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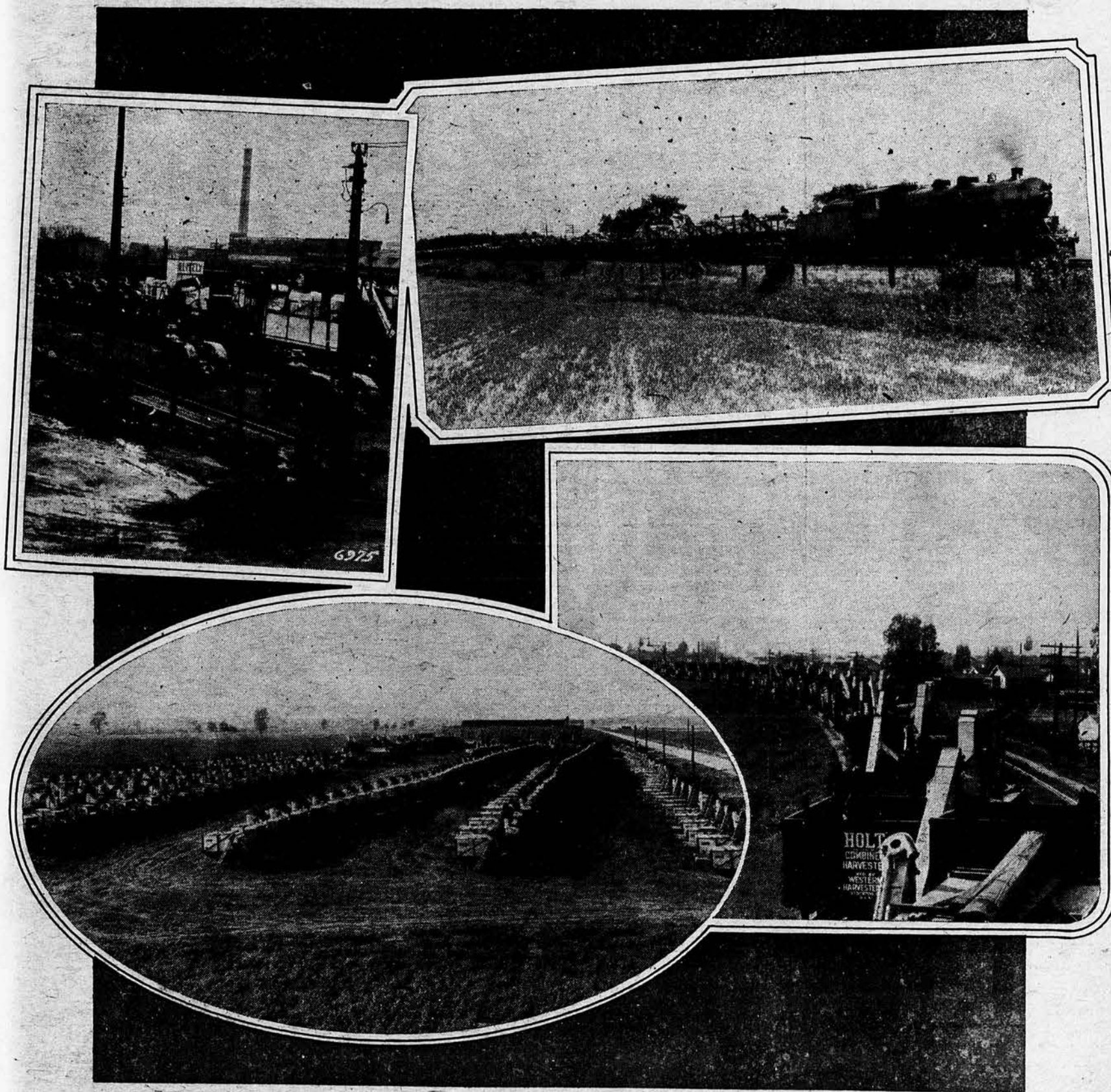
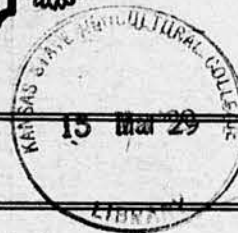
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

March 16, 1929

Number 11

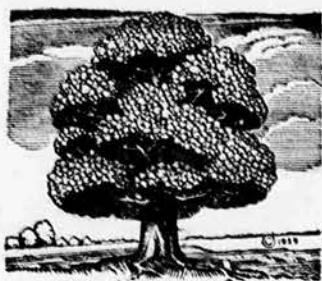


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**\$845**  
and up at factory



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The motoring public has found something in the new De Soto Six that sets it completely apart from others in its field.

It is not surprising that a car so beautiful, so comfortable, so powerful and responsive, and so safe and easy to drive should find a ready market.

But it is significant that even such a car should set a new sales record for the industry during the early months of its existence.

The answer must lie in a widespread public conviction that the genius and resources of Chrysler confer upon De Soto a standard of value that is unmatched by any car of comparable price.

*Facet, \$845; Roadster Espanol, \$845; Sedan Coche, \$845; Coupe Business, \$845; Sedan, \$885; Coupe de Lujo, \$885; Sedan de Lujo, \$995. All prices at factory.*

# DE SOTO SIX

A CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

March 16, 1929

15 Number 11

## Master Farmer Nominations Now Open

*Every Candidate Named Will Receive Very Careful Consideration*

**D**URING the last two years Kansas Farmer selected 25 Master Farmers in the state. To this group 10 more will be added in the class of 1929, and you, readers and friends, are invited and urged to nominate the candidates you feel are most deserving of this high honor.

The purpose of the Master Farmer movement, which now is almost nation-wide, is to encourage farmers to take the pride in their business that it deserves, and to inspire farm boys and girls by showing them that outstanding success is possible in agriculture as in other lines of endeavor.

It is a means thru which ability on the farm and sterling rural citizenship can be recognized; it establishes an exceedingly high standard by which Kansas farmers may measure themselves, and if mistakes are being made or opportunities lost, improvement can be worked out intelligently. Exhibiting methods, equipment, systems and character that earn farm success undoubtedly is an important factor in developing a more profitable and satisfying agriculture.

The Master Farmer Award is turning the spotlight on agriculture and bringing out its importance and possibilities in such a way that all so-called big business is getting sincerely interested in the welfare of the farmer. It is one more convincing argument that agriculture, first of all, is our biggest and most important big business.

Successful candidates this year will receive exactly the same recognition and honor as those of 1927 and 1928. Out of the candidates who are nominated this year the judges will select 10 who are considered best, after giving each farmer careful and conscientious consideration, and measuring him according to the Master Farmer score card. To each of these men this publication will award the degree of Master Farmer, to be retained by the recipient permanently, together with a gold medal suitably engraved, and a Master Farmer certificate to frame.

### Who May Make Nominations

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer will be accepted by Kansas Farmer between March 16 and June 1. Nominations may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, any member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself. Men who are nominated will be compared by the score card method. Score your candidate, please, on the score card which appears on this page and mail it to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before June 1, but as soon as possible. The number of nominations from any community is not limited, and additional score cards will be supplied on request.

Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card filled out as completely as possible, and in every case the name and address of the person doing the scoring should appear on the card. This information, however, will be regarded as confidential. Only the names of those who finally are selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer will be published.

Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited personally by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, who will obtain additional information about the candidate.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and who operate them as the principal source of in-

come, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and of the farm homes in which they live.

The 25 men who have been selected as Master Farmers will hold that title permanently, so naturally they should not be nominated again this year. They are: Class of 1927, J. C. Frey, Manhattan, deceased; H. B. Hostetler, Harper; Henry Rogler, Matfield Green; James G. Tomson, Wakarusa; R. C. Welborn, Lawrence; Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Charles H. Gilliland, Mayetta; A. L. Stockwell, Larned; W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia; A. Yale, Grinnell; Tudor J. Charles, Republic; E. H. Hodgson, Little River; J. F. Staudt, Ottawa, and A. E. Wegener, Norton.

The class of 1928: Eugene Elkins, Wakefield; F. J. Habiger, Bushton; G. M. Miller, Cottonwood Falls; Marlon Russell, Garden City; Herman Theden, Bonner Springs; John W. Swartz, Everest;

### Briefly—

**TO NOMINATE** a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1929, simply fill out the score card, which is printed on this page, to the best of your ability, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.

Joe Koelliker, Robinson; H. W. Avery, Wakefield; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, and Carl W. Kraus, Hays. Every other farmer is eligible for nomination.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter so you will know your candidates are receiving proper consideration.

Three men of state-wide prominence, and who know farm work and farm life, will be the judges who make the final decisions. They will know candidates by number only, but in each case the location of the farm and the type of agriculture adapted to that section of the state will be taken into consideration in making the awards.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Standard Farm Paper Group, and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for this purpose, and announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

Please make your nominations without delay so the judges will have sufficient time to consider every candidate from every possible angle. Names of candidates will be accepted until June 1. Nominations, requests for additional score cards and questions concerning this project, should be mailed to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka.

### Instructions for Scoring Candidates

You will notice the first five items under "Soil Management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items—a, b, c, d and e. Thereafter, please score for every item you can.

**A. Operation of the Farm—total of 285 points.**

**1. Soil Management—75 points.**

**For the Eastern Kansas Farmer**

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns it or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses (Continued on Page 32)

## KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

### Master Farmer Score Card for 1929

	Points	Possible Score	Candidates Score
<b>A. OPERATION OF THE FARM</b>			
1. Soil Management.....	75		
2. Farming Methods.....	25		
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25		
4. Crop Yields.....	40		
5. Livestock Management.....	60		
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment.....	20		
7. Field Arrangement.....	20		
8. Farmstead Arrangement.....	20		
<b>B. BUSINESS METHODS</b>			
1. Accumulative Ability.....	100	285	
2. Accounting Methods.....	50		
3. Safety Financial Practices.....	100		
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program..	35		
<b>C. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP</b>			
1. Upkeep of Buildings.....	25	90	
2. Condition of Fields.....	25		
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20		
4. Lots and Yards.....	10		
5. Lawn.....	10		
<b>D. HOME LIFE</b>			
1. Convenient House.....	125	325	
2. Character as Husband and Father.....	100		
3. Education and Training of Children.....	100		
<b>E. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS</b>			
1. Neighborliness.....	50	260	
2. Interest in Schools and Churches.....	60		
3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises.....	50		
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government.....	100		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1245</b>	

Name of Farmer Scored.....  
Address.....  
Name of Scorer.....  
Address.....  
Date.....



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 FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer  
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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
 T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
 RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
 R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager  
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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**K**ANSAS has been interested in the much discussed development of a cornstalk paper industry, since the demonstration was started by the Cornstalk Products Company of Danville, Ill., Uncle Joe Cannon's home town, in its plant opened late in 1927 to produce pulp from cornstalks. That such an industry is feasible has been known for a number of years, owing to the progress of research in agricultural college laboratories.

The first commercial run of actual paper from cornstalk pulp produced by this company occurred but four months ago, when on October 19 a run of 58,000 tons of paper from the Cornstalk Products Company pulp was turned out in a paper plant at Kalamazoo, Mich. Two months later, on December 16, the Danville Commercial News issued the first newspaper in the world printed on cornstalk pulp paper, and in the same week the leading farm publication of Illinois, the Prairie Farmer, came out on this paper. Numerous other newspapers have since followed suit.

Since October the Danville Cornstalk Products Company has made regular shipments of pulp to paper manufacturers, and the pulp is reported to be going into various types of high grade paper. The company is turning out about 8 tons of pulp daily, and is increasing its plant, expecting this month to produce some 40 tons a day. It will handle the stalks from 20,000 acres of corn this year, on its expected scale of production, and is still the only plant producing pulp from cornstalks in commercial quantity. Meantime it is said to be conducting research work on a considerable scale for the production of cellulose from cotton hulls and chemical by-products, and paper pulp from sugar cane fiber, various straws and particularly rice straws, and other farm wastes.

It is safe to say that the development of industries based on farm waste products will be similar to the development of other industries; that is, it will be by private capital and initiative, and not by Congress, tho considerable excitement in agricultural states has been aroused by a bill to appropriate some 6 million dollars for experimental cornstalk pulp plants in several states, Kansas being in the number. This does not imply that the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards cannot or will not contribute something in the research work they carry on. Nevertheless, the development of farm waste products commercially on a scale large enough to interest farmers will be by private capital, if at all. The lumber interests have been dragged into the political discussion at Washington of the cornstalk pulp industry and some statements have been made that they are seeking to halt further development. However, the question of a paper industry from farm waste is one of relative price and quality. If the cornstalk costs are considerably under the timber pulp costs, as they well may be, when the distances, the reforestation charges and other factors are considered, the new industry will get a foothold and grow rapidly.

### Meat Decline in American Diet

**I**F BEEF prices are high, there is a reason. The Department of Agriculture has reported that beef slaughter in the United States was 744 million pounds less in 1928 than in 1927. It was 632 million pounds less in '27 than in '26. The supply of cattle has reached bedrock, and will be perhaps a decade in catching up.

The rather startling statement is made by the department that but for an increased output of pork products this country would have faced a meat shortage last year. Total meat production in 1928 was 83 million pounds greater than in 1927, but not sufficient to maintain the 1927 per capita consumption of meat products. With population increasing at a rate of a million a year about 200 million additional pounds of meat products are required to maintain the level of former normal per capita consumption, but meat animals have not increased to that extent, and meantime the former normal consumption of about 200 pounds of meat per capita has steadily declined, the American people having greatly diversified their dietary regimen.

The department says: "Under normal conditions the United States still has a large exportable surplus of pork and lard, but there has been no such surplus of beef or mutton for a long period." The per capita consumption of beef in 1928 was the lowest on record. Pork products in the United

States now exceed by considerable all other products of meat animals.

The American decline in beef consumption cannot be ascribed altogether to high prices, since it began when prices were exceptionally low. But there appears to be a field for large increase in consumption of the meat products of sheep. The department comments on the fact that Americans consume less lamb and mutton than other countries. Notwithstanding the high quality of well-fattened lamb and mutton as an article of diet the department reports that these desirable meats constitute but 4 per cent of the American meat diet, compared with 7 per cent in France, 9 per cent in Argentina and 20 per cent in Great Britain. There



would seem to be an opportunity for effective propaganda by the sheep industry, advertising their meat products, and if this would be effective the sheep industry would have a future prosperity exceeding anything in the past, both for its meat and for wool.

The department reports meat consumption in the United States for the last three years, showing a decline in beef from 64 pounds per capita in that year, in round figures, to 58 pounds in 1927 and but 52 pounds in 1928; veal declining from a little over 8 pounds in 1926, to less than 7½ pounds in 1927 and less than 7 pounds in 1928; lamb and mutton meantime remaining stationary at about 5½ pounds, and pork (lard omitted) increasing from about 65½ pounds in 1926 to 68½ pounds in 1927 and 74 pounds in 1928. Taking all these products together, the consumption declined in the three years from 143 to 138 pounds, or just about the amount of the lamb and mutton in the diet. The American people are eating about 5 pounds less of all meat products per capita than three years ago, and this comes to about 560 million pounds decline in three years.

### Naval Disregard of Lives

**W**HEN officers and crew of the S-4 lost their lives in an accident that sank this fated submarine off the Massachusetts coast, naval authorities deplored the disaster, but stated that under the circumstances the lives of those imprisoned 120 feet below the surface could not possibly have been saved. They lived many hours, but the attempted work of rescue was clumsy and extemporized. On the other hand, the designer of the submarine himself publicly declared that he had advised safety equipment, which the Navy rejected because of cost and its belief that the suggested plans were not feasible. It was reported at the time of the S-4 disaster that the lives of the crew would have been saved in Germany and per-

haps in England. Our naval authorities stuck by their guns, nevertheless, insisting that nothing could be done.

This is a tragic example of an indifference to life that is characteristic of the militarist mind. Public opinion demanded that further study of the problem should be made, and it has been, with the result that the other day two men in Florida waters worked their way unaided up 120 feet from a sunken submarine in experiments testing safety devices for such emergencies, and the navy is receiving congratulations for its good work.

"Nevertheless," remarks the Springfield Republican, "it can hardly be forgotten by the relatives of the six men who were imprisoned in the torpedo compartment, and who kept alive there for many hours, that 120 feet is the exact depth at which the S-4 was then lying. If previous disasters and criticisms had inspired the navy department to earlier encouragement of safety devices, Lieutenant Commander Fitch and his companions in that compartment would have been saved. Present achievements do not obscure the fact that the department was lax." Nor that the department was unwilling to as much as try out suggestions, until public criticism forced it to do so, with the result of completely discrediting its plea that "nothing could be done."

### Highway Advertising Regulation

**A** SURVEY of state laws governing commercial advertising along highways made by the Department of Agriculture names Kansas as one of seven states with no state regulation, the other six being Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Wyoming. Forty-one states have state laws ranging from broad general rules and regulations to certain well-defined specific stipulations.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the best defined regulations are those of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, states of New England which obtain large profits from tourists from many parts of the country. Their scenic attractions draw tourists, and these states have found it important to protect the landscape from commercialized exploitation. A state license is necessary and a fee before permission is granted to erect any sort of commercial advertising sign. Some fees are of considerable size, and evidently more than what a fee properly calls for, which is no more nor less than the cost to the state. Connecticut levies a license fee of \$100 a year, licenses for only one year, charges \$3 for every 300 square feet or less of advertising space, on either side of a sign, up to \$9 between 600 and 900 square feet. Vermont's fee is 3 cents for every square foot. Fines in all three states are imposed for violation of the advertising law, and state authorities have the right to tear down objectionable signs, charging the cost of removal to the persons responsible for them. No sign whatever for advertising purposes is permitted in Massachusetts within 500 feet of a highway. In Massachusetts and Connecticut localities may further regulate highway roadside advertising.

Kansas is one of the backward states in this respect of regulation of highway advertising, but in this state county commissioners have the power to remove all advertising signs over 4 feet high within 50 yards of a railroad crossing, an abrupt corner of a highway or an entrance from a highway into a driveway. They must first serve notice on the sign owner, however, and may tax him 10 per cent of the cost of removal, against 100 per cent in the states mentioned.

### Prohibition in Chicago

**E**VEN Mayor Big Bill Thompson appears to be moved at last by the violent lawlessness of Chicago, when seven men were shot against a wall by hijackers, among whom two members of his police force are suspected. Thompson's police commissioner's orders to clean up the gangs and dry up the city have a ring of sincerity heretofore lacking in the perfunctory orders to the police. In response to a question whether the town would open again once the Moran gang massacre was solved, Commissioner Russell stated:

"No sir; the lid is on to stay."

There are indications that the Thompson administration means business. The commissioner at least has followed up his general order to enforce the prohibition laws to the limit, by commands to



the police to see that all barriers are removed from saloons, gambling joints and disorderly houses, to bring in all violators of liquor and vice laws and to go after the sources of supply.

There can be no confidence in the conversion of the Thompson regime in Chicago to law enforcement, law observance and good government on general principles, yet if its present frame of mind is only temporary, due to a peculiarly flagrant outrage, Chicago may afford an object lesson as to what can be done in the second largest city in enforcement of law when enforcement is actually attempted. Results of what appears to be a genuine intention to clean up vice, even for the moment, will be observed with interest by the country.

The only defense of non-enforcement of prohibition which the wets have evolved is that the law is unpopular and lacks public support. What this runs into is witnessed in Chicago—general demoralization of government, insecurity of life and property, lawlessness rampant and running wild. Chicago is paying a high price for the privilege of selecting what laws shall be observed and what may be broken with impunity. Chicago's "best people" conspire with gangs to violate the prohibitory law, but gangs do not draw so fine a line.

Commissioner Russell's orders to the police to tear down the blinds and let in light and air on prohibition lawlessness is a confession that law cannot be restored to public respect except by prohibition enforcement, a confession that general law enforcement is impossible with one loophole left open in the laws.

## We Have No Set Rule

What is customary or considered fair for farming on the halves? How much should each furnish?

Subscriber.

Rental contracts vary in different localities. There is no established rule. I have known some cases where the landlord and tenant went fifty-fifty in the providing of stock, farm utensils, and seed and divided fifty-fifty. It was also customary in such cases to permit the tenant to have a garden, the produce of which was to be used by him and his family. However, as I said before, customs differ. It would depend very much on where the farm was located, how near it was to market, and what kind of a farm.

## Must Prove Your Case

I got a car from an agent. He guaranteed that the engine was in first class condition. It was not in first class condition as I found the first time I drove it and has been getting worse. I reported this to the dealer but he kept putting me off until I burned out a connecting rod and he refused to pay the repair bill. Of course the guaranty on the car was verbal but I have witnesses who heard it. I have owned the car two and one-half months but can prove that the engine has never been working right since I bought it. Can I make the agent pay the repair bill?

R. F.

Yes, if you are able to prove the condition of this engine was as you say it was when you purchased it, and that the burning out of the connecting rod was the result of the defect in the engine.

## Statement is Indefinite

If A leaves B and goes to live with her parents without making any financial settlement with B, can B claim all the property or does A still get half of the property? Can B claim desertion and keep everything if A stays with her parents for a month?

M. A. S.

If A leaves B without cause B would have a right to claim that she had deserted him. The husband is head of the family and is required to

provide the home for the family. If he provides a domicile that is a fit place in which to live and is not guilty of cruelty or other action which would entitle the wife to a divorce, she would be legally bound to remain in that domicile. This statement is so indefinite that it is very difficult to say what the rights of A and B respectively are.

## To the Township Fund

1—Where there is a public dance in a township that requires a license of \$25 for running a dance hall, where is the money to go? 2—A section line road was closed lawfully. R and G are two landowners on each side of said road. R's improvements are in the southeast corner of his farm. He wanted to build the south half of the fence as his share. G has no improvements except a hog lot on the northwest corner. G also



What Makes the Wildcat Wild

wanted to build the south half of the fence, so they left it with the township board to decide. All three members of the board talked with R and G at different times separately, and learned what both parties wanted. R wanted to build a lawful 3-wire fence. G wanted to build a hog-tight fence of woven wire and barb wire as far as his lot extends now, with the privilege of putting more woven wire on as needed. The board offered to let R have the south end of the fence if he would put on woven wire or make a good fence, but he refused to do so. G agreed at different times with all three members of the board separately that if they would let him have the south half he would build the fence as mentioned before. As both parties wanted this fence put in right away the board did not set a date on which the fence would have been built. Up to date G has failed to do as he agreed, and has said that he never made such an agreement. The township board met in called session and owing to the strained relations between R and G did not have them present. The board decided in G's favor, and mailed notice to each to put up a lawful fence, having faith that G will build the fence as he agreed. Does the board have a right to reconsider its decision or is there any way that R can compel G to do as he should? Also I would like to know who should build and maintain wing walls to the county bridges on township roads.

E. D. D.

1—The statute providing for licenses for conducting public dances or dance halls in townships outside of incorporated cities does not state in what particular manner the license money shall be expended. And as there is no special statute it would go into the general township fund.

2—The language of the second question is somewhat confusing. It speaks of R and G being landholders on each side of the road, but evidently the one asking the question intends to be understood that this question refers to a partition fence.

Otherwise the question would not be answerable. Assuming that R and G are adjacent landowners and have a partition fence to build, the township fence viewers, who are the township officers, have a right to view the fence and determine which end of it shall be built by each of the landowners. To follow the law strictly they should have mailed to each of these landowners a notice of their decision. There is no reason I know of why this cannot be done yet. These township officers have a right to revise their decision and make a new decision in regard to the building of this partition fence, unless one of the parties has already built his share. And when they make this final decision they should then send a notice to each of the landowners.

The adjacent landowner has to bear the expense of building the wing fence from the bridge to his fence in separating his land from the public road.

## On a Criminal Charge

A owes quite a sum at the bank. The bank had him arrested. He had to give bond. B and C went his bond. Will they be his bondsmen until this bill is paid? If A should die what effect would that have on his bondsmen?

E. H.

If A was arrested it must have been on some criminal charge. A debtor is not permitted under our law to use the criminal process of the law to collect a bill, so that the collection of this bill has nothing to do with the liability of the bondsmen. Their obligation is to insure the appearance of A at court when his case is called for trial. If he should die that would release his bondsmen.

## Children Inherit Nothing

A man has a 160-acre homestead in Western Kansas on which he proved up before his wife died. She left no will. Do the children inherit a share of her part of said homestead, or do they have to wait until their father's death? In case he marries again will this change the children's interest in said land?

A. S.

If this homestead was proved up in the name of the husband then the title is in him at his wife's death and the children inherit nothing until he dies. If he marries again his second wife has an inchoate interest in the estate and if he should die before she dies, she would inherit one-half of this 160.

## Has Right to Make a Will

A and B are husband and wife. A owned some property before he married B, but bought more land after the marriage, the title being in A's name only. Later A deeded one-half interest in all of this land to B but did not change the abstract. Part of this land is in Kansas and part in Missouri. A and B have six children. If B should die first would the children inherit B's share? Could B make a will?

T. R. B.

Assuming that the residence of A and B is in Kansas, in case of B's death without will her surviving husband would inherit one-half and her children the other half of her half. Certainly B has a right to make a will.

## Must Pay the Damages

A is a car owner and so also is B. A's car had been out of running order for two years. A took his car without a license the first trip he made after it was fixed, and it stalled on the highway. He left the car on the highway that night with headlights on, but no tail light. B ran into A's car and both cars were damaged. Can A collect damages from B or can B collect from A?

S. F. P.

A had no right to leave his car in the traveled road without any tail light, if that is what he did, and if he did so he is responsible for the damages.

# Arraigns "Respectable" Lawbreakers

THE new President is a fact-facer. He doesn't work by indirection. True to his engineer training, he goes straight to the point. His first public utterance is a strong appeal for observance of law by the country's respectables, and with it is an equally forceful arraignment of its "decent" lawbreakers.

"There would be little traffic in illegal liquor," he tells us, "if only criminals patronized it." It is not the criminal classes who are our greatest crime problem, but the citizens who supply the rewards that stimulate crime.

The President places part of the blame on the "failure of some states to accept their share of responsibility for concurrent enforcement and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws."

All this results, as the President points out, in a dangerous expansion of the criminal element. Every big "wet" city is an example of this.

President Hoover also makes it plain that the forthcoming special session of Congress is to deal with two questions only—relief for agriculture and "limited" tariff changes. With more than a billion dollars needed for gigantic public works under his administration, the tariff must continue to be a revenue producer. There can be no general upward revision on manufactured articles.

On the relationship of government to business, the President is again frank and straightforward. There will be no Governmental undertakings in competition with private enterprise, but full and fearless regulation of public service corporations

within the limits of the Constitution when individual states are without power to protect their citizens.

But President Hoover's inaugural is first and foremost a trumpet call to the country for the observance of law and order, if his plain unimpassioned rhetoric may be so described. Its simplicity and truth give it this effect. The shocking criminal excesses growing out of the laxity of the "wet" cities, the gang wars, bombings and "racketeering," are dangerous disorders, and the bootlegger's customer comes in for his share of the blame.

Chicago, where graft, bootleg and politics are partners, had 527 killings last year; New York City, 337. Chicago had more than 100 bombings. And there were sluggings, kidnappings, or killings, to make "racketeering" easier—the collection of "dues" for "protection" and for many other forms of graft.

Graft, bootleg and rotten politics have evolved a new kind of crook in our big cities—the gangster "racketeer."

A Chicago racketeer warned a shop-keeper, "You must come across with \$50 every month for doing business here; we protect you."

The shop-keeper went to a lawyer. "Better pay if you don't want to be killed," said the man of the law, "you are living in Chicago."

That seemed to settle it.

It is a Chicago estimate that racketeering grafts cost Chicago 136 million dollars yearly.

Chicago's reformers are bravely defying terrorism. They have found the hottest place this side

of hades and jumped in. But besides giving Chicago a municipal housecleaning they must bring it home to the presumably respectable bootlegger's customer that he is the source of the gangster's richest spoil, the chief contributor to Chicago's school of graft and murder, as in other big cities.

To use the President's own language, he purposes to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the causes of abuse under it. Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for reorganization of the administration of federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable.

In the meantime, a large part of the enforcement activities will be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice as a beginning of more effective organization.

This will bring law enforcement directly under the new Attorney General, William D. Mitchell, probably second to nobody in the American bar as a practitioner of the law. The President is understood to have drafted him for this particular job.

It will take time, but I am very hopeful of results.

Arthur Cappe

Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



Catherine Curby, Snow Queen of Los Angeles, Who Will Reign Over All Snow Sports in the Mountains. Her Coronation in a Semi-Tropical Setting Presented a Novel Contrast



Left to Right, We Introduce Three Other Members of President Hoover's Cabinet: James W. Good, Secretary of War; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General. Dr. Wilbur Was President of Stanford University, Mr. Brown Was Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Mr. Good Was Hoover's Western Campaign Manager



Novel "Winter to Summer" Race in California is Won by Joyzelle Joyner, of Los Angeles, and Here She is at the Finish in Bathing Suit, Carrying Snow Shoes and Winter Clothing in Which She Started



The Arrival of the American Delegates in Paris for the Meeting of Finance Experts to Determine Germany's Reparations Debt and the Method of Payment. Left to Right, Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Committee; J. Pierpont Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont



Winter Nymphs, if You Please. These Ballet Dancers, in Filmy Costumes, Rehearse a Number in the Snow, Giving Us a Glimpse of What We Might Expect to Discover in Some Enchanted Forest. They Told the Photographer They Didn't Mind Dancing in the Embrace of Jack Frost



Left, Dr. T. C. Wang, the Nanking Government's Foreign Minister; and Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, Upon Whom the Amicable Relations Between China and Japan Rest



Elizabeth Simon Won the Beauty Contest in Hungary, Then She Captured Honors for All Europe and Comes to the United States to Enter International Beauty Contest at Galveston

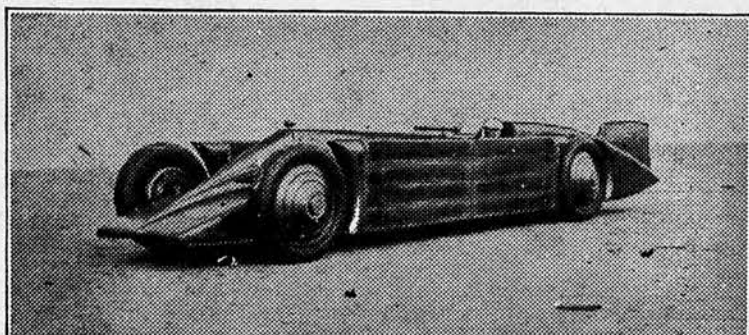


Here is an Unusual Sight in Texas—or Kansas Either—the Trees Being Covered with Crystal-Like Ice. This Bit of Exterior Decoration Was Done by the Greatest of All Artists With a Sleet Storm



Three Advance Models of Spring Hats. Left, a Charming French Felt Chapeau, Featuring the Youthful Tam-o-Shanter Effect. Center, Another Indication of the Ever-Popular Demand for Black and White. Right, an Unusual Cloth Hat Trimmed with Purple Velvet Ribbon

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Here is a Photo of the "Golden Arrow," Just Before Major Segrave Started It on the First Test Run at Daytona Beach, Fla., Before Trying to Break the World's Record for Motor Car Speed. Note the "Sights" on Top. These Are Used in "Aiming" the Car



# Interest Rates Have Risen Sharply

*There is a Heavy Demand for Gold From Abroad and Also a Huge Call for Credit to be Used in Speculative Activities*

By Gilbert Gusler

**S**TUDENTS of finance consider the period thru which we are now passing to be one of the dramatic moments in American financial history. The cost of commercial credit has advanced 30 to 50 per cent compared with early in 1928. Farmers who find that their requests for production loans this spring are scrutinized more closely than usual, that the loan offered is less than asked for, or that the interest rate is higher, will have direct evidence that Wall Street intersects Main Street at the corner where the country bank stands.

Farmers have a stake in the interest rate for several reasons. First is the rate they themselves have to pay for loans, and the ease or difficulty of obtaining needed funds. Next is the tendency of high interest rates to choke business activity, to reduce industrial employment, and lower the buying power of consumers for farm products. Third is the effect of high rates on the cost of handling and storing farm products, causing dealers to widen the margin between central market and farm prices.

## Highest Since 1921

The accompanying chart shows the fluctuations in money rates in New York City by months since 1919. Four to six months' prime commercial paper has advanced from 4 per cent early in 1928 to 5½ per cent and is the highest since late in 1921. Bankers' 90 day acceptances have advanced from 3½ per cent in January, 1928, to 5¼ per cent. Sixty to 90-day time money, mostly loans to brokers, have gone up from 4 per cent late in 1927 to 7¼ per cent, the highest at this season in 50 years, with the exception of early in 1920. The Federal Reserve Bank rate has advanced from 3½ to 5 per cent, the highest since 1921, and Wall Street has been on edge for weeks because of the possibility of a further rise. Call money has risen from 3½ per cent early in 1928 to as high as 12 per cent recently, and the wide fluctuations from day to day have indicated only a narrow surplus.

These changes have not been confined to New York City. Discount rates of all of the Federal Reserve banks have been raised, with eight now quoting 5 per cent and four at 4½ per cent. Rates on Federal Land Bank loans have not been increased, but interest rates on the bonds which provide the funds for loans to farmers have been increased from 4 to 4½ per cent. Some Joint Stock Land Banks have raised their rates slightly. The Federal Intermediate Credit banks have increased their rates from 4½ a year ago to 5¼ to 5½ per cent. Commercial bank rates on loans based on warehouse receipts have gone up from 4½ to 6 per cent last year to 5½ to 7 per cent at present.

## 40 Per Cent of the Gold

A glance back over the events of the last several years will help in understanding the change. To begin with, deflation of prices and liquidation of inventories in 1920 and 1921 greatly reduced the amount of credit outstanding and eased money rates. Then, after the Great War, most nations, except the United States, abandoned the gold standard. Obeying the economic law that bad money drives out good money, a large share of the gold formerly held abroad gradually accumulated in the United States. Our stock of monetary gold increased from 2,929 million dollars on January 1, 1921 to 4,610 million dollars on May 1, 1927, when we held about 40 per cent of the world's supply.

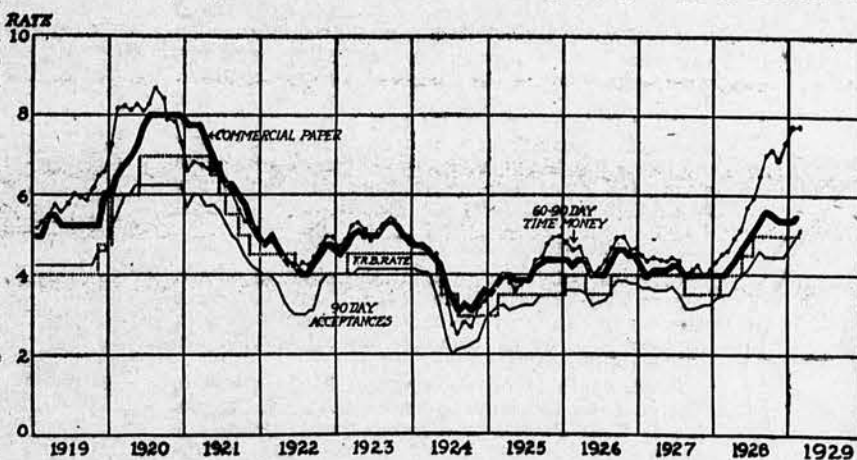
The large gold reserves which gradually accumulated in the United States made possible decided expansion in bank credit beyond the needs of commerce. Competition between banks to find employment for their excess reserves kept interest rates low for several years. As always happens, industry and finance were stimulated by cheap and abundant credit. The urban building boom, the rise in urban and suburban real estate values, the opening of hundreds of subdivisions, the financing of installment selling of goods, the

Florida boom, and the extraordinary rise in security prices all were partly founded on cheap money.

These developments gradually took up the slack in bank resources. Gold kept coming in and increasing the base on which bank credit could be expanded, but the amount of credit used in these various ways expanded even faster. Finally, the banks became pretty well "loaned up." The total loans and discounts of commercial banks increased from 33,095 million dollars on June 30, 1922, to 47,607 million dollars on April 11, 1928. Little or none of this increase could be attributed to the growth of the ordinary needs of commerce.

Meanwhile, changes of great importance were occurring abroad. The United

borrowings by brokers. With money becoming tight in general, interest rates have risen sharply, especially on call money, and on 60 to 90-day time loans to brokers, as shown on the accompanying chart. They have risen about twice as much as rates on commercial paper, whereas the two were on about the same level during the preceding five years. Bankers have discriminated against stock exchange loans because of a desire to restrain speculation and also because these loans are not eligible for rediscount at the Federal Reserve. The high rates on such loans, however, have caused individuals and corporations with large cash balances to withdraw them and lend them in the call money market. At present, loans to brokers by



Money Rates in New York City, Including Monthly Rates for Four to Six Months' Commercial Paper, 90-Day Bankers' Acceptances, 60 to 90-Day Exchange Time Money and the Discount Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Kingdom went back on a gold basis in 1926, and other countries followed along until, with the return of France in June, 1928, practically all the important commercial countries were on either a gold or a gold exchange standard. Countries under the gold exchange plan hold part or all of their central bank reserves in the form of bank balances in foreign countries which are on the gold standard. This method enables a given amount of gold to support a larger amount of paper money than if each country held its reserves within its own borders.

But, late in 1927, what is described as a scramble for gold among European countries set in. They appeared to want the gold in their own show-windows—that is, in their own central banks. Indeed, France has declared for a full gold basis, which means putting gold coins into circulation. These moves greatly reduce the effectiveness of the gold supply, tend to make funds scarce and raise interest rates. Since a substantial share of the gold lost by European countries during its flight from paper money had lodged in the United States, the changes abroad finally began to cause withdrawals from this country. From May, 1927, to June, 1928, about 500 million dollars in gold went back to Europe. This meant a considerable reduction in the base on which the superstructure of credit in the United States was erected.

The stock market refused to recognize that the "paw" on which it has been feeding was becoming less abundant. Altho interrupted by several sharp setbacks when warnings were issued by the Federal Reserve officials, the market continued to advance, large speculators apparently taking pleasure in thumbing their noses at the Federal Reserve. At the peak last January, the average price of 25 leading industrial stocks was \$368, compared with \$86 in August, 1921. The average for all stocks has not gone up so much, but certainly the rise in security prices in the last seven or eight years has put in the shade the advance in farm land prices from 1897 to 1920.

