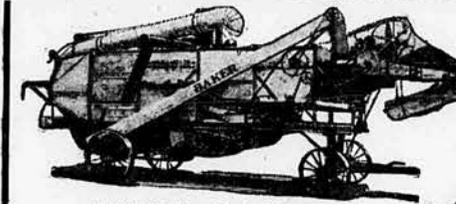
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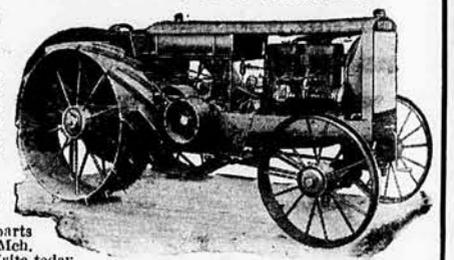


TWO SIZES—22-40 AND 25-50
The tractor with the answer. Strong, substantial frame. Heavy duty Foote Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed drive pulley shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair.

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BUILT IN SEVERAL STANDARD SIZES
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Flying Money

MONEY has wings—so they say. Sure enough it does fly. And often enough this flying money brings back nothing, or next to nothing. That's the kind that carves the wrinkles and leaves its foot-marks round your eyes. But—there is another kind of flying money.

When you know, and can see, where your money has flown to; when you can feel fairly sure that it has brought back one hundred cents worth on every dollar, then don't worry. Rather—be mighty proud that you have sent it off with good judgment. For it is not easy to spend money wisely. But—there is one sure way to do it.

Know what you want before you go to buy—that will bring back full value for your money. And to know—read the advertisements. They will tell you what the manufacturers and merchants are doing for your benefit. The advertisements are records of business progress. Read them regularly. They will tell you where best to put your money.

will be considered essential in the future. "If folks would fallow one-third of their land every year they would be ahead," he assured.

Mr. Jones is a good wheat farmer. He scarcely ever averages less than 20 bushels to the acre. Why? His visitors wanted to know that, too.

"Early plowing and the spring-tooth harrow get most of the credit," Jones said. "I have used the spring-tooth for 12 or 14 years, and it does so much better job than the disc harrow or the drag harrow that I use it altogether. Disc harrow is all right before plowing, but afterwards it fines the ground too much."

These improvements in farm management are not all that Jones has discovered. For two years he has used a tractor, thus speeding up the job of plowing. "Everyone should plow early and fallow some," he said. And he has found a tractor a paying proposition for him. He has, this year, 280 acres of wheat, 40 acres of corn and 18 acres of alfalfa.

"Still heading your wheat?" the blonde boy smiled.

"Say," Jones said earnestly, "I used a combine last year for the first time, and if I had to go back to the header and blinder entirely I'd want to quit wheat. That's the way I feel about it."

"Hired help made me buy it. Let me see; it saves me exactly four men. I used seven on the header while three handle the combine and hauling. The combine cuts more rapidly and the job is done in one operation. I don't have the extra expense of 7½ to 8 cents a bushel for threshing. I paid \$2,200 for my combine and figure it doesn't owe me a cent. Loss in the stack would have amounted to half the cost of the combine last year. I made \$900 cutting for neighbors, got all of my wheat in on time and in good condition, saved the old threshing bill and the wages of four hands."

Riding along the highway again, blonde boy looked at the portly individual and inquired: "How's that for a variety of vacation with a profit in it?"

"That's the ticket," from the stout one. "Say, where you going on your vacation?"

An Exclusive Meat Diet

Boston's boycott on western beef didn't last long, tho it stirred up western cattlemen and reacted in meetings called to consider how to advertise the value of meat in diet. The same thing has occurred in the case of a fad against white bread. But bread is still the staff of life, and beef is a necessity in a well-regulated food regimen.

The famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, recently ended a hospital dietary experiment in which he lived 23 days on an exclusive meat diet. It was not a question whether man can live for three weeks without eating anything but meat, since a colleague of Stefansson, Karsten Andersen, lived exclusively on a meat diet for 58 days, but what was desired was to try out the effects of such a diet on the body. Meat in the Arctic can be obtained when other food gives out and cannot be found locally. Explorers of the North and South polar regions are deeply interested in all dietary problems, but more than anything in the effect of meat.

Stefansson's experiment was conducted by the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology. Andersen began his meat diet January 24, and at the end of 58 days was reported "fit as usual." Dr. Stefansson started February 28, and his experiment ended at the same time as Andersen's. The upshot of his 23-days exclusive meat diet was that he got up every day feeling "energetic and ambitious and more anxious in the morning to get out of bed and work." Andersen gained a pound in weight and Stefansson trained down from 159½ to 150 pounds. The two men took regular and rather strenuous outdoor exercise daily.

A feature of this diet was that it consisted of beef only, with water. While tea was allowed at the start it was later cut out on the ground that it contains vitamins, and it was desired to test the effects of beef only as a food. While limited to beef it is reported not to be a high protein diet. "Each man," says Dr. E. F. DuBois, in charge of the experiment, "ate about four times as many fat as protein calories. At one time we attempted to feed the subjects nothing but lean meat, but this caused digestive upsets,

which were promptly relieved by substituting fat for some of the lean." Nineteen ounces of lean and 9 of pure fat constituted the typical daily allowance of Andersen, and 15 ounces of lean and 5 of fat was Stefansson's. "All we can say is," reports Dr. DuBois, "that these two men have been getting along solely on meat here in New York as well as they did in the Arctic."

Western beef comes out of this experiment with flying colors. It is not only desirable in a sound diet, but it also sustains life very satisfactorily without other aids, in this latitude as well as near the Poles.

Fads in diet undoubtedly are costly, and they are to be avoided when they cut out such valuable foods as beef or white bread. Organizations of cattlemen could not do better than to give as wide publicity as possible to the results of the Stefansson and Andersen experiments in New York.

Proper Balance in Rations

The animal body may be compared to a machine such as a gasoline engine. This type of machine needs two things to keep it in good running order, repair material and fuel.

Protein, minerals and water are the repair materials for the animal body, while carbohydrates and fats are the fuel materials, altho protein also may be used for fuel if insufficient carbohydrates and fats are supplied.

It is apparent that a proper balance between repair materials and fuel is essential to the most efficient use of the animal machine.

Rations containing leguminous roughage are likely to contain sufficient minerals. The whole mineral question is still in the experimental stage. As insurance one can mix 4 parts of steamed bonemeal with 1 part of salt and allow cattle to have free access to it.

Heifers should be kept growing. Plenty of good pasture in summer and clover hay, corn silage and 1 to 3 pounds grain daily in winter will keep them coming along in a thrifty condition. If one has alfalfa hay and good corn silage he can grow them out with very little grain. A good grain mixture to go with clover hay and silage is 2 parts corn, 2 parts oats, 2 parts bran and 1 part oilmeal.

A bull will do well on the dairy grain mixture. Feed him a liberal supply of clover hay, 10 to 15 pounds of corn silage daily and 4 to 8 pounds of the milking cow grain mixture. Regular exercise is essential.

The usual farm grown ration does not contain enough protein for a good milk-producing ration. For instance, a ration made up of mixed hay, corn silage, cornmeal, oats and bran is lacking in protein, but contains an excess of carbohydrates and fat. A cow on such a ration goes down in her milk yield because she lacks the protein to make milk but gets fat on account of

the excess of carbohydrates and fat in her ration. The farmer then blames the cow, but as a matter of fact the trouble is with the ration. A cow producing 20 pounds of milk would require from 10 to 12 pounds of grain composed of corn, oats and bran to give her enough protein to produce the 20 pounds of milk in addition to her maintenance requirements. This would be a tremendously expensive plan of feeding.

By using a less amount of home-grown grains and by adding a moderate amount of high protein concentrates such as cottonseed meal, linseed meal and gluten meal, decidedly less grain will be necessary to make a balanced ration. This can be done at much less cost than where home-grown rations are supplied, and the milk flow may be maintained at a decidedly higher level of production.

The use of clover hay, alfalfa hay, soybean hay or other leguminous roughage is almost essential to the making of a well-balanced and economical ration. Timothy hay is low in protein and high in cost. The use of leguminous roughage such as clover hay in the place of timothy permits the use of larger amounts of homegrown corn and oats in the place of purchased concentrates. The larger percentage of protein in clover hay as compared with timothy lessens the amount of protein that must be purchased in cottonseed meal, linseed meal or other high protein feeds.

Act Now! Make Sure of Your 1928 McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher Before It Is too Late!

ALREADY the stores where McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers are sold are beehives of activity. And the demand for these efficient combines is growing by leaps and bounds. Grain growers are expressing their preference for McCormick-Deering in the most convincing way—they are *buying*—and ordering well ahead of harvest to avoid disappointment.

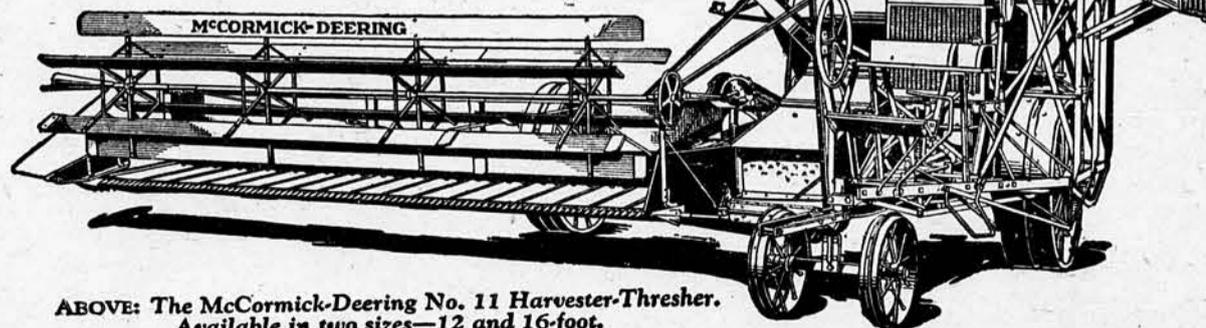
The widespread popularity of the 1928 models is easy to understand once you see the machines themselves. Years of experience with grain harvesting and threshing *right here in the wheat country* have developed the many improvements and refinements found in these machines.

Study the interesting list of important McCormick-Deering features at the right. Then ask your local McCormick-Deering dealer to tell you about the No. 8 and the No. 11. No. 8 is built to cut a 10-foot swath. No. 11 cuts 12 or 16 feet.

Complete information will be sent upon request.

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ABOVE: The McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher. Available in two sizes—12 and 16-foot.

- 1. Improved Header**
Guards equipped with steel ledger plates. Platform canvas continuous up to delivery point into thresher feeder. Wide range of adjustment under control of operator.
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Even and positive delivery of grain to cylinder by feeder and two beaters. Large concave and grate surface permits 90 per cent separation of grain beneath cylinder and main beater. Improved, four-section straw rack enforces complete separation of grain from straw. Thorough cleaning of grain on shoe. Weed seeds eliminated in revolving weed screen. Fanning-mill type recleaner on No. 11. Efficient handling of tailings.
- 3. Substantial Steel Construction**
Well-balanced weight—two wide-faced wheels and forecarriage. Ball-bearing cylinder—many roller bearings. Auxiliary engine of ample power operates cutting and threshing mechanism. Platform folds compactly for transportation. Simple lubricating system.
- 4. Complete Equipment**
Can be supplied with grain tank, wagon loader, or bagging attachment. Can be equipped to thresh all grains, peas, beans, alfalfa, timothy, sweet clover, and many other crops.
- 5. Service from 92 Branches and 15,000 Dealers**
Prompt and reliable service when needed. Repairs quickly and easily obtainable.



Overalls cannot be judged by the purchase price alone—the real test of value is in the cost per year. Judged in this way, Cowdens are the most economical—cost less than the “cheapest”.



are made to give months of wear after the common kind are worn out—and that's just what they do. Better material, better made, and with enormous sales volume keeping the price within reach of all—that's what you get when you buy these famous overalls.

A super overall material used only in Cowdens. Tighter, closer woven, with more threads per inch—fast colors that stand many trips to the laundry—highest grade cotton selected for long fiber and strength. This is but one of many features that make Cowdens the choice of those who know overalls, and make possible this unusual guarantee.

Look for this Guarantee!



Buy a pair of Cowdens—good dealers everywhere have them. Take a month to test them under the roughest, toughest service you can give them—then decide. Unless you consider them the best overalls you ever wore, regardless of cost, the dealer will give you your money back, or a new pair.

COWDEN MFG. CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

CONQUERS HARD WEAR

Pride of Saline a Winner!

This Superior Variety of Corn Averaged 67.2 Bushels an Acre Last Year in 17 Tests

CORN growers of Kansas who desire information concerning varieties that are adapted to their localities can get it from a study of the results of co-operative corn variety tests made in all sections of Kansas within the last score of years. The best guide is the average yields of various varieties over a period of years, which are in the hands of county agents and extension specialists of the agricultural college. However, results of 1927 tests are interesting, since they represent an abnormally favorable season for corn in Kansas.

Pride of Saline, a white variety, made uniformly high yields in practically all tests in Kansas in 1927, the co-operative tests report by H. H. Laude and C. O. Granfield, supervisors, shows. Results are given by sections due to the natural climatic variations in the state. In the section north of the Blue River, Pride of Saline averaged 67.2 bushels an acre in 17 individual tests. Moreover, it holds the record of being the highest yielding variety in this section over a 17 year period. Golden Beauty, a variety grown in Nemaha county for several years, averaged 64.9 bushels. It is a superior yellow variety for that community.

Yields of other varieties were Kansas Sunflower, 63; Reid 1444, 62.5; Midland, 61.2; Boone County, 59; Freed White, 58.8; Commercial, 55.1; Reid 1421, 54.8. All yields are reported on a comparable basis to minimize chances for error.

Find Good Local Strains

Kansas Sunflower yielded slightly less than Golden Beauty and about the same as Reid 1444, which was the best strain of that variety. Reid 1444, like Golden Beauty, did especially well in local strain tests in Nemaha county, where it has been grown for a long time, the report shows. No. 1421 Reid from Douglas county has been tested for several years. While it regularly yields lower than Pride of Saline, the average difference is considerably less than it was this year.

Midland, which matured too late for best results in Northeastern Kansas, averaged 6 bushels below Pride of Saline and a little less than 2 bushels below Kansas Sunflower. Boone County White, one of the oldest varieties in the state, and Freed White, a suitable variety for early feed in that section, yielded about the same this year and averaged 8 bushels lower than Pride of Saline, which is a slightly greater difference than normal. Commercial White was too late to mature satisfactorily this year, as often is the case in Northeastern Kansas.

In Southeastern Kansas, including counties as far north and west as Lyon,

Chase and Sedgwick, Kansas Sunflower averaged 58.7 bushels, outyielding Pride of Saline 1.4 bushels. Ordinarily, Pride of Saline is superior in this territory. In fact, more than 200 tests made since 1911 show a difference of 3 bushels in favor of Pride of Saline.

Yields of leading varieties of Southeastern Kansas were Kansas Sunflower, 58.7 bushels; Pride of Saline, 57.3; Commercial White, 56.2; Midland, 55.1; Bill Day, 54.2; and Freed White, 47.1.

