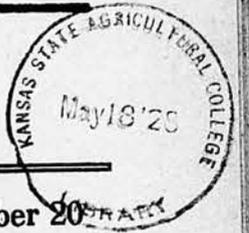


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KANSAS FARMER

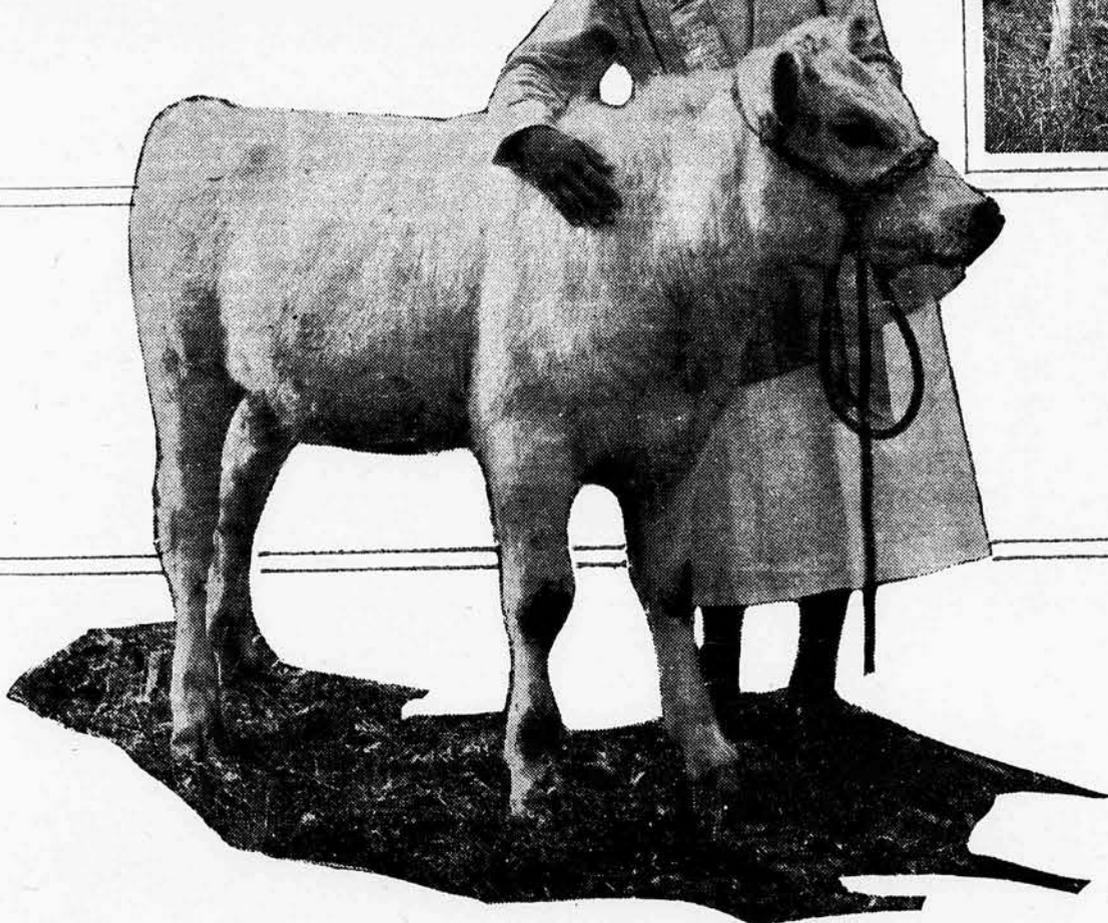
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 66

May 19, 1928

Number 20



The best gasolines
become better
when ETHYL
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Soil Has Lots of Moisture

And the Crops Should Grow Very Rapidly When the Weather Becomes Warmer

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE just had our heavy weekly rain, and this rain was followed, as all others have been for the last month, by much colder weather. The ground is as full of moisture as it can hold; in this respect conditions for crop growth are favorable, but before anything can grow we must have some warm weather, that is, warm weather which will last for more than one or two days at a time. Grass has grown well during the last week; meadows promise another good crop of hay and pastures are providing plenty of feed for cattle. Owing to the wet weather of the last 18 months native grass has made a good stand, and the condition of the prairie sod in both pastures and meadows is very good. May tells the story of the wild hay crop; if that month is wet a good crop almost is assured; if the month is dry the tonnage is likely to be light, altho I have seen our prairie meadows make a complete recovery and turn a very poor crop into a good one as late as August, but that does not happen often.

"A Good Time Was Had"

The Granges of Lyon and Coffey counties held a joint meeting at Strawn last week, and it was my good fortune to attend. There was a full attendance, the auditorium of the new High School at Strawn holding a capacity crowd. Altho the meeting was held several miles over in Coffey county, a count showed more present from Lyon than from Coffey, even tho Coffey has a full dozen more local Granges than has Lyon. First came the morning business meeting after the Grange girls had played basket ball, and after the business meeting came dinner, which was served by the ladies of the Christian church at Strawn. I never saw a dinner which was any easier to eat than this one, but I can see one thing very plainly; I have either got to work harder or quit eating so many Grange and school dinners, for the folks tell me I am getting fat. The afternoon program, an open meeting, was of more than ordinary excellence, and it was enjoyed by many residents of Strawn in addition to the visitors. In this connection let me say that Strawn extended us a hearty welcome, and I think the folks really were glad to have us come; I know that we were glad to be there.

Should Sharpen Their Wits?

Prices of all the main farm products, wheat, corn, hogs and cattle, broke sharply this week, corn losing less than wheat. Corn had been in keen demand up to this time; one farmer sold 700 bushels right at the crib for \$1 a bushel, while the regular going price was from 90 cents to \$1 delivered. This county raised a large corn crop last year, but so much was shipped out during the late fall and winter that many dealers say what is left will not supply the demand, and that corn will have to be shipped in before it grows again. This is poor business, shipping corn out for 65 cents a bushel and buying it back for the Kansas City price plus freight and handling charges, which today would mean above \$1 a bushel. This is one of the leaks in the business of farming which can be cured without an act of Congress. It is things like this, however, that make business good for the railroads and commission men. Probably the remedy would not be easy to find, but necessity sometimes sharpens men's wits. I used to know a large corn raiser in this county who never sold a bushel of corn to an elevator. If the price did not suit he cribbed his corn up, secure in the knowledge that local demand would take all he had at a profitable price inside of the next 18 months.

Fine Outlook for Wheat

Wheat "promises well." I have seen the crop have a better color at this season; it lacks the dark green that it sometimes has, but a little off-color may be expected at a season of such violent weather changes. The straw seems likely to be of fair height, not so large as in some seasons, but still plen-

ty large enough. Oats find it hard to catch up, and are still behind about 25 per cent. Alfalfa is gaining, and with favorable weather it possibly may make 75 per cent of an average crop, with the date of the first cutting two weeks later than normal. We sowed on this farm this spring 40 acres of Sweet clover and alfalfa, 25 acres of clover and 15 of alfalfa. The clover was sown with the oats; it came up and survived the freeze of April 14 when the ground froze 1 inch deep, and it has a good stand. Two acres of Sweet clover sown alone in a hog pasture is making a better growth than that sown in the oats. The alfalfa was sown about April 10, and it came up to a good stand which it since has maintained under rather adverse conditions. Moisture conditions are good, but warmer weather is needed.

Good Luck for Once

We have been rather fortunate in marketing the last two crops of hogs, those farrowed early in 1927 and part of the crop farrowed last fall. We got nearly all the spring crop of 1927 off before the price made its big slump, getting slightly above \$10 a hundred as an average. This was not due to any superior judgment on our part; it was just a case of plain good luck. This week we again were lucky; as before it was not our good judgment, but that of a neighbor who proposed that we join forces and ship out a carload. We picked the day, and on that day, altho the market broke a little, we received \$9.90 a hundred for them in Kansas City, or within 10 cents of the top. The shipping charges totaled about 45 cents a hundred. Later we are supposed to get 10 cents a hundred more from the packers who bought them, because the hogs were shipped from a T. B. free area. Hogs are now down about 60 cents from the high time, but most shippers expect to see them go back when the spring run is over. We shipped at an average weight of 212 pounds, because we did not care to keep them until real hot weather, but it seems our hurry on that score was uncalled for!

Tax Not a Success?

In speaking of the campaign now on to repeal the intangible tax law in this state, a campaign which has been given added incentive since it seems probable that all bank stocks are to be considered intangible property, a local paper remarks that "The intangible law seems a big success in every state in which it has been tried except Kansas." Nebraska also must be included as a state in which the law has proved a failure. There is every probability that the law will be repealed by the next Nebraska legislature because, so far from putting intangible property on the tax roll, there is little or no more listed than before the law was passed. A man prominent in tax matters in that state says that intangible property owners are not listing their property for taxation, because they think the law is bound to be repealed, and that would leave them "out on a limb," as they could not deny having the property afterward. The law seems to work in somewhat the same way here; it is far from being the success many thought it would be, and now that it seems likely all bank stocks will come under the intangible head there is a big sentiment for repeal. A law requiring a registration tax on all notes and mortgages seems the only way to catch intangibles.

Beating the Game

Tommy was meandering homeward much later than his usual supper time. A friend of the family who happened to meet him said:

"Why, Tommy, aren't you afraid you'll be late for supper?"

"Nope," replied Tommy, "I've got the meat."

A Georgia judge has decided that a husband is merely "a figurehead." And how he has to figure!

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

May 19, 1928

Number 20

Volume 66

Larger Wheat Yields Are Possible

Care in Soil Management is Especially Important When Rainfall is Light

By H. R. Sumner

PROFITABLE crop production in the Kansas Wheat Belt depends primarily on a proper management of the soils in that region. There are other items such as rainfall which cannot be controlled, and there are still others such as insect devastation and smut attacks that also affect profitable yields, but which may be minimized by proper treatment. Nevertheless, soil management is the underlying element in the success or failure of the majority of crops in Western Kansas. Proper handling or proper management of the soils is entirely dependent on an intelligent understanding of their nature, and also requires a thorough knowledge of the reasons for soil tillage. The man who lists his ground without knowing why he is listing is placing his chances for a crop on the wings of fate.

This series of articles has been prepared for the sole purpose of organizing and explaining the few facts that are known about handling the soils in Western Kansas. Many farmers know the facts as presented here, but very few properly organize the known facts and apply such knowledge when the proper occasion arises.

The ideas presented will apply to that section of Kansas lying west of Wellington, Wichita, Newton, Salina and Belleville. Thruout the discussion this section will be mentally divided into a territory where moisture seems to be a controlling factor in crop production and into a territory where soil fertility joins moisture as a second important consideration.

"If it rains we will have a crop" is a statement made so frequently that often the instances in which a crop is produced without sustaining rains during the growing season are almost overlooked. Rain is necessary, but there are farmers in Western Kansas who raise crops rather consistently year after year while their neighbors fail with almost equal regularity.

A Difference of 116 Bushels

Precipitation may occur either during the crop growing season or during the non-crop season or during both seasons. If those who raise crops nearly every year depended (as do their failing neighbors) on the rain falling in the growing season they would increase the risk or decrease their chances for a crop materially, because the possibility of sustaining rainfall during the growing season is smaller than the possibility of sufficient rainfall during the entire 12-month year.

Two fields at the Hays Experiment Station have raised wheat for 20 years continuously. Both receive the same treatment and the same rain. One yielded a total for the 20 years of 208 bushels, while the other yielded a total during the same period amounting to 324 bushels. The difference of 116 bushels an acre was caused by the method of handling the soil, which in turn affected the amount of soil moisture available to the wheat plants.

The idea, or principle, then, which the successful farmer consciously or unconsciously applies is that the soil is managed in such a manner that all the rainfall received is utilized. In other words, the soil is tilled so that it will absorb, store and retain the highest possible amount of rainfall, and since precipitation may occur any time during the year, the successful farmer handles his soil on a 12-month basis.

Efficient management of the soil in order to absorb, store and retain rainfall until it is desired by plants sounds relatively simple. The soil must be sufficiently porous or open to absorb the rain rapidly, and weed growth must be prevented in order to retain water for crop plant use. However simple the matter sounds, its accomplishment seems to be difficult, especially when applied to the operation of a section or several sections of wheat land.

It is the practical application or the organization of means whereby these important and highly favorable moisture conditions can be created which distinguishes the successful dry land farmer. These means or meth-

ods are the ones discussed and elaborated on in the first portion of these articles.

There are five possibilities or five methods which when used singly or in combination will remove much of the present uncertainty in dry land crop production. They are not methods exactly; rather they are ideas which should be always kept in mind when considering soil management in Western Kansas.

The first major idea is weed control; the second is early seedbed preparation; the third is modified

Wheat yields in Kansas can be increased greatly by better methods of soil management. In a series of articles, of which this is the first, Mr. Sumner tells of what we know of the best methods of handling fields to secure maximum yields. He is the extension agronomist of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and letters from readers who desire additional information will reach him at Manhattan. Mr. Sumner, affectionately known to thousands of farmers over the state as "Si," has had much to do with the development of the Wheat Belt Program and the operation of the extension "wheat trains."

fallow or wide spacing; the fourth is summer fallow; and the fifth is amount of soil moisture at seeding time.

First it must be definitely understood that about 80 per cent of the water which leaves the soil is carried off by plants. The plants may be wheat, or they may be Russian thistles or June grass. The turning up of fresh, moist soil by plows, by listers, or with tandem disks results in a loss of perhaps another 10 per cent of the surface soil moisture, altho no experimental data is available on that point. Surface evaporation from a clean soil is very slight, and the only other avenue of water escape is thru the deep earth cracks which sometimes appear in late summer.

Again it should be stated that weeds are the cause of 80 per cent of the soil moisture loss, be-

cause judging from tillage practices very few folks actually realize that absolute fact.

A striking example of moisture loss thru weeds was demonstrated in the summer of 1927 on W. Z. Johnson's farm in Ness county. Mr. Johnson summer fallowed a field thruout the season, and in this field he allowed one small patch to grow up in weeds unmolested. The weedy patch at the close of the summer, September, had 5.1 per cent less moisture in the first foot, 9.4 per cent less moisture in the second foot, and 6.5 per cent less moisture in the third foot than the clean ground.

If everyone properly appreciated the relationship between weed control and moisture the present day tillage and cultivation methods, in many cases, would be changed materially. The methods of preparing land for kafir, milo and sorgho in Western Kansas would be the first to change. In the minds of many farmers, the best method for preparing ground for sorghum varies all the way from fall listing to listing seeding in the spring, with plenty of argument about splitting the ridges, nosing out the old furrows, disking before listing, and so on. Yet if one were to study the tests which have been conducted for many years at the three Western Kansas experiment stations, Colby, Hays and Garden City, it would be learned that the particular method of seedbed preparation has little or no effect on the yield except as that method controls the early weed growth in the spring and holds snow on the ground in the winter.

But Kill the Weeds

The same principle holds true with preparing the seedbed for wheat where the crop is raised continuously year after year. Whether the land is "one wayed" or listed or disked or plowed for wheat, unless the volunteer wheat and weeds are killed at birth, the method is a quite possible failure.

Cultivation of corn is still another example of weed effect on yield or moisture. There is little need to cultivate corn when there are no weeds in the crop. A corn field that is clean and yet uncultivated will yield as much as one that is kept clean by cultivation if the soil is not crusted or baked, according to indisputable experiments at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan. This work has been amply substantiated with similar experiments in other states.

The arguments one overhears, therefore, concerning the relative merits of a lister, a curler, a one-way disk plow, or a tandem disk, should be confined to a discussion as to their relative ability to handle weeds if the fundamental reason for such tools is to be considered. It is true, of course, that one man can handle one type of tool more effectively against weeds than another using the same implement, but the underlying principles remain unchanged.

Another suggestion should be made at this point, also. As previously stated, moisture is lost when fresh moist soil is turned up. That fact should be kept in mind when talking tillage implements, because some machines cannot kill weeds without moving a great amount of soil. This particular idea will be discussed later.

The main idea in weed control is to use any type of machine which will do the best job under certain conditions. And, of course, weeds will start using moisture immediately when they break into the sunlight, so timely tillage will save gallons of water.

The second idea for handling Western Kansas soils successfully is early seedbed preparation for wheat. It secures moisture and it conserves moisture. It is a moisture move, because it is a step in weed control and it also provides conditions for free and rapid water absorption when the rains fall.

Early seedbed preparation means moisture conservation because of weed control and a porous, rain absorbing, surface soil. (That statement is one of repetition, but as stated previously, the understanding is more important than the practice

(Continued on Page 14)



Let's Blow the Stumps!

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT IS now almost a certainty that Governor Smith of New York will be nominated for President at Houston. No matter what the platform may say, the nomination of Al Smith will make the prohibition question the outstanding issue. The corruption issue will fade out as the campaign progresses. Whoever may be nominated at Kansas City, it is certain that he will be a man of personal integrity. He will not be responsible for either Fall, Dougherty or Sinclair.

The voters who will support Governor Smith will do so for one of three reasons: first, because he is the nominee of the Democratic party, and there are millions of voters who are such intense partisans that they would vote the Democratic ticket regardless of who might be the nominee. The same thing can be said for several million Republican voters. To these voters the party name means everything, issues mean little or nothing.

Second, there are a large number, maybe millions, who will vote for Governor Smith because he is an ardent Catholic, and, of course, there are a large number, maybe millions, who will vote against him for the same reason.

Third, there is a vast number, maybe millions, who will vote for Smith because they are bitterly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. Governor Smith, in the opinion of these voters, epitomizes anti-prohibition. As governor of New York he stood for the policy that the Volstead law is a national law; let the Government enforce it if it can. He has not, so far as I know, advised the violation of the law, but has not been willing to use any of the law enforcement power of the state to help enforce it. The opponents of the law are entirely correct in assuming that his election would mean that the people of the United States are opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and want it repealed.

Well, the people of the United States have exactly the same right to take the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution that they had to put it into the Constitution, and if the issue is clearly drawn and with a clear understanding of what they are voting for if a majority votes to take it out let them do it.

It is by all odds the biggest question today before the American people. It is a question that directly or indirectly affects every man, woman and child in the United States.

The prohibitory policy is either right or it is wrong. It is either a good thing for the country or it is a bad thing. It has been said that the people never have had the chance to express themselves on this question. I think that claim is not well founded, but if they have not and it is made a clear cut issue in the coming campaign, they will have that opportunity.

To Start Flood Relief?

THE news from Washington is to the effect that President Coolidge has persuaded Congress to accept the modification of the Flood Relief bill suggested by him, and if this is true then the bill will no doubt become a law within the next two weeks. I have not been advised just what the amendments suggested by the President are, but in a general way they are intended to limit the possibilities for exploitation by speculators that remained in both the Senate and House bills.

One of the modifications probably will be that the states thru which the Mississippi River runs and which are in the area covered by the provisions of the bill will have to bear the cost of obtaining the necessary land for spillways and reservoirs. If this is done the President believes that the opportunities for speculation will be checked, because the states will have to pay the bills for the lands appropriated. If the Government has to pay the bill the local or state government does not seem to care much what the cost may be.

We Need the Ships

ONE of the important questions before Congress is the maintenance of a merchant marine. During the World War we built a great many merchant ships to carry supplies and men across the Atlantic for war purposes. Many of these ships were hastily and poorly constructed; some of them were absolutely unseaworthy and had to be abandoned. Naturally the Government stood for a great loss. The opponents of Government-owned ships made use of these figures showing that we had to

stand for a loss of more than 2 billion dollars on these ships.

While the figures probably were correct, it was never demonstrated that if the ships had been built by private capital under the same conditions these Government ships were built the loss would have been any less. Neither has it yet been demonstrated that if the merchant marine now operated by the Government is turned over to private ownership, as it probably will be, the service will be more efficient or less costly than it is now. My guess is that if the ships are turned over to private ownership the owners will try to get from the Government in some kind of subsidy an amount equal to or greater than the annual loss under Government ownership.

A Bright Wheat Outlook

IT IS not well to count chickens before they are hatched. There are three critical weeks before it can be determined what the wheat crop in Kansas is going to amount to. At present the outlook is bright. Let us hope it will continue that

lowest yield and the average was less than 2 bushels an acre.

If, therefore, it were possible to combine all the wheat fields of the United States under one insurance the wheat grower by paying insurance to the extent of the average price of 2 bushels of wheat an acre could be insured of either getting an average crop or of being paid the difference between the amount he actually raised and the general average.

By way of illustration, let us assume that the average price to the wheat grower for December wheat is \$1.25 a bushel. If he pays \$2.50 an acre and the general average is 14 bushels he could count on either producing that average or getting that amount for his crop whether he produced it or not.

Now in theory that seems like a rather feasible scheme, but it probably is not, for the reason that the wheat growers could not be persuaded to unite. At any rate they never have.

Let Them Keep Busy

A READER writes to me complainingly about the rural carriers putting in so much time at other occupations. There are six rural routes out of his town. One of the carriers works all of his spare time in a dry goods store; another works in a garage; another in a produce house; another operates a motion picture show.

As the rural carriers receive better pay than any other employes in these smaller towns and with the average short route, good roads and automobiles, they actually work fewer hours a day than even the radical socialist says would be necessary under a socialistic form of government. From all I can learn from postmasters, the average rural route carrier does not spend more than 3 or 4 hours a day at his job.

Now very naturally no industrious, enterprising man wants to loaf all the rest of the day, and to say that he must loaf would work a hardship. On the other hand, if he takes a job in a business house in the town he keeps some other man out of that job, presumably, as there are more men than jobs in these towns.

The logical remedy is to give the carriers enough to do in carrying and distributing the rural mail to keep them busy say 8 hours a day.

But it is evident this change cannot be brought about all at once without doing injustice to some of the rural carriers.

With the majority of men, industry is a habit if they are industrious; it is acquired, not natural, and a great many never acquire it, but once really acquired it is difficult to shake off. A good many men who were naturally lazy, but were driven by necessity to work, finally acquired the habit of industry. All the time, however, they imagined that the time would come when they would simply quit work and enjoy themselves doing nothing. When the time finally came that they could really afford to loaf they discovered that they couldn't shake off the habit of work. They were unhappy because they didn't have anything to do; got to thinking about their real or imaginary ailments and soon died.

The old orthodox idea of heaven was a place where the saints just loafed. That idea appealed to the working people at a time when hours of labor were long and tasks were hard. If there really were such a heaven, these people probably would be bored nearly to death. They would carry over with them from the world the habits of industry. Idleness would irk them.

All men and women are fools part of the time; a good many are fools a good deal of the time, and a few are fools all the time. The same generalization may be made about insanity. Everybody with any brains at all, that is, any intelligent brains, is crazy sometimes; a good many are crazy a good deal of the time and a few are hopelessly insane. Perhaps after all it is a wise provision of nature. If there were no nuts what would become of the squirrels?

I have often wondered why so many people imagine they can write poetry, and I also have wondered why some poetry is ranked high by critics who are supposed to be competent to judge. To me, some of the poetry that finds a place in classic literature is so dull and tiresome that I



way, but it is not wise to make estimates just now. Unfavorable weather might cut the yield in half between now and harvest.

I have said so many times that I am getting rather weary of repeating it, that farming as it is carried on is a continuous gamble. Sometime possibly we shall find a way to so spread out the risk that the gambling feature will be nearly eliminated, but certainly we have not found it yet.

Life insurance companies have long since found a way to practically eliminate risk, and yet nothing is so uncertain as human life. Here is the somewhat curious fact; while life individually is very uncertain, life collectively is not. Statistics prove that taking one year with another about so many people out of each thousand die in the course of the 12 months, and on that well-established fact insurance rates are based.

Statistics show that taking the United States as a whole the average yield of wheat an acre does not vary greatly. For example, during the five-year period from 1896 to 1900 inclusive, the lowest average yield was 11.7 bushels an acre and the highest 15.1 bushels.

During the five-year period 1901 to 1905 inclusive the lowest average yield an acre was 12.5 bushels and the highest 15 bushels.

During the five-year period from 1906 to 1910 inclusive the lowest average yield an acre was 13.9 bushels and the highest 15.8 bushels.

During the five-year period from 1911 to 1915 inclusive the lowest average was 12.5 bushels an acre and the highest 17; this is the highest variation during any five-year period.

During the five-year period from 1916 to 1920 inclusive the lowest average yield was 12.2 bushels an acre and the highest 15.6 bushels.

During the four-year period from 1921 to 1924 inclusive the lowest average yield was 12.8 bushels an acre and the highest 16.1 bushels.

Even during the five-year period which shows the greatest variation, the difference between the

cannot drive myself to read it. Perhaps the trouble is that I have not brains enough to appreciate it.

Gene Tunney, the champion heavyweight prize fighter, is getting ready to quit the fight game and go in for literary pursuits. He can afford it. The fight game has made him a millionaire, but he intimates that the associates he finds are a pretty bum lot. He says it does not take a great amount of brains to be a prize fighter, and he so says that there is only one prize in the game that is really worth having, and that is the world championship.

The average fighter has all he can do to make out an egg money, and often has to be content with a hot-dog or just soup. If he gets to the top he makes the easiest money in the world; or if he gets to the place where he is a real contender for the top place the picking is pretty good, but the kind of ordinary bruisers have slim picking.

If Gene really goes in for literature he will discover this, if he has not already found it out, that even if he were to produce, after months of mental toil, a literary gem equal to anything heretofore produced by the greatest writers of all time, he could not sell it for a twentieth part as much as he can get for 10 or 15 rounds in the ring which will last maybe an hour.

However, his ring experience will help him in literature. He can sell his stuff if it is about prize fighting whether it has any literary merit or not.

Here are a number of questions asked me by one of these pestiferous individuals who are always asking questions:

1. Why is it that the less food you get and the more you pay for it the more you tip the waiter?
2. Do you give tips because you are afraid you will be considered a tightwad or a rube if you do not, or because you want to give the impression that you have plenty of money to spend, or just because you are a fool?
3. Why do people carry food out into the woods and eat it where the bugs and flies are plenty and hungry and where they—that is, the people—have no comfortable place to sit down, when they could eat better food at home, served on a table, where they could sit on comfortable chairs and with no flies or bugs to bother?
4. Why is it that some people can talk for an hour at a stretch and not say a thing that amounts to a whoop?
5. Why is it that the people who promulgate rules by which other people can keep their health nearly always die young?
6. Why do people travel when they can be a damned sight more comfortable at home, to say nothing of the money they fool away?
7. Why do men wear more or less ridiculous uniforms, little fool caps, march in parades and talk about drinking camel's milk?
8. Why do so many people pretend to believe what they really do not believe?
9. How many men really and genuinely believe in a square deal—that is, who would be unwilling to get even a shade the best of the deal if they got the chance?
10. Why are men most intolerant about things they know least about?
11. Why the man who says that the unfit should be eliminated ever consider that if such a policy had been adopted he probably would be among the missing?
12. Why are there more than 400,000 words in the English language when 40,000 are all that are necessary to express all the ideas worth expressing?
13. When a man tells you that he wants you to be perfectly frank with him how can you tell whether he is a liar or just a fool?
14. Why wasn't man born with a bill like a hen so that he wouldn't need to be bothered by teeth, either natural or false?

Where Is His Home?

If a person owns a place and has a renter and this person does not live on the place but lives first with one child and then with another and just wanders about but generally lives with one certain child, has this person a right to come to the district in which the place is located and vote at the school election when he has not been in the school district 30 days? In a school election do they have to go by the school law or can they take an attorney's advice and go according to the county or state laws on election? Q.

The voting place of this person is determined by where he or she makes his or her home, and that would be determined largely by circumstances. If he or she as the case may be keeps his or her belongings at a certain place and merely visits about at other places, the place where the belongings are kept would be considered as his home, and there would be the voting place of this person. If this home had been established at this place for



30 days, and if such person is either a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, and a citizen of Kansas for more than six months and of the district for 30 days, such a person has a right to vote at the district election. The general election laws govern elections in school districts. The same qualifications are required to vote that are required at other elections. The law itself governs this matter, and not the opinion of any attorney, altho presumably the attorney would know what the law is in regard to the qualifications of voters.

Electric Range Had Departed

1—A traded for property in town. The property was represented to be worth \$5,500, and would rent for \$40 a month. After the trade was made A found it would rent for only \$25 a month, and was not worth more than \$3,500. The house contained an electric range which was described as belonging to the house. The man of whom A bought the house took the range out when he moved. Can A bring suit against him for damages? 2—A rented a farm to B for cash rent and took no note for the rent. B moved to another state without paying any part of the rent. Can A recover the rent and how must he proceed? 3—Can the landlord make a renter pay for wheat he took four years ago? The landlord was not there when the threshing was done, and found out since that the renter took part of the landlord's share of the wheat. That can be proved by the men who did the threshing. S. W. S.

1—A can bring suit against the person who sold this property to set aside the transfer on the ground of fraud, and couple with it an action for damages.

2—A has a right of action against B for the amount of this rent. He can send the account to the state where B is now located and bring suit against B in that state. Whether he can recover depends on whether B has any property liable to execution.

3—If the knowledge of the fact that this renter appropriated the landlord's wheat, in other words took more than belonged to him, did not come to the landlord until long after the transaction, and if the circumstances were such that he had no reason to believe that his renter had taken this wheat, I am of the opinion the statute of limitations would not begin to run until the landlord acquired this information. Our statute of limitations on accounts runs only three years in Kansas, but the theory of this statute is that if the holder of an account, knowing the account is due and payable, simply neglects to collect it or make any attempt to collect it for more than three years, the party owing it may plead the statute of limitations. If the renter in this case with criminal intent took the landlord's wheat and appropriated it to his own use, that was larceny, and he might be prosecuted for that offense. If he merely made a mistake and took more wheat than belonged to him, in that event while he could be compelled to make restitution, he would not be guilty of a crime. Here again in case a crime has been committed, in other words, if the renter was guilty of larceny of the landlord's wheat, a prosecution on that charge must be started within two years after said larceny was discovered, and if this larceny was committed and the commission of it was known more than two years ago, then the statute of limitations has run against a criminal prosecution.

Commissioners Must Pay

Is it optional with the county commissioners to pay or not pay a bounty on rabbits and crows? C. R. S.