These advances in security prices have called for constant increases in

banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System in New York City made for their own account are 60 million dollars less than a year ago, loans for out-of-town banks have increased 269 million dollars, and loans for individuals and corporations have increased about 1,575 million dollars. The total of brokers' loans by these reporting Federal Reserve banks is now 5,507 million dollars.

To carry this enormous volume of speculative loans, and to finance the ordinary needs of industry and trade, the banks have had to borrow more heavily from the Federal Reserve System. Before the system was put in operation, when the banks became "loaned up," there was no money to be had, credit became extremely tight and the only way it could be made easy again was by a rather painful and disastrous process of liquidation.

## Considerable Lending Power!

But, the expansion of credit and the borrowing from the Reserve banks that has taken place still leaves these Reserve banks with considerable lending power. The reserve ratio of the system is fairly high, so that money is still to be had at a price. But the funds of the Reserve system are only supposed to be drawn on to take care of peak needs of commerce and trade. Loans made for these purposes are automatically paid off when the goods are distributed and collections made. Loans made directly or indirectly to support speculative operations in the stock market are not self-liquidating. As a result, the members' banks have been unable to pay off their loans as fully as usual, and their borrowings from the system are now about twice as large as a year ago. Most of the increase, directly or indirectly, supports speculative loans.

How the situation will work out is problematic. So far as can be seen ahead in the next few months, there is no prospect of any decided easing in money rates. The demand for credit is not likely to diminish, and the United States is not likely to receive important quantities of gold from abroad.

In fact, some financial students believe the tendency of central banks in

European countries to hoard gold will not only keep interest rates somewhat firmer than in the last six or seven years, but also will cause a gradual downward trend in commodity prices. Other observers are more hopeful, and believe that the central banking policy will be changed.

Speaking of the influence of the present situation on farmers, the United States Department of Agriculture makes these comments:

"It may be expected that the improved economic position of farmers in a number of agricultural districts, resulting in a reduced need of credit for their 1929 production program, may in such districts more than offset the influence of the higher rates in the money markets. In districts less fortunate in 1928, the adverse change in the general credit situation probably will make itself felt in less liberal policies as to amount of credit extended rather than in the actual rate charged. The local bank rates on short-time production loans, in areas which must borrow from outside, have seldom been lowered in response to easy money in the central markets, and are likely to show little if any response to temporarily tighter credit in these markets. In any case, as in former years, bank credit is certain to be reasonable in cost compared to the cost represented by the difference between cash prices and time prices on farmers' credit purchases."

## When K.S.A.C. Was Started

BY MILTON TABOR

The early settlers at Manhattan were determined to found a college in their new home. This determination was carried out in the establishment, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bluemont Central College, which was chartered February 9, 1858. The charter authorized the college "to establish in addition to the literary departments of arts and sciences, an agricultural department, with separate professors, to test soils, experiment in the raising of crops, cultivation of trees . . . upon a farm set apart for the purpose." The foundation for agricultural education and research in Kansas was thus laid four years before the passage of the Morrill Act, which gave to each state a grant from the public school lands for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the object was to teach agriculture.

The cornerstone of the new college was laid May 10, 1859 and construction began about one year later. When the national endowment became available Bluemont College, with its land, library and other property, was offered to the state on condition that it should be made the state agricultural college. The offer was accepted, and the state thus gained a very valuable nucleus for future growth.

The institution in its new status opened September 2, 1863, only 14 months after the passage of the Morrill Act. At first it was only Bluemont College rechristened and nation-endowed, retaining President Denison and part of the old faculty.

Congress voted to each state under the terms of the Morrill Act, 30,000 acres of land for each member of the House and Senate to which the state was entitled. Kansas, having two senators and one representative at that time, received 90,000 acres. While this seemed a splendid endowment, and has since yielded about ½ million dollars, it was not money nor income, and the college, under its new name, was in as straitened circumstances as before.

The first step in fulfillment of the obligation exacted by the National Government was taken in 1872, when \$15,000 was appropriated to help build a barn. Under the administration of President Anderson the state became more liberal, and since 1878, until today the Kansas State Agricultural College is one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the country.



# These Neighborhood Parties Are Yours

## WIBW Is a Huge "Community Center" Where Farm Folks Gather to Keep Up With News, Entertainment and Education

**H**OWDY, folks, howdy! Mighty glad you enjoyed the big Indian pow-wow put on over WIBW for you last Saturday. It would have been mighty fine to have had you in Topeka along with all of the other good Indians who assembled for the fun, but even if you didn't get in on the eats, you heard everything from "Oki," which you already know was the way Mister Two Guns, the Buffalo Nickel Indian, told you hello, to "That's all there is . . ." from Big Nick in signing off.

Well, that isn't the last big, exclusive feature you'll hear over the Voice of Kansas Farmer by any means. We are going to continue to have sparkling good neighborhood parties every day. And listen! You are invited. You have a standing invitation, the latch string is always hanging out, and all that. In this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find the entire program for next week which is put on by all of the Capper Publications over WIBW—the station with the four friendly letters—and as you glance thru it you will find some things you won't want to miss.

For instance, how would you like to have all the luscious small fruits you like, growing right on your farm, and in sufficient quantities so that you



could store enough for winter use? Maybe you do have some fruit—or just some bushes that ought to produce but don't. But berries or no berries, you will get a lot of fun and information over WIBW on Wednesday, March 20, at exactly 1 p. m., when Frank W. Dixon, manager of La France Fruit and Plant Farms, Holton, talks to you.

He's the State Board of Agriculture Frank Dixon, and if you attended either or both of the last two annual banquets of the state board, you became acquainted with this gentleman because he was toastmaster. He has that happy faculty of being able to say things in a way you like to hear them said. We can't stop talking about Mr. Dixon before telling you that he will be at the friendly station—WIBW—by virtue of two invitations.

You know, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture goes on the air over the Voice of Kansas Farmer every Wednesday afternoon at 1 p. m. It being the policy of the board to offer only the best and most timely information, it was only natural that Mr. Dixon's name be in mind when it turned time to talk on fruits. Therefore Mr. Dixon was urged to come down by the state board and talk on their program.

Strange as it may seem, the person who has the privilege of inviting farmers to talk over WIBW on Thursday of each week on behalf of Kansas Farmer, also figured that Frank Dixon and the subject of "Small Fruits in Kansas" would make exactly the right radio broadcasting combination, and Mr. Dixon received an invitation from Kansas Farmer to talk to you over WIBW.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

It doesn't matter which invitation reached the Dixon farm first; the important thing is that Mr. Dixon will sit down and visit with you over the Capper Publications' broadcasting station next Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

And on Thursday at exactly the same hour, there is a mighty fine treat in store for everybody interested in vocational agriculture. Lee Kaff of Carbondale, and an outstanding student in the agriculture department of that school, will talk then. Remember the date! Thursday, March 21, at exactly 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Didn't we tell you that WIBW would put programs on the air that would be of interest to everyone on the farm? Lee comes to the Voice of Kansas Farmer with the strong backing of his school. Here is what E. I. Chilcott, director of agriculture at the school, wrote about Lee: "We received a letter from L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agricultural education, stating that you would like to have an outstanding vocational student talk over WIBW. We took the matter up before our Future Farmers Organization, and the boys elected one of our finest students, Lee Kaff. He is finishing his course this year, is a member of the 4-H baby beef club, had a sow and litter project last year from which he is keeping a sow and two gilts this year, and he is growing 30 acres of corn for his crops project. He is president of our Future Farmers Club."

### A Quaint Homely Philosophy

Sorry we didn't get to print the pictures of Mr. Dixon and Lee Kaff, but even if you can't see them you can hear them next week. Of course, you want to know who we did catch with the camera for you.

Well, there is one you would kinda guess is Scotch from the way he dresses. And he is, too. He is Tom Powell, a merchant in Topeka, but there isn't anything he enjoys more than entertaining folks. And you see him now as he appears at WIBW's broadcasting studio of an evening to go on the air. He is really a noted Scotch dialect singer and one of the best comedians in the amateur ranks. You have enjoyed his quaint Scotch humor and homely philosophy, we know.

The young gentleman just dressed ordinary, is Frank Corning, a tenor soloist who appears on many of our programs. He was a winner in the famous Atwater-Kent Audition in 1928, and is one of the most promising young singers in the state. He well deserves his large radio following.



At the Top We Present Frank Corning, Popular Tenor Soloist Who Broadcasts Frequently Over WIBW. He Is One of the Outstanding Singers in the State. Center, Al Gordon and His Band. Al is the Leader and He Always Has a Singing Comedian Along. And You Will Have no Trouble Picking Out Tom Powell, the Famous Scotchman, Who Broadcasts From the Station With the Four Friendly Letters

Al Gordon's band also is introduced this week. It is one of the most popular dance bands in Kansas and plays many engagements over the state. Al is the leader, and he always carries a singing comedian with his band. You will find his band scheduled in the program quite frequently.

### Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
3:00 p. m.—Lowman Memorial Church Orchestra  
4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith  
6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

MONDAY, MARCH 18

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Harriett Allard, director Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Luncheon Concert  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Cecilia E. Lanham's Dramatic Period  
3:30 p. m.—Ted Kline and his Banjo  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—C. E. Buchanan, State Board of Agriculture Control Division, Topeka. Late Markets, news, time, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra, Margaret Morrison, soprano  
8:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters  
9:00 p. m.—Washburn College of Music Concert  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MARCH 19

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Miss Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—E. A. Thomas, State High School Athletic Association, Late Markets, news, time, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:00 p. m.—Old Gold program, featuring Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra  
9:00 p. m.—Studio program  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Zorzo Titus, food and equipment specialist of Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Studio program  
1:00 p. m.—Frank W. Dixon, Member State Board of Agriculture, speaks on "Small Fruits," Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano, with Walt Lochman, baritone  
3:30 p. m.—Mrs. J. B. Walker, bridge lesson  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather  
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour  
6:50 p. m.—Reo Motor Company  
8:30 p. m.—Studio program  
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra, Truthful James  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

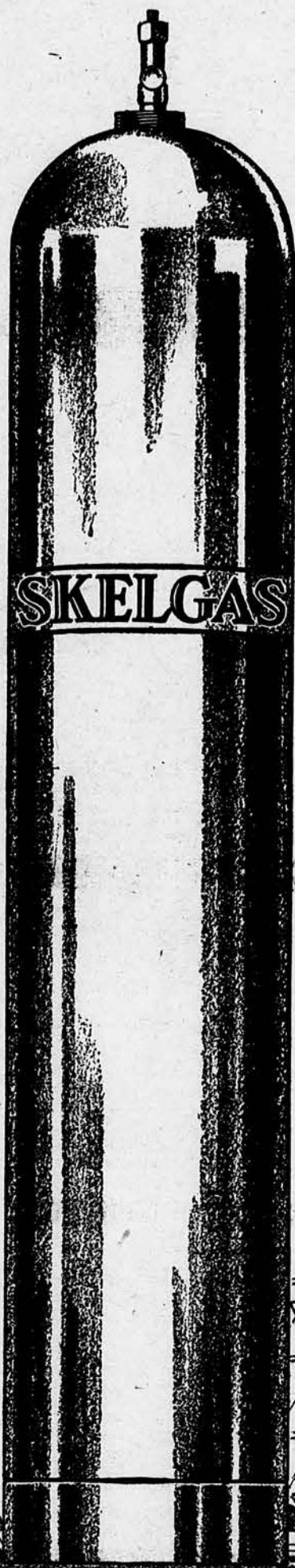
THURSDAY, MARCH 21

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 p. m.—Time

(Continued on Page 35)







# This CYLINDER

is the **GAS HOUSE** of Suburb,  
Small City and Country - - - - -

This steel cylinder contains Skelgas, a purified compressed natural gas that is five times as concentrated, five times as powerful as city gas. In cylinders like this, Skelgas can be delivered anywhere, from a supply that, it is estimated, will last from 50 to 100 years.

Into the kitchens of the suburbs, small cities and country, Skelgas brings the conveniences that accompany cookery with gas.

Skelgas requires no elaborate installation. Inside your kitchen you will have a handsome efficient gas range with the burners adapted to the concentrated natural gas—Skelgas. Outside your house a steel cabinet will contain two cylinders of Skelgas. When one cylinder is emptied you simply turn on the other and notify your dealer to replace the empty cylinder. As a cylinder empties, there is no lowering of cooking pressure. At all times Skelgas pressure is constant.

Whatever may be said of city gas may be said in superlative words of Skelgas. The Skelgas flame—at its full height—is always a clear blue flame—odorless, sootless, noiseless, intensely hot, concentrating its heat upon your

utensils and not diffusing heat throughout your kitchen.

Skelgas will shorten your cooking time. You can prepare dishes impossible without its constant, its quickly responsive heat. Skelgas will shorten your kitchen work. No sooty pans, no ashes, no wicks, no dirty fuel. No "starting" a fire—for Skelgas is not a gasoline, carbide or kerosene—just purest natural gas. You turn a valve, light the burner. Full heat instantly.

## Even Convenient Terms

The cost of a popular Skelgas installation is \$142.50. Depending upon the range you select, your equipment may cost less or more. You will be given easy terms—twelve months in which to pay. Refilled cylinders are furnished when needed and one will supply Skelgas to the average kitchen for many weeks.

Write us for literature. Fifteen million families have the convenience of cooking with gas. Why should you be without Skelgas? Mail in the coupon before you misplace this page which has told—can tell—only a part of the Skelgas story of convenience.

**SKELLY OIL COMPANY**

## Mrs. Fannie B. Johnson

graduate of the University of Illinois, and creator of domestic science departments for gas and gas stove com-

panies, says: "Nearly all of the domestic science schools teach the girls to cook with gas, and naturally those who come from homes where gas has not been available will look forward eagerly to cooking again with gas, in the manner that 'Skelgas' makes possible outside the large cities. Such a development is certain to be a real domestic science gain."

**R A D I O**  
Listen in Friday Evenings at 10:00 p. m. to the Skellodians over WLS, Chicago; KSTP, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WOW, Omaha; WOC, Davenport; KSD, St. Louis; WDAF, Kansas City; KVOO, Tulsa; and KOA, Denver



# SKELGAS

The COMPRESSED **SKELLY** NATURAL GAS

SKELGAS UTILITY DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, ELDORADO, KANSAS  
Please send me the name of a Skelgas dealer and literature on cooking with Skelgas—the compressed natural gas, delivered to homes in cylinder.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State ..... K-1



# What the Folks Are Saying

## Crop and Livestock Returns Were Better in 1928, and the Present Outlook for Kansas Agriculture is Good

**T**HE value of all crops produced in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District in 1928 was 9.3 per cent higher than their value in 1927. The purchasing power of the crops produced in the district in 1928 was 3.3 per cent higher than in 1927, prices in December each year being the basis of comparison.

Compared with 1927, total crop values in 1928 were 1.5 per cent lower in Colorado, 13.1 per cent higher in Kansas, 15.4 per cent higher in New Mexico, and 8.3 per cent higher in Oklahoma.

These comparisons are based on recent reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, which indicate also that returns from livestock production in 1928 were slightly better than in 1927.

This improved situation is the result of increased production more than sufficient to compensate for decreased prices.

Combined selling prices of crops and livestock in December, 1927, were 37 per cent higher than the average prices from 1909 to 1914; in December, 1928, these prices were 34 per cent higher than prewar.

Combined prices paid by farmers for commodities bought in December, 1927, were 53 per cent higher than the average prices from 1909 to 1914; in December, 1928, these prices were 57 per cent higher than prewar.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers in December, 1927, was 90 per cent of the prewar ratio; in December, 1928, it was 85 per cent.

Industrial wages in December, 1927, were 133 per cent higher than the average for 1910 to 1914; in December, 1928, they were 137 per cent higher.

### Snow in the Mountains!

The purchasing power of industrial wages in December, 1927, was 53 per cent, and in December, 1928, 57 per cent above prewar.

A special session of Congress has been called for April 15 for the purpose of considering measures proposed to improve the agricultural situation. There is every reason to anticipate earnest and sympathetic consideration of farm problems. That something helpful may come out of it is indicated by the fact that panaceas are not being promised.

It will be well, however, for farmers to plan their operations for 1929 on the assumption that there will be no material change for the better in the agricultural business situation. That 1929 will turn out as well as 1928 is about all that farmers in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District may reasonably expect. If agricultural conditions improve during 1929, farmers who manage their affairs carefully will lose nothing by having done so.

The present outlook for production is good. The mountains of Colorado and New Mexico are full of snow. The plains in these states and in Kansas and Oklahoma, have more than a normal supply of moisture in the soil and subsoil.

Improved conditions in 1927 and 1928 and good prospects for 1929 give encouragement to farmers to continue applying effective home-made methods of farm relief, thru keeping income ahead of outgo and reducing their indebtedness.

Farmers who are doing this are maintaining themselves in position to obtain full benefit of whatever relief may come thru Congressional action. Many of those who have not done this are beyond all possibility of relief, having lost their farms thru sale under foreclosure.

Land values generally appear to have become stabilized on the basis of production returns during the last few years. There is good reason for confidence in farming with land values and production returns as they now are.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is making loans on the basis of average net returns from productions, less taxes and cost of maintenance on im-

provements, capitalized at the rate of interest paid for loans from banks in the locality of the land.

It is selling farms acquired thru foreclosure, and is pricing them on the same basis.

By adhering to this sound basis of values of lands, farmers may avoid the financial entanglements which inevitably result from land speculation. They will find it helpful also if they will use demonstrated production values instead of hoped-for speculative values when calculating their net worth.

It will be safe to continue operating in 1929 on the basis of things as they are, without expecting that legislation will quickly transform them into what many good folks think they "ought to be."

Wichita, Kan.

### Down Along Life's Trail

I turn from the evening paper with its grist of tragedies, suicides, divorces and murders and hear the voice of my son telling me he has just been married. I know the ship of matrimony rides all the time at anchor in the sea of human destiny, its captain urging youth to come aboard, but I did not think Cecil would go so soon. With the courage and self-reliance that belong to modern youth he set sail without asking the advice of anyone. As the ship sails out of the harbor he stands on the deck beside the girl who is going to take the voyage with him, their faces radiant with the joy of adventure.

Maybe it is only fancy, but I think there is a look of responsibility in his face that I have not detected before, and the little girl is a trifle pale, but looks up trustingly to her man, as women have done since the beginning. The sun shines and sea gulls skim the water. Sea breezes are heavy with the breath of love and they are both happy. But farther out in the deep water deadly submarines of sickness and sorrow lurk. Mad waves of impatience, misunderstandings and heartaches will beat against the vessel, and airplanes loaded with bombs of poverty, misfortune and disappointment will circle the ship until the voyage is ended.

And yet if I could I would not prevent their going or call them back. Looking again I see the lighthouse of love as bright as it ever was, and I know that despite its hazards it is the most wonderful voyage anyone can possibly take. Without taking it no one can complete their part of a divine

plan. Here noble women become the mothers of men, tiny babes are laid in the arms of fathers. Selfishness gives way to sacrifice and the kingdom of God becomes more of a reality.

Wichita, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson.

### The Aged Poor

It was my privilege a few days ago to visit an old man by the name of James Lavin, who has recently been taken to the St. Francis hospital in Topeka. Mr. Lavin has been a county charge for several years. He told me of his struggles to support and educate his family, and how, when he became old and unable to work, he was turned out of doors and compelled to live off of public charity. I found him in an old hut unfit for a respectable dog, and living on food fit only for garbage. Mr. Lavin has the appearance of having been a hard-working man. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, as evidenced by his telling me that God would reward me for taking an interest in him.

As there appears to be no law to compel children to support their parents, he is left to the tender mercies of a cold, cruel society whose apparent sole aim is the accumulation of material wealth, a human being having no commercial value. Therefore, he is thrown on the scrap pile as worthless. We as a nation boast of our wealth, and spend millions of dollars for the care and welfare of domestic animals, but the best we can do for our unfortunate human victims is to dole out a few crumbs of refuse from our table of abundance.

The person who suggests a fundamental change in our social order is looked on as a fanatic and a crank, and to advocate a political change in this state subjects one to criminal prosecution. So, as a "good citizen," with the poet, I will say "might is right."

For might was right when Caesar bled upon the stones of Rome. And might was right when Joshua led his herd o'er Jordan's foam. Might was right when German troops poured down thru Paris' gay. 'Tis the gospel of the ancient world and the logic of today.

Topeka, Kan. C. F. Schnacker.

### Let's Balance the Rations

In the winter feeding season our livestock are compelled to eat what we give them, and it is up to us to balance their rations. When livestock are on pasture and have the run of the fields, thru their appetites they will balance

their rations, or at least make an attempt. Cattle given free access to corn silage and alfalfa will balance their own rations.

Many stock keepers fail to balance their rations because they feel it necessary to feed what they have at hand. For example: a farmer may have a large supply of alfalfa or clover, and knowing that this is an excellent feed, especially for dairy stock, he will feed too much protein, which will result in a loss of feed as well as production.

It probably would pay him very well to sell some of his alfalfa and buy corn or barley. On the other hand, he may have a large supply of timothy hay, corn silage and corn, and his rations woefully lack protein as well as minerals. For in our protein feeds we generally have a high percentage of minerals and vitamins.

There are many feeds in the form of forage, grains or mill stuff, and in any state or county they generally can be produced in sufficient quantities and at low enough prices to warrant profitable production of stock and stock products. But to obtain results it is necessary to give the animal a balance as to protein and carbohydrates. As a rule, with farm-grown forage, the vitamins and mineral elements will be taken care of in the grains and forage.

The feeding subject is somewhat complicated and yet quite simple. If the stock keeper will provide in roughage corn or cane silage to supply the carbohydrates, and alfalfa, sweet clover, cowpeas, or soybeans to supply the protein, he will furnish the bulk of the ration in a cheap and succulent form. The grains and mill feeds can then be mixed and fed according to the needs of the animals.

A. L. Haecker.

Manhattan, Kan.

### Separators Waste Butterfat

Butterfat left in the skim milk by inefficient cream separators often costs dairymen and farmer owners anywhere from a few dollars to several hundred dollars yearly. Improper adjustment and lack of care on the part of the operators cause most of the losses. Testers in dairy herd improvement associations of 30 states find the loss from poor skimming one of the most serious problems of the industry.

Out of 30 typical cream separators recently checked by testers, only three were wasting less than \$20 worth of butterfat a year, and five were leaving more than \$100 worth of butterfat in the skim milk annually. One new separator, only a month old, was found to be leaving 1 per cent butterfat in the skim milk, probably a fourth of the fat present.

In 523 demonstrations during the early part of 1928, a manufacturer of cream separators found that the average separator was wasting butterfat with a yearly value of \$79.61. Tests for 1927 gave similar results.

A South Dakota tester found that a spot of rust on the inside of a cream disc caused a loss of .12 of 1 per cent butterfat. After the removal of the rust, the skim milk test was lowered to .02 of 1 per cent.

Another separator was leaving .12 of 1 per cent butterfat in the skim milk because it was being turned too slowly. Turning the same machine at the proper speed lowered the test to .01 of 1 per cent.

Improper adjustments, irregular speed of turning and set-ups that are not level are the more common reasons for inefficient skimming. Old, worn-out separators frequently are offenders. It has been conservatively estimated that 25 per cent of the separators in use are wasting butterfat. This loss can be prevented by a proper observation of the manufacturer's direction booklet, or by getting the dealer, county agent or dairy herd improvement association tester to adjust the separator.

F. A. Lyman.

Chicago, Ill.



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BROWN.....	Crawford Hatchery Co....	Horton
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BUTLER.....	Mannion Feed & Coal Co.,	Augusta
CLARK.....	Charles & Bell Drug Co....	Ashland
CLAY.....	Priest Drug Company.....	Clay Center
COFFEY.....	Crellin & Montgomery....	Burlington
	W. E. Gorsuch & Son.....	Waverly
COMANCHE.....	Smith Drug Co.....	Coldwater
CRAWFORD.....	W. M. Sayers.....	McCune
	Kelso Seed Co.....	Pittsburg
	O'Reilly Drug & Merc. Co.	Girard
DONIPHAN.....	Van Bebbers Pharmacy....	Troy
DOUGLAS.....	Green Bros. Hardware Co..	Lawrence
	The Barteldes Seed Co....	Lawrence
EDWARDS.....	Goddard & Williamson....	Kinsley
FINNEY.....	F. & N. Seed Co.....	Garden City
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FRANKLIN.....	Kaiser Drug Co.....	Ottawa
HARPER.....	Limbird & Hilts.....	Anthony
	Earl Collins.....	Harper
HARVEY.....	E. R. Sanner.....	Newton
JACKSON.....	Smythe Drug Co.....	Holton
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JEFFERSON.....	Hatfield Drug Store.....	Valley Falls
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KINGMAN.....	The Eggleston Pharmacy..	Kingman
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COUNTY	DEALER	TOWN
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LEAVENWORTH.....	Mehl-Schott.....	Leavenworth
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LYON.....	E. Blackburn.....	Emporia
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MEADE.....	M. & M. Drug Company....	Meade
MONTGOMERY.....	Cherryvale Grain Co.....	Cherryvale
	Clayton Supply Co.....	Cherryvale
	Square Deal Seed Co.....	Coffeyville
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MORTON.....	Bloodhart Drug Co.....	Elkhart
NEMAHA.....	Emmett Greene.....	Sabetha
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OSAGE.....	A. E. Topping.....	Overbrook
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RILEY.....	Fielding & Stephenson....	Manhattan
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	Feed & Seed Co.....	Wichita
	Beebe Co.....	Wichita
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# The Pirate of Panama

By  
William MacLeod Raine

IT WAS pitiful to see how they clutched at every straw of hope. "Well, sir, what do you mean by that 'if'? Will he stand back and let us escape?"

"All of you but Bothwell. Mind, I don't promise this. Why not send a deputation to the captain and ask for terms?"

Higgins slapped his fat thigh.

"By crikey, 'e's said it. A delegation to the captain. That's the bloomin' ticket."

Pat to his suggestion came an unexpected and startling answer.

"Fortunately it won't be necessary to send the delegation, since your captain has come down to join you."

The voice was Bothwell's; so, too, were the ironic insolence, the sardonic smile, the air of contemptuous mastery that sat so lightly on him. He might be the greatest scoundrel unchanged—and that was a point on which I had a decided opinion—but I shall never deny that there was in him the magnetic force which made him a leader of men.

Immediately I recognized defeat for my attempt to end the mutiny at a stroke. His very presence was an inspiration to persistence in evil. For though he had brought them nothing but disaster, the fellow had a way of impressing himself without appearing to care whether he did or not.

The careless contempt of his glance emphasized the difference between him and them. He was their master, though a fortnight before none of them had ever seen Bothwell. They feared and accepted his leadership, even while they distrusted him.

The men seemed visibly to stiffen. Instead of beseeching looks I got threatening ones. Three minutes before I had been dictator; now I was a prisoner, and if I could read signs one in a serious situation.

"I'm waiting for the deputation," suggested Bothwell, his dark eye passing from one to another and resting on Higgins.

The unfortunate cook began to perspire.

"Just our wye of 'aving a little joke, captain," he protested in a whine.

"You didn't hear aright, Bothwell. A deputation to the captain was mentioned," I told him.

"And I'm captain of this end of the ship, or was at last accounts. Perhaps Mr. Sedgwick has been elected in my absence," he sneered.

"You bet he ain't," growled Gallagher.

"It's a position I should feel obliged to decline. No sinking ship for me, thank you. I've no notion of trying to be a Twentieth Century Captain Kidd. And, by the way, he was hanged, too, wasn't he, captain?"

## Again the Map

"That's a prophecy, I take it. I'll guarantee one thing: You'll not live to see it fulfilled. You've come to the end of the passage, my friend."

"Indeed!"

"But before you pass out I've a word to say to you about that map."

His eye gave a signal. Before I could stir for resistance even if I had been so minded, George Fleming and Gallagher pinned my back to the table. Bothwell stepped forward and looked down at me.

A second time I glimpsed the Slav behind his veneer of civilization. Opaque and cruel eyes peered into mine through lids contracted to slits. Something in me stronger than fear looked back at him steadily.

His voice was so low that none, I think, except me caught the words. In his manner was an extraordinary bitterness.

"You're the rock I've split on from the first. You stole the map from me—and you tried to steal her. I'll wipe the slate clean now!"

"I've only one thing to say to you. I'd like to see you strung up, you damned villain!" I replied.

"The last time I asked you for that map your friend from Arizona blundered in. He's not here now. I'm going to find out all you know. You think you can defy me. Before I've done with you I'll make you wish you'd

never been born. There are easy deaths and hard ones. You shall take your choice."

With that fiend's eyes glittering into mine it was no easy thing to keep from weakening. I confess it, the blood along my spine was beginning to freeze. Fortunately I have a face well under control.

"You have a taste for dramatics, Captain Kidd." I raised my voice so that all might hear plainly. "You threaten to torture me. You forget that this is 1928. The inquisition is a memory. You are not in Russia now. American sailors—even mutineers—will draw the line at torture."

His face was hard as hammered iron. "Don't flatter yourself, Mr. Sedgwick. I'm master here. When I give the word you will suffer."

I turned my head and my eyes fell on Henry Fleming. He had turned white, shaken to the heart. Beyond him was Neidlinger, and the man was moistening his gray lips with his tongue. The fat cockney looked troubled. Plainly they had no stomach for the horrible work that lay before them if I proved resolute.

## With a Dry Laugh

To fight for treasure was one thing, and I suppose that even in this they had been led to believe that a mere show of force would be sufficient; to lend their aid to torture an officer of the ship was quite another and a more sinister affair.

The Slav in Bothwell had failed to understand the Anglo-Saxon blood with which he was dealing.

I faced the man with a dry laugh. "We'll see. Begin, you coward!"

Pinned down to the table as I was, he struck me in the face for that.

"You lose no time in proving my words true," I jeered.

An odd mixture is man. Faith, one

might have thought Bothwell impervious to shame, but at my words the fellow flushed. He could not quite forget that he had once been a gentleman.

In the way of business he could torture me, wipe me from his path without a second thought, but on the surface he must live up to the artificial code his training had imposed upon him.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Sedgwick. Were there time I would give you satisfaction for that blow in the customary manner. But time presses. I shall have to ask you instead to accept my apologies. I have the devil of a temper."

"So I judge."

"It flares like powder. But I must not waste your time in explanations." From his vest pocket he drew three little cubes of iron. "You still have time, Mr. Sedgwick. The map!"

I flushed to the roots of my hair.

"Never, you Russian devil!"

He selected the hand pinned down by Fleming, perhaps because he was not sure that he could trust Gallagher. Between my fingers close to the roots he slipped the cubes. His fingers fastened over mine and drew the ends of them together slowly, steadily.

An excruciating pain shot thru me. I set my teeth to keep from screaming and closed my eyes to hide the anguish in them.

"You are at liberty to change your mind—and your answer, Mr. Sedgwick," he announced suavely.

"You devil from hell!"

Again I suffered that jagged bolt of pain. It seemed as if my fingers were being rent asunder at the roots. I could not concentrate my attention on anything but the physical agony, yet it seems to me now that Gallagher was muttering a protest across the table.

Bothwell released my hand. I saw a flash of subtle triumph light in his eyes.

"A wilful man must have his way, Mr. Sedgwick," he nodded to me, then whispered in the ear of George Fleming, who at once left the room.

## And Now Jimmie, Too

They pulled me up from the table and seated me in a chair. Bothwell whistled a bar or two of the sextet from Lucia until he was interrupted by the entrance of the engineer with Jimmie Welch.

In a flash I knew what the man meant to do, and the devilish ingenuity of it appalled me. He had concluded that I was strung up to endure anything he might inflict.

Now he was going to force me to tell what I knew in order to save the boy from the pain I had myself found almost unendurable.

What must I do? I beat my wits for a way out. One glance around the room showed me that the scoundrel's accomplices would not let him go much further.

The weak spot in his leadership was that he did not realize the humanity which still burned in their lost souls. But at what point would they revolt? I could not let little Jimmie go thru the pain I had undergone.

The boy gave a sobbing cry of relief when he saw me and tried to break away to my side. He was flung on the table just as I had been. Gallagher looked at me imploringly while Bothwell fitted the cubes.

Neidlinger stole a step nearer. His fingers were working nervously. Harry Fleming had turned away so as not to see what would follow.

"Mr. Sedgwick, what are they going to do with me?" the frightened little fellow called in terror.

Bothwell took the lad's fingers in his. I opened my lips to surrender—and closed them again. Neidlinger had drawn still another step nearer. The big blond Scandinavian had reached his limit.

The Slav gave a slight pressure and Jimmie howled. Crouched like a panther, Neidlinger flung himself upon his chief and bore him back to the wall. Bothwell, past his first surprise, lashed out with a straight left and dropped the man.

Simultaneously Gallagher closed with him, tripping Bothwell so that the two went down hard together. Neidlinger crawled forward on hands and knees to help his partner.

Shaking off the grip of the irresolute men holding me, I was in time to seize George Fleming, who had run forward to aid the captain.

From the hatchway a crisp order rang out.

"Back there, Fleming!"

I turned. Blythe and Yeager were standing near the foot of the ladder; behind them Alderson, Smith, Morgan and Phillips. All six were armed. Their weapons covered the mutineers.

"Gallagher—Neidlinger, don't release that man. You are prisoners—all of you," Sam announced curtly.

Taken by surprise, the two sailors had ceased to struggle with Bothwell. I could see the master villain's hand slip to the butt of his revolver.

My foot came down heavily on his wrist and the fingers fell limp. A moment, and the revolver was in my hand.

Bothwell was handcuffed and disarmed before the eyes of his followers, who in turn had to endure the same ignominy.

The mutiny on the Argos was quelled at last.

## Then Bothwell Spoke

Our rescue had been due to the vigilance of Tom Yeager. He had seen Bothwell slip down from the bridge and follow me to the forecabin.

The first impulse of the Arizonian had been to step out and end the campaign by a fighting finish with the Slav. But second thoughts brought wiser counsels. Blythe, called hurriedly upstairs, had agreed to his proposal to try and determine the mutiny at a stroke.

To both of them it had been clear that Bothwell surrendered the bridge because he was afraid to let me have a talk with the men alone. That my

(Continued on Page 30)

## President Hoover

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S inaugural address was a discussion of problems of government familiar to the country. It contains nothing new, or of a sensational interest. The problems the new administration faces are in fact carried over from the administration just closed, and the new President proposes no departures from policies which he was instrumental in furthering as a member of the Coolidge cabinet.

There is a difference in emphasis, however, which may be prophetic of the course of the Hoover administration. Mr. Hoover first of all stresses enforcement and observance of law, and with particular reference to the Eighteenth Amendment. A much more serious policy of enforcement is suggested in his inaugural. He will appoint a commission primarily to report on conditions with regard to prohibition, but including "a searching investigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprudence." Prohibition is regarded by the President as a phase of the "whole structure" of the law. Of the bootlegging of liquor he says plumply that "their activities must be stopped," but he calls on the people themselves to throw in their whole influence and example and to co-operate for law observance, in place of co-operating with law breakers. The best sentiment of the country is with the President on this matter.

Perhaps the vital paragraph of the Hoover inaugural address is one in which he sums up the principles of government indorsed in the November election. Law observance and enforcement he places first; avoidance by the government of socialistic or direct business undertakings in competition with private enterprise, and on the other hand full regulation of monopolistic business, such as public utilities; promotion of peace with all nations, but avoidance of close alliances. These are in fact a fair statement of American political principles.

Yet Mr. Hoover gives more attention than any of his predecessors in an inaugural address to some other matters; namely education and the home. He attributes to the highly developed American educational system the ample supply in this country of competent leadership. This is emphasized in the address, but is not new, coming from Mr. Hoover. His thought is also concerned with conditions of home life which largely predetermine character, and with public health. The uncommon but not undue stress on these topics in a Presidential inaugural address perhaps more than anything else testifies to the kind of mind that President Hoover brings to his exalted office, and indicates in what ways a Hoover administration may be differentiated from others.

Aside from such general impressions and expressions, little is indicated by an inaugural speech as to what the future may have in store from a change in administration within the same political party. Except where some critical conditions exist it cannot be more than a broad outline of the new President's mind on general matters of national policy.

But where others have enlarged on the new President's genius, often doing him the injustice of painting him as a wizard or magician, only adding to his difficulties, Mr. Hoover himself, it will be noted, approaches the greatest office in the world with a humble mind. His inaugural begins with an appeal for divine guidance and closes with an invocation of "your tolerance, your aid and your co-operation" and "the help of Almighty God in this service of my country to which you have called me."

A keynote of President Hoover's inaugural is not only his reliance on a higher power, but also his earnest and repeated appeal for good citizenship, observance of law and co-operation in law enforcement.



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# India, a Land of Sin and Woe!

Superstitions and Filth Are Everywhere, and Naturally the Whole Country is Sick

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WE HAD seen the Taj Mahal and everything else worth seeing in Agra, India. Where should we go now, and how? In general our idea was this: We would go on across the Indian peninsula to Calcutta or some place on the Bay of Bengal. If you don't know where that is, look it up on a map. Then, if we could, we would go overland across Burma, loiter along the Road to Mandalay, and figure how to get over to China and the Pacific slope.

We thought of several possibilities, until most of them were explained to us as absolute impossibilities instead. There are a lot of things that can't be done, it seems, in the tropics. We would suggest a route or plan that sounded very interesting indeed only to have a lifting of our listeners' eyebrows indicate that there might be some question about it. Inquiry and investigation usually proved that our idea was really entirely out of the question.

## And Now He's Dead

Not that we were easily discouraged. We had crossed the continent of Africa on motorcycles against the advice of everyone who knew a thing about it, and I might hint now that we eventually did get across the Pacific slope of Asia by a route that we had been warned against, and warned wisely. But the fact that a person can do one thing when people say it can't be done does not mean that he can snap his fingers at judgment and advice and do anything he pleases. And this is especially true in the tropics.

On this same route we picked up a fellow white man who had undertaken to defy the tropics. We salvaged what was left of him and got him into safety. Months afterward we learned that he had gone his own way again, and relief came this time, only in time to bury him. But that's a story for a later chapter.

One of the "possible" routes was this: We would go up to Northern India where the boundary line, the ice walls of the Himalayas, climbs up to Tibet, the roof of the world, and then proceed on across that forbidden land to China and eventually to Shanghai and Hong Kong.