Freed Is Dependable

Commercial White yielded about 1 bushel less and Midland Yellow 2 bushels less than Pride of Saline. These differences are slightly greater than normal. Midland maintained the same relative yield over the entire area south and east from Saline county, in which region previous tests have shown it to be adapted. Bill Day, a variety of yellow corn similar to Midland Yellow in size of plant and growing season, yielded about equal to Midland, as it has done in other tests.

Freed is a very dependable variety for uplands, especially in dry seasons, but does not make as high yields under favorable conditions as larger, later varieties. Last year, with high yields, it averaged 10 bushels less than Pride of Saline.

In Central Kansas, west of the eastern sections and as far as Smith, Barton, Edwards and Comanche counties, the 1927 season was generally favorable, and the yields of corn were higher than usual. Kansas Sunflower averaged 52.3 bushels an acre in 13 tests, while Pride of Saline made 51.1 bushels. Yields of other varieties were Blue and White, 50.2; Bill Day, 49.9; Freed White, 42.5; and Hays Golden, 39.1.

In these tests Freed averaged about 9 bushels below Pride of Saline, whereas the difference is ordinarily about 3 bushels, and in dry years and on the less productive land it is often in favor of Freed. Hays Golden, a variety developed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, averaged about 3 bushels less than Freed in this territory.

Few Tests In Far West

A few corn variety tests were located in the western part of Kansas, including about two-fifths of the state. Conditions in that region were relatively more favorable than in other sections for the hardy, dwarf, early maturing varieties, as can be seen from the yields. Hays Golden made 17.3 bushels an acre, Freed White made 16.3; Colby made 14.7, and Pride of Saline made 11.3.

Hays Golden outyielded Freed 1 bushel in that section, making an average of 17.3 bushels an acre. Freed

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A Big Year in Road Building

ROAD construction has begun in Kansas and over the country, a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture reporting that state highway departments estimate available funds 25 per cent in excess of earlier estimates, and that road-making in 1928 will slightly exceed any former year's record.

The building of roads has become in fact one of the real props of prosperity, the aggregate funds available for this year being about 1½ billion dollars. While there may be some inefficiency in road building, there probably is no more than in most things, and it may be said that this is distinctly among constructive outlays. This country wastes less money building durable highways than for a good many other things that go without criticism. It pays better returns than the far-famed chewing-gum bill, and it is not very greatly in excess of that item.

For 1928 the road program under state supervision in 48 states contemplates construction of nearly 9,000 miles of hard-surfaced pavements and 12,000 miles of less expensive surfaced roads, with 8,000 additional miles of road drained and graded.

Whatever may be said of the cost of road construction and maintenance, it is now a settled program, and is necessitated by more than 23 million motor cars in the United States, constantly increasing in number in most states. With but two or three exceptions the states show a larger registration this year than last. Compared with 1926 the registration is greater by more than a million cars, and the automobile factories are all expecting this to be a record year in production and sales.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the total registration in Kansas last year was 501,901, and that for the whole country there was one motor car for every 5.13 persons. At that rate the Kansas registration would come to something over 350,000 cars. Kansas is among the leading states in the ratio of motor vehicles to population, and belongs in the road-building movement accordingly.

White is an especially satisfactory variety throughout the west half of the state. All comparative tests of these varieties that have been made thus far indicate that they mature at about the same time and are adapted to the same region, altho Hays Golden may not be expected to yield quite so much on the average as Freed White.

Colby, a very early maturing variety of Bloody Butcher corn, is particularly well adapted in the northwest corner of the state, and ordinarily outyields Freed in that locality. Pride of Saline, which is the best variety in eastern Kansas, is unsatisfactory in the western part of the state, altho it usually does better there than other eastern Kansas varieties.

Check New Varieties

Several new varieties as well as a few that are of interest in certain localities were tested in a limited way. Hildreth Yellow, a large, late maturing variety, was included in about half the tests in Eastern Kansas. It averaged considerably lower than Pride of Saline, and yielded less in the southeastern part of the state, where it is best adapted. Thompson Yellow, a medium early variety from Reno county, was included in eight tests, mainly in Central Kansas, where it averaged 3 bushels less than Pride of Saline, and 1 bushel less than Freed White. A variety from Morris county, known as Harmon White, averaged 4 bushels lower than Pride of Saline in six tests. This variety is similar to Pride of Saline in size of plant, growing season and type of ear. Austin White from Barber county and Cole Creek White from Coffey county averaged about the same as Pride of Saline in four and three tests respectively.

Blue Squaw was included in a few tests in Western Kansas, where it yielded as much as Freed. Because of the small ears, which grow close to the ground, it is not suitable for husking, but is a good variety for hogging down. It is apparently best adapted in the northwest corner of the state.

Cassel White, which in former tests has done well in western and particularly southwestern Kansas was grown in two places this year, where it yielded more than Freed. The results with four hybrids in a few tests indicated the possibility of obtaining new and superior varieties that are produced thru plant breeding methods. A few varieties of Southern corn, some of which were of the prolific type, were tested this year as well as in several seasons previously. These have been inferior to standard varieties in yield of both forage and grain.

Will Stick to Alfalfa

Two Linn county farmers, C. A. Austin and Charles Green, are enthusiastic boosters for alfalfa. They declare it has served them as an excellent soil builder, and that it is their best feed.

Last year Mr. Austin harvested 75 bushels of corn an acre from a field that had been in alfalfa, and he expects to enjoy good yields from this land for some years to come. According to the findings of the agricultural college he will not be disappointed. Some of the credit for the big corn crop last year should, of course, be given to the season, but without the extra kick of fertility in the soil the

corn yield would not have reached 75 bushels.

The agricultural college has found that big yields may be obtained by growing alfalfa for four years and then cropping the soil to corn and wheat for 12 years. As an average for such a 12-year test, the yield of wheat was increased 5 bushels an acre and the yield of corn was increased by something more than 11 bushels. These results followed on alfalfa ground with no other fertilizer or treatment. The increase was due to alfalfa being included in the rotation.

"Where rainfall is heavier, like in Linn county," according to County Agent W. J. Daly, "even greater increases in yield may be expected where grain crops follow alfalfa." Where soil is in a low state of fertility the increase in yields also will be more noticeable following the legume.

Mr. Green grew 60 bushels of corn an acre on ground that had been in alfalfa. An adjoining field last year yielded only 35 bushels an acre. This field, to Mr. Green's knowledge, never had been in alfalfa, but the soil in the two fields is practically the same type. Apparently alfalfa made the difference.

To Train Leaders

In point of numbers, educational qualifications and influence, the most important rural leaders in Kansas are the pastors of more than 3,000 town and country parishes in the state.

This is the contention of Walter Burr, director of the School of Community Leadership which convenes every summer at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The school was originated in 1911, and has been held each year, with the exception of the war period, since that time. It is one of 11 similar schools in strategic places thruout the United States. The dates for the coming session are June 11 to 28, inclusive.

The curriculum is arranged in co-operation with the church bodies, thru the National Home Missions Council, and is uniform in all of the 11 schools in the United States. For the most part, the national bodies supply instructors in the definitely religious subjects, and members of the faculty of the agricultural college contribute their extra time and energy to present courses in agriculture, co-operation and community organization. The purpose is to aid the minister and the church in more adequately serving the rural community.

In many cases farmers who are members of rural churches have raised the funds to pay the expenses of their pastors in attendance at the school. These farmers recognize that in this way they secure a trained leader who understands the problems of agricultural organization, and can aid in farmer movements.

There are already 50 rural ministers, from 12 states, enrolled for the coming session of the School of Community Leadership.

Eggs, 9 Cents a Dozen

The vocational agriculture class at the Jewell Rural High School, Jewell county, is carrying a class project of poultry this year. On last October 18, each boy put in \$7.50 with which they purchased six pullets each and feed enough to get the project going and self-supporting.

With 16 members in the class there is a total of 96 birds. All the birds are trap-nested, and the owner gets the eggs his hens lay. Here are some figures from a recent week's report. The production was 64 per cent. The 95 hens were fed 70 pounds of grain and 89 pounds of mash, at a weekly cost of a little less than 3 1/2 cents. Eggs were produced for 9 cents a dozen and sold for 21 cents.

These boys, and hundreds more in vocational work, are learning the fundamentals of agriculture on a paying basis. The Jewell boys are making their poultry project pay back their original investment and a profit above feed costs. They are keeping records and know what they are doing. Do not despair about the future of agriculture. It will be in trained hands.

78.1 Pounds of Butterfat

A cow owned by Henry Hatesohl of Greenleaf produced 78.1 pounds of butterfat in March.



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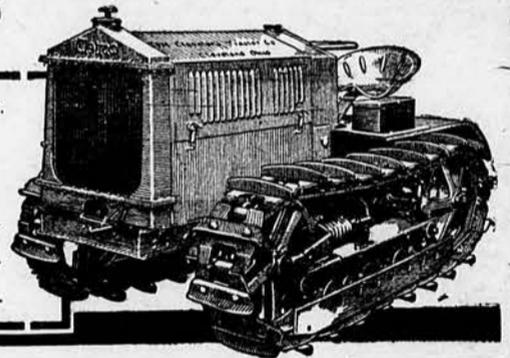
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'Tis a Brighter Outlook Now

Farm Prices in This Country Probably Will Ultimately Go 'Way Above Normal

BY W. I. MYERS

THE management problem of the individual farmer is one of adjustment of his farming operations to his environment, to his personal financial situation, and to changing economic conditions. In ordinary times, economic changes occur slowly, and the necessary adjustments in farm organization indicated by experience are made gradually. In the past decade, the changes in economic conditions affecting agriculture have been so rapid and so far-reaching that farmers have been faced with the necessity of making adjustments much more rapidly. Their problem has been more difficult than formerly since it involves the formation of wise judgments based to a less extent on experience and to a greater extent on reasoning from general economic trends and conditions of agriculture.

The agricultural depression has continued for eight crop seasons. While the severity of the depression has varied between different regions in each year, and between different years in each region, during this entire period, the United States farm prices of agricultural products as a group have borne a consistently unfavorable ratio to the prices of non-agricultural commodities.

There are three major causes of the general agricultural depression: (1) overproduction; (2) the substitution of the internal combustion engine for horsepower; (3) inflation and deflation.

Like most other businesses over which human beings exercise more or less control, the agricultural industry is subject to more or less regular cyclical fluctuations. Because of the nature of the industry, these fluctuations are longer, and, therefore, more violent than the fluctuations of the business cycle. The long period of agricultural depression from about 1880 to 1897 resulted in diminished production of food and paved the way for the ensuing period of agricultural prosperity, which lasted from about 1900 to 1920. This period of rising prices of agricultural products stimulated farm production and would eventually have resulted in some over-production and consequent agricultural depression even if the war period had not intervened. War prices of farm products resulted in still greater stimulation of farm production.

Less Demand for Horse Feed

The substitution of the internal combustion engine for horsepower has proceeded with great rapidity both on farms and in cities. The increased use of automobiles, tractors and trucks has reduced the demand for horses and consequently the demand for horse feed. This has released much land formerly used to produce feed for horses and has emphasized the over-production of farm products. The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of approximately 1 1/2 per cent a year. In general, food production must increase at about the same rate if the food supply is to be maintained. Since 1918, the reduction in horses has released land fast enough to care for nearly half of the increase of population.

The third major factor in the agricultural depression is inflation and deflation. When inflation occurs, prices rise; but not uniformly. When prices rise, wages, freight rates, and distributing charges lag. Hence farm prices rise faster than retail prices. The index number of average retail prices of American-grown food in the United States in 1917 was 151, when the five-year pre-war average is taken as 100, while the corresponding index number of farm prices of food products in the United States was 180. When deflation occurs, prices fall; but wages, freight rates, and distributing charges lag and remain relatively high. This results in low farm prices relative to retail prices. The index number of average retail prices for food in the United States in 1923 was 151, but that of farm prices of food was only 122.

As a result of this normal tendency of wages to lag when prices fluctuate, established price relationships are dis-

turbed. Inflation injures workers and persons with fixed incomes. Deflation aids these classes but injures business men and especially farmers.

The severity of the agricultural depression has been proportional to the distributing charges intervening between producer and consumer. Farming regions remote from consuming centers benefited to a greater extent than nearby producing regions from low distributing charges during the period of rising prices; but have suffered more seriously from high distributing charges during the depression. Those few producers who are located that they can retail their products advantageously direct to consumers have not realized that a depression existed.

But Wages Remained High

The first two of the three major factors mentioned (cyclical over-production and the substitution of gasoline engines for horsepower) would have caused some depression, but the major difficulties have been the direct and indirect results of inflation and deflation. For 1926, the index number of the retail price of American-grown food in the United States was 174, when the average of the five years, 1910-1914, is taken as 100, while that of the cost of living was 176. There cannot be said to be serious over-production of food products when consumers are taking the foods produced at a price level approximately equal to the cost of living.

The low farm prices of food products (154 for 1926) are no more proof of over-production than the high farm prices of 1917 (180 in 1917) were evidence of great under-production. The low farm prices of the present time are due primarily to the lag in wages and other distributing charges resulting from deflation. If distributing charges were reduced to a parity with retail prices of food, farm prices would rise approximately to that level, and the agricultural depression would be over.

The lag in wages when prices fall and their consequent high level in recent years are the primary causes of relatively high farm taxes. To a very great extent, taxes are paid for wages in one form or another—wages of school teachers, wages of road workers, and wages of other workers. Because of the lag of wages when prices rise, taxes were relatively low during the war years and have been relatively high since 1920.

Speculation in land has been widely quoted as the cause of the agricultural depression. Over half of the farm owners in the United States in 1920 were free from mortgage debt. If interest on debts on land purchased at boom prices were the major cause of the depression, these farm owners without mortgage debts should have been prosperous. Increased interest charges explain only the added difficulties in which owners of land purchased on mortgage at high prices found themselves; and these difficulties are due largely to inflation and deflation.

Farms Were Not Maintained

Agriculture is a slow industry because it is based on biological processes that cannot be hastened. For these reasons, it responds but slowly to conditions that tend to stimulate or diminish production. Since 1920, production of food crops has not kept pace with increasing population. From 1919 to 1924, there was a decrease of 9 per cent in the acreage of food and feed crops in the United States. During the same period, population increased about 8 per cent. Furthermore, forces have been set in motion that will tend to a further relative decrease in food production. The farm plant is not being maintained. Tile drains and liming are neglected. Young men are leaving farms and confidence in farming as a business is disappearing. The effect of these unfavorable factors on farm production is cumulative and cannot immediately be counteracted, even by favorable economic conditions.



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If the foregoing analysis is correct, improvement in the fundamental economic situation of agriculture could come from lower distributing charges or from such a shortage of food as would result in bringing farm prices of food up to the level of retail prices. Slow as is the adjustment of agriculture to economic conditions, it is more rapid than adjustments in wages, freight rates and distributing charges. It seems probable, therefore, that the major part of the adjustment will come from the latter method. Wages and distributing charges do not fluctuate with slight changes in the price of food. Hence, a small increase in the retail price of food would result in a relatively large increase in the farm prices of food since substantially all of the increase would be reflected back to producers.