Section 2307 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"The county commissioners in every county in Kansas shall at the April, 1923, meeting of said board place and thereafter pay a bounty of 5 cents on each jackrabbit and 10 cents on each pocket gopher, crow or crow's head, and a bounty of 1 cent on each crow's egg, if said pocket gopher, jackrabbit, crow or crow's egg be caught, killed or taken in said county."

This seems to be positive.

And a Hen House, Too

Last spring a man built a house and hen house on lots next to us. He put up a cheap woven wire fence all around the place. We wanted to put up a fence that would keep our poultry and cows out of his lots. He put up a cheap fence. Then his renter planted corn near the fence. When it grew up several feet our cow found it, as the leaves stuck thru the fence. She pulled and stuck her nose into the meshes, thus spreading them until they broke, and the hole finally got large enough for her to crawl thru. We had lived here nearly three years before and had part barbed wire fence. The renter had planted Sudan grass on the lots but our cows never broke thru. Who must fix the fence? C. K. F.

As this is an incorporated town the matter of fencing of lots and keeping of poultry and stock should be determined by the city ordinance. If there is no city ordinance concerning the matter the state law in regard to partition fences probably will apply. In that case each property owner would be required to keep up his half of the partition fence, and this should be a lawful fence. No one is required to fence against poultry.

If this is a barb wire fence the lawful barb wire fence is three barb wires strung on posts set not more than 2 rods apart, or they might be set 48 feet apart with stays between the posts not more than 12 feet apart. The lower wire must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 inches from the ground, the upper wire not less than 44 nor more than 48 inches from the ground, and the middle wire equidistant between the upper and lower wires. I apprehend, however, that C. K. F. will find there is a city ordinance governing cases of this kind.

Corruption More Than a Party Issue

From an Address by Senator Arthur Capper at the Annual Dinner of New Jersey Republicans, May 2, at Newark, New Jersey

CORRUPTION will be one of the issues of this campaign. Teapot Dome will be weighed against Tammany Hall. The acute corruption of the oil scandal will be contrasted with the chronic condition of Tammany.

But the issue in which the country as a whole is interested goes much deeper. The issue of clean government is something more than mere fencing between rival political parties to point out the weakest spot in the other party's armor.

It is humiliating and disgraceful that a few Republican party leaders, during a former administration, bartered the nation's resources and their own, and peddled their party's honor, for financial gain.

But those who betrayed their party as well as defrauded their Government by participating in the oil conspiracy, are today discredited, deprived of their leadership in the party they betrayed and shorn of their ill-gotten gains.

Thank goodness such castigation does not have to wait on party discipline.

Corruption is more than a party issue. The fight for clean government is the age-old battle for free government, and is never-ending. This I believe the people fully understand.

The greater menace to clean and free government is the over-big "slush" fund, or the million-dollar campaign fund for the election of a senator. We cannot permit nor endure that a Senator shall have his seat bought for him by a public utility trust, or by any other, or that public utility commissioners shall be so elected or appointed.

Campaign-fund investments by public utilities in public-utility commissioners and in United States Senators are subversive of either free or clean government, for they imply a return on the investment in revenue or privileges, or both, at the expense of the public.

Collecting illegal profits from the sale of resources belonging to the people is only a less subtle, less dangerous, kind of robbery because it is less easy to conceal. For this reason the present session of Congress, or, failing that, the one following, should provide by law for the official, compulsory publication of all contributions made to national campaign funds, or contributed to the campaign expenses of candidates for Congress or other national public servants.

Party is second; it exists for government. Government is and must be first.

The rank and file of the Republican party, as well as the real party leadership of today, have been shocked and sickened by the smudge of oil smeared blackly across the records of recent years by certain piratical oil promoters and the public officials they purchased.

This feeling has been greatly intensified by the court procedure in the jury trials, which seems to show the law is powerless, in the presence of smart lawyers, to send such men to jail even when caught and stripped of their plunder.

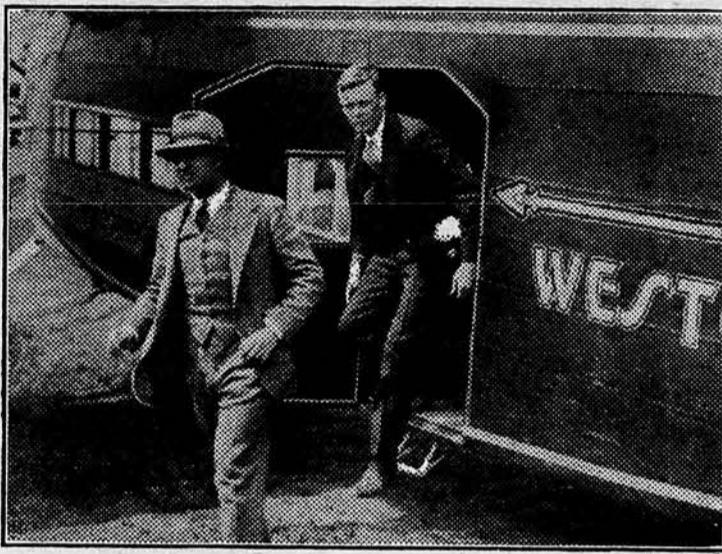
It also is necessary for the maintenance of clean and free government, and of respect for government and law, that such mockeries of justice be made impossible.

The Republican party must and will purge itself of the oil smudge. Members of the party demand it; the voters of the country will insist upon it. Our party leadership realizes this, and feels the same keen sense of shame and anger that you and I feel. The few leaders who at the beginning condoned and tried to ignore this issue are being retired into oblivion—and the farther they are retired and the more complete the oblivion, the better for all.

World Events in Pictures



Viola Pompey and Horace Dunn Who Danced 140 Hours, Winning Second Annual Marathon Dance, Ocean Park, Calif. At Start They Danced 3 Miles From Los Angeles to Ocean Park



Harry Guggenheim, Left, Founder of the Guggenheim Foundation for the Advancement of Aeronautics, and Col. Lindbergh Leaving the New Trimotored Fokker Which Lindy Took up on a Test Flight and Approved for Service in Western Air Express. This 12-Passenger Plane Will Run Between Los Angeles and San Francisco



Glenna Collett, Former American Woman Golf Champion, is Scheduled to Play in the British Women's National Championship Against the British Champion, Mlle. Simone Thion de la Chaume



The First Anti-Red Mass Meeting Held in Tokyo. It Was Addressed by Premier Tanaka, Who Held up the United States as the One Great Anti-Bolshevistic Country. Baron Tanaka Advised the Japanese to Follow the Example Set by America



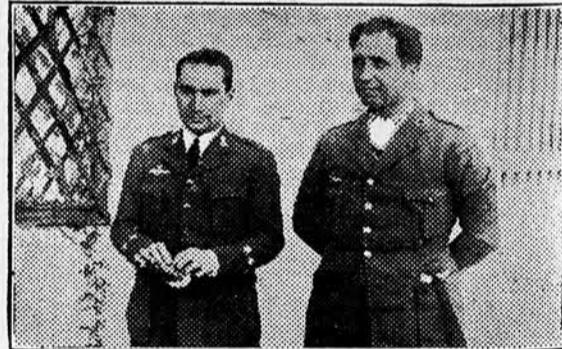
Left to Right, Mrs. Violet Fitzmaurice, Little Patricia Fitzmaurice and Mrs. Elfride Koehl Aboard the Liner Dresden, Which Arrived at New York Just in Time for Them to Meet Their Husbands Before the Great Reception Given in Honor of the East-to-West Ocean Flyers



King Albert of Belgium and King Christian of Denmark, Who Showed His Neighbor from Belgium Around the Town. King Albert Was the Royal Guest of the Danish Royal Family



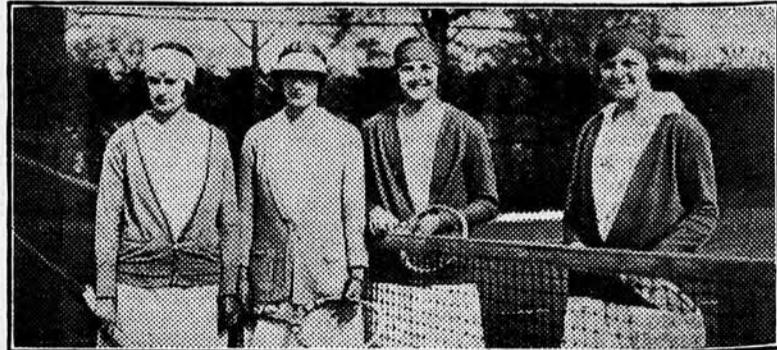
The Fascinating Beauty, Mlle. Amarantina. Her Eyes Hypnotize Parisian Theater-Goers. She is Exceedingly Popular, Drawing a Full Theater Every Performance



Capt. Francisco Iglesias, Left, and Capt. Ignacio Jimenez, Who Hold the Spanish Endurance Record and Will Attempt to Set a New World's Long-Distance Record by Flying from Spain to Cuba



Left, a Smart Felt Hat Trimmed with Woolen Embroidery with a Scarf of the Same Color and Embroidery. Right, a Felt, Trimmed with Applique and a Parasol to Match. Both Models with Their Accompanying Features Are the Latest Ideas from Paris



The Formidable Four—the Undoubted Women Stars of the Tennis Court in England—Who Are Preparing for Matches with the Great American Doubles Stars, Helen Wills and Penelope Anderson. Left to Right, Mrs. Randolph Lycett, Evelyn L. Collyer, Elleen Bennett and Betty Nuthall

As We View Current Farm News

Cattle Feeders Will Meet at the Agricultural College on May 26

SEVERAL knotty problems will be tackled at the 16th annual cattle feeders' meeting, May 26, at the agricultural college, Manhattan. These include the possibility of profitably substituting yearling steers for older steers to graze Kansas bluestem pastures; pasture feeding compared to dry-lot feeding during the summer months; and the best methods of wintering cattle that are to be grazed and fed the following summer. Is silage really worth while in a cattle fattening ration?

- Does it really pay to add calcium in some form to fattening cattle that do not receive legume hay as part of their ration?
 - What makes good silage?
 - What type of cattle make the most profitable use of their feed?
 - Does it pay to self-feed cattle?
 - How much cottonseed meal should one feed cattle?
 - Reports of feeding tests conducted during the current year by the department of animal husbandry at the college will help answer these questions.
- A second feature of the program will be the speeches by authorities in various phases of the livestock industry. Those appearing on the program include F. D. Farrell, president of the agricultural college; L. E. Call, dean and director of the agricultural experiment station; Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; Caldwell Davis, master of the Kansas State Grange; C. E. Huff, president, Kansas division, the Farmers Union; Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Livestock Association; Dr. C. W. McCampbell, M. A. Alexander and B. M. Anderson, of the college.

It Works, But Why?

MAYBE chemists will be able to reduce the farm fire loss. A good many folks have attempted to solve this big problem. They even resorted to music in certain laboratory experiments. In these, fires were extinguished by vibrations from hollow glass tubes; the vibrations were heard as musical tones.

Anyway that was a nice idea. Picture the farm home on fire. Mother goes out and gives the dinner-bell signal for the family orchestra to assemble. Each one rushes in, grasps his favorite instrument and promptly meets the others on the windward side of the house. There they strike up some plaintive melody, the flames become drowsy and finally go to sleep.

But farm fires are made of sterner stuff, so say the chemists. And they set out to conquer them. Now two of their number bring forth the "catalytic method" for our amazement. Last week they described the alkali metal compound that so effectively paralyzes fires, but they don't know why it does it and the American Chemical Society doesn't offer any suggestions. This new discovery puts out gasoline fires which are extremely difficult to quench.

What if they don't know exactly how it works, if it is effective and economical to use? We all use electricity, but who knows what it is?

Experienced Harvest Hands?

ANNOUNCEMENT of a good wheat crop in Kansas the other day, attracted the attention of a good many "experienced" hands who immediately headed for Kansas to take part in the harvest operations. Well, anyway, they are experienced now, and next year will wait until spring gets started, at least, before they try to come out and gather in the wheat.

And there is another kind of "experienced" hand already infesting Kansas wheat country, due to the prospects of a good crop. He is the bird who promises most anything to get a signature on the dotted line, or the cold cash, and then passes out of the picture more or less completely. That is a strong argument to do business only with men you know who handle the products you know.

More Get Cream Checks

THREE banks of Hiawatha, in Brown county, have dedicated themselves to boost the dairy industry and to send men out to dairying localities in order that local farmers may know more of the business. That is a good idea. Somebody started the dairying interest in Washington county and thousands of dollars are pouring into the pockets of the farmers there every month. Probably every dairy-minded person in Kansas has heard of the co-operative creamery at Linn that has made such tremendous progress. "Some day the Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson to Syracuse will be dotted with creameries, cheese factories, milk condenseries and cream stations," according to the Hutchinson News. And that likely is true. For example, more than 6 million pounds of butter were shipped from Hutchinson

creameries last year, which was an increase of a million pounds over the year before. More than 170,000 cans of cream are shipped to Hutchinson creameries and cream stations every year from farms in that trade territory.

One finds that cheese factories are being started at Larned and Great Bend, and Garden City is working for one. There is similar dairy interest in a number of other sections in Kansas.

With a good-sized milk or cream check in hand, milking cows doesn't seem to be such an undesirable job after all. And, of course, a milking machine will do the work in a few minutes.

More Sense for Us

WE ARE getting smarter all the time. Proof of this lies in the fact that a "sixth" sense has been named. Maybe we have had it all the time, along with the well-known five senses. But now that it has been discovered and christened, it's sure to be developed to the limit. We might even be able to find a couple or three new ailments that would be the private property of this new sense.

Charles Richet, eminent French scientist and member of the Institute of France, calls this new sense "Cryptocosme." Sounds like some terrible



AN 'IDLE' OF SPRING
PERSONS

disease or nonsense, but it's just another sense. In his latest published justification of this uncanny sense, Richet reaffirms his conviction that some persons can read the writing within sealed envelopes and reproduce drawings they never have seen.

Richet reminds us that we already admit the existence of phenomena that cannot be perceived by any of the five accepted senses, and asks, "Why then, deny the possibility of other unknown vibrations?" With television and folks being able to see writing thru paper and the like, what's this world coming to?

Last Alfalfa Netted \$22.50

A WASHINGTON county farmer, Henry Hatesohl, was carrying an armload of green alfalfa leaves—or it looked as if all was leaves but it really was the last cutting of alfalfa hay—to his brood sows and litters down on clean ground in his pasture.

"That looks like real hay," remarked County Agent John Hepler, who had stopped in with Jim Linn, of the college.

"It certainly is fine for the sows and little pigs, judging from the way they eat it," returned Mr. Hatesohl. "This is just a part of a few bales I had left when I shipped a carload to Kansas City last week. It sold for \$29.50 a ton, and netted me \$22.50 exclusive of baling and freight."

"So you find your surplus alfalfa a good cash crop?" Hepler inquired.

"Yes, John," Jim Linn put in. "You must remember that alfalfa hay is the cheapest source of protein that we have for milk production. Any man who can grow it is lucky."

Who May Boast of Beauty?

SALINE county has decided it has the most beautiful court yard in Western Kansas. W. F. Miller, purchasing agent for the county, last fall bought 1,000 tulip buds. Sheriff E. R. Nelson was selected to plant them, probably as a warning to local tulip

lovers. White spirea also adds beauty and a heavy growth of grass makes a good background.

Now is there any other county that has a more beautiful court yard? Which county has the most attractive school grounds? Which county can boast the most farmers who beautify their lawns?

Ants Eat the Buildings

ANTS are little but mighty. Harold Downs, Ford county, will bear witness to this. White ants have been eating his buildings for months. They destroyed his wooden fence posts, cutting them off at the ground and making it almost impossible for him to keep fences up on his place. Any lumber left on the ground is eaten by the ants in a short time.

One of the granaries had been ravaged by the ants, and a strong wind crumpled it into a mass of kindling wood. The other buildings on the place are gradually being eaten away. Constant repairing is the only solution Downs has found of keeping ahead of the ants. He needs to import some ant eaters.

What Kansas Hens Can Do

KANSAS poultry is stepping right out among the leaders in the Texas Egg Laying Contest, in the state after which the contest is named. Mrs. Fred Dubach, jr., Doniphan county, has a pen entered there. The best record so far for her pen, which ranked second, was a total of 273 eggs. One hen made a perfect record of 31 eggs in March, while three others each laid 30 eggs during the month.

Such a record is difficult to beat. The contest is supervised by disinterested persons. Mrs. Dubach sent her pen to Texas last fall, entering 10 hens in the pen with three alternates in case any of the 10 become disabled or die.

Still Holds the Record

AFTER six months a Rhode Island Red hen owned by Mrs. H. B. Gingrich, Franklin county, continues to hold her lead in the egg laying contest of the Eastern Kansas Poultry Association. Exactly 187 hens are entered in the match, and they come from the best flocks in that section of Kansas. During the six months "Reddy" laid 161 eggs. Layers from the Cantrel poultry farm near Yates Center, and the Rupp farm, near Ottawa, also are right at the top in egg production.

An Unusual Chick Brooder

SOME day-old chicks that Mrs. H. A. Fairchild, Brown county, bought from the hatchery, cheeped so much she finally decided to find them a mother. Having no hen handy she put them under the feather duster, and they became so attached to their duster parent that they refuse to associate with the old hens. Maybe they think they will grow up into nice feather dusters themselves some day.

Cows Ate the Explosive

YOU may recall the instance in which the goats ate the dynamite and everybody stayed clear of them for fear they would have a head-on collision and blow things sky high.

Maybe the cows belonging to Louis Ronnebaum, Nemaha county, also got wind of it and thought they would emulate the antics of the goats. These five cows ate pyratol, a government-manufactured explosive used in blasting. Ronnebaum had been creating a new channel for a creek and some of the explosive was left lying on the bank. The cattle greedily ate the oily substance, and all five of them very promptly died.

The Spirit of Progress

SPEAKING about being honest and wanting to live within the law, here is something worth pondering. Fred Bennett, an assessor in Pratt county, became ill, and during his period of inactivity 23 of his farmer constituents called at his home to be assessed. Bennett did the work while bedfast.

18 Carloads of Strawberries

STRAWBERRIES are going out of Kansas by the carload this month for the first time in 30 years, according to Leo Scheidt, secretary of the Labette County Strawberry Growers' Association. He placed the Labette county crop at 18 carloads. The association is 2 years old and has 140 acres in strawberries. Picking starts about May 20 and continues for two weeks.

Tile Drains Paid Last Year!

Carl Holman of Leavenworth Got Back the Cost of His Installation From One Crop

BY CLAUDE K. SHEDD
Agricultural Extension Engineer, Kansas State Agricultural College

DRAINAGE of standing water from the surface of the land can generally be accomplished more economically by means of open ditches than by use of tile drains. But there are some fields on river bottoms so flat that open ditches have such little fall that they remove water slowly. They tend to fill with silt so that they must be frequently cleaned out. There is the additional objection that water from the land surface does not drain readily toward the open ditch. Under these conditions, open ditch drainage requires a great deal of labor for upkeep. Even then the results are very unsatisfactory.

Drains Meet the Need

For such a condition, tile drainage is the only satisfactory remedy. Tile will work on a more flat grade than will open ditches. When once properly installed, it requires no labor or expense for upkeep. It has the great advantage of removing excess water from the subsoil as well as from the surface. Drainage with tile lowers the water table so that crop roots may develop a normal growth in the soil.

Another condition that may be improved only by use of tile is in cases where there is underground seepage. Seepage or springy spots occur on hill-sides or at the foot of hills on a great many farms in Eastern Kansas. Generally there is good surface drainage from such spots, but since the source of water is underground, the soil is kept saturated during the spring and early summer. These wet spots make it very inconvenient to cultivate the field. If crops grow on these wet spots, they develop root systems close to the surface, above the water table. Then, if there is a dry period later in the summer, these shallow-rooted crops are very quickly damaged.

A tile drain placed at the right depth along the upper edge of a seep usually will be effective in drying out the soil and keeping it dry in the spring. Crop roots will grow 3 feet deep or more in a well-drained soil. These deep roots will draw enough moisture from the subsoil to carry the crop thru dry periods late in the summer. This explains why tile drainage often pays even in a dry year.

Tyler's Job Tells a Story

One of the most profitable jobs of tile drainage is the work done by J. C. Tyler on his farm near Fairview, in Brown county, about a year ago. Tyler's improvement covered 25 acres of flat wet land. This particular section of flat land received some runoff from hills and in some places seepage. An open ditch had been constructed several years before that removed a large part of the water from the surface, but it did not make the land dry enough for successful farming. Part of the land was poor pasture, and the rest produced very light crops.

Tyler put in about 8,000 feet of tile in the spring of 1927 at a cost of \$1,015. According to Tyler's estimate, the value of the 1927 corn crop on this same land was \$1,500. He considers that the tile has already paid back its entire cost.

When I visited the Tyler farm recently, the tiled land was dry and in

good condition for cultivation. The tile was carrying a good stream of water, showing that the subsoil is wet and that the surface would no doubt be soggy if the water were not being carried out of the subsoil by the tile drains. It is interesting to know that Mr. Tyler undertook this drainage improvement in the face of predictions of some of his neighbors to the effect that the soil was too heavy and tight for tile drainage to work.

Another example of the profitable use of tile drainage is work done on Carl Holman's farm near Leavenworth. The Holman land improved by tile covers about 10 acres, most of which had good surface drainage, but was wet, due to underground seepage. Holman estimated last fall that the increase in the 1927 crop of corn and alfalfa on tiled ground paid back the entire cost of the tile.

These two cases in which tile drainage paid 100 per cent interest on the investment in 1927 are typical of improvements that may be made on a great many farms in Eastern Kansas. Of course it cannot be expected that successful drainage will pay as big profits every year as it did in 1927.

Faulty Construction is Costly

In discussing tile drainage, it must in fairness be mentioned that some tile drainage improvements have not proved successful. Some time ago a case was investigated in Coffey county in which tile drainage did not prove a success. Upon inspection, it was discovered that the outlet ditch had not been maintained, and had filled with dirt above the tile outlet. Tile was not placed deep enough when the system had been constructed, and it had been broken in places by cultivating implements. The tile had been laid with about a half inch space at joints, which permitted dirt to enter the tile. Any one of these three conditions would have caused failure. This case is probably typical of many tile drainage jobs installed many years ago which have not proved successful, due to faults in methods of construction.

There probably are some Kansas soils too heavy for tile drainage and some that are not fertile enough to grow good crops even after being drained. It is generally conceded that tile drainage, when properly constructed, will pay good profits on Kansas land that is wet and cannot be satisfactorily drained by open ditches.

More Interest in Percherons

An average of 164 original purchases of Percherons each month is the 1928 development revealed by a recent check of the Percheron Society of America records. Last year purebreds went to 1,176 new Percheron owners, an average of 98 a month. A 50 per cent increase is indicated. Applications for membership during the last month have more than doubled in number over those received during the same period last year. Among the new members recently announced as accepted from Kansas are: John A. Kepler & Son, Altoona; Frank Lawrence & Son, Meriden, and A. L. Stuenkel, Linn.



Alfalfa Was Killed by the Wet Soil Shown at the Left, and Tile Drainage is Being Installed. (August, 1927, on a Farm Near Leavenworth Owned by Carl Holman). At the Right is Corn Grown by Mr. Holman in 1927 on Land Similar to That Shown at the Left. One Crop Paid for the Tile



The outstanding ability of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Balloon to translate engine- and braking-power into positive getaway and stop is a plus value built into a tire remarkable for its other virtues of economy, dependability and good looks

Man to man—

You're dealing face to face and man to man when you buy a Goodyear Tire.

Your home-town dealer who sells this tire knows it to be the finest tire money can buy.

You can look it over before you pay down your money—see for yourself how outstanding is its value.

And the Goodyear Dealer will make sure it is the right size and type of tire for your car, will mount it on the rim for you, and fill it with air.

Long after you have bought this tire, he will help you give it proper care, so that you will get all the mileage built into it at the factory.

Just try it next time and you will see why "more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind."

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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That's Co-operative Selling

The Canadian Pool Handles Wheat Worth 1 Million Dollars Every Day Thru Winnipeg

IN AN unpretentious-looking office in Winnipeg, Manitoba, each work-day in the year, a million dollars' worth of business is handled. The organization, while only 5 years old, is second in magnitude to the Canadian government only, and is rivaled in volume of business only by Canada's two principal railway systems. It is known as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and is the central selling agency for the wheat and coarse grain pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. Dotted each of the four provinces are hundreds of country elevators under control of 140,000 farmer-members. Their wheat is sold in practically every civilized country in the globe, going directly to consumers thru their own agents. Canadians consume about 20 per cent of the usual 400-million bushel crop, so 80 per cent of their product must be sold on the world market in competition with wheat from other wheat-producing countries—a merchandising task that requires large-scale organization. English millers have concentrated their buying in 10 men, and the tendency, according to Canadian pool officials, is to reduce even that number of buyers. Canadian farmers have found it profitable, therefore, to meet the buyer on equal terms by concentrating the selling end of their business. Not only have they succeeded in that respect, but they also have succeeded in lowering freight rates considerably below rates prevailing in this country, and have reduced substantially the water rate from the head of the lakes to Montreal, Canada's chief outlet to Europe.

Down With Farmers, Maybe?

Senator Frank R. Gooding of Idaho, a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has been invited to speak at the national meeting of co-operatives in Chicago June 1 and 2, by Ernest R. Downie, Wichita, secretary of the National Wheat Pool Committee. The meeting is being called to accept the challenge of the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, an organization formed last November to combat the further extension of co-operative activity in the terminal market centers and to repeal, if possible, the Capper-Volstead law which exempts co-operatives from provisions of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. Senator Gooding is plain-spoken in his attitude against the anti-co-operative group. In a recent letter to C. H. Pattison, manager of the Federated Agricultural Trades of America, he said in part: "I know your president, W. F. Jensen, very well. He operates in my state as well as in other western states. He has been the greatest enemy of co-operative organizations the country has ever known. It is very fitting that he should be elected president of the Federated Agricultural Trades of America. Strange, it seems to me, that an organization such as yours, dealing in farm products, should want to be the judge of co-operative marketing—as to whether or not it is sound, dishonest or destructive. Farm products properly belong to the farmer himself when he can perfect organizations for intelligent and economic marketing . . ."

Up Goes the Production

Credit the American farmer with keeping step with progress! Not only is he improving his marketing facilities from year to year by co-operation, but he likewise is boosting his efficiency in the matter of production. In the five-year period ending 1924, according to Department of Agriculture figures, the average farm worker increased his production 17 per cent over the previous five-year period. In the five years from 1922 to 1926, about 20 per cent more milk was produced from only 4 per cent more dairy cows than in the previous five years. Since the war some 15 to 20 million acres has been released from producing horse-food to the production of other farm crops. Since 1920 the increase in mechanical horsepower a farm has greatly exceeded the decrease in animal

horsepower. In 1850 each farm worker was using about 1½ horsepower. In 1925 he had at his command 4½ horsepower. In 1880 each farm worker cultivated an average of less than 22 acres of crops. In 1925 he was cultivating an average of about 30 acres. Between 1880 and 1925 the population of the United States increased 130 per cent, while the farm population increased only 50 per cent. The acres of crop under cultivation, however, doubled. Yields an acre in corn, oats, wheat and potatoes have increased an average of 17 per cent since 1889. The wheat harvester of today can harvest

as much as five or six men of a decade ago; and as much as 30 or 40 men could harvest in 1845.

Pool Members Will Meet

The Third International Pool Conference will be held this year at Regina, Saskatchewan, June 5, 6 and 7. Co-operatives of many countries, handling nearly every farm product grown, will be represented at the Regina meeting. Besides, delegates from consumers' co-operatives will participate in the deliberations and will present the viewpoint of the consumer. Delegates will be taken on sight-seeing trips at the close of each day's work thru typical wheat-producing sections of Saskatchewan.

Sam McKelvie Will Speak

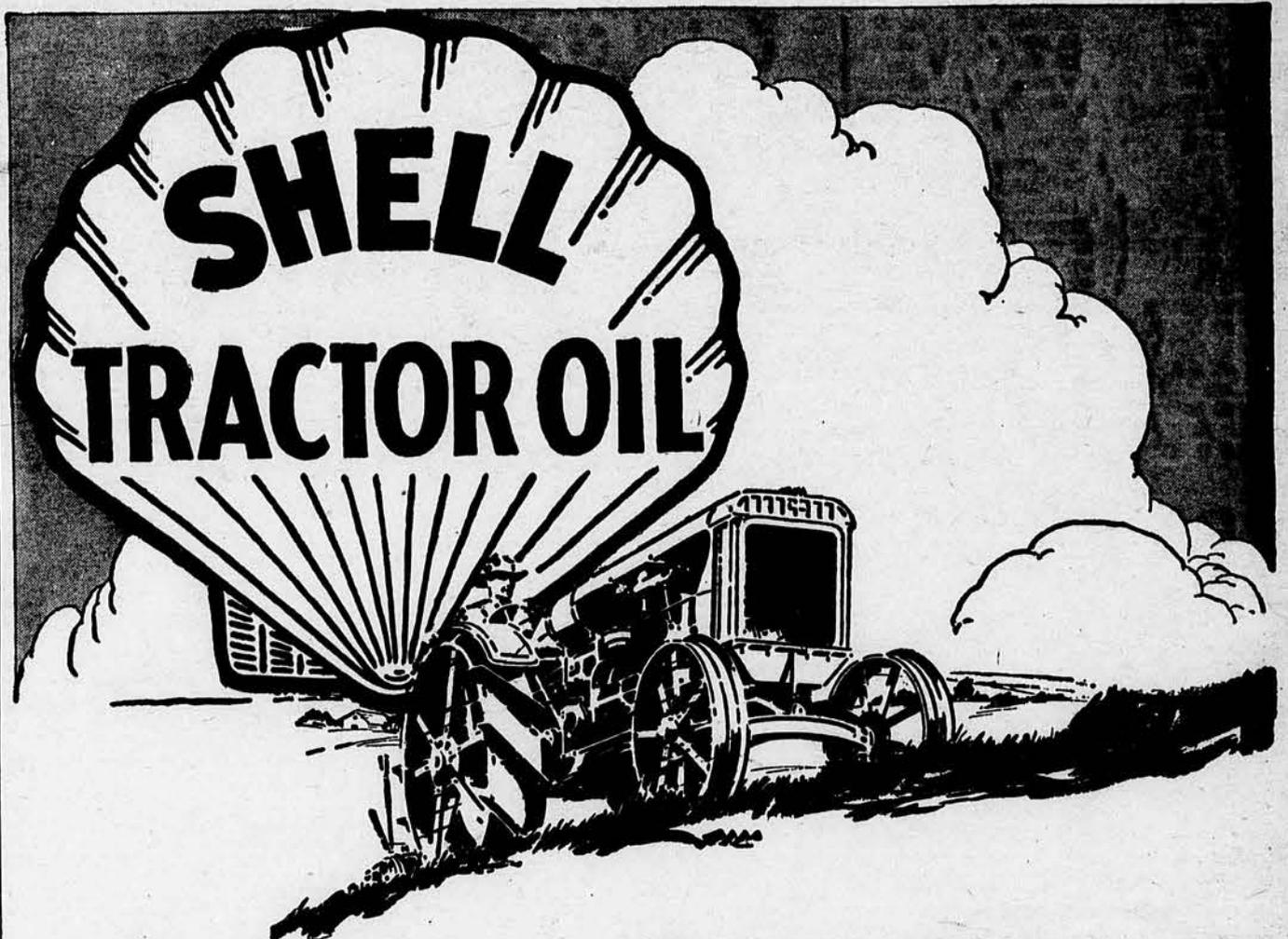
Sam R. McKelvie, farm paper publisher and former governor of Nebraska, will be principal speaker at the

annual membership meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, May 28. Besides annual reports and proposed changes in bylaws of the organization, the meeting will be concerned with ratifying or rejecting directors elected May 21 for the ensuing year. For purposes of representation, the state is divided into 21 districts and a director is elected annually from each. The pool's fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30.