## A Huge, Frozen Plateau

Tibet, of course, is forbidden to foreign travelers. Besides, even if the central government and the fierce tribesmen as well had especially invited us, we were yet barred at that time of the year by the icy fastnesses and the blizzard-bound mountain passes of that huge frozen plateau. And beyond that would be a few thousand miles of war-torn China, where white foreigners were as unwelcome as they were in Tibet. Jim, of course, said that was the way he was going. I never make up my mind firmly so far ahead; I would wait and see.

Another suggestion, a sort of compromise, was a motorcycle or automobile trip thru Northern Burma and Siam to China and then on out to Shanghai. The principal objection to this was that there were several hundred miles of jungle, much of it mountainous, and no roads—and then China again with the fondness of her bandits for foreigners to capture and hold for ransom.

There was always the sea route from Calcutta around the Malay peninsula via Singapore and then up thru the China Sea to Shanghai, but everyone goes that way, and ocean travel isn't particularly interesting in itself. Besides, it was only an inch or so on the map from Rangoon over to the Pacific slope in Siam. We could walk, perhaps, or ride a motorcycle.

## But Always East

I was strong for a visit to some cozy little South Sea island where we could sleep under the palm trees and fight sharks from outrigger canoes and live on coconuts and raw fish and cool trade winds.

But in any case we must go east, always east. We had left the Middle West going east; we had left New York going east, and were continuing east

on Columbus' theory that if we could keep it up long enough, eventually we would get right back home again.

We took the train to Delhi intending to buy a good eastbound motorcycle there and ride it as far as it would go. We also wanted to see the famous iron pillar at Delhi, which is supposed to be one of the most curious antiquities in all India.

The iron pillar really is nothing much to look at, simply a solid shaft of wrought iron about 20 feet high and 16 inches in diameter. But this old iron pillar, bearing six lines of Sanskrit poetry to prove it, has been standing there for nearly 1,000 years—and hasn't rusted yet! Modern engineers have analyzed chippings of this remarkable pillar and have found it to be 98.7 per cent pure iron. Entirely unpainted, it withstood, rustproof, a thousand years of that tropical Indian climate.

Delhi is a city of 300,000 people, the capital of India, and the fourth city in that great peninsula, and yet we couldn't find a single second-hand motorcycle with sidecar for sale in town. We considered cheap second-hand cars until we found that a 3-year-old flivver would cost at least \$350 or \$400—and then we thought of bicycles. But only hastily. It was too hot in Delhi to think of bicycles when the whole government leaves that sweltering old city every year and moves to Simla in the hills.

In desperation we bought third class tickets on the clattering crowded railroad again and started for Benares and Calcutta. Benares is the most sacred city of all the sacred Hindu shrines. It is on the holy, filthy Ganges, at its holiest and filthiest spot.

## Center for Diseases

Benares is a city of about 200,000 population, but hundreds of thousands of Hindus visit the city every year, coming as religious pilgrims, sometimes 100,000 or more in a single day. And since whoever bathes in the Ganges river at Benares and drinks the filthy water from this cesspool of the nation is supposed to be cured of his ills, the worst afflicted people of all India flock to Benares and the holy Ganges, especially since whoever dies in Benares goes straight to Heaven.

The resulting condition is that all the maladies of the most diseased country in the world center in this one city, which has become a clearing house for cholera and all contagious diseases. The sewers, built after a fashion hundreds of years ago, have long since become clogged up and ooze out thru the soil, getting the sewage in either case above or below the ground, saturating the subsoil and dumping into the river already polluted with centuries of disease-laden filth and germs.

And into this river wade thousands of Hindus daily, all bathing their sores and afflicted bodies together in the sluggish putrid waters and carrying out huge earthen jars on their heads to obtain drinking water.

On the bank are the burning ghats, or the grounds where the bodies of the Hindu dead are burned by their relatives. This takes place over open wood fires watched until the wood, or the supervisor, is gone, and then the remains are thrown into that sacred catchall, the Holy Ganges, among the bathers, and the dead babies, who are never burned at all. It takes a high birth rate to perpetuate the race under such conditions, and the 12 or 14 year old brides and mothers take care of that.

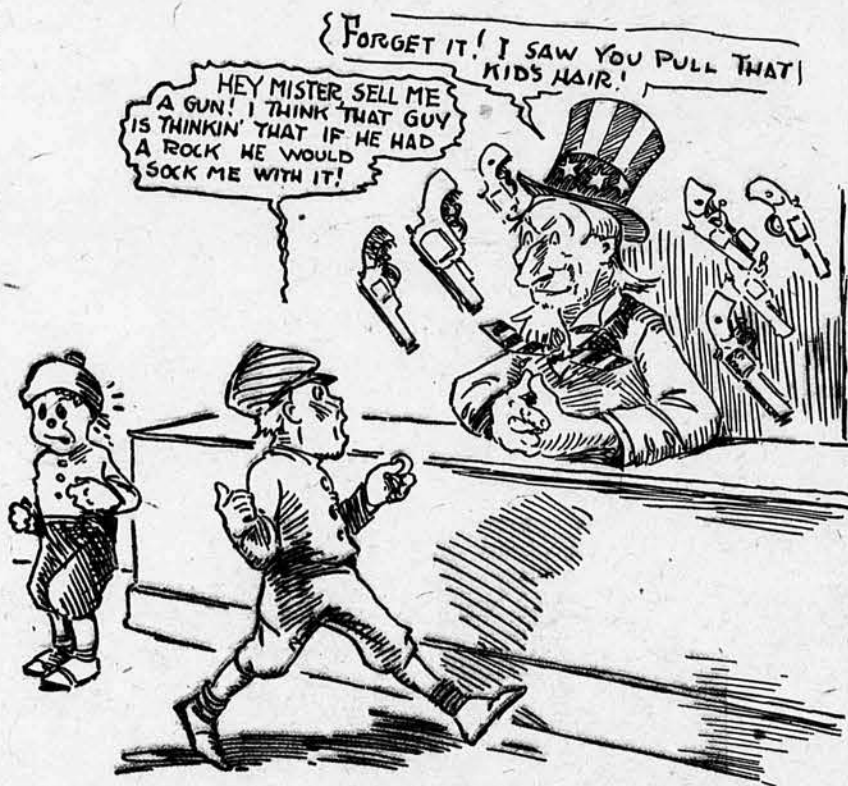
It shouldn't take one long to get enough of Benares, and we went on to Calcutta, the second largest city in the whole British Empire. With the memory of Benares still as fresh in our minds as anything so foul could be, we visited the Kali Ghat in Calcutta, one of the most famous, or infamous, of all Hindu temples. An American missionary with whom we stopped in Calcutta let us take one of his "bearers" or servants as a guide and interpreter.

## Solid Ranks of Beggars

Lining both sides of the street leading into this Kali Ghat were solid ranks of beggars, elbow to elbow, some blind, some lepers, some paralyzed, some epileptic, some with a withered arm or a shrunken limb, all diseased and all begging. A starving but bejeweled little girl mother of 12 or 14 years clasping a shriveled old-faced baby girl in her cotton shawl, showed how the race and the beggars are kept perpetual. If you go back in 14 years, you probably will see that same baby girl, herself with a baby, there, holding a wooden begging-bowl before the gates of the Kali Ghat.

Inside we were besieged by those who tried to sell us damp flowers, gold tinsel and other offerings for the gods. The poor and beggars were buying, to appease these gods—and the priests who sold. We wanted to see this deity, and there she was, the goddess Kali; dedicated to blood and human destruction. This hideous creature has four hands; one holds a human head, one cups dripping blood, another a knife, and the fourth is empty, menacing. Not a very Christlike attitude, I thought, and wondered if our guide, the missionary's bearer, didn't think the same.

A priest dragged in a struggling, terrified goat, fastened its head in the crotch of a split post, and there in the open, crowded court, a second priest lifted a huge knife and cleft its throat, with one blow. Blood gushed forth on the fly-blown filth about the post, and an old woman ran up actually to lap the warm blood from the ground that they might have a child—another child to rear in such a land. Even the surly dogs that slunk about and dodged blows to lick the bloody pot were evil



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looking and diseased. Every 5 or 10 minutes, on some special days, a goat or kid, furnished by the pilgrims, is killed in this manner, we were told.

The carcass is salvaged in a corner of the court, and there in the sun and flies, is skinned as needed and hunks whacked off and sold to Hindu zealots who wish to take this sacred meat to their sick at home. Sick? Of course. In such a land where such superstitions and practices exist on such a wholesale basis, the whole country is sick.

We went back to the missionary's house and saw a school in operation, a school much as we have them here. Scores of boys were there, neat, clean and orderly. They live in sanitary dormitories, crude but clean. They are learning how to live. Incidentally, they are offered Christianity, but it is not forced on them.

Naturally, as they drift away from the curse of the holy cow, the filth of the Hindu temples, and the unclean teachings of their fathers, many of them find they have drifted away from Hinduism, but how to live and learn comes first. After seeing the need demonstrated in every sick, old face in India, and then seeing these few straggling schools teaching the few young folks that they can reach, I decided again that the nickels I had spent for missionaries probably were as well spent as some that had gone for other things.

At Calcutta we decided to go to Darjeeling in Northern India, and have a look at Mt. Everest, the highest peak in the world.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

Three families moved this spring in our school district. I helped one neighbor pack up and move his belongings to town last week. He was shipping them by rail to Clay Center, where he had traded for a larger farm. It kept four of us busy two days getting his goods packed and loaded in cars, which was a big job.

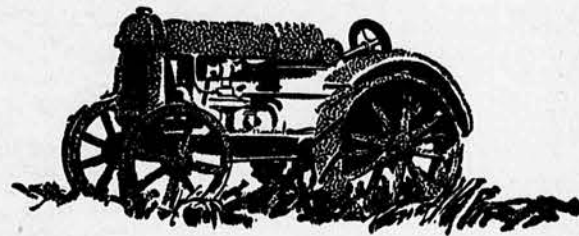
As the farming season draws nearer, the demand for good work horses and mules increases, and the price at the farm sales increases accordingly. In many localities today a good team will bring close to \$300, which is near the price they brought in the days when tractors and trucks were seldom used. This increase in price no doubt has some influence on the sale of tractors. The trucks have taken over most of the hauling of late years; they will hold this trade so long as gasoline can be had for fuel, and the horses will be kept off the roads and on the farms more than heretofore.

With March 1 behind us, it will not be long now until we will be in the fields again preparing the ground for the coming season's crops. Potatoes and oats are the first crops to be planted in this section, and if the weather is favorable will be "tended to" before April 1. Years ago potato planting in this section usually was taken care of on the week of Good Friday, but in the last few years a large number of farmers around here are setting this time ahead a little, and planting potatoes nearer St. Patrick's Day, when the weather permits.

There are more Kanota oats being sown every year and less Red Texas as the Kanota variety, developed by the Kansas State Agricultural College, seems to be best suited to this section. In the oats variety test we had out last summer we used the Kanota, Red Texas, Burt and the Burt X 60-Day varieties, planting them side by side in the field with the regular planting of Kanotas, and the Kanota variety outyielded the others, it making 48 bushels. The Burt X 60-Day came second with 45 bushels, the Red Texas third with 39 bushels, and the Burt last with 30 bushels. We were careful in harvesting these oats to keep them separate, and when setting up the shocks I noticed that the bundles of Kanotas were considerably heavier than the others. The Burt varieties were lighter. They ripened quicker than the others, and were beginning to fall down in places in the field while the Texas variety was a little green.

The farmers generally look to March 1 as the turning point of the season, and make their plans to start farm work soon after that. And livestock owners begin to study their store of feeds to see if they will have enough to carry the animals thru the two or three remaining months to grass.

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### Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed here, see at your dealer's the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
De Soto	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Model T	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight, 6-80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velje, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



# Those Blackbirds Are Happy

## But the Weather Forecaster Seems to Be Full of Grief and Woe This Spring

BY HARLEY HATCH

**A**GAIN the wind is in the south, the sun is shining and a big flock of blackbirds wheeling around Jayhawk farm gives promise of spring. But in the offing, if we can believe the forecasters, is another cold wave. It seems that the south wind can blow but one day at a time this winter. One redeeming feature of the continuous cold is that the fruit buds are yet entirely dormant; the peach and apricot possibly will bear a crop in 1929. At the first of this week the ground was free from frost to a depth of 3 to 4 inches, and we were planning on starting the disk on a field of fall plowing on Monday noon, but before noon was reached rain began to fall, and the top 4 inches of loose ground was filled with more moisture than it could hold. Since then it has thawed a little every day and frozen again at night, so you may guess the condition of the roads and fields! On this farm during the last three weeks 24 cows have brought 23 calves, which is better fortune than we expected. Baled prairie hay is moving out; buyers are paying \$8 a ton, which just about pays expenses.

### Good Prices for Eggs?

February was not a very profitable month for egg producers; the price was good, but production was lighter than usual. It is said that stocks of cold storage eggs have been drawn on heavily during a period when fresh eggs usually supply the market. With the coming of March, production has increased, and with every increase in production there has been a corresponding decrease in price. Every year the decrease in price which has followed increased spring production has been greater than was justified; it has often happened that eggs were cheaper in March than in April, after the demand for hatching purposes had reached its peak. This price decrease should not be so great this year if supply and demand have anything to do with it, which some folks are beginning to doubt. With the great demand for eggs for hatching and with the very high price of all kinds of meat, egg production should be profitable this spring. Country storekeepers always are glad when the spring receipts of eggs begin; the greater the supply and the higher the price the greater is the volume of country trade. Something will have to come to the aid of country town grocers; there are now two stores where one could handle the trade, and on top of this the chain groceries are coming in on every hand.

### Give Packers a Chance

Some years ago you will remember that the big packing companies began to handle all kinds of canned and package groceries. So great was the outcry of grocers everywhere that court proceedings were started to prevent packers from doing any business outside the meat trade. What was called a "consent decree" was obtained under which the packers agreed to carry on a wholesale meat trade only. This, it seems to me, must have been a bowing of the packers to public sentiment, for I can see nothing in the constitution by which the packers could be prevented from being retailers as well as wholesalers of meat and if of meat, why not of all other kinds of groceries? If the law is going to compel every merchant to stick entirely to his line, what is to become of the drug stores? But now we hear that sentiment has veered to the other extreme; much dissatisfaction is expressed with retailers of meat who do not follow downward market changes, and so curtail the demand for meat. Livestock associations in the West are beginning to call for a revocation of that "consent decree," so that packers may do a retail as well as a wholesale business which, they say, would be a great help both to consumers and producers. I believe there is something to this.

### More Interest in Mills

I have, in the last three weeks, received some 20 letters asking for more

information regarding the mills which are mounted on the chassis of old motor cars and connected with the engines of the cars. There is not much more that I can tell, aside from the information I already have given. The mills are a success, they are of two sizes, and sell for \$35 and \$55 respectively, plus the cost of the old engine and chassis, which is according to condition. The dealers in "Model T" motor cars which no longer have much value on the road usually handle this type of mill, and do all the work of connecting it up to the engine ready for service. If your local dealer does not handle this type of mill hunt around until you find some garage that does. The mill is a standard product of a well-known maker, and is sold for use in connection with old motor cars which do not necessarily have to be "Model T's," altho that is the kind generally used, owing to lower cost. The larger type of mill is better suited to grinding ear corn, and it also is best to get a used engine that is in

good condition so that it can run in high instead of low.

### Dry Summer Ahead, Maybe?

From Harper county comes an inquiry regarding corn varieties best suited to the soil and locality there. The soil of this inquirer is quite sandy, and dry weather is to be expected, as a rule, during the summer. Under those conditions it is asked if we would recommend a rather large growing yellow corn or a white corn of the Pride of Saline type. I hardly feel competent to advise about this, for I know of Harper county only in a general way. However, it is safe to say that white corn will stand more grief than will yellow, and that a rather early, flinty type of white corn will be best for an average dry season. This prescription seems to call for Freed's White Dent, which has proved to be well adapted to Central and Western Kansas conditions. In an extremely favorable summer, some of the larger, later types of corn would yield more, but I take it our inquirer wishes to prepare for an average season.

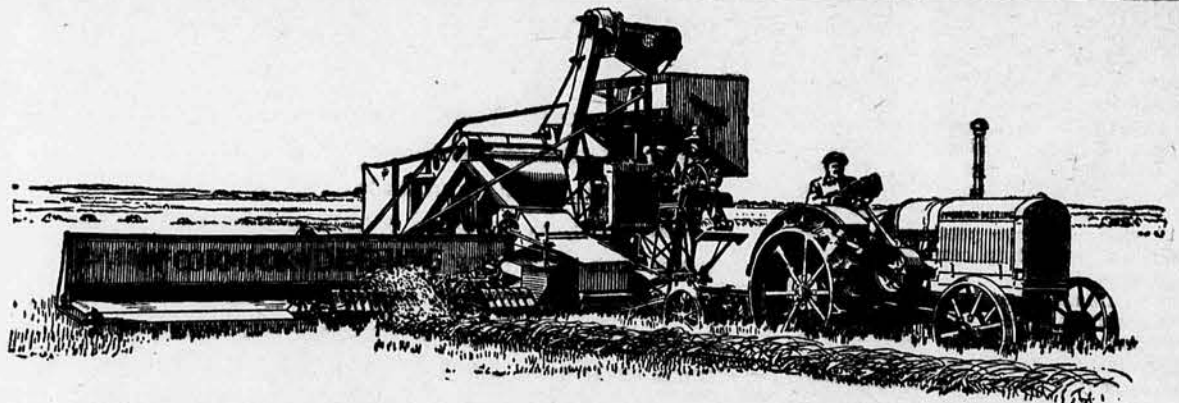
### On a Share Lease

From Elk county comes a letter from a reader who is going to move on a farm this spring and which he is to farm on a 50-50 basis, the landowner to provide the farm, the tenant the teams and machinery and each share

the cost of feed and expenses of raising the crop. This inquirer asks what is right and equitable in such a case. There are so many things which enter into a deal of this kind of which an outside person can know nothing that it is difficult to lay down any rule. It may be said, however, that the general rule in these deals is that the land is placed equally against the labor, with feed and other costs equally divided. This being the case, our inquirer seems to have a fair deal. It also is stated that 16 cows have been bought, each party paying half the cost and also for half the feed, the tenant to do all the work of feeding, milking and delivering. He asks if it is right to divide the proceeds of cream and calves equally. Certainly not. As both parties have provided half the cows and feed they should share equally up to that point, but as the tenant does all the work he should have pay for half of that. As to farm repairs, that is a question for mutual agreement, for no one who does not know conditions is competent to decide.

Industry and the professions are closely related. Think of what the petroleum industry has done for the legal profession, and vice versa.

The enormous difficulties in the way of preventing war are strikingly illustrated by the lamentable outbreak in the highly esteemed Salvation Army.



## A Very Important Thing to Think About These Days

**F**OR 1929, the McCormick-Deering Harvester Thresher line includes the No. 8 in 10 and 12-foot sizes; the No. 11 in 12 and 16-foot sizes; the windrow harvester in 12 and 16-foot sizes; and the pick-up device, made in 6½-foot size. Improvements have been introduced, but in general the machines are the same successful models that performed so satisfactorily and economically during the last harvest season. McCormick-Deering 10-20, 15-30, and Farmall tractors offer ample power for harvester-thresher operation.

**H**ARVESTING and threshing with a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher is more than just a modern method—it is the one system that combats the cost of putting the grain crop into marketable shape. It is sometimes necessary to use windrow harvesters and pick-up devices, also, but in any event the harvester-thresher is the backbone of the system. Its use makes fast harvesting possible, with a small crew and low expense.

While it is possible to operate a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher with animal power, it is conceded that tractor power is far more satisfactory, far more economical. The McCormick-Deering Tractor owner operates his harvester-thresher at a faster, more uniform forward speed—enabling him to put a greater acreage behind him each day. And when the sun goes down he turns off the ignition switch and calls it a day; no fretful horses to care for and feed.

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your community is qualified to discuss power farming and harvester-thresher methods with you, and to make suggestions that will help to solve your cost problems. Now, while you have the time to think and study and plan, call on him and ask him to work out, with you, a plan that will meet the requirements of your crops, acreage, and financial condition. McCormick-Deering Tractor and Harvester-Thresher catalogs will be sent on request.

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# MCCORMICK-DEERING



# Oil Producers Can Organize

## They Have Started a Co-operative Marketing Association: Capital 500 Million Dollars

AS AN example of the necessity for organization, the petroleum industry offers an excellent study. Excessive production of crude oil had so swamped the industry that markets were demoralized and prices were slashed even more disastrously than in agriculture. But note the step which leaders are taking to solve the "surplus" problem. Within the last six weeks, 14 of the largest private corporations in the world, including the two greatest in the entire petroleum business, have joined a co-operative marketing association to market their output in foreign markets. This gigantic co-operative for oil products starts with a capital of 500 million dollars. Its 14 members are capitalized on the New York stock markets for more than 6 billion dollars. All 14 corporations average over 433 million dollars each. Here then is super-organization in earnest. And it is to meet and solve the same type of problem which vexes wheat growers. One of the largest companies had satisfied patrons all over the South and Middle Western states. With the increasing advertising of California sunshine and congenial environment, these customers took their cars for coast travel and joys only to run out of the automobile fuel they knew, liked, and had confidence in. To follow and serve a host of growing customers like these, this company merged with a California company operating on the Coast. Large-scale organization is solving the major problems of the oil industry.

### Suit is Dismissed

In dismissing the suit brought by the attorney general of Kansas against the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, the Supreme Court, on February 22, summed up the case in the following: "It would be a very disturbing situation if every internal controversy between members of a corporation, based on alleged fraudulent practices on the part of some toward others of their number, should be permitted to drag the state itself into litigation and cast upon it the burden of maintaining or defending causes of that sort. In such cases the state does its whole duty when it furnishes courts where such private grievances can be aired and redressed at the instance of the individuals concerned. Under more persuasive circumstances than those presented, this court has repeatedly declined to permit its jurisdiction in quo warrant to be so used." The suit was based on alleged fraudulent practices in obtaining the association charter, and grew out of the suits filed by the association for liquidated damages against members charged with violating their contracts. The Kansas Wheat Growers' Association ceased functioning as a marketing agency July 1, 1925. It was succeeded by the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, which is the active marketing agency now and which was not affected in any way by this suit.

### We Need Modern Methods

Agriculture cannot continue to buy the products of industry from the proceeds of an antiquated agricultural system, emphasizes Merton L. Corey, one of the men instrumental in the foundation of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. If all the producers of every farm commodity should organize co-operative marketing associations, he points out, federated in their major financing and sales activities, there would be no farm problem. Mr. Corey outlines business remedies for the farm as follows. Check production by reversing a reclamation policy of opening lands for additional production for which there is no economic need. Handle the surplus thru stabilization corporations, supported by Government funds, as and when a farm board, after a careful survey, determines that the co-operatives are entitled to this support. Encourage the organization of co-operative marketing associations for every commodity. Assist in carrying out the business practice of mergers and consolidations of small, struggling, com-

petitive groups. Give adequate financial support to the whole co-operative program.

### Paid 26 Million Dollars

An interim payment on the 1928 crop totaling more than 26 million dollars was mailed March 1 to wheat pool members of Western Canada, according to a statement by E. B. Ramsay, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool. The payment is 12 cents a bushel on wheat grades 1 to 5 and on flax and rye. Ten cents a bushel is being paid on No. 6 wheat. Manitoba pool members are receiving the sum of \$2,289,455.46 on deliveries of 18,408,000 bushels of wheat and 703,760 bushels of flax and rye. Members in Saskatchewan are receiving \$17,499,433.34 on 146,414,000 bushels of wheat and 3,165,500 bushels of flax and rye. The Alberta pool payment of \$6,410,035.12 is on 55 million bushels of wheat. The total amount distributed is \$26,198,923.92.

### And Thus Farming Pays

The poultry associations of the Pacific Coast paid private brokers in the East 60 cents a case to market eggs. This was when each association acted individually for itself. In 1927, their co-operative sales company sold 1,200,000 cases at a cost of less than 24 cents a case. Thus they reduced the cost of selling for that year by \$432,000, or 36 cents a case. Before the California Fruit Growers Exchange was developed to improve citrus marketing by co-operation, the cost of selling by local groups was 35 cents a box. But, in 1928, California growers sold their 1928 crop of 19,493,237 boxes of citrus for \$96,582,408, f. o. b. California points. This was \$4.95 a box. In the first place, this was a price of \$1 a box more than was ever gotten before for a crop of that size. In the second place, the cost of selling was only 8.34 cents a box, or 1.7 cents a dollar of value. With the 6 cents a box spent additionally on advertising, the total sales and advertising cost was only \$14.34 a box, or 2.9 per cent of the sales value. Thus have the citrus growers, producing 75 per cent of the California crop, cut costs of marketing. And while this was being done they have raised the quality of the pack and developed a consumer brand which is known from one end of the country to the other.

### Get the Top Dollars

Before dairymen in Minnesota organized, the regular private dealer charge for selling butter was 1 cent a pound. The cost of selling butter co-operatively thru Land O' Lakes creameries has been cut from the 1 cent charge to .4 of a cent a pound. On 80 million pounds of butter handled in 1927, this represented a reduced selling cost of \$480,000, or .6 of a cent a pound. Besides this, Land O' Lakes has raised large amounts of butter from lower grades to the 93 score quality; so that it had 53 million pounds of highest quality in 1927. For this top grade it pays member creameries a premium of 1 cent a pound, or \$530,000 more than they would get on the old flat 92 score basis. The 1927 volume of business of this co-operative was more than 46 million dollars. Yet it has grown up within the last seven years. Seldom does the organization have to borrow money in the conduct of its business. Savings in its many departments and small commercial reserve deductions over a period of years, have brought Land O' Lakes unquestioned financial stability. This co-operative not only revolutionized butter quality in its home state and in Eastern markets, but also showed that a huge volume of business, properly managed, meant greater savings and greater returns to dairymen than they had ever known.

### Exit, Laughingly

The clock on the mantel struck one. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed. Is it really that late? It's time I was going." "Oh, yes, it's been that late for some time," she replied, yawning wearily.



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SPORT AND WORK SHOES · WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS



# Sheep Prefer a Normal Life

## And So They Require Adequate Ventilation and Feed in the Winter Months

BY S. BURROWS

A HEALTHY bunch of ewes, capable of producing a good crop of strong, healthy lambs, is dependent largely on the sheep being kept in a strong, healthy condition, during the cold winter months. This condition depends on the type of winter quarters, amount of daily exercise and kind and quality of food.

Too many flock owners keep their sheep housed in a too warm barn, with doors and windows closed and with practically no ventilation. During bad weather, they are often kept shut up for days at a time, without even a chance to get a breath of fresh air. When we consider their thick winter fleece and being kept under such conditions, there is little wonder that so many sheep are lost during the winter, with the balance in a poor, unhealthy condition at lambing time.

### Out in the Open

In the cold western states, a large portion of the south and east sides of the winter sheep sheds is left open, giving the sheep the preference of remaining outside in the corral or going under cover. During the coldest weather—35 to 40 below zero, about half the flock choose to remain in the corral. With their heavy fleece to keep them warm, they much prefer to remain in the cold and breathe the pure fresh air, and appear to be benefited by so doing.

This practice might not meet with the approval of the Eastern flock owners, yet something half way between the above two extremes would no doubt meet with the approval of the sheep, who would be directly benefited thereby.

In the East, there are so many types of barns in which sheep are kept, that it is difficult to say how each should be arranged to get the right amount of fresh air. In the first place they should not be overcrowded. Second, the air should smell fresh and cool, under all weather conditions. To obtain this, there must necessarily be plenty of openings of sufficient size to allow for ample air exchange. It is also well to avoid drafts as much as possible.

Another very important factor is the height of the ceiling. High ceilings are much to be preferred, since height gives more cubic feet of air space to the sheep and keeps the lower levels of the barn much cooler.

When necessary to install a system of ventilation or improve the present one, outgoing air shafts leading from openings in the ceilings, to above the highest point of the roof, give the best results. For incoming air, open windows or doors may be used for this purpose. In the absence of windows, air intakes should be placed at different points to allow an even distribution of fresh air. It is a well known fact that sheep kept in cool, roomy, airy quarters are in a better condition to ward off many of the diseases common to sheep, while those kept in close stuffy quarters readily become victims.

### Give Sheep Real Exercise

The next important point is exercise. Nothing is so important in maintaining health and vigor, as plenty of exercise. During the pasture season, this is taken care of. With the coming of winter, many are fed in the barn or barnyard from racks—often in very close quarters. As the winter progresses, their former strong physical condition gradually disappears, and with it, much of their previous resistance to disease.

Thousands of pregnant ewes are lost every year—indirectly, from insufficient exercise. This causes a condition known as Stercoremia, as a result of toxins being absorbed from the bowels, as a result of constipation. The animals become dull, lose their appetite, froth at the mouth and stagger around apparently blind; this is finally followed by paralysis and death. This condition rarely occurs where sheep are given plenty of daily exercise.

There is practically no winter weather, too cold or snowy for sheep to be out—if not housed in too warm

quarters. It is recommended that feed racks be placed a hundred rods or more from the barn, compelling the sheep to walk back and forth several times daily. In cold wet weather they should be driven 2 or 3 miles and then fed in the barn. The main thing is, to see that they get a fair amount of exercise every day—the more the better, irrespective of weather conditions.

We often hear a farmer remark that he does not see how Mr. So and So has such good success with his sheep, he leaves them in the open shed all winter and you can see them roaming around in all kinds of weather looking for something to eat, while I keep mine shut up for days at a time whenever the weather is bad. Therein lies the answer.

As to feed, care should be taken not to give any feed that is moldy. For hay, clover or alfalfa are preferable. Timothy is too constipating. Silage, corn fodder, or oats straw also may be fed. Various combinations of grain may be given, tho for breeding ewes, a half pound or more of oats and bran daily, with a tablespoonful of oil meal makes a good combination. Overfeeding with either hay or grain

should be avoided. It is better to keep them so, that when their feed is cleaned up, they all act as tho they could still eat more.

They should be kept provided with salt and an ample supply of clean, fresh water.

To produce a strong, healthy lamb, it is necessary for the ewe to receive the benefits during her entire period of pregnancy, of cool airy quarters, plenty of exercise and suitable food.

## Let's Grow Better Wheat

BY DR. A. E. TAYLOR

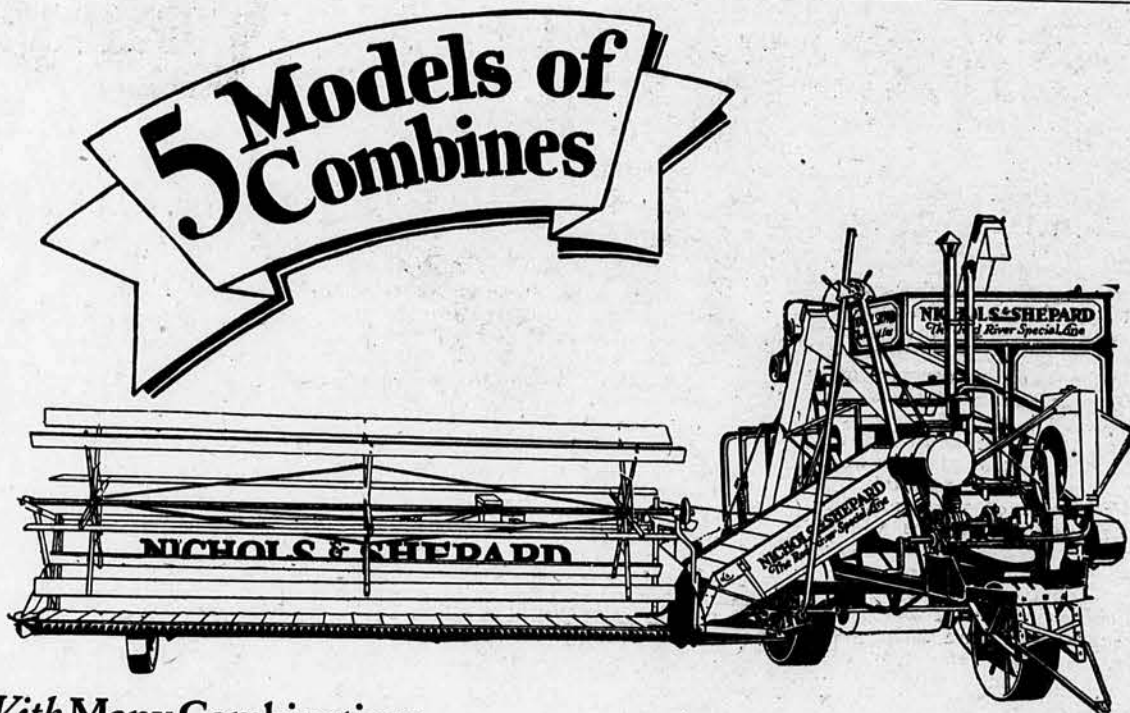
The United States is a wheat-exporting country. At the present rate of growth of population, with the wheat-growing facilities of the country, and the relations of wheat to the other grains in our program of agriculture, we shall remain a wheat exporter of note for two decades at least. We ought to endeavor to have our wheats conform to importers' requirements.

If one will appraise the wheat-growing of the country, one will observe that to a considerable extent the production of wheat in excess of domestic requirements is due to submarginal operations. Considerable wheat is raised on submarginal land, with submarginal methods, and by submarginal growers. If our crop did not annually contain the large amounts of wheat raised at relatively high costs, the surplus problem would be much smaller than it is. But how wheat is to be withdrawn from land where it cannot be grown except at a relatively high

cost, is a peculiar and difficult problem.

At the same time, wheat growing is expanding in one region where it may be grown at relatively low cost. Running north and south, east of the Rocky Mountains, is a strip of land on which, with modern methods of cultivation, harvesting and threshing, high-grade wheat may be raised at low cost. Here is grown a variety and quality of wheat greatly desired by our mills, and the expansion in wheat growing now under way in this region must in itself be regarded as desirable. But it accentuates the difficulties of growers of high-cost wheat.

When one appraises the surplus problem from the standpoint of quality of wheat, another important observation is to be made. The wheats passing into export, the wheats that reflect the world price back to the domestic price, are for the most part (disregarding durum and Pacific wheat) unrepresentative wheats, undesirable varieties, or lower grades of desirable varieties. To a surprising extent the export wheats are classified as mixed. In an occasional year, some representative wheat is exported; but, by and large, it is correct to say that our mills grind the representative wheats and the culls pass to export. During recent years, European millers have repeatedly protested against the low quality of wheat shipped abroad under the federal grades. One of the largest millers in Europe remarked in this country recently that he would purchase no more No. 2 hard winter wheat because of uniformity and unde-



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It provides a line from which you can select the combination of header and thresher size that is suited to your farm whether it is large or small, rolling or prairie land, sandy or heavy soil; suited to your crop, whether it is light or heavy straw, tangled or straight standing, weedy or clean; suited to your power, whether it is small or large.

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A new book, "The Combine That Keeps Running, Keeps Threshing, Keeps Saving," will tell you more about the N&S Combines and their application. If you are a grain-grower, you'll want it. Send today for your copy.

Model A	Windrowers and
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pendable milling characteristics. This is unpleasant to realize, but it is necessary to face the fact that American bread wheats have a low reputation in European milling circles.

When American wheats appear on the markets of Europe, they meet the representative wheats of the competitive wheat-producing countries. On account of the low ratio of population to wheat acreage in Canada, Argentina and Australia, these countries must export the largest proportion of their crops, and under these circumstances their exports are in every year representative. The quality of the entire crop may vary from year to year, and Canada has just suffered two crops of low quality in succession, but whatever the quality of the wheat in Canada, Argentina and Australia, there is always a large volume of representative wheat for Europe.

There is always considerable sub-standard wheat in the European crop. The competing surplus-producing countries also export some sub-standard wheat as well as representative wheat. The American lower-grade wheats, placed before the European miller, will be, therefore, judged by comparison with European sub-standard wheats and sub-standard wheats from other surplus-producing countries. But most of all they will be judged by comparison with the representative wheats of the surplus-producing countries, on the basis of price and quality. Under usual circumstances, the major competition lies between lower-grade American wheat and representative wheat from the other surplus-producing countries. But in an occasional year this may not be the case. During the present season, for example, No. 2 hard winter wheat competes in Europe with the commercial grades 4, 5 and 6 Canadian spring wheat, and not with representative Canadian spring wheat.

Canada, Argentina and Australia are debtor countries. They stand under heavy annual obligations and must pay their international commitments with goods. Among these goods, wheat is prominent. In effect, therefore, they must barter wheat for sterling exchange with which to balance their international accounts. The United States is a creditor country; we have no net balance to pay with goods, we have no net requirements of sterling exchange. Canada, Argentina and Australia stand, therefore, under a pressure to sell wheat which is not present in the United States. The trading effect of this situation is that the other countries tend to cut the price when adjustment is easy between exporters' surpluses and importers' requirements. Not only do they cut the price, they are in a position to offer better wheat.

In foreign commerce, the seller meets the specifications of the buyer, or one convinces the buyer that the specifications of the seller are better. Applying this familiar practice to wheat, we must either meet the European specifications for wheat or convince them that our wheats are preferable. Let there be no illusion on this point; our export wheats cannot be extolled as preferable. If wheat exporting is again to become satisfactory, we must undertake to offer better wheats.

It is thus clear that the program of wheat improvement has an international as well as national importance. The proximity of North America to Europe represents a disadvantage to producers in the Southern hemisphere. If we were in position to offer comparable wheats, we would share with Canada the advantage of proximity to Europe. Broadly considered, an industry must be in position to compete for high-priced trade if producers are to be adequately remunerated. There was a time before the war when hard winter wheat from this region was a premium wheat in European mills. If a program of improvement is successfully completed, American hard winter wheat will again become a premium wheat in European mills. The best form of surplus control is to control the quality.

### Omit the Middleman

A colored man went to his pastor and handed him a letter to the Lord, which ran: "Please send dis poor darkey \$50 right away." The pastor, a kind hearted man, called together several of his friends and said: "This poor fellow has so much faith in the Lord that he expects Him to send the \$50 right away. We shouldn't let him be disappointed. Let's make a collection for him." This was done and \$42

was contributed, which sum was sent to the ingenious petitioner.

Next day the colored man handed the parson another letter. This one ran: "Dear Lord, de nex' time You send dis darkey money, don't send it thru no parson—send it to me direct."

### Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

The weather for the last week has been more favorable for farm work and wheat growth than for many weeks. The frost is coming out of the ground rapidly, and the wheat shows some green color. Fields and roads are soft. Probably with favorable weather most of the farmers will be able to disk and sow spring crops soon.