The longer and more serious the agricultural depression, the longer will be the resulting period of farm prosperity. From the standpoint of the cities, the abnormally cheap food of recent years will inevitably be followed by a period of the high cost of living. As long as a free movement of people is possible, no group can prosper permanently at the expense of another group. It is to the interests of both country and city to minimize fluctuations in the relative prosperity of one group at the expense of the other. In recent years, much attention has been given to the problem of minimizing the fluctuations of the business cycle and periods of unemployment. The agricultural cycle is equally worthy of study. Any plan that promises to correct the present disparity of farm prices is in the long-time selfish interest of the city as well as of the country.

That Labor Problem!

I believe that the major difficulties of the agricultural situation are due to the disparity of farm and retail prices, and hence are the direct and indirect results of violent changes in the price level. Since 1922, the general price level has been relatively stable, and agriculture is becoming adjusted to this price situation. If the price level should decrease still further, the agricultural depression would be prolonged. While it would not help in correcting past disparities, a reasonable stabilization of the price level would prevent a recurrence of present difficulties.

While some of the problems of the agricultural situation can be solved only by joint action of farmers, there are many things that farmers can do as individuals. The most important single farm management problem is the efficient utilization of labor. With the present relatively high cost of labor as compared with farm prices of farm products, it is difficult to make a profit from hired labor. Because of this unfavorable ration, there is less advantage in large farms than formerly. However, it is highly important to have a farm business large enough to keep the available labor force efficiently employed at profitable work.

The rapid increase in the use of automobiles, trucks, tractors and larger horsepower units on farms has been due in large part to the importance of increasing the efficiency of man labor. The small combine promises to revolutionize the growing of small grains in much the same way as the self-binder of the past generation. Even cotton-ginning is beginning to feel the influence of labor-saving machinery.

As the farm investment in machinery increases, it becomes more important to use this equipment efficiently. Care must be taken not to invest in machinery that will not pay under conditions existing on any particular farm. Labor-saving machinery increases the effectiveness of labor and increases the area that can be farmed by one family. This calls for readjustment of size of farms. The larger the units of farm equipment, the more important farm layout becomes. Small fields may do with one or two-horse teams, but with large power units, large fields are essential.

Every improved farm machine makes it harder for the man who cannot use it to make a living if he continues in the same line of production. Inability to compete with machine production will force many farmers, in regions not adapted to machine operation, to make changes in their type of farming. This process has been going on ever since the introduction of the grain
(Continued on Next Page)

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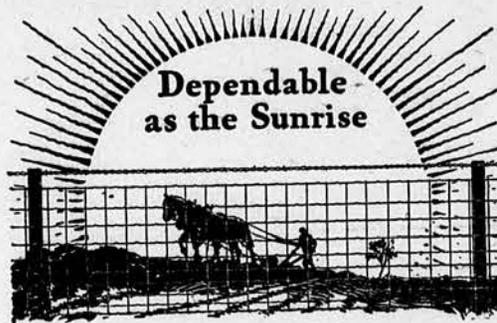


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State _____ R. F. D. _____

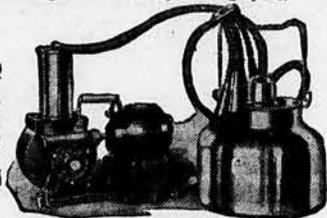
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Why Take the Small Profits?

If We Study and Practice the Wheat Belt Program We Will Not Go Far Wrong

BY E. H. HODGSON
Rice County

THE Wheat Belt Program was designed for the principal wheat growing area of Kansas, which comprises that part from about the 6th Principal Meridian to near the western part of the state. Good wheat can be grown outside this territory, but it is within this area that "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." In connection with this program it should be remembered that the United States grows more wheat than any other country, about 800 million bushels a year, and that Kansas grows more than any other state, commonly about 150 million bushels. In the last 20 years the wheat crops of Kansas have had a value of more than 2 billion dollars, or 100 million dollars a year.

I have lived for 49 years on the same farm in the heart of the wheat belt in Rice county. My home is on a main road that was traveled by thousands of immigrants to this, now the Wheat Belt of Kansas. Those home seekers came from territory east, where soil and weather conditions were much different. A large percentage failed because they did not understand our conditions. It has required a great deal of time and experimenting to determine the best methods of doing things. Some have made a success of their methods. Thru the co-operation of our agricultural college, certain practices have been worked out that are more successful than others. Success or failure depends on doing the right thing at the right time.

Why this Wheat Belt Program? It was thought best to outline a long-time policy, whereby we may be shown by demonstration the better and more practicable methods of wheat culture. There are two ways the wheat grower may help himself. First by cutting his overhead, and second by increasing the yield. The farmer who produces wheat at the least cost will have the most profit. Indeed, the yield he gets to the acre is important.

Crop Must Make 10 Bushels

It requires about a 10-bushel yield to pay the expenses incidental to putting in and caring for a wheat crop. Conditions vary, of course. Suppose we get a 12-bushel yield; we have only a 2-bushel profit. But let's do things a little differently and get a 20-bushel crop, with a 10-bushel profit; or a 30-bushel crop with a profit 10 times greater than the 12-bushel man received. It requires about the same time to care for a poor yield as it does for a good one.

We can be more efficient. Out of 40 account club members in Rice county, considering records for three years, the average of the 10 lowest wheat yields was 11 bushels an acre, while the 10 highest averaged 23 bushels. The 10 lowest men made a 1-bushel profit, and would have to farm 13 years to equal the profit of the high men in a single year.

We need a Wheat Belt Program, and it is no small job. The Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College has budgeted five years, or longer if necessary, and the efforts of several specialists to bring this to a successful conclusion. All agencies co-operating are doing a wonderful work. The program rests on soil management, insect control, smut control, crop standardization and marketing as the basic principles. It is the intention to develop a part of these each year until the final goal is reached, which is: Insect control by 90 per cent of the farmers, smut control by 80 per cent, wheat sold on a quality basis by 20 per cent, standard varieties planted by 80 per cent, and crop rotation practiced by 15 per cent of the farmers in the Wheat Belt.

We have kept up to schedule so far. About 379,295 persons have visited the wheat trains. Farm Bureaus have helped in treating seed for 1,050,000 acres in 33 counties in the Wheat Belt. This is mighty important when we remember that our loss from smut in the last four years was 31,247,000 bushels. In addition to that, 46 million bushels graded smut and lost \$2,276,000.

Crop rotation, the conservation of soil fertility and early seedbed preparation are things the wheat grower must master if he is to increase the wheat yield.

We have had an average loss from Hessian fly of 13 million bushels of wheat for 20 years. This is a big leak and should be stopped as soon as possible. There are many other features of insect control that should receive attention. We must know the life habits and methods of control for Chinch bugs, grasshoppers and cutworms. These things are included in the Wheat Belt Program.

The analysis of market situations and market forecasts is valuable to farmers if they will study and put into practice the truths given out by the college. Selling and buying of wheat on a quality basis should appeal to every farmer and will help to produce a better quality of wheat in Kansas.

To my mind there are two great essentials for the wheat grower. First, the knowledge of what to do, and second, the equipment necessary to do the work when it should be done. If we study and practice the Wheat Belt Program there is little need for us to go wrong.

Must Be Well Equipped

Many wheat growers are only partially equipped to do what they are trying to do. Others do not get ready in time and always seem to be behind. In either case they fail to reap the profit that they are entitled to. The successful wheat grower must know and be willing to do a lot of things when the time is at hand to do them. Our farm machinery manufacturers have been a wonderful help in developing tools that accomplish our work better and in less time than was the case a few years ago. The tractor and combine have revolutionized the wheat raising industry.

I do not wish to discourage the wheat grower, but to overcome our often adverse climatic conditions, damage of insects and smut and some other drawbacks, we must be alert to the better and more profitable way of handling our business. We need only to look at other lines of business to see that the man who does not keep up with progress soon loses out. The Wheat Belt program is a schooling whereby we are better prepared to handle our problems.

'Tis a Brighter Outlook Now

(Continued from Preceding Page)

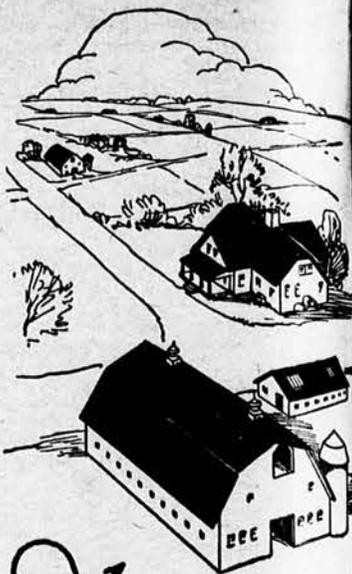
binder and will be given greater impetus by the large-scale machines now coming into general use.

High labor costs justify increased attention to planning work to increase labor efficiency. If livestock is kept, the convenience of the barns for work becomes important.

Submarginal Land to Pasture

During the present agricultural depression, farmers have been continually advised to produce less. Even if the total production of any agricultural product should be reduced, it does not follow that each individual producer should diminish his production. To do so would reduce individual efficiency and would tend to lower the standard of living for the entire industry. Rather should the adjustment be made by ceasing to work poor land and by the abandonment of submarginal farms. Every individual producer should strive to attain high efficiency in production. This will often call for increased rather than diminished individual production.

Conditions emphasize the importance of economy in production. Yields should be increased by cheap methods. This means ceasing to work poor land and to care for poor animals. Land that is too poor to pay a fair return from crops should be pastured or used for timber production. If the whole farm is too poor to pay a fair return the farmer should consider the advisability of moving to another farm or to



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another industry. Yields also may be increased economically by balanced feeding, by breeding, by the use of improved seed and by disease control. The adjustment of farm organization to changing economic conditions involves a careful study of the trends of production, demand and price of important individual farm products as well as a study of the general economic conditions and trends of the agricultural industry as a whole.

If farmers are to meet successfully the problems of keeping their farm organization in reasonably close adjustment to changing economic conditions, there must be a comprehensive educational program in farm management and marketing. Economic conditions of the present and the immediate future have changed the relative importance of established farm management principles, by increasing the importance of economy in production, particularly in regard to efficiency. Such an educational program should include the principles of price movements; market and price information; the trends of production and the prices of hogs, cattle, wheat and other farm products, and economic information in general. If this is not done, adjustment will, doubtless, be made in the course of time; but only after much avoidable suffering and loss. It is of the greatest national importance that the research and educational agencies of agriculture should meet the challenge of the present agricultural situation.



Raising the Ante

The auctioneer, who had been whispering excitedly to a man in his audience, held up his hand for silence. "I wish to announce," he said, "that a gentleman here has had the misfortune to lose a wallet containing \$500. He tells me that a reward of \$25 will be given to any one returning it." After a silence a man in the crowd shouted: "I'll give \$30."

Lathered Language

Two women met while down at the corner shopping. Said one: "I made an awful mistake this morning. I gave my husband a dish of Lux by mistake for cornflakes!" The other was properly horrified. "Was he mad?" she asked. "Was he mad?" repeated the first: "I'll say he was mad. He foamed at the mouth."

Prophet of Ructions

Next summer, according to a French astrologer, the world will suffer from intense heat, followed by a terrific explosion, and will come to an end. In that case it might be wise to start now, and get as far away from Houston as possible.

Really Popular Science

Germans have invented a folding canoe, seating two persons that can be rolled into a bundle 4 feet long by 6 inches in diameter.—Goldfield (Nev.) paper.

Fame in Wakarusa

Yep, there is a difference. To get your name in a city paper, you have to shoot your wife, get gored to death by



Two Undertakers With But a Single Thought

a flivver, marry a movie star, or do something sensational. But to get your name in the Tribune, all you have to do is have a guest, go avisting, have a baby at your house, buy a purebred bull or improve your property.—Wakarusa (Ind.) Tribune.

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For Recorder
JACOB P. CHRISTOPHERSON
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For Recorder
CLARENCE E. SMITH
For Treasurer
MRS. LEAH V. NELSON

Police Dog Puppies for sale.—Harwood, Leland. Parallel ads in a Spanish Fork (Utah) paper.

Snappy Come-Back

A chorus girl, deliciously pretty but decidedly low-brow, somehow found herself at a very select party given by a famous society woman.

The girl, lonely and uncomfortable as a fish out of water, was leaning against the wall, framed against the dark oak, when the hostess took pity on her.

"My dear," she said, "you look just like an old Rembrandt."
"Well," retorted the damsel, sharply, "you don't look too darned snappy yourself."

Nize Baby

"I vant some powder."
"Mennen's?"
"No, vimmens."
"Scented?"
"No, I will take it mit me."

Tribute to a Martyr

"He was a man who had indeed suffered much," says a country paper, in a short obituary notice; "he had been a subscriber to this paper since its first number."

Dolling Up the Freaks

"You say your sister makes up jokes; then she's a humorist?"
"No; she works in a beauty parlor."

No Encumbrances

Farmer—"If I were as lazy as you, I'd go and hang myself in my barn."
Hobo—"No, you wouldn't. If you were as lazy as me you wouldn't have any barn."

Gosh All Hemlock!

GOV. DERN ASKED TO EXPLAIN HIS DAM ATTITUDE
—Headlines on a Washington dispatch in a San Jose (Cal.) paper.

Try the Rumble Seat

Jemima, at the zoo, saw a zebra for the first time. "Rastus," she said, "what kind uv a animal am dat?" Rastus also gazed in much perplexity and awe. He had never seen one before, either. "Why, Jem, dat ere are a sport model jackass!"

Much of a Muchness

"I have always maintained," declared Charles, "that no two people on earth think alike."
"You'll change your mind," said his fiancée, "when you look over our wedding presents."

Her Short Suit

Wife (at breakfast)—"Our new girl is a cooking school graduate."
Hub—"She must have flunked badly in biscuits."

Give Him a Cheer, Too

"ASKS MEDAL FOR LINDBERGH"
—Headline. There's a splendid idea. He should have a medal.—Aviation (New York.)

Queering the Game

The rain falls alike on the just and unjust, but too often the unjust purloins the just's umbrella.



Protection For Your Home and Business

The farmer's insurance problem is doubly important because his home and his business are in one locality. A fire in any building may easily wipe out his entire business plant, as well as his home. The right kind of insurance protection, together with extreme care in preventing fires, is therefore most essential in rural districts.

One of the two greatest services an insurance company can render is to help fight fire before it starts. The other great service is in the writing of reliable insurance.

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The policies written cover Fire and Lightning, Windstorm, Tornado and Cyclone. These and other Legal Reserve companies, through the National Board of Fire Underwriters, support the Underwriters Labora-

tories, which have done such excellent work in safeguarding property and protecting human life.

They are represented in your community by agents who make a special study of farm insurance. The Legal Reserve agent surveys and appraises the units of your risk; points out unusual hazards; "spreads" the insurance to properly protect all property on the place; makes suggestions for preventing and fighting fire; and, if you have a loss, returns to help adjust affairs and render every possible aid.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Growers North of Dighton Say Crop Is in Best Condition of the Last 10 Years

WHEAT continues to make excellent progress in Kansas, except in a few localities, as in a limited section in the northwest corner, where most of the acreage will be planted to spring crops, and here and there where Hessian fly or other pests are unusually active. This ought to be a good wheat year. In the section north of Dighton the wheat is the best in 10 years. Growers in the region from Sublette thru Liberal and on to Oklahoma predict that the crop will equal the record yield of two years ago. Much of the corn is planted, and many farmers in Southern Kansas are cultivating their fields. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis has been completed in Wilson county. Heavy shipments of southern cattle have been arriving in the Flint Hills country.