By the Way

An absent-minded grocer called on his old friend, the family doctor, one evening. They chatted for a couple of hours, and as the grocer rose to go the doctor asked: "Family all well, I suppose?"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife's in a fit."



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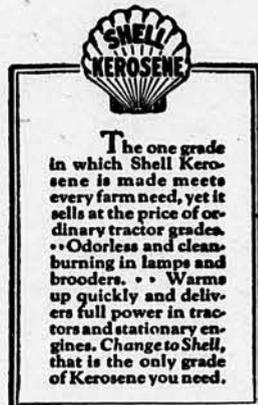
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Now Jim Has Lost His Banjo!

And the Fat Hausa Trader Holds a Perfectly Good Bill of Sale for It, Too

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

JIM'S banjo is missing—what is worse, he believes I stole it. A nice kind of a partner to have on a motorcycle trip across Africa! And that's what we both think, too.

This story really began six years ago in the Canadian National Park, when I had inveigled a girl from Medicine Hat into going to the movies with me. The plot developed rapidly that same evening when my partner Jim, curly-headed imp of impulse that he is, stole our car and made the young lady and myself walk home. (At least I think he stole it.) And now, like the candy wheel at the county fair, where the story will stop, nobody knows.

Nothing remarkable, of course, that I had a date—six years ago, before I was married. Nor that every girl in the crowd, one by one, had highbatted my partner Jim, for there is a difference between him and me. For instance, I've been married for three years and he's not even been engaged that long—at least not to the same girl. There's a difference somewhere—both of us agree on that.

Can't you see poor Jim skulking alone in his tent that night cursing the Canadian maidens who had turned him down and brooding over the fact that he'd been born with more of a way with machinery than with maidens? At any rate, when my girl and I came out of the motion picture theater that evening our old jitney, the original Oscar II, had been stolen, and we had a long, long walk home.

But Who Stole the Car?

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police turned out the whole force, on motorcycles, horseback, and in automobiles, to find the missing Oscar, but I'll always believe Jim stole it. He insists that a man would be a fool to steal his own car. Another case where we agree.

And now Jim believes I stole his banjo!

It's stolen, and I'm glad of it, but a man would be a fool to steal a banjo when he can't play it, wouldn't he? And a bigger fool if he could. I'm even glad it's gone. I'm even glad Jim thinks I stole it, for he thus gives me credit for a revenge that is six years old. I have all the satisfaction of actually having stolen it and yet he can't be angry with me because he isn't certain that I'm guilty. If I admit I did not steal it I lose the credit and satisfaction. If I admit I did he would be as mad as a hatter himself.

Since Jim will read this when it's published I can't say here whether I stole his banjo or not. I'll simply state what actually happened and you may draw your own conclusions. From the evidence there's no cause to suspect me except that it would be the logical thing for me to do for any number of good reasons.

One cannot carry all the comforts of home when trekking across Equatorial Africa on a motorcycle, and so why try to crowd in some of the discomforts as well?

We had trimmed down our complement of clothing until the only way we could change clothes was to change with each other. And this for a four months' trip thru the black heart of Africa itself! Despite all the warnings against black scorpions, white ants, ticks, sand flies, snakes and malarial chills we gave up the comfort of our light folding bed and slept on the ground for months in order to lighten our load—by less than the weight of the banjo. After fighting a rearing, bucking motorbike all day or pushing it thru miles of loose, hot sand, a soft bed is one thing to look forward to, and soft music on a banjo is quite another.

An Air of Smug Conceit

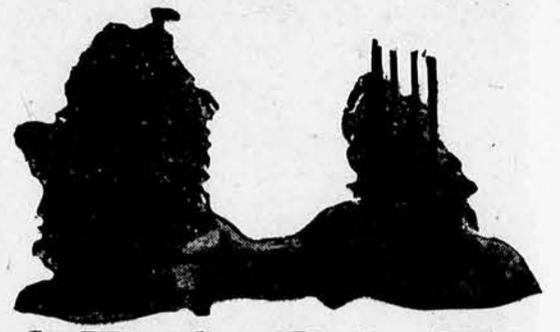
Somehow I didn't like the idea of limping back on a camel from somewhere in the edge of the Sahara Desert with a couple of broken down motorcycles and only the satisfaction that we'd had good music while it lasted.

Honestly, wouldn't you have been tempted to steal it yourself? So was I—tempted.

We were so loaded down with luggage on our doughty little one-lunged motorbikes that when we arrived at Kano, with 3,000 miles more to go, we'd already bent one side car chassis and broken three side car springs, to say nothing of a rear axle, a part of the main frame, a bundle carrier, six spokes, and a record for slow traveling. We were nearly broke ourselves from paying repair bills. But on top of all our mass of luggage rode the inevitable big banjo in its huge leather case. There it perched with a perfectly insufferable air of smug conceit as if to challenge, "Just try and get rid of me."

We were also carrying a small folding banjo that someone had given Jim. (I was glad it wasn't a bass drum or a piano for he would have carried it just the same.) I suggested that we ship the big banjo around to the east

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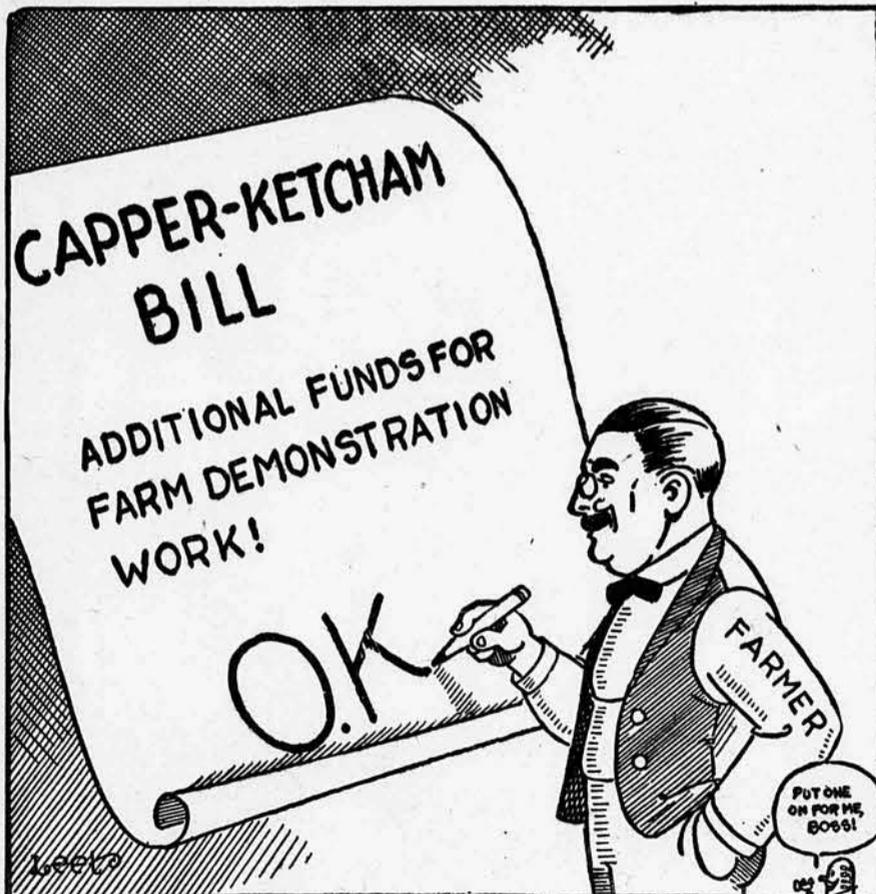


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It Has His OK

coast of Africa to wait for us there and, big hearted, recommended carrying the small one with us. But Jim insisted that while the little one was all right to fold up it was no good to play. His solution was to sell it to a Hausa trader, one of those black sharpers of Northern Nigeria who know more about shrewd bargaining and sharp trading than the 11 tribes of Israel, if there were that many.

That same afternoon one of these whiskered Hausamen, black and smooth as a barrel of crude oil, appeared on our east house porch in Kano. He squatted on the white calloused soles of his bare feet amid his collection of leather pillows, bright native baskets, and other clever creations in brass and grass, and Jim began his banjo palaver.

"Change-change for one cloth," countered the black Hausa slicker when Jim suggested that he buy the toy banjo. "You give 6 shilly me."

"Your brother he try sell me same cloth one time 6 shillings," I protested, knowing there was a nigger in the woodpile as well as on the porch. As a matter of fact he hadn't, but since these Machiavellian tricksters pretend to no honesty themselves they naturally believe no one else. So I'd really not been guilty of any deception whatever.

Help With the Police

After indulging him in his favorite sport of bargaining for half an hour, we finally gave the small banjo and 1 shilling to the Hausa trader for a piece of native cloth that probably had come from Manchester. He saw the big banjo and wanted it for another shilling, but Jim laughed at him.

"You draw me paper for banjo," demanded the trader after the deal was made. "Paper he say police me no steal banjo."

Without this guarantee of title the banjo probably would be considered by the police as stolen property, and so Jim wrote the following memorandum on a sheet of note-book paper and handed it to the Hausaman: "I have sold one banjo to Ahmed Abdullah Gombo, Jim Wilson."

And the next day when we returned to the rest house from a visit in town the big banjo was gone!

Now it seems reasonable to me that the shrewd Ahmed Gombo, armed as he was with a certificate of banjo ownership, probably stole the instrument while we were gone. He would keep it hidden until we left town and then send it down country, with the signed bill of sale, to be sold. A good piece of business.

"It's undoubtedly Ahmed," decided Captain Richard of the Northern Nigeria police when Jim called him out of bed to report the theft. "We'll get your blinkin' banjo and push it along to you at Khartoum."

Jim's theory is that I had previously connived with Captain Rickard before stealing the banjo so that the bristling British captain wouldn't throw the rest house watchman in irons (for he was a good old blacker) and all the Hausa traders into jail. If I did I was at least more thoughtful than Jim was six years ago when he stole the car. That theft caused the entire Royal Mounted force a whole night of activity and worry.

With one black boy slipping a business-like service belt over Captain Rickard's shoulders and another pulling on his boots, the sputtering captain called in a native detective and spoke as excitedly and rapidly as an Englishman can speak. But he spoke in Hausa. I don't know—and neither does Jim—whether he was ordering the arrest and immediate execution of Ahmed Gombo or simply telling the detective to keep goats off the compound grass.

Not the Water Can!

And that is that. We haven't reached the Red Sea yet—and maybe never shall—so we don't know (or at least Jim doesn't) whether the captain found the culprit and the banjo or not. Jim doesn't know whether his partner is a thief, and I'm just as much in the dark about mine. I wish he would tell but he won't—and I wish I could tell you but I can't. The main thing is that we no longer have the banjo out here in our struggle with the sand and bush and the long dry reaches of desert waste on the edge of the Sahara.

Jim probably will plan to get even with me some way. He usually does. But if he's going to steal I only hope he doesn't take my gallon can of drink-

ing water. That's the most precious thing we have out here in the desert now. It's usually warm and the color of bad tea. We sometimes have to scrape off the scum and settle the dirt with alum and then boil it before drinking but—well, I hope he doesn't steal my good old oil can of water out here in the desert. If he gets even in some other way I'll tell you about it, but if he steals my drinking water I'll never live to tell you. And neither will he.

Has Litter of 15 Pigs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

One of the most fortunate club members this year is Carl McClure, Kingman county. His contest sow entered in the Capper Pig Club this spring has a litter of 15 pigs. Read Carl's letter: "The gilt I entered in the Capper Pig Club farrowed 15 pigs on April 15. There still are 12 pigs living. They are strong and hungry all the time. The sow is very careful with the pigs. In time, I think she will make a good mother. The pigs were farrowed one day before the sow was 1 year old. I

am feeding her shorts and milk mixed to make a slop, some tankage and will feed some corn later."

Musty grain will kill chicks. Feed only the best quality grain to poultry, and do not allow them access to the carcass of an animal that is decaying. Rotted vegetable matter also is dangerous. Limberneck or botulism is caused by a poison made by an organism in decaying matter. Never allow a dead chicken to remain in the yard. This is a precaution against spreading the disease that may have caused the death of that chicken, and also checks one of the causes of limberneck.

Your club manager has seen hogs that would not top the market. These were good quality hogs to start with, and had the breeding and stamina within them to develop into high class market hogs had they been properly fed. But the feeder ran short of corn, and held them thru until the fall crop with green stuff and small grains. This stunted the pigs, and at last when the corn was "rolled to them" they failed to make normal rapid growth. I don't believe it pays to short feed pigs at any time. Keep them coming right along.

For Farm Boy Scouts

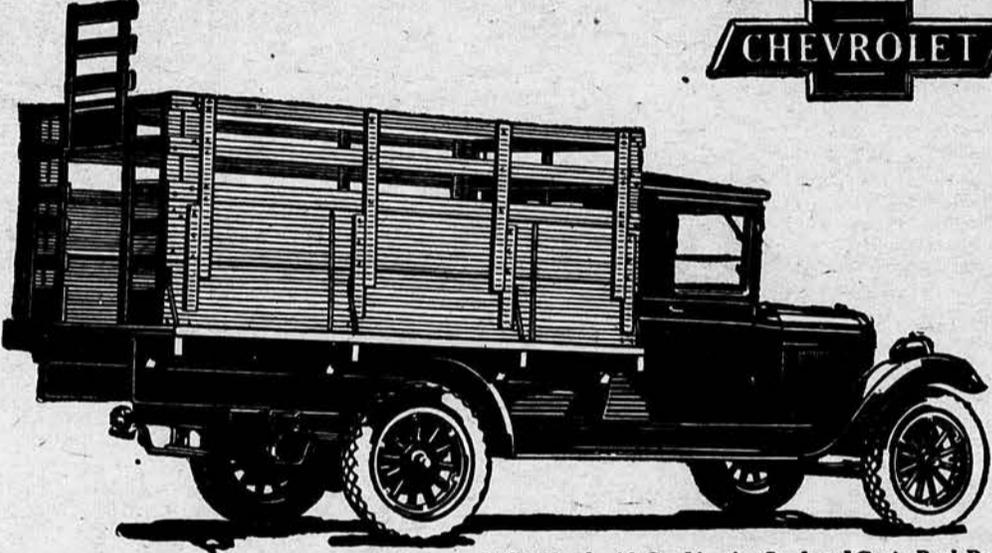
Radio programs of special interest to farm boys will be broadcast over KMOX, St. Louis, this month. On May 24, 12:45 to 1 P. M. John F. Case will talk on "Scouting for Farm Boys." On May 31, 1 to 1:30, "Waking Up Sleepyeye," a Farm Boy Scout play, will be put on by the 37 boys of Mr. Case's Lone Scout Tribe. This play, written and directed by Scoutmaster Case, portrays the work of the first degree in Boy Scouting.

Scoutmaster Case, who is editor of the Missouri Ruralist, but lives on a Missouri farm 50 miles away, is the author of "Tom of Peace Valley," "Under the 4-H Flag," "Adventures of the Brown Family" and other stories for farm juniors. Organized less than a year, his American Eagle Tribe has drawn boys from a radius of 10 miles, three Missouri counties being represented. These Farm Scouts have a baseball league and meet weekly on Mr. Case's farm.

Favorite sons prove nothing, except that you can't trust the judgment of parents.

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Be Sure of What You Are Getting for Your Money When You Buy Hail Insurance

WHHEAT produces the largest share of hail insurance premiums in Kansas. On the Chicago Board of Trade the price of wheat recently has advanced considerably. Crops that came thru the winter are becoming more valuable, and with good wheat prices hail insurance is a better investment.

Hail insurance is an economic necessity for the crop grower, and it is just as important for the farmer to protect his income, in the form of growing crops, against damage from hail, as it is for him to protect his investment in buildings, stock and farm equipment against damage from fire, lightning and tornado.

Kansas Suffered Heavily in 1927

Kansas had one storm on June 2, 1927, that devastated 30 square miles of promising wheat, almost ready for harvest, in Barton, Pawnee and Stafford counties. Losses from this storm were estimated at 2 million dollars.

For Sale—"Gold Bricks"

Have you bought or recently had a chance to buy a "gold brick"? Have you had any experience with fake agents or swindlers during recent months? Have you saved any of the "chance to get rich quick" schemes that might have come to you thru the mail? If you have, write and tell the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan., about it and send along any printed matter regarding the chance you had to become "relieved" quickly of your hard earned money so that the Protective Service can warn other Kansas Farmer readers. The watchword is to spend or invest your money with firms that will do what they say they will do and to put out of business those scoundrels who only are interested in getting your money. Send today to the Protective Service any literature put out by unreliable people or firms against whom Protective Service members should be protected.

The northwestern counties, Cheyenne, Rawlins and Decatur, had a half million dollar loss the same day, and the day following added almost another half million dollar loss, this time in Dickinson and Saline counties, and along the Arkansas Valley west of Garden City. On June 4 a severe hail storm struck Gove and Lane counties. Over a path 5 miles wide fields were stripped as bare as highways.

Cost Increases With Hazard

In 1923, when the average loss cost for the United States mounted to 7.02 per cent, hail insurance companies adopted the merit system of rating, which automatically increases rates in high hazard territory and reduces them in districts which have previously shown a good record. As a result of this move, the volume of liability started to increase each year, until in 1927 a total of 150 million dollars was written, the largest volume ever known. The loss cost was reduced from 7.02 per cent in 1923 to 6.35 per cent in 1924, to 4.04 per cent in 1925 and to 3.84 per cent in 1926, and it appeared that the hail business was coming into its own when the worst hail year in history, 1927, brought the loss cost to 4.959 per cent, as compared with the

13-year average of just 4.90 per cent.

In addition to improving their rating methods, the companies several years ago inaugurated a number of changes in the policy contract which set forth more clearly the exact nature of the coverage granted. Damage from causes other than hail is now more specifically excluded. Restrictions were adopted as to the time when liability attaches and terminates on various crops in different localities. The present contract is eminently fair, since it fully protects the insured against actual hail damage at times when crops may be severely injured, but at the same time it eliminates a lot of inconsequential damage which was formerly allowed owing to the indefiniteness of the old policy.

Just a few years ago it was discovered that there is a terrific moral hazard in the hail insurance business and, as in the case of fire insurance, the honest man who derives his livelihood from farming contributes a higher rate than he should be obliged to pay. Some progress has been made toward eliminating the individual who, when money is scarce and crops are poor, mails a hail loss report with the approach of each rain cloud, even tho the result be only a gentle and beneficial shower. If a few farmers can be parted from the spirit of wanting to get their hail insurance premiums back from the company regardless of what methods are necessary to that end, hail insurance rates will be reduced possibly 25 to 50 per cent.

Mutual or Stock Company?

When you buy hail insurance, remember there are two kinds. To protect your future liabilities, find out from your agent whether you are buying your insurance in a mutual or a stock company.

Mutual companies write two different kinds of policies. One form of mutual policy allows collection of an extra assessment, equal but not exceeding the original premium, with which to pay more than average hail losses. By the other insurance contract if the original premiums collected by the mutual company will not pay in full the losses reported, the company may prorate its losses and pay a like portion of all losses accepted for payment. Understand when you buy mutual hail insurance you can be called on for another money payment, or that you may not receive the full amount of your loss. Because of this risk, mutual company rates are not so high as are the rates of stock companies. Stock company rates are slightly higher, but stock companies cannot collect an extra assessment or pay on a pro-ratio scale in settlement for losses sustained.

Another thing, especially if you buy your hail insurance from a strange agent, make sure that the company he represents is responsible and strong enough financially to fairly meet its losses. If you experience a hail loss be careful not to sign any paper that will release the insurance company from making a settlement which is satisfactory to you. Remember that the insurance you buy is not governed by anything that the agent might tell you but that the insurance policy contains the whole written contract between you and the company. Never be in doubt about the company whose agent is soliciting your hail insurance business. Write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan., if ever there is anything you wish to know regarding any insurance company writing hail insurance.

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CONQUERS HARD WEAR

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE keenness of Christ's answer to His critics that day has been commented on thousands of times. The situation was something like this: The Jews hated the Romans, who had conquered them, and to whom they had to pay taxes. Our Lord's foes were on the lookout for some opening so that they could discredit him in the eyes of the people. They asked Him one day, in the temple, whether taxes should be paid to the Roman government. It was a shrewd question. Give them credit for brains, even tho the brains were not put to the highest use. If the Messiah replied in the negative he would have the government officials on his trail. If he answered in the affirmative, the people who stood about and who admired him would desert for they all hated their political oppressors. It was a tight place. But he came out as easily as if he had prepared a reply to just that question. Pay the government, he said, what you owe it, and pay God what you owe Him.

That is the highest citizenship, now as then. One cannot get any higher. Millions of Americans need it. Look at our voting. The percentage of voters who vote is low. In 1920, after a nation-wide effort to get the vote out, half of the voters did not cast their ballots. Once men fought for the right to vote. Next, women agitated until they, too, had the ballot. Now, neither men nor women to the extent of half the adults in the nation will trouble themselves to go to the polls. That is not good religion. That is not rendering unto Caesar. With schools it seems to be different, at least in most communities. People are willing to spend money for schools. The splendid, brick, consolidated schools in many parts of the country are eloquent witnesses to the citizenship of the folk who vote taxes on themselves for education.

A phase of what we are rendering to Caesar is our attitude toward the courts. Much has been said about the jury which acquitted a man who had killed his wife. Just what sort of reasoning these jurymen and jurywomen indulged would be hard to appraise. It is evident they did not take their duties seriously. It would be interesting to know how many of this jury made any pretensions of church membership. The idea seems to be to beat the courts. Anything to stave off the carrying out of a sentence. Not long ago a man was sentenced in New York to prison for life, for stealing 33 cents. He was a fourth offender, and under the law of New York was guilty of a crime calling for a life sentence. The same week a stealer of oil wells was preparing to sail for Europe. The inference seems clear. Steal dimes and go to prison for life. Steal millions, and go to Europe.

It still remains a question what patriotism is. It seems to consist in flag-waving for many people, and bragging about your country's being the biggest this and the biggest that. When it comes to putting one's self out to render service to the country or community much patriotism flattens out like a ripped balloon. There are exceptions, of course, and we are thankful for them. It may be interesting to know that the word patriotism comes from the Latin word pater, and originally meant loyalty to father, or loyalty to the family. From that the meaning broadened out into loyalty to the tribe, the state, the nation. And to be loyal means to do things at great inconvenience to one's self, and sometimes at great cost. It is something besides marching in parades, wearing uniforms, making speeches and running for office.

Love as a working principle was expounded by Jesus, and explained as by no other of the world's teachers of religion. We are to love God—he was quoting the Old Testament—with every possible bit of energy we possess, and then he added the other part, our neighbor. The world has never accepted Christ's teachings on this, in any broad, general way. Society is based on lines sharply drawn; lines of money, of pedigree, of color. Love can hardly be called much of a working principle in the world of commerce and industry. That is something to work toward. The trouble is, we do not work toward it very fast. We seem afraid to. When it is suggested that

business be operated in a less competitive manner and with more of the principle of love, it is said to be ideal but impractical. When the reduction of armament is mentioned, we are told that "you can't change human nature." We seem to be like the bashful lover who wants his lady love but is afraid to propose.

Professor Arthur Thomson tells of a certain kind of eel which is born in the deep ocean west of Ireland. After living there for a year, eating nothing, becoming smaller and thinner, it makes for fresh water. It may travel for 3,000 miles up some of the large rivers of Europe. There it remains for some years, when the mating instinct is felt. Donning a beautiful suit of silver the eel descends the river to the deep sea, mates and dies. This is a form of love, not high, but strong. Can this not be carried up and up, until at

last it rules in the world? Why not try it, in our modern world of business? We ought to be willing to try Christianity at least once.

Lesson for May 20—Love the Law of the Kingdom. Mark 12:13-44. Golden Text—Matt. 7:29.

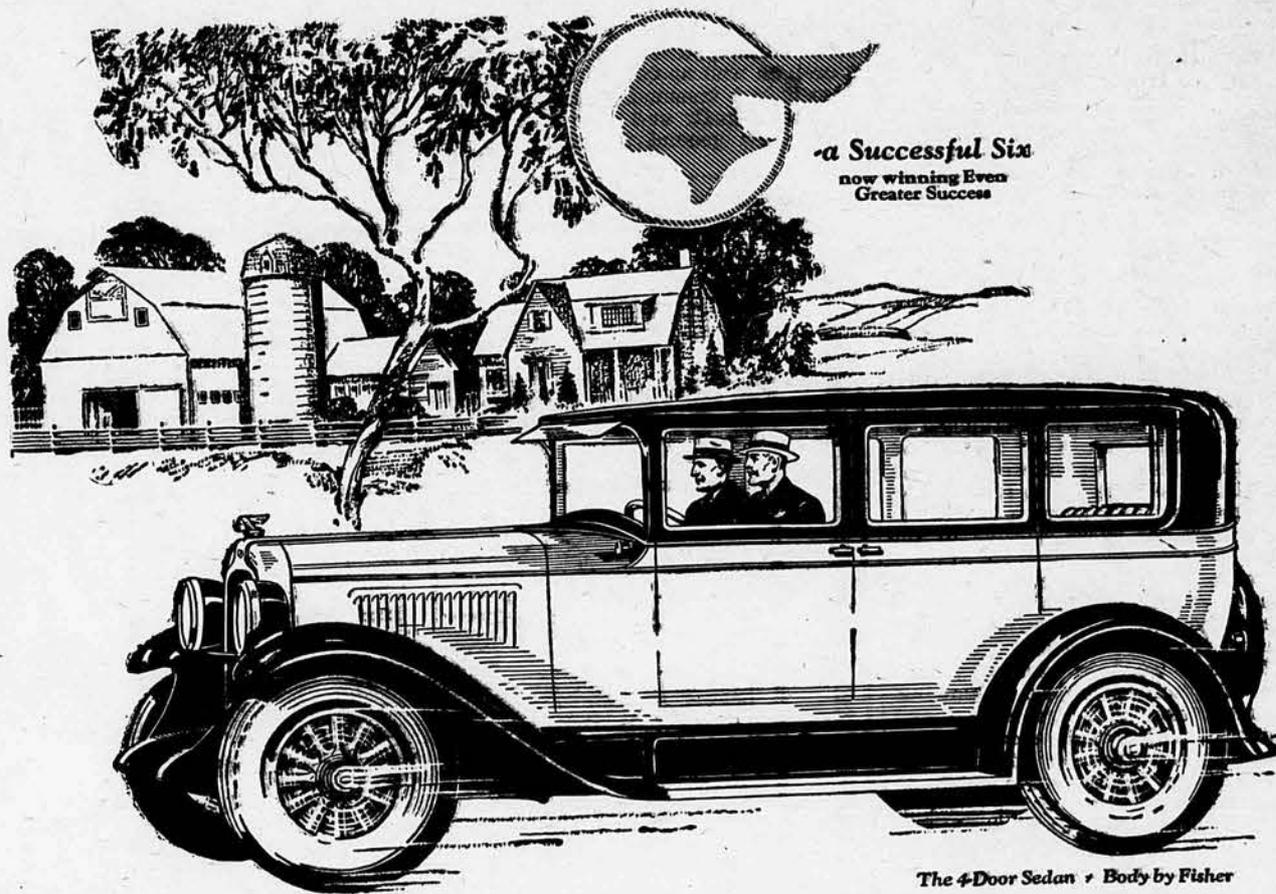
\$14.04 Instead of \$22.29

That Kansas prints in its State Printing Plant 31 school textbooks identical with those of private companies and sells them to pupils for an aggregate of \$14.04, compared with the private company price of \$22.29 is evidence that in some things public operation is practicable, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. According to some authorities, Ontario with public ownership is selling light, heat and power to its consumers at lower prices by considerable than private companies are doing under equal conditions, as in the case of the use of Niagara power, in this country. This is of course disputed, but textbook companies may dispute the lower production by the Kansas printing plant.

Yet State Printer Walker says he has included ample allowances for depreciation, interest and other charges.