The roads have been the worst in years. The north and south roads were fairly good, but there has been little or no travel on some of the east and west roads for almost three months. Our school busses have had considerable grief this winter. Our driveway was so bad we could not get out, and no one could get into our place. We helped the trouble by hauling some old straw in the ruts and then driving over it a few times with the wagon to work it down in the mud. As soon as all the frost gets out so the water can go down the bad places will soon dry up. We are planning on sowing some Kanota oats as soon as the ground is dry enough. We hope to get the oats cut for hay in time to plant hygeria in the ground. If we can get the oats off by June 15 we will have time to mature a crop of hygeria unless there should be an unusually early fall.

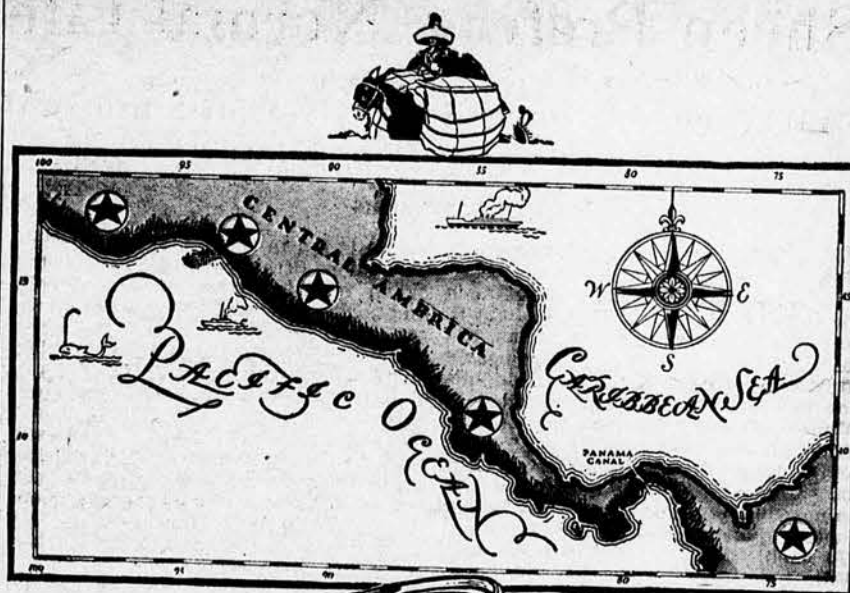
There has been quite a "breaking out" of the Western Kansas fever around here the last few days. Several farmers have gone out and rented land, some have bought and several more are planning on going out in the near future. Reports indicate that good land can be bought for \$20 to \$30 an acre. There are many opportunities to buy good land with a small payment down and the remainder on the crop payment plan. Some can be bought with a small payment down and the remainder at a dollar an acre a year, with a fair rate of interest. For the young man who is willing to forego some of the conveniences of life for a few years it does seem as if it would be the proper thing for him to go out there and get hold of some of the best land. If he would keep a few cows and a flock of chickens the crop failures would not bother him so much.

This is Better Seed week for the farmers of this county. A two-day wheat school and seed exchange is being held under the direction of the local Farm Bureau. The seed exchange is a valuable service to the farmers of any county. All the seed samples have been germinated, and purity tests have been made in addition with the smaller seeds. An additional investment of a few dollars in some tried and tested seed is mighty good business. The increase in farm return to a county making use of a seed exchange cannot be estimated.

Our community play seems to have gotten quite a reputation. Two other communities in the county have asked to have the play given. The 4-H Clubs saw in sponsoring the play an opportunity to raise some money to take them to the Club Round-up at Manhattan in June. Our community was glad to give the play because we believe that the promotion of Boys' and Girls' Club work is a worthy cause. It seemed to be quite a loss of time and talent to do so much work getting the play ready and then give it only once. There is a possibility that a third community may want the play given, but so far only two have asked for it.

There has not been the usual run of farm sales this spring. We have not attended any. Men who have attended say prices were good for all classes of articles. Feed commands an especially high price. One grower of alfalfa told me the other day he had not sold a ton of hay for less than \$22. The fourth cutting is selling for \$25 to \$35 a ton. Corn is a good price, and we hope to sell ours as soon as the pile is dry enough.

"Man's next great war will be with insects." Who ever heard of a war without them?



You hear much confusing talk about coffee. Here are some plain facts and a simple test that has ended coffee troubles and disappointments for over half a million women.

## Changing Coffee? Then Why Don't You Try This Rare Flavor From The West Coast of Central America?

Experts say its sharp, pungent, mellowness is not duplicated anywhere else in the world

FROM the western mountain slopes of Central America comes a remarkable type of coffee, with a flavor entirely unlike any you have ever tasted.

Less than one out of every 20 pounds of coffee produced in the world comes from this region. And until recently most of this limited supply was snapped up by Europe. For experts concede that the tiny areas shown on the map above produce probably the finest flavored coffee in the world.

This coffee of Central America is the basis of the Folger flavor. A flavor so sharp and pungent, yet mellow, that it makes all ordinary coffees seem flat and thin.

If for no better reason than curiosity, try it. See for yourself why it is known as the world's highest flavored coffee.

Central American coffee was first introduced in this country

in San Francisco, where it was brought by Folger.

Travelers discovered its rare flavor in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco. From all parts of America—even from Europe—they wrote back for shipments. Thus the fame of Folger flavor spread. Today, on its own sheer merit, this coffee has won its way into homes of 31 states. Grocers now carry it, packed in flavor-tight vacuum tins.

### Please Accept One Week's Comparison

Because Folger flavor is so different we make this unusual offer. Buy one pound from your grocer today. Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then take a vote. If for any reason Folger's is not the family choice your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. It will be our treat. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order a pound of Folger's today? Folger Coffee Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOLGER'S COFFEE**  
VACUUM PACKED



# Began Raising Calves in '97

## Cattle Feeders Have Bought Herefords From Sam Harvey of Trego County for 31 Years

BY G. E. FERRIS

**R**AISING Polled Hereford calves to sell as feeders has been the specialty on Big Creek Sunny Slope Ranch for the last 31 years. In 1879 Sam S. Harvey came by rail from Douglas, Ill., to settle in Trego county. For nearly 50 years he has weathered the droughts, hot winds and grasshopper invasions of Western Kansas. He took out a squatter's claim on a quarter section 5 miles southwest of Ogallah and later bought for \$3 an acre another quarter, where he now has his home, and then he got another quarter on a timber claim and \$70 cash. Mr. Harvey and his son, Will, today own 1 section in Trego county. Two-thirds of their land is pasture.

Fifty dollars apiece is the best price the Harveys ever were paid for their feeder calves. That is the price they received this year for 22 calves that averaged 412 pounds. Since 1921 they never have shipped any cattle. Feeders come to their place and pay a premium for the 6 to 8 months old Polled Hereford

ration is fed in the winter with cottonseed cake. Straw roughage is provided. When feed is scarce cottonseed cake and barley or wheat straw make up the ration. The milk cows are fed extra millet in the barn. Three hundred chickens get the surplus milk in the form of clabber. Every year 500 chickens are raised with hens. From November 1 to June 1 the chickens are fed no grain except in stormy weather. Grain picked up in the feed lot keeps them in good laying condition. When talking about the chickens, Will Harvey said, "My wife raises the chickens, and father, Billy and I eat them."

When Sam Harvey came to Kansas there were but few trees in Trego county. And there were no homes either like those that are found there today. Mr. Harvey's first home was a dugout with a carpet roof. When he moved to where he lives today on Big Creek he planted a grove of trees which he obtained from the forestry station. These trees now are some of the largest, and the grove in which his home is situated is one of the finest in Trego county. The grove makes a splendid windbreak, and assures a pleasant and cool retreat during the hot summer months.

The Harveys farm 185 acres with horses. Usually 100 acres of wheat, 30 acres of barley and 55 acres of feed crops—kafir, cane and millet—are raised. Wheat planted after fallow always has yielded best. The best wheat yield was 35 bushels an acre in 1920. The yield this year averaged 18 bushels. Kafir ground usually is planted to barley the following spring. The kafir crop is fed dry to the Hereford cows and chickens, and a few pigs assure an extra profit by running in the feed lot.

### Upward Go the Yields

That farmers can afford to apply limestone to land that is slightly acid has been shown in tests made since 1925 at the Southeastern Kansas experimental fields, under the direction of I. K. Landon, agronomist of the agricultural experiment station. His records show limestone can be used to increase profit for the farmer, and that as the acidity of the land increases the profit from use of limestone increases. The tests have been made at Ft. Scott, Bourbon county; Rest, Wilson county; Moran, Allen county; and Columbus, Cherokee county.

Landon's work has demonstrated that not only will limestone increase alfalfa yields, but in general farmers can profit by also applying every spring about 150 pounds of acid phosphate an acre to their alfalfa fields. If animal manure is plentiful on the farm, an application of it at the time of seeding in addition to lime and phosphate will prove still more profitable.

Landon does not recommend the application of manure if its use on alfalfa will keep it from row crops. On the average farm all manure is needed for row crops, and the limestone-phosphate treatment gives satisfactory results.

The experiments show that limestone paid a net profit of \$3.57 an acre a year; lime-phosphate paid \$9.48 an acre a year; lime-manure gave a net return of \$7.67 an acre a year; and the lime-manure-phosphate treatment gave a net return of \$12 an acre a year.

### Land Values at Bottom?

BY W. E. GRIMES

Land values in Kansas seem to have reached their lowest point. The United States report on the real estate situation shows that Kansas land values have been stationary during the last three years. This contrasts with declining land values in most states. Data on actual sales that have been reported to state officials show that in certain sections of Western Kansas land values have been increasing during the last two or three years.

Mr. Ford says that eventually all housework will be done by machinery. Well, in that case it at least will be done.



Sam Harvey Says He Is 77 Years Young. Here He Is Shown On His Saddle Horse, 22 Years Old

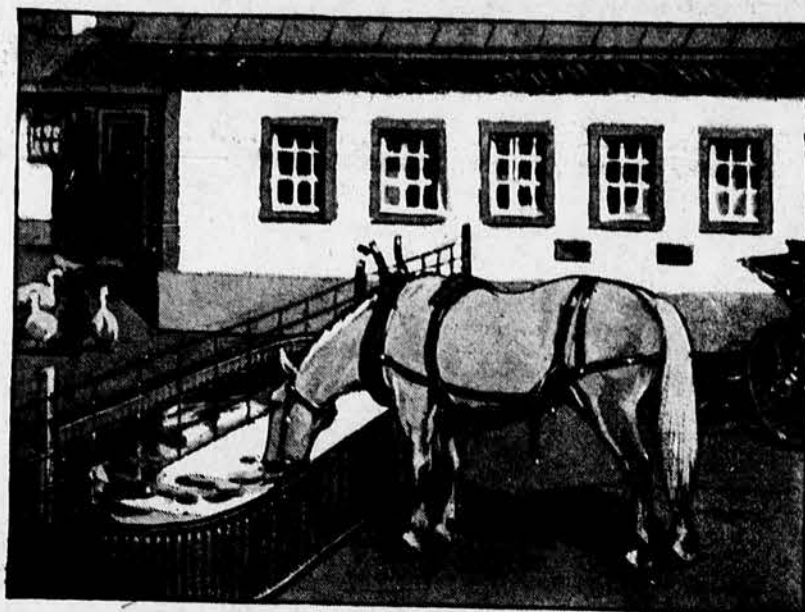
calves. The calves had just been sold the day before the reporter from Topeka was at the Harvey place. You know how hard cows are to keep in the pasture after their calves have been taken away. That's the reason Mr. Harvey almost lived on a saddle horse the morning he was interviewed. The interviewer had a horse and had to do some riding, too, and he knew that night that his puddle-jumper did ride easier than he always had thought.

Sam Harvey got his start with Herefords when he took a fattened old bull to Wakeeney and sold him for \$1.75 a hundred. The animal netted him \$25.03. He spent the \$25 for a young Hereford bull which he bought from the Skelton Ranch northwest of Wakeeney. This bull he crossed on his 35 Shorthorn milk cows. The 3 cents Sam had left he "blew" for a cigar and celebrated. For the last 20 years purebred Hereford bulls have sired the Big Creek Sunny Slope Ranch herd. Grade Hereford cows bred up from the start 31 years ago of crossing purebred Hereford bulls on Shorthorn cows and their calves, are kept for raising market calves.

In 1920 Mr. Harvey paid \$400 for Black Hawk, a purebred Polled Hereford bull. The following year he bought a purebred polled cow of the same breed. Calves from these purebreds and from Harmon Dandy, the present herd sire, have been registered in both the American and the Polled Hereford associations.

Most of the herd calves are dropped in February and March. Seldom does a calf die, and usually the calf crop is 100 per cent, according to Mr. Harvey. The calves are never weaned, and they are sold to feeder buyers when they average from 400 to 450 pounds. Calves from the six to 10 milk cows are vealed and sold to a local butcher. Twenty-five cows comprise the breeding herd now. Until two years ago 50 cows were kept. More breeding stock will be kept as soon as the pasture recovers from the effects of overpasturing.

A millet and Sumac cane or kafir



Feed bins and stock tanks made of Armco Ingot Iron last far longer than those made of steel—and cost but very little more.

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**W**HEREVER farm equipment and buildings are exposed to the weather—there Armco Ingot Iron can save you money.

For no other low-cost metal offers such sturdy resistance to rust and corrosion. That is because this iron is *pure*—free from the foreign elements that hasten rust in steel and other

irons. It is even purer than the old-time, hand-wrought iron that has lasted for generations.

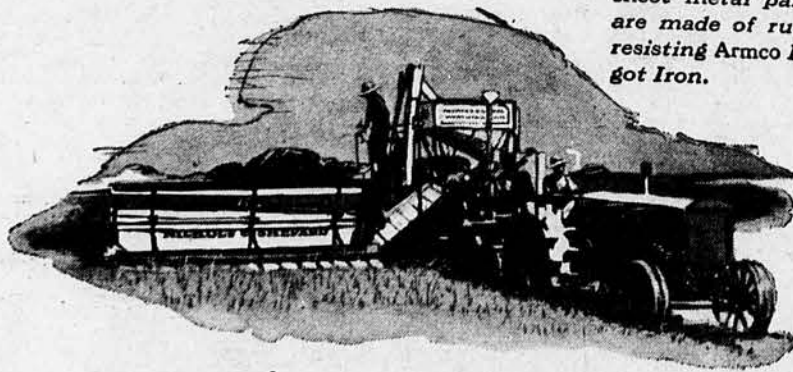
Manufacturers use it in threshers, combines, stock tanks, silos, fencing, and roofing . . . look for the Armco Triangle. Many stores that sell these products display the sign of the Armco Roofing and Siding Ass'n.

And now, you can also get cut nails made of this pure iron. Ask your hardware dealer for them.



Roofing and siding of Armco Ingot Iron gives protection against fire, hail and lightning. It is economical and long-lasting.

Harvesting machinery has to stand a lot of weather abuse. It lasts longer when all sheet metal parts are made of rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron.



**ARMCO**  
INGOT IRON  
RESISTS RUST



# Weather Lore May be Right

## Many of the Old Sayings Have a Considerable Basis in Scientific Facts

BY W. J. HUMPHREYS

THE weather makes or mars the crops. That is why the farmer is so interested in it. He no longer pays much attention to the predictions in almanacs or any other long-range fiction. To him the coming weather is a serious matter and he wants facts about it, not vague guesses. Fortunately his needs in this respect now are largely supplied by the forecasts of the Weather Bureau, but not all of them nor all the time. It frequently happens that he does not get these forecasts; besides, they necessarily are expressed in general terms and for a large region, such as a whole state. The farmer wants the forecast to apply to his particular farm and mainly for the next few hours.

He therefore must rely on his own weather wisdom—wholly when he does not have the official forecasts and partially when he does have them. But the weather signs of the skies and their meanings are not the same for all countries nor even for all places in the same country. Among the mountains, for instance, there are some excellent weather signs that do not occur on the plains and, on the other hand, some on the plains that are unknown in the mountains. To be his own best forecaster, therefore, one must know intimately the region for which he is forecasting. However, there are some excellent signs that apply very generally and which every farmer ought to know; at least he ought to know the facts, whether he remembers the particular words in which they are expressed or not.

### Shakespeare Is Weatherwise

Here is an excellent one in the verse of Shakespeare:

The weary sun hath made a golden set  
And by the bright track of his fiery car  
Gives token of a goodly day tomorrow.

That is, when the sun sets in a clear sky the next day is likely to be fair. This is true, because it is fair weather at the time of the sunset, and fair weather usually lasts two or three days at least and generally longer than that in the summer and fall, when the farmer is busiest harvesting his crops. On the other hand,

If the sun set in gray  
The next will be a rainy day.

This is a pretty good guess, too, because a gray sky is one overcast with a high thin cloud, just the kind that runs well ahead of a general rainstorm. At such times the clouds commonly grow darker and denser until within 6 to 24 hours it begins to rain. The following is a beautiful old saying about the rainbow:

A rainbow in the morning  
Is the shepherd's warning;  
A rainbow at night  
Is the shepherd's delight.

As used here, "night" does not mean after dark, but late in the afternoon. This is not a very reliable sign, but it is worth something. A rainbow is seen only in a local shower of the thunderstorm type, caused usually by surface heating. Now, if a shower of this kind occurs in the early forenoon it certainly did not require much sunshine to start it, and there is likely to be enough sunshine later in the day to cause other showers. If no such shower occurred until late in the afternoon, then it must have been rather hard to start, and others are not likely to follow that night or even the next day.

### Rainbow Proverb Well Grounded

Besides, the shower that gives a rainbow in the morning is west of the observer—always on the other side from the sun—and the one that gives an evening rainbow east of him; therefore, since those storms nearly always travel more or less from west to east, a morning rainbow indicates that that shower, at least, is coming, while an evening bow is evidence that the rain producing it is going farther and farther away and will not return.

Sometimes the stars also give excellent hints of the morrow's weather. When they appear exceptionally bright and are seen in great numbers, it is certain that there is not much moisture in the air and that the next day is

quite likely to be fair. But if they are dim and growing dimmer, we know that high thin clouds are gathering of the type that goes before a rainstorm, and the chances are that the next will be a rainy day. This bit of common weather sense, like many another, has been cast in proverb form:

When the stars begin to hide  
Soon the rain will betide.

Lots of places have fogs, and those of summer and fall, at least and well inland, are good signs of a fair day. They are produced, when the night sky is clear, and as a general rainstorm commonly is preceded 6 to 12 hours and often longer by high thin clouds, a foggy morning hardly can be other

than the beginning of a fine day. In March, 1926, a summer fog for fair.

Also fog and cloud rising up a mountain indicate clearing conditions, but gathering rain when they settle lower. Paraphrasing a well-known proverb jingle, one might say:

When the mist creeps up the hill,  
Farmer, out with plow and drill;  
When the mist begins to nod,  
Farmer, leave alone your sod.

There are lots of sayings about the clouds, but the most reliable have already been mentioned or implied. There is one other, however, that is worth remembering; it is this:

In the morning mountains  
In the evening fountains.

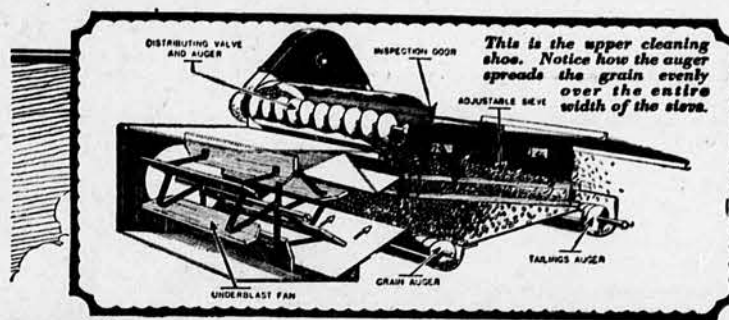
This is only a poetical way of saying that if there are a lot of big cumulus or woolpack clouds in the forenoon, clouds that are caused by surface heating, they are likely to become larger during the day as the surface heating goes on, and by mid afternoon one of them here and another yonder grow into a thunderstorm with abundant rain.

One of the very best indicators of the weather for the day is the state of the dew in the morning. It gathers on grass and other exposed objects when they cool enough to condense it out of the air, just as moisture is condensed out of the air on to the side of a pitcher when filled with ice water. Now the grass and other outdoor things cool considerably only on still, clear nights, the kind that occur during a spell of fine weather and at no other time. Hence a heavy dew means that the air was still and the sky clear, at least during the latter half of the night. And it is pretty certain that if there was neither wind nor clouds during that time, the day will be a good one for all outdoor work. On the other hand, if there is no dew in the morning it is almost certain that either the sky was clouded or that there was appreciable wind, or both; and both, as a rule, precede a general rainstorm.

There is, then, much reason back of these two proverbs:

When the grass is dry at morning light  
Look for rain before the night.

When the dew is on the grass  
Rain will never come to pass.



This is the upper cleaning shoe. Notice how the auger spreads the grain evenly over the entire width of the shoe.

A Case User writes:  
"No machine could do cleaner work than my Case combine. I will go in the field with it against any of them."  
Name on request.

## You Need Never Guess What Happens to Your Grain

THE NEXT time you see a Case combine at work, you will notice two things. It works along steadily with no delays. The operator seems to have little to do, and yet he knows that every head of grain is being cut, threshed, cleaned and saved. He has only two points to watch—the header and the recleaner. Finger movements keep the header at the proper cutting height. An occasional glance at the recleaner tells him just how the separating and cleaning mechanism is operating. Here's why there is no guess work about cleaning and saving grain with a Case combine:

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3. Two counterbalanced, corrugated grain pans, extending under the complete separating mechanism, deliver the grain evenly to the shoe, whether traveling up hill or down.
4. To insure thorough cleaning, two highly efficient cleaning shoes are provided. The second, or recleaner, is placed under the eyes of the operator where it furnishes him with a constant, accurate check on threshing, separating and cleaning.

With a Case combine, you need never guess what happens to your grain. And more, the Case combine lasts so long that it pays for itself many times over. This is worth investigating. Write today for our new book on combines.

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1. Gets all the grain from any field because it has a floating header, counterbalanced by the threshing unit and quickly adjusted.
2. Fast threshing in light or heavy straw by big capacity, all-steel, unbreakable cylinder.
3. Complete separation beginning at the perforated concaves and finger grates and finished over a non-clogging, steel straw rack.
4. Thorough cleaning of grain by two complete cleaning shoes equipped with underblast fans. Final cleaning under eyes of the operator.
5. Light draft because the weight is correctly distributed on main axle.

There is a Case Combine for every farm—four models—width of cut from 8 to 30 ft.



G.E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

# Protective Service

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

## Protect From Thieves the Chickens You Have Raised—Here is How!

**A** THEFT or burglar alarm system is one of the most effective means of minimizing the stealing of personal property. Such a system is easy to install in a poultry house. Last October the Protective Service Department printed plans for a poultry house theft alarm system so arranged that the thief could be caught in the stealing act after he had unknowingly caused the alarm bell to sound in the house. The alarm system illustrated herewith is for use in the poultry house to scare the thief away after he causes the alarm to sound and before he has an opportunity to steal any chickens.

All that is needed for the installation of this system is an old or new automobile klaxon or horn, enough battery current to sound the klaxon, a knife switch, insulated wire, several eye hooks and a piece of strong cord string. The whole idea is to rout the thief when he opens the door which pulls shut the switch, causing the klaxon to sound and the chickens to make such a noise that the thief runs without taking any chickens.

Put the wired up klaxon and battery in a box on the inside of the building so that the thief may not get to them easily to disconnect the wires. Extend the horn thru a hole in the box so when it sounds more noise will be made. Cover the wires leading to the switch with lath or in some other manner conceal them so they cannot be cut easily.

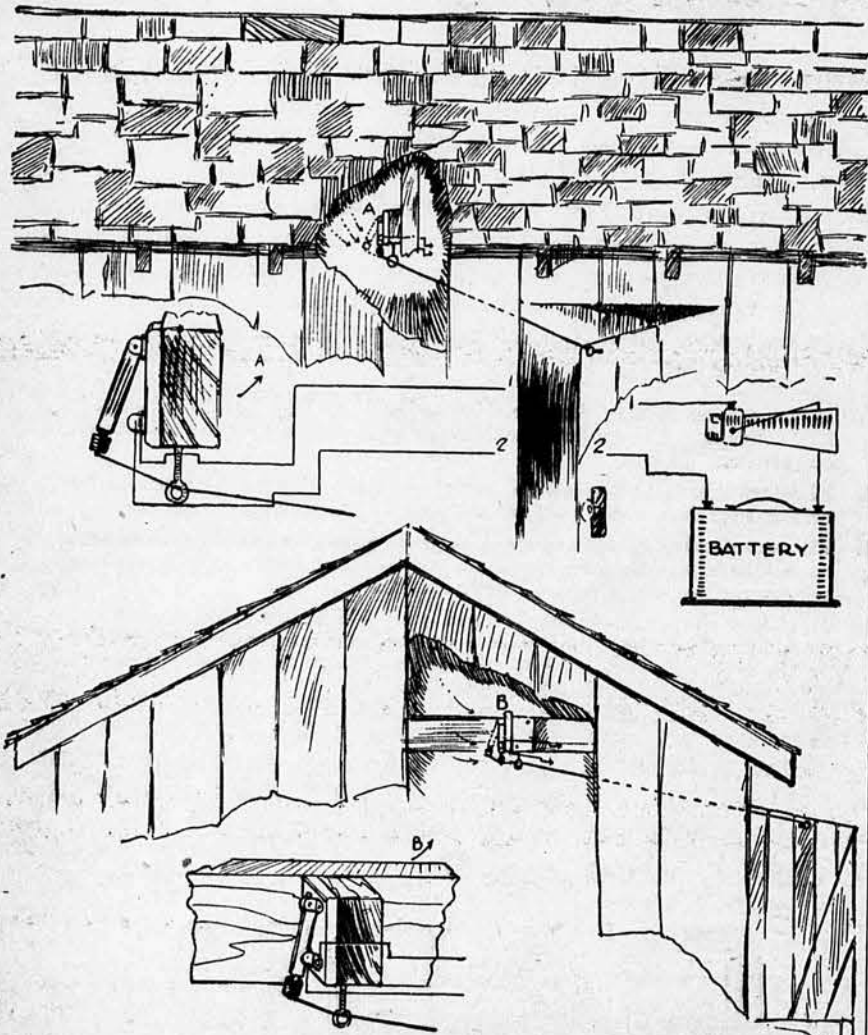
To the rafter, sill or studding opposite the door or above the roosts, to make it difficult for the thief to get

to the knife switch after he has closed it and caused the alarm to sound, fasten the knife switch in such a manner that a cord attached to the knife part of the switch and pulled from the direction of the door will close the switch. Wire the switch to the battery and horn as illustrated. From the switch run the cord thru eye hooks so placed as to assure the closing of the knife switch when the cord is pulled.

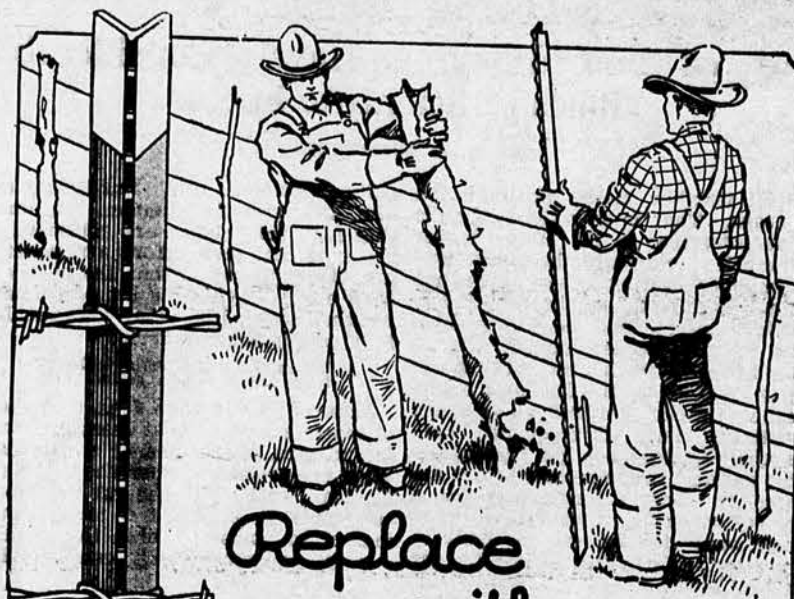
To the end of the cord opposite the switch attach a screen-door hook. On the inside of the door, just so it barely can be reached from the outside when the door is nearly closed, screw in an eye hook in which is to be fastened, when the door is closed at night, the screen-door hook attached to the cord on the other end of which is the switch. When the door is forced open, then the cord is tightened and pulled thru the eye hooks in such a manner as to pull in the knife switch, thus causing the klaxon to sound and starting such an uproar the thief will not stay to listen.

It is important that occasionally the alarm system be caused to sound for an instant to learn whether the battery current still is as strong as it should be.

Many Protective Service members have more confidence in an unlocked door with an alarm than others have in a locked door with an alarm. It is well in either case not to let it be known generally that you have installed an alarm system. Have the shotgun ready. Before shooting, give an order to halt. If the trespasser does not halt immediately—shoot.



The Simplest and Often the Most Inexpensive Poultry House Theft System is the Best. All That is Needed for the Installation of This System is an Old or New Automobile Klaxon or Horn, Enough Battery Current to Sound the Klaxon, a Knife Switch, Insulated Wire, Several Eye Hooks and a Piece of Strong Cord String



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# Why Not Plant for Shelter?

## Every Kansas Farm in the Plains Country Needs a Good Windbreak

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

EVERY farm home and ranch headquarters throught the Plains Region of Kansas needs shelter from the sun and wind. Trees provide the most economical and practical shelter obtainable. More than this, trees add much to the beauty of the landscape, and enhance the value of the farm on which they grow.

There are trees that will grow thriftily and attain a goodly size on any farm or ranch in the Plains Region if the three following factors are observed.

1. Select and plant only hardy species that are suited to our soil and climatic conditions.

2. Have the ground in proper condition to favor tree growth at the time of planting, and plant the trees with care.

3. Give the trees the necessary cultivation to keep them in a thrifty condition, and protect them from injury and abuse by livestock of all kinds.

A shelterbelt or windbreak is a strip of trees several rows in width, located to shelter fields or farmyard buildings from objectionable winds. In this region, the winter winds are mostly from the north or northwest. Hence the proper location for a shelterbelt is to the north and west of the fields or yards.

### Saves Moisture, Too

The effectiveness of a shelterbelt is in direct proportion to its height and density. The taller the trees, the farther to the leeward will the velocity of the wind be retarded. The denser the shelterbelt, the less air current will leak thru. A single row of trees affords but a slight protection against the wind, while several rows in a dense stand reduce the velocity of a gale to mere currents of air on the leeward.

In addition to protecting the farmyards from the sweep of wind, the shelterbelt should be planned to serve as a snow trap that will catch the blowing snow and hold it in drifts on the orchard and garden. The additional moisture secured for the fruit trees and garden by the melting snowdrifts will often mean the difference between success or failure in the production of a crop of fruit and vegetables. To a large extent the success or failure of many business enterprises depends on taking the slight advantage offered by existing conditions. This holds true in farming. The successful farmer must make use of the opportunities offered by nature. If he works with nature, he succeeds. If he works against natural conditions, he fails. A properly located shelterbelt protects his family and his livestock from the severity of a winter storm and piles the snow in his garden that would otherwise drift around his farm buildings and impede his efforts. In the summer the shelterbelt will protect the garden soil from blowing, and the young, tender plants from being whipped to shreds.

A common plan for a shelterbelt provides three rows of trees along the west side of the farmyard and four rows along the north side. Then 90 feet farther north are three more rows. The 90-foot space in between the two belts of trees is for a farm garden and orchard. The farthest north belt of trees will check the velocity of the wind and cause the snow to drift on the orchard and garden. This extra deposit of snow will provide a considerable amount of moisture for early spring growth, and in many instances insure an early spring crop of fruit and vegetables.

The belt of trees immediately north of the farmyard will cause a further reduction in the velocity of the wind and protect the buildings and yards. The belt along the west gives further protection by preventing the sweep of the wind from that direction.

### Rows 16 Feet Apart

These three belts of trees are each 400 feet in length. The rows of trees are 16 feet apart and the trees are 8 feet apart in the rows, providing for 50 trees in each row, or 500 trees in the entire shelterbelt.

The cost of these 500 trees will vary with the species and size of trees selected.

You cannot make a better investment in the way of improvements on your farm than to buy trees and plant them in a properly located shelterbelt. The man who plants a grove of trees in a prairie land erects a living monument to his memory.

The trees and shrubs recommended for shelterbelt and windbreak plantings are the following:

Red Cedar	Hackberry
Austrian Pine	Chinese Elm
Western Yellow Pine	Russian Olive
Scotch Pine	Russian Mulberry
Chinese Arborvitae	Bush Honeysuckle
Thornless Honey Locust	Common Lilac
	Spiraea Van Houttei

Plant Bush Honeysuckle, Lilacs and Spiraea in the chicken yard to provide shade, shelter from the wind and cover from hawks for the chickens. They are entirely hardy shrubs and will grow as well in the back as in the front yard.

### Money at 5 Per Cent

"Most of the 1,681 loans made by the Federal Land Bank in Colorado,

Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma last year, amounting all told to \$5,522,100, were made to farmers who wished to discontinue short-term loans with the accompanying bother of periodically renewing them and paying commissions, and occasionally encountering higher rates of interest," said Milas Lasater, president of the Wichita Bank recently. "Thus the long-term loans made by this mutual or co-operative institution did not represent to any marked extent new mortgage indebtedness on the part of farmers. As a matter of fact, even tho the interest rate—5 per cent—was as low as at any time in the 12 years in which the bank has been doing business, the number of applications, 3,145, received for loans last year was more than 1,000 less than during 1927. The number of applications granted ran in just about the same proportion as in previous years."

In commenting on the ability of the farmers to pay their instalments, which include a small amount in addition to the interest on their principal still unpaid, President Lasater pointed out that virtually all of the bank's difficulties with collections arise in connection with less than 2 per cent of the bank's loans. "Seven-eighths of all the borrowers pay their instalments promptly," said Mr. Lasater, "and they are the ones who make it possible for the bank to continue to serve and develop its business on a

sound financial foundation. In fact, at the close of last year not a single member of 130 out of 445 local National Farm Loan Associations was delinquent in the payment of his amortization instalment."

"Compared with other lending agencies, this bank has foreclosed on relatively few farms. Despite the fact that a large number of foreclosed farms are on the market for sale, the Federal Land Bank has sold 425 farms acquired thru foreclosure for \$1,354,507, on which it has sustained a loss of only \$4,082. The bank still owns 246 farms which will be sold for what they are worth and will be valued on the basis of net proceeds of production of crops and livestock unless, of course, they should have some non-agricultural value."

"The Federal Land Bank is still lending at 5 per cent interest, but how long it can continue to do so is difficult to determine, as it depends largely on the demand for funds and the amount available from the last bond issue. If the money market continues as at present, it is possible that the Federal Land Banks will have to pay slightly more interest on their bonds next issue, and that probably will be reflected in a slight increase in the interest rate to borrowers."

"What is real progress?" asks a big motor manufacturer. About 80 miles an hour, judging from the ads.

### Facts about the RUMELY COMBINE-HARVESTER

1. Simplicity—The Rumely Combine has fewer working parts than any other.
2. Long life—The small number of parts and moderate speed make for long life.
3. Positive Action Racks—The Rumely system of handling straw is far superior to any other. It is not affected by the level of the machine.
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5. Steel Header Balance—Superior to weights and beams, and very compact.
6. Built-in Recleaner—Requires no tailings conveyor and distributes tailings evenly over whole width of cylinder.
7. Spike Tooth Cylinder—Has exceptionally large capacity.
8. Grain Bin—Adds nothing to the width of machine and very little to the height. It can be emptied in less than two minutes.
9. Anti-friction Bearings—Ball and roller bearings used on every important shaft. This means less wear and saves power.
10. Roller Chains—Roller chains on every important drive require less power and make for durability.

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Mr. E. A. Taylor, Gem, Kansas, writes: "My 20 ft. Rumely combine-harvester is a wonderful success. Last year I harvested 1200 acres of wheat, 960 acres of kaffir and 35 acres of corn and my combine never gave a minute's trouble. I feel it is the best combine that runs on wheels."

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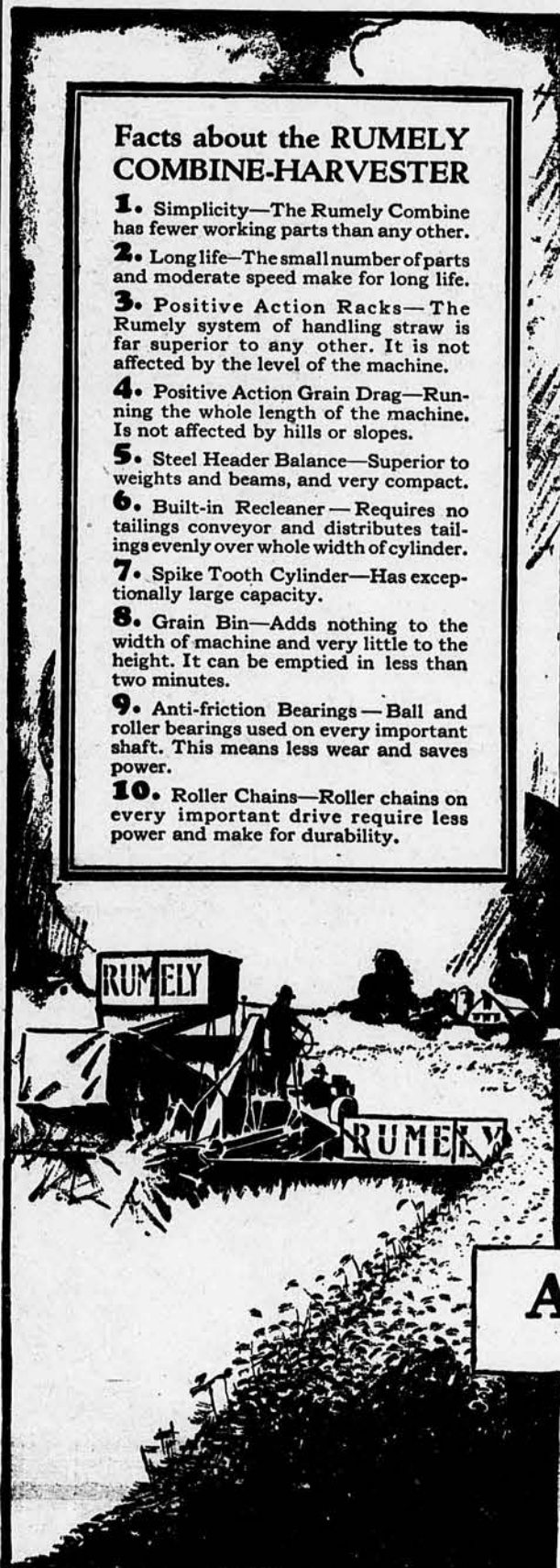
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# Protein Gives a Real Finish

## And So Cattle Feeders Are Using Plenty of Cottonseed and Linseed Supplements

BY M. A. ALEXANDER

**P**ROTEIN supplements, such as cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal, will increase the profit a head in cattle fattening operations when their use is governed properly. The fattening ration for quality calves should always include a protein supplement provided the cost a ton of the supplement is normal.