As one might expect from the higher prices for most farm products and the encouraging crop outlook for 1928 in Kansas, business conditions are much better than they were a year ago. Excellent prices are being paid at public sales, and farm machinery purchases have been large. Retail trade is good in most towns. In general farmers in this state are showing a greater belief in the future than they have indicated at any time since the spring of 1920.

And the general business situation over the country also is improving. That is admitted even by the Gloomy Gus who operates, and quite successfully, too, judging from the national reputation he has built up, as the chief economist for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He thinks that the speculators who have shown all the abnormal amount of pep this spring on the New York Stock Exchange are "all wet," and with this we certainly agree. He also appears to believe that this movement may run down one of these days. Anyhow he thinks that the recent advance in the rediscount rate of Boston and Chicago Federal Reserve Banks is "a feature of the country's financial news."

Taken in conjunction with the sale of 48 million dollars' worth of bonds and bills by the Reserve banks the rediscount rate advance can be interpreted only as meaning that the Reserve system is determined to curtail the employment of credit for security speculation. With the recent increase in brokers' loans, the outward movement of gold and expansion in the commercial loans of member banks, the credit situation obviously is beginning to create some uneasiness. There probably is no desire on the part of the Reserve banks to break the market. There is some indication, however, that Reserve bank officers are finally recognizing their responsibility for the market's unsound position.

A rift between the Treasury and Reserve bank officers in connection with the latter's credit policy is reported. Firmer money rates obviously will embarrass the Treasury in the refunding operations which are ahead. But if the Reserve banks are finally convinced that the convenience of the Treasury is not the first consideration in money market control, this year's history-making events in the field of speculation will have served at least one useful purpose.

In the Stock Exchange the first four days of the week were days of confusion with price swings of considerable latitude. Contrary to the impression gained from reading the financial columns, the movement of prices for some time now has been rather horizontal than upward. Sharp advances here and there have made the headlines, while little notice has been given to declines no less marked and no less frequent.

The week's industrial news suggests no important change in either direction. First quarter earnings statements coming to light bear out the opinion, often stated in this column in that period, that business conditions are spotted, and that in the main the corporate employe is faring better than the stockholder.

Steel Trade is Doing Well The steel trade reviews report well-sustained activity in that field, with ingot production averaging about 84 per cent, as compared with 8 per cent a week ago and a little more than 90 per cent two weeks ago. The disposition of the industry is to place a favorable interpretation on the current situation, because the April decline this year was markedly less than it was last. It is admitted, however, that both mill operations and shipments are running well ahead of orders, and that a high rate of mill operations can be continued next month only if much new business is booked in the next 10 days. A trend toward price weakness is still displayed by certain iron and steel products. The Iron Age composite prices remain at the level of a week ago, but the index of the Iron Trade Review is down to the lowest figure since February.

Employment in automobile plants and shops is still on the increase. The steel industry, on the other hand, reports a decline in buying by the motor car industry which may or may not prove significant. Ford production is on the increase, and the prospect of accelerated activity by this producer thruout the summer promises to have an important bearing on the maintenance of general business at a fairly satisfactory level. Motor car manufacturers are making a desperate fight for the removal of the federal excise tax, and promise a price reduction to the consumers of the full amount of the tax immediately upon its removal.

The weekly report of revenue freight loadings reveals the usual decline from the corresponding weeks both of 1927 and 1926 with the influence of accelerated coal movements a year ago now removed. Thus far this year the decrease in car loadings below a year ago is just under 6 per cent. The ability of the railroads to maintain net earnings so well in the face of this decrease is noteworthy.

Cotton textile manufacture and bituminous coal mining remain the weakest spots in our industrial structure. A strike in New Bedford mills against wage reduction has gone into effect. Efforts to adjust the coal

strike have been practically discontinued. With the domestic heating season past production is again on the decline and conditions are unfavorable for strike settlement.

The sharp advance which has carried wheat prices to the highest point since September reflects the decidedly firmer situation which has developed in the wheat market during the last month, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Soft winter wheat is selling at the highest price since February, 1926, while other classes are higher than at any other time since near the opening of the season. The unusually poor condition of winter wheat this spring in the United States as shown by the April crop report, together with less favorable reports from several European countries, contributed materially to the advance. A closer adjustment of the available supply of bread grains to the prospective requirements than seemed probable earlier in the season also was a strengthening factor.

With the exception of the two years, 1917 and 1925, the condition of winter wheat on April 1 this year—in the United States, but not in Kansas—was the lowest on record. While the condition in the Plains states, which grow the bulk of the hard winter wheat, was about the average, the condition of the crop in the Ohio Valley states, where most of the soft winter wheat is grown, was extremely low, with indications of heavy abandonment. Recent low temperatures with some snow have retarded spring wheat seeding in the Northwest, but conditions for seeding are considered generally satisfactory, with the season a week or 10 days earlier than last year. Farmers in that area, however, have expressed an intention to reduce the spring wheat acreage about 1 1/2 per cent this season. A reduction of nearly 8 per cent in hard spring wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana was intended, according to the reports.

Domestic wheat stocks have been disposed of more rapidly than last season. Supplies at present appear to be about 7 million bushels greater than a year ago, notwithstanding the supply at the beginning of the season, excluding merchant mill stocks and in transit, was nearly 50 million bushels larger than last year. Canadian wheat stocks were officially estimated April 1 at 220 million bushels, or about 45 million bushels more than last season, making the total North American supply around 52 million bushels greater than a year ago. These larger supplies are nearly offset by a decrease of about 45 million bushels in the amount available in Argentina and Australia, April 1. Last season, however, Russia contributed about 50 million bushels to the export surplus. Offerings from that country this season to date have amounted to only about 5 million bushels, with very little more in prospect, so that the total supply of wheat now available in the principal exporting countries appears smaller than a year ago.

While wheat harvests in the principal importing countries were more abundant than in 1926, the unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting period damaged a large proportion of the crop and materially reduced the effective supply of grain suitable for milling purposes. The short crops of feed grains in Europe and the relatively high prices of these grains have resulted in a material increase in the quantities of bread grains used for feed. Continued active demand for wheat from North America is indicated particularly when the heavy seasonal movement from the Southern Hemisphere has passed.

Why Wheat is "Dumped"

Not more than 3 or 4 per cent of the Kansas wheat crop, in average years, is forced on to the market because of a shortage of farm storage space, a survey of conditions in the Kansas wheat producing sections has revealed. Moreover, only 10 to 12 per cent of the average Kansas wheat crop is forced on to the market at the time of harvest because of the inability of farmers to get local bank credit.

These facts are outstanding conclusions reached in a summary of the survey, recently published as Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 244, under the authorship of R. M. Green, professor of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The survey revealed the fact that Kansas farms on the whole are well equipped with granary space for an average wheat crop. The most pressing shortage in farm storage space is in the West and South, where the acreage of wheat has increased, as a result of the reduced production cost obtained by a greater use of combines.

Three assumptions were made relative to the credit problem. The first assumption was that it would be those farmers who were denied credit and who were seeking to contribute most to the supply of wheat forced on to the market. The second assumption was that, on the average, about half of the wheat crop of farmers having credit difficulties would be sold to raise necessary money.

Farmers were asked directly how much wheat they sold, before they otherwise would have sold, because of inability to get bank credit. From data gathered it was learned that two types of farmers apply for credit but rarely get it. One type is the man who borrows \$50 to \$100 at a time, due to poor managerial ability. The second type includes farmers who have gone heavily in debt and temporarily have liabilities in excess of assets, but if given the proper chance will again become financially solvent.

It is the second type of farmer whom the banker can afford to co-operate with, Professor Green concludes. Thru such co-operation each may profit. The final conclusion of the survey is that since the total amount of wheat forced on to the market due to shortage of farm storage facilities and inability to get local bank credit equalled only about 13 to 16 per cent of the total crop, it is not these factors alone which cause the early marketing of wheat. It was found that from one-third to one-half of the dumping of new wheat on to the market comes from other causes, and probably the most important among these other causes is a lack of knowledge on the part of farmers as to what goes on in the market.

A growing market in France for cereals

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and animal products, as well as an increasing demand for cotton and tobacco, are reported by Louis G. Michael, a Department of Agriculture economist who has been making a series of agricultural surveys of foreign countries. This should give a wider market for wheat and, to a less extent, for lard and pork products from the United States.

Hundreds of thousands of farms and dwellings in France have been re-equipped since the Armistice, and there is now a higher standard of living in urban and industrial centers than has been ever before enjoyed among the masses of the French people. Mr. Michael says. More wheat and more meat are in demand, as well as better clothing and more luxuries. This fact, the economist points out, is of cardinal interest to farmers of the United States, as is also the fact that more cereals are being consumed on farms, thus keeping from the market certain supplies of food that now must be imported.

The increased urban demands for food and clothing, for which the United States supplies wheat and cotton, are regarded as permanent developments associated with the progress made by industry and the steady growth of the industrial population, which has been at the expense of rural communities, thus rendering farm labor scarce and expensive. Women are replacing men as tillers of the soil. Soil productivity is decreasing.

Before the World War, agriculture was steadily losing its position of predominance in the national economic life of France. Field-crop production had been on the decline more than two decades, and land had been slowly going to grass. Livestock numbers had not increased proportionately to the greater available home-grown and imported forage and fodder supplies, but the live weights and quality of animals and the yield of milk had increased. The sale of livestock and animal products formed more than 7 per cent of the farmer's income. France was practically independent of outside sources of meat supply, and had become an exporter of dairy products.

This situation, Mr. Michael says, was reached as the result of a series of adjustments to changes that had occurred in world agriculture. The world market had been flooded with American wheat, and French farmers took up animal industry; then the world market became flooded with American cotton and Australian wool, and the French farmer abandoned flax, hemp and wool production and turned his attention to meat. Now the world market is being flooded with frozen meat, and the farmers are turning more and more to dairying.

The per capita consumption of meat, butter, milk and wheat in France is increasing. France cannot meet the demand for increased supplies of animal products without abandoning still further the area under bread cereals which, under the wasteful system of scattered land holdings, cannot be produced economically in competition with the bread acres and power farming of the New World. There will be a future growing market for cereals and animal products, of which the United States can supply wheat and lard and other pork products. The improved industrial situation and the higher standard of living in the cities have created a growing demand for cotton and tobacco, and in supplying these commodities the United States will take an important part.

The purpose of the department's foreign agricultural surveys is to analyze the agricultural situation in each country from the viewpoint of the potential demand for agricultural products by those countries whose production is not sufficient to meet their national requirements and the nature and extent of the competition from foreign producers that the farmers of America must meet in disposing of their surplus in foreign markets and also the competition of these products in American markets. These surveys include a comparison between the pre-war and postwar trends in the agriculture of the countries as affected by the economic conditions, territorial changes, if any, and other factors in each country brought about by the World War. Mr. Michael's survey of the agriculture of France has been published by the Department of Agriculture as Technical Bulletin 277, "Agricultural Survey of Europe; France," copies of which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Similar bulletins have been published by the department covering surveys of the Danube Basin, Germany, Argentina and Paraguay.

Some Fruit at Least

James N. Farley, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, State House, Topeka, has conducted a survey of the state to discover the extent of the damage from the freezes in April. In speaking of this investigation he says that, "about the only criterion that we have for estimating damage is the percentage of bloom killed, and, of course, that is not an accurate forecast of the final outcome. In many instances 50 per cent of the apple bloom could be killed and still the trees bear a 100 per cent crop. Any forecast that is made at this time must be made with reservations. Should growing conditions be favorable from now on, and pollination be good, a very fair crop would mature. The per cent of bloom killed does not mean that per cent of the crop is gone. On the other hand, the bloom might not be killed outright, but be so weakened that fruit would fall to set, or would drop."

"The peach crop will be a total failure, except in the northeast portion of the state, and possibly in some localities in the southeast portion. Pears, except in the above sections, also will be a total failure. Cherries have been but slightly injured. Grapes so far have escaped injury. Some damage has been reported to the early strawberry bloom."

"The reported damage to the apple bloom is substantially as follows: Doniphan county and Northeast Kansas estimates a bloom kill of not more than 33 per cent, with some estimates not to exceed 10 per cent. The lower Arkansas Valley, including Belle Plaine, Wellington and Wichita districts, reports from 30 to 90 per cent of the bloom killed. The Upper Arkansas Valley including Reno county, reports from 30 to 50 per cent of the bloom killed."

"The varieties have a great deal to do with these estimates. In Doniphan county, Jonathan is the leading variety, and the report noted is for the Jonathan bloom. In the Arkansas Valley the Winesap is the leading variety, and the figures given are based on the Winesap bloom."

"Last year Kansas had a very good crop of apples, not a 100 per cent crop by any means, but probably from 60 to 75 per cent. In the localities where there was a heavy crop last year, the bloom will be light this year, and the damage by freezing would seem to be greater. A conservative estimate of the state as a whole, with a favorable growing season, would be from 33 to 40 per cent of a crop."

The Kansas Stallion Law

BY W. A. ATCHISON
State Board of Agriculture

An act of the 1909 legislature created the State Live Stock Registry Board for supervising the licensing of stallions used by the public in Kansas. The board for supervising this work was composed of faculty members of the agricultural college, an instructor on the animal husbandry department staff acting as secretary. On July 1, 1925, the duties of the Registry Board were transferred to the State Board of Agriculture.

The first provision of this stallion law requires that an owner shall secure a state license to stand his stallion if the horse is to be used on other than owned mares. Where no outside mares are bred, however, no license is required.

Prior to 1909 there had been no regulation whatever of stallions in use, and cases of misrepresentation as to breeding had come to light. Mare owners had no protection in this regard aside from the personal reliability of the man standing the stallion, and this in instances was not sufficient, because some parties were found to have innocently purchased horses which failed to be as originally represented when pedigrees were checked against stud book records.

Perhaps the most important duty imposed on the registry board when it was established was the checking of pedigrees of purebred stallions in service. The board is required to examine and pass on the merits of each pedigree, checking these certificates against records of the various horse pedigree registry associations, societies or companies recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, and must accept as purebred, and entitled to a license certificate as such, each stallion for which a correct pedigree registry certificate is furnished.

Over 6,000 stallions were licensed during the first year, and of the pedigrees submitted for inspection some 2,600 were passed as genuine. Pedigrees of 201 supposedly purebred horses were rejected entirely, some for the reason that the record association was not one recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture, a few were found to have been wrongfully issued by officers of a stud association, others had been forged, tampered with, or the horses were either not eligible for registration or were not properly recorded, while a number of imported stallions had not been registered in their respective United States stud associations. Thus the status of Kansas stallions was definitely established, the horses being classified according to the breeding of each individual.