The fact is that there are opportunities for public ownership where certain conditions exist. In the case of textbooks for public schools the market is eliminated as involving expense of selling, a large item. It is doubtful whether under private management postal rates would be as low as they have been in this country under Government postal service, and in fact this service was originally conducted by private enterprise, with unsatisfactory results and high rates. It was the English who first took over the postal service and the United States followed English precedent. Under Government management it is one of the most efficient business services in the world. In Kansas textbooks for the schools the next forward step will be state ownership of the books.

Mercury is being used instead of water to supply vapor for steam turbines. Operation at higher temperatures thus is made possible.



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now winning Even
Greater Success

The 4-Door Sedan • Body by Fisher

Smooth, Dependable Performance regardless of weather or roads!

In advanced features of engineering—in staunchness, stamina and long life—in all qualities which appeal to men engaged in farming—no other car in the entire field matches the New Series Pontiac Six at \$745.

For today's Pontiac Six offers examples of progressive design whose value is most obvious to men with a mechanical turn of mind. It embodies the famous G-M-R cylinder head, contributing to smoother, more silent, more economical operation using ordinary gasoline. It introduces the cross-flow radiator with thermostatic control, eliminating losses of cooling liquids and assuring correct engine temperature in all

seasons. It combines the biggest six-cylinder engine at its price with such advancements as the AC fuel pump instead of a vacuum system, crankcase ventilation, new carburetion and manifold system, full-pressure oiling and interchangeable bronze-backed bearings.

And, in addition, the Pontiac Six retains all the staunchness of chassis and bodies—all the stamina—all the unrivaled long-life developed in years of testing on General Motors Proving Ground and proved in the service of 200,000 satisfied owners. Here, truly, is a low-priced six for the country home, offering smooth, dependable performance regardless of weather or roads!

2-Door Sedan, \$745; Coupe, \$745; Sport Roadster, \$745; Phaeton, \$775; Cabriolet, \$795; 4-Door Sedan, \$825; Sport Landau Sedan, \$875. Oakland All-American Six, \$1045 to \$1265. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

PONTIAC SIX

PRODUCT OF *new series* GENERAL MOTORS

Larger Wheat Yields

(Continued from Page 3)

and this repetition occurs for the sake of emphasis.) In this case, early preparation of wheat ground is for moisture's sake primarily and with that understanding; and knowing that weed control and a loosened surface soil cause aforesaid moisture gain, the soil should be worked accordingly.

This statement then dismisses practically all questions relative to the best kind of machine. A lister, a moldboard plow, a rotary plow or a disk; each has certain conditions when it performs well and each has certain disadvantages.

For example, when Hessian fly is prevalent the covering of stubble is desirable, and the "one-way" is a poor tool for that operation. With Hessian fly infestation also, the control of volunteer wheat is desirable, and for such work the "one-way" re-establishes itself as a workable instrument.

For those who desire to see evidence of the relationship between moisture and early seedbed preparation the following information is presented. At the Hays Experiment Station there are two fields which have raised wheat continuously since 1909. One field was always worked immediately following harvest; the other was worked in early September. The early field averaged 16.7 per cent moisture in the top 6 feet of soil, and the late field averaged 14.8 per cent. This difference of 2 per cent moisture caused the early prepared field to yield an average of 14.2 bushels of wheat an acre, which was nearly 6 bushels more than the late prepared field yielded. Six weeks' time resulted in 6 bushels an acre gain.

There is another important feature to this matter of early seedbed preparation which should be clearly understood. There are seasons and there are conditions when stubbled or disked wheat ground is far more profitable than listed or plowed ground. Early listing is superior to late listing, but there are times when it is best to refrain from too great stirring of the soil.

Blow soils and extremely dry seasons are two instances when one should hesitate and consider carefully before preparing the soil for wheat. The reason for this word of caution is obvious. If a soil is subject to blowing, the combination of a dry season and soil stirring will provide excellent conditions for soil transfer via the air route. Even on tighter soils which do not blow, a dry season and a dry soil will not sprout the weed seeds, so there will be no weeds to steal moisture, and, furthermore, plowing will dry the soil out still further and prevent packing, hence working the soil under such conditions would be injurious or "contrariwise" to the very items which plowing is supposed to create.

Proper gauging of the above conditions is a thing which unfortunately cannot be placed on paper. The only suggestion known at present is the old adage that "a word to the wise is sufficient." That may help some, but perhaps there are readers who would be interested in a little experiment along this line that has been conducted at the Hays Experiment Station since 1916. This will be enlightening to those who, tho farming in Western Kansas still cling to the Eastern idea that the best job of plowing makes the best crop. It also substantiates the growing belief that it is not always desirable or necessary to work wheat ground every year with a plow or lister. One field (all fields were handled alike except for one condition) was plowed early every year; it yielded an average of 16.7 bushels an acre. The second field was plowed every other year; it yielded 19.2 bushels an acre. The third field was plowed every third year (the wheat being disked in when not plowed); it yielded 19.4 bushels an acre. A fourth field was plowed only in such years as it seemed desirable, and the yield on this field was 21.4 bushels an acre. This last field has been plowed only twice since the test was started, 12 years ago.

The experiment shows that in this particular case the wheat land plowed only when the season seemed to justify such labor yielded 5 bushels an acre more than the field plowed every year. It simply indicates that it is possible to work the ground in Western Kansas too much; that there are years when plowing is unnecessary.

The above has been written for that section of Western Kansas where moisture is the main feature. As one moves eastward in the Wheat Belt, soil fertility becomes a joint problem, and in that connection early seedbed preparation is important because it is beneficial from a fertility standpoint. That feature will be explained later.

Perhaps the modified summer fallow should be discussed following summer fallow, because the idea is based on summer fallow principles. However, it is presented first because it promises to become of even greater value as a means of moisture conservation than ordinary summer fallow.

Wide spacing of rowed crops such as milo, kafir and corn is a practice which is increasing in many parts of the state. It consists in planting these crops in rows of varying distance apart but wider than the regular 36 to 40-inch width row planting. It is the third type of Western Kansas farming which is aimed to solve moisture problems.

Summer fallow prevents crop production during the season of fallow. That idea being obnoxious or overly expensive for some farmers, they perhaps looked for a substitute, and found a modified fallow or wide spacing system. This system or method provides a crop as well as following the ground. Also it is a tremendous help for those who raise kafir and cane and wish to plant such ground to wheat, because

it partly overcomes the evil effects of kafir preceding wheat.

The facts in the matter are revealed by studying some figures from the Hays Experiment Station. This particular experiment was started in 1916 and is not yet completed. The figures are an average of 1916-1926:

1. The average yield of kafir regular spaced was 11.6 bushels an acre.
2. The average yield of kafir wide spaced was 17.3 bushels an acre.
3. The average yield of wheat on regular spaced kafir ground was 12.1 bushels an acre.
4. The average yield of wheat on wide spaced kafir ground was 14.9 bushels an acre.
5. The average yield of corn regular spaced was 5.9 bushels an acre.
6. The average yield of corn wide spaced was 7.3 bushels an acre.
7. The average yield of wheat on regular spaced corn ground was 17.4 bushels an acre.
8. The average yield of wheat on wide spaced corn ground was 19.1 bushels an acre.

These figures explain why wide spacing is becoming so popular. They show that the yield of either corn or kafir is increased when the crop is planted every other row. They also show that the yield of wheat is increased both with corn and with kafir when it is planted on wide spaced corn or kafir ground. Furthermore, the yield of wheat on wide kafir ground more nearly approached the yield that is generally obtained on corn ground.

Just why this practice seems to be so successful cannot be explained fully. The rate of seeding is the same, i.e., there are the same number of plants an acre with both wide and regular

planting. It probably is a matter of moisture conservation, altho that supposition has not been demonstrated.

There are those who ask why thinner planting would not produce similar results. Perhaps such would be the case. However, it is far easier to interest farmers in planting wide rows rather than thin within the row, and for that reason this system is rapidly increasing. Also the cultivation is quicker and more economical, and furthermore, wheat seeding is facilitated by drilling between the wide spaced rows.

Several methods of wide spacing are being used. Some plant every third row, others plant two regular rows and then skip three rows, while still others plant so that their wheat drill may operate between the standing rows of kafir or corn. It would seem that the particular type of wide spacing used should be governed by the machines available for the work.

Wide spacing occupies practically the same place in the cropping system as does regular spaced corn or kafir. Of course it also may be used to substitute for summer fallow or at least occupy part of the summer fallow area.

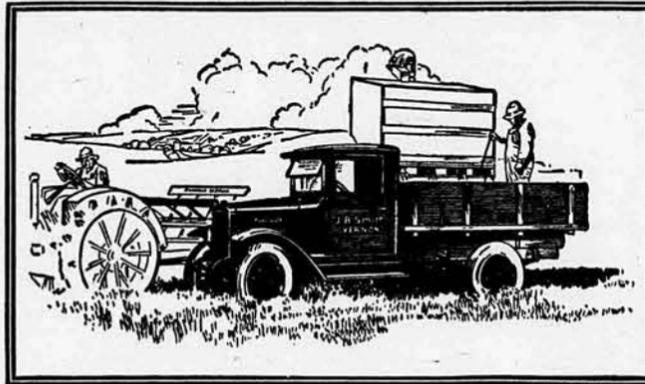
(TO BE CONTINUED)

More Likely a Straphanger

"What will become of a child who constantly clings to his mother's skirts?"

"He may become a trapeze artist."

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With NEW Combination Body

GRAIN TANK — STOCK RACK

With the new SIX-SPEED Special is offered a money-saving combination body that makes the truck doubly practical for farm hauling. Grain box for 60 bushels, or stock rack—from one to the other in a few minutes!

THE new SIX-SPEED Special is a popular-priced 1-ton truck, specially designed for rural or farm hauling. It has six forward speeds and two reverse. It has a practical combination body. It has everything that the modern truck should have.

The new two-speed axle, combined with the transmission ratios, gives the Six-Speed Special six forward and two reverse speeds. The low range masters rough roads, mud and gumbo, soft fields, hills, and tough going. The high range is for fast hauling when the roads are good. The same

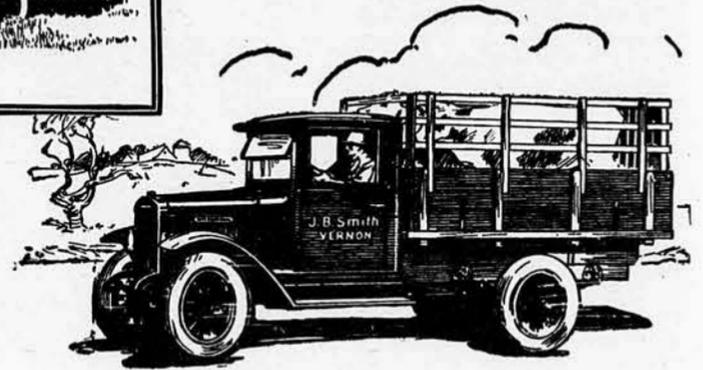
easy engine speed gives you 35 miles an hour on good roads and 3½ fighting miles an hour—ten times as much pulling power—for the stubborn places. *It's all in the new two-speed axle!*

Fuel Economy

In every feature and detail the new Six-Speed Special measures up to high standards. It has a heavy frame, long, flexible springs, and sturdy construction throughout. Roomy, fully-enclosed cab adds to driving comfort. It is easy steering at all speeds, anywhere it goes.

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A Fast and Powerful Truck Built Especially for Rural Work



Reasonable in first cost, this truck is also a fuel saver. The simple 4-cylinder engine, powerful as it is, will surprise you by its unusual gasoline mileage. It is quick in pick-up and built for long life.

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The new combination body of the Six-Speed Special is sure to please you. In a few minutes you can change the truck from a sound, tight, 60-bushel grain tank to a serviceable, money-saving stock rack. Commercial bodies also available.

The new International Six-Speed Special truck is the truck to take your full loads—light or heavy—into town or out, on all roads and in all weather.

Write for the catalog on this new International. We will tell you where you can see it on display.

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What the Folks Are Saying

IN FARM accounts kept in connection with the farm management extension work of the Kansas State Agricultural College, it was found that of 158 farmers who had dairy cows, those who had 13 or more had more than double the net income that was received by those having four or a smaller number of cows. The net farm income for the group having the smallest number of cows was \$1,448, as compared with \$3,422 for those farms having 13 or more cows. Two things helped the latter group make more money. These were a larger business and better cows. The cows in the first group made on an average a return of \$52.27, while those in the group having the larger number of cows returned \$76.32. **Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.**

Let's Maintain the Soils

It is an established fact that when our best types of soils are continuously cropped year after year they will wear out or become depleted of one or more of the necessary elements for the production of crops unless a persistent effort is made to replace the fertility that has been taken away.

Farmers have been slow to realize this, and some even yet are handling their farms as if they were mines, for by their system of farming, plant food is taken from the soil and little if any is ever returned. Such a practice is certain to result in low crop yields of poor quality, and in the end a farm run down to such an extent that years of intelligent soil building will be required to bring it back to anything like its original fertility. When a farm is once exhausted it is not an easy matter to restore its productiveness.

As farmers we have a certain responsibility in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Will we rob our farms of the elements necessary for crop production and leave them poorer than when we acquired them? Or will we study the needs of our soils and do everything in our power to maintain a high state of fertility, not only that we may harvest profitable crops ourselves, but also that we may hand these same farms down to our children equally good as they were originally? Let us so manage our farms that we shall permanently maintain the fertility of our soil and thus be able to grow bumper crops of high quality. **J. L. McKeighan.**

Yates City, Ill.

60 Acres of Sweet Clover

Frank Harris of Moran reports that 60 acres of Sweet clover has been seeded on his farms this spring. All of this was seeded on limed land, and all of the seed was scarified and inoculated.

Mr. Harris plans to make this a regular practice in his farming operations. He furnishes the lime and seed, while the tenants haul and apply the lime and seed. Such an arrangement has much to recommend it, and other land owners in the county might well copy it. Such a practice benefits both land owner and land operator, and both should bear part of the expense.

Mr. Harris and his tenants are well satisfied with the plan, and their program calls for at least 2 cars of lime to be used every year. The Sweet clover will be followed in most cases by alfalfa, and with such a rotation and farm program, these farms should begin to appear much different in a few years. **Roy E. Gwin.**

Iola, Kan.

The 3-L Trail His Guide

Lime, legumes and livestock, the 3-L trail to prosperity, that is being followed by many Allen county farmers, is guiding the progress of J. W. Thomas, in Salem township.

Mr. Thomas has long been a firm believer in legumes in his farming system. He was known some years ago as the soybean king of Southeastern Kansas, and used this crop extensively in his farming system. He was one of the early users of limestone in Allen county, and has used it to grow alfalfa and Sweet clover. Twenty acres was limed and seeded to Sweet clover this spring. This was seeded in oats, and will be used for pasture in the latter part of the summer.

A good herd of grade Guernseys is found on the farm, and an abundance of legume pasture and roughage makes

this herd one of the paying projects of the farm. By using silage, alfalfa, Sweet clover and soybeans, Mr. Thomas has been able to get good production with a minimum of outlay for purchased feeds. Incidentally, the 3-L trail is leading this farm into better crops, more net income, and a permanent, prosperous condition. **Iola, Kan. Roy E. Gwin.**

Merchandising Farm Products

The successful farmer must be a good merchandiser as well as an efficient producer in order to reap the greatest possible reward from the labor and efforts he has expended in the production of the crops, livestock and other sources of farm income up until the time they are ready for market. It is true that the selling price of farm products is largely determined by the purchaser, but there are many ways in which the producer can make his wares appeal more strongly to the buyer, and hence command a higher price.

Many, in fact most, farm products are sold by grade. Quality and uniformity in grains, fruit, potatoes, dairy and poultry products command a premium from the buyer. A few minutes spent in picking out dirty, cracked, or small eggs and sending a crate full of large, clean eggs, all of the same color, to a central market will be rewarded

with a higher price of 2 or 3 cents a dozen. Dirty, ungraded potatoes are heavily discriminated against by buyers, both wholesale and retail. A carload of steers or hogs of uniform size, color and quality will attract the eye and money of the cattle buyer sooner and more favorably than a nondescript load of livestock ranging from big to little, fat to thin. A load of wheat or other grain which contains a high percentage of weed seed or foreign grain brings a low grade and a low price, both of which could be raised by cleaning the grain before marketing it.

One could go on with similar illustrations at length. The same fundamentals which make a housewife want to buy groceries or vegetables in a store where they are attractively displayed hold true with the products which farmers have to sell. The rapid growth of roadside marketing is one illustration which proves the point. Quality products attractively displayed and uniformly graded at a well-kept roadside stand command the highest prices and find the readiest sale. Why should this principle not be put into effect with profit in the sale of all farm products? **F. A. Lyman.**

Chicago, Ill.

More Interest in Lime

There is a considerable interest in the application of lime in Miami county. This has come about because of the excellent results that have been produced. For example, C. S. Nevius of Chiles reports that several years ago

he put 3,800 pounds of lime on 1 acre of a 5-acre field he was seeding to alfalfa. "The first year it did not appear to help any," Mr. Nevius says, "but last year we got nearly as much hay off that 1 acre as we did off the other 4." **J. T. Whetzel.**

Paola, Kan.

A Brighter Hog Outlook

Farmers in the territory contiguous to Kansas City have an unusual opportunity of making profit in the production of stock hogs, because Kansas City is the largest stock hog market in the world, and stock hogs can be produced cheaper than any other class of livestock.

The essentials in producing stock hogs profitably are: (1) Some kind of pasture. (2) The use of big, rugged growth, big type boars. Where pasture is available, the addition of a very small amount of grain such as corn, oats, barley, kafir, milo, feterita or shorts, will produce big, growthy, stretchy, but thin 100-pound hogs at a minimum of cost, and such hogs have and will continue to command the highest market price. Kansas, especially Western Kansas, is particularly well adapted to the growing of stock hogs, and will find it one of the most profitable of all agricultural activities. **Dr. C. W. McCampbell.**

Manhattan, Kan.

Bakelite, hard rubber and porcelain, known as isolantite, are the best insulating materials for radio work.

HERE'S ECONOMY

5 Bales "Red Top" = 6 Bales "Standard"

Plymouth  "RED TOP" binds 11,520 bundles per bale
"Standard" twine binds only . . . 9,600 bundles per bale

Plymouth  "RED TOP" binds 1,920 MORE BUNDLES per BALE

Look for the Ball with
the top dyed bright RED



WHY be satisfied with ordinary "standard" (500 feet per pound) twine, when you can get 4,800 extra feet—nearly a mile more twine—in the Plymouth  "Red Top" bale?

"Red Top" is the only twine guaranteed 28,800 feet per bale. It binds 1920 more bundles than a bale of Standard. And the finer grade of fibre used in "Red Top" makes it both stronger and evenner than any Standard twine.

"Red Top" is the best example of the Plymouth six points.

Insist that your dealer show you "Red Top". You can't mistake it, for the top of every ball is dyed bright red.

The Plymouth Six Points

Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

1. Length—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. Strength—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. Mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

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

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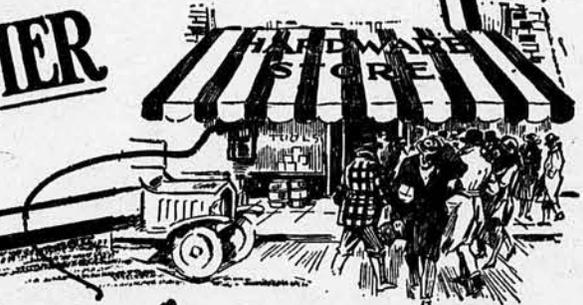
FIND your closest "Farm Service" store and go there to trade. You will like the way these stores serve you because they are progressive stores specializing in quality hardware. Go there where you can "see before you buy", where the best goods, priced right, and the service from an experienced hardware man who can advise you exactly what you need, gives you more for your money. Trade with them because it is good business for you to do so—buying at home means bigger business for your community and upon the prosperity of your community rests the valuation of your farm property. In this list is a store near you which has the "tag" in its window. Find it and make it your hardware headquarters.

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Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.
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Goodwin Hdw. & Mtr. Co.</p> |
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Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Our first rain of any consequence this spring came last Thursday, and lasted most of the day, giving us about 1½ inches of moisture, which was a big help to the crops. It came slow and steady, and all soaked into the ground. It will start things off in the proper manner, and also stop the dust blowing, which was beginning to tell on some of the wheat fields.

For the most part the wheat fields in this community stood the dry and dusty weather pretty well. There is one field about a mile away that was pretty badly used up, and probably will have to be plowed up and put to corn. This is the only field I have heard of so far that is in this condition. The ground was worked up in too fine a condition last fall.

Corn planting is in full swing this week. The ground, being wet down in fine shape and warm, will give the corn a fine start and bring it up in short order.

What few oats fields I have seen so far have a good stand and are coming along well, considering the backward weather. Our oats are a pretty good stand, and while short they will stretch up rapidly when we get a few days more of warm sunshine.

Since the rain we plowed up a 3-acre patch of alfalfa sod where the alfalfa had died out in recent dry years, and expect to drill it to cane. It has been about 14 years since this was plowed and sown to alfalfa. The ground, being soaked up, turned over in fine condition. We have another field of alfalfa sod of about 7 or 8 acres to plow yet, which will have to stand for a few days longer until we get some other work done. This field will be put to cane, too, if our plans work out, while the seed used on the smaller field will be of a sorghum variety. We plan on having some sorghum made this fall if this cane matures properly. That we had last year was a little too green for sorghum, as it was hauled off and had to start all over again. It made a rank growth of from 6 to 8 feet, but didn't really mature.

We are going to try out a small amount of Pride of Saline corn this year. The county agent left a small amount of seed with us a few days ago. I have heard it recommended very highly, but never had an opportunity to try it out before.

I recently had the opportunity of seeing the report of the work done by the vocational agricultural instructor and his class in the local high school last year. The report is quite interesting, and shows that the boys have had quite a bit of training along various lines that will be valuable to them in future years. Prof. T. C. Ferris, in charge, is very thro in his work, and is rendering valuable service. He took several of the students to the roundup at Hays recently and entered them in the judging contests. There were 72 judging teams there from the Smith-Hughes

agricultural schools of Western Kansas. In the contest the local team was placed 7th. In the judging of livestock the team ranked 16th. The experience gained this year in judging at the Hays contest will be a big help to the boys in selecting livestock, and should they enter next year their chances to win then will be far better.

While at Hays the boys saw the experiment station, where cattle and hog judging investigations are carried on, and where new varieties of grain and grasses are grown under different cultural methods.

In his class work with the boys, Professor Ferris's report shows they have culled poultry flocks for egg production and treated poultry for various ailments. They also have judged 48 classes of livestock, including cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, poultry and dairy cattle.

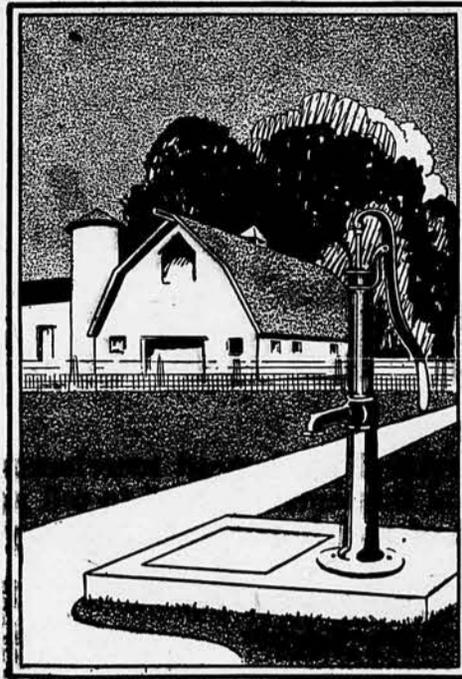
In their farm class work they treated grain for smut, field selected seed corn, made a number of corn germination tests for farmers, and prepared a farm crops exhibit for the Lebanon show last October that was fine.

In their farm shop activities they have constructed a smut treating machine for school and community use, built a trailer for the vocational department of the school, built hog houses, hog and poultry feeders of various kinds, brooder houses and made a wagon box. They also have had instruction in a mechanical way, such as repair work in automobile mechanics, blacksmithing, soldering, tin work, leather repair work, painting, wood work and the like. That includes but a few of the many major activities of the vocational agricultural department instructor for the year up to April 15, and shows some of the various kinds of work taught.

Conquering the Arctic

Three flights across the North Pole do not make a traffic route of the much dreamed of Northwest passage, any more than three swallows make a summer, but three swallows are a good promise of a summer, and already travel by the North Pole is anticipated as a probability of the future. "Soon," predicts one hopeful prophet, "the North Pole is likely to become one of the busiest crossroads of a time-saving world."

People now living have seen greater changes and conquests of man over the forces of nature than any previous generation, but immense as these achievements have been, there is no sign of limits upon the triumphs of the future. In fact what appears as a marvel to the common mortal is merely all in the day's work to the scientific experimenter and pioneer, and compared with the still unsolved problems a simple step in the forward march of discovery and invention. To the scientist what has been accomplished is as infinitely small in comparison with the wide field of still untapped knowledge as it was to New-



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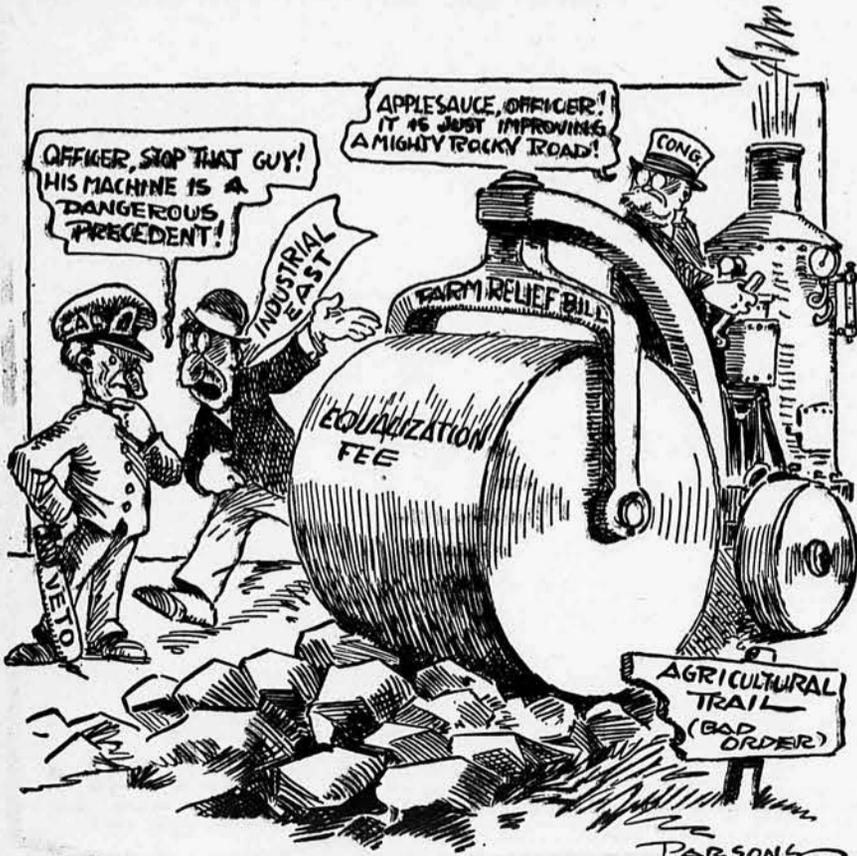
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ton. "I do not know what I may appear to the world," was his statement, "but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore and diverting myself in now and then finding a smooth pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me," a classic statement of the humility of the scientist.

The Northwest passage may even become a commonplace within the experience of living people. Not only are airplanes in the infancy of this industry and looking forward to radical improvement in fuel and engines, but already the United States government has airships in the making that may in a few years make the pole a familiar way station to modern globe trotters. It is only in the last year that the Atlantic has been crossed at all, with exceptional good luck, by airplanes, but it was five years ago that the German Zeppelin owed to this country as spoils of war was successfully navigated from Hamburg to New York. The improved airships may easily beat airplanes to it in long voyages. Air liners are in the building with comfortable cabins, reading room, cafe and dining saloon and dance room, with accommodations for 100 or more passengers. Air travel is not only the order of the future but the near future.

Wanted—A Good Home!

Here are two brothers near enough alike to be twins, but they are not. There is nearly 16 months difference in their ages; they are 11 and 12 years old. Both are strong, hearty and full of life; and honest. These boys have two sisters who live with their grandmother, while their mother works and earns what she can for the family. This is scarcely enough, tho, to care for the women folks. So the boys are making their home with the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, at Topeka.

Spring calls these lads out-of-doors; they want room to live. So the society is hoping some kind farm family will



give them a chance in the country. Or perhaps two neighbors would be willing to take one each.

The Children's Home and Service League has several more boys and girls who are ready for good family homes. All of these children are carefully examined and in good physical condition. Nothing would suit them better than for opportunities to open for them in good country homes.

At present approximately 700 children are under the care of the league, who have not been adopted. All are under 21 years old. During the last year, 195 new children came to the league for assistance and 115 of them were received as permanent wards.

In the event you wish to open your home to one of these bright youngsters, you may get in touch with the Children's Home and Service League, addressing your correspondence to 918 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, or 1825 West Maple Street, Wichita.

Kansas farms need more silos.

Our Gasoline Bill

There is no question that automobiles pay the taxes. The Department of Agriculture issues a bulletin reporting the taxation of gasoline alone last year as producing 259 million dollars revenue, a sum that before the war was half the annual cost of the Federal Government. Of the total, 182 millions went into state highways and 55 millions was apportioned to counties for local roads. Every state levied the gasoline tax, except Massachusetts and New York, and the lowest rate was 2 cents a gallon, while the highest was 5 cents.

Kansas still is on the minimum 2-cent rate and this tax last year produced in this state \$4,594,650. Iowa, a less prosperous state than Kansas, levied a 3-cent tax and collected more than 7 million dollars, but California topped the list with a 3-cent tax and collections of more than 22 million dollars. As California is peopled by millionaires who made their money in other states, and as its prosperity depends upon its highways, it probably can afford to lead the country in this respect. Ohio's gasoline tax, however, produced more than 19 million dollars last year, and probably will produce more this year, and many states exceeded 10 million dollars from this source.