Results from feeding trials at the Illinois Experiment Station with calves showed that when a fattening ration of corn and alfalfa hay was compared with corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay, the addition of the cottonseed meal increased the daily gains from 1.97 to 2.17 pounds a head, or 0.2 pound a calf a day. The calves receiving just corn and alfalfa hay required 100 pounds more corn to produce 100 pounds of gain than the calves getting cottonseed meal in their ration.

### Meets the Extra Costs

When present day feed prices and last fall feeder calf prices are applied to the results of this experiment and assuming a feeder fed 350-pound calves for 180 days, it would mean that the calves fed corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay would have to sell for at least 26 cents a hundred more to break even than the calves receiving no cottonseed meal. With normal conditions prevailing, quality fed calves will easily sell for enough more to pay for the extra feed cost of the cottonseed meal. The calf requires a good supply of protein.

The same results from the use of cottonseed meal cannot be expected from long yearlings or 2-year old steers. A test was conducted similar to the one above except that 2-year old steers were used. The ration of corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa hay produced a daily gain a head of 2.53 pounds, while the ration of corn and alfalfa hay produced a daily gain of 2.40 pounds. For a feeding period of 150 days the gains made by the steers getting the cottonseed meal would cost \$7.95 more a head, using the present prices of feed. This would require them to sell for 48 cents a hundred more than the steers getting the corn and alfalfa hay. It is doubtful if this difference would be made up by the actual selling price. The good quality steers would have the better chance.

The University of Nebraska compared a ration of corn and alfalfa with a ration of corn, cottonseed nut cake and alfalfa hay for fattening 2-year old steers. The steers used in this test were Shorthorns and Polled Durham breeding. The corn and alfalfa hay steers made the greater daily gains. The feed cost a steer was \$1.20 more a head for the steers receiving cottonseed cake. The selling price was the same for both lots, making a return of \$1.31 more a head for the steers on corn and alfalfa hay. In this test for 2-year olds the use of cottonseed nut cake was not justified.

### Upward Go the Gains

When silage is included in a fattening ration for good quality calves, the addition of a protein supplement has a beneficial effect on the daily gains and the profit a calf.

An average of three years' work at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station by the department of animal husbandry in comparing a ration of corn, cane silage and alfalfa hay with a ration of corn, cottonseed meal, cane silage and alfalfa hay for good quality calves, shows that the addition of 1 pound of cottonseed meal a calf a day increased the daily gains .14 of a pound. The feed cost a head for the fattening period was \$4.11 more for the calves receiving the cottonseed meal in their ration. The more expensive feed cost a calf required the necessary selling price to break even to be 22 cents a hundred more than for the calves receiving no supplement. This difference was more than accounted for as the calves fed the ration containing the cottonseed meal actually sold for 43 cents a hundred more than the calves without the cottonseed meal. Altho the feed cost a head was more, the calves fed the corn, cane silage, alfalfa hay and cot-

tonseed meal made a return of \$1.88 more a head than the calves fed corn, cane silage and alfalfa hay. The average cost of the cottonseed meal for the three tests was \$48 a ton. The cottonseed meal seemed to produce more finish and give the calves a more attractive appearance.

The amount of protein supplement fed in a calf fattening ration has a direct effect on the return a calf. An experiment was conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the most profitable amount of cottonseed meal to include in a calf fattening ration. Four lots of calves were fed varying amounts of cottonseed meal in addition to a ration of corn, cane silage and alfalfa hay. Lot 1 received 1/2 pound cottonseed meal a head a day; lot 2 1 pound a head a day; lot 3 1 1/2 pounds a head a day; and lot 4 2 pounds a head a day. The daily gains a head were: Lot 1, 1.98 pounds; Lot 2, 2.06 pounds; Lot 3, 2.07 pounds; Lot 4, 2.12 pounds. The average feed cost a head was: Lot 1, \$39.67; Lot 2, \$42.44; Lot 3, \$45.06; and Lot 4, \$47.86. The selling price a hundred weight for lot 1 receiving 1/2 pound of cottonseed meal was \$10; for lot 2 receiving 1 pound it was \$10.35; for lot 3 receiving 1 1/2 pounds it was \$10.25; and for lot 4 receiving 2 pounds it was \$10.50. The rank of the varying amounts of cottonseed meal a calf a day according to their return a calf is: 1 pound of cottonseed meal \$6.64; 1/2 pound \$4.89; 2 pounds \$3.59; and 1 1/2 pounds \$3.11. A brief summary shows that 1 pound of cottonseed meal a head a day in a calf fattening ration is the most economical amount to feed, and it returned \$1.75 more a head than the second best amount, which was 1/2 pound a head a day.

The two most widely used protein supplements in cattle fattening rations are cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal. Other common ones are gluten meal and soybean meal.

### 25 Cents a Hundred More

A feeding experiment was conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station comparing cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal in a calf fattening ration. The other feeds used with the cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal were corn, cane silage and alfalfa hay. The daily gains were the same, practically speaking, 2.10 pounds a head for the linseed oil group and 2.12 pounds a head for the cottonseed meal group. The feed cost a head was 52 cents more for the linseed oil meal group, which made the necessary selling price a hundred, to break even, 11 cents more than the cottonseed meal group. This extra necessary selling price was easily taken care of by the linseed oil meal calves actually selling for 25 cents a hundred more than the cottonseed meal calves and returning \$1.11 more a head.

This difference is not uncommon. The results from other experiment stations show that linseed oil meal in most cases will increase the selling price from 25 to 50 cents a hundred provided the calves have received a liberal fattening ration, and were good quality individuals at the beginning. The linseed oil meal seems to have a beneficial effect on the general health of the cattle and gives them a glossy coat and a sleek appearance. These results are very typical of what could be expected when linseed oil meal is costing \$55 a ton and cottonseed meal \$50 a ton, as was the case in this trial. One must remember that calves were used in this test and not to expect similar results when other aged cattle are used. A rather general but sound application would be always to use cottonseed meal for cattle lacking just a little in quality provided it costs less than linseed oil meal.

There seems to be a greater difference between the feeding value of linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal when the hay in the ration is a non-protein rich or non-leguminous hay, like prairie. The value of linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal was compared in a calf fattening ration where prairie hay was used for the dry roughage. The other feeds were corn

Wheat Cakes  
--Tossed in the Air



PRODUCTS OF  
THE FARM

We see him standing in a window, and hold our breath as he tosses the wheat cakes in the air.

Very likely, after this demonstration, we go in and order a plate, covering them with maple syrup, another product of the farm.

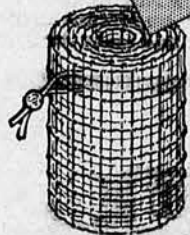
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In addition to the features expected of any good fence, Sheffield Fence presents these three qualities which were worked out by Sheffield metallurgists and may be obtained only in Sheffield Fence:

1—Made of a special analysis rust-resisting steel, with the proper copper content.

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### SHEFFIELD PRODUCTS

Smooth Wire, Nails, Staples, Field Fence, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Bale Ties, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Sheet Bars, Plates, Wire Rods, Sheets, New Billet Reinforcing Steel, Rail Steel, Channels, Angles, Merchant Steel Bars, Merchant Iron Bars, Bolt and Nut Products, Pull Rods, Forgings, Track Spikes, Track Bolts and Rivets.



and cane silage. In this test 1.28 pounds of each of the protein supplements were fed in their respective lots to make up for the lack of protein in the prairie hay. The daily gain for the linseed oil meal lot was 2.26 pounds a head, while the cottonseed meal lot gained 2.12 pounds a head. The feed cost a head for the linseed oil meal lot for the fattening period, however, was more by \$2.21.

This extra feed cost a head, required a necessary selling price of only 1 cent more a hundred than the cottonseed meal lot of calves to break even. The difference in actual selling price was 35 cents a hundred more for the linseed oil meal calves, making a difference in return of \$2.69 more a calf. In this trial the linseed oil meal was costing \$55 a ton and the cottonseed meal \$40 a ton, a difference of \$15. This feeding test seems to indicate that the difference between linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal as a supplement is greater in favor of linseed oil meal when prairie hay is fed than when alfalfa hay is fed, by comparing this trial with the one just previously cited, altho they were not both conducted the same year.

All kinds of cattle will not respond so favorably to the addition of a protein supplement to a fattening ration as did the quality calves just discussed. In fact, its use is not ordinarily justified when only average quality cattle are used and a good quality alfalfa hay is used with corn. This statement is especially fitting for rather rough cattle 2 years old or over. The high quality protein found in the alfalfa hay makes this a practical method. Of course no thoughtful cattleman would think of leaving a protein supplement out of a drylot fattening ration that did not contain a leguminous hay, like alfalfa or clover, for the dry roughage.

The big factor that rules over all in making up a profitable ration, however, is the cost of the feeds to be used. Knowing the effects that various combinations of feeds will have on the daily gain, the amount of feed required to produce the gains, the effect on the selling price, and their adaptability to different ages and quality of cattle, the feeder can apply his feed prices to his kind of cattle and properly govern the use of protein supplements.

## Kansas Led, As Usual

A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923, by Alfred Charles True, a specialist in States Relations work, has been issued as Miscellaneous Publication No. 15 of the United States Department of Agriculture. This monograph is supplementary to A History of Agricultural Education in the United States, by the same author, now in press. In 218 pages the progress of agricultural extension work is described from its beginnings in the early agricultural societies and state boards of agriculture to its large nation-wide development under the Smith-Lever Extension Act.

The history of the farmers' institutes is followed from their origin in Kansas in 1868 thru their development on a broad scale with state funds and federal assistance from 1880 to 1915, when they began to be overshadowed by the co-operative extension work under the Smith-Lever Act. An account of considerable extension work by the agricultural colleges prior to 1914 is given, and its relations to university extension and the Chautauqua movement are discussed, as well as the development and great success of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South under Seaman A. Knapp.

The extension work of the Office of Farm Management in the Northern and Western states is shown in its relation to the beginning of county agent work there. Credit is given to private agencies, particularly the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago and local chambers of commerce, for stimulating the early employment of county agricultural agents in the North. With a view to showing the varied auspices under which county agent work was begun in the Northern and Western states, its early development is treated for each of 20 states.

The movement which led to the Smith-Lever Act is described, as well as the legislative history of that act. There also is an account of the organization in the Department of Agriculture of the federal agencies for conducting the administrative and co-operative work called for by that act,

including the States Relations Service and its two offices of co-operative extension work. The different features of the broad system of popular education developed under the Smith-Lever Act are distinctly brought out, as well as the growth of popular interest in this movement.

The operation of this system in special ways while the United States was in the World War and the relation of the extension agencies to the National and state councils of defense, the Food Administration, the Liberty Loans and the Red Cross are treated as interesting phases of patriotic endeavor in a great national crisis.

The work of the extension forces in promoting the organization of the county farm bureaus and their later relations to the bureaus and to their state and national federations provide other interesting features of this history. Much space is given to accounts of the home demonstration work and the boys' and girls' clubs. Extension work among negroes in the South also is described. A bibliography with 284 entries concludes the publication.

## Silage for Sheep

BY F. R. MARSHALL

The use of silage in the winter ration of the flock is increasing. Heretofore many sheepmen have been prejudiced against the use of silage, claiming that it caused abortion and losses of breeding stock. It has been proved by different experiment stations in tests with both breeding and feeder lambs that good silage is an

economical as well as valuable part of the ration. Where moldy, decomposed or too acid silage is fed, losses occur, but judicious feeding of good-quality silage improves the health and vitality of the flock.

No cheaper or better roughage can be fed the breeding flock than good corn silage, which furnishes the succulence so necessary for the maintenance of the health and vitality of the ewes.

A good quality of silage is very palatable, and quantities ranging from 1 to 5 pounds a head a day have been fed in different feeding trials with good results. The quantity to be fed depends on the class of sheep and the character of the other feeds comprising the ration. As a rule, however, not more than 4 pounds of silage a head a day should be fed, and some hay always should be in the ration.

Silage shows the best results when fed with a good legume hay. The following has been found to be a good ration for the breeding ewe:

	Pounds
Corn silage	3 to 4
Clover or alfalfa hay	2 to 3

Toward the end of the period of pregnancy it would be well to add about 1/2 to 1 pound of grain to the ewe's ration, thus insuring a strong lamb. If the silage contains a fairly large quantity of grain, however, this increase may not be necessary. If the ewes are in extra good condition at the beginning of winter and do not lamb until the pasture season opens, grain may be dispensed with. Usually earlier lambing and the use of some grain are found to be more profitable.

In fattening lambs, corn silage not only saves hay and grain but also reduces the cost of grains.

Care must be exercised in starting lambs on silage. If too much is given at the beginning of the feeding period, the lambs probably will go off feed and scour. To prevent this, offer a small quantity at the start and gradually increase the daily allowance until they are on full feed. Lambs weighing from 50 to 60 pounds should consume about 1.5 pounds of silage a head a day when receiving grain, and hay in addition. Larger quantities of silage can be fed, but some protein supplement, such as linseed or cottonseed cake, should be added to balance the ration.

A fattening ration for lambs that gave excellent results at the Indiana Experiment Station is as follows:

	Pounds
Grain (shelled corn, 4 parts, cottonseed meal, 1 part)	1.1
Corn silage	1.38
Clover hay	1.11

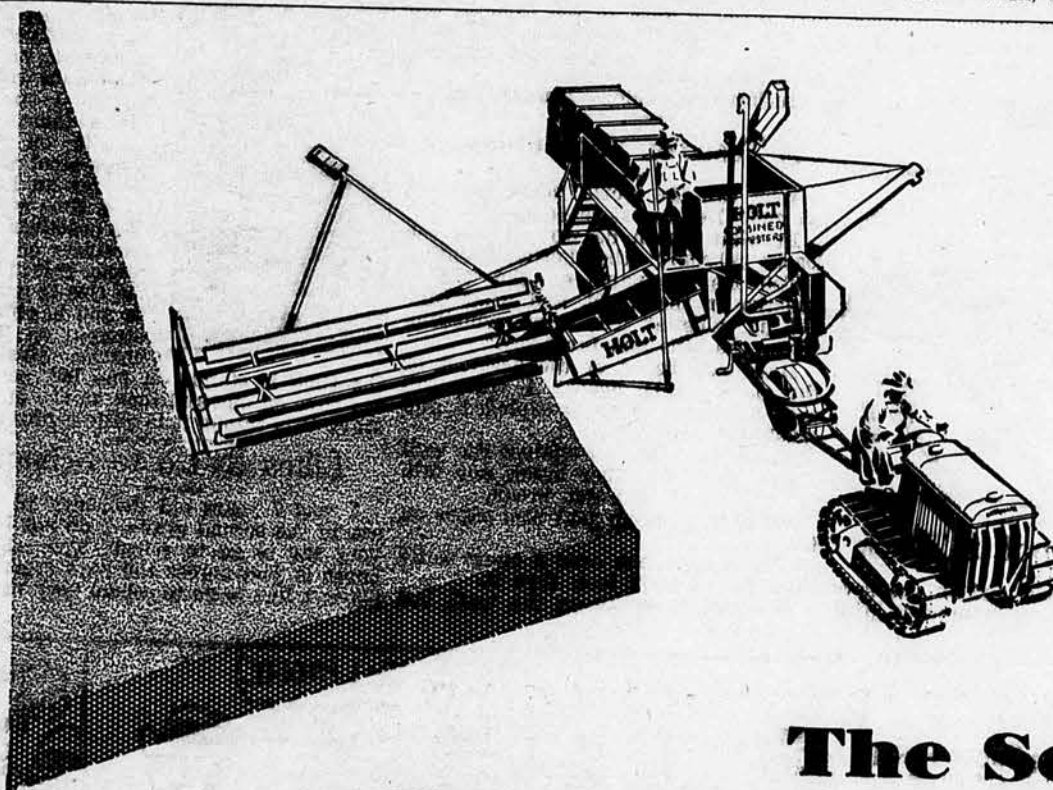
In wintering ewe lambs, silage should form an important part in the ration, and when fed in conjunction with a good legume hay it not only keeps the lambs in good condition but also furnishes a good growing ration.

## Proper Encouragement

Widower (to 10-year-old daughter) — "Jeanie, do you know that Georgina, our housekeeper, is going to be married?"

Jeanie — "Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of that old pelican. Won't it be jolly? But who is going to marry her?"

Father — "Well, I am."



# The Secret of Saving Grain

Round and round—up and down—deftly dipping and shaking his pan—thus the miner separates the dross and leaves a fan of precious grains of gold at the bottom.

Tossing, picking, beating, shaking—that's the way the Holt Combined Harvester handles grain separation. There's a science to saving grain. Keeping the straw in a "fog"—positive and thorough agitation—that's the Holt way, and it has made the Holt famous as a grain saver since 1886.

There's combine-building experience of more than 40 years behind the Holt—experience that has borne fruit not only in grain-saving efficiency, but also in sturdy body and frame construction, flexibility, correct weight distribution, protection of bearings and

engine against dust—features that insure long combine life, low upkeep, dependable performance.

There are three sizes of Holt combines—the right size for every farm. See your "Caterpillar" dealer—he sells Holt Combined Harvesters as well as "Caterpillar" Tractors.

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# HOLT

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10 foot . . . \$1595	12 foot . . . \$2100	16½ foot . . . \$2420
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ALL PRICES F. O. B. STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

# COMBINED HARVESTERS



# Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy

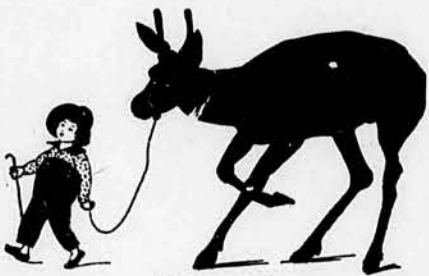


There are 19 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with R. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Missing Letter Puzzle

A certain letter is omitted thruout the following rhyme. Can you tell which it is? 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.

TH- D-R  
P-t-r had a n-w p-t d-r  
H- l-d along th- str-t.  
Th- p-opl- smil-d wh-n h- cam- n-ar,  
B-caus- h- look-d so sw-t.  
—Margaret Whittemore.



## Goes to School in Truck

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss

Nicks. I have to go to school in a truck. We live 8 miles from town. I have four sisters and two brothers. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Sport and Shep. We live on a 320-acre farm. I work in the field in the spring. We have 11 horses. We milk 10 cows. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Buckingham, Colo. Rinnie Horst.

## A Test for Your Guesser

Why can the world neevr come to an end? Because it is round.  
In what month do women talk the least? February (the shortest month.)  
Tell me the name of the oldest whistler in the world, and what tune did he whistle? The wind whistling "Over the hills and far away."  
Have you heard of the accident of the C. H. & D. depot? A train ran over a peanut, a shell exploded, and crushed two kernels.  
I can throw an egg against the wall And it will neither break nor fall.  
The wall will not break.  
What is a put-up job? The paper on the wall.  
Why do we look over a stone wall? Because we can't look thru it.  
You can hang me on the wall, but

if you take me down, you cannot hang me up again. Wallpaper.

Why is it dangerous for farmers to plant peas during the war? For fear the enemy will come along and shell them.

What tree bears the most fruit for market? The axle-tree.

When is a loaded express wagon like a forest? When it is full of trunks.

What always goes with a wagon that is no part of it and of no use to it? The noise it makes.

## Enjoys the Children's Page

I was 11 years old February 15. I am in the sixth grade. I go to the McKinley school. I am 4 feet 7 inches tall and weigh 75 pounds. I have five different teachers. I have 1½ blocks to go to school. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Doris, Phyllis, Mary Lou, Tommy and Donald. For pets we have a cat named Sandwich and a Canary named Buddy. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Betty Higginson.  
Coffeyville, Kan.

## Mary and Her Pet

Did you ever have a sparrow hawk for a pet? Mary Otis Fisher, Topeka, Kansas, has one that likes to perch on



her shoulder and cling to her fingers. It lives on her back porch and drinks water out of a spoon. It is so tame that it sits on the piano stool with her for an hour at a time while she practices her exercises on the piano. It is about the size of a robin and has black stripes on its cheeks. Most of the time it stands on one leg, perching first on one and then on the other. Mary Otis thinks it is quite a nice pet.

## Likes to Go to School

I was 7 years old February 13 and am in the second grade. I do not have very far to go to school. The schoolhouse is just across the road from our place. I like to go to school very much.

I have two sisters—Margaret is 5 years old and Florence is 3 years old. I have two brothers—Charles 1 year and Harold 4 months. We have 25 little lambs.  
Dorothy Shideler.  
McCune, Kan.

## The Music Lesson

"Cheep, cheep," sang the robin.  
"Now you sing it, too!"  
"Peep, peep," echoed Jimmy, Jane, Billy, and Sue.

"That's good, Mrs. Robin. With pleasure then cried. 'You'll all be good singers, Because you have tried.'  
—Margaret Whittemore.



## There Are Nine of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Hickory Grove school District 46. My teacher's name is Miss Wren. I live on a farm 2¼ miles north of Kincaid, Kansas. I have six brothers and two sisters. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a pony. The dog's name is Peggy, the cat's name is Tommy and the pony's name is Jiggs. I enjoy the children's page. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Lowell W. Swender.

Kincaid, Kan.



"I Told Him Not to Hit Himself on the Head With the Hammer and Now He's Doing it Just to be Stubborn."



The Hoovers—Just a Little More Than Hi Could Stand





## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Measles Is Still a Major Health Risk for Children and They Need Careful Watching

**M**EASLES is still a major health risk in the career of every young child. The disease is not usually dangerous if only one knew just when it was coming and just what to do. Rarely do children die of measles itself. Deaths are because of the complications that follow when the ailment, not being expected, is treated as nothing more than a "bad cold" during critical days when the little patient should be getting all the consideration we can give to one with a serious illness.

If your child develops a cough, running nose and watery eyes, keep him at home in a room that is just comfortable, neither too hot nor too cold. If he has fever keep him strictly in bed. If the trouble is measles the rash probably will come out in four days, but bear in mind that this is not a rule without exceptions. I have seen cases in which the rash has delayed a full week without the child being the worse for the delay.

The rash of measles is first detected inside the mouth and throat. You may see it on the soft palate and the mucous membrane of the cheeks 36 hours before it comes on the skin. When it breaks out it generally begins on the face and around the ears, and is blotchy instead of uniform. A fine, uniform rash appearing first on the chest indicates scarlet fever, but a blotchy, rough looking rash that comes out first on the face and has with it some swelling around the eyes is almost sure to be measles.

Do not make the mistake of shutting all air and light out of the room. Keep the room at a temperature of about 70 degrees. Shade the windows enough to remove strain from the eyes but do not make the room really dark. Be careful to see that the patient does not face a window. Do not make him uncomfortably warm by too much bedding. All that is needed is to keep the skin at a comfortable temperature. Remember that the great complication of measles is bronchopneumonia, and when you overheat your patient you are giving that disease an invitation.

In the ordinary cases the rash goes away about as quickly as it came—three or four days. The fever comes up just preceding the outbreak of the rash and drops as it becomes fully developed. In a week the patient may be up in a warm room if all has gone well. It is always well to have medical care for measles, and is imperative if complications occur.

#### Blood Pressure All Right?

Could you tell me what causes purple eyelids? Could the kidneys have anything to do with this? Have been bothered by them. The veins in my hands run large and my hands get red when held in a downward position even a short time. What might cause this? E. M. W.

Unless this patient is quite old there is an abnormal condition indicating poor venous return. The patient should have heart and blood pressure carefully tested. It is likely that great improvement can be made by attention to heart.

#### Lower Altitude Is Needed

At times my heart beats irregularly, slow and then faster. Two good M. D.'s tell me my blood pressure is O. K. and that there is nothing wrong with my heart. We are quite near the mountains. Would a few thousand feet lower altitude be better do you think? Aren't weak hearts better in lower altitude? L. E. C.

As a general proposition the heart is under more strain at high altitudes. A change to a lower altitude might settle your difficulty, but there is nothing sure about it. Better experiment before doing anything irrevocable.

#### Troubles Are From Tonsils?

Will you please tell me if bad tonsils and adenoids in a child 4 years old would cause poor eyesight and cause the eyes to become crossed? Also if bad tonsils would cause appendicitis? Mrs. J. A. H.

Diseased tonsils poison the body, thereby lessening resistance and mak-

ing a child more likely to be a prey to any ailment. Aside from this general fact, I should not be inclined to blame the tonsils or adenoids for either of the troubles you mention.

#### Doctor Must See This

My little girl, who now is past 5 years old, has had a hard knot, almost the size of a nickel, on the side of her neck near that leader. It seems loose under the skin. Has been there since before she was 2. What is it, and what should I do about it, if anything? Mrs. R. C.

No one can answer such a question intelligently but the doctor who can see and examine the knot—probably an enlarged gland. It may need removal or it may be best to leave it alone.

#### Might Try Acetic Acid

I have several rather soft, red warts on my hands and one on the back of my neck. Those on my hands increase in number. I have been using castor oil but it does not seem to have any effect. What can I do to remove them? E. W.

If not too numerous you will get good results by the application of glacial acetic acid which you may buy at any drug store. It has the merit of being safe to use.

#### Those Early Chicks

BY C. W. CARRICK

Many farmers are disappointed with their poultry operations each year because their chicks are hatched too late. Early hatched chicks have nearly every advantage over late hatched chicks for making a good profit.

General purpose breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, may well be hatched in February or March. This gives the pullets time to mature and begin laying in late summer and early fall when egg prices are high. Ordinarily May and June hatched pullets do not begin laying until late winter when egg prices are low. Many Leghorn breeders now hatch their chicks in February and March, altho Leghorns usually mature more quickly than larger breeds.

Chicks hatched in February or March frequently grow more rapidly, thus permitting the surplus cockerels to be sold when broiler prices are still high. Early chicks can be looked after before the busy season begins on the farm and therefore are less likely to be neglected when they most need attention.

Thousands of chicks die every year from sudden summer rain storms, but if hatched early they are well feathered out before the storms come and are able to take care of themselves.

Good equipment is necessary for brooding early hatched chicks. A portable brooder house with a coal burning brooder stove appears to be practical for any farm hatching 250 or more chicks. Such equipment costs some money, but will be found profitable in the long run.

It is often more practical to buy baby chicks from a reliable breeder or hatcheryman than to hatch from the farm flock. Many farmers have found this practice desirable since they can get all the chicks at one time and early in the season. Often the farm flock is not laying sufficiently to bring off a large hatch at one time early in the season.

Unless one has an exceptionally well-bred flock he usually can purchase better chicks from an up-to-date breeder or hatcheryman who has given particular attention to flock improvement for egg production, quick maturity, and freedom from disease, such as bacillary white diarrhea.

Orders for chicks are often placed too late to get the early hatches. Indications are that most producers of high grade baby chicks will set eggs this season largely according to the orders on hand. It is none too early right now to place a chick order for March delivery for it will insure one getting quality chicks early. Many chick producers offer a discount for orders placed early since it enables them to plan their operations better.



# Improve the taste of milk *this* way—and your children will drink more of it . . . .

**S**AYS one of America's leading physicians: "Two tablespoonfuls of Karo in a glass of milk not only improves the taste of the milk but doubles its food value."

This doctor's advice is valuable—for he knows children and he knows Karo.

"Serve plenty of Karo to the kiddies—especially underweight children, in milk, on cereals, on sliced bread. Watch their weight increase!"

All children like the delicious flavor of Karo—it appeals to their "sweet tooth."

And—do you know why Karo is so splendid for children? Because each ounce of Karo contains 120 calories—the energy-giving value of Karo is nearly twice that of eggs and lean beef, weight for weight.

What is good for children is also good for the entire family.

Make Karo and pancakes a frequent breakfast habit.







## Salad Contest for Little Cooks

BY NAIDA GARDNER

DEAR Little Cooks: There are so many kinds of salads and they are so healthful. I think no meal should be without one of some kind. You can serve it with the meal, before the main dish or after it, and some salads even make a meal by themselves.

Virginia Outton, a little cook in Woodson county, sent me the most delicious recipe for an orange salad which I am sending on and hope that all of you will try it. This recipe goes into your notebook.

6 oranges Juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon  
1 cup powdered sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup whipped cream

Cut the oranges in halves, scoop out the pulp without breaking the skins and mix the pulp, lemon juice and sugar together. Set in a cold place. When ready to serve, fill orange shells and put a spoonful of the cream on every serving. This salad of course, is served as a dessert.

Now, I'm sure that there is not a single little cook who could not make a salad just as good as Virginia's, so I am asking you to send me your best salad recipes in order that I can find the best one. There will be a prize of \$1 for the best one that a little cook sends me. The prize recipe will be printed. Send your recipes to me right away because the contest will close on March 25.

Are you still keeping your notebook? Fine. There are only about three weeks more to work on them, for you remember all of the notebooks must be here by April 10 in order to get in the contest.

I have been getting some lovely letters from my little cook friends, but I wish more of you would write. Send me your cooking problems and tell me all of the new experiences you have in your kitchen. I'm always ready to read and answer letters. Don't forget to send your salad recipe right away.



## We Celebrate in Green

Brush Creek.  
A Morning in March.

DEAR Editor: This month of the Irish is a synthesis of potatoes and poetry to me. Preparing sacks of seed potatoes isn't poetic business, but if I sing an Irish ditty while I do it, the task is made merrier. Getting in the early garden is prosy business to some—but to me it's a song, and it has the promise of poetry. I'm grateful to Carl Sandburg for putting into words what I soon will see:

The west window is a panel of marching onions.  
Five new lilacs nod to the wind and fence boards.

St. Patrick was responsible for my kitchen's rejuvenation. When the family came in to supper last evening they found the stage—and the table!

**GIVING a party?** Whether it's a party for Easter or the Fourth of July or if you just want games for a general party, there are suggestions in our new leaflet on "Games and Special Holiday Parties" which you may have by writing to the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Please enclose 5 cents to cover mailing charges.

—in a new setting. It was drab without, but springtime seemed to have stolen into the kitchen—a spring green oilcloth covered the table, on it was a small square of yellow bordered white cloth—a bleached sugar sack once upon a time—now an attractive centerpiece; yellow candles in chubby green glass holders flanked a yellow painted pot of sweet English violets. Delicate perfume came from the three purple blossoms, and reminded us that we'll soon be finding violets on the creek banks. Green paper napkins with wee gilt harps painted on them suggested the season.

After supper the folks noticed the other new arrangements in the kitchen. The cupboard shelves were lined with scalloped green oilcloth; the kitchen window shades were cretonne oilcloth. It is a simple matter to hem one end of the shade, put the stick thru it and to tack the other end to the roller. New sunshiny curtains had been hung, too. I made them of bleached sugar sacks which were treated to a bath of yellow dye.

Granny holds to her time honored faith in herb teas and spring tonics. I agree with her on the principle of internal housecleaning, but I downed so many bitter doses that I'm inclined to find another method to accomplish an inner "wearing of the green." Springtime salads solve the problem. Celery with green pepper cut in slivers, and placed



A Song Speeds My Task

on cooked flowerets of cauliflower, served with French dressing is a favorite green and white salad. Yellow and green colors mingle temptingly with the tarty flavor of a gelatin salad that is molded over a ring of lowly spinach. Tomato juice has a refreshing flavor if served in tumblers at the beginning of the meal.

I wonder if country women realize, as they go about their out-of-door chores, that they have, for the taking, the sunlight and space and independence of spirit for which many a city woman would pay a dear price. Our thoughts have room to grow; our hands have vital tasks to do.

With wishes for a joyous Easter.

Jane Carey Plummer.

# The Charm of Needlework

THIS is the age of beauty. We are demanding beauty in our cars, our clothing and our homes as well. That is the reason leisure hours find busy fingers deftly fashioning rugs from worn out garments, pillows from gay cretonnes, bits of yarn and other left over pieces. For this type of work the new shuttle hook is especially adaptable.

This hook was invented by a Kansas farm woman in an effort to find an easier method of crocheting. One end is perforated, having an eye, and the other end is a hook. A variety of stitches may be made with it. The pictures represent three types of work. The rug is made of rags. The footstool top is made on cross stitch canvas. It resembles the familiar hooked rug stitch except that each stitch is locked.

The pillow is also made on canvas using the hook as a bodkin. Thread yarn into the eye of the hook, fasten at the end. Pass thread over two stitches, back under one on right side, carry over two stitches back, under on left side, continue across and turn, leaving one row of yarn between rows of stitches. The design shown below is marked on the pattern before work begins. The mottled colors are obtained by threading two colors of yarn into the eye at the same time. This method may be used in other varieties where old yarn of different sizes is used.

For work similar to the foot stool cover, thread a strand of yarn about 18 inches

## 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.

### Use Blotter for Quilt Patterns

WHEN cutting quilt blocks, use a pattern made out of an ink blotter. It sticks to the cloth better than common paper. Grace Montgomery. Kiowa Co.

### A Delicious Fruit Cream

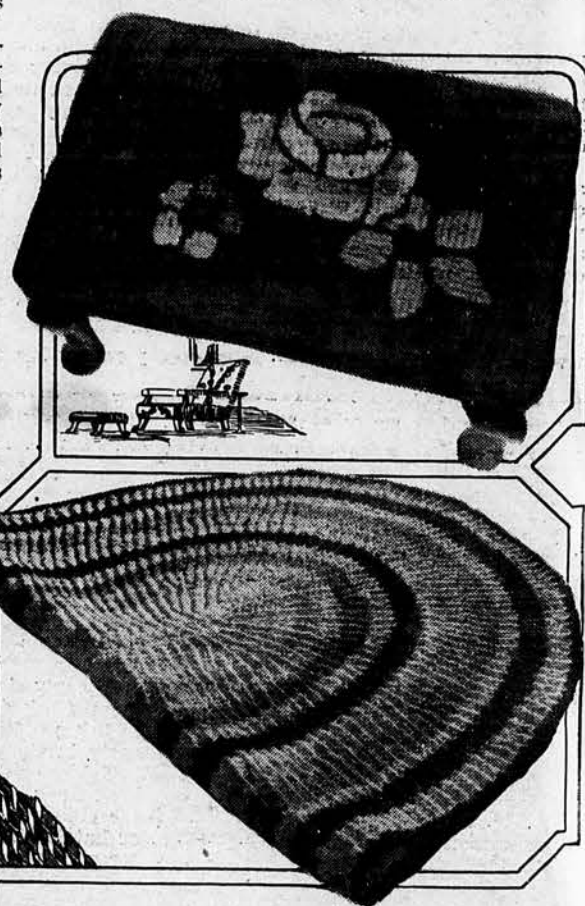
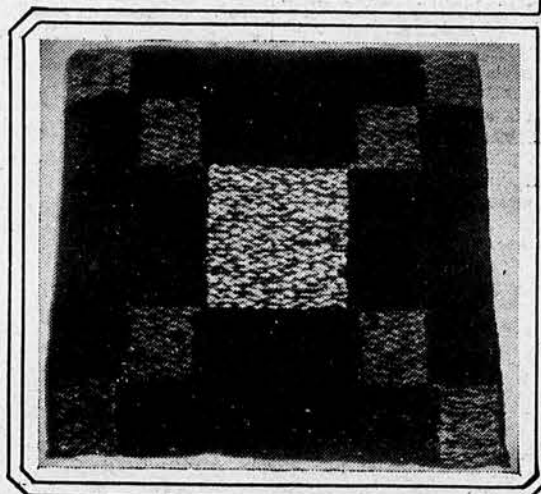
4 cups grape juice  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
1 cup flour 3 tablespoons cornstarch

Put grape juice over fire to heat. Just before it starts to boil, stir in cornstarch which has been mixed with a little cold water. Add flour and sugar, which have been mixed together. Stir constantly until thickened. Pour in molding dish, and allow to cool. Serve with cream or whipped cream. Chopped fruit or walnuts may be added, if desired. Anderson Co. Stella Newbold.

### Spring Hose Are Brown

LIGHT chocolate brown is decidedly one of the best colors of the season and we notice the influence of this color over stockings. Even to wear with a black ensemble and black shoes, this new shade of "chocolate" has the preference over the rose tints of the past seasons.

Right Above—Footstool in Lock Stitch Resembles the Popular Hooked Rug Stitch. Right Below—Charming Old Fashioned Rug Made the New Easy Way. Below—The New Tweed Stitch Makes a Charming Pillow



shuttle yarn does not show in the completed article, yarn of different color or strands of old knit hose may be used for the shuttle thread.

The shuttle hook mentioned in the article above may be obtained from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer. Price is 50 cents. Directions for all kinds of work with rags are included with the needle.



## Versions of Feminine Charm

We Are Choosing Tweed for Spring Sports and General Wear



2728—I know a woman who delights in orange kitchen frocks to match the color scheme in her kitchen, another who looks like the flowers in a quaint garden of green. Each chose a simple pattern from which to make her dresses of fast color materials and each declares that charming house dresses put joy into her cooking. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2743—Dainty as a rose bud and practical as a shirt, this bloomer suit for the wee lady requires  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 40-inch material with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of contrasting material, for the 4 year size. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2738—Charming surprise model adaptable to tweed materials that are so popular this spring. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

### 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 Delicious Pies

Do you have a list of different pies which you can recommend? I should like to try some new recipes.—Mrs. Grace H.

The leaflet on "Pies that Mothers Bake" contains 15 new pie recipes and you may have one of the leaflets by writing to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter.