Four kinds of licenses are issued for stallions in this state: purebred, for a stallion correctly recorded in a recognized stud book; cross-bred, for stallion whose sire and dam are of different breeds but each is correctly recorded in the stud book maintained for that particular breed; grade, for stallion whose sire or dam is recorded in a stud book recognized by the board; scrub, for a stallion whose sire and dam are neither recorded in a stud book recognized by the board. These licenses are in effect during each calendar year, and expire on December 31.

To secure a stallion license the owner of a purebred must fill out an application form which is supplied by this office, and return it to us with a registry certificate of the horse to be licensed. Owners of cross-bred or grade stallions are required to complete the application form and make an affidavit showing the breeding of the horse concerned. Owners of scrubs fill out the application and make a statement of breeding of their horses.

Fees are fully discussed on the back of the application blanks. All initial license fees are \$2 each, regardless of the kind of license issued. If a stallion has previously been licensed by some other owner there is a charge of 50 cents for recording the change in ownership on the records of our office.

Aside from the breeding record, no further information is required by the license department. An owner may have his horse examined for soundness if he wishes this done for his own information, but such an examination is not a prerequisite to issuance of the license. Application blanks are sent to all owners of record each year, and will be mailed to others on request. Address your letter to the Stallion Registration Department, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

Allen—There is an excellent demand for milk cows, with prices ranging from \$75 to \$150. Some of the animals are being purchased by buyers from outside the county. The local milk condensery gets the larger part of the milk; it is paying \$2.25 a hundred pounds for milk testing 4 per cent of butterfat, and an increase of 5 cents for each 1-10 of 1 per cent of butterfat content more than 4 per cent. Herds are testing from 2.8 to 5.5 per cent.—Guy M. Tredway.

Atchison—The county is needing rain. Cold weather has been unfavorable for growing crops. Farmers are in doubt as to what to do with the oats, clover and alfalfa fields. It soon will be corn planting time.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Brown—Oats are getting green but damaged by freezes. From one-tenth to one-fourth of the wheat looks fairly good. Alfalfa is very backward as well as clover and pasture. Some spring-sown clover killed. Corn planting began May 1. Cream, 48c; eggs, 24c and hogs, \$9.—A. C. Dannenberg.

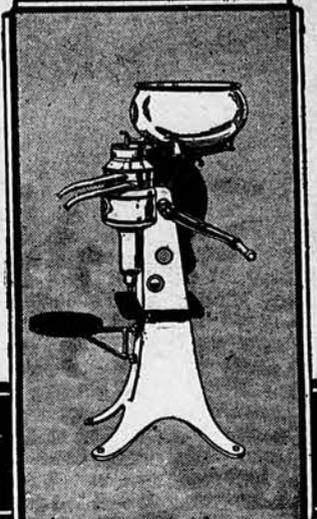
Cowley—The planting of corn and kafir is about finished. Farmers are cultivating the early planted corn fields. Wheat is doing well, and it is jointing. Pastures have made a fine growth and being paid for cows and for farm produce. Cows, \$50 to \$75; butter, 40c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Rural schools all over the county have been closing, with programs and community basket dinners. Farmers are taking an active interest in testing their soils, and in the use of lime and manure for the improvement of the land. Some farmers, especially those on the rocky, hillside places, are realizing the possibilities in their limestone ledges. Out of this interest in soil fertility should ultimately come a more profitable and satisfactory agriculture.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We had a fine rain in this county, so with favorable weather everything will come "a popping." Grass is coming on fine. There is some fruit left. Gardens are late but not much damaged by the freeze. Young alfalfa not damaged. Wheat, \$1.58; corn, 90c; barley 75c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 21c and hens, 15c to 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

(Continued on Page 39)

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Parole or Reform School—Which?

Young Criminals Learn to Be Upright and Useful Citizens---Something They Never Have Been Taught Before

By G. E. Ferris

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Manager

GOOD evidence that it is best for a Protective Service member to notify the sheriff immediately after a theft is discovered is seen in the fact that Claude Williams, Montgomery county, is in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson. As soon as law officers are notified of a theft they begin searching for the thief. The Hilyard family living near Independence are so convinced.

March 13, when Mrs. Harry Hilyard returned from town she found her home had been ransacked. The family had been away for about an hour that evening. Mrs. Hilyard investigated and found that several things were missing. Immediately she called the office of Sheriff W. D. McCrabb and reported the burglary.

Officers Learn About Theft

Two law officers were at the Hilyard home in less than an hour. They found the thief had torn the window screen and entered the locked house



The Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign Is Posted on a Tree in Front of the Hilyard Home. Mrs. Hilyard Received the \$50 Reward for Reporting the Theft Immediately to the Sheriff

thru a window. Mrs. Hilyard also found another window the intruder had tried to come thru. After officers had learned what things were stolen and had gathered all the information available with which to continue their search for the thief, they returned to Independence.

The next day while Mrs. Hilyard was working in her house she noticed thru the window a man walking on the Santa Fe railroad track. Looking and studying closer she could see that he was wearing a pair of tan shoes like those that had been stolen from her son, Graden, and also a light sweater similar to the one taken from her home the previous evening.

Burglary and Larceny Charges

Again she called the officers and they responded immediately. On their way, at a railroad crossing near the Hilyard home, they picked up a suspicious looking young man. Deputy Sheriff Frank Stoops took the boy to Mrs. Hilyard and she identified the shoes and sweater he wore as those stolen from her home. Stoops took the boy to the county jail.

Harry Hilyard swore out a complaint for the arrest of Claude Williams, and the young man waived his preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace G. L. Jukes. He was bound over to the district court of Montgomery county. Charges preferred against him were for burglary and larceny in the nighttime. Williams was charged specifically with having stolen a camera, watch, flashlight, three rings, a sweater and a pair of shoes, the value of all amounting to \$22.50.

Every article Williams was charged with stealing was recovered. He had hidden along the Santa Fe right of way what he did not have on his person.

Hated to Have Boy Sentenced

Before his trial, Williams admitted having been in jail previously. He is 19 years old and his home is near Independence. District Judge J. W. Holden presided when the case was tried in the Montgomery county court. The judge sentenced Williams to from five to 15 years in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson.

When the Protective Service investigated the case Mrs. Hilyard said she disliked to see the boy sent to the reform school. Most folks do. Especially those who have a son, as has Mrs. Hilyard. "But whose fault is it?" asked Mrs. Hilyard. "If he had broken in to get something to eat because he was hungry I probably never would have called the officers. But he did something much worse, and even if he had been hungry he should have asked for something to eat instead of stealing it."

Friends of Claude Williams prevailed upon Mrs. Hilyard to ask the law officers to parole the boy to a farmer in Montgomery county for whom he



From Left, Harry Hilyard, Who Swore Out the Complaint Against Williams; Graden Williams, Whose Tan Shoes Were Stolen; and Mrs. Hilyard, Who Notified the Officers

previously had worked. Mrs. Hilyard believed the same as the judge, however, and would not consent. She knew the boy's age and that he had not yet

received the proper training to make a good citizen of the community.

The young man's friends painted for Mrs. Hilyard a word picture of the hardships the boy would experience if he were sent to the reformatory. Also, what a poor chance he would have to learn to be a good citizen. Mrs. Hilyard was convinced, tho, that the boy was getting only what he deserved and that the law officers and the judge knew what was best. She hopes, however, that what has happened to Claude Williams will be a lesson to other young men. It should teach that a criminal sooner or later must pay dearly for his crime.

If the hardships were as bad and the chances to become a good citizen were as poor at the reformatory as the boy's friends painted them to Mrs. Hilyard, she would not have wanted Claude sent to the reformatory. But she knew better. She knew at the industrial reformatory for young men. Claude would be trained to be a good citizen. She knew he would never be treated in anything but a fair manner. More than that, when he is released from the institution he will have an education and probably be a good worker at some useful trade. She believed that was more than the boy would get if he were paroled. It is the reason she stood firm.

Call the Sheriff at Once

Records Show That Most \$50 Protective Service Rewards Are Paid for Thefts Reported Promptly to Law Officers

LETTERS and opinions from county sheriffs and other law officers, and the records of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, all indicate that more thieves are caught when the theft is reported to the sheriff as soon as it is discovered. Most of the 24 Protective Service rewards, to date, have been paid in cases where the theft with information and clues were reported promptly to law officers.

The greatest good resulting from the Protective Service is found in the fact that Kansas Farmer subscriber members give their sheriffs a chance to take the thief into custody while the evidence is strong against him. This is no more than the duty of every good American citizen who would do his share toward protecting his own home and community. Sheriffs do not have a fair chance if they are not informed right away. Farmers in many communities last year became much more encouraged with the law enforcement provided by their law officers since they know the most important thing is that the officers should have, as soon

as possible, all available information with which to apprehend the thief. Use the telephone!

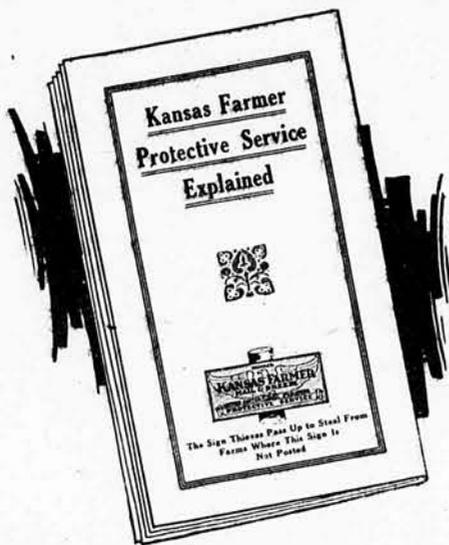
When the work of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service was started more than a year ago, all the law enforcement officers of the state signified their willingness to co-operate with the Protective Service.

Kansas Farmer subscribers who have posted a Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm have asked these questions regarding the Protective Service. Even tho you are a Protective Service member, would you have known their answers?

- Q. If the thief is convicted and paroled, will reward be paid?
- A. No. Farm thievery cannot be stopped unless thieves are punished. They must serve at least a 30 day sentence.
- Q. What is the penalty for buying stolen property?
- A. The same as if the buyer stole the property himself.
- Q. Are county attorneys and sheriffs co-operating in this movement to eliminate farm thievery?
- A. Yes. They are glad to have the support of all law-abiding citizens to help suppress crime.
- Q. To whom should report be made in case of theft?
- A. Telephone or immediately go and see your county sheriff or county attorney. Notify promptly the Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

Proof in the office of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service indicates that thieves pass up farms where the Protective Service sign is posted to steal from unprotected farms. Thieves would rather steal from farms where a reward will not be offered for their conviction. Is a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted near the entrance to your farm so that a \$50 reward can be paid if a thief steals property of any kind from your farm premises?

Write your name and address now in the coupon below. Mail the coupon and get free the answers to 53 questions commonly asked by Kansas Farmer subscribers who have their Protective Service sign posted near their farm entrance. Learn, also, of the other things the Protective Service does free for its members besides paying a \$50 reward for the conviction of a thief who steals from any member. Send the coupon today.



This is the Booklet That Will Be Sent to You Free. It Tells You How to Become a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member and Explains Your Membership. Fill in and Mail the Coupon Today

Kansas Farmer subscription prices including this Protective Service sign hated by thieves are: 1 year, \$1.10; 3 years, \$2.10 and 5 years, \$3.10



Date

Protective Service Dept.,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Herewith is a stamped, addressed envelope in which please mail me free the booklet explaining the Kansas Farmer Protective Service and how to become a Protective Service member so a \$50 reward will be paid for the conviction of any thief who steals from my farm premises.

Name

Address

Hays Round-Up Drew 2,000

Direct Buying and Livestock Feeding Results Were Discussed Pro and Con

HAVE you observed that the price of hogs the last two weeks in April advanced approximately \$2 a hundred?" asked Walter T. Neff, editor of the Drovers Telegram. He was discussing packer's direct buying before cattlemen attending the 16th annual round-up, at the Fort Hays Branch Agricultural Experiment Station, at Hays. "One of the reasons is that many farmers are just beginning to realize the mistake they have been making and now they are refusing to sell to packer buyers and are compelling packers to get their daily requirements at the open competitive markets where competition establishes the prices. The other reason is that the heavy marketing of hogs is over for the season.

"The big packers have the best part of a supply bought at lower prices in cold storage, and they are more than willing that the price should go up and provide a basing price for the selling of this immense quantity of cheap pork now on hand in their coolers at the greatest possible profit to them. If the packers continue to get enough hogs direct to enable them to control the market as they have for a year or more, hogs will be high this summer until those provision stocks are disposed of and then hogs will go down and stay down until the coolers again are filled with meat from cheap hogs."

Reasons Packers Give

The packers' side of direct buying of cattle and hogs was presented by Colonel E. N. Wentworth of Armour and Company. Among the reasons pointed out by Mr. Wentworth as justifying direct buying by packers, were the increasing problem for them of buying stock to slaughter because of the rise in the volume of livestock controlled by the co-operative marketing associations, the increase in slaughtering of the so-called "small packers," and the displacement northward of the hog-producing areas so that the older established plants of the large packers no longer coincide from a capacity standpoint with the states producing the largest volume of hogs. Packers believe this increased activity on the part of co-operative marketing associations and the small packers supplying the specific wants for meats of different sections of the country is responsible for keeping prices up and they maintain they have had to buy direct in order to obtain their supplies in line with the combined cutting values of the hogs and costs of storage of the products.

In 1920 Kansas and Missouri had only 88 per cent of the hogs that they had in 1880, while in 1927 they had only 78 per cent of the hogs that they had in 1910. It has, therefore, been necessary for the packer at Kansas City and St. Louis to go to the country in order to obtain the numbers required for economical operation, according to Wentworth. "Packers utilizing direct marketing methods find, over an extended period of time, that their country-bought hogs cost, grade for grade, 5 to 10 cents more a live-hundredweight," he said.

Packers admit that a carry-over of stock to the next day's market is to a certain degree an economic waste. "In the winter," Wentworth explained, "hogs are likely to be carried over because there is a greater number available on many days than market prospects warrant slaughtering on the basis of current and future price conditions. In the summer, when receipts are much less, selling agents are likely to carry over large stocks in the expectation of forcing increased prices, due to the fact that the packer has to slaughter and keep his plants operating."

Buy 50 Per Cent Direct

Other points stressed by Mr. Neff in his talk on the producer's side of direct buying were that in 1927, Kansas City packers received 1,202,986 hogs from some other source than the local market, which constituted 51 per cent of all the hogs killed in Kansas City that year. The same figure for 1926 is 52 per cent. Of the 365,000 hogs killed in Kansas City last March, less than

30 per cent were bought on the Kansas City market. "Let us grant without argument," Neff said to his listeners, "that the big packer was forced to buy in the country to protect himself. Why was he buying an increasing number year by year if it isn't just as profitable for him as it is for the little packer?"

Neff said further that he had studied the table of 1927 prices paid in the Kansas City market and that for the year he discovered a drop of \$3.10, or 26.7 per cent, in hog prices. "That drop of \$3.10 could not have come from excessive receipts because receipts for 1927 were 1½ million head below the five-year average, it could not have come from reduced exports of hog products because the president of the American Institute of Meat Packers says that the exports for 1927 decreased only the equivalent of 800,000 live hogs and such a small decrease was counter-balanced by the annual increase in population. This \$3.10 drop in price must be charged in the main, therefore, to the non-support of the big packers who had so many direct hogs on hand when the market opened. Hogs unsold on Monday weaken Monday's market, but they come on sale again on Tuesday and weaken Tuesday's market, and if the packers get direct on Tuesday and Wednesday there is a carry-over of hogs every day with a weakening effect. So, when the market breaks on Monday it stays broke. That's how it happened that hogs broke \$3.10 last year."