The gasoline tax affords the best possible measure of the consumption

of gasoline by motor cars. The Department of Agriculture estimates this consumption last year at 10½ billion gallons in the United States and the average consumption to the vehicle at 458 gallons in the year.

If these figures are correct, and they probably are somewhat under the true facts, the American people last year spent more than 2 billion dollars for gasoline, a product that 25 years ago was almost unknown. They paid as much more for purchase of cars and perhaps half as much more for repairs and upkeep. The total automobile bill, from such estimates, cannot be much under 7 billion dollars per annum. If this country does not now pay considerably more for the automobile than for either food, lodging or clothing, it soon may.

The Biggest Soil Robber

It requires 10,000 years for nature to form a foot of fertile soil from the rocks of the earth's crust. What will happen if man steps in and wastes, or allows to be wasted, that amount of soil in a single generation?

Soil mining by erosion is tremendously more wasteful than soil mining by cropping, according to H. H. Bennett, soils specialist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He says that on a minimum estimate, erosion takes from the soil annually, more than 20 times as much of the elements of fer-

tility as are removed by all the crops grown. At a minimum, erosion takes from the soil, 126 billion pounds of fertilizing elements. At recent selling prices of the cheapest forms of commercial fertilizers, Bennett says these plant nutrients could not be replaced for 2 billion dollars a year. Certainly this is one big problem confronting all farmers, including those in Kansas.

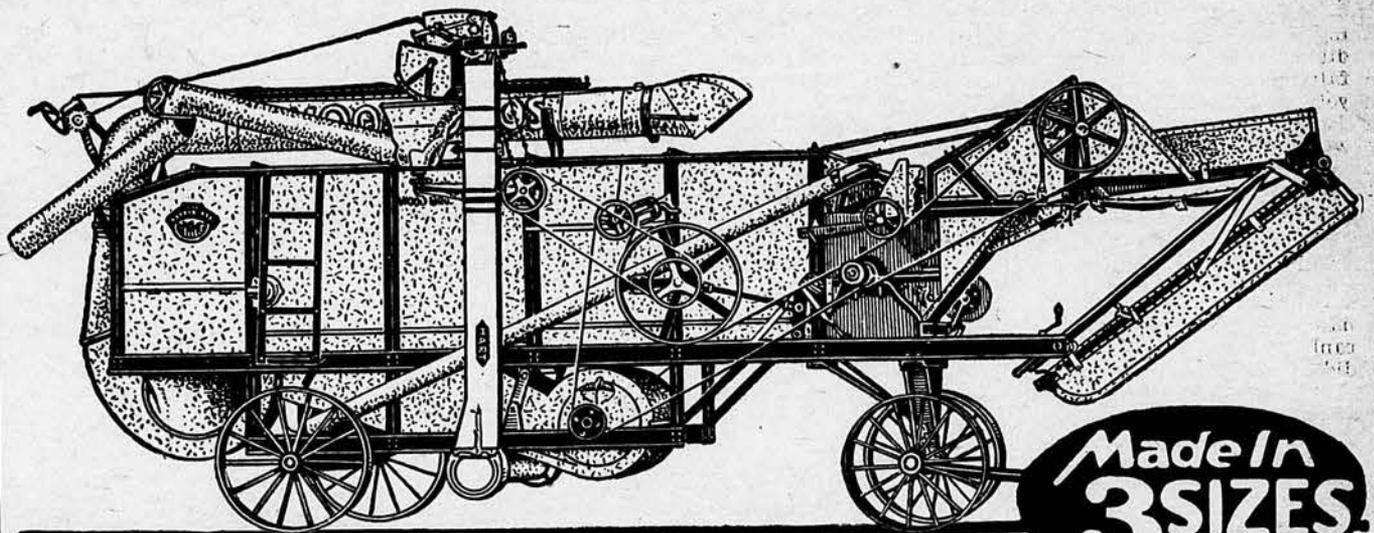
Away With the Bedbugs

How may one eliminate bedbugs from a hen house?
C. S. Densmore, Kan.

The best method of eliminating bedbugs from a hen house is to first thoroughly clean the entire house, getting out every little speck of both dust and straw. After this thorough cleaning, the walls and perches should be painted with carbolineum, and the rest of the house sprayed with a 20 per cent solution of soluble stock dip. If this application is done thoroly, it will eliminate all of the live bugs, but probably will not affect the eggs. Therefore, a person should wait about 10 days and then repeat the operation. This waiting will give the eggs a chance to hatch, and will not be long enough to permit the new bugs to lay further eggs.

K. S. A. C. H. H. Steup.

The high prices of beef have made an excellent market for low producing dairy cows.



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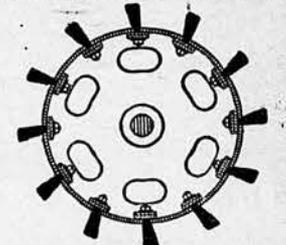
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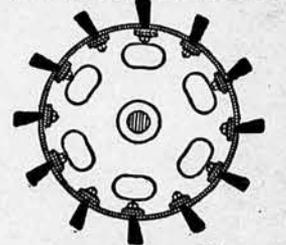
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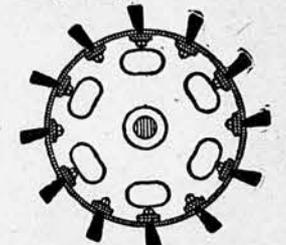
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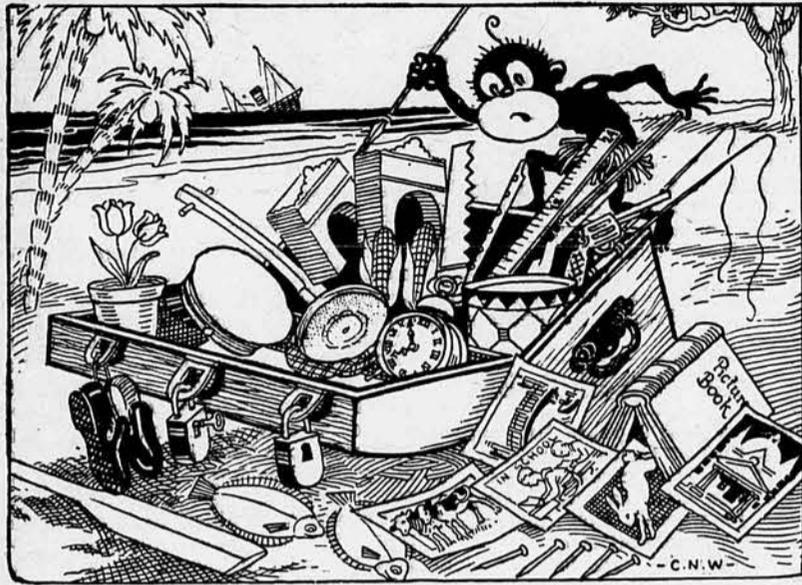
The size for 12-25 tractors and upwards.



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The custom-threshing size, for 20-30 tractors or larger.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



My! But wouldn't Oomlah, the Cannibal, have liked to grab the castaway who left this trunk behind. As it is, there are quite a number of parts of the human body concealed in the names of the things you see here. Try and find as many as you can. 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.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Kimball school. My teacher's name is Miss Creeden. I am 4 feet 8 inches tall and weigh 65 pounds. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. I get rather lonesome.
Plains, Kan. Elaine Dodd.



If Eddie Newberry's Goat is Around When Eddie Engages in a Fight, the Goat Comes to His Assistance.

There Are Eight of Us

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to the Walnut Grove school. My brother Clair and I drive his pony to school. My teacher's name is Tommy Davison. I have five sisters

and two brothers. My oldest brother is married and has two little children—Asa and Eva age 2 and 4 years. For pets I have one kitten and two little black chickens.
Almena, Kan. Avis Alexander.

Leon Likes to Go to School

For pets I have a mule colt named Jack, two dogs named Susie and Pup and two calves. My teacher's name is Miss Suderman. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to Ebendfield school. I have two sisters and one brother. My sister's names are Adina and Hilda and my brother's name is Leslie. My oldest sister goes to school with me. I like to go to school very much.
Hillsboro, Kan. Leon Suderman.

Spot, Tom and Rose Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I live 3/4 mile from school. I go to Neal school. My teacher's name is Mr. Smith. For pets I have a dog named Spot, a cat named Tom and a

cow named Rose. I have light hair and blue eyes. I am light complexioned. I am 4 feet 3 inches tall. I have one sister. Her name is Margaret Lou. I have two brothers. Their names are Weymeth Leverne and Charles Lindy. Weymeth is 12 years old and Lindy is 7 weeks and 3 days. He was born February 4, and that was Lindberg's birthday so we named him Charles Lindy. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me.
Letha Mays Patton.

Pratt, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. South (abbreviated); 2. Frozen water; 3. A view; 4. To finish; 5. Stands for East.

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.

200 or 300 of his fellows, in one of the noisiest treetop cities in all the bird world. A single swamp tree may hold 25 to 30 of the big shabby heron nests in its spreading crown.

Each nest is built at the very tip of a branch and for its size there probably is no other bird nest so inaccessible. The brooding herons fly up from the nests if disturbed, and fill the air above the treetops with a squawking, flapping horde.—Ben East.



Nests of Blue Herons

Rosella Plays the Organ

I am 12 years old. I have one sister but no brothers. My sister's name is Mildred. She is 9 years old and in the second grade. I like to play the organ. I want to take lessons soon. I go to Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Kim. I like her very much. We have her for teacher next year. I have one cat. Her name is Pussy. She always goes every place that I go. This is my second letter to Kansas Farmer. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Buhler, Kan. Rosella Quiring.

Nature's Notelook

A Treetop City

The great blue heron, whom you may have known wrongly all your life as the sandhill crane, might well be called the most contradictory bird in all the feathered world.

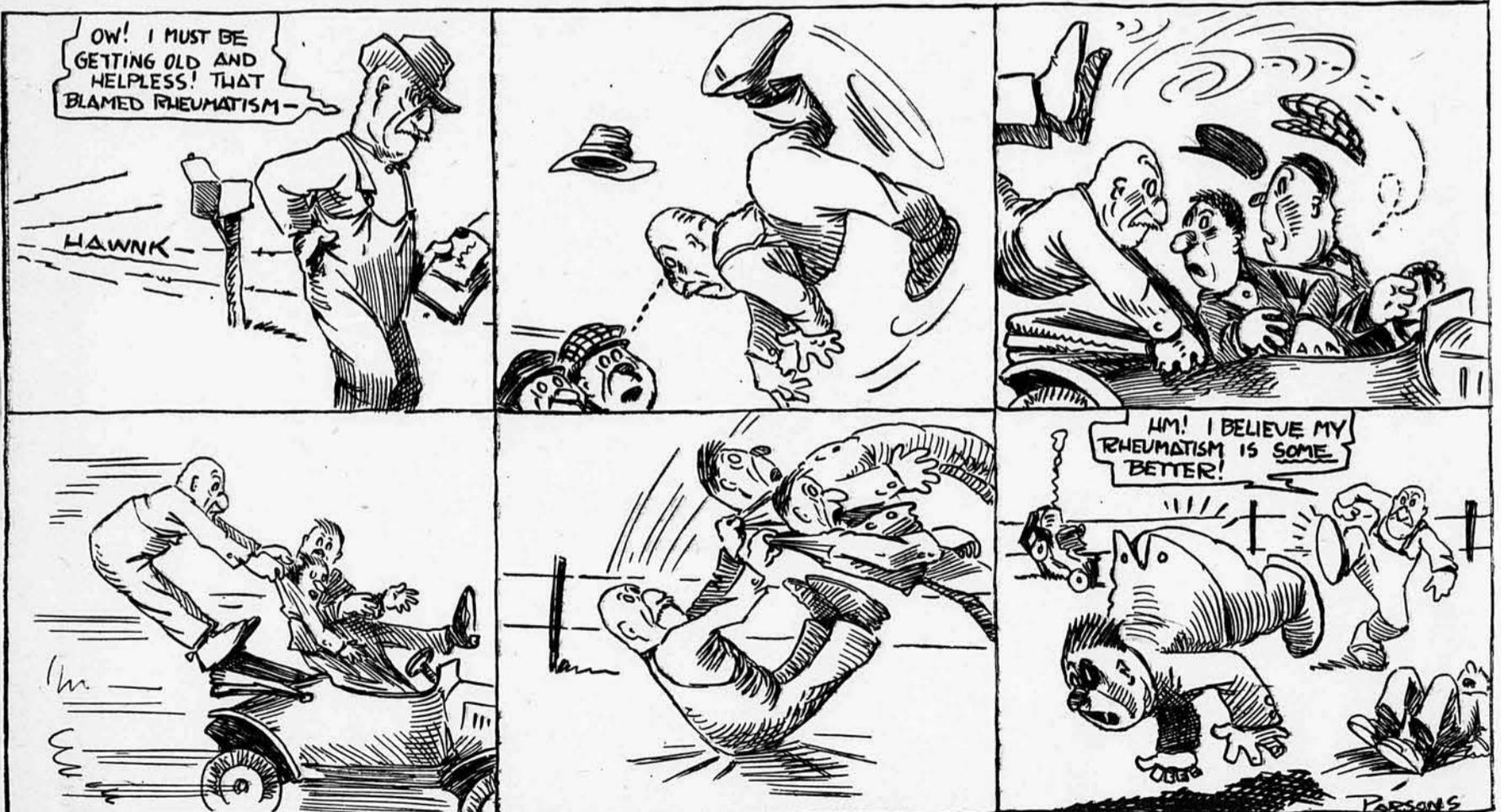
He is the tall, slate gray bird you see fishing alone, along the margin of lake or stream, hour after patient hour. He stands like a statue on his long stilt-like legs, his neck folded back in an S-curve and rested on his humped back. While he is standing there so motionless, however, his keen yellow eyes are constantly scanning the shallow water in search of quarry.

Once the prey is sighted, and it may be a small fish, a frog, tadpole, snake or crawfish, the long neck straightens, the yellow bill descends like a javelin and the heron's patience is rewarded.

Whenever you see this fisherman, you will almost always find him alone. He seems to shun companionship, even of his own kind, on his fishing trips. There is where the contradictory part comes in. For when he is ready to build his nest he goes into the depths of some dense swamp and nests with



The mothers of the neighborhood stopped what promised to be one of the best rooster fights of the season.



The Hoovers—Helpless Old Age Is Deplorable



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

This Remedy is Absolutely Free in Kansas; Don't Pay Anybody \$35 to \$50 for It!

YEARS and years ago I began to shout abroad the virtues of the greatest revivifier and liquid tonic known to the world. I advocated its use in material doses—8 to 10 glasses a day. I insisted that it was good in fevers, anemia, arthritis, biliousness, bronchitis, constipation, eczema, gout, hardening of arteries, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, nervous disorders and what have you. I wrote articles for all manner of magazines advocating its more general use, and I have continued to write such articles ever since; with some result.

It is, therefore, very gratifying to me to find that a big concern is now putting thousands of dollars into advertising my remedy, and appointing agents for every state and territory. This company makes even more definite claims than I feel warranted, but I can excuse a little enthusiasm for such a splendid remedy. They think they have added an improvement because they are putting the remedy up in a big earthen vessel with a faucet. They claim also that they have lined the vessel with something they call radium ore, thus charging the remedy with radium. I am convinced, however, that the only "charging" that is really effected is the charge of \$35 to \$50 which they make for their container. I am positive that the remedy would work just as well if taken from a cider barrel or even dipped from a well bucket, for this wonderful remedy is nothing more nor less than plain water!

Water? That is it. Drink sufficient water and many of your ailments will clear like magic. The testimonials of cures presented by this wonderful new company, if genuine, are undoubtedly owing to the fact that the testifiers have been decoyed into drinking more water. People who have no taste for pure water may yet drink a lot of it if they think it is medicine. So drink the water anyway, and when the agent appears at your door in an attempt to unload upon you a Radium Water Jar for \$35 or thereabout, tell him that you prefer to take your water from an ordinary bucket. Incidentally, you might put the money into a fund for supplying the home with running water.

A Small Living Organism

Please tell me what to do to cure ringworm. My little 4½ year old son has had it for a year, and I cannot find anything to cure it. Is it caused by bad blood? He seems very healthy every other way.

Mrs. T. R. C.

Ringworm is due to a small living organism. It is cured readily by a very dilute solution of bichloride of mercury. This is a deadly poison, so ask your druggist to prepare it and see that the bottle is marked "Poison." One or two applications should be sufficient.

Have the Tonsils Removed

I get a substance like cheese from my tonsils, with a very bad odor. Is it from the food I eat? What ought I to avoid?

R. W. S.

What you press from your tonsils is a cheesy or sebaceous matter that forms in the crypts of the tonsil. It indicates an abnormal condition, and is not a disease at present it is quite likely to become so. I think that such tonsils should be removed, both to avoid foul odors from the mouth and to prevent the tonsils becoming diseased.

Don't Read While Eating

I have heard that it wasn't a good policy to read while eating. Is this correct? Is it all right to eat all the salt a person wants?

K. G. D.

Cheerful conversation while eating tends to good digestion. Reading engrosses the mind on other subjects and it is therefore harmful. Salt should be used moderately. Many people take it to excess much to their damage.

Baby is "Spoiled," Maybe?

What do you think of a 4-months-old baby who cries a lot but is good when picked up? She seems well and is gaining in weight. Sleeps pretty well when she once gets to

sleep. Is she likely to rupture herself by crying if we don't pay attention?

F. R. M.

If this baby's crying stops when attention is given you may be pretty sure you have a "spoiled" baby. It is quite possible, even at 4 months, for a child to fight for its own way, and much as I deplore the necessity for letting such a child cry itself out, that is the only thing to do. No physical harm will result. When you hear of children being ruptured thru crying make up your mind that such a weakness existed at birth.

Pumpkin Seeds May Help

I wish to ask a few questions regarding tapeworms. How can a person find out that they have a tapeworm and what would you have to do to pass it?

Mrs. H.

A victim of tapeworm who takes a stiff dose of castor oil will see segments of the worm in the stool. I know but one simple remedy safe enough for home use, the pumpkin seed. It has cured some cases. However, you will have better success if you put yourself in the hands of a doctor. If you try the pumpkin seed plan, eat no food for 48 hours excepting hulled pumpkin seeds and drink only pumpkin seed tea and water. Then take a brisk cathartic.

A Hindu myth had the earth resting on an elephant's back and the elephant standing on the back of a tortoise but provided no footing for the tortoise. Many popular ideas are as well grounded as this one.

Stop fly torture



Get more milk from your cows

IT PAYS in cow comfort, in extra milk yield, and in your own comfort at milking time to drive away the pestering, blood-sucking flies. Cows protected with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser relax and "give down," so you get all the rich strippings.

Spray one of your cows with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, then compare her with others not sprayed. See how quiet and peaceable she is—how easy to milk, how much more milk she gives.

Be humane to your hard-working horses. Spray them with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly and they'll get their much-needed rest. You'll save horse-flesh and they will better stand the hard summer work.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines

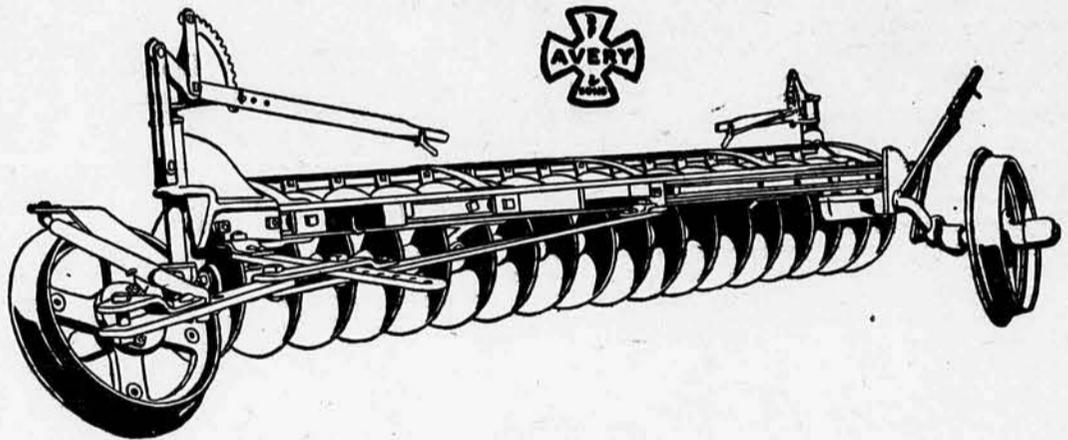
Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, in its improved form, is of a light amber color. Used to protect pure white or show animals from flies, it gives a smooth, satin coat without gumming the hair or the least discoloration.

It is an excellent disinfectant. Laboratory tests show it has the strength to kill practically all forms of disease germs.

Sold on guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

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



Better Plowing! Greater Speed!

If you want to make a new plowing record, here's an Avery implement that will surely help you do it. It's the new Avery One Way Disc—a plow offering a new and astonishing combination of strength and light draft.

This plow has Electric Heat Treated steel discs, polished and sharpened. They are mounted on heavy disc section bolts and are equipped with high carbon steel disc cleaners.

Greater safety and ease of operation are assured by the convenient positions of the sturdily built hand levers and lifting quadrants.

The "long radius" rear wheel construction provides for a wider and more accurate adjustment of the angle of the disc cylinder to the line

of draft. This makes possible a working position in which the normal right hand swing of the cylinder is balanced against the soil pressure. Steady, even work is the result.

The turntable bearing serving the land wheel places the plow in transport position by bringing the wheels into parallel alignment. This reduces the width of the plow, allows it to pass easily through a narrow farm gate.

Universal Alemite-Zerk lubricated main thrust bearing with renewable cut steel wearing plates is another special feature of the New Avery.

See this plow at your dealer's. Meanwhile write us for illustrated folder showing details and superior features.

There is a full line of the famous Avery walking, riding and tractor plows, tillage implements and Champion harvesting and haying machines

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Louisville, Kentucky

Established 1825, Incorporated 1877

Branches in All Principal Trade Centers

THE NEW

AVERY

ONE-WAY DISC PLOWS

You Can Cook and Keep Cool

By Doris W. McCray

EVERY one of us would like to look as sweet and pretty as the day we joined hands with the best man in the world, with curled hair, powdered nose, and that elusive fragrance that charmed him. One can't keep this appearance working over a hot stove. One's hair absorbs a smoky odor, and little worry wrinkles leave their marks on the forehead.

Frying potatoes and baking pies become irksome in a hot, stuffy kitchen, when one would rather fuss with baby chicks and baby plants. This is the time to buy a new oil stove, a pressure cooker, a fireless cooker, a set of triplicate saucepans, and a top stove broiler, and prepare to keep cool thru the warm months.

The new oil stoves don't smoke, they don't smell, they don't balk, they don't blacken the kettles. They are as hot as city gas, and cheaper to use. You can buy a full porcelain enameled oil range, snow-white, as beautiful and easy to keep clean as the finest gas range. If you haven't used a brand-new oil stove in the last four years, you



All the Heat is in the Oven

have a delightful surprise. You can decide between the short drums, the long chimneys, and stoves with and without wicks.

You can select a stove that can be refilled without interrupting cooking, one with double wall chimney to conserve fuel or one with automatic wick control device which prevents turning the wick up against the flame spreader. If gray harmonizes better with your kitchen than white porcelain enamel, it is not a flimsy paint that chips off and lets the stove rust, but a sturdy kind like used on automobiles that will stand dampness and a few accidents.

The flame should automatically reset itself as it burns down, so that one setting of wick, for low, medium, or high flame is sufficient—as with city gas—without constant watching.

You may make one of the new one-burner ovens do, as there is plenty of heat in a giant burner for biscuit baking, and the construction allows good ventilation, or with a large family, you will need a two-burner oven, with an oven heat indicator, so you won't have to open the door and let out the heat, but can cook by temperature, which is simple.

One of the pressure or waterless cookers, steamer, or Dutch ovens, allows cooking of three foods over one burner at the same time. A low flame cooks the food after it is once heated thru. Two or three saucepans fitting together over a burner save space, and can be used also in the oven. A top stove broiler and toaster save heating the oven.

Having selected the very best kind of stove, place it in pantry or alcove, where the wind will not blow on it and make it smoke. A window above, opened at the top, allows ventilation. A hood over the stove, connected to the chimney, with a damper in the pipe, carries off all cooking odors in the winter when the furnace furnishes heat, which can be shut off when the kitchen is warm enough. This is the ideal way to cook and keep comfortable in winter.

I said the new stove will not smoke, and it won't—provided you give it 5 minutes daily care as regularly as you wash the separator and feed the cat. As soon as you possess a direction book, read it carefully, and follow it religiously, hang it near the stove, and refer to it often—not that oil stove care is difficult, but it is so easily forgotten. The stove must set level. It must be cleaned once a day, using a patented wick cleaner, which cleans the wick to the correct bevel or chisel edge for perfect operation, much better than patting it with your finger wrapped with tissue paper.

Never try to trim a wick with scissors. If it is very, very bad, let the stove burn dry, then pat all the burned, charred wick off. But if the wick is in good condition, be sure to refill the reservoir

before it is empty, which is easy if it is visible. If the wick is in bad shape, buy a new one, which is easily put into place.

Use the best grade of kerosene, and every three months drain it all out of the burners by taking off the cap at the end. Flush it with clean kerosene, and throw that away. Clean it thus before and after storing in a dry place, and grease all parts likely to rust. Storing away oil stoves has gone out of style since they are so handy for winter use, too.

Be sure to brush all the perforations, in the flame spreader, with a brush that won't lose its hair, as these little holes are important. A draft on the fire would be at the wrong place if an isinglass broke. A new piece can be bought at the hardware store. Never boil the parts in lye, but washing soda may be used. This is not necessary with a new stove, given daily cleaning.

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.

On Ironing Curtains

LAY your curtain down straight on the ironing board then iron full length down thru the center of curtain before ironing out edges. This will help to prevent the crinkly appearance which curtains often have when the edges are ironed first. Greenwood County. Juanita Hosler.

Five Hour Bread or Buns

1 pint scalded sweet milk	1 cake compressed yeast
2 tablespoons sugar	dissolved in 1/2 cup
2 tablespoons shortening	warm water
1 teaspoon salt	

Mix the first four ingredients and let cool until lukewarm. Add the yeast and flour to make a stiff dough. Let rise until it is double in size and shape into rolls, buns or loaf. Let rise until light, then bake. Mrs. Laura Strayer.

Decatur County.

A New Flavor for Cocoa

IN MAKING cocoa try using brown sugar in place of white sugar, in case you should be low on white sugar, or just for a change. Reno County. Mrs. Delbert Lindahl.

Little Cooks' Corner

LITTLE cooks can make many fine dishes from eggs, a common, but wholesome food. For instance, have you ever baked eggs for supper or breakfast? If you haven't, perhaps you will like my recipe. It is very simple. For every egg you use 2 tablespoons soft bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon cream and salt and pepper to taste. You can use either individual or one large baking dish. The dish is greased with butter or bacon drippings and half of the crumbs are sprinkled on. Then the eggs are added. The cream is poured on top, the salt and pepper are added and then the rest of the crumbs are scattered over the eggs. The eggs are baked in a moderate oven until the white is set.

And have you made kisses from egg whites? They are delicious served with crushed and sweetened strawberries. To make them you beat 4 egg whites until stiff and gradually fold in 1 cup sifted sugar. Then you stir in 1/2 teaspoon vanilla and a dash of salt. Drop the meringue in small spoonfuls in a baking pan lined with oiled paper. Bake from 30 to 50 minutes in a very slow oven. Remove from the oven and put together in pairs with the berries between. Serve garnished with whipped cream.



JEWELRY is the keynote of the spring mode. This year's bride and this year's graduate will be resplendent with it. Of course there are beads and especially pearls because of their symbolic beauty. As a buckle or confine for gathers the spring girl may wear brooches much larger and richer than she would ever dare to wear as a mere ornament. The watch of course is a utility item but the only excuse for the jeweled bracelets on the right arm, aside from their beauty is the emphasis with which they point out the delicacy of the wrist.

The spring girl may even wear an ornament in her hair for dress up occasions.

Pin Money from Paint Cans

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

MRS. ANNE PAYSON, of Kiowa county, Colorado, has a pleasant way of earning pin money that has become a very profitable side line with her. Three years ago her husband came home from a public sale with a rocking chair on which he had bid 25 cents "just to start it." The Payson home had all the rocking chairs needed but this attractive little low, armless sewing rocker was too substantial and too attractive in design to discard, so Mrs. Payson refinished it with a coat of black brushing lacquer. On the back she stenciled a gay bunch of flowers.

While at the work she also gave a set of hanging bookshelves that had long lain in the store room, a coat of Chinese red lacquer. The next time there was a public sale in the neighborhood Mrs. Payson went and took her two refinished pieces of furniture. The rocking chair merited much admiration, and brought \$4.50 when it was put up at auction. The brilliant set of bookshelves which had long since been discarded sold at \$1.75. The chair cost 25 cents, and lacquer for the two pieces less than 50 cents so the profit was \$5.50.

Since that time there never has been a public sale where furniture has been sold, in the neighborhood, that Mrs. Payson has not been there both to buy and to sell. Once in a while she refinishes a piece with wax or varnish, but she usually prefers to lacquer as it is less work, inexpensive, gives a well liked finish, can be used on any sort of previous finish, and is interesting to work with as there are so many beautiful shades and many more may be obtained by mixing colors.

Last fall she also added another money maker to this side line. As she has little folks to sew for she has many scraps of material for quilts. Also, three brothers and her husband have a good many old suits that will make good heavy quilts. Worn out blankets from her several beds make good quilt lining. She also frequently buys 10 yard bundles of piece goods in remnants, all these she worked up into comforters, buying cotton batting for those she did not have old blankets for.

She took these to a sale in the late fall when warm bedding would naturally be in demand, received good prices for them and got orders for several comforters to be made up for neighbor bachelors, they furnishing the goods and the cotton, and paying her \$3 each for the completed comforters.

Mrs. Payson always asks permission to put what she has to sell up with the other goods, and is careful not to offer the same things for sale as the owner is offering. For instance, if there are several rocking chairs offered for sale, she will perhaps bring a nicely lacquered drop leaf table, and leave her chairs to sell another time.