### The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

#### She's Feeding Him Just Right

I READ the Baby's Corner every week and think your advice is so good. We have a baby 4 months old. He is an adopted baby. We adopted him when he was 16 days old and he weighed 7 pounds and 10 ounces. He now weighs 14½ pounds. What do you think of his gain? He is a good, healthy little fellow. He gets 15 drops of codliver oil twice a day, and the juice from half of a small orange once a day. Is that all right? I give him 4 ounces of modified milk at a feeding. Is there any danger of getting his feedings too rich for him? This letter to us from Mrs. H. A.

We are glad to have your letter and

to know that you like the Baby's Corner. It seems that your little boy has gained just about perfectly. It is considered very good for a baby to double his birth weight by the time he is 6 months old. Your giving of codliver oil and orange juice is right. There is danger of making a baby's milk feedings too rich. I suggest you do not increase the formula while he is gaining so nicely.

Order our booklet "How to Make Crepe Paper Flowers" from the Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.



Flowers for spring festivals or for your home are at your finger tips. Any novice can make them and if you wish they may be waxed for permanent decorations.

Order all patterns from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. Price of our spring fashion magazine is 15 cents, or 10 cents when ordered with a pattern.

## Every package contains a piece of CHINA

The rich nourishment of this wonderful breakfast is enticingly offered in this full-flavored, cereal breakfast



YOU open each package of Mother's (China Brand) Oats with keen anticipation to see what charming piece of china it brings.

For each package of these nourishing and healthful oats you buy contains a surprise of lovely china-ware—a plate, or a saucer, or a salad dish. . . . You can completely set your table with the pieces you get with Mother's China Oats.

Most important, of course, are the nourishing, wholesome oats. Any dietician will tell you their value in the daily diet of children and grown-ups. Now with Quick Mother's Oats (which cooks in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 minutes), as well as Mother's Oats you have always known, it is as simple to prepare as any hot cereal.

Rich in grain nourishment, rich in flavor, rich in creamy texture—serve Mother's Oats steaming hot tomorrow. And begin now to collect this attractive breakfast set.

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Each Mother's Oats package contains a Mother's coupon, too, redeemable for valuable premiums. The Mother's Oats Catalog of premiums—sent

### Other Valuable Premiums for Coupons in Every Package

free on request—is like a trip through a wonderful gift shop. Jewelry—silverware—toys—leather goods—lamps—books—practically anything you need. Yours for Mother's Coupons.

Be sure to get Mother's (China Brand) Oats—with the elegant china surprise in each box—the valuable coupon—AND the finest oats that are grown. Send for complete premium catalog. Mother's Coupon Dept., Room 1708, 80 East Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mother's Oats comes in 2 styles, the Regular and Quick Mother's Oats that cooks in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 minutes.

## Mother's Oats China Brand

Important: Don't be deceived by substitutes offering "large" packages containing less oats, with inferior china-ware enclosed. You alone are the loser. Every piece of china with Mother's (China) Oats is of highest quality—every package is full weight. Watch out.



## The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 12)

life was in great danger neither doubted.

Swiftly the men had been gathered for the sortie into the forecabin, Evelyn having volunteered to take the wheel until relieved. The success of the plan had been beyond the expectations of any.

Bothwell was the first of the prisoners to speak.

"Let me offer my congratulations, Captain Blythe," he said with suave irony.

The lean, brown face of the Englishman expressed quiet scorn.

"Not necessary at all. It is the only result I have considered from the first. One doesn't expect to be driven from his ship by wharf rats, no matter how numerous they may be."

Bothwell laughed, debonair as ever. "True enough, captain. My scoundrels made an awful botch of it. They played a good hand devilish badly or we should have won out."

"The devil you would! We beat you from first to last at odds against of two to one nearly. I reckon, Mr. Pirate, you undertook too big a roundup," grinned the cattleman.

"Fortunately there is always a tomorrow," retorted Bothwell with a bow. "Sometimes it's mortgaged to Jack Ketch."

"I'll wager he doesn't foreclose, Mr. Yeager," answered Boris with a lip smile.

Blythe cut short the repartee.

"We'll put this man in a stateroom and lock him up, Sedgwick. The rest will stay here guarded by Alderson. If one of them makes a suspicious move, shoot him down like a mad dog. Understand, my man?"

"Yes, sir. I'll see they make no trouble," Alderson answered resolutely. I made a suggestion to our captain. After a moment's consideration, he accepted it.

"Very good, Mr. Sedgwick. Have Gallagher, Neidlinger and Higgins freed. See that they clean the ship up till she is fresh as paint."

The first thing we did was to gather the bodies of the poor fellows who had fallen in the struggles for the ship. Blythe read the burial service before we sank the weighted corpses into the sea.

Under my direction the men then swabbed the decks, washed the woodwork, and scoured the copper plates until they shone.

It was not until luncheon that I found time for more than a word with Evelyn. None of us, I suppose, had suffered more than she and Miss Berry, but they made it their business to help us forget the nightmare thru which we had lately passed.

I remember that Miss Wallace looked round from a gay little sally at Jimmie with a smile in her eyes. I was reaching for some fruit when her glance fell upon my hand.

"What's the matter with your fingers?" she asked quickly.

### A Little Accident?

I withdrew my hand promptly. The flesh was swollen and discolored from the attentions of Boris Bothwell.

"I had a little accident—nothing of importance," was my inadequate answer.

Her gaze circled the table, passed from Sam's face to that of Jimmie and from Jimmie to Higgins, who was waiting on us. She must have read a confirmation of her intuition of a secret, for she dropped the subject at once.

"Jack crushed his hand against a piece of iron," explained the captain.

At which Miss Evelyn murmured, "Oh!" and inquired how long it probably would be before we reached the Bay of Panama.

"Using only our canvas we may reach there tomorrow night, and we may not. We can't make very good time till we start the engines again," Blythe said.

"And when are you going to start them?" Miss Berry said.

"Don't quite know. I'm shy of engineers. The only ones I have are on a vacation," Sam answered with a smile.

They were not to enjoy one very long, however. About sunset the Argos began to rock gently on a sea no longer glassy.

"Cap says we're going to have trouble," Yeager informed me. "When you get this sultry smell in the air and that queer look in the sky there is go-

ing to be something doing. She's going to begin to buck for fair."

I noticed Blythe was taking in sail and that the wind was rising.

"Knock the irons off the Flemings and send Gallagher down into the engine room to stoke for them. We'll need more hands. This thing is going to hit us like a wall of wind soon," he told me.

When I returned from the forecabin the sea had risen. As I was standing on the bridge a voice called my name. I looked down to see Evelyn on the promenade deck in a long, close-fitting waterproof coat, her hair flying a little wildly in the breeze. In the face upturned to mine was a very vivid interest.

"We're in for it. There's going to be a real squall," she cried delightedly.

I stepped down and tucked her arm under mine, for the deck was already tipping in the heavy run of seas.

Most of our canvas was in, and the booming wind was humming thru the rest with growing power. The Argos put her nose into the whitecaps and ran like a racer, for the engines were shaking the yacht as she plowed forward.

### "Back in Your Law Office?"

The young woman turned to me an eager, mobile face into which the wind had whipped a rich color.

"What would you take to be somewhere else? Back in your stuffy old law office, say?"

The lurch of the staggering yacht threw her forward so that the lithe, supple body leaned against me and the breath of the dimpling lips was in my nostrils.

Just an instant she lay there, with that smile of warm eyes and rose-leaf mouth to tantalize me, before she recovered and drew back.

"Not for a thousand dollars a minute," I answered, a trumpet peal of indomitable happiness ringing in my heart.

From the wheelhouse Blythe shouted a warning to be careful. His voice scarcely reached us thru the singing of the wind. I nodded and took hold of the little hand that lay close to mine.

"You must be a rich man to value the pleasure of the hour so highly," she answered lightly, with a look quick and questioning at me.

The squall that had flung itself across the waters hit us in earnest now. We went down into the yawning troughs before us with drunken plunges and climbed the glassy hills beyond to be ready for another dive.

"The richest man alive if last night was not a dream."

Our fingers interlaced, palms kissing each other.

"Does it seem to you a dream?" she asked, deep in a valley of the seas.

From the top of the next comber I answered:

"It did until you joined me here, but now I know you belong to me forever, both in the land of dreams and waking."

"Did the storm teach you that?"

I looked out at the flying scud and back at the storm-bewitched girl with laughter rippling from her throat and the wild joy of a rare moment in her eyes.

"Yes, the storm. It brought you to my arms and your heart to mine."

"I think it did, Jack; the wee corner of it that was not yours already."

Her shy eyes fell and I drew her close to me. In the dusk that had fallen like a cloak over the ship her lips met mine with the sweetest surrender in the world.

So in the clamorous storm our hearts found safe anchorage.

### A Night of Stars

The squall passed as suddenly as it had swept upon us, and left in its wake a night of stars and moonbeam.

Apparently there was no question of returning the mutineers to the irons from which we had freed them. Alderson, Smith, Neidlinger and Higgins were grouped together on the forecabin deck in amiable chat.

Blythe was still at the wheel, and our cheerful friend from the cattle country at the piano bawling out the identical chorus I had interrupted so ruthlessly just before the first blow of the mutiny was struck.

He was lustily singing as Evelyn and I trod the deck.

"Tom sings as if with conviction. I hope it may not be deep-rooted," I laughed.



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A big cash award may wing its way to your farm. If you are doing any building before May 31st get into the Lehigh Farm Building Contest.

There's a grand prize of \$1,500—and 242 other cash prizes—a grand total of \$3,075!

Start today by going to your

nearest Lehigh dealer for all details and an official entry blank, or write the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

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## WEED CHAINS

### "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

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



"If you mean me—"  
 "I don't mean Miss Berry."  
 To my surprise she took the words seriously.  
 "It isn't so, Jack. Say it isn't so."  
 "Does that mean that it is?" I asked.  
 "No-o. Only I can't bear to think that our happiness will make anybody else unhappy."

"It doesn't appear to be making him unhappy."  
 "But he doesn't know—yet."  
 "Then he's really serious? I wasn't quite sure."  
 She sighed.

"I wish he wasn't. How girls can like to make men fall in love with them I can't conceive. He's such a splendid fellow, too."

"He's a man, every inch of him," I offered by way of comfort. "It won't hurt him to love a good woman even if he doesn't win her. He'll recover, but it will do him a lot of good first."  
 "Would you feel so complacent if it were you?" she asked shyly, with a flash of merry eyes.

We happened to be in the shadow of the smokestack. After the interlude I expounded my philosophy more at length.

"He's young yet—at least his heart is. A man has to love a nice girl or two before he is educated to know the right one when he meets her. I don't pity Yeager—not a great deal, anyhow. It's life, you know," I concluded cheerfully.

"Oh, I see. A man has to love a nice girl or two as an educative process." Her voice trailed into the rising inflection of a question. "Then the right girl ought to thank me for helping to prepare Mr. Yeager for her—if I am."

"That's a point of view worth considering," I assented.

"But I suppose she will never even know my name," she mused.

"Most likely not," was my complacent answer.

Whereupon she let me have her thrust with a little purr of amusement in her voice.

"Any more than I shall know what nice girls prepared you for me."

"I didn't know you were the kind of young woman that lays traps for a fellow to tumble into."

"And I didn't know you were a war-worn veteran toughened by previous campaigns," she countered gaily. "You've been very liberally educated, didn't you say?"

#### "Are Born Perfect Lovers"

"No, I didn't say. This is how I put it to myself: A boy owes something to the nice girls all about him. One would not like to think, for instance, that the youths of Tennessee had been so insensible as never to have felt a flutter when your long lashes drifted their way," I diplomatically suggested.

"How nicely you wrap it up," she said with her low, soft laugh. "And must my heart have fluttered, too, for them? Unless it has, I won't be properly educated for you, shall I?"

"Ah, that's the difference. You are born perfect lovers, but we have to acquire excellence thru experience."

"Oh!"  
 An interjection can sometimes express more than words. My sweetheart's left me wondering just what she meant. There was amusement in it, but there was, too, a demure suppression to which I had not the key.

She, too, I judged, had known a few love episodes in her life. Perhaps she had been engaged before, as is sometimes the custom among Southern girls. The thought gave me a queer little stab of pain.

Yeager came out of the deck pavilion as we passed.

"I say, let's have some music, good people."

I looked at my watch.

"My turn at the wheel. Maybe Blythe will join you."

He did. From the pilot-house I could hear his clear tenor and Evelyn's sweet soprano filling the night with music. Presently they drifted into patriotic songs, in which Tom came out strong if not melodious. But when the piano sounded the notes of "Dixie," Evelyn's voice rose alone, clear and full-throated as that of a lark.

After being relieved by Alderson I turned in and slept round the clock. The tune of drumming engines was in my ears when I woke.

"Sam is making her walk," I thought, and when I reached the deck I learned that we had entered the Gulf of Panama. A long, low line showed dimly in the foggy distance to the left. We were

running parallel with it, Prieto Point directly in front of us.

With the exception of the older Fleming, who had been transferred to the same cabin as Bothwell, all the crew were at work. Only the true men, however, were armed. From the looks cast by the former mutineers toward the blurred shore line it was plain that they looked forward to Panama with anxiety.

In the canal zone, with the flag of the United States flying to the breeze, the law would give them short shrift. We observed that whenever their duties permitted it, they drew uneasily together in earnest talk.

Blythe smiled grimly.

"Our friends don't like the wages of sin, now that pay day is at hand. I'll give you two to one, Jack, that before an hour is up you'll see a delegation to the captain."

He was right. As Sam stepped down from the bridge, having turned the wheel over to Alderson, he was approached timidly by Neidlinger and Gallagher. Higgins, in partial payment for his share in the revolt, was taking a turn at shoveling coal in the stifling furnace room.

Gallagher touched his hat humbly.

"We'd like a word with you, Captain Blythe."

"I thought Bothwell was your captain?"

The sailor flushed.

"No, sir. We're thru with him."

"Now that he's a prisoner?" suggested Sam.

"We wish we'd never let him bamboozle us, sir. It would 'a' been a sight better for a lot of poor fellows if we'd never seen him. That man's a devil, sir."

"Indeed!"

As he stood there, a lean brown man, straight as a ramrod, efficient to the last inch of him, it struck me that the mutineers would get justice rather than mercy from our captain.

#### "I Don't Doubt It"

The sailor moistened his dry lips and went on.

"Captain Blythe, we—we're sorry we let ourselves be led into—into—"

Gallagher stumbled for a word. Sam supplied it quietly:

"Mutiny."

"Yes, sir; if you want to put it that way, sir."

"How else can I put it?"

"We were led astray by that man Bothwell, sir. He promised there would be no bloodshed. We're sorry, sir."

"I don't doubt it," the Englishman assented dryly.

"Begging your pardon, sir, we ask to be taken back and punished by you. Whatever you give us we'll take and not a word out of our heads. Say a flogging and we'll thank you kindly, sir. But don't turn us over to the law."

"Didn't I tell you what would come of it, Gallagher?"

"Yes, sir; you warned us straight. But that man Bothwell had us bewitched."

"If you're taken ashore at Panama you'll be hanged."

"We know that, sir."

Blythe considered for a minute and announced his decision sharply.

"I'll give you another chance—you two and Higgins and young Fleming. I'll not let you off scot-free, but your punishment will depend on how faithful you are for the rest of the cruise."

Once I saw a man acquitted of murder in a courtroom. The verdict was such a relief that he fainted. The captain's unexpected clemency took these men the same way, for virtually he had untied the noose from their necks. Tears started to their eyes. Plainly they were shaken with emotion.

"You'll not regret it, sir. We'll be true to the death, Captain Blythe," the Irishman promised, his white lips trembling.

After Alderson's turn at the wheel came mine. Evelyn presently joined me in the pilot-house.

"When shall we get ashore?" she asked me.

We were at the time, I remember, passing Taboga Island.

"Not till morning. We'll have to be inspected. Tonight we'll lie in the harbor."

"How is your hand?" she asked, glancing at my bruised fingers.

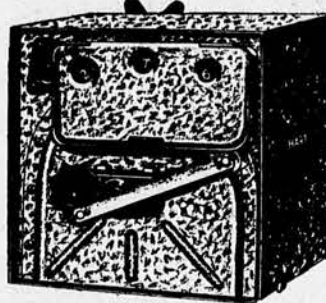
I flashed a look quickly at her.

"My hand! Oh, it's all right now."

"Jimmie's is better, too," she said quietly.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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The Hart Combine Register

the only way to measure combined grain accurately

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It is attachable to any combine—directly to the grain tank elevator in many of them—by the use of Hart Attachments on all others.

The Hart Combine Register fills the same want for the combine that the Hart Grain Weigher [the standard of the country] fills on the threshers. It lets the combine owner know exactly what he is doing every hour, every day; it tells him at all times the amount of grain harvested. It is

simply and strongly built to keep working under all conditions.

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**AGENTS WANTED!** Work all or spare time.  
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To stop a cold quickly and com-  
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(2) check the fever (3) open the bow-  
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HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE tablets  
do. That's why they stop a cold in  
twenty-four hours.

**HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE**  
RED BOX—All Druggists

## Master Farmer Nomination

(Continued from Page 3)

Mangum terraces, soil saving dams,  
tile, crops or other means to prevent  
soil washing, score 15 points. If he  
makes no effort to prevent soil wash-  
ing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash,  
allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acre-  
age is in legumes, score 15 points. De-  
duct accordingly as acreage of legumes  
falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system  
of crop rotation, score 15 points. If  
he does not follow a rotation system,  
score zero.

### For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land  
directly or in manure, score 15 points.  
If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil  
blowing, score 15 points. If not, score  
zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15  
points.

c. If he practices summer fallow  
in lieu of crop rotation, score 15 points.  
If he practices alternate row cropping  
in lieu of summer fallow, score 10  
points. If he practices neither, score  
zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15  
points. If he can, but does not grow  
legumes, score zero. If he is beyond  
the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equiva-  
lent to crop rotation, such as growing  
row crops, alternate row cropping, sum-  
mer fallow, score 15 points. If he  
grows wheat continuously without fal-  
low, score zero.

### 2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop pro-  
duction and follows a rotation; or in  
Western Kansas, if he follows practices  
equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If  
he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seed, score 5  
points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seed of varieties  
adapted to his section of the state,  
score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation  
of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not,  
score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and  
disease control, score 5 points. If not,  
score zero.

### 3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and  
machine power to do his farm work,  
score 25 points. If his power is de-  
ficient in any branch, such as men,  
horses, machinery, tractors, engines,  
trucks or other equipment, deduct  
points accordingly. If he has an excess  
of any power units, deduct points in  
accordance with what he should have.

### 4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than,  
or as good as the best in his commu-  
nity, fertility of his soil considered,  
score 40 points. If not, deduct points  
accordingly.

### 5. Livestock Management—60 points.

a. If he maintains the proper bal-  
ance between livestock and crop pro-  
duction, score 8 points. If the number  
of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs,  
or laying hens is deficient in any way,  
deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of  
his feed crops is fed to his livestock,  
score 8 points. If not, deduct points  
accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to  
all classes of livestock, score 8 points.  
If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all  
classes of livestock during bad weather,  
score 8 points. If not, score according  
to what he has.

e. If he practices control of live-  
stock parasites and diseases, score 8  
points. If not, score zero.

f. If all sires are purebred, score  
10 points. If not, deduct points ac-  
cording to the per cent of grade or  
scrub sires he has. Example: If he  
has two sires and only one is purebred,  
deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only  
5 points.

g. If he is receiving a net return  
from his milking herd, beef herd, hog  
herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score  
10 points. If any of his livestock pro-  
jects are failing to make a profit, de-  
duct points accordingly.

### 6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, ma-  
chinery and equipment to do his work

efficiently and on time, score 10 points.  
If not, deduct points accordingly. If  
he is over-equipped, deduct points ac-  
cordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped re-  
pair shop, score 8 points. If not, score  
zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when  
not in use and is kept in good repair,  
score 7 points. If not, deduct points  
accordingly.

### 7. Field Arrangements—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to  
conserve time and labor in tilling, cul-  
tivating and other operations, score 20  
points. If not, deduct points accord-  
ingly.

### 8. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged  
so as to save time in doing chores, lo-  
cated so as to save time in going to  
and from the fields, and arranged so  
as to insure sanitation, score 20 points.  
If not, deduct points accordingly.

### B. Business Methods—total 285 points.

#### 1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been  
farming have enabled him to accumu-  
late a satisfactory surplus, score 100  
points. (This surplus does not need to  
be in cash. It may be expressed in  
discharge of indebtedness contracted  
thru sickness or misfortune, the pur-  
chase of more land, improvements or  
education.) If his accumulative sur-  
plus has not been satisfactory, deduct  
points accordingly. Note: It is under-  
stood that you do not know the candi-  
date's personal financial affairs, and  
that your score for him under this  
head "Accumulative Ability" will be  
your personal opinion gained thru ob-  
servation.

#### 2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting  
for his farming, score 50 points. If  
not, score zero.

#### 3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money  
safely in sound securities or more farm  
land, score 25 points. If not, score  
zero.

b. If all his farm buildings, house-  
hold goods, implements, crops and  
livestock are fully insured against in-  
surable losses, score 25 points. If not,  
deduct points accordingly.

c. If his life is insured to the ex-  
tent of his farm mortgage and other  
indebtedness, score 40 points. If not,  
score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide  
a cash fund for his family beyond his  
indebtedness, an educational fund for  
his children, income for his wife and  
minor children, score 10 points. If  
not, score according to coverage. Note:  
It is understood that you do not know  
the details about your candidate's  
"Safety Financial Practices," but you  
should score him to the best of your  
ability from observation and from any  
information he may have given you in  
the past.

#### 4. Marketing Practices and Produc- tion Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information  
in buying supplies and in selling farm  
products, score 15 points. If not, score  
zero.

b. If he adapts his production pro-  
gram to market forecasts and probable  
demands, score 20 points. If he does  
this in any measure, score him for  
what he does.

#### C. General Farm Appearance and Up- keep—total of 90 points.

##### 1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

If his buildings are kept in good  
repair, score 25 points. If not, score  
accordingly.

##### 2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

If his fields and fence rows are neat  
and reasonably free from weeds, score  
25 points. If not, deduct points ac-  
cordingly.

##### 3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

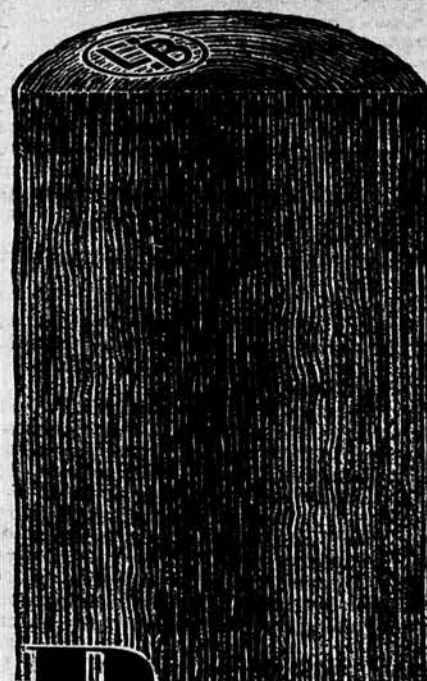
If fences, ditches and roads are in  
good repair and free from rubbish,  
score 20 points. If not, deduct points  
accordingly.

##### 4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

If his lots and yards are free from  
weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If  
not, deduct points accordingly.

##### 5. Lawn—10 points.

If his lawn is well-kept and has an



**P**IGS in the  
garden, cows in  
the corn, neigh-  
bors at outs,  
family forlorn—  
just because  
Little Boy Blue's  
Dad did not  
know his fence  
posts. Use Long-  
Bell creosoted  
posts and no-  
body can criti-  
cize your fences  
... or your judg-  
ment.

Ask Your Lumberman  
about *The*

## Long-Bell Post Everlasting

Creosoted Full Length  
Under Pressure

and

## NEVER-CREEP FENCE ANCHORS

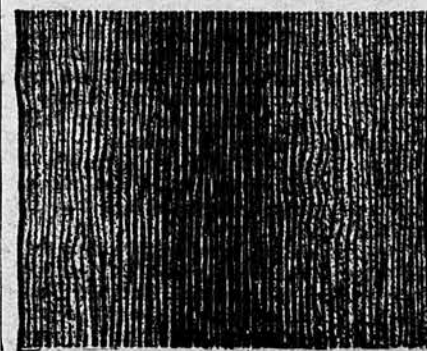
Make Sturdy Fences That Stay Put.

— write for  
FREE Literature

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

Established 1875

203 E. A. Long Building Kansas City, Mo.





attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

#### D. Home Life—total of 325 points.

##### 1. Convenient House—125 points.

If his house is convenient and comfortable; if he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 125 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

##### 2. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertainment, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

##### 3. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

#### E. Public Spiritedness—total of 260 points.

##### 1. Neighborliness—50 points.

If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

##### 2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

##### 3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

##### 4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

## Wheat, Our Big Crop

BY R. O. LEWIS

There are three cereal grains of world-wide importance as human food—wheat, corn and rice. Corn was unknown in the Old World, but since the discovery of America it has become a major crop, altho yet of comparatively little importance as human food. Practically all of it is fed to livestock. The production of rice is limited to very definite localities, as it requires a hot, moist climate with facilities for both irrigation and drainage. These factors limit the amount of rice which can be produced.

Wheat can be produced under a wider variety of climatic and soil conditions than almost any other grain. Furthermore, it has the characteristic of making light or "leavened" bread which is not found to so great an extent in any other grain. This property is due to the protein called gluten in wheat. Thus a high protein content is desirable.

Mythology teaches that Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, taught men to grind grain and make bread from the meal. Ancient literature speaks of the excellence of sifted meal, which must have been crude indeed compared to our modern flour sifted thru silk bolting cloth.

Wheat from earliest times has been a mark of superiority or aristocracy. Barley was an important grain in Bible times, and was used as a food by peasants. Ruth gleaned after the harvesters in the fields of Boaz, but it was barley she gleaned. Solomon, the highest in splendor and luxury in his day, lists among his daily rations fine flour and meal. Today wheat is the principal food of the leading nations of the world, excepting certain Oriental countries where rice is the staff of life.

According to recent statistics from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is about 5 bushels, which makes about 200 pounds of flour. This is one-third the total food used yearly.

Wheat is botanically a grass and thrives best under conditions favorable

to grasses. While it is grown under a wider variety of climates than almost any other crop, it is best suited to areas with a "continental" type of climate. The characteristics of this climate are fairly severe winters and comparatively light rainfall, most of which comes during the growing months. Certain areas of the world have such conditions, and these areas constitute the leading wheat-producing countries of the world. Taking the average wheat production for the last five years (1923 to 1927) the nine leading wheat-producing countries are shown in the following table:

#### Average Annual Wheat Production for Five-Year Period

COUNTRY	AVERAGE PRODUCTION	PER CENT WORLD'S CROP
United States ..	899,165,200 bus.	21.3
Russia ..	486,738,000 bus.	12.8
Canada ..	391,453,800 bus.	10.3
India ..	351,126,800 bus.	9.2
France ..	272,434,000 bus.	7.2
Argentina ..	209,351,000 bus.	5.5
Italy ..	208,621,400 bus.	5.3
Spain ..	142,709,000 bus.	3.7
Australia ..	134,873,000 bus.	3.5

The United States with its vast plains area produces more than one-fifth of the total supply of wheat in the world. Russia ranks next in quantity produced, but supplies only a little more than half as much as the United States, so it is plainly evident that the United States is the outstanding wheat-producing country in the world.

Since the United States is the largest wheat producing country in the world, figures on its chief wheat-producing areas will be presented. Taking an average of the same period (1923 to 1927) the 10 leading states in wheat production are shown in the following table:

#### Average Annual Wheat Production for Five-Year Period

STATE	AVERAGE PRODUCTION	PER CENT U. S. CROP
Kansas ..	118,820,000 bus.	14.50
North Dakota ..	104,187,000 bus.	12.80
Illinois ..	46,581,000 bus.	5.76
Montana ..	46,397,000 bus.	5.73
Oklahoma ..	45,426,000 bus.	5.65
Nebraska ..	44,796,000 bus.	5.62
Washington ..	40,170,000 bus.	4.96
Ohio ..	35,256,000 bus.	4.35
Indiana ..	30,379,000 bus.	3.75
South Dakota ..	29,419,000 bus.	3.63

Thus Kansas is the leading wheat-producing state of the leading wheat-producing country of the world. During the last five years Kansas has produced annually 3.3 per cent of the world's wheat supply. During the 10-year period (1918 to 1927) the average acreage of wheat harvested annually in Kansas was 9,304,420 acres. The annual wheat crop of Kansas would supply 23,764,000 persons, nearly one-fifth of the population of the United States, with their daily bread.

In 1927 there were 22,401,397 acres of land cultivated in Kansas. Wheat, corn and oats were the principal crops, and ranked as shown in the following table:

#### The 1927 Production of the Three Leading Crops in Kansas

CROP	ACREAGE	PER CENT OF TOTAL ACREAGE	VALUE
Wheat 10,083,428 acres	45		\$130,294,960
Corn 5,656,361 acres	25		113,924,418
Oats 1,637,434 acres	5		15,336,385

Nearly half of the Kansas crop acreage is planted to wheat, and it brings more income to Kansas farmers than any other crop.

In addition to quantity production, Kansas produces wheat of high quality. Quality of wheat is measured by protein or "gluten" content. This is influenced by three factors—soil, climate and variety. Nature provided Kansas with the best of climate and soil, and Kansas farmers are using the best adapted varieties.

The slogan, "Kansas grows the best wheat in the world," is not merely a catchy phrase, but expresses the fact that Kansas actually does produce not only as high a quality of wheat as is to be found on the market, but also a large proportion of high-quality wheat.

#### Beauty Treatment

Man—"Well, Bobby, how do you like your little brother?"

Bobby—"It isn't a boy, it's a girl."

Man—"Your father told me this morning it was a boy, and I guess he knows."

Bobby—"I know it's a girl because I saw them putting powder on it this morning."

#### Insuperable Obstacle

"Marie, wouldn't you like to marry a thrifty man?"

"Yes, I should like to marry one—but I should not like to be engaged to one."



# "I've stopped spending profits to feed Worms"

says Nebraska farmer

## "Use Nema Capsules and bank the profits"

**WORMY** livestock steals profits. Here's the quickest, most effective way we know to kill roundworms, hookworms, stomach worms—and keep the profits.

One Nebraska hog-raiser told us he had 200 head of wormy hogs. Many runty, poor in flesh. Worms eating up a good part of his feed.

Then he tried Nema. He found they were easy to give. And so, got rid of the roundworms—inside of 48 hours. The Nema Capsules didn't hurt his stock—on the contrary, his hogs began to fatten quickly. He's quit losing his profits by

feeding worms—he can put his profits in the bank instead.

We have hundreds of stories like this in our files—from hog-raisers, sheep-men, poultry-raisers.

J. L. Clarke's Texas herd of sheep gained an average of 4.19 lbs. a head within one month after he had dewormed them with Nema. He says that this is an 800% return on his investment in Nema capsules.

John F. Wiechman in Illinois got only 25% egg production from his wormy hens. Tried Nema. Within a month he was getting 60% production.

## A scientific, reliable remedy for Roundworms, Hookworms, Stomach Worms

in hogs, sheep, poultry, goats, dogs and foxes

[low cost]

Perhaps you've tried dewormers that didn't get rid of the worms, or made your stock sick—but don't give up. Try Nema.

Nema Worm Capsules are made by Parke, Davis & Company. That means something to you. Parke-Davis have been leaders in the production of medicinal products since 1866. Your own doctor will tell you that you can depend on anything Parke-Davis make.

Nema Capsules are not a guesswork dewormer, put out to get your money. They are the result of years of research and experiment. They get rid of from 95% to 100% of roundworms, hookworms or stomach worms—usually in a single treatment. And without harm to otherwise healthy livestock (of course you wouldn't give any worm medicine to stock suffering from intestinal diseases).

Nema Capsules cut out guesswork, too. Each infested animal or fowl gets its correct individual dose. You can't be sure of results when you mix worm reme-

dies with feed. Some animal or fowl is bound to get too much; and others, too little.

Get Nema Capsules of your druggist—he carries all sizes. Be sure to ask for Nema by name.

### FREE Bulletins

give valuable information on how to treat livestock for worms. No. 650, on Hogs, Sheep and all livestock. No. 655, on Poultry. No. 652, on Dogs and Foxes.

#### Just mail coupon

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Desk 6-C, Animal Industry Dept., Detroit, Mich. Please send the free Nema Bulletins I have checked:  
☐ No. 650, on Hogs, Sheep and all livestock.  
☐ No. 655, on Poultry.  
☐ No. 652, on Dogs and Foxes.

Name.....

R. F. D. No.....

P. O.....State.....

# NEMA

## Worm Capsules

made by

### PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products





# Oscar Shows it Can Be Done

## The Record of This Former Club Member May be Equaled by You Who Start in 1929

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

IF THERE'S a boy or a girl in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18 who is wondering whether it is worth while to join the Capper Clubs this year and start a small business of his or her own, let that one read



Oscar Dizmang Practically Paid His Way Thru College on Money Earned in Capper Club Work. He Now Holds a Research Assistantship in Chicago University

the following story and decide what to do about it.

At first thought, you'd say it is a long way from first year membership in the Capper Clubs to a research assistantship in the School of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago. Yet Oscar Dizmang, a former club member of Bourbon county, has traveled the entire distance in the last seven years.

Dizmang joined the Capper Clubs in the spring of 1922. His first project was a sow from which he raised eight pigs. Three gilts were retained and the others sold for about \$200. This covered the expenses of his project and left a sow and three gilts, which represented about \$200 profit for the first year. Each year following, a few choice gilts were kept and the remainder sold. After he had raised eight litters in 1924, a dispersion sale was held, and the sows and pigs were sold for about \$600. Altho this was a comparatively low price, due to dry weather and a poor corn crop, the amount received, with what had been saved during the three years of club work, gave young Dizmang a good start toward a college education.

In the meantime, cash prizes won in

connection with club work had been added to Oscar's savings. He won a \$6 prize in the Capper Clubs of 1922. The next year, he, two Fort Scott boys and a Fulton boy composed the local team which won the silver loving cup offered by Senator Capper to the team showing the most pep and originality in club work. The same year, Oscar won another cash prize of \$6 in the Capper Clubs and also \$16 in cash at the Allen County Fair.

In the fall of 1923, Oscar started to college at Manhattan. He saw the amount he had saved up would not be sufficient to cover college expenses for four years unless he added to it as he went along. So the first year, he did odd jobs, working 2 or 3 hours a day. The second year, he worked 4 to 5 hours a day on the janitor and campus force. During the last two years of his college course, he worked half time for Dr. K. M. Brunson, the U. S. D. A. man in charge of corn investigation work. In addition to all of this, he carried full time class work and took part in literary society and minor activities.

Dizmang was graduated in 1927 with a class record which won for him a \$225 scholarship at Chicago University. At Chicago he has lived up to the high standard set in former years. Last September he finished work for his Master's Degree, and is now on the way to a Ph. D. Degree. While taking this course, he is assistant to Dean W. H. Spencer in the School of Commerce and Administration.

In addition to his work with the dean, he spends 1 1/2 hours a day working on the University Commons. He made the National Honorary Professional Business Men's Fraternity for outstanding work and high grades during the last winter.

You may think joining a club and beginning to care for a project of



Joe Ball, Shawnee County, and His Prize-Winning Gilt Which He Earned by Planting Corn for a Neighbor

your own is a little thing, but that act perhaps meant the turning point in the life of Oscar Dizmang. Club work opened the door to opportunity for him because it furnished the means for a college education. A similar start may mean as much to you. Recently when we asked Oscar's mother what she thought of club work, she replied enthusiastically that we may quote her as saying she is a firm believer in club work, not only for its financial benefits but also for its character building qualities.

### Club Ad Brings Good Results

One of the privileges you will enjoy as a member of Capper Clubs is that of including such breeding stock or poultry as you may have for sale in a club advertisement which runs in Kansas Farmer at the end of the club year. Following is a letter which shows the results one club member obtained from last year's club ad.

Stockton, Kan.  
February 23, 1929.

Dear Club Manager:  
I am going to report my great success in selling by S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens thru your Kansas Farmer. I ran my ad one week and sold four cocks, 165 cockerels, 30 hens and 130 pullets. That was all I had left to sell at the time, but I could have sold 100 more as a result of inquiries from that one ad. I thank you very much for advertising my chickens. I received orders from three states—Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.

I remain,  
James J. Hesler,

Rooks county leader of the Capper Clubs.

We are glad to welcome the following members who have been added to the Capper Club list since our last report: Ellwood Schlesener, Dickinson county; Elvin Jasper, Coffey; Louise L. Michael, Donald Gordon and Oscar McCoy, Jefferson; Wilma, Marjorie and Mrs. Ernest Platt, Merle and Wilma Crispin, Jewell; Edna E. Dunn, Reno; M. F. Steinmetz, Jr., Seward; Dorothea, Lorene, William, Delmar, Elmer and Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Cylvis and Alberta Blanche Hammett, and LeRoy Fulker, Marshall; Karl Kayser, Lyon; Hazel Marston, Doniphan; Dorothy Meek, Shawnee; Helen Nuttman, Wabaunsee; Lusaseal, Myrtle and Sulustian Graham, Rooks; Wayne S. Bieber and Clarence Crotinger, Rush; LeRoy Brown, Edwards; Stella Viola and Joseph Logan, Douglas; Joseph Key, Wyandotte; Amanda Walker and Catherine Foran, Lincoln; and Junior Tharp, Montgomery.

Interest in the Membership Campaign is running high. We give here the number of new members secured by each of those who are competing for "State Champion Club Booster." Gail Thompson, Cowley county, 12; James Hesler, Rooks, 10; Dorothea Nielson, Marshall, 7; Rosemary Muckenthaler, Wabaunsee, 6; George E. Turner, Elk, Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee, and Elva Ruppe, Trego, 5 each; Gernice Gould Norton, and Leota Harrell, Coffey, 4 each; Edgar Beahm, Ruth, Douglas and Billie Hull, Dickinson, Geraldine Guth, Genevieve Glotzbach, Wabaunsee, and Mary McCoy, Jefferson, 3 each; Faye Boose, Douglas, Ethel Mae Blazer, Lincoln, and John Ary Edwards, 2 each; Roy Freer, Shawnee, Mercedes Zeller, Florence Mock, Wabaunsee, Lorraine Rowe, Potawatomie, Kenneth Gardner, Wichita, Millard Kohler, Sherman, Clyde Passmore, Republic, Loren Harrell, Coffey, William Steinmetz, Seward, Merle Crispin, Jewell, Merlin Williams, Marshall, and Wayne Bieber, Rush, 1 each. We now have a total of 57 counties in which Capper Club members are active. Since the last report, Doniphan, Jewell, Reno and Wyandotte counties have lined up with the Capper Clubs.