Superintendent L. C. Aicher, of the Fort Hays station, believes that nearly 2,000 men and women visited the experimental farm and were present for the program. On the afternoon program E. W. Johnson, in charge of the State Forest Nursery, discussed the value of the Chinese elm and other hardy trees for planting in Western Kansas. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the agricultural college explained the results of the livestock feeding experiments.

Good Program for Ladies

According to Amy Kelly, director of extension work for women in Kansas approximately 200 women from 15 counties heard talks by authorities on making Western Kansas farm homes more pleasant and easier to care for. The program suggested by National Better Homes Week, April 21-28, was adapted to Western Kansas farm home needs for this third annual women's meeting.

Miss Kelly presided at the meetings and prefaced the program with suggestions pertaining to the exterior of Kansas farm homes. E. W. Johnson of the Fort Hays Station, talked on growing vegetables with a limited amount of water. Controlling garden pests and insects was discussed by E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist from the college. K. I. Church, of the Portland Cement Company, talked on backyard porches and walks. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist with The Household Searchlight at Topeka, gave some interesting and practical suggestions regarding kettles, pans and vegetables. "Nutrition Work with School Children" was the subject of a talk by Ethel Snodgrass of the Hays Kansas State Teachers' College. Edna Bender, state 4-H club leader for girls spoke regarding how girls 4-H club work is improving Kansas farm homes.

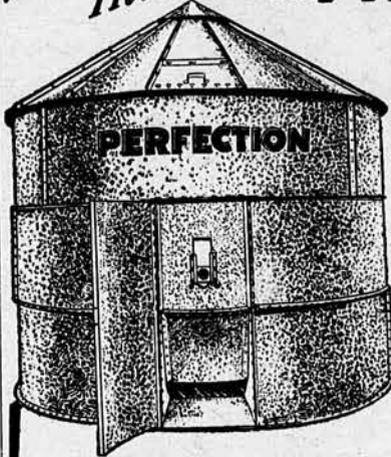
Club Folks Were There

Seventy-one 4-H club boys and girls judging teams competed April 27 for judging honors at the Fort Hays Station. The members of these teams composed of three contestants, an alternate and their coach, made a total of 100 more boys and girls than competed last year. In commenting on the contest, Dean L. E. Call, Director of the Kansas Experiment Station, said he believes that when more money becomes available for club work after the passage of the Capper-Ketcham bill now before Congress, that again as many teams will enter the contest at Hays as participated this year.

Girls' teams from Norton, Reno, (Continued on Page 38)

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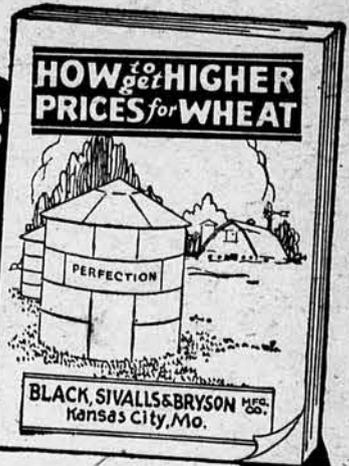


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We are looking for a few more good dealers who can sell the highest quality bin ever built. Write for exclusive territory proposition.



HERE'S a book worth reading. It's for every farmer who grows wheat. And we'll be glad to send you a copy free.

"How to Get More Money for Your Wheat" is full of information of interest to you. It gives valuable pointers on the best methods of growing, harvesting and storing grain. Tells how to get larger yields and higher grading, how to prevent waste; how to get more dollars in return for the hard work you put in on your farm.

Send for your copy today!

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.,
7502 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BLACK, SIVALLS & BRYSON MFG. CO.,
7502 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me a copy of your new book, "How to Get Higher Prices for Wheat."

Name.....

Town.....

R.F.D..... State.....

I have.....acres in wheat.....

CHICKS C.O.D.

Only \$1.00 Deposit

The high quality of Ross chicks was proved at the Kansas State Agricultural College Baby Chick Show at Manhattan, Kansas, held the week of April 16th this year. Ross chicks were declared not only Sweepstakes winners over the entire show, but received 3 cups and 7 ribbons. Only by scientific breeding were we able to accomplish such remarkable results.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Due to the fact that we are now in the middle of the hatching season and that we have all our incubators running, we are able to supply you with practically any sized order within a few days of the receipt of your order.

Save Time—Order Now Without Delay

\$1 Books your order at these NEW LOW PRICES

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$5.50	\$ 9.90	\$49.00	\$ 97.00
S. C., R. C. Reds, Barred, Buff Rocks.....	6.50	11.90	59.00	117.00
White Rocks, White, Buff Wyandottes.....	7.00	12.75	61.00	120.00
Buff Orpingtons.....	7.00	12.75	61.00	120.00
White Minorcas, Light Brahmas.....	7.50	13.75	65.00	130.00
Heavy Assorted.....	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted.....	4.50	8.00	40.00	80.00

GRADE A Bred from high quality matings. Every breeder has been carefully selected and mated for all physical qualities and heavy egg production.

GRADE AA Two cents higher than our Grade A matings. They are the kind that have special egg bred breeding records behind them and will greatly increase your egg profits.

Ross Hatchery, Box 555, Junction City, Kansas

Unseen Opportunities

Opportunities for sales are often unrealized. Used household goods of all kinds which have become useless to you may have value for others. Find buyers for this type of goods through a classified ad.

6,000 Kansans Used Classifieds in 1927



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS by Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS FIVE CENTS EACH and up. Free Circular. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.

CHICKS, HEAVY BREEDS \$11.00-100; Light \$9.50-100. Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM FINE strain of heavy layers, purebred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Petrolia, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS—8c UP. ALL BREEDS. From 300 egg blood. Free Catalog. Ross Hatchery, Box 405, Junction City, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$10 hundred Reds; Rocks, Wyandottes, \$11 Orpingtons. Catalog. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY BREEDS, \$12.00 hundred. Light breeds \$10.00 hundred. Quantity prices. Pratt Chick Hatchery, Box 171, Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE LARGE TANCRED LEGHORN chicks, blood tested, state certified, A Grade males 256-317. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

STEINHOFF CHICKS, WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, White, Buff Wyandottes \$10. Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Brahmans \$11. Postpaid. 4c less for June. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, B. W. D. AC- credited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8 to 10 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED, WHITE Langshans \$11. Rocks, Beds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$10. Leghorns \$8.50. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BARRON ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chicks, Kansas Accredited 1924-1927, large hens, large egg strains, range flock. \$10 per hundred. Ely Leghorn Farm, E. Logan, Emporia, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$3 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES, PRE- paid, live delivery guaranteed. Heavy breeds, \$10.75-100; lights, \$9.50. Heavy assorted, \$9; lights, \$8. Quality guaranteed. Order from ad. Fostoria Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES — QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery prepaid. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

PRICES CUT. BRED TO LAY CHICKS. From State Accredited flocks, triple tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; Assorted, \$8.50. 100% alive. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.

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, Kan.

APRIL AND MAY CHICKS GROW BEST. Guarantee quality and prompt shipment. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, \$12.00 per 100. White Minorcas, \$13.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains. \$12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested, \$8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

\$1 BOOKS ORDER: BALANCE C. O. D.; White Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Orpingtons, 11c. English White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 10c. White Minorcas, 14c. Assorted, 8c. June chicks 2c less. Postpaid, 100% delivery. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

White Quality Chicks

from twenty leading varieties. Pure bred flocks. Lowest prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Whites Hatchery, Rt. 4, N. Topeka, Kan.

BOOTH CHICKS 6c UP

Trapnested, Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

DIARRHEA TESTED

Day-old and 2 and 3 weeks old Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Leghorns, broiler chicks. Prices 3/4c up—lower after May 10th. Livability of every flock tested in our own brooders. Younkins Hatchery, Box 152, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Standardized Chicks

for immediate delivery. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, 10c. Light Brahmans, White Minorcas, 13c. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Mixed Heavies, 8c; Leftovers 7c. We ship C. O. D. and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

Lund's Triple "S" Chicks

Now is the ideal time to raise chicks. Our Healthy Smith hatched chicks are backed by a guarantee against loss for the first 10 days. Leghorns \$10.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Silver and White Wyandottes \$11.00. Heavy Ass't. \$9.50. Circular Free. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kan.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE

Chicks dying from diseases during first week replaced free; no strings attached to this guarantee; largest hatchery in the West shipping chicks from stock tested for bacillary white diarrhea 3 consecutive years; more than accredited or certified; flocks culled, bred and mated by a poultry judge and experienced poultryman who knows his business; chicks shipped C. O. D. if you like. At the recent Kansas State Agricultural College Baby Chick Show held at Manhattan, Kansas every entry we had was a ribbon winner. First on R. C. R. I. Whites, Second on S. C. Reds, Second on White Wyandottes, Third on Barred Rocks and Fifth on White Rocks. Prominent Breeders and Hatcherymen from all western points competed at this show. Our winnings prove that Scientific Breeding pays big returns. Big free poultry book; our quality chicks and low prices will surprise you. Midwestern Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Box 11, Burlingame, Kan.

Johnson's Peerless Chix

Produced by Kansas' largest and best equipped hatchery. Hatched from pure bred, rigidly culled, heavy producing, free range flocks. Take advantage of our new low prices. English White Leghorns, Single and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Anconas, 25-\$3.00; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00; 500-\$47.50. Barred Rocks, Rose and Single Reds, 25-\$3.50; 50-\$6.75; 100-\$12.50; 500-\$60.00. White and Buff Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, White and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, 25-\$3.75; 50-\$7.00; 100-\$13.00; 500-\$62.50. White and Buff Minorcas and White Langshans, 25-\$4.00; 50-\$7.50; 100-\$14.00; 500-\$67.50. Assorted Heavies, \$10.00 per hundred; Assorted Lights, \$8.00 per hundred. Jersey Black Giants, \$18.00 per hundred. St. John White Leghorns, \$16.00 per hundred. Tancered White Leghorns, \$11.50 per hundred. Shipped by parcel post 100% live delivery guaranteed. Instructive catalog free. Johnson's Hatchery, 218C, West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

ROSS CHICKS 8c UP

\$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, \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Barred, Buff Rocks, and S. C. and P. C. Reds, \$12.00 per 100; \$60.00 per 500. White Rocks, White, Buff Wyandottes, \$13.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 500. White Minorcas and Light Brahmans, \$14.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 500. Heavy assorted \$10.00 per 100; \$50.00 per 500. Light assorted \$8.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 500. For less than 100 add 1/2c chick. For 1,000 or more deduct 1/4c chick. Just send \$1 deposit with your order and pay 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 404, Junction City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Bloodtested & Guaranteed

Prices reduced for May and June delivery, 8c and up. Special discount on orders booked before May 1st. 100% live delivery. Ship C. O. D. if desired. Free catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Dept. 100, Burlingame, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Buy from one of the oldest most reliable Hatcheries, Chicks better this year than ever. Strong and vigorous that will grow and make you money. Prices low. Live delivery guaranteed. Nineteenth season. Catalogue Free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan., or Osage City, Kan.

State Accredited

Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, \$10 per 100, \$48-500. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes Silver Laced Wyandottes, Rose Comb Whites and White Langshans \$12-100. Buff, White or Brown Leghorns, \$9.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted \$8 per 100. Delivered prepaid 100% live. Tischauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

ANCONAS

EGGS, CHICKS, QUALITY SUPREME. Oakgrove Ancona Farm, Dannebrog, Neb.

ANCONAS—EGGS

CERTIFIED A GRADE ANCONA EGGS. Five dollars per hundred. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

FOUNDATION STOCK FOR YOUR NEXT year's flock. Write for my free book and low prices. Ernest Berry, Box 80, Newton, Kan.

BRAHMAS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5c; Chicks 15c. Cora Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

BRAHMAS—EGGS

BIG TYPE LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING eggs from high producing, prize winning flock. \$6.00-100; \$1.50-15. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

CORNISH—EGGS

DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING, \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. H. L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

GIANT PEKINS, 22 EGGS, \$2.00; 100-\$8.00; 500-\$35.00. 100 ducklings, \$25.00. Ella Whitwood, Hudson, Ill.

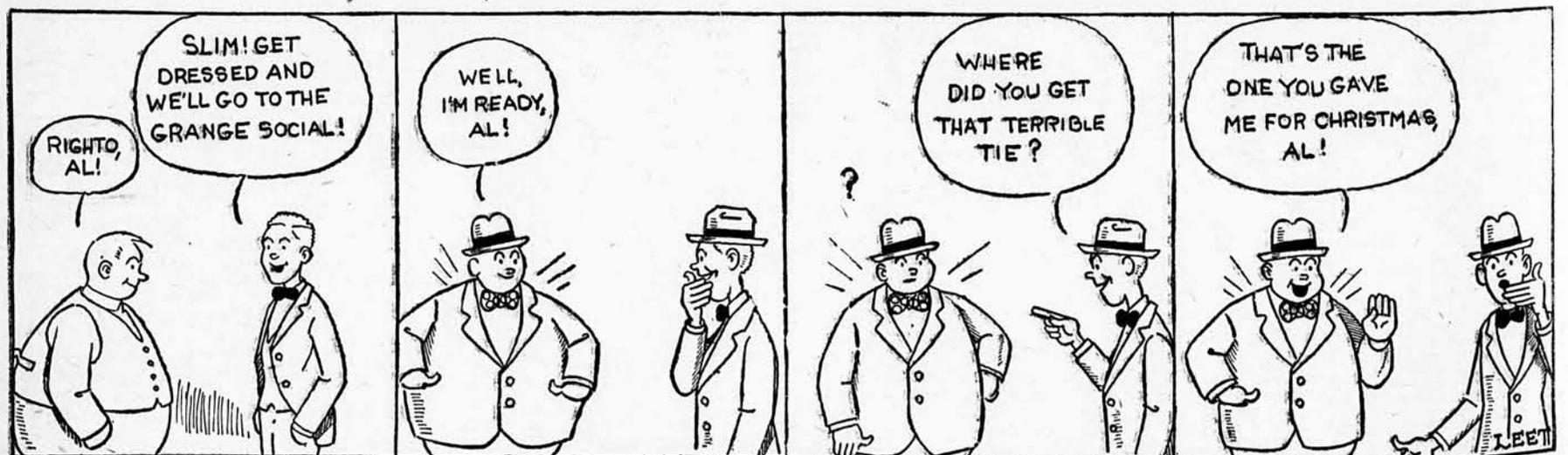
GUINEAS

AFRICAN WHITE GUINEA EGGS, \$1.50 for twenty. Arthur Cook, Oak Grove, Mo. **WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS \$1.50** per setting of 17; \$8 per hundred. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Rt. 2.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MARCY STRAIN EGGS, CHICKS, RE- duced prices, 10 weeks old pullets, cockerels, capons. Nolan's Jersey Giant Farm, Lane, Kan.