We Look to Summer Styles



3402—The shawl collar, cluster plaits and the overlapping blouse of this delightful model gives the young woman a new choice. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3271—Now sonny can step up a bit and be proud of this suit made just like "Big Brother's." Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

3306—A very popular number for spring and summer is this two-piece sports dress with slashed yoke and skirt with three plaits on each side. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3239—This three piece pajama suit is just the thing for warm summer nights. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

All patterns are ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer and are 15 cents each.

Next Season's Hem Lines

IF WOOLEN dresses and coats of children have the hems let out in the spring before they are washed or cleaned, it is only a matter of moments in the fall to put in the new hem, to fit the extra growth of the child. This eliminates any creases in the hem line, and makes a much better looking garment. Mrs. E. F. English, Cooper County, Missouri.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez E. Page



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

Sharp, Sudden Noises

WHILE I was out in the kitchen the other morning watching mother do the work I got tired and drowsed off to sleep. My brother was playing on the back porch and just as I fell asleep he knocked the wash boiler



Mrs. Page

off of a box and it made a terrible noise. It scared me so that I jerked all over and then I screamed and cried.

Mother came and took me in her soft, warm arms and talked to me for awhile. I cried only a little because I felt

safe while she held me. Soon she put me in my bed again, but all during that day when I started off to sleep I would jerk and cry a little. Mother seemed to know that I felt as if I would hear that fearful bang again, so she would come to me and say some nice soothing words.

After mother had quieted me she gave my brother a talking to and told him that loud noises like that are very hard on a baby. She said such

a sudden bang might frighten me so badly that it would upset my digestion for a few days. A baby sleeps lightly the first two years of his life and tho he should be accustomed to the

ordinary noises around the home, all loud, sharp noises are to be avoided. My brother must not let it happen again.

A day or two of quiet and calm and I will be all right again and will go to sleep as usual.

Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

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

For Late Comers

I have just started taking Kansas Farmer and have the cheese and fish contest recipes. A neighbor of mine has the recipes from the pie and cake contests which were run in January and February. I think these recipes are very fine and would like to have them also. Do you still have one of each for me? I. O. P.

I still have a number of copies of both leaflets and one of each has been sent to I. O. P. This letter is printed for the benefit of others who came in late or put off sending for the recipes when they were announced. As usual there is a penalty for being late. Because the postage on these was more than we had expected it to be, please send 6 cents in postage with your let-

ters asking for them. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

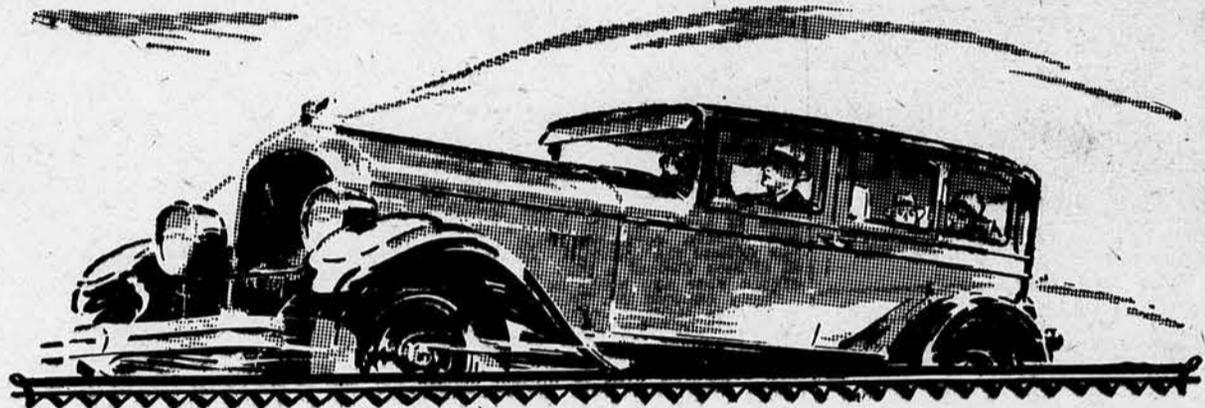
Cloverleaf Rolls for Club

My club is meeting with me next Thursday and I would like to serve cloverleaf rolls like one buys at bakeries, with the first course. Can you tell me how they are made? Mrs. W. E. R.

Cloverleaf rolls may be made over a Parker House Roll recipe. When the dough is ready to put into the pans shape small bits into balls and fit into muffin tins using three balls in each tin. Here is a recipe:

1/2 cup milk, scalded	1/4 to 1/2 yeast cake softened in 2 tablespoons boiled water cooled until lukewarm
1 tablespoon sugar	
1 tablespoon fat	
1/4 teaspoon salt	
1 1/2 to 2 cups flour	

Make as for bread, adding the flour gradually and beating thoroughly until no more can be worked in with a spoon. Cover tightly, let rise to three times its original bulk. Turn onto a lightly floured board, knead slightly, and roll 3/4 inch thick. Lift the dough from the board to allow it to shrink before cutting out the rolls. (Shape with a round or oval, floured cutter. Crease in the middle with the floured edge of a dull knife. Brush half of each circle with melted fat. Fold each roll over double. Place 1 inch apart in an oiled pan. Brush the tops with melted fat.) Let rise until more than doubled in volume, then bake in a hot oven 15 to 20 minutes. The directions in parenthesis apply only to Parker House rolls.



Why pay \$1000 more...when
CHRYSLER "72"

at \$1545

gives you greater performance

Illustrious New Chrysler "72" performance out-Chryslers even Chrysler. It has jolted the public's preconceived notions of what its money should be able to buy.

Here is a truly marvelous car, in body styles priced from \$1545 to \$1795, which gives in performance all and more than you have been led to expect from cars costing \$1000 more.

Here is a Chrysler triumph that overshadows the foremost accomplishments of the industry.



72 miles and more per hour. 75 brake horsepower. Acceleration that leaves every other car behind. Vibrationless smoothness that only a Chrysler counterweighted 7-bearing crankshaft can give.

Experience for yourself the thrill of this brilliant performance. Chrysler enthusiasm invariably follows the realization that even \$1000 more than "72" prices does not get you as much in performance, in quality, in style, in value.

Illustrious New "72" Prices — Two-passenger Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1545; Royal Sedan, \$1595; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), \$1595; Four-passenger Coupe, \$1595; Town Sedan, \$1695; Convertible Coupe (with rumble seat), \$1745; Crown Sedan, \$1795. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

New Chrysler "Red-Head" Engine — designed to take full advantage of high-compression gas, giving 12% greater torque with greater speed, power, hill-climbing ability; standard equipment on all body models of the 112 h. p. Imperial "80," also standard on the roadsters, and available at slight extra cost for other body types, of the "62" and "72."



More Than a Million Farmers wear this ALL-LEATHER WORK GLOVE

All-leather, front and back, — the softest, "wearing'est" leather in the world — makes the National Napa Goat glove a favorite everywhere. It's the famous old "goat skin" glove — improved. National Napa Goat outwears six pairs of canvas gloves and costs you only 50 cents a pair almost everywhere. Our exclusive oil tannage is the result of 25 years of endeavor. It actually keeps your hands from chapping and cracking.

Ask for the genuine National Napa Goat gloves. If your dealer can't supply you, send his name and 50 cents for a pair postpaid. Better still, enclose a handy dollar bill for two pairs. Also available in women's size. Made exclusively by

THE NATIONAL GLOVE CO. 1004 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio

National NAPA GOAT GLOVES

This trade-mark sewed on every pair denotes the only genuine Napa Goat tannage — "National." Accept no imitations.



Insure BEFORE it Happens!

Driving to town... train hit his truck... 2 dead. INSTANTLY! Without warning. Next time it may be YOU. The accident may be unavoidable but you CAN avoid the risk of serious losses. Just mail the coupon!

What is more tragic than a farmer who delays insuring until it is too late? Just keeps putting off the investing of a couple of pennies a day — and RISKING a loss which may total hundreds of dollars.

Act NOW! Don't get caught in an injury without Woodmen Accident protection. Pays promptly every day you are laid up. Protects up to \$1,000. Best policy for farmers.

2¢ a day protects you

A Woodmen Accident policy costs little... does much. Helps you pay the doctor, hospital and hired help. Gives you security of mind. Remember, 1 farmer in 8 is badly injured every year. This may be YOUR year. Better be prepared. Get full details today. Don't put it off. Delay is risky. Fill out the coupon and mail it right away — NOW!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO. B58
Lincoln, Nebr.
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

Name _____
Occupation _____
P. O. _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____

Farm Crops and Markets

The Farm Situation is Generally Satisfactory in Kansas; Crops Are Growing Rapidly

THE farm situation in Kansas is very satisfactory. Crops are making excellent progress, and the soil generally, even in the western counties, contains ample moisture. Most of the corn has been planted, except in some communities in the northern part of the state. Pastures now contain an ample growth of grass, and cattle are making good gains. The testing of cattle for tuberculosis in Pratt county has been completed.

Higher prices for farm products have had a favorable psychological effect on the folks, and they are looking forward to the best year since war times. Even the economists are getting optimistic. The Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, for example, says in its Digest of Trade Conditions for May that, "The whole picture of business as presented in the current figures has materially brightened since the opening of 1928. Improvement in financial and business conditions included gains in life insurance issued; bonds called before maturity; and in corporate financing.

"Greater activity in some of the prime commodities is evidenced by increasing production of pig iron and steel ingots; gains in structural steel bookings; and in the production of zinc, lead and copper. Declining petroleum production has been accompanied by an increase in consumption over a year ago, and silk and wool consumption in manufactures are well over the corresponding portion of 1927. The output and shipments of Portland cement and face brick are below last year, but common brick shipments and terra cotta orders are making gains. Betterment in the meat packing industry is indicated by the increase in slaughter at the principal markets.

Foreign Trade is Improving

"March recorded a decided gain in foreign trade, exports totaling 423 million dollars, compared with 372 million dollars the month before and 409 million dollars in March of last year. Imports amounted to 382 million dollars, compared with 351 million dollars the month before and 378 million dollars a year ago. Our favorable balance of trade for the month was 41 million dollars, compared with only 21 million dollars the month before and less than 31 million dollars a year ago, the increase over a year ago being 34 per cent.

"Gold exports for March nearly reached 98 million dollars, compared with 26 million dollars in February and less than 6 million dollars in March of last year. Net exports for the month were 95 million dollars, compared with 11 million dollars the month before and with net imports of 11 million dollars in March of last year.

"Bank clearings at the principal cities during March exceeded 55 billion dollars, a gain of more than 10 billion dollars over the previous month and of more than 6 billion dollars over the corresponding month of last year. Clearings exclusive of New York City were 20 billion dollars, compared with less than 18 billion dollars the month before and slightly over 20 billion dollars in March of last year, a decrease from a year ago of 1 per cent. The great gain in New York City was, of course, attributable to the unusual activity on the New York Stock Exchange, and the decline of only 1 per cent outside of New York City suggests that total business operations are not far from last year's level.

Business failures were more numerous in March and numbered 2,122, compared with 2,031 the previous month and 2,013 a year ago. Liabilities of the failed concerns totaled 53 million dollars, compared with 48 million dollars for the concerns failing during the previous month and 79 million dollars for the failures of March, 1927, the decrease from a year ago being 32 per cent. Increasing failures of small concerns continue to emphasize the need of improvement in methods of distribution. The profit margin a dollar of sales continues to shrink, and the small merchant must find means of reducing the overhead percentage of sales. The steady upward climb of mail order and chain store sales demonstrates the point clearly, as the profits from operation of these organizations are increasing, and enhancing the value of their securities. Many of the means of profit-making employed by the chain store organizations could be applied with the same results to the individually owned outlet. The profits of the chain stores are not all traceable to buying power, the major part of the profit being due to good management, alert salesmanship, and the keeping of a clean and up-to-date stock of merchandise."

Farm Prices Have Advanced

Higher prices of all farm commodities except dairy and poultry products during the period March 15 to April 15 raised the index of the general level of farm prices from 137 per cent to 140 per cent of the pre-war level. At 140 the index is 15 points above the index of a year ago.

Farm prices of hogs in the Corn Belt advanced about 5 per cent during the month, while prices in other areas showed little change. The rise in the farm price of hogs is reported to be due primarily to lighter market receipts. The corn-hog ratio continued to decline, due to the fact that the farm price of corn advanced more than the price of hogs.

The farm price of corn advanced about 7 per cent during the one-month period, the increase being uniform throughout the country. The higher price is attributed largely to the increased feeding demand in the East and to unfavorable weather for planting both corn and oats.

Sheep and lamb prices advanced from March 15 to April 15, lighter receipts at principal markets due to the unfavorable weather which has held back the early lamb crop being an important factor influencing the rise. The farm price of wheat on April 15 was about 1 per cent above that on the same date the preceding month, the unfavorable winter which resulted in a very low wheat crop condition April 1 probably being an influencing factor in the advance.

The farm price of potatoes advanced during the month, relatively light receipts of early new potatoes apparently having

stimulated the movement of the old crop and tended to maintain prices.

The purchasing power of the dollar, as measured by average living costs for the American wage earner and other persons of moderate means, which includes the great majority of the population, today stands higher than it has for nearly five years, according to the monthly cost of living index of the National Industrial Conference Board. The dollar is now worth, on the basis of living costs during March, 62.1 cents, in comparison with the purchasing power of the pre-war dollar in July, 1914. It was lowest in July, 1920, when it stood at 48.9 cents, as compared with July, 1914.

The purchasing power of the dollar has been enhanced by a net decline in the cost of living of 21.2 per cent since July, 1920, the peak of the post-war inflation period. This decline has been a fairly steady one for the two years 1926 and 1927 living costs today being the lowest since June, 1923, when they were at about the present level.

The chief factors in the declining cost of living were the items of food and rent. Retail food prices, the most important item in the wage earner's cost of living budget, in March of this year were 31.1 per cent lower than in July, 1920, and about 5 1/2 per cent lower than in March, 1926. Rents, which did not reach their post-war peak until July and August, 1924, when they were 88 per cent higher than in July, 1914, in March of this year for the country as a whole averaged 11.3 per cent lower than their 1924 peak and 6 1/2 per cent lower than March, 1926. Coal prices, which have fluctuated considerably, averaged last winter about 20 per cent less than at their peak in November, 1920. Gas and electricity, combined, which item reached its peak in 1921, since that time decreased by about 21 per cent. Clothing prices average a net decline of about 40 per cent from their peak in April, 1920, but have held fairly steady during the last two years. All other items in March of this year were 10.9 per cent lower than at their peak in 1920, and about 2 per cent lower than two years ago.

While the total cost of living in March of this year was 61.1 per cent higher than in July, 1914, average weekly earnings of a worker in the manufacturing industries in February, 1928, were 118 per cent higher and average hourly earnings, reflecting principally wage rates, were 131 per cent higher. Thus the purchasing power of an industrial worker's weekly pay in February of this year averaged 35 per cent higher than it did at the outbreak of the World War, and the purchasing power of his wage on basis of hourly earnings was 43 per cent greater.

Wheat Storage—Usually Pays?

Wheat storage plays a most important part in reducing the effects of variation in size of the wheat crop of the United States. Actual consumption of wheat varies little, and in years of large crops it is not uncommon for exports to remain at only normal levels while the entire excess of supply from the crop is absorbed in increasing stocks, in years of short crops, stocks previously accumulated are drawn down, sometimes to such an extent as to permit an average volume of exports, or even unusually large exports, despite the short crop.

A comprehensive study of the disposition of American wheat recently published by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University shows that during the last 30 years there have been 13 in which the wheat crop has been above the 10-year moving average, the excess having averaged 80 million bushels. The averages for these 13 years show that, of the 80 million bushels average excess, 38 million bushels went into increased exports, 4 million bushels into increased consumption, and 38 million bushels into increases in stocks. In the 17 years of short crops during the same period, the average deficiency was 63 million bushels, but exports averaged only 30 million bushels below the 10-year moving average, the difference being made up by decreasing consumption 4 million bushels and drawing 29 million bushels out of stocks previously accumulated.

These averages are based on statistics compiled by the Food Research Institute, chiefly from official sources, supplemented with estimates obtained by methods recently developed by the Food Research Institute. The importance of variations in the year-end carryover of wheat, the Food Research Institute finds, has generally been underestimated, owing to serious inadequacy of the statistics of wheat stocks currently available prior to the last few years. Before 1919, the existing statistics covered only about 60 per cent of the actual total year-end stocks, the statistics remaining seriously incomplete until 1925, when the United States Department of Commerce commenced the publication of data on mill stocks.

Livestock producers in Kansas are generally optimistic these days. And this feeling is shared quite generally over the country by the folks close to the markets. The National Live Stock Producer, for example, says in the May issue that:

"Packers are anxious to see hog prices go higher. Needless to say, no objection is being raised on the part of hog producers, who naturally ask why packers do not increase the prices and thereby make themselves more money on the crop which was put in the curing cellars at lower figures. The reply is that there must be sufficient demand to push the price up and maintain it, otherwise the trade will not follow. Higher prices are expected. Some optimistic forecasters in the trade anticipate \$12 hogs for July. This high market seems hardly possible, however, on the basis of present available information. The upturn in prices during the latter part of April will probably continue into the middle of May, with fluctuations.

Favorable Livestock Price Trends

The \$2 advance following Easter was carried out of the hands of the big packers by the strong shipper demand, but there is considerable uncertainty as to the strength of the demand at the higher figures. Following the usual trend of hog prices the market is likely to be featured by reactions downward before the middle of the year. The fresh meat trade has continued good, as evidenced by the sharp upturn in pork loins and other cuts. Considerable speculation exists at all markets relative to the supplies in the country.

"In contrast to the price of hogs during



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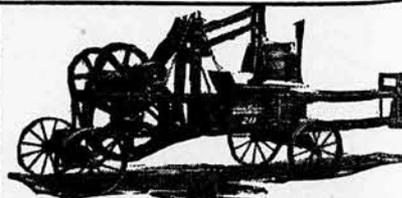
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this period, lard sold steady to slightly lower. Decreased supplies of lower grade light hogs indicate confidence in the immediate future of the hog market by feeders, who believe they will get profitable returns on 85 cents to \$1 corn.

"Demand for light yearling cattle has grown during the last two years, and present quotations have demonstrated that this demand still rules. Heavy cattle that undoubtedly will recover from the slump following the Easter period, altho opinions differ widely as to the trend of the market on the better grades. Consumer demand has favored cheaper beef, and light weight handy cattle promise to continue to be desirable.

"Experienced market men hold that the light kinds of cattle will be less subject to variation than any other class. Both heavy and handy weight kinds are conceded to be in strong hands. Altho the general outlook for the summer on all classes is favorable, narrower margins must be expected unless industrial conditions are greatly stimulated.

"Feeders already are protesting the prices quoted for stockers, ranging around \$12.50. Demand seems to be insatiable for the light cattle, and this condition will prevail if summer grazing develops normally. Competition between packer buyers and feeder buyers has been keen, with the packer winning for the most part. Scarcity of stocker kinds should prevent declines that spell losses for buyers.

"Prospects for sheep and lambs are good. Early California lambs have suffered a setback, due to weather conditions, and will be delayed somewhat. The same is true of the Tennessee and Kentucky lambs. Favorable weather conditions have prevailed in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and the native crop is coming along normally, which means competition on the markets later. Heavy marketing of lambs is anticipated for June. Lower prices may follow heavy runs at that time, altho indications are that during May prices will rule steady to slightly higher. In spite of anticipated heavy receipts later, no serious break in the market is expected. Corn Belt feeders are not ready to express themselves regarding feeding lamb prices. Weather and crop conditions are important considerations. Much also depends on the attitude of Colorado bankers regarding the amount of money which they will lend to large feeders in that territory this coming season. Contracts for fall delivery by western feeders are reported around \$10.50 to \$11.50. While the May markets have a bullish tendency shortly after that indicate a somewhat bearish outlook. An important factor in the lamb market has been the demand for pelts.

"A general view of the livestock market situation shows producers are studying the supply and demand figures more carefully, and the demoralizing wide swings in production are bound to be reduced."

The Basis of Business

BY E. C. PAXTON

Never before has the business manager, in every line of commercial endeavor, been so well informed about the statistical foundation of his own enterprise. Not only does he know the statistical background and present status of his own business, but he also has a wealth of statistical knowledge about other business correlated with his own. Larger commercial organizations maintain, at staggering costs, research and statistical bureaus for their own advice and counsel, and apparently make it pay. The weekly and monthly output of all commodities from shoes to sealing wax; future order business booked by manufacturers of steel and lumber and cotton goods; supplies of cotton, or wheat, or corn, in manufacturers' warehouses, speculators' hands, or original producers' bins; the acres of any given crop now growing and its composite condition, by states, by nations, and for the world at large; the number of oil wells producing, in process of drilling, or abandoned, and the output of crude and refined oil, by days and weeks; all are made the basis of mathematical computation and the correlated effect on each industry is computed as a guide to present policy and future plans.

Some of this information is cleared thru manufacturers', jobbers', or dealers' organizations. Much of it is compiled by Governmental agencies. Where it relates to manufacturing and commerce the information is cleared thru the departments of Commerce or Labor. Where it relates to agriculture it is cleared thru the United States and state departments of agriculture, co-operating.

Statistics compiled thru Governmental agencies have many advantages. They are unbiased by self-interest and comprehensive in scope. They carry a background of authority and inspire confidence in their reliability. No single industry has the breadth of contact or facilities for reaching all lines of industry afforded the Government. No other agency has the opportunity to correlate the statistics of related industries afforded by Governmental control. The primary advantage of Government statistics is their fairness. No interested party or class has the advantage over any other party or class. The Government statistics on commerce and agriculture are made available to all at the same time.

It is surprising that some farmers still object to Government crop statistics. It is at the same time stimulating to know that many forward looking farmers and business men in the world of business are willing to accept their position as business men in the world of business and are willing to study crop statistics as a guide to commercial statistics as a guide to their own production and marketing programs. Knowledge of the statistical position of agriculture and related industries is just as essential to successful farming as a knowledge of the present and past statistical condition of any other business is essential to success in distributing and manufacturing lines.

A recent editorial in a widely read Iowa farm journal, written in answer to a farmer who objected to Government crop reports, is much to the point and worthy of thoughtful consideration. This editor says that "Favorable weather last September greatly increased the corn crop. The Government marked up its corn estimates. As a result, corn prices declined. Farmers, therefore, said that the Government crop report was to blame. They should have said that the weather was to blame."

"Again the Government pig report came out last December, indicating a considerable increase in the number of fall pigs to come on the market next summer. This had a bad effect on hog prices, and to some extent is responsible for hog prices not increasing this spring, as is usually the case. But here again the farmers should not blame the Government for reporting the truth of the situation. If we are going to have more fall pigs on the market next summer, it is the farmers who are to blame, not the Government report. "If all Government crop reports were

done away with, as some farmers seem to wish, the result would be bad for the farmers, not good. The speculative houses at Chicago bring out their own crop reports every month a few days in advance of the Government, and the statistical experts who work for these houses take great pride in having their reports agree as closely as possible with what the Government brings out later. If there were no Government reports, many of these speculative houses would be tempted to put out biased reports, because they would not then be checked up by any impartial authority. Without Government reports, these private reports would oftentimes cause violent and unwarranted flurries in the market. I am sure that both the farmers and the general public would be harmed if Government crop reports were done away with. Farmers, like everyone else, must learn to face the truth even tho it does temporarily hurt."

The problems of agriculture must be solved largely in the same way as are the problems of other industries. Statistics must form the basis of intelligent farm legislation, intelligent farm production, intelligent marketing of farm products. The farmer who denies himself the service afforded by crop and livestock statistics plays the game with a handicap. An evening's study of statistics by the fireside may bring larger returns than a hard day's work in the field.

Allen—Corn planting was a little later than usual this year. The growth of pastures also has been slow. Feed prices are high; farmers are getting 90 cents a bushel for corn.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—We had a fine rain recently. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Very little corn was planted early, as this work was delayed by the cool weather—the early planting is up, however, and making a slow growth. Cattle are all on the pastures, and grass is coming along slowly.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—We had an excellent rain, of 1.45 inches, a few days ago, and the crop outlook has improved greatly since then. Listing is the big job these days. The weather is warming up, and crops are growing rapidly. Eggs, 23c; home milled flour, \$2.20.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Crops have been making a fine growth, and wheat has started to joint. There is a good stand of potatoes; this

crop is ready to cultivate. Livestock is doing well on pastures, and the grass is making an excellent growth. Cows are gaining in milk production. There is an increasing demand for horses; the colt crop, however, is light. Farmers are increasing the alfalfa acreage, which is a hopeful sign in the progress of the agriculture of the county. Young chickens are doing well, and egg prices are on very satisfactory levels.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Most of the corn is planted; much of the crop is up. About the usual acreage of kafir will be grown. Wheat, oats and the pastures are making an excellent growth. The fruit crop will be light. Corn, 80c; fancy eggs, 27c; heavy hens, 19c.—M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Crops are making a rapid growth. Farmers have finished corn planting. Pastures are making fine progress now. Green bugs are doing some damage in alfalfa fields.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—Wheat and oats are doing well, and the pastures also are in good condition. Most of the corn has been planted and some fields are being cultivated. Alfalfa is growing slowly.—D. W. Lockhart.

Edwards—We have had another good rain, and also splendid growing weather; crops are doing fine. Most of the corn is

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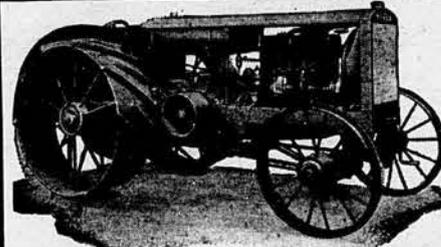
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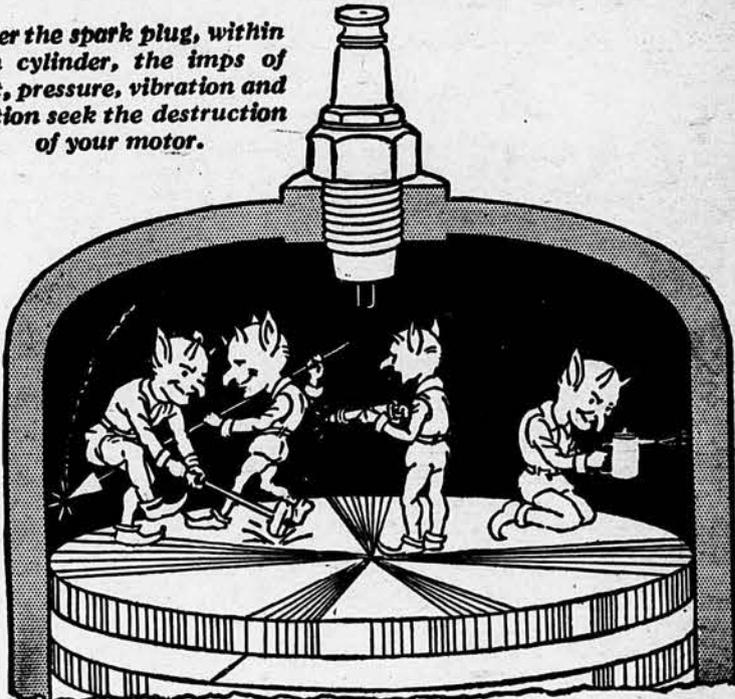
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planted. Alfalfa is doing well, and the gardens are making a real effort to catch up with the season. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, \$1; barley, 80c; cream, 43c; hens, 15c to 18c; eggs, 23c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We had a fine rain a few days ago, and wheat has been making an excellent growth since then. Listing for corn and other row crops is the big job these days. Wheat, \$1.60; corn, 85c; kafir, 70c; bran, 32c; shorts, \$2.20; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 23c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—Recent rains have been of great help to the wheat, barley and oats. Corn planting is in progress. Pastures are making a fine growth, and are providing ample feed for the cattle. A considerable acreage is being planted to row crops this spring, a part of this consisting of wheat fields injured by soil blowing. Some land will be summer fallowed. Kafir, \$1.40 a cwt.; corn, 85c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c; butter, 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather has been warm, and crops are making an excellent growth. Most of the corn is planted, and farmers are disking the fields that will be planted to feed crops. Some land is changing hands at good prices. Roads are in fine condition.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—We have been having plenty of rain. Most of the corn has been planted, and a considerable acreage of kafir also has been planted. Pastures are doing well. There is plenty of farm labor. Eggs, 24c; kafir, 80c; corn, 85c; bran, \$1.80; shorts, \$2.10; cream, 42c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The soil contains ample moisture and the weather has been warm; wheat and alfalfa are making an excellent growth. Wheat, \$1.43; corn, 95c; oats, 60c; bran, \$1.80; shorts, \$2.10; alfalfa hay, \$10; butter, 45c; eggs, 23c; new potatoes, 5 pounds for 25c; old potatoes, 35c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather continues fair, but the soil is dry and nights are rather cool. Growing crops would be helped by a rain. Corn is practically all planted, but there is talk of replanting some fields. Some oats fields may be planted to corn. Early broilers are selling for 45 cents a pound.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Marshall—Most of the corn is planted. We had a fine rain a few days ago. A large acreage of millet will be sown this year. The potato crop has made rather slow progress. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 88c; cream, 45c; eggs, 25c; hogs, \$9.20.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage—A light rain would be of value. Mice and green bugs have done considerable damage to crops; the corn on this place, at least, must be replanted. The local hatcheries are closing earlier than usual, because of a lack of orders. The high price of feed this year may have had something to do with the smaller business.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—We had an inch of rain recently, the condition of the wheat is much improved, and farmers are greatly encouraged over the outlook. Oats and barley also are doing well. Pastures are supplying plenty of feed for livestock, which are doing well. Wheat, \$1.55; corn, 85c; cream, 40c; eggs, 23c.—Roy Haworth.

Phillips—We received 3 inches of rain a few days ago, which is the best rain that I have seen at this season for more than 10 years. Crops have been making a fine growth since then. The folks are looking forward to a prosperous season.—J. B. Hicks.