If you wish to know more about the purpose and plans of the Capper Clubs, write to the club manager for a booklet containing full particulars. Or, better still, fill out and return the application blank found in connection with this story, and enter active club work at once.

### On Improvement Cuttings

Some of the advantages of selective cutting in the farm woodlands are given in Leaflet No. 30-L, "Cutting the Farm Woods Profitably," just published. Copies may be had free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Being a comparatively young man, Mr. Hoover probably has not met half the eminent citizens who have been suggested for his Cabinet.

# KC

## BAKING POWDER

### Same Price for over 38 Years

25 ounces for 25 cents

### Guaranteed Pure and Healthful

Millions of pounds used by the Government

## 225-lb. HOGS in 5 months

You Can Do It! Free Book Tells How!

Thousands of hog raisers are now producing 225 lb. hogs in 5 months by following proved methods and using SANTONIN regularly. It is simple and easy.



### Costs 1c a hog per week

SANTONIN prevents losses and reduces fattening period by at least one month. Saves feed; saves labor; gets the early market and higher profits.

Your veterinarian uses and recommends SANTONIN. Consult him. If your druggist cannot supply you with SANTONIN communicate with Gane & Ingram, Inc., 43 West 16th St., New York, distributors for U.S. Address Dept. 59.

FREE BOOK—They will send you a 16-page book, "225 lb. Hogs in 5 Months." Tells you everything.

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION  
165 Broadway, New York

## Farm Profits Await You in JUDITH BASIN (Central Montana)

For the ambitious man, thousands of acres of desirable farm land are available in Judith Basin at \$10 per acre and upwards.

A natural basin, surrounded by mountains and drained by the Judith River with Lewistown as its chief city. Large yields of hard winter and spring wheat; also other grains, alfalfa and native grasses. A fine country for beef and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep.

Here is your opportunity to acquire productive, low-priced land. Insure your future by acting now. Mail coupon.

E. E. Brewer, Immigration Agent 477-7  
The Milwaukee Road, Room 916-Y  
Union Station, Chicago, Ill.  
Please send Judith Basin folder and information regarding homeseekers' excursions.

Name.....  
Address.....

## The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks ☐ Small Pen ☐ Gilt ☐ Sow and Litter ☐  
Beef Calf ☐ Farm Flock ☐

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....  
Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18 years; Girls 10 to 18



# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHAT is your earliest recollection of Sunday? Mine runs something like this. On Saturday night I got enough wood in the wood box to last over Sunday. I blacked my shoes, to give them the proper Sunday shine, had a bath, administered under parental supervision, and went to bed. Next morning I put on my best clothes, which I thoroughly disliked, and after a good breakfast, went to church with the family. Father's seat was near the front—two rows back, I think. I put in my time making pictures, or in restlessly watching the clock. The sermons were fair, most of the time. Nothing to get excited over, but pretty good. Once or twice, a visiting preacher preached, and one or two of these men made a deep impression on me. On one occasion, when I was 9 years old, I sat on the edge of the seat and listened for an hour, without ever taking my eyes off the fascinating man who shot the truth at his congregation. I was told afterward that I listened with my mouth as well as my ears.

Following church came Sunday school. It was a good school. Far better than the average. The teacher sat on the back of a pew, while his squirming class sat in front. One or two teachers, as I now think of them, were very good. They seemed to understand something about the insides of a boy.

The instant the closing song was sung, I was off. Usually I ran all the way home, to work off my pent-up energies, which for 2½ hours had been rising to the exploding point. It was about a mile home. After a bountiful Sunday dinner my brother and I would go out in the garden and eat a few carrots!

Having gotten permission to remove my Sunday harness, I put on my delicious, week-day clothes, which had long since lost all their starch. If it was summer, and hot, the family would gather on the east side of the house on the lawn, and sit, and talk. If winter, the open fire brightened the room, while Father told us Bible stories, in his inimitable way. Often I took a long hike, or rode my bicycle. Popcorn also came in for its share of attention on stormy Sundays.

I never remember staying home from church or Sunday school but once, and that time I was sick. Boys who were well enough to attend day school were well enough for Sunday school according to the rule at our house.

Looking back at those days, I think the rules were good. If church-going is worth while, why not be there regularly, and be dependable? If Sunday school is good, why be there one Sunday, and not the next? If Sunday is a day of worship and of rest, why not worship and rest on that day?

The early idea of a weekly rest day goes far back in history. The Babylonians observed four religious days in every month. Later the Hebrews observed the seventh day of the week as a day for rest and worship. The worship idea was prominent. The Babylonians called their religious days, "the days of rest of the heart." And that is what such days should be. The rest feature also was prominent. Experience has taught the necessity for a periodical day of rest. "Wholly apart from religion, there are abundant reasons for making a break once a week in the world's endless strain and toll; for putting a check on the feverish and often insane devotion to things material." The first French Republic tried the experiment of one day's rest in 10. It failed completely. In the Great War Sunday labor was tried in England, and the wages were doubled for Sunday work. This also failed. The men were stimulated by double pay, and by feelings of patriotic loyalty, but produced less than they had been producing in six days.

Sunday ought not to be a burden, on account of restrictions, and it does not seem as if it would be, at present. When Jesus came to earth, the Jewish Sabbath was intolerable. The rabbis had listed 39 kinds of work which were inadmissible on the Sabbath. Each of these was subdivided into 39 other kinds, making 1,531 sorts of Sabbath work which were against the law.

Jesus brought in the new interpretation, that any work of mercy is not only allowable, but commendable, on the Sabbath. It sounds strange in our ears that when he healed a man on the Sabbath, it aroused the officials to such fury that they began to plot against His life. (Mark III:4, and other passages.) The principle which he stated is as good today as it was then: "The Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

It is natural that people should now and then inquire as to when Sunday observance began, rather than Saturday. Christians do not observe Sunday because of any specific command. Nothing in the New Testament commands us to keep the first day of the week as a religious day. The custom had a far more vital and influencing origin than that. The things we do because we love are much easier than those done because they are required. Sunday observance began as the fruit of love for Christ. Did he not rise from the dead on the first day of the week? For a long time early Christians kept Saturday, then others kept both Saturday and Sunday, but gradually Sunday observance pushed out the keeping of the Sabbath (Saturday) and came to be a widely accepted custom. Is it going to die out?

Lesson for March 17—The Lord's Day in Modern Life. Exodus 20:8-11; Matt. 12:1-8. Golden Text Matt. 12:8.

## Neighborhood Parties

(Continued from Page 8)

7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu.  
WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band  
1:00 p. m.—Lee Kaff, Carbondale, speaks on "Vocational Agriculture." Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
3:00 p. m.—Mildred Jones, soprano, and Ruby McKnight, contralto  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper Clubs, Late Markets, news, time, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Sonora program on Columbia Chain from New York City  
9:00 p. m.—The Columbians  
9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### FRIDAY, MARCH 22

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor of Capper's Weekly, Ada Montgomery, society editor Topeka Daily Capital, Aunt Lucy's Recipes.  
WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra  
3:30 p. m.—Any Old Thing  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party  
6:15 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather  
6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
6:50 p. m.—Southard Sales System  
8:30 p. m.—Steel Fixtures Company program  
8:45 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, harmony twins  
9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak program on Columbia Chain  
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New York City  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### SATURDAY, MARCH 23

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene, preparation and selection of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, love-lorn problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request program  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, and Florence Oberle, soprano  
3:30 p. m.—Mildred Cox, soprano, and Bernice Jones, contralto  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Hodge Podge program  
9:30 p. m.—Tommy Boydston and his Howling Harmony Hounds  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

You can't tell which group elected Hoover until you see which one is maddest because it can't run things.

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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Livestock Has Wintered Fairly Well in Kansas, Considering the Unfavorable Weather

KANSAS livestock is generally in good condition. The animals have wintered better than one would ordinarily expect, considering the unfavorable weather. And wheat apparently is in fairly good condition, taking the state as a whole; reports of damage are not numerous. There is a steady stream of corn to market. Oats seeding will be later than usual, as fields are still wet.

General business conditions are mighty satisfactory, taking the country as a whole. This has rather surprised the folks who think they know something about business forecasting, as there is more activity than had been expected. Even the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is getting optimistic; in the March issue of The Monthly Review it says:

"A survey of the situation in the Tenth District at the middle of the first quarter of 1929 reveals that industry, trade and banking made a very good start for the year. The general volume of business, although retarded to an extent by a prolonged season of severe weather, was on a plane slightly higher than that which marked its course during the corresponding period in 1928. Reports from over this wide area reflected sound underlying conditions and further improvements in the economic situation."

"Distribution of goods and merchandise by wholesalers to retailers and by retailers to consumers in January was in heavy volume for the initial month of a year. Wholesale trade expanded seasonally and, despite the unfavorable weather conditions and ice-covered highways, the dollar volume for the month, combined for five leading lines, ran even with that for January a year ago. Retail trade, indicated by sales of department stores, declined seasonally as compared with the high record sales in December, but showed an increase of about 3.7 per cent over January a year ago."

"Production in leading industries was maintained at a high rate of activity for the mid-winter month. There was increased production of flour, pork, mutton, cement, crude oil and petroleum products and shipments of zinc ore during January 1929, compared to a year ago, while production of beef and shipments of lead ore decreased."

"Conditions for agriculture were generally favorable, with the frequent snows over the district providing the moisture needed in the spring. Some injury to the winter wheat crop by ice-covered fields has been reported, but the extent of the damage cannot be determined until early in the spring. The situation for the livestock industry was reported as generally satisfactory. Livestock on farms ranges was in good condition but requiring heavy winter feeding."

"Building contracts awarded in January showed an increase in value of 17.6 per cent over the same month last year, although the value of building permits issued in 18 cities during the month fell below that of a year ago by 11 per cent."

"The volume of outstanding loans, discounts and investments of 63 reporting member banks in leading cities of the Tenth District showed a small increase in the five weeks between January 2 and February 6, and the total of \$686,594,000 on the latter date stood \$28,914,000 above that reported February 8, 1928."

"Loans secured by stocks and bonds on February 6, amounting to \$150,935,000 and representing 33.5 per cent of all outstanding loans, showed an increase of \$13,307,000 over the five-week period and an increase of \$13,302,000 over a year ago. Other loans, principally commercial and agricultural, amounting to \$292,552,000 on the first reporting date in February, indicated a decrease of \$8,063,000 in five weeks, but an increase of \$350,000 for the year. Investments showed relatively small changes during the five-week period, with the total of \$237,107,000 on February 6 at \$15,262,000 above a year ago."

"Net deposits in the 63 member banks, which on February 6 amounted to \$512,778,000, showed increases of \$1,178,000 in five weeks and of \$7,212,000 in 52 weeks. Time deposits of \$174,928,000 were \$2,027,000 less than on January 2, but \$10,342,000 greater than on February 8, 1928."

### More Quality in Dairying

The increase in urban population and increased per capita consumption of dairy products in recent years are producing marked changes in the nation's dairy industry, declared Tom G. Stitts, United States Department of Agriculture economist, in a recent address. The increase in urban population in the East, he said, has resulted in greater requirements for fluid milk. For a part of the year there is not enough milk available in this region to supply the needs of the large metropolitan markets for fluid milk and cream. The Middle West is making up the deficit in the East, South and Southeast.

As the Middle West ships increasing quantities of cream, Mr. Stitts declared, the manufacture of butter and cheese has tended to move into sections where dairying is less intensively developed. Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and many sections of Iowa have modified their farm operations for increased milk production.

The increased demand for butter of the higher scoring grades reported to be an important development affecting the Central Northwest and Middle West. The old-time butter dealer, also, is confronted with competition of chain stores and other large organizations which buy direct in the country. Many large concerns engaged in marketing milk, butter, cheese, evaporated milk and powder are now operating country plants for the assembling and manufacture of a complete list of dairy products.

"To meet the more exacting requirements of the cream trade," Mr. Stitts said, "creameries are significantly changing their method of operation and are receiving whole milk from farmers. This requires additional equipment for manufacturing skimmed milk. In some places, especially in Wisconsin, factories are being equipped to condense or evaporate milk and ship cream to the East whenever the market justifies, or to sell milk and cream in Chicago and other nearby cities."

"This type of plant is similar to those which have been developed in the New York and Boston milk sheds. As the important urban centers of population have increased their requirements for milk, condenseries, cheese factories and creameries have been gradually developed into whole milk plants. With this change in the utilization of milk, old factories have been discarded and have been replaced by plants so equipped and lo-

cated that milk can be diverted into more profitable uses when occasion arises."

"With the improvement of roads and the rapid transportation afforded by the automobile, the small plant is finding competition more keen. The trend is decidedly toward the larger country plant in the more intensive dairy sections. The shift in size of plants means that greater attention will be given to the manufacture of more than one commodity, and promises a considerable change in the operation and management of the country organizations."

The increase in the number of whole milk creameries has been a factor in increasing the supply of skimmed milk powder. The country creamery is giving more attention to the disposition of by-products with increase in size. During the last five years, the dried powder production in the United States has increased over 175 per cent, which has necessitated a very rapid development in new uses for milk powder and increased use in channels where formerly only small quantities had been used, as in ice cream, candy, bakery products and milk drinks."

### Increased Shipments of Early Produce

Heavier shipments of early truck crops from Florida and the extreme Southwest as compared with this time a year ago is one of the features of the farm situation this month, and an increasing volume of strawberries, citrus fruits, celery, carrots, spinach, and potatoes moved to market last month; the country-wide carlot movement of 22 important vegetables and fruits was about 7,000 cars more this February than last.

A backward spring season is reported, however, in northern and western producing areas. Snow and cold waves have harassed the North, and especially the livestock industries of the western range country.

Damaged winter crops in the South and on the Pacific Coast are reported, with preparations for spring work decidedly backward even in the South where heavy rains and cold weather, except in Florida, have hindered field and crop growth.

Wheat prices made further improvement during the month, especially of the hard wheats, the advance being attributed to the gradual realization that the year's crop is being used up rather rapidly.

Shipments of wheat from the principal exporting countries since July 1 have been around 90 million bushels more than during the same period last year.

Continuation of the favorable situation for lamb feeders is expected in view of the present strong consumer demand for lamb, the fact that Corn Belt lambs are pretty well cleaned out, and the fact that there are now only a few more lambs than last year in western feeding areas.

The hog market has been advancing since mid-December, a natural trend at this time of year, but the strength of the market this winter, despite fairly heavy runs of hogs, is encouraging producers. Hog prices lately have been running from \$1 to \$2 a hundred higher than a year ago.

Prices of beef steers in recent weeks have run around \$1.50 a hundred below a year ago. Dressed beef production in January exceeded that in December for the first time in five years, and was about 9 per cent more than in January a year ago. The temporarily large supply of steers is reported to be the result of the numbers put on feed early last summer, but the explanation for the lower prices of beef steers may also be partly on the consumer end.

### T. B. Eradication Gains

More than 2 million cattle were on the waiting list for tuberculin testing at the end of 1928, according to a statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This fact, according to veterinarians in the Bureau of Animal Industry, indicates an attitude of effective co-operation on the part of stock raisers and dairymen generally, and also that the 1929 record of tuberculin tests is likely to rank high in comparison with other years.

On January 1, a total of 629 counties in the United States had been recognized as "modified accredited areas," signifying that after tests the Bureau of Animal Industry regarded them as practically free from bovine tuberculosis; and cattle in accredited herds number 2,164,105. More than 23 million cattle are in herds under bureau supervision for the eradication of tuberculosis, and the waiting list on January 1 numbered 2,160,517 cattle. In 33 states the demand for testing has outstripped the facilities for prompt response to applications, but the work of testing is proceeding rapidly. The test was administered to 845,971 cattle in December.

### A Glance at the Markets

Some leading farm products are selling higher in early March than the average in February. Grain prices show some advance. Hog values have been rising steadily. Butter and eggs have been holding their recent gains, and the potato market, although weak, has not lost quite all of the late winter upswing. Yet the position of many of these products is not so strong as it seems, because this is a time of increasing supply except as interrupted by unusually bad weather. Cotton acts somewhat better on the market, but wool not quite so well. Other lines of farm produce show little change.

Trade in cattle in western markets shows improvement on practically all classes and grades, moderate supplies and better dressed beef trade conditions at eastern consuming centers having a revitalizing influence on the live market. An active stocker and feeder market at the advance noted—was a strengthening influence in the trade on light steers and heifers clearing on slaughtering account. The strength in the stocker and feeder market accounted for higher levels. Light yearling feeders went back to the country from Chicago costing as high as \$11.90. Although there was little or nothing in trade conditions on fresh and cured pork products to lend support to a higher market for live hogs, the continued moderate marketings of the latter and the strong support of the market rendered by some buying interests made for an advancing trend. The Chicago top soared far above \$11. Bulk of fat lambs sold in early March from \$16.25 to \$17 at Chicago, with prices somewhat below the highest of the season. Feeding lambs held up the easier in value.

The easier tendency recently noted in the Boston market on better combing classes and on the lower grades of wool became more definite during early March, demand being limited with prices slightly lower. Buyers made bids on Ohio 64s and finer Delaine wools with offers 1/4 cent in the (Continued on Page 38)



## BUTLER READY-MADE FARM STORAGE

BUTLER owners report up to 25c more for grain than had they sacrificed quality premiums and sold on the depressed harvest time market. Thousands prepare each year to take an extra profit by investing in Butler Ready-made Farm Storage facilities—known by reputation as the most substantial and dependable. W. T. Dyer, La Crosse, Kansas, reports a Butler Bin in continuous use since 1917 and still as good as new. Made only of first quality, galvanized steel, fabricated to secure the greatest strength per pound. Popular 500 and 1,000 bushel sizes improved in design. Also, larger sizes in both round and rectangular for large grain farms.

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Willrodt Tractor Guide Co., Dept. B-30, Omaha, Nebr.

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Runs off ordinary lampsocket. For farms, cottages, camps, schools, stores and offices without circulating water. Simple, convenient, compact, inexpensive to run. No installation cost. Provides hot water at any hour day or night. County Agents Wanted. We want reliable men in every county. Tremendous demand. Satisfactory commissions. Write for details.

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# Chaff and Whole Wheat

## Mitigated Circumstances

"I'm going to arrest you," announced the traffic cop, "on three charges—speeding, passing a red light, and failing to stop when I first blew my whistle."

The offending motorist paled visibly. But before he could offer any extenuation of his conduct, a lady leaned over from the rear seat.

"Don't pay any attention to my husband, officer," she said easily. "He's drunk."

## The Test

"Love me, hon?"

"Uh-huh."

"Love me a lot, hon?"

"Uh-huh."

"Love me an awful lot, hon?"

"Uh-huh."

"Then sit up. Your sorority pin's tearing my necktie."

## Down to Earth

Husband of Authoress—"Will you be much longer writing that novel?"

Wife—"I'm just at the death scene of the hero."

Husband (politely)—"Good! And when he's dead, would you mind sewing on this button for me?"

## Too Real

Music Publisher—"Where's that 'Lonesome Blues' song you promised me?"

Blues Composer—"I dunno. Since my sweet baby left me, I ain't been able to write nothin'."

## Tale of a Ticket

"I don't see why having your car overhauled should be such a depressing experience."

"You don't, eh?" Well, it was overhauled by a motorcycle cop."

## The Harvest

Jewelry and clothing valued at from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 belonging to Mme. Ganna Walska, wife of Harold McCormick, harvested millionaire, was held.—Lima (O.) paper.

## Harem Scarem

A sultan at odds with his harem thought of a way he could scare 'em; He caught him a mouse

Which he freed in the house, Thus starting the first harem scarem.

## Rather Necessary

"What's these here names doin' on the pay roll?" asked the political boss. "Them?" the appointee retorted. "Them two birds is the ones that does the work."

## Marooned

Mrs. Blue—"How do you control your husband while you are away?"

Mrs. Black—"I leave the baby with him."

## They Come High

Police Dog pups. Excellent quality, attractive coloring. Practically new. Exorbitantly priced.—U. of Wisconsin Daily Cardinal.

## Bunch of Good Wishes

Another serious social problem is what to send the florist's daughter when she is ill.

## You Stop

"Who was the first bookkeeper?"

"I'll bite."

"Eve, with her loose leaf system."

## Excuse Us, Please!

Wanted.—To buy boxwood twigs and tan your hides.—Ad. in the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## Call the Storage Man

\$40—Beautifully furnished overstuffed 3-room apt.—California paper.

## Millennium

An attack by the enemy had been repulsed with heavy losses, and when the scattered remnants had reassembled in

the trench, two non-coms found themselves together.

"Gosh!" ejaculated one. "If they come on again in our present circumstances they'll take our measure."

"I certainly hope so," the other murmured.

"What! You disloyal dog! You want the enemy to take our measure?"

"Oh! I thought you said 'major.'"

## It's the Same Old Story

So a couple of fellows—or it might have been a couple of other fellows—ran into each other on the street.

"Hello, old man," one greeted. "I hear you're married."

"Yes," the other assented, "and I hear the same thing every damn time my wife opens her mouth."

## Business is Business

"What? Three new vice presidents for this bank? How are you going to keep them all busy?"

"Oh, that's easy," explained the brainy executive. "We're increasing the number of conferences."

## Tongue-Twister

Wife—"When you came home last night you said you had been to the Grand with Mr. Jones. Now you say it was the Trocadero! Why did you lie?"

Husband—"When I came home I couldn't say 'Trocadero!'"

## Time to Straighten Up

AMERICAN HEIRESS

TIRES OF HER TILTED

EUROPEAN MATE

—Headlines in a Butte (Mont.) paper.

## Just the Thing

"I'm puzzled," complained an artist. "I need a peacock in this picture and I don't know where to get a model."

"Why not call up my brother?" advised a friend. "He's a movie usher."

## Proof

"But how do you know," inquired the judge, "that your husband is unfaithful?"

"Well, sir," retorted Mrs. Crabtree, militantly, "I saw him hitting another woman."

## Tried Another Station

Schultz and two negroes saw the singing was imminent and they leaped into the water.—Marysville (Cal.) paper.

## You Can't Win

"Did you ever go to that telephone girl's house?"

"Oh, yes, after I'd called at the three wrong addresses she gave me."

## A Repeater

Two other shots rang out, one of which pierced the slain man in the forehead, causing instant death.—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

## No Escape

"She's really a lot older than she looks."

"Yes, and what's more—she looks it."

## That Vacant Chair

"What do you miss most now that you're married and settled down?"

Wife—"My husband."

## Reposeful Atmosphere

Mr. and Mrs. Otto are deaf mutes, being long residents of Altoona.—Altoona (Pa.) paper.

## More Power to Him!

Licensed Fireman wishes position firing boiler, or janitor.—Ad in the Spokane Chronicle.

## Not "Hook My Dress"

It always was a funny world, And it gets funnier, by heck! Who'd ever thought we'd hear wife yell—

"Oh, dearie, please come shave my neck!"

## Strong as a Mule—Comfortable as an old Hat



It's a fact that a man can't do his work right when he has on overalls that cut his shoulders and bind under the arms. That's just the reason why Blue Buckle Overalls have extra-wide straps and why the coats have full ragland sleeves. And every garment fits no matter when nor where you buy it. Look for the Guarantee in the pocket. If your dealer can't supply you, write us direct.

### Blue Buckle Features!

Wide non-curling Suspenders. Heavy Brass Buckles. Buttons and Loops. Improved Safety Watch and Pencil Pocket. Match Pocket. Heavy Bar Tacked at all Strain Points. All Felling Triple-stitched. Extra big High-cut Bib. Front and Back Bands. Four Rows Stitchings. Deep, Heavy Drill Swinging Pockets. Extra Big Legs. Big Roomy Bottoms.



DEALERS.—One Booster outbuys six Knockers. Every man who buys Blue Buckle Overalls join up for life in the Blue Buckle Boosters Club. Order from your jobber.

## Blue Buckle Guaranteed Overalls

Blue Buckle OverAll Co., Inc. Lynchburg, Va.



## The Baker Gas Tractor

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

The tractor with the answer. Strong substantial frame. Heavy duty Footie Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed drive pulley shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair.

Complete tractor and thresher catalogues free.

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY,

SWANTON, OHIO

Offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried at Hastings, Neb., with Smith Machinery Co., at Lincoln with Thorpe-Wood Machinery Co., giving assurance of prompt service and delivery. Write today.

## \$1000<sup>00</sup> 2 FORDS CASH and GIVEN!

## Solve This Puzzle

Cut out the three pieces of this automobile and place them together. Send your solution to me at once, with your name and address, just like you would want it on the title to one of these cars.

\$3500 IN PRIZES

Someone who puts this car together is going to win as First Grand Prize, \$1000.00 Cash and New Ford Four Door Sedan, or a total of \$2000.00 Cash. Many other valuable articles and cash prizes given. Duplicate prizes awarded in case of ties.

FORD SEDAN EXTRA!

HURRY! The First Grand Prize Winner will receive a New Ford Four Door Sedan EXTRA and in addition to \$1000.00 just for being on time.



This Car Given For Promptness.



EVERYBODY REWARDED!

Send in your solution to this puzzle. I will award you 1400 points toward 1st Grand Prize and explain how you can easily and in a very short time, obtain 100 points more and WIN this 1st Grand Prize.

C. WORTH, Manager  
329 I. M. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.





## Crash Puts Driver Out for Weeks

### YOU May Be Next!

He never dreamed a week ago the hospital would ever get him.

But—speeding auto... slippery road... head-on smash—doctors said he'd be lucky to get out in 9 weeks.

Think of the bills that piled up—hundreds of dollars he'd planned for something worth while. Now doctors, nurses and hospital will get it.

Suppose it was YOUR injury. Suppose these were YOUR bills. You're likely to be injured any day, now. Farm accidents are increasing. 1 farmer in 8 is hurt every year. It's just about your turn. But—YOU NEEDN'T PAY!

### 2½¢ a Day Protects You

Woodmen Accident will pay your injury costs. A 2½¢-a-day Woodmen Accident policy will save you hundreds of dollars when you're hurt. It has saved policy holders over \$6,500,000 in 39 years—\$500,000 last year alone. Costs little—protects up to \$1,000. Don't risk a day without it. Get full details. Read what policy holders say. Act NOW. Don't delay. Mail coupon TODAY!

#### AGENTS

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

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

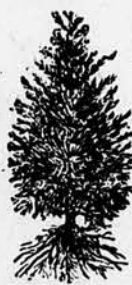
WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.  
Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. W-34  
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_



## Kansas Grown Trees Do the Best

Over a million evergreens (Kansas grown) for sale this spring. Come to Manhattan and see them growing in the field. Largest growers of Kansas grown nursery stock in the state. Write for catalog.

KANSAS EVERGREEN  
NURSERIES  
Manhattan, Kansas

## 1/3 More Power 1/3 Less Fuel With Pickering Governors

Mr. Lewis Baird of Canfield, Ohio, put a Pickering Governor on his Helder Tractor. He writes us that he now gets 1/3 more power and uses 1/3 less fuel. Mr. Baird's experience is the experience of thousands of farmers who have equipped their tractors with Pickering Governors.

"Now I get steady power." "My tractor has developed 20 to 25% more power." "I save 3 to 5 gallons of gas a day." "My motor picks up instantly when the load goes on." "My engine doesn't overheat any more."—these are reports received constantly from owners of Pickering Governor-equipped tractors.

Pickering Governors are built for McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumble "Oil-Pull," Huber "Super Four," Minneapolis, Fordson and all others.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet. It tells how Pickering Governors increase tractor efficiency and decrease tractor expense.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.  
Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 81F.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tractor \_\_\_\_\_

## Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 36)

grease under the generally firm asking price of 45 cents. Lots with a heavy shrinkage or an unattractive style of staple were available at lower figures.

The cotton market began the month with more activity than for some time, and with prices tending upward. Both foreign and domestic demand improved, with inquiries in evidence for almost all grades and staples. According to the Weather Bureau, rains are again frequent in southern states, and plowing and other preparations for spring planting were hindered throughout practically the entire Cotton Belt, although some work has been done in the extreme western portion, and conditions were more favorable in a few of the more southern districts. The volume of sales of spot cotton is large. Exports from August 1 to March 1 amounted to 6,301,582 bales, against 5,306,281 bales for the same period last year.

Many of the northern and western potato districts apparently have given up hope of any material advance in price this spring, and are letting supplies move to market in rather liberal volume. The Chicago carlot market held nearly steady on Northern Round Whites at 80¢ to \$1 for 100 pounds, while Red River Ohios sold at \$1 to \$1.10 and Idaho Russets at \$1.60 to \$1.75.

Onion prices are fairly well maintained. The source of imports has been shifting toward South America, until Egyptian onions begin to arrive. During the last five days of February, about 43 carloads arrived from Chile, 17 from Spain and one from Denmark.

Texas cabbage markets are weak. Local reports indicate that the later crop may not be so heavy as first expected, but there probably will still be plenty of cabbage for all needs.

City prices were lower on California lettuce at \$3 to \$4 a crate. Much of the California celery is not showing good quality or condition upon arrival. A few sales are made as low as 75 cents a large crate, but best stock brings \$4 to \$6.

The general tone of the butter market is steady to firm. Storage stocks are comparatively light and production no more than normal, with little if any sharp increase at the moment. Undergrades on all markets were well cleaned up, and the price on these lower scores advanced, thus narrowing the price range between the top and bottom scores.

Receipts of dressed poultry are running just a little heavier than previous weeks or than the same week last year. Cold storage holdings continue to be under last year. Prices hold well. The nervous market in eggs continued thru early March. Prices regained previous level, holding most of the February upturn.

A weaker tone developed in the wheat market early in March, reflecting the increased offerings from Argentina. The corn market strengthened slightly, largely as a result of a fairly active demand and relatively light supplies. Oats and barley were weak, influenced somewhat by lower prices of millfeeds. The demand for these grains was rather limited, and prices declined slightly notwithstanding the advance in the corn market. Flax held practically unchanged with the small offerings generally well absorbed. Continued dullness prevailed in the feed market, largely as a result of a slow demand. Hominy feed was lower and the market for gluten feed and meal turned slightly downward. Hay markets showed a somewhat weaker tendency, with price declines where offerings were liberal. Pastures showed some improvement in parts of the South.

**Barton**—Roads are in bad condition, due to the recent moisture we received. Considerable hay baling has been done recently. Folks have been quite active in butchering hogs. Eggs, 25¢; wheat, 1.00¢—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Fields are still wet, and farm work will make a slow start this spring. Farmers are still in doubt as to the condition of the wheat. Wheat, 95¢; corn, 76¢; cream, 50¢; eggs, 30¢; hogs, \$10.75; good alfalfa hay, \$18.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne**—All signs point to an early spring, and farmers certainly are hoping for the best! A good many farm sales are being held, with high prices prevailing. The soil is still too wet to work. Wheat apparently came thru the winter in excellent condition. There is still considerable corn in the fields to be husked. Butterfat, 47¢; eggs, 25¢; hogs, \$10.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Cloud**—The soil is in fine condition for spring planting, and wheat and grass are making a good start; wheat is rather small as yet, however. Feed is holding out well, and livestock is doing fine. Eggs are more plentiful, and many incubators have been started. Cream is bringing good prices; there is an increasing interest here in dairying.—W. H. Plumly.

**Dickinson**—Roads are in bad condition, and the fields are wet. Oats sowing will be late. Wheat appears to be in fairly good condition, considering the unfavorable weather of the last two months. This has been a hard winter on livestock; there will be plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass.—F. M. Lorson.

**Edwards**—Wheat is greening up, and it seems probable that the crop will come along all right if the weather is favorable. Farmers are rather short of feed, and they should be glad to get pasture from the wheat and grass as soon as possible. Wheat, \$1.01; corn, 74¢; butterfat, 43¢; eggs, 27¢; hogs, 20¢.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—Oats seeding was delayed by unfavorable weather, but it is now in full swing. Roughage is scarce. Public sales are well attended, and they bring good prices. The main highways are in good condition, but the other roads are rough. Gardens are being planted.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Greenwood**—There will be plenty of feed to last until grass comes. Roads are in bad condition. Most farmers are holding corn for higher prices. Fields are very wet. Eggs, 24¢; bran, \$1.70; corn, 80¢; kafir, 75¢.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harper**—The freezes and high winds have been hard on the wheat, but it is impossible to state its condition at present. An increased acreage of alfalfa and Sweet clover will be planted here this spring. The soil is too wet to work. The Farm Bureau has been especially active here recently, and it is doing good work. Twenty home economics units over the country are carrying on garden projects. Wheat, \$1.03; eggs, 28¢; butterfat, 43¢; hogs, 18¢.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Lane**—Frost is going out of the ground rapidly. Farmers are getting ready for spring work. There is plenty of moisture in the ground. There is a good demand for horses here this year. This seems like a favorable season; the folks are far more optimistic than usual.—A. R. Bentley.

**Neosho**—Wheat appears to be in fairly good condition, as the fields are greening up nicely. Oats seeding was delayed somewhat by the wet weather. A good deal of "garden truck" has been planted. Seed potatoes are plentiful, at \$1.75 for a 120-pound sack. Public sales are not numerous; high prices are being paid for all kinds of livestock. Road conditions have improved, and the rural mail carriers are happy once more.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Wheat is apparently in good condition, evidently it went thru the cold of the winter better than one would expect. Roads are in bad condition.—James McHill.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—The wheat has made but little growth, but the soil contains ample moisture, and the crop should make a fast start when warm weather comes. Roads are in bad condition. Livestock is doing fairly well. Good prices are being paid at public sales. There still is some corn to husk. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 85¢; hogs, 22¢; butterfat, 45¢.—Art. McAnarney.

**Reno**—Wheat is rather spotted, but it is too early yet to tell its exact condition. Oats are bad; very little grain is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1; corn, 80¢.—D. Englehart.

**Republic**—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and it will be in excellent condition for spring work. Roads are muddy. Farm sales are numerous. Wheat, 97¢; corn, 74¢; oats, 45¢; butterfat, 50¢; eggs, 21¢, 25¢ and 28¢.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Riley**—Roads are in bad condition. Wood cutting and doing the chores have been the main farm jobs. Livestock has been doing fairly well, considering the unfavorable weather. Hogs, \$9.50; wheat, 95¢; oats, 45¢; corn, 75¢.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Roos**—Fields contain plenty of moisture. Some good many public sales are being held, with good prices. Folks are hoping that spring will bring some relief. Wheat, 95¢; corn, 72¢; eggs, 25¢; cream, 46¢.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Livestock has stood the winter fairly well; there is still an ample supply of roughage. Farmers are somewhat uncertain about the condition of the wheat; probably the crop has been damaged. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, \$1; butterfat, 43¢; eggs, 23¢.—William Crottinger.

**Stanton**—Wheat is in good condition. Livestock has wintered very well. There is a good demand for milk cows; cattle of all kinds are scarce. Horses and mules are selling fairly well this spring. Corn, 72¢; milo, \$1.10 a cwt.; potatoes, \$1.45 a cwt.; eggs, 26¢; cream, 44¢; hogs, 20¢.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wallace**—We have been having rather windy weather. Farmers are still shelling corn. Some renters have been moving recently. Hens are beginning to lay better.—Everett Hughes.

### Farm Price Index Advances

The index of the general level of farm prices advanced from 133 to 136 per cent of the pre-war level from January 15 to February 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. At 136 the index is 1 point above February, 1928, and the highest February figure since 1926.

The advance in the index of farm prices from January 15 to February 15 was due to higher prices for all grains, fruits and vegetables, cotton, cottonseed, hogs, lambs, chickens and work animals, which more than offset slight declines in the farm prices of beef cattle and veal calves and seasonal declines in butter and egg prices.

Indices of farm prices by groups of commodities changed as follows: Grains advanced 8 points, meat animals, 4 points; fruits and vegetables, 2 points; and cotton and cottonseed, 1 point. Poultry products declined 3 points, and dairy products 1 point.

The farm price of hogs on February 15, at \$8.88 a hundred pounds, was about 8.5 per cent higher than on January 15 and approximately 16.5 per cent above a year ago. From January 15 to February 15 the farm price advanced about 11 per cent in the Corn Belt, 6 per cent in the Far West, 4 per cent in the North Atlantic states, 3 per cent in the South Central Division and 1 per cent along the South Atlantic seaboard.

These upturns in farm prices of hogs were accompanied by indications of a 9 per cent reduction in the inventory of hogs on farms on January 15 as compared with January 1, 1928. Receipts of hogs at seven primary markets during the four-week period ending February 15 were about 15 per cent smaller than during the corresponding period last year. Due to advances in the farm prices of both corn and hogs, the corn-hog ratio for the United States, at 10.2, was the same on February 15 as on January 15, while the ratio for Iowa advanced slightly from 11.4 to 11.5. The ratios on February 15 compare with 9.6 for the United States, and 9.7 for Iowa in February of last year.

Of the grains, corn leads in the magnitude of price change from January 15 to February 15, advancing approximately 8 per cent during the month. The advance in the farm price was fairly general over the United States except for a slight decline along the Pacific Coast. On February 15 the farm price of corn was about 10 per cent above a year ago. The principal factor affecting the farm price advance since January 15 probably has been the continuance of a relatively high export demand. Receipts at 14 primary markets during the week ending February 9 were about 15 per cent smaller than the average for the two preceding weeks, and commercial stocks continue to be materially below those of a year ago.

The farm price of wheat advanced about 6 per cent from January 15 to February 15, reaching \$1 a bushel for the first time since July, 1928. However, the farm price is still approximately 10 per cent below February of last year. The advance in the farm price since January 15 has been accompanied by a decline in commercial wheat stocks in this country and indications of some damage to domestic and European winter wheat crops, due to storms and cold weather with inadequate snow covering.

The farm price of potatoes advanced about 1 per cent from January 15 to February 15, farm price advances of 9 per cent in the South Central states, 6 per cent in the South Atlantic states, 3 per cent in the North Central division and 1 per cent in the Far West, being almost wholly offset by a 7 per cent decrease in the North Atlantic states. On February 15 the average farm price for potatoes was 59.5 cents a bushel, as compared with 96 cents a year ago. Large supplies at producing centers have presented any material farm price advance for the country as a whole since January 15, 1929. The farm price of eggs declined approximately 3 per cent from January 15 to February 15. While egg prices were declining 13 per cent in the Far West, 11 per cent in the South Atlantic states, 10 per cent in the South Central states and 6 per cent in the North Atlantic states, the farm price advanced approximately 3 per cent in the North Central states. The farm price advance in the North Central states was accompanied by decreasing receipts at primary markets due to unfavorable weather conditions. In the remaining states, the farm price continued a seasonal downward trend, due to the fact that the farm price in these areas is largely governed by local market conditions.