MAMMOTH MARCY GIANTS, BIG AS TUR- keys, 1,500 layers. Chicks, eggs. Hatch every Monday. Free Catalogue. The Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says He Has Been Trying to Get Up Nerve to Wear It

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

MARCY STRAIN, EGGS REDUCED, 100-
\$6.75, prepaid, guaranteed. Mrs. Albert
Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

LAKENVELDERS

FOUNDATION STOCK OF EXHIBITION
birds. Send for my free book and
prices. Ernest Berry, Box 80, Newton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN
Chicks 10c. Postpaid 100% delivery. Mrs.
Mabel Young, Wakefield, Kan.

MAMMOTH ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 5 AND
6 pound hens. Large stock and eggs \$6
per hundred. Choice 8 week cockerels, early
hatched, vigorous. Abels Poultry Farm,
Clay Center, Kan.

IMPORTED, TRAPNESTED, PURE ENG-
lish S. C. White Leghorns, 300-egg strain.
Mated to sires with dam's record of 314
eggs. Chicks 16c; 500, 14c; 1,000, 13c; in-
sured, prepaid. Eggs 1/2 price of chicks.
Maplegrove Leghorn Farm, Carthage, Mo.

LEGHORNS WHITE—EGGS

TANRED STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG-
horns. Large breed, state accredited.
Flock average last year 195 eggs per bird.
Eggs \$4 hundred. John Little, Concordia,
Kan.

LEGHORNS BROWN—EGGS

SINGLE COMB LIGHT BROWN LEG-
horn Eggs, \$6 postpaid. E. E. Golden,
Holly, Colo.

SINGLE-COMBED DARK BROWN LEG-
horns. "Everlays." Tested heavy layers.
State winners. Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid.
Mrs. Harvey Crabb, Bucklin, Kan.

KULP STRAIN E. C. B. LEGHORN FROM
improved pen and new blood. Prize win-
ners. Farm range. Eggs basket packed \$5.00
per hundred. Postpaid. Mrs. H. Spielman,
Seneca, Kan. Rt. 5.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS, HOG-
sanized, vaccinated. Eggs \$4.25 hundred,
postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS WON
18 Firsts last season. March flock aver-
age 21 eggs. Eggs-5c; chicks 12c. Postpaid.
Mating list free. S. E. Corman, Culver, Kan.

LEGHORNS BUFF—EGGS

EXTRA GOOD S. C. BUFF LEGHORN
eggs, 100 for \$5.00, over 300 4c each. Mrs.
J. E. Lawson, Rt. 5, Olathe, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS,
\$4.50 per 100; entire flock sired by trap-
nest cockerels; splendid laying strain. Mrs.
Ernest A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN
chicks reduced, prepaid. Sarah Greisel,
Altona, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS,
\$12.75; eggs, \$5. February hatch choice
cockerels, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Charles Nelson, Hiawatha, Kan.

LANGSHAN—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS PREPAID \$4-
100. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANG-
shan eggs \$4.50-100. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup,
Freston, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$4.00
hundred, \$12.00 case. Free Range Flock,
90% fertile. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cun-
ingham, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS
\$4 hundred, prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Seal,
Wakefield, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS
\$4 postpaid, 100% live delivery. Alfred
Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON TRAPNESTED WHITE
Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Free circular.
E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB
White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. Baby cock-
erels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS STATE
accredited Class A. B. W. D. tested eggs,
chicks, circular. Ray Babb, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, FAMOUS
Kriider Strain. Kansas Accredited. Trap-
nested. Glen Krider, Box E-172, Newton,
Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-\$5. GEORGE
G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING—MAMMOTH SINGLE
Comb Buff and White Minorcas. Fine
type, real laying strain. Eggs \$7. Chicks
\$14-100. Postpaid, 100% live, arriving good
strong chicks. Order from this ad. Free-
man's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON—DIRECT FROM
Owens farms; trapnested; Boston and
Madison Square Garden, New York winners;
eggs \$7-100, prepaid. Mrs. Harry Steels,
Alma, Kan.

ORPINGTON—EGGS

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, OWEN STRAIN,
\$3-3.00. White Pekin Ducks 12-\$1.00.
Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED BUFF ORPINGTONS—
10 years selection, Heavy layers. \$5.50-
100 prepaid. Roney & Son, Scranton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

DARK BARRED ROCKS, CHICKS 16c;
eggs 6c; blood tested, State Accredited
Grade A. Mrs. Oran Moorhouse, Murdock,
Kan.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED—EGGS

STATE ACCREDITED, OLD HENS, FREE
range. Eggs, \$5. Rhea Everett, Windom,
Kan.

BRADLEY BARRED ROCKS, YELLOW
legged, deep barring, 100 eggs, \$6; 50-
\$3.25. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$8-100, EXHIBI-
tion-production range. Pedigreed males.
Diarrhea tested. Mrs. Kaessler, Junction
City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM ACCRED-
ited Grade A flock, \$8.00-100. Postpaid.
Special Pens, \$5.00-15. Wm. C. Mueller, R4,
Hanover, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" HEAVY WINTER
Laying Barred Rock eggs. Range. Fifty,
\$3.00. Hundred, \$5.00. Postpaid. G. C.
Dresher, Canton, Kan.

THOMPSON RINGLETS, CERTIFIED
Class A. Flock mated with cockerels from
230 to 290 egg hens. Eggs \$7.00-100, \$1.50-15.
Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center,
Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A. BLOOD
tested. Chicks \$13.00-100. Goenner Hatch-
ery, Zenda, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM BLOOD
tested flock. Under traps continuously
for four years. Mated to pedigreed males
from dams with records to 245. Outstanding
pens at Mt. Grove and Oklahoma contests.
Official records to 270. Eggs \$6.00-100.
Mrs. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE—EGGS

EGGS, FISHEL WHITE ROCK, \$4 HUN-
dred. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, HIGH
producing flock. Fishel strain. \$4.00 per
100. H. D. Gleue, Bremen, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, 309 EGGS
strain; eggs \$5.50-105. Prepaid, insured.
White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FISHEL STRAIN
direct. State accredited; blood-tested.
High producing stock. \$6 hundred; \$1.25
setting, prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Mur-
dock, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, STATE
accredited Grade "A" Certified pens.
Blood tested, trapnest records 170 to 264
(some official) mated to pedigreed males,
with dam records to 245. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs.
Fred Dubach Jr., Wathena, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SILVER PENCILED

STATE ACCREDITED, EXHIBITION MAT-
ings. I have some excellent offers. Send
for free book and prices. Ernest Berry,
Box 80, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

LARGE DARK PURE BRED ROSE COMB
Eggs, \$5.50-100, postpaid. Diarrhea Tested
Range Flock. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield,
Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, LAYERS AND WIN-
ners everywhere, Tompkins best blood
direct. Eggs \$2.25 setting. Allen Lard,
Bala, Kan.

TOMPKINS STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS,
vigorous range flock. Deep coloring.
Heavy layers. Eggs \$5.50-100 prepaid. Nel-
son Smith Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

PURE BRED, LARGE TYPE, S. C. DARK
red, Rhode Island eggs from tested pen
stock, \$6.00 hundred; pen, \$2.00, 15. Pre-
paid. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

WHY PAY \$3 TO \$10 EACH FOR COCK-
erels? Raise your own Tompkins strain
S. C. Reds direct blood tested. State ac-
credited, select eggs, 50-\$4; 15-\$1.50. John
Little, Concordia, Kan.

FOURTEEN YEARS BREEDING ROSE
Comb Rhode Island for eggs. Dark even
red, long broad backs, deep breasted, low
tails. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 15-\$1; 100-
\$5.50, postpaid. Walter Baird, Lake City,
Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITE BLOOD TESTED
chicks 12 cents up. State Fair winners.
Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE
eggs from accredited flock, \$6.00 per
hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

FOUNDATION STOCK OF EXHIBITION
mating, accredited four years. Send for
my free book and lower prices. Ernest
Berry, Box 80, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

PURE ROSE COMB WHITES—EGGS \$5-
110 postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6,
North Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITES—EX-
cellent winter layers; 100 eggs, \$5.50,
postpaid. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

TURKEYS

GIANT GOLDBANK BRONZE 40 LB.
toms, 22 lb. hens, heavily bronzed 9 en-
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TEXAS PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farma. Trades. B. P. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY Lands and Groves for sale or trade. Write Davis Realty Co., Donna, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

SHERMAN CO., TEX. needs wheat farmers. Good smooth land, \$20 to \$25 acre. Write the banker, L. M. Price at Stratford, Texas.

PANHANDLE wheat land, 8 half sec's 33 yrs. to pay, 5%, no cash payment. W. C. Collins, (Owner), Channing, Texas

TEXAS PANHANDLE most productive corn and wheat land, \$15 to \$25 per A. Small cash pmt. J. N. Cole, Box 212, Dalhart, Tex.

IDEAL DAIRY FARMS, S.W. Texas. Climate, water, markets. Orange groves. Free inf. S. A. Guy, 509 Milam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley in grape fruit. On main highway. Will sell all or part. C. R. Borah, Owner, Edinburg, Texas.

JAMES RANCH, containing 65,000 acres corn and wheat land, for sale. Any sized tracts. 1/4 cash; balance 2 to 9 years, 6%. Write for information and booklet. W. H. Latham, Realtor, Dalhart, Texas.

SALE OR RENT A BARGAIN; Sale or rent, improved hun-dred sixty. Buxton four miles. Possession now. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE FARM EQUITIES for clear property or sale. Berise Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

BARGAINS—East Kan. West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas

SPECIAL: 80 acre farm, 40 acres cult., house, spring. Price \$1250. Terms. Have other farms, big list free. Ward, the land man, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can de-liver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, par-ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co. 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale in Kansas. Suitable for general farm-ing and stock raising. Send full descrip-tion and lowest cash price.

DeQueen, JOHN D. BAKER Arkansas

Hays Round-Up Drew 2,000 (Continued from Page 35) Kingman, Lincoln, Jewell, Ford, Paw-nee and Logan and Thomas counties vied for honors in judging appropriate school garments. Miss Edna Bender, state 4-H club leader for girls had charge of the clothing judging. Ford county girls, of whom Edith Holmberg is coach, won first in garment judging. The team included Alice Webb, Dorothy Strong, and Nona Roby.

M. H. Coe, director of 4-H club work in Kansas, had charge of livestock and grain judging contest for the boys. High school vocational agriculture stu-dents judged both livestock and grain and the 4-H boys judged livestock.

In the vocational agriculture class Winona High School with E. Lyness for coach won first. Homer Kemp, Granville Moore and Franklin Lowe made up the team.

Coach S. H. Howard of Decatur county had the winning 4-H club live-stock judging team. On his team were O. Olson, E. Erickson and Walter Holmdahl.

The Mullinville High School team, coached by H. W. Schaper, won first in the grain judging. The Mullinville team included Orval Paxton, Alden Gilliam and Harold Hutton.

Slow But Sure PATRICK PREDICTS SAFE AIR TRAVEL Army Air Chief Says Dirigibles Will Take Passengers Overseas in 3 Years. —Washington Star.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 33)

Elk—The season is rather late, as the cold weather in April delayed the growth of crops considerably, and also damaged the fruit. Farmers have been busy at the annual corn planting job. There is a fine stand of oats in most fields. Alfalfa was frozen, but it is again coming along very well. Heavy shipments of southern cattle have been arriving, for feeding during the summer on the Flint Hills pastures.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We had another good rain, April 21, and wheat is doing nicely, altho there are fields where it is thin and weedy. Corn listing has started full blast. We also are getting our ground ready for cane and kafir which will be drilled. Very few public sales and most everything brings good prices. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 80c; kafir, \$1.50 a hundred; eggs, 21c and butterfat, 35c.—C. F. Erbert.

Harvey—The soil contains considerable moisture, and wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Farmers are listing corn. Wheat, \$1.36; corn, 95c; oats, 55c to 60c; eggs, 22c; butter, 45c; potatoes, \$2.20; light hens, 14c; heavy hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Cold dry and windy weather has delayed the growth of all farm crops. Native pastures probably will not support the livestock—at least adequately—until May 10 or 10 days later than usual. All early fruit was killed by the frosts. Rain is needed. The advancing prices for corn and hogs are very encouraging.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—April was very dry and cold. Ice formed several times. It believed all early fruit is killed. Leaves on the trees are killed in many instances. And oats, alfalfa, gardens and potatoes are suffering severely. Pastures are backward. Farmers have corn ground ready for planting. Eggs, 24c; hens, 21c; bran, \$1.80; potatoes, 4c a pound; and shorts, \$1.85.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlow.

Labette—Weather is cold and wet. The heavy rains in Southeast Kansas put a check to corn planting. Not much planted yet. Perhaps the seed is as good out of the ground as planted. Thin spots in wheat are thickening by stooling. Oats look very well. More pigs than usual. Fruit so far not all killed. Cherries and some peaches are all right.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—The cool weather along about the middle of April delayed the growth of crops somewhat. Oats and wheat are doing well. There is good pasture, especially on the bottoms. Corn planting is the main job these days. Plenty of farm labor is available. Wheat, \$1.37; corn, 93c; kafir, 80c; eggs, 20c to 25c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Considerable damage was done to the fruit and oats by the freezes of April, and some farmers sowed the oats fields again. Farmers are planting corn; the seed is said to be poor this spring, and it is possible that some poor stands will result. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; cream, 4c; eggs, 24c; hens, 18c; potatoes, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Corn planting has been the main farm job recently. Wheat has been making a fine growth; oats, however have not been doing so well. The chick crop is large, and the birds have been getting along well. The growth of pastures, alfalfa and Sweet clover was delayed somewhat by the cool weather in April. A large number of tractors is being purchased this year.—J. R. Henry.

Osage—Potatoes, onions and cabbage are growing despite the cold weather. Corn is being planted. Oats and wheat are in first class condition. Plenty of moisture. Eggs are abundant, but prices are held up by the demand for hatching eggs. They are higher than last year at this time.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—The weather has been unsettled, and crops have been making only a slow growth. The ground is rather dry where wheat is rank, and a rain would be helpful. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Cattle have been selling at very high prices; yearlings, for example, are moving at 10 cents a pound. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 80c; cream, 4c; eggs, 22c.—Roy Haworth.

Republic—The weather has been cool, and with little moisture. Not very good for baby chicks! Farmers are preparing fields for corn. Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.41; corn, 81c to 86c; oats, 50c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 40c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—We have been having some real nice weather. Wheat is making a good growth. Oats were frozen badly during the cold weather. Peaches and other fruit nearly all frozen. Corn ground all prepared. Some corn has been planted. Very few farm sales are being held. Hogs and cattle are doing well. Pastures are not green enough to turn in the cattle. There are a few farm meetings. Farm labor is plentiful. Hogs, \$9; corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.12; oats, 70c; direct shipper cream, 4c and eggs 19 and 23c.—Ernest H. Richner.