Republic—This county had a rain a few days ago that was very helpful to the crops, which are now doing well. Potatoes and gardens are making a fine growth. Farmers have been busy planting corn; the soil has been in excellent condition. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 43c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—We have been having splendid growing weather recently; wheat has been doing unusually well. Gardens are making a fine growth; strawberries are in full bloom, and indicating a heavy crop. Farmers have been busy with farm work. Considerable sweet clover and Sudan grass is being planted here this year. Quite a good deal of real estate is changing hands, at high prices. Wheat, \$1.44; cream, 41c; eggs, 24c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is making a fine growth; the weather has been unusually favorable for the crop. Most of the fields of barley and oats also have made a fine growth. The growth in the pastures and of alfalfa has been a little slow, because of the cool April. Corn planting is well along, and a good deal of work has been done in preparing land for feed and the grain sorghums. Wheat, \$1.55; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 39c.—William Crotinger.

Smith—Crops are coming along fine, and wheat is doing unusually well. The soil contains ample moisture. Pastures are green and livestock is in excellent condition. Listing is the big job these days. The pig crop is light. Wheat, \$1.50; corn, 88c; cream, 40c; eggs, 24c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and wheat, oats, barley and pastures are making a fine growth. Farmers have almost finished planting corn, and are sowing the feed crops. Corn, 87c; cane seed, \$1 a cwt.; kafir, \$1.50 a cwt.; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 39c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Kansas May Crop Report

It is estimated by J. C. Mohler that 17 per cent of the winter wheat sown in Kansas last fall had been abandoned by May 1. This leaves 10,824,000 acres for harvest this summer out of 13,941,000 acres sown. The May condition of the harvest acreage is rated at 80 per cent of normal, which indicates a potential crop of 142,377,000 bushels, should weather and insect factors prove average from now till harvest time. The final outcome may be larger or smaller than this amount, depending on later developments.

The present May 1 rating of 80 per cent compared with 86 per cent a year ago, 83 per cent two years ago, 75 per cent three years ago, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 83.4 per cent. A year ago the estimated abandonment was 13 per cent of the planted acreage, but May brought further abandonment, and the final outcome was 20 per cent. For the last five years the May estimated abandonment has averaged 13.5 per cent, but the final estimate has averaged 16.7 per cent of the acreage planted. With reasonably favorable weather during May the present estimate of abandonment should not be increased materially. Rains that fell on May 3 and 4, after these estimates were taken, covered the portions of the state most in need of moisture, and indicates that deterioration is not to be anticipated in the near future.

An indicated potential crop of 142,377,000 bushels for this year's harvest compares with a production of 111,283,000 bushels last year, 160,057,000 bushels two years ago, 77,528,000 bushels three years ago, and a five-year average of 116,439,000 bushels. A favorable May and June could materially

increase this indicated production; a heat wave in May or June, unexpected ravages of crop enemies, or a protracted period of dry weather could materially decrease the final outcome.

Most of this year's abandonment lies in the northwest quadrant of the state. In 17 counties, comprising the northwest and west central crop reporting districts, only 1,251,000 acres are left for harvest out of 2,606,000 acres sown. This loss in acreage is due largely to lack of moisture at seeding time and during the winter months. Wheat on fallow ground and well prepared seedbeds in all this district is now in excellent condition, and promises as good yields as elsewhere in the state. In nearly all of the central and eastern counties abandonment is very nominal. A few southwestern counties have suffered rather heavy losses, but the best wheat counties of the southwest show only medium losses, and have a fairly high promise on the harvest acreage. The present menace from Hessian fly and grasshoppers is not alarming. Moisture conditions at the present date are generally very satisfactory.

The oats condition May 1 is rated at 75 per cent of normal, compared with 81 per cent a year ago, 82 per cent two years ago, and 89 per cent three years ago. The acreage is about normal. Oats were nipped back by several frosts in April, but have recuperated rapidly in the last two weeks. Barley acreage is larger than usual, due to heavy abandonment of wheat in barley districts. The May condition is rated at 76 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent a year ago, 79 per cent two years ago, and 83 per cent three years ago. Recent rains in barley territory, since the May estimate was collected, will bring rapid improvement in barley.

The Pullets and Profit

How the pullets are handled during the summer months has much to do with their ability to show a profit next fall and winter.

That was an answer we got when we asked three good poultrymen what they thought of next year in the poultry business, so there must be a considerable relation between pullet management and profits.

"I do not see much difference between poultry keeping and any other line of farming," one farm woman told us. "Competition is becoming very keen, and it has come to a place where costs are the determining factor in egg production, just as in anything else. If I can produce eggs cheaper than my neighbor, of course I can make money at a lower price for eggs than she can."

We were interested to know whether the early pullets would lay enough eggs early in the season to be profitable and whether they will molt.

"We expect them to molt," she told us. "However, we are increasing our flock, so do not have as many old hens to hold over as we should like to have. These early pullets will lay many eggs, for we shall force them as much as possible. When they molt they will be culled again, and the best ones kept. These will get back into production probably by January or early February at latest, and will be used as breeding hens. We have found such pullets to be the equal of hens in every way as breeders."

That is one way to handle the early pullets. Another way is to take away the mash after they are well started and feed nothing but grain. Pullets so fed and which are forced to find much of their living on the open range will be retarded in development, and reasonably early hatched birds will not come into production as a rule until late in September or in October, and the fall molt can be avoided. This applies chiefly to the lighter breeds.

On the other hand, there is little danger of a molt with the heavier breeds which have been March hatched. They mature more slowly, and as a rule come into laying a few weeks later than the light breeds.

By shifting the pullets from a high protein ration after they were about 8 weeks old last year we forestalled a molt and had a nicely developed, even bunch of Rocks which came into laying the first weeks of October. These pullets were hatched the first week in March. They had a growing period of about seven months. Leghorns hatched a week later were handled in the same manner. Whole corn was the chief item of feed, and this method has the recommendation that pullets are produced cheaply.

The late hatched pullets—Leghorns hatched in late April and May and heavy varieties hatched in April—will need plenty of feed of the right sort to bring them into production. Mash should be provided which carries at least 16 per cent protein, and grain feeding should be cut to a minimum. If grain is fed it had best be placed in open hoppers where these late hatched pullets may have access to it at all times and a proper balance maintained by increased protein in the mash or by feeding as much milk as is available.

How much money there will be in the poultry business next year does



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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

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We believe that all classified 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
BABY CHICKS FIVE CENTS EACH AND UP Free Circular. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.
HUSKY ASSORTED CHICKS, 9c. 100% satisfaction. How many? Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.
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.
GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 3 to 10 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.
STEINHOFF CHICKS, WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.
CHICKS C. O. D. WHITE WYANDOTTES, Silver Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Rose and Single Comb Reds, Orpingtons, 11c. Large English White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Anconas 9c. White Minorcas 12c. Assorted 8c. Postpaid 100% delivery. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED, WHITE Langshans \$11. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons Wyandottes \$10. Leghorns \$8.50. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere \$8 to \$20 per 100, 2,000 given away free with orders from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.
BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$8.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, White, Buff Wyandottes \$10. Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Brahmas \$11. Postpaid, 1/2c less for June. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, 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.

\$10.00 FOR BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE and Barred Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$9.00 for English White Leghorns. Culled for quality and production. Guaranteed alive. Satisfaction. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.
THREE MORE HATCHES, GUARANTEE quality and prompt shipment. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas \$10.00 per 100. White Minorcas, \$12.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, 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.

BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapped flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains. \$12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapped. \$8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

State Accredited
Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, \$10 per 100. \$8-500. 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. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

Diarrhea Tested
Or Accredited day-old or 2 and 3 weeks old Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, broiler chicks, 7 1/2c up. C. O. D. if you like. We raise them by the thousand—so can you. Youkin's Hatchery, Box 152 Wakefield, 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. Tanager 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.

BABY CHICKS
BOOTH CHICKS 6c UP
Trapped, Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 523, Clinton, Mo.

Tudor's Superior Chicks
Baby Chicks, all large breed \$12.00 per hundred, 25-\$3.50; 50-\$6.50; Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas, \$11.00. State Certified White Leghorns \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan., also Osage City, Kan.

Standardized Chicks
for immediate delivery. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, 10c. Light Brahmas, White Minorcas 13c. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Mixed Heavies, 3c; Leftovers 7c. W. Ship C. O. D. and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

Lund's Triple "S" Chix
at new low prices. You'll be surprised the way our Smith hatched chicks "get up" and grow. Try them—satisfaction guaranteed. Buff and White Leghorns, H. Ass'd., \$9.00; Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, \$10; Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced and White Wyandottes, \$11; W. Minorcas, \$12. June prices 1c less. The Lund Hatchery, Protection, 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 E. 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 Brahmas, \$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 1/2c chick. Just send \$1 deposit with your order and pay the postman the balance due and the postage when he delivers the chicks safe and sound in your hands. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Free instructive catalog on request. Ross Hatchery, Box 404, Junction City, Kan.

BRAHMAS
CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 5c; Chicks 15c. Cora Chaffain, Severy, 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 17. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan. Rt. 2.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
BEST QUALITY GIANTS, CHICKS 100-\$16. Select Mating \$22. Prepaid. Hatch every Monday. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
BIG TYPE TANCRED CHICKS Sired by pedigree males from 250-303 egg hens, 10c postpaid. Mrs. Moreland, Fredonia, Kan.
MAMMOTH ENG. LEGHORNS, 5 AND 6 lb. hens. Eggs, pullets. Choice cockerels, early hatched. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

BUY THOSE BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS now. Start laying in 4 1/2 months, from range flock headed by cockerels from high egg record hens, prices remainder of season \$9.50 per 100. 100% live guarantee. R. D. Cadwell, Lawrence, Kan.

LEGHOEN—BUFF
CHICKS—PURE BRED FROM VACCIN- ated two year old hens, \$10 hundred postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE
TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN chicks reduced, prepaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LANGSHAN—EGGS
EXTRA FINE PURE BRED WHITE LANG- shan eggs \$4.50-100. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS
MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$4.00 hundred, \$12.00 case. Free Range Flock, 90% fertile. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$5 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Seal, Wakefield, Kan.
GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks, Baby cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF
BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-\$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.

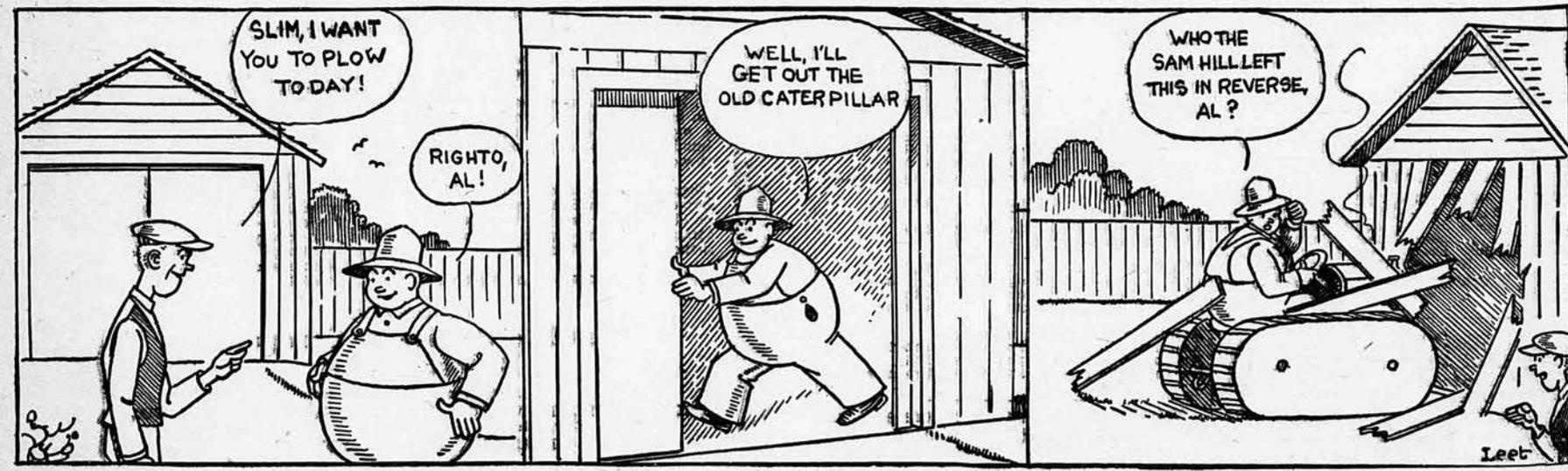
REDUCED PRICES AFTER MAY 15 ON hens, cockerels, chicks, eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
NEWEST, BEST MINORCAS, GOLDEN Buffs. Summer prices. Chicks, flock, 100-\$15; 300-\$42; 500-\$65. Select, 100-\$18; 200-\$35. Prepaid. Hatch every Tuesday. Catalogue. Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING—MAMMOTH SINGLE Comb Buff and White Minorcas. Fine type, real laying strain; Eggs \$7. Chicks \$14-100. Postpaid. 100% live arrival good strong chicks. Order from this ad. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

ORPINGTON—EGGS
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, OWEN STRAIN, 45-\$3.00. White Pekin Ducks 12-\$1.00. Donald Lockhart, Elk Falls, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED
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
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.



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PLYMOUTH ROCKS WHITE-EGGS

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TOMPKINS STRAIN ROSE COMB REDS, vigorous range flock. Deep coloring. Heavy layers. Eggs \$5.50-10.00 prepaid. Nelson Smith Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

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RHODE ISLAND WHITES-EGGS

PURE ROSE COMB WHITES-EGGS \$5-11.50 postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

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PURE BRED BRONZE BABY TURKEYS and eggs, 100% live delivery. Can furnish any amount, have 400 laying hens. New method by expert can raise turkeys anywhere free with each order. Book your orders early. Hunt's Turkey Ranch, Lake City, Kan.

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BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 25 CENTS EACH. H. L. Heath, Bucklin, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS .50. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. North.

TURKEY EGGS MAMMOTH BRONZE 40c, safe delivery guaranteed. Salomea Gabelmann, Natoma, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c. Headed by prize winning stock. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

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MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION turkeys. Eggs \$40.00 hundred delivered. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

PURE GIANT BRONZE, JOHNSON-GOLDBANK strains, 40 to 45 lb. toms, 18 to 22 lb. hens; Eggs \$7.00 dozen. Postpaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Byron Engle, Taloga, Okla.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN turkeys. Eggs with fertility guarantee, 40 cents each prepaid. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

PURE BRED, MARTIN STRAIN, WHITE Wyandotte chicks, 100% satisfaction, 10c. postpaid. Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.

THE SAME HIGH QUALITY BLOOD tested White Wyandotte chicks at reduced prices. Shipped prepaid each Wednesday. Heavy laying stock. Chicks \$11.50-100; \$20-200. Eggs \$5-10.8. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

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NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. BEST GRADE. Guaranteed Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50, pipe free. Pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

SPECIAL SALE, TOBACCO, THREE YEARS old sale closes August 1st, 1928. Smoking, 20 pounds \$1.50; Mild Clean Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00; Best Select Smoking 10 pounds \$1.50; Hand Picked Chewing 10 pounds \$3.00. Pay for Tobacco and Postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

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GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE to register. Ray York, Altoona, Kan.

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FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed. Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

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FEMALE COLLIE GUARANTEED SHEP-herds Police Collie Pups. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS, REGISTERED Home Guard, child companion. Martia, 2408 Mary St., St. Joseph, Mo.

TRADE POLICE DOG FOR REGISTERED heifer calf. Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn, Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

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REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, eight weeks old. Bred for intelligence, obedience and beauty. Natural drivers, devoted companions. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan.

EXCEPTIONAL POLICE PUPS, REGIS-tered stock. Show Breeding and Utility purposes. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$26.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Company, Salina, Kan.

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CLEAR, SHARP, GLOSSY PRINTS ON Velox paper last a lifetime; send trial roll and get 6 prints, any size, 25c. Runner Film Co., Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

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"HEDGE POSTS" BY CAR LOAD. B. F. Hamilton, Derby, Kan.

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BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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FORDSON TRACTOR AND GLEANER, sell cheap on account quitting farm. Write Jacob Schroetlin, Arriba, Colo.

TWO 20-35 OIL PULLS, 30-60 OIL PULL, 36-60 Russell Separator, all in good condition. Stratmann Bros., Lorraine, Kan.

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CORN PLANTERS, LOOSE GROUND LIST-ers, single row listers, tractor plows, sulky and gang plows at less than wholesale prices. New goods. John Deere make. Fulford, Bros., Fleming, Colo.

TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cle-tracs and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Cater-pillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

USED TRACTORS FOR SALE. REBUILT and used "Caterpillar" tractors—used wheel type tractors of different makes. Prices that will interest you. Martin Tractor Company, "Caterpillar" Dealers, Ot-tawa, Kan.

FOR SALE-THREE NEW FACTORY guaranteed Fordson crawler attachments which will convert your Fordson into a power-ful crawler tractor at a remarkable saving in price. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

NOTICE-REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRAC-tors, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE-STEAM ENGINES-ONE Case 65 H. P.; one Case 60 H. P.; one Case 50 H. P.; one Minneapolis 35 H. P.; one Minneapolis 25 H. P.; one Rumely 25 H. P. Separators: Two Case 36-58; one Case 32-54; one case 28-50; one case 26-46; one Alt. Taylor 36-64. Tractors: Two Ford-sons; three Avery 40-80; one Alt. Taylor 30-60; two Case 15-27; one New Case 18-32; Six McCormick binders. All kinds of farm machinery for sale or trade. Robert Small, Anness, Kan. 3 miles west of Viola, 1 1/2 east of Anness.

CREAMERIES

ATTENTION FARMERS For the highest market price on cream send your next can to Brookings Dairy Creamery, 124 Ida, Wichita, Kansas. Full test, prompt remittance.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.50 in Kansas. Other states \$1.65 postpaid. Send check to F. W. Ed-monds, Hope, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACT HONEY, 40 LBS. \$5.50; 120-110. T. C. Veira, Olathe, Colo.

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

GOOD RECLEANED SUDAN SEED, \$4.50 cwt. John Linke, Geneseo, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn. Harold Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, GERMINA-tion 97%, \$3.00 per 100. D. O. Amstutz, Ransom, Kan.

ALFALFA \$5.00-\$7.50 BU. WHITE SWEET clover \$4.00, yellow \$5.00. Robert Snod-grass, Augusta, Kan.

KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED, RE-cleared, good quality, \$2.00 hundred. J. F. True, Perry, Kan.

CERTIFIED, STANDARD, BLACKHULL White Kafir, \$1.50 per bu. John Horne, Jr., Williamsburg, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 23 VARIETIES, from treated seed. Write for prices. John-son Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED SUDAN SEED PURITY 99.17%. Germination 92.5%. \$6.00 per 100. D. H. Lohmeyer, Greenleaf, Kan.

SUDAN, PURE PINK KAFIR, GOLDEN Popovers, \$4.50 per 100. Alfalfa seed. Wm. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW Milo Maize 3c per pound. Cotton bags at 40c.—A. H. Burg, Lakin, Kan.

POTATO AND TOMATO PLANTS LEAD-ing varieties. \$3.00 per 1000. Peppers 50c per 100. All prepaid. R. W. Fullerton, Ster-ling, Kan.

KAFIR-PINK AND DWARF BLACKHULL K. S. A. C. tested. Smut treated \$1.50 bu, here sacks free. McAllister and Stephens, Russell, Kan.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN "REID'S YEL-low Dent" and "Lapland's 90 Day Red" germination 99 \$3.00. Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent seed corn; \$2.75 and \$3.00. Blackhull kafir, 2 1/2c. Bruce Wil-son, Keats, Kan.

FETERITA FROM CERTIFIED SEED. Purity 98.81%. Germination 92.5%. Re-cleared. Double sacked. \$1.25 bu. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

CERTIFIED KANSAS ORANGE CANE, Purity 99.97, two cents. Non-certified purity 99.88, two cents. Wholesale less. Blaesl & Son, Abilene, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS DISEASE treated, Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Big Stem Jersey, 500-\$1.75 1000-\$3.25 postpaid. Peter Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS, EARLIANA TREES, Bonnybest. Sweet Potatoes, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 100-45c, 1000-\$3.50. Post-paid. Ernest Dorland, Codell, Kan.

POTTED SUMMER LILAC PLANTS, twenty-five cents each or five for one dollar. Full line of nursery stock. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir and Early Sumac cane seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALLS, Porto Ricos, Key West. Guaranteed. Ship-pling daily. 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50. Postpaid. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

NANCY HALL, RED BEREMUDA YELLOW Jersey, Porto Rico, 50-100; \$4.00-10.00. Bonnie Best tomato \$1.00-100. Cabbage 50-100. All postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

KNOW WHAT YOU SOW BY PLANTING certified seeds of corn, sweet clover, kafir, cane, Sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address Kansas Crop Im-provement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

"PLANTS THAT GROW." OTHERS SAY so—why not you? Tomato, Pepper, Egg-plant, 100-50c; Marguerite, Carnation, Zinnia, Verbena, Aster, Pansy, Phlox, Pen-tunia 25c per dozen. Postpaid. M. E. Rich-ardson, Ellinwood, Kan.

TOMATOES, FROST PROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower; 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Eggplant, peppers, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.50; 5000-\$11.00. prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, RED BER-muda, Southern Queen, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Golden Glow, Big Stem Jersey, Yellow Jersey seed treated for diseases. 100-50c; 1000-\$3.25; 5000-\$12.50, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, FROM TREATED seed, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Red Ber-muda, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey and Triumph, 50c-100; \$3.25-1000; \$2.50-5000 lots; from certified seed \$3.50-1000. Post-paid. Booking orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

FIELD GROWN CABBAGE, ONION, TO-mato, Potato Plants, leading varieties ready now, packed damp moss. Postpaid, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Expressed, 1,000, \$2.00; 4,000, \$7.00; 10,000, \$15. Order today. Catalogue free. Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN, PUMPKIN Yam, Bunch Porto Rican, Red Bermuda slips; Fields Early June, Beebe's Prolific, Marglobe, Bonnie Best tomato plants. 100-40c; 500-\$1.40; 1000-\$2.50; 5000-\$12.00, pre-paid, 10,000-\$20.00 collect. Kunhulwee Plant Ranch, Wagoner, Okla.

TOMATO AND CABBAGE PLANTS 50 day, Earliana, Chalk Early Jewel, Bonny Best, John Bear, Red Head, New Stone, Ponderosa tree Tomatoes. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Copenhagen Market, 100-75c; 300-\$1.50; 1,000-\$4.00. Postpaid. Hardy Gar-ten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

BEST PLANTS THAT GROW. MILLIONS of plants. Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cab-bage, Cauliflower, Peppers, Eggplants, Cel-ery, Tobacco, and many free novelties. Vari-eties too numerous to mention here. Write for wholesale and retail price list. Satisfied customers everywhere. C. R. Goerke, Ster-ling, Kan.

RECLEANED, SOURLESS, YELLOW AND Coleman's Orange, also Red Top (Sumac) cane seed 2 1/2c, Black Hull White Kafir, yellow milo, Shrock and Darsco 2 1/2c. Ger-man Milllet 2 1/2 and 3c. White Sweet Clover 5c, scarified 8c per pound. Jute bags 20c. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICAN POTA-to plants from federal, state inspected seed; tough, hardy, field grown; begin shipping about May 1: 500-\$1.30; 1000-\$2.25; 5000-\$10; 10,000-\$19; larger lots, \$1.75 per 1000; postpaid; mail check if most convenient; cabbage and tomato plants same price. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

P.L. VESS, HARDY FIELD GROWN, packed damp moss, live delivery guar-anteed. Cabbages and tomatoes, all varieties, 100-40c; 300-75c; 1,000-\$1.75. Peppers and Egg Plants, 100-50c; 300-90c; 1,000-\$2.75. Dozen peppers free with each order. All postpaid. Randle Riddle, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

ALFALFA \$6.50; RED CLOVER \$12; WHITE Scarified Sweet Clover \$3.70; Timothy \$2; Alsike Clover \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Tim-othy \$4.00; Blue Grass \$2.50; Orchard Grass \$2.40; Red Top \$2.10; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Send for Free Samples and Special Price List. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

IMPROVED PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS Government inspected, roots protected; 500-\$1.10; 1,000-\$1.75; 5,000-\$7.50. Tomato plants, 100 acres, open field grown—leading varieties—packed with damp moss; 500-55c; 1000-\$1.25; 5000-\$5.00. Cabbage plants—for late planting, 1000-75c. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Farm, Quitman, Ga.

PLANTS, T W D L V B BEST VARIETIES. Cabbage, onion, 150-15c; 500-70c; 1000-\$1.25. Tomato, lettuce, 100-25c; 500-\$1; 1000-\$1.75. Pepper, Sweet potato, 100-20c; 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25. Smallest order shipped \$1. Prompt shipment. Good condition ar-rival guaranteed. Catalogue wholesale prices. Valuable information free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, PEPPER, POTATO plants. Millions ready. Field grown. Roots matted. Tomato or Cabbage, all var-ieties, 300-75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. 25 peppers free with each order for \$1.00 or more. Pepper plants, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. Certified Porto Rico Potato plants, 500-\$1.50; 1,000-\$2.50. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL AND PORTO Rico Potato plants—roots packed in damp protection, 500-\$1.48; 1000-\$2.48, 5000-\$9.98 postpaid. Tomatoes—open field grown—Bal-timore, Red Rock, Stone, Favorite—damp moss to roots; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.40; 5000-\$7.00 postpaid. Frostproof Cabbage—leading varieties for late planting, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.50 postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. Hunter Plant Co., Hunter, Ark.

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE, TOMATO plants. Open field grown. Carefully packed in damp moss. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Sweet potato—Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Early Triumph, Southern Queen, Cabbage—Wakefields, Copenhagen Succes-sion, Late Flat Dutch, Tomato—Earliana, Early Jewel, Greater, Baltimore, Stone. Prices all plants or assorted parcel post prepaid. 200-75c; 500-\$1.50; 1000-\$2.75; 5000-\$12.50; 10,000-\$24.50. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

FIELD-GROWN PLANTS-TOMATO-CAB-bage—Pepper—Onion—Potato. Strong, well-rooted, from treated seeds, carefully packed with damp moss to roots, all vari-eties labeled. Tomato plants, eight to ten inches high: John Buer, Earliana, Early Jewel, Livingston's Globe, New Stone and McGee. One dozen hot pepper, one dozen sweet pepper free with each tomato or-cabbage, early, medium and late. Prices, tomato or cabbage: 200, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$8.50. Ruby King Pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.00. Bermuda Onions, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25. Porto Rico Potato, 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. All postpaid. Stand-ard Plant Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants Northern Crown Matures Earliest, 100, 40c; 300 \$1.00; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.75; 400 onion and 100 cabbage, \$1.00; tomatoes, 100-50c; 500-\$2.25; 1000-\$4.00. All prepaid. Tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, flower plants. Free Catalog. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kan.

High Test Seed Corn Seed Corn: Pride of Saline from certified seed, Boone County White, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Imperial White (Red Cob); all two dollars per bu. New 2 bu. burlap bags free. All corn hand picked, tipped and butted, shelled and graded. Tested at K. S. A. C. 95 to 99% germina-tion. Twenty years in business here. Wa-mego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBERAL RELIGIOUS LITERATURE Free. Address 914 Topeka Blvd., Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK HORSES AND JACKS FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

\$200 WILL BUY FOUR MAMMOTH JACKS. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

20 JACKS AND 30 JENNETS. THE KIND that will please you. Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$750.00. Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE: HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers. T. B. tested. Jones & Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

REGISTERED JERSEY COW FOUR YEARS old, has Testing Association record. Priced hundred sixty dollars. Shadow Lawn Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

HOGS FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY boars and gilts. Edmond Saylor, Lewis, Ks.

CHESTER WHITE FALL BOARS, SPRING pigs, bred sows. Arthur Hammond, Vin-land, Kan.

LENGTHY, HEAVY BONED CHESTER White fall boars immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-gered pigs, \$20 per pair, no kin. Write for circular. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS MILK GOATS, FRESH SOON. ALSO NU-bian Buck. Write for prices. J. E. Col-son, Hill City, Kan.



Good Fishing

There is no sport in the world like a day with your fishing tackle in the spot where the big ones bite. It may be just behind your own farm, or an hour's drive away in the family car, but there will be many times this summer when you can get away to try your luck. You do not need an elaborate assortment of fishing tackle, but it does make the fun greater if you have a good jointed rod, a dependable reel, plenty of strong lines and an assortment of various kinds of baits. You need a landing net, too, and a fish box or running board refrigerator to bring home your catch. Why not rig up a good set of tackle, enough to take the folks along and let them fish, too, and get more fun out of summer opportunities? If you will come into one of our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores we will be glad to help you select good, practical equipment at a low cost. You can't find better sporting equipment anywhere than at your local "tag" store.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

Chaff and Whole Wheat

A Publicity Expert

"What's your opinion of George Washington?"
 "Most respectful," answered Senator Sorghum. "You can't deny the prestige of a man who has succeeded in placing his picture on everything from a 2-cent stamp to a \$20 bill."

Glad Hand

"WILL THE DEAD RETURN TO EARTH?"
 All Welcome No Collections
 Seats Free
 —Ad in the Baltimore Sun.

Not Much Improvement

MURDER BUILDING OF HICKMAN TO CHANGE NAME TO DODGE HORROR
 —Headlines on a Los Angeles dispatch in a New Orleans paper.

Make It Snappy

Patient—"Doctor, what are my chances?"
 Doctor—"O, pretty good, but don't start reading any long-continued stories."

Gaping Cavity

Null—"I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me."
 Void—"And you found it?"
 Null—"Well, rather. I'm in a hole now."

Got a Move On

"How long have you been working for the Swivel Company?"
 "Ever since old Swivel threatened to fire me."

Educated Chickens

Brand new bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, room for 5,000 hens, near two high schools, easy terms. 571 Woodward ave.—Atlanta Journal.

Shoot!

"If you keep looking at me like that, I'm going to kiss you."
 "Well, I can't hold this expression much longer."

Try a Beanshooter

Clerk—"Did you get rid of any moths with those moth-balls you bought?"
 Mrs. Dun—"No, I tried for five hours but I couldn't hit a one."

Time to Retire

"Freddy hasn't been out at night or played poker for three weeks."
 "Turned over a new leaf?"
 "No; turned over a new car."

Hard to Please

Girl wanted for general housework, must be icmfwyp cmfwyp cmfwypm.—Ad in a Long Island paper.

On to Its Job

Have goldfish, too. Make nice pet. Good swimmer.—Ad in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Nature Unadorned

She—"My, but this orange juice has a peculiar flavor."
 He—"Yes, it's genuine orange juice."

A Good Listener

Lost Dog—Male Setter, two black ears, one mixed.—Fredericksburg (Va.) paper.

A Jolly Party

Former Governor C. C. Moore was calling on fiends in Blackfoot this morning.—Blackfoot (Idaho) paper.

According to Hoyle

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Goldberg of Girard Avenue left decently by boat for Miami, Florida.—Hartford Courant.

Hair Trigger

"Women use more powder than men."
 "Yes, and they're better shots."

Dad Knows the Breed

Dorothy—"Dad, Jack and I have gone together nearly two years. He has

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word) There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising Write For Rates and Information

ARKANSAS

STOCK RANCH for sale, 100 head cattle, 100 head hogs. \$5000. L. Ward, Gillham, Ark.
 NICE 160. Priced only \$800. Easy terms. Partly improved. Highway location. Fruit. Springs. Abundance timber. Healthy climate. Other bargains. Wilks, Mtn. Home, Ark.
 80 ACRES, 2 miles Springdale, 40 commercial bearing apples, 17 grapes, 8 room residence, barn and packing sheds, \$14,000. Half cash. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas.
 60 ACRE splendid North Arkansas section, 4 miles railroad town, 1/4 mile school; 45 acres in cultivation, should produce 30 to 40 bushels corn, some orchard grass and clover, spring watered pasture, plenty wood, variety fruit, comfortable dwelling, 3 large rooms, fireplace, porch, farm buildings, new highway to pass near; this farm will make you money, first come first served, only \$700. \$300 cash. Wolf Brothers, Flippin, Ark.

COLORADO

\$720 CASH, \$1,200 mortgage buys 640 acres improved foreclosed ranch, Pueblo, Colo. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

KANSAS

BARGAINS in Farms, Ranches and Property. Good trades. What's Wanted? L. N. Rosamond, Haddam, Kan.
 SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.
 80 A. 4 mi. town. 90% tillable. Neat improvements. \$6000. \$1500 cash. Bal. 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.
 BUY good wheat and corn land while cheap. Cannot stay cheap much longer. Bailey Land & Investments, Syracuse, Kan.
 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.

154 ACRES, adjoining town. One half bottom. Modern improvements. Special price, easy terms. Write for description. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

1400 ACRES, 12 miles Spearville, 900 A. cultivated, 550 acres in wheat, living water, fenced and cross fenced, two sets good improvements, 25% cash balance to suit. \$56 per acre. Box 277, Spearville, Kan.

WHEAT AND ROW CROP FARMS—in the rapidly developing Southwest. Abundant moisture growing wheat, prices advancing. Buy now. Write for booklet. B. & B. Realty Co., Copeland, Kan.

240 ACRES pasture, new fence, 4 live springs 10 miles northwest of Topeka. 60 acres good corn ground, 11 miles northwest of Topeka. 15 acres adjoining North Topeka, Kansas. Ideal layout for chickens, hogs or for raising plants and garden truck. D. V. Elmore, 845 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Grain and Stock Farm

431 A., one of the best to be found anywhere. 221 A. Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa. Soil, never failed us. 210 A. Bottom Grass; Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for Cattle. Water in all pastures; 10 A. Timber and Posts. 1 mi. of Town; High School; Churches; Elevators and Depot. 6 mi. to paved road; 27 mi. to Hutchinson. Big Improvements; easily financed, \$100 per A. \$10,000 will handle. Would consider trade near Pratt farm. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

MONTANA

LAND OPENING

New 75 mile branch to be built this year in Montana, opens 1,500,000 acres good farm land. Profitable for wheat, cattle, sheep, hogs. Send for free new line book, also free books on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low Homeseekers Excursion Rates.

E. C. LEBDY
 Dept. 600. St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MEXICO

COMBINATION stock farms and ranches, \$3 to \$6 per acre. A. S. Palmer, Clayton, New Mexico.

MISSOURI

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.
 LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage Mo.

MISSOURI

80 ACRES \$1,250. House, barn, other improvements. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

NEW YORK

CASH BUYER WANTED 126 Acre farm. Timber, livestock, farm implements, crops, tractor, \$10,000 takes all. S. G. Mickle, Canastota, New York.

OREGON

HOMESEEEKERS will find their ideal home in Oregon. Write, Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Ore.

WASHINGTON

DAIRYMEN'S PARADISE. 50,000 acres out-over land in Stevens County, Wash. Colville valley district, 40 miles north of Spokane. 3 to 4 tons of alfalfa per acre, 2 or 3 cuttings. Abundance of free range for dry stock. Deep sub-irrigated soil. Rural milk routes on macadamized highways. Creameries and buying agencies in all towns. Average price \$15 per acre. 12 years to pay. Interest at 10% down. Loans made for buildings, fencing, etc. Stevens County Investment Co., 311 Symons Bldg, Spokane, Wash.

OKLAHOMA

TEXAS CO. leads, wheat, corn and milo maize. Improved and raw land, \$15 per A. up. Wm. Davis, Goodwell, Okla.

COME to Eastern Oklahoma. We have bargains in improved farms of all sizes, adapted for grain, stock and poultry raising, dairying and fruit growing. Excellent markets, good school and church facilities in an all year climate that makes life worth living. Write today for free literature and price list. National Colonization Co., Room 123, 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades. B. B. 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.

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.

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.

FARMS FOR SALE

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

FARM EQUITIES for clear property or sale. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

Park View Poultry Farm

A modern poultry place for sale or exchange. A fine brick house modern in every way. A dandy poultry house with modern poultry equipment, barn, garage, plenty of old shade, nice lot of fruit, fine blue grass pasture. This is a five acre tract located in S. W. Topeka. For further information call or write Ansel & Wade, 635 Kansas Ave. Phone 2-5011.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownlee, Lincoln, Nebraska.

I'LL PUT UP THE BUYER, You put up the land, 'N of that don't make a sellin' Wy thars nothin' 'at can. C. Searer. Las Vegas New Mexico

Why Hurry?

DIRIGIBLES TO SPAN THE OCEAN IN 90 DAYS, ASSERTS HOOVER.—Washington Post.

Knows Its Halitosis

ONION MARKET CONTINUES TO SHOW STRENGTH —Grand Rapids Herald.

Fleeing the Flu

The Georgia Court of Appeals held: "Whenever the time comes that the sacredness of the jury box shall be invaded by any character of influenza—justice will flee from this court.—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

finally graduated from Yale and tonight he wants to have a long, serious talk with you."

Her Father—"I'm sorry, Dot, but it won't do the young man any good. My mind is firmly made up. I've bought all the bonds I can afford this year."

Tie a String to It

Another thing—when you give a wedding present to a companionate couple, do you get it back when they separate?

Three-Ring Astronomy

The origin of the term "dog days" was derived from Circus, the dog star, which is supposed to shine most brilliant on the hottest days of the year.

Kansas Fairs in 1928

The following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1928, their dates, (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, September 15-21.
- Kansas Free Fair: A. P. Bardick, Secretary, Topeka, September 10-15.
- Kansas National Live Stock Show: Dan Smith, Secretary, Wichita, November 12-15.
- Kansas State Foultry Show: Thomas Owen, Secretary, Topeka, Show to be held at Memorial Hall, Kansas City, January 7-12, 1929.
- Allen County Agricultural Society: Dr. F. S. Beattie, Secretary, Iola, August 27-31.
- Anderson County—Celony Fair Association: W. R. Kent, Secretary, Celony, September 26-27.
- Anderson County—Kincaid Farmers Institute Fair Assn.: Arthur Gibbs, Secretary, Kincaid, September 27-28.
- Atchison County Fair Association: Clarence Hogarty, Secretary, Atchison, August 29-31.
- Barber County Fair Association: J. M. Meitz, Secretary, Hardover, August 29-31.
- Barton County Fair Association: Fred L. Hans, Secretary, Great Bend, September 4-7.
- Bourbon County Fair Association: M. L. Hancock, Secretary, Uniontown, September 25-28.
- Bourbon County—Kansas Dairy Show, Inc.: R. C. Campbell, President, Fort Scott, September 25-28.
- Brown County—T. County Fair Association: H. W. Wilson, Secretary, Horton, September 5-7.
- Buller County Kafir Corn Carnival: J. C. Powell, President, El Dorado.
- Chase County Fair Association: J. B. McKenzie, Secretary, Cottonwood Falls, Oct. 3-6.
- Clark County Fair Association: T. R. Cauthers, Secretary, Ashland.
- Clay County Fair Association: Thomas Stingsy, Secretary, Clay Center, September 4-7.
- Clay County—Wakarusa Free Fair Association: D. S. McIntire, Secretary, Wakarusa, October 10-11.
- Cloud County—Glasco Stock Show: R. M. Sawhill, Secretary, Glasco, October 4-6.
- Cloud County—Clyde Community Fair: Earl Erickson, Secretary, Clyde, September.
- Cloud County—Jamestown Poultry Association: B. D. Gioesse, Secretary, Jamestown, September 12-13.
- Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: R. A. Roberts, Secretary, Burlington, September 4-7.
- Coffey County—Lebo Grange Fair: A. C. Ott, Secretary, Lebo.
- Comanche County Agricultural Fair Association: Henry Knecht, Secretary, Coldwater, September 5-8.
- Comanche County—Protection Fair Festival: W. H. Dellinger, Secretary, Protection, September 26-28.
- Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Assn.: Ralph W. Henderson, Secretary, Burden, August 29-31.
- Cowley County—Fair: Ira L. Plank, Secretary, Winfield, October 9-12.
- Cowley County—Winfield Driving Association: Ed L. Hepler, Secretary, Winfield, July 25-28.
- Cowley County—Arkansas City Fair Association: W. R. Sheff, Secretary, Arkansas City.
- Crawford County Fair Association: Albert Cuthbertson, Secretary, Girard, August 14-18.
- Dickinson County—Central Kansas Free Fair Assn.: A. E. Jones, Secretary, Abilene, September 25-28.
- Douglas County Live Stock & Agricultural Fair Assn.: G. J. Bahnmaler, Secretary, (Fair to be held at Big Springs), Leocompton, September 6-8.
- Douglas County—Vinland Grange Fair: G. F. Olson, Secretary, Vinland.
- Edwards County Fair Association: Walter Mathes, Secretary, Trousdale, October 11-12.
- Ellis County—Golden Belt Fair Association: L. C. Aisher, President, Hays, September 11-14.
- Ellsworth County—Wilson Co-operative Fair Assn.: F. D. Olds, Secretary, Wilson, August 28-31.
- Ford County—Great Southwest Fair: Geo. Shuler, Jr., Secretary, Dodge City, September 24-28.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society: P. P. Elder, Secretary, Ottawa, September 3-8.
- Franklin County—Lane Agricultural Fair Association: Floyd B. Martin, Secretary, Lane, August 31-September 1.
- Franklin County—Wellsville Picnic Fair Association: Asa Converse, Secretary, Wellsville, September 13-14.
- Geary County 4-H Club Exposition: Paul B. Gwin, Secretary, Junction City, September 5-8.
- Gove County Fair Association: Earl C. Johnson, Secretary, Gove.
- Gove County—Quinter Fair Association: Cecil Calvert, Secretary, Quinter, September 25-28.
- Graham County Free Fair Association: Earl Stout, Secretary, Hill City, September 20-22.
- Gray County Fair Association: Chas S. Sturtevant, Secretary, Cimarron, September 20-22.
- Greenwood County Agricultural Association: Harrison Brookover, Secretary, Eureka, July 30, August 3.
- Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: O. F. Morrison, Secretary, Anthony, July 17-21.
- Harper County—Stock & Poultry Show: F. N. Coulson, Secretary, Harper, October 29-31.
- Harvey County Poultry & Pet Stock Association: Ray L. Graves, Secretary, Newton, December 5-8.
- Harvey County Fair & Fall Festival: M. W. Drehmer, Secretary, Newton, October 8-12.
- Jefferson County Fair Association: George Harmon, Secretary, Valley Falls, September 4-7.
- Jefferson County—Oskaloosa Community Fair: O. B. Glover, Secretary, Oskaloosa, September 20-21.
- Jewell County Farm, Home & School Festival: F. R. Fair, Secretary, Manhattan, October 4-6.
- Johnson County Farm, Home & School Festival: D. A. Morgan, Secretary, Merriam, September 6-8.
- Kingman County Fair Association: Arthur Goenner, Secretary, (Fair to be held at Kingman), Zenda, October 16-19.
- Kingman County Poultry Association: Arthur Goenner, Secretary, (Fair to be held at Kingman), Zenda, December 4-7.
- Kiowa County Free Fair Association: D. E. Sleg, Secretary, Greensburg, October 4-6.
- Labette County Fair Association: C. Montgomery, Secretary, Oswego, September 11-14.
- Labette County—Farmers Institute Fair: B. B. Christmore, Secretary, Altamont, September 28-29.
- Labette County—Tri-State Fair Association: J. R. Rockhold, Secretary, Parsons, August 28-31.
- Labette County Agricultural & Fair Association: A. B. Hall, Secretary, Lincoln, September 11-14.
- Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair & Agricultural Association: Lewis A. Williams, Secretary, Sylvan Grove, September 18-21.
- Linn County Fair Association: Raimond C. Swift, Secretary, Mound City, October 2-5.
- Linn County—A. H. T. A. Fair & Stock Show: R. W. Mendenhall, Secretary, La Cynne, August 27-30.
- Marion County Poultry Association: Anton R. Steiner, Secretary, (Fair to be held at Marion) Lincolnville, October 16-19.
- Marshall County Stock Show & Fair Association: J. N. Wanamaker, Secretary, Blue Rapids, September 25-28.
- McPherson County Poultry Association: C. P. Smith, Secretary, McPherson.
- McPherson County—Moundridge Picnic Fair Association: D. L. Harder, Secretary, Moundridge, August 30.
- McPherson County Lindsborg District Fair Association: S. E. Dahlstep, Secretary, Lindsborg, October 2nd week.
- Meade County Fair Association: J. W. Cooper, Secretary, Meade, August 22-25.
- Mitchell County Fair Association: F. J. Ruffner, Secretary, Beloit, September 26-30.
- Montgomery County Fair Association: A. H. Read, Secretary, Coffeyville, September 3-8.
- Montgomery County—Farm Bureau Fair: C. C. Romig, Secretary, Independence, October.
- Morris County—White City Stock Show: Alvin Gates, Secretary, White City, October 9-10.
- Nowata County—Wetmore District Fair Association: E. J. Woodman, Secretary, Wetmore, September 21-22.
- Nowata County Free Fair: Dr. P. B. Darlington, Secretary, Chanute, August 20-25.
- Nowata County—Homecoming Picnic & Fair: H. M. Minnick, Secretary, Thayer, September 5-7.
- Ness County Crop & Poultry Show: Geo. W. Sidwell, Reporter, (Fair to be held at Bazine), Ness City, November 2-3.

- Norton County Agricultural Association: A. J. Johnson, Secretary, Norton, August 14-17.
- Ottawa County Fair Association: Low Pickel, Secretary, Minneapolis, November 28-Dec.
- Ottawa County—Fair Association: R. E. Curtis, Secretary, Minneapolis, October 9-12.
- Pottawatomie County Fair Association: C. Haughwout, Secretary, Ocala, September 5-7.
- Pottawatomie County—Wabauaue District Fair Association, Secretary, Wamego, September 4-6.
- Pottawatomie County—Westmoreland Community Fair: J. R. Lakont, Secretary, Westmoreland, September 27-28.
- Pottawatomie County—Havensville Community Fair Association: F. H. Venneberg, Secretary, Havensville.
- Pratt County—Byers Community Fair: W. F. Brown, President, Byers.
- Pratt County—Iuka Community Fair: F. M. Young, Secretary, Iuka.
- Pratt County—Preston Community Fair: L. P. Mills, Secretary, Preston, October.
- Rambling County—McDonald Community Fair: Bert Powell, Secretary, McDonald, September 12-15.
- Reno County Dairy & Agricultural Improvement Association: R. L. Evans, Secretary, (Fair to be held at Hutchinson), Darlow.
- Republic County—Northcentral Kansas Free Fair: Dr. W. R. Barnard, Secretary, Belleville, August 27-31.
- Riley County 4-H Club Fair Association: S. D. Capper, Secretary, Manhattan, October 5-8.
- Rooks County Fair Association: F. M. Smith, Secretary, Stockton, August 28-31.
- Rush County Agricultural & Fair Association: S. A. Renner, Secretary, Rush Center, August 29-31.
- Russell County Fair Association: H. E. Mills, Secretary, Russell, October 2-5.
- Salline County—Assaria Welfare Association: J. A. Weeks, Secretary, Assaria, October 4-6.
- Shawnee County Grange Fair: R. E. Hotchkiss, Secretary, Clay, September 31-Sept. 1.
- Shawnee County—Auburn Grange Fair: Helen Gillispie, Secretary, Auburn, October 5-6.
- Shawnee County—Silver Lake Fair: W. G. Shideler, Secretary, Silver Lake, Sept. 5-7.
- Shawnee County—Watson Grange Fair: Wm. Hoderick, President, Berryton, R. 20, Sept. 28-29.
- Shawnee County—Indian Creek Farmers Inst. Fair: R. B. Kimball, Secretary, North Topeka.
- Shawnee County—Indian Creek Grange Fair: Secretary, North Topeka, October 4-5.
- Shawnee County—Seaman Community Fair Association: Bert C. Klingman, Secretary, North Topeka, October 11-12.
- Sherman County—North Central Kansas Fair Association: T. A. McCants, Secretary, Goodland, August 28-31.
- Smith County Fair Association: J. D. Flaxbeard, Secretary, Smith Center, Sept. 4-7.
- Stafford County Stock & Poultry Show: E. A. Briles, Secretary, Stafford, October 9-12.
- Sumner County Fair Association: L. A. Parry, Secretary, Caldwell.
- Thomas County Fair Association: J. B. Kuska, Reporter, Colby, Sept. 3-6.
- Trego County Free Fair: Guy G. Blakeley, Secretary, Wakeenee, August 29-31.
- Wabaunsee County Fair Association: Hal G. Weaver, Secretary, Alma, September 19-21.
- Wabaunsee County—Alta Vista Fair: E. E. Schade, President, Alta Vista.
- Washington County Banner Fair: D. Linn Livers, Secretary, Barnes, September 19-21.
- Washington County—Live Stock Show: J. K. McKain, Secretary, Washington, October 3-4.
- Wichita County Fair & Agricultural Society: Ed Case, Secretary, Leoti, Sept. 19-21.
- Wilson County Fair Association: Thos. D. Hampson Jr., Secretary, Fredonia, August 7-10.
- Wyandotte County—Grandview Improvement Association: Secretary, Kansas City, September.
- Wyandotte County—(Sunflower Poultry & Pet Stock Show: Geo. R. Niebaum, Secretary, Memorial Hall, Kansas City, January 7-12, 1929.

Grape Growing in Kansas

A real interest in the growing of grapes is developing in Kansas, both in home vineyards and on a commercial scale. This is a hardy fruit that practically always "gets thru" with at least some crop, despite late frosts. It is likely that the unhappy spring, so far as fruit production is concerned, that we have been going thru will supply quite a boost for this crop, and result in the setting of more vines than usual next year. To aid in supplying information for the folks interested in the crop the agricultural college has just issued an excellent booklet on the subject, Grape Growing in Kansas, Circular No. 134, by R. J. Barnett. It ought to be in the hands of every farmer in Kansas who is growing grapes, or who expects to grow them. It may be obtained free on application to the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

For "All Kansas" Folks

A very good picture of the group on the "All Kansas" Tour of the East last fall is printed on page 21 of the Album of the International Live Stock Exposition for 1927. This is a book of 360 pages which gives an excellent history of last year's show, and would be of interest to all Kansas folks who attended it. A copy may be obtained for \$1 from B. H. Heide, Secretary, International Livestock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

For Hog Producers

Judging Price Risks in Marketing Hogs, Circular No. 137, by R. M. Green and E. A. Stokdyk, has just been issued by the agricultural college. It ought to be in the hands of every Kansas farmer who raises hogs; it is especially valuable just now, because of the movement of hogs back into the profit class. A copy may be obtained free on application to Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Our Best Three Offers

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

A Guide to Liming

In Farmers' Bulletin 921-F, "The Principles of the Liming of Soils," first published by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1918, and just revised and brought up to date by Edmund C. Shorey of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the practical principles of liming are explained, the distinctions between the carbonate, oxide and hydrate values are made clear, and farmers are warned as to unwise applications of the oxide with seeds or with manure. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By Jesse R. Johnson
488 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Geo. Hess & Son of Lyons, old time breeders of registered Red Polled cattle, write that they have had an extra good season. The demand has been better than it has been for a long time. Among other good bull sales is a bull to Brown Bros. of Healdsburg. They say this is one of the best bulls they know of in Kansas. The Hess cattle have great scale and are extra heavy milkers.

W. R. Huston's May 11 Duroc sale was very well attended, altho the heavy rain of the night before made chains necessary and kept many buyers away. About \$2,000 worth of hogs were sold. The offering consisted of sows and pigs, fall born and early bred gilts. Quite a variety in both size and quality. Sows and litters sold up to \$73, with a general average of something like \$60. The demand for hogs was good but there were hardly enough buyers present to absorb the number offered. The demand for hogs while it lasted was strong at from \$35 to \$40. The sale was low in spots but taken as a whole was quite satisfactory considering weather handicaps and the rapidly increasing price of corn. Col. Homer Rule was the auctioneer.

DURCO HOGS

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.

Duroc Jersey Pigs

February and March pigs. Most up-to-date breeding, at reasonable prices.
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KANSAS

WELLER'S DUROCS

have been sold in 72 counties in Kansas. Some dandy boars, good bone, long, smooth, well bred, reasonable prices. Write your wants. J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.

FIFTEEN BIG, HUSKY, fall and yearling boars, best individuality and blood at any price. Immuned. Reg. Will ship on approval. Write for prices and photos. Quick sale price. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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 Wildfire. Also fall gilts and weaning 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

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Berkshire Hogs
Gentry bred pigs at weaning for \$20.00. Top-notchers. DAVID G. PAGE, Topeka, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Choice bred gilts for Sept. farrow. Sired by Grand Champion Boar and bred to Junior Champion. Priced for quick sale.
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

A Few Choice Fall Gilts
bred for Sept. farrow and 4 fall boars. Priced to sell. EARL LUGENBEEL, Padonia, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Fresh and Springer Cows
Registered and high grade. Heifers to freshen in September. Bulls and heifer calves. Farm four miles east of Topeka on Highway 40. Woodlawn Farm, R. F. D. 27, Topeka, Kan.

Guernsey Bull For Sale

"Golden Count Derby" No. 123055, a beautiful son of Cherub herd bull "Sarnia Derby" No. 101021 of Wisconsin, dam Golden Buttercup Lady No. 178201. Just two years old, extra good breeding, color and individual.
J. G. MYERS, RICHLAND, KANSAS

Registered Guernsey Bulls

Best of bloodlines at farmers' prices on the installment plan, one fourth down, balance quarterly, with one year to pay without interest. R. C. Krueger, Box 39, Manhattan, Ks.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
May 19 28 JERSEY CATTLE

Complete Dispersal at Public Auction

Registered Jersey Cattle

Mr. J. F. Duffey, Colony, Kan.

Monday, May 28

Selling his entire herd of high class Jerseys. Richly bred and heavy producers. The blood of NOBLE OF OAKLANDS and the celebrated BARONETTI OF INGLESIDE, who stood sixth in the St. Louis World's Fair test, 1904.

A feature of the sale will be granddaughters of FAUVIC'S PRINCE AND GOLDEN FERN'S NOBLE, combining the blood of two of the world's greatest sires. Twenty cows bred to FAUVIC'S FERN NOBLE 205427, son of Fauvic's Prince and Golden Fern's Dolly, daughter of Golden Fern's Noble. For catalog and particulars write

B. C. Settles,
Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.
Auctioneer:
Col. H. M. Justice, Paola, Kansas

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HOLSTEINS
more milk

Greater milk production means more money for the farmer. Holsteins lead in both milk and butterfat production. Authorities agree that the more milk—the greater the profit.

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BETTER DAIRY COWS
heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins, T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.
ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

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A Shorthorn Bull For Sale
Red Sultan B 1501776 calved March 4, 1927 sired by that great sire Scottish Sultan 1025095; dam, Roan, Lady 2nd 1033664, a good winner at 1925 Kan. and Okla. Fairs and Show. D. P. Ewert, Hillsboro, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

One Polled Shorthorn Bull
For sale, 2 years old, color red. Herd bull prospect. R. H. HANSON, Jamestown, Kan.

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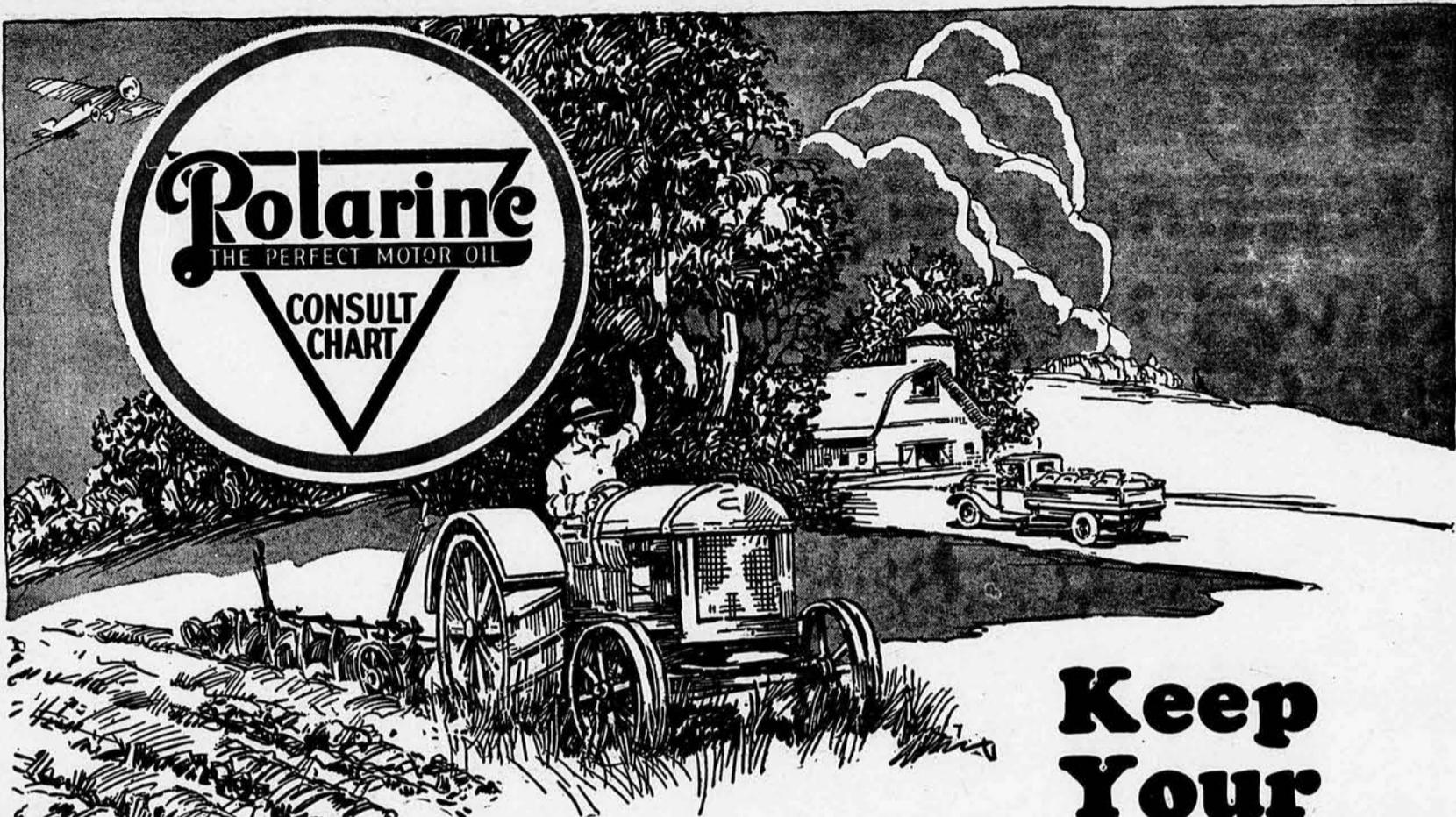
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



Keep Your Tractor Contented by Using Polarine

A TRACTOR will "quit" you know—and threaten to "quit" just like a dissatisfied man.

Of course a tractor can't leave you—but it can refuse to work and it can wear out before it should. When a tractor quits it means delays and repairs that cost you money. You can't afford to have your tractor quit!

There is always some sound and sensible reason when a tractor "kicks". Usually it's oil. You can easily *prevent* trouble by keeping your tractor well lubricated—by using Polarine.

If you stop to think about it, the engine of a tractor has a pretty tough job. A tractor ploughs—harrows—discs—cultivates—in a cloud of dust. Dirty work! Grime is constantly getting into the engine and if oil isn't there to protect it, trouble starts.

Polarine cushions all the moving surfaces of the engine and *keeps* them cushioned with a film of oil. It protects them from the grinding of grit. If your tractor is lubricated with Polarine you will hear a steady contented whir from the engine—a song of a worker that is willing and tireless—a mighty good song to hear when there's work to be done!

Polarine is the economical oil for tractors—efficient—always dependable, as the thousands who use it will tell you. There's a special grade made for your tractor. Try it! *For Fordsons—use Polarine Special Heavy!*

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