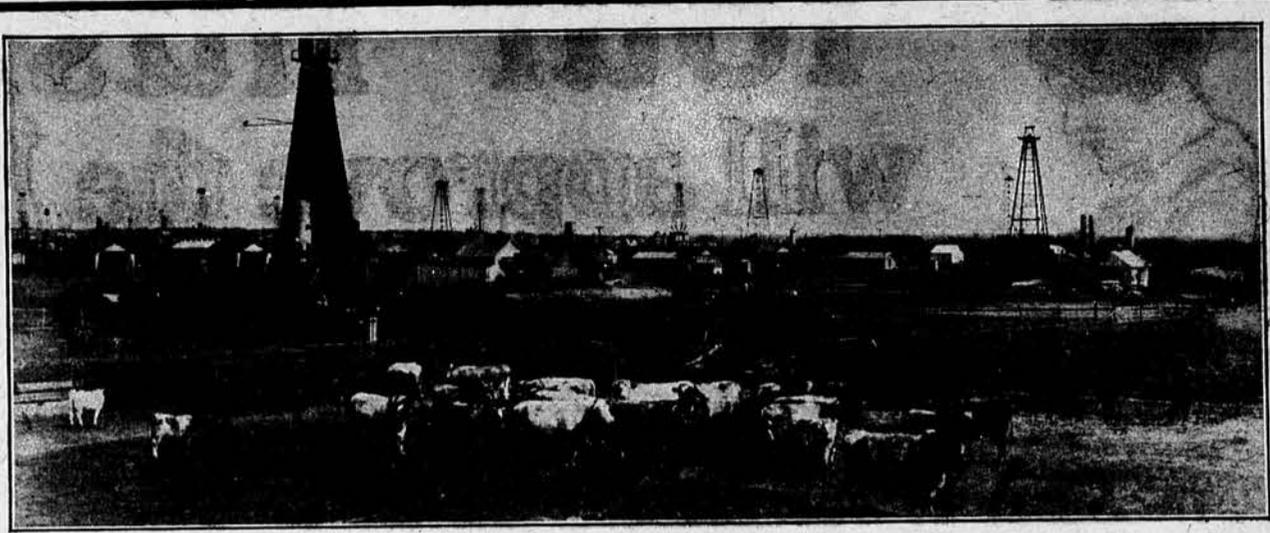
Rooks—Some corn has been planted, altho the weather has been rather cool for this work. Oats and barley are doing well, except that they are making but a slow growth. The freezes in April did some damage to the wheat crop, which was well advanced in its growth. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 4c; bran, \$1.80.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is doing exceptionally well. So are late oats and barley. Early oats was damaged by cold weather. The soil is well supplied with moisture. Good progress has been made in preparing fields for corn. Livestock is doing fairly well; pastures are about ready to receive stock. Practically all the fruit in this section was killed by the severe freezes of April.—William Crotinger.

Sedwick—Wet, cool and cloudy weather has retarded crop growth. Spring planting is generally two weeks behind on account of the unseasonably cool weather. Only a small part of the corn has been planted. Oats are making a slow growth. Pastures are late. Wheat is making excellent development. Truck crops are coming very slowly. Only a few potatoes have come up and those have been frozen to the ground. Frost and green bugs have damaged the first crop of alfalfa. Wheat, \$1.45; corn, 92c; and eggs, 22c.—W. J. Roof.

Sumner—The soil contains plenty of moisture and crops are making an excellent growth. A few public sales are being held with good prices prevailing. Some feeders are still shipping fat cattle. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; oats, 68c; eggs, 24c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 47c.—E. L. Stocking.

It no longer pays to crowd chickens in the brooder.



Wenrich's Shorthorn Dispersal

Sale on farm 1 3/4 miles southwest of Oxford, 10 east of Wellington, 40 southeast of Wichita, Kansas

Wednesday, May 16

35 HEAD OF STRICTLY TOP SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS

3 serviceable bulls including the 2200 lb. roan herd bull **CROWN VICTOR** son of Augusta Crown. **CLOVERDALE COLLYNIE** Red Junior herd bull sired by **COLLYNIE AUGUSTUS** bred by East & Ward, Props. of the famous Blackhawk herd. **18 MATURE COWS**, good ages and choice individuals, many with calves at foot and all bred to above sires. Among the **ATTRACTIONS** will be the great cow **NONPAREILS ROAN LADY**, dam of the Jr. Herd bull and selling with a red bull at foot, full brother to above. **SNI-A-BAR CROCUS** daughter of the noted bull **PRENTICE** with a bull at foot sired by **EDELLYN BROWDALE**. The heifer **Cloverdale Fancy No. 21** in catalog was the grand champ. female in good local shows. A fine lot of open heifers, bull and heifer calves make up the offering. Herd federal accredited. Fred Abildgaard of Winfield consigns a choice bull and a heifer, bull is roan and ready for service. Write for catalog.

Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, (Sumner County), Kan.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Chas. Cole. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



J. D. Henry of Leocompton, Kan., owner of one of the good herds of Poland China hogs in eastern Kansas, reports his herd doing fine. In addition to a good lot of fall youngsters, he has about seventy head of spring pigs. Nearly all of the young stock is sired by **Armistice Ova** by **Armistice Lad** by **The Armistice and Good Choice**, an outstanding son of the Iowa Grand Champion, **Choice Goods**.

Laptad Stock Farm's 31st semi-annual hog sale April 26 goes on record as one of the best auctions ever held at the Laptad farm. Weather and roads were good and the crowd was large. Buyers were present from four states—Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Colorado. While the animals did not sell as high as they have in some of the past sales, the offering was good and the buyers were well pleased with what they bought. Forty-one head, consisting of 35 Durocs and 6 Polands, boars and gilts of last fall farrow, sold at approximately \$50 per head. The top of the sale was \$55 for a Poland China boar, going to **Ira Rothrock**, of Baldwin, Kan. The next highest was \$50 for a Duroc boar bought by **Harrison Meyer** of Basehor, Kan. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$50 per head.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



C. M. Casey, general manager of the Kansas National Livestock Show died in a Wichita hospital April 28. Mr. Casey had been in poor health for several years, the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. He possessed great natural ability as a publicity man and had a capacity for work beyond his physical strength. He was for several years the biggest factor in the success of the state's leading livestock exhibition.

W. R. Huston, Duroc breeder of Americus, is one of the few breeders of the Corn Belt who believes in selling hogs every month in the year. But for men like Mr. Huston it would often be difficult to locate good breeding stock close to home. When the market is low and corn high, indifference prevails and a shortage accumulates on the farms. We have just emerged from such a condition, many farmers sold short last winter, and now the market is better, the alfalfa ready to pasture, and they want more hogs. The Huston sale, to be held May 11, will afford a good opportunity for those so situated.

Col. Jack Mills and his father of Alden are advocates of, and practice, diversified farming and stock raising. They have over 400 acres of fine growing wheat and 130 acres is being devoted to alfalfa and corn. Several young colts, over 100 head of hogs of different sizes and a herd of Jersey cows indicate the policy above stated. The Jerseys number about 60, 17 now in milk, affording a revenue of nearly \$100 a month. Every cow is being tested for production by the Pawnee County Cow Testing association. During the month of February the herd averaged 25.5 pounds of fat, only 2 mature cows entered, and over half of them had been in milk seven months and some as long as ten months.

Huston Type Duroc Auction

on farm 17 miles Northwest of Emporia, 17 miles Northeast of Council Grove.

Friday, May 11

55 REG. DUROCS, 15 sows with litters (average over six to the litter), sired by **HARVESTER LEADER** and **BOB COLS FLASH**. Sows are largely by **WALTMAYER'S GIANT** and **MAJOR STILTS**. 10 FALL BOARS and 20 Fall Gilts by **W. R.'s LEADER**, several not related to offering. 10 APRIL gilts, a large part of April and fall gilts will be bred. Write for catalog.
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS (LYON CO.), KANSAS
Col. Homer T. Rule, Auct. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer.



THIRTY CHOICE BOARS

ready for service closely related to World's Champion litters for four years. Champion bred over 25 years. For farmers, breeders, commercial pork raisers. Also bred sows and gilts. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.**

WELLER'S DUROCS

have been sold in 72 counties in Kansas. Some dandy boars, good bone, long, smooth, well fided, reasonable prices. Write your wants. **J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.**

DUROC FALL BOAR

by The Architect, dam by Bro. of The Rainbow. First check for \$35 gets him. Spring pigs by son of Great Col. **LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Wiemers' Chester White Hogs
For sale fall boars, gilts, pigs, either sex. State Fair winners. Free circulars. Gilts. On share or Produce Payment plan. **H. C. WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.**

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Gentry bred pigs at weaning for \$20.00. Top-notchers. **DAVID G. PAGE, Topeka, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BETTER DAIRY COWS
heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested, 300 to pick from. **ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.**

Public Sales of Livestock

Duroc Jersey Hogs
May 11—**W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.**
Shorthorn Cattle
May 16—**Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.**

To Be Well Shaken

A prominent city man who is as mean as he is wealthy, relates an English paper, is fond of getting advice for nothing. Meeting his doctor one day, he said to him, "I'm on my way home, doctor, and I feel very seedy and worn-out generally. What ought I to take?" "A taxi," was the curt reply.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Poland China Fall Boars

and gilts, not related. Also daughters of The Promise bred to Best Goods by Iowa Grand Champion.
H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Fall gilts, open or bred to order; also boars. Weaned pigs, trios, not related.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Fall Boars

by Kans. Early Dreams and Decision of Wichita. Also fall gilts and weanling pigs. Either sex. **D. W. BROWN, VALLEY CENTER, KAN.**

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Bred gilts and young boars of popular blood lines, such as Giant Sunbeam, Monogram, etc. Visitors welcome. Reg. Free. **WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Choice fall boars and gilts sired by Whiteway Lad, grand champion boar 1927. Pairs and trios not related. Priced for quick sales. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.**

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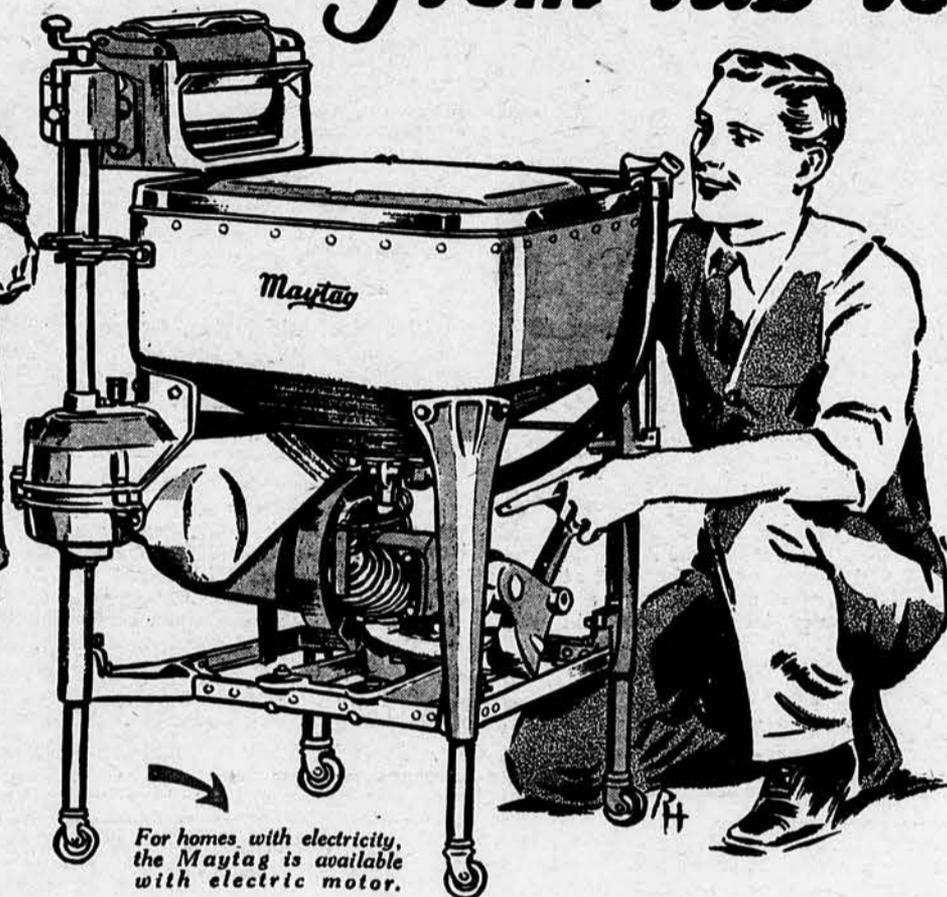
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Your Husband will approve the MAYTAG ~ from tub to engine!



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

THE farm woman's right to labor-saving equipment is not questioned seriously anymore.

How can the husband refuse you power for the family washing, the week's hardest task, when he pumps his water, grinds his axe, chops his feed, and does a large part of his field work with power? He knows that it pays to give power equipment even to farm hands—why not the wife?

The Maytag does an average farm washing in an hour or so—changes washday to wash-hour. It washes so thoroughly that no hand-rubbing is necessary on grimy overalls, on the stubborn edge-dirt of collars and cuffs—yet it washes the daintiest clothes hand-carefully.

It saves your time, your health and the clothes. Your husband will appreciate that.

Why the Maytag Won World Leadership

THE TUB

A seamless, cast-aluminum tub—big capacity, machinery free, self emptying, self cleaning, heat-retaining.

WASHING ACTION

Maytag Gyrafoam agitator—washes faster—a big washing in an hour or so; gentle and thorough—no hand-rubbing necessary even on collar and cuff edges, work or play-clothes.

WATER REMOVAL

Balloon-type, semi-soft, never crush rolls—safety for buttons and delicate garments. Automatic Feed Board, automatic tension adjustment, self-reversing drain board, instant safety release. Swings and locks in seven different positions—all-metal construction.

ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

Legs easily adjustable for height; handy hinged lid.

HIGH-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

Enclosed, silent, precision steel-cut gears running in oil. The most durable washer made. Beautiful, enduring lacquer finish.

POWER

Electric Motor for wired homes, Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor for homes without electricity.

Tell Him about the Wonderful Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motor

Farmers are getting to know engines as well as they know horses, and the Maytag gasoline multi-motor is an engine that will delight anyone. For ten years Maytag has built this engine to equip its washer for farm homes that have no electric power.

It has been continually improved with the progress of engineering knowledge. It gives the same steady, even, dependable flow of power as an electric motor and requires about the same room. The same four bolts that connect the electric motor to the Maytag, connect the Multi-Motor.

It is in-built—a part of the washer—no belts to line up—nothing that the woman cannot manage herself.

Engine and starter are combined in one unit, directly connected to the crankshaft. Step on the pedal and away it goes. The modern carburetor has only one adjustment and its novel arrangement prevents flooding.

The Multi-Motor is air-cooled, and has Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor. All bearings are generous in size and high-grade bronze, oil-grooved bearings are used throughout, assuring little friction loss and long life.

So popular is the Multi-Motor Maytag for farm homes that the Maytag Company has become the world's largest producer of single cylinder gasoline engines. Only the Maytag has it.

FREE Trial for a Whole Week's Washing

Pay no money until you wash with the Maytag in your own home. Write or telephone any Maytag dealer, and gladly, without cost or obligation, he will send you a Maytag, powered either with electricity or gasoline. Wash with it—give it a rigid test. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
Founded 1894

Kansas City Branch, 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer



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IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF, DON'T KEEP IT