### Enough for a Mess

New York.—A \$20,000 diamond is missing from the plane that was wrecked in Ohio Tuesday. The diamond was nine carats.—Clewiston (Fla.) paper.

## Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

### Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnettsville, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of little chicks from the usual baby chick troubles. Finally I sent for two 50c packages of Walko Tablets, used it in all drinking water, raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick. Walko Tablets not only tend to prevent baby chick troubles, but they also tend to give chicks increased strength and vigor. They develop quicker and feather earlier."

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

### You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 47,  
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [ ] 50c regular size (or [ ] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tablets to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00) (P. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

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

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.



# Urged Orderly Marketing

Powerful Influences in the Hands of Stockmen  
Can Help Stabilize the Industry

THE members of the Kansas Live Stock Association, meeting in their 16th annual convention last week at Wichita, sent hearty congratulations to President Hoover on the selection of Arthur Hyde of Missouri as his Secretary of Agriculture.

That was in the resolutions, which also included: Opposition to direct marketing and a plea for orderly marketing; an appreciation of the work of Secretary Jardine during his term in the Cabinet; an urge on Congress to recognize the imperative need of adequate increases in the tariff on meat animals, meats and meat products, and a fair and just tariff on hides, now on the free list.

There was included a warning against relinquishing or modifying the present embargo on imports of livestock and meat products; endorsement of the work of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and of the work of the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Department handled by Joe Mercer; and determination to work toward a reduction of transportation and marketing costs of livestock.

Those resolutions sum up in brief the entire convention. "How can our industry be stabilized so that men will feel justified in planning and working ahead in it?" That seemed to be the big question. Perhaps no previous convention carried with it the spirit this one embodied. More than 1,000 Kansas cattlemen, and neighbors from Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado, met, took inventory of their progress, and went home again, with a stronger determination to do their share in correcting the ills of their business.

Will J. Miller, last year's president and re-elected for 1929, put the facts before the convention right at the start: The need for embargo and protective tariff laws that can help, and also orderly marketing, which is in the hands of the producers. He traced the rise and fall of this country as the dominating factor in world beef trade and explained the competition that must be met from other countries. "Briefly summed up," he said, "it is plainly evident that the only way we can successfully compete with other beef raising countries is by the aid of an adequate tariff. What we need is a tariff measure which will afford sufficient protection so that livestock producers may be justified in going ahead in bringing up their herds and expanding from year to year as conditions warrant."

And on the point of orderly marketing he urged a five-day week instead of rushing everything to market on the first three days, as has been the "custom, habit and tradition," world without end. "There is a powerful influence in the hands of stockmen that can be used to stabilize livestock markets. This was well illustrated the week of February 17, this year."

"Just prior to that week there developed, in the cattle trade, the most depressed condition in many years. Available supply was not consumed. Chicago was receiving an excess supply of cattle, especially on Mondays. There was talk that unemployment, a Koshier strike and innumerable other factors were affecting the beef trade. Then the unusual thing happened."

"Feeders used the best weapon they have—they lightened up on their shipments for market, and presto! Immediately 50 cents to \$1 was added to every pound of beef that reached the market. Everything that 'affected' beef was forgotten—all pending disasters failed to materialize. It is difficult to understand why a beef animal should be worth \$10 to \$15 more on Wednesday than it was the previous Friday. Every day we are advised by radio regarding the markets. When it is bad, let's try shipping just half the number we would like to ship."

Other noted speakers on the convention program included L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Lines, St. Louis, Mo.; John Fields, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita; E. H. Lindley, chancellor of Kansas University, Lawrence; J. E. Poole, Chicago Livestock Exchange, Chicago; F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; R. C. Pollock, general man-

ager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago; C. E. Huff, Salina, president National Farmers' Union; Senator Fred M. Harris, Ottawa, and A. J. Glover, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

In re-electing Will J. Miller as president of the association, something like precedent was set. It has been a ruling in the organization that a president shall not be considered for a second term. But Mr. Miller proved to be such a capable executive that the old ruling was set aside for this year. J. H. Mercer, Topeka, was re-elected secretary-treasurer; Rodney Elward, Castleton, re-elected as one of the four vice-presidents. Others elected as vice-presidents are: Pat Nation, Emporia; Jess Harper, Wichita, and James Todd, Maple Hill.

## Legumes Do Help!

Advantageous effects of crop rotation where it includes legumes were pointed out recently at several legume schools in Northeastern Kansas by Dr. M. C. Sewell, a soils specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Summarized, four principal advantages of rotation are: control of weed, crop pests and plant diseases; rendering manure and chemical fertilizers more effective; increasing the soil supply of organic matter and nitrogen, improving tilth, and conserving the soil reserve of plant nutrients; different crops in themselves exert beneficial effects on those which follow.

"Within our own state climatic conditions determine whether rotations will increase crop yields," Doctor Sewell explained. "In Western Kansas, for instance, we cannot advise crop rotation on the basis of any increase of wheat yields because of crop rotation. In Eastern Kansas, there is no question of the desirability of crop rotation."

"In Riley county, at Manhattan, we have an 18-year comparison of wheat grown continuously on the same land and wheat grown in a simple three-year rotation of corn, oats and wheat. In both instances various cultural treatments were regularly practiced. For the same treatment the yields of wheat have averaged 4 bushels an acre greater in the rotation."

The effect of rotation on yield is more marked in the case of corn yields. For a period of 16 years, corn yields in various rotations and where grown continuously have been as follows:

Cropping System	Acre
Alfalfa 4 years, corn, wheat, wheat (16 year rotation) .....	31.7
Cowpeas, wheat, corn (3 year rotation) .....	30.0
Corn, corn, wheat (3 year rotation) .....	28.5
Continuous corn .....	21.3

This comparison shows the marked effect of alfalfa in the rotation on corn yields, according to Doctor Sewell. Compared with continuous cropping the average increase of corn production is 10 bushels an acre.

In the alfalfa rotation just cited, alfalfa is grown only 4 years on a field during a 16-year period. It is probable that the corn yields would be increased more were Sweet clover also introduced into this rotation. The average yield of approximately 32 bushels an acre may not seem large. However, it is a 16-year average for corn produced on upland. During two of the years, 1913 and 1918, no grain was produced. The yields in certain years have been as high as 70 bushels.

"Alfalfa is a soil improving crop in addition to being a valuable cash crop or forage crop," the college crop specialist continued. To obtain full benefits of the crop, both from the standpoint of cash income and soil improvement, we do not advise growing alfalfa more than six years on a field in rotation with other crops, and advise four-year stands where practicable.

"When alfalfa is plowed up, the best time for breaking is in the fall. Corn can usually safely follow alfalfa in Northeastern Kansas.

"Sweet clover has the same seedbed requirements as alfalfa—shallow plowed ground, clean seedbed and firm seedbed. Early spring planting, however, is best for Sweet clover. If seeded in oats, Sweet clover is cross drilled immediately after oats are planted."

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\$100.00 in Prizes Given

The four pictures shown here represent important cities in the United States. Can you name these cities? The first picture shows an Indian, an apple, and the word "Is". Put the three together and you have the name of an important city in the Hoosier state, and so on until you have named the four cities.

### TEN CASH PRIZES

A first prize of \$50.00 will be given to the boy or girl who names the cities represented by the four pictures and makes up the best rebus for some other city. Town or post office in the United States. Any boy or girl in the United States under eighteen years of age may try for the prizes. Second prize will be \$20; third prize, \$15; fourth prize, \$10 and five \$1.00 prizes. All answers to this puzzle must be mailed not later than April 10th—better be early than late. In case of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded to each person tying.

### HOW TO ANSWER THIS PUZZLE

On a separate sheet of paper write the names of the four cities these pictures represent, then get your geography or some other handy list of cities, and pick out the one you wish to use in your rebus. In making up your own rebus, tell what objects are to be shown in your rebus and the name of the city it represents. See if you can be the first boy or girl to send in the correct answer to this rebus puzzle and be sure to make up a rebus of your own. Mail your answer to the address below.

**REBUS CLUB 101, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas**





# So Now the Hens Pay Cash

## Proper Housing and Well-Balanced Rations Put Poultry in the Profit Paying Class

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE evolution of the poultry industry, by virtue of more knowledge of the job, is graphically depicted on the Ed Martin farm, near Princeton. And a near-zero, stormy winter day was an excellent time to observe the three big steps, indicated by the improvements in poultry shelters, because the cold weather emphasized the importance of proper housing.

Out on the Martin farm one finds three laying houses. One an old, rickety affair; another embracing so many improvements that one might honestly expect something from a poultry flock; and a third, the last word in poultry housing—a Kansas straw loft type.

Of course, the old shed isn't used any longer. But in the old days in the old house the poultry was handled in what the Martins now term a miserable old style. For several years a farm flock existed in the old shed; that is, the birds stayed in the shed when the weather made it impossible for them to get out of doors during the day and to roost in the trees at night. You know how it used to be. Mrs. Martin had to laugh, too, when she thought about the old feeding methods. When compared to the present day system, she indicated that they were just about as sorry as the housing facilities.

### Experiments Are Helpful

But we live and learn and make progress, thanks to specialists and scientists, and all the rest of the folks who answer that urge to experiment for the good of advancement in any particular industry.

"In the old days we didn't even think of having eggs to sell during the winter," Mrs. Martin remembered. "Almost lucky to have any for home use." We crowded too many hens into the little shed—something like 100 to 125, when half that number would have been enough. They roosted out until cold weather, and you can imagine the trouble that showed up when winter closed down."

About seven years ago, poultry talk made the Martins decide that if they were going to keep chickens at all, there should be some profit in the bargain. So the second house was built. It has an open front on the south which is screened in, and can be closed by swinging up the doors. Ventilators and a scratching pen also made their appearance. What an improvement over the old shed! With a better home the layers were expected to be more liberal with the eggs. And they were. Where there had been no eggs to sell in the winter previous to the advent of the new house, there now were a few. And the Martins en-

joyed the novel experience of having some extra ready cash from the egg income.

"Even with the new house we crowded the hens too much," Mrs. Martin admitted. "We simply didn't realize then the necessity for having plenty of floor space, plenty of nests, feeder room and water room. We didn't pay any particular attention at first in the new house to feeding for early development. It is quite evident that the better shelter accounted for the increase in winter egg production."

"Then the county agent started talking about more feeding care. We paid some attention, but know now that we were far from feeding a balanced ration, and we fed no mash whatever." But all the time, as in the case of most farm families who now are raising poultry on a profitable basis, the Martins were reading up on poultry hints and suggestions. It became a bigger topic with them. Other folks were making good profit from the layers, why shouldn't the same results obtain on their farm? Well, better production resulted with every improvement.

Poultry profit was headed in the right direction for sure when the Martins climaxed their program of poultry improvement by building the Kansas straw loft laying house and by adopting the most approved methods of feeding and poultry management. Rooms in the new poultry house are 20 by 20 feet, and a 10 by 20 foot feed room makes poultry chores easier. The straw loft with its proper ventilation kept the laying house dry, free from drafts and warm enough for poultry even on a very cold winter day. Better nests are available and the laying mash hoppers always are full. Probably some culling was done all the time the Martins had been keeping poultry, but it wasn't dignified by that name. Just the birds that were quite obviously inferior were sold. But now the culling business is worked down to a very fine point.

### Shows a Real Contrast

What are the results? With proper housing, feeding and culling the poultry flock now is the best paying thing on the farm, investment considered, and the biggest laying season is thru the winter. Contrast that with no winter eggs under the old conditions! It would be a useless task to try to argue with the Martins that the agricultural college and county agents don't amount to much, or that they don't know what they are talking about.

The flock on this farm will number 275 to 280 White Leghorns, plus 75 or so R. I. Reds. All of the pullets will be kept in the newest laying house,

while the mature hens will occupy the second best house. However, this second house is a rather efficient and comfortable place; its biggest need, perhaps, is a straw loft. "We have been buying our baby chicks," Mrs. Martin explained, "as we think at present this is the best for our plans. We buy eggs from a good flock and get them hatched at a good hatchery. This eliminates a lot of work, and we have plenty to do as it is. We follow the college methods of feeding very closely, using home-grown grain and buying a commercial mash. We certainly wouldn't give up the poultry income now. I don't know exactly how much profit the flock has paid us, but I do know that it is so much that we cannot afford to be without it now. Proper housing and proper feeding combined changed our poultry efforts from a meaningless, profitless chore to one of the most progressive and profitable lines of work on the farm. It took both improvement factors to make the complete change, but I honestly believe that proper housing facilities are responsible for 50 per cent of our progress."

Up-to-date brooder houses eliminate considerable loss and trouble with the baby chicks. Mrs. Martin said she recalled that she used to count on losing quite a per cent of the little chicks, but with the brooders and a good knowledge of feeding the youngsters, losses are cut to a rather small figure.

This is one of many cases in which poultry flock owners discovered that the layers were doing nothing much except appeasing their appetites. It had to stop. There would be some returns for the feed consumed and the labor expended, or there would be no poultry. Couldn't carry them along all the time on credit—thinking they might show a profit sometime. So now the hens pay cash.

### In the Cheyenne Bottoms

BY J. B. DOZE

Within a few miles of the geographical center of the United States, and not far from the geographical center of Kansas, is a huge basin known as the Cheyenne Bottoms. The floor of this basin embraces an area the size of the Sea of Galilee, or 64 square miles.

During the major portion of the last half century the basin has been dry, with the exception of a few ponds. Altho the basin is located adjacent to an immense watershed—the Arkansas River—comparatively little water drains into it. The catchment area is 235 square miles. There is no outlet. Two wet-weather streams flow into it, they being Blood Creek from the northwest and Deception Creek from the north. The elevation is between 1,800 and 1,900 feet above sea level. A well-defined ledge of sandstone extends almost entirely around the basin. The soil over the entire floor of the bottoms is a heavy silt and gumbo, varying from 2 to 6 feet and more in thickness. Underlying this is sand.

The floor of the basin slopes to the southeast and the basin is oval. Approximately 15 feet above the floor of the basin is a dry water course, which flows from the southeast rim of the basin in an easterly direction toward Cow Creek on the east and the Arkansas River on the south. This out let ends in what is known as Little Cheyenne basin, almost due north of Ellinwood.

Hoisington is on the northwest slope of the basin. Great Bend is 6 miles south of the southern rim across Walnut Creek. Claflin is located 4 miles northeast of the basin.

Some successful attempts at agriculture have been made around the rim of the basin, especially along the highway between Hoisington and Great Bend. In the southeast part of the basin is an area of 20,000 acres where little or no attempt at agriculture has been made except that the place has been used for grazing, and a few favored spots have produced hay.

Walnut Creek, which rises in Eastern Scott and Western Lane counties and flows almost due east in a straight line, a distance of possibly 120 miles, passes at one point within 3 miles of the south rim of the basin. The bed of Walnut Creek is considerably higher than the floor of Cheyenne Bottoms.

The total drainage area of Big Wal-

## 8 Killed in a race with Death



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and eight of the nine occupants of this automobile were killed and the ninth seriously injured at a grade crossing near Reno, Nevada.

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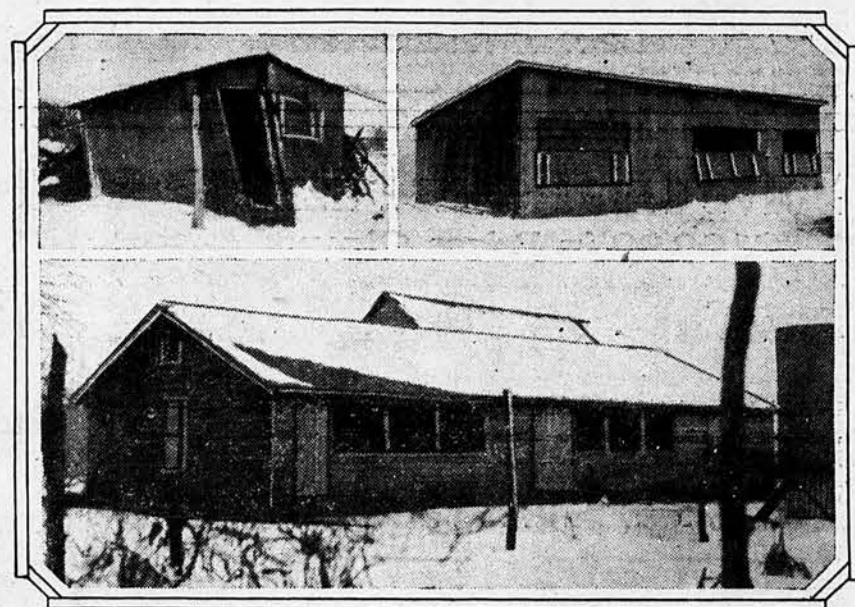
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nut and its tributaries, which could be diverted by a ditch to the bottoms, is approximately 1,700 square miles. Seldom does a year go by that the Walnut Creek does not overflow, and the flood does considerable damage to agriculture. The rush of flood water down Walnut Creek is sufficient to maintain a permanent lake in the Cheyenne Bottoms, if this flood water were diverted, and engineering data available proves that the drainage from Walnut Creek can be diverted into Cheyenne Bottoms, thereby increasing the drainage area of the bottoms from 235 square miles to 1,935 square miles.

During August, 1927, heavy rains caused high-water conditions in Blood and Deception Creeks and from which drainage plane of 235 square miles the run-off was sufficient to create a lake of 16,000 acres in the eastern portion of the basin. The deepest place in this lake was 9 feet, although the average was considerably less—possibly not over 3 feet. This flood water covered practically all the hay land, some wheat land and in places did some damage to improvements, but in the main was confined to grassland. Salt grass predominates in the bottoms.

Heavy wind causes tides, and on some days water is pushed before the wind for a distance of almost a quarter of a mile, so it will be realized that at present there is no very definite shore line. These wind tides increase the loss of water, but the lake survived a comparatively dry fall, and when the rains began in the summer of 1928 the water had not receded 2 feet from its highest normal level. The soil in the bottom of the lake is almost impervious.

Extensive rainfall during the summer of 1928 caused a rise in the lake, and at one time the water was 18 inches deeper than at any time during 1927. The water area of the lake was increased to almost 20,000 acres, and some wheat land was inundated, water going all around wheat stacks. In places the shore line was fully 1/4 mile closer to the rim of the basin than during 1927.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has long wrestled with the problem of trying to develop a permanent lake in the Cheyenne Bottoms. Among the first sites for game refuges viewed by the commission was the bottoms. The commission felt that the problem of financing this project was too large for the state, and so made overtures to the Federal Government to induce that agency to develop and maintain a lake in the bottoms. Fortune has appeared to smile upon the plan of the commission in this respect. Soon after the lake was formed in August, 1927, the commission requested the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to inspect the bottoms with a view of getting a recommendation from it to Congress to pass a bill to perpetuate the lake. The bureau first sent Orin D. Steele, a United States game protector, to inspect the bottoms. Mr. Steele was dumfounded at the bird life he saw. He is a native of New England and has visited many bird sanctuaries. His report of the enormous bird life on the bottoms so interested the Biological Survey that it sent Talbot Denmead, an attorney connected with the survey, into Kansas to make another investigation.

The Forestry, Fish and Game Commission appealed to the national headquarters of the Izaak Walton League of America to lend assistance in the movement. The Izaak Walton chapters at Great Bend, Holsington, Claflin and Ellinwood are lending their support to the commission in interesting the Federal Government. The Great Bend Chamber of Commerce became interested, as did the Chamber of Commerce at Holsington. In the fall of 1927 Talbot Denmead, of the bureau, and Seth E. Gordon, extension director in charge of conservation for the national Izaak Walton League, visited the bottoms. This was in October on a very windy day.

Ducks and geese, shore birds and gulls abounded in countless numbers. Mr. Denmead made a very informative and affirmative report as to the merits of creating a permanent lake and maintaining the bottoms to the bureau, and since Mr. Gordon's visit the Izaak Walton League of America has consistently and persistently urged upon the Federal Government the necessity for its enacting the necessary legislation to maintain the lake and create a refuge.

## In a Warm Room

BY W. C. SMITH

The temperature of the room in which your incubator is located should not go below 50 degrees, and results will invariably be better if the temperature is 10 degrees higher. A variation of a few degrees in outside temperature is not important, but good hatches in a room that stays much below 50 for a very long time are rare. With a temperature of 103 degrees inside the machine and 40 or 45 outside of it there is bound to be a rapid movement of air thru the machine—so rapid in fact that ventilation and moisture become a problem difficult to solve. The eggs dry down too rapidly or if the ventilators are kept closed on the incubator, odors and harmful gases collect which kill chick embryos, weaken chicks which do get out of the shell and make incubation an altogether discouraging proposition.

It is much better to operate the incubator in a room where there is some artificial heat if it can be at all regulated than to attempt it in a room likely to be affected by extreme drops in temperature. The chief objection to artificial heat in the incubator room has been that the air becomes too dry. This can be overcome to a considerable extent by keeping a pan of water or a filled teakettle on the stove. Many machines have provision for moisture such as water pans, sand trays and similar devices, and these should be used according to the manufacturer's directions. It usually is a mistake to place sponges, damp cloths and water pans in a machine or to sprinkle the eggs without specific instructions from the maker of that particular incubator. Many operators make the mistake of adding moisture when the chicks stick to the shell when, as a matter of fact, that very condition may be the result of too much moisture rather than too little. It also may be the result of too high temperature in the machine.

The person who obtains the best hatches is as a rule one who pays most attention to the characteristics of the machine he or she is using and the condition under which it is being operated. We buy most of our lessons in incubation just as we do in almost everything else. In most of the lamp heated machines it is a good policy to turn the trays end for end when the eggs are turned and to change trays from one side to another in machines having two or more trays. This has a tendency to overcome any variations in temperature in the incubator itself. However, in a machine which has a corner or a section which remains much too low or extremely high such a practice becomes dangerous, for all of the eggs under this plan would be subject to these extremes. Therefore it is well to know our machines before attempting to follow out any set rules of separation.

While it is undoubtedly true that fertility does run higher later in the season and a higher rate of hatchability is obtained it is entirely possible to bring off better chicks and more of them early in the year than most of us do bring off by a closer study of individual conditions, both as to the incubator itself and the room in which it is operated. Last winter a friend of mine who has made a close study of incubation turned out hatch after hatch from a sectional machine in late January and February which ran from 65 to as high as 76 per cent. Others hatching from the same flocks were averaging less than 50 per cent hatches. I was never in his incubator room when the thermometer on the wall of the room read lower than 60 and when the air was not moist. He told me that he paid as much attention to the details of room ventilation and temperature as he did to the incubator itself, and judging from results it paid.

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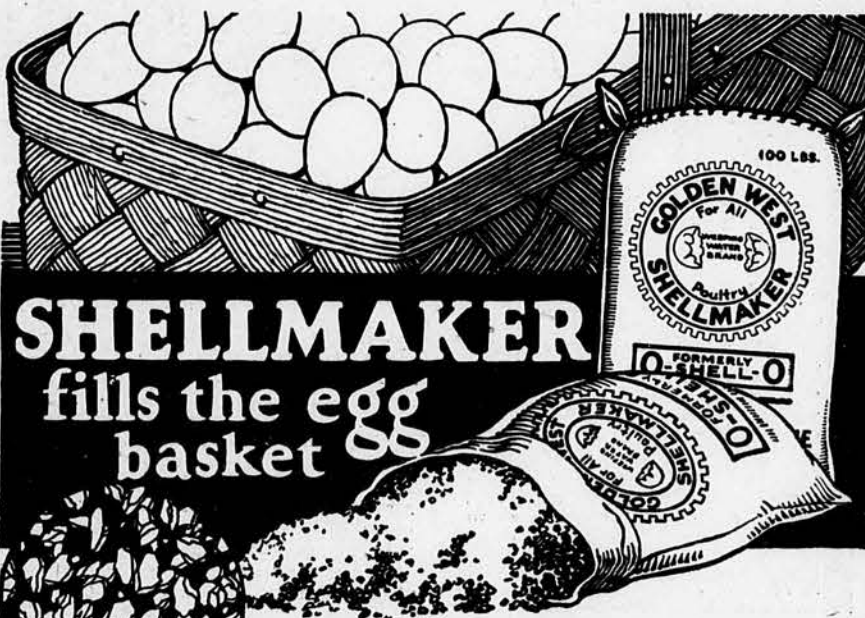
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S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes	50	100	500	1,000
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White Leghorns (extra large, heavy lay-ers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each	13c	12c	11c	10c

**BAKER'S HATCHERY**  
Abilene, Kansas  
It tells you about Poultry!

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Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Culled for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B.W.D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

**STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS**

## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

### Poultry Industry in Western Kansas Knows Better Feeding, Breeding and Housing

**ONE** factor of growing importance in the progress of Western Kansas is the poultry flock. If you live in that fine section of the state, you know this to be true. Eastern Kansas folks driving thru our western counties are surprised at the number of flocks and impressed by their quality. To give you a concise word-picture of the growth, possibilities and importance of this particular industry, we asked a number of Western Kansas county agents to sum up the situation in their particular territories. What they say here certainly does give a good idea of poultry accomplishments.

#### Added a Turkey Project

During 1928, Meade county was supplied with a hatchery, which everyone agrees is necessary to the development of the poultry industry in most sections. About 30 new movable brooder houses were built, and as many flock owners improved their management to include proper time of starting chicks and feeding methods that insure fall layers. Two large flock owners built sanitary runs in front of their brooders and thereby prevented worm damage to the birds raised on permanent sites. Now there is much interest in poultry management, and production no doubt will be increased considerably this year. A turkey project has been added to the work of the Farm Bureau, and 10 co-operators will raise them in confinement to insure sanitation.

Meade, Kan. John H. Shirkey.

#### Quality is Big Point

Poultry is making great headway in Cheyenne county. As a result of poor crops, more farmers are beginning to realize the value of a good poultry flock. Folks buying baby chicks are more particular about the quality. More farmers are feeding their hens a better laying ration. Possibly the least attention is given to brooding baby chicks, than any other phase of the poultry industry. Too many poultry raisers try to handle more chickens than their equipment justifies. Sanitation to prevent disease is being stressed.

St. Francis, Kan. M. C. Kirkwood.

#### Jewell Fourth in Testing

Out of 11 flock owners who completed their records in Jewell county last year, nine were high enough to be accredited. One flock of White Orpingtons made an average of \$4.21 a bird. Jewell county was fourth in the state in the number of birds tested for B. W. D. in 1928. There were four strawloft houses built and four remodeled; 57 movable brooder houses, two range houses and one sanitary runway. There are fewer pullets and hens this year, but they are in better condition

than a year ago. Bad weather has cut egg production some. We have partially solved our housing problem, have started to cut losses in baby chicks from B. W. D., and are finding great interest in work on summer mash feeding. These things are of most interest just now.

Ralph P. Ramsey.

Mankato, Kan.

#### Layers Were Too Crowded

Two years ago a majority of our farms in Rice county had from 10 to 25 per cent more hens than they could care for in the proper manner. Consequently, egg production in some of these flocks was lower than the year before. Also disease and external and internal parasites took a larger toll than ever before.

However, I feel that this situation has been remedied to a large extent during 1928. There has been more interest in the remodeling of old houses and building new ones of the strawloft type. We are working hard on housing, feeding, disease control and chick brooding this year. W. H. von Treba.

Lyons, Kan.

#### Scrub Bird Being Ousted

Ten flocks were state accredited and more than 2,000 birds were tested in this county by January 15. Several sand lots were used in raising young chicks. The poultry situation in Ness county is good. A number of farmers are talking of making over or building new houses. Several farmers are making plans to get rid of scrub stock thruout, and replace with purebred. We can handle the B. W. D. problem here now. Healthy chicks and getting rid of scrub stock are our big interests now.

H. R. Pollock.

Ness City, Kan.

#### Flocks to Be Larger

Our poultry situation is much improved in Pratt county this year, with far greater interest in the work and twice as many poultrymen keeping records for state accredited flocks, as compared to last year. Hatcheries in Pratt report a rapid growth in business. Many farmers are enlarging their flocks.

F. L. Timmons.

Pratt, Kan.

#### Built More Strawlofts

Progress in Harper county last year included 20 strawloft houses and getting on to the proper method to control B. W. D. At present our poultry situation is fair. Lack of green feed and a shortage of home-grown grains hurt us some thru the winter. We are especially interested in brooding chicks on clean ground this season.

Anthony, Kan. Vance Rucker.

#### Are After Chick Troubles

Considerably more interest is being taken in poultry in Rawlins county. Much interest is seen in cleaning up T. B., eradicating worms and providing better buildings. We are after the worms hot and heavy out here now.

Atwood, Kan. E. F. Carr.

#### 30 Strawloft Houses

There are 30 or more strawloft houses in Clark county, some remodeled but many of them new. Quite a number of farmers have good brooder houses. We are boosting clean chicks on clean ground, culling and proper housing.

Lyle Mayfield.

Ashland, Kan.

#### Have High Grade Flocks

Flocks in Gray county are being improved, and the poultry work is one of the most important projects. Last year eight flock owners reported to me regularly, and showed an average production of 146 eggs a hen; there were about 1,000 birds in these flocks. There were 23 new houses built according to recommended plans; this included new and remodeled straw-loft laying houses and portable brooder houses. More farmers are feeding laying mash thru-

out the year. Clean brooding and careful culling are helping greatly. Blood testing for B. W. D. is just beginning.

As the season for 1929 gets under way it is easy to pick out several high grade flocks and some especially good poultrymen in the county. I think the prospects are much brighter than they were a year ago. Thru more knowledge we will be able to raise better chicks and combat disease more effectively. One of the outstanding features last year was the excellent co-operation given by the lumbermen of the county in poultry housing work.

Cimarron, Kan. J. H. Coolidge.

#### Away With the Smut

BY V. F. TAPKE

In the last few years the copper-carbonate dust treatment of seed wheat has practically supplanted the copper-sulfate and formaldehyde treatments for the control of stinking smut. It consists in thoroly mixing in a tight container powdered copper carbonate and wheat at the rate of 2 to 3 ounces of the dust to each bushel of seed. The rapid spread and general use of the new treatment under a wide variety of conditions has quickly brought to light its advantages and disadvantages. The former so much outweigh the latter that, it seems safe to say, the treatment will maintain its popularity. Some of the distinct advantages of copper carbonate are noted below:

- (1) It does not injure germination.
- (2) Seed may be treated whenever convenient and stored without injury.
- (3) Dust seed may be planted at any time in dry or moist soil.
- (4) Copper carbonate protects stored grain from weevils. Rats and mice will not eat treated seed if there is untreated grain on which they can feed.

In recommending and in using copper carbonate it is well to keep in mind, however, that it is not a perfect treatment, and that it is not superior to copper sulfate and formaldehyde in all respects. Following are the chief disadvantages of copper carbonate:

- (1) When inhaled it may cause severe nausea. This may be avoided by wearing a respirator or wet handkerchief over the nose and mouth while the dust is flying. It is also advisable to do the treating outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
- (2) Under moist conditions, when copper-carbonate treated wheat is allowed to stand overnight or longer in a drill it may set or cake more or less and may cause twisting or breaking of shafts or gears in the feeding mechanism when next starting the drill. To prevent injury to drills sowing copper-carbonate treated wheat, the feeding mechanism should be loosened before starting the drill after it has stood for some time. This may be done by turning the feed shafts with a wrench or by working the drill back and forth by hand. The gear bearings also should be oiled frequently, and it is well to flush out the feed cups from time to time with kerosene.

(3) A number of cases where copper carbonate failed to control stinking smut satisfactorily were reported in 1927. Recent experimental data show that the fungicidal efficiency of copper carbonate seems to be reduced when very heavy rainfall follows seeding. The unusually wet sowing seasons in the fall of 1926 and the spring of 1927 probably were responsible for the poor results noted.

(4) Surplus treated grain cannot be used for other purposes. Tests have shown that copper-carbonate treated wheat is unfit for bread making, and it is not advisable to feed such wheat to livestock.

The advantages of the copper-carbonate treatment greatly over-balance its shortcomings. The treatment is winning its way where tried, and it is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that one-tenth of the total 57 million acres of wheat grown in the United States in 1926 was sown with copper-carbonate treated seed. The new treatment is doubtless the most generally satisfactory method yet devised for the control of stinking smut in wheat.

The point the Supreme Court must decide is whether water in the railroads justifies soaking the public.





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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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One		Four		One		Four	
Inches	Time	Inches	Time	Inches	Time	Inches	Time
$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	\$4.90		\$4.20	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ...	\$24.50		\$21.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ ...	7.35		6.30	3...	26.95		23.10
1...	9.80		8.40	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ...	29.40		25.20
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ...	12.25		10.50	4...	31.85		27.30
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	14.70		12.60	$4\frac{1}{2}$ ...	34.30		29.40
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ...	17.15		14.70	5...	36.75		31.50
2...	19.60		16.80	5...	39.20		33.60

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### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

### POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

#### ANCONAS

CERTIFIED GRADE A ANCONAS. WINNERS and producers. Eggs and chicks. Free Circular. Mrs. Frank Williams, Rt. 6, Marysville, Kan.

#### BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—WHITE ROCKS, FROM selected layers. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

GUARANTEED CHICKS 10c UP. CUSTOM hatching. inquiry solicited. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

BABY CHIX READY TO SHIP. FILL YOUR order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds. Prices 8c to 13c. 104% live delivery. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

#### BABY CHICKS

THREE WEEKS OLD CHICKS FROM certified flocks. Heavies, 25c. Leghorns, 20c. Rosalynn Nall, Lewiston, Mo.

PREPAID HEAVY BREED \$12.00 PER 100. Leghorns \$10.00 per 100. Circular free. Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

PURE BRED REDS, WHITE AND BARRED Rocks, ship prepaid, \$12 per hundred. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, large type, heavy laying strains, \$13.00 per 100, prepaid live delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozark's oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS. Wyandottes \$11.00. Langshans \$12.00. Leghorns \$10.00. Assorted \$8.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds. \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

YOUNG'S CHICKS LIVE — Diarrhea tested flocks. 8c up. Twelve varieties. 19th season. Alfred Young, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 12c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; Rhode Island Whites, Langshans \$12; Brahmas \$13; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

GRAY'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS —Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12 per 100; Leghorns and Assorted, \$10 per 100. Write for Catalogue, Gray's Hatchery, Maryville, Missouri.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schlachtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM FLOCKS CULLED for egg production. Good chicks increase your profits, poor chicks increase your expense. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kansas.

MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS. ROCKS Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred. Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. White Minorcas, \$14 prepaid 100% live delivery. Free book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS. White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$12.00 per 100; \$57.00, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanned, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEGHORNS, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$11; Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

THE REASON McMASTER CHICKS ALWAYS make you money is because they are big, healthy. Smith hatched fellows, that live and grow, are hatched right and priced right. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00 per hundred; \$48.00 for 500. S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$11.00 per hundred, \$53.00 for 500. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Reds, \$12.00 per hundred, \$58.00 for 500. Heavy assorted, \$10.00 per hundred. Prepaid 100% live delivery. McMaster Hatchery, Ossage City, Kan.

#### BABY CHICKS

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, WHITE AND Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12. White and Brown Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks, prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

### Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Blood-tested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee. ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

### More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$10.00 per hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today. WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.

### DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

into your ads when you order white space. For one inch space you should use not more than 25 words when two lines of display heading are ordered. Without heading of any kind 50 words can be used.

### 95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details. 95 per cent Pullets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY Dept. C, Burlingame, Kansas

#### BABY CHICKS

### Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Johnson's Peerless Chicks will live and make you greater profits because they are bred and hatched right and every flock producing our eggs has been rigidly culled and standardized. We hatch 20 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, R. I. Whites, Jersey Black Giants, White Langshans and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our enormous output of 56,000 chicks weekly means prompt shipments and our ideal centralized location on 4 great railways with 85 trains daily assures you of a perfect shipping service to practically every state in the union. Before you buy chicks send for our free illustrated catalogue which shows pictures of our breeding flocks and tells why we are the leading hatchery in Kansas. Don't wait. Write today.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY 218-C WEST FIRST STREET TOPEKA, KANSAS

### Bartlett's Purebred Chix

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks. Every breeding fowl certified purebred by licensed American Poultry Association Judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature.

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.

### Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.

### Buy Healthy Chicks

Steinhoff's Chicks—27 years' hatchery experience. U. S. standard B. W. D.; blood tested; culled by competent men; prices low as consistent for quality we offer; when offered lower prices you lose the difference in quality and vitality of the chicks; catalog free; order early. STEINHOFF HATCHERY, OSSAGE CITY, KANS.

### State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$13.50 per 100, \$65.00-500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.



The Activities of Al Acres—The Farm Dollar!



## BABY CHICKS

## Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee livability; all chicks dying first week replaced free of charge; no strings attached; we have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; can furnish chicks immediately; 8 1/2¢ up; \$1 per 100 books your order or will ship c. o. d.; 100% live delivery guaranteed; save money by getting our free catalog and price list; pamphlet free containing most modern methods of raising chicks; order from the hatchery with the satisfied customers. **TINDELL'S HATCHERY**, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

SALINA HATCHERY  
QUALITY CHICKS

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery that will live and grow. Twelve varieties. Best shipping point in state. Most reasonable prices. Setting eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. Flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog. **Salina Hatchery**, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

## TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tancred, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprawl, Heuoy, Smith Hatched. Low prices. Circular free. **Lund Hatchery**, Protection, Ks.

## Younkin's Chicks

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog. **YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY**, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live. Only 7 1/2¢ up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our big free catalogue. **Superior Hatchery**, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

## Peerless Superb Chicks

Large breeds \$12.00. Leghorns, Anconas, \$10. Heavy assorted \$15.00. 500, prepaid guaranteed delivery. **Peerless Hatchery**, Wichita, Kan.

## BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. WE MAKE A specialty of light Brahmans. Our flocks are standard bred, and culled for high production. Write us for prices. **Burlington Hatchery**, Burlington, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE

MALLARD DUCKS—LAY WHITE EGGS—need no pond. Reasonable. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers; Eggs, 12-15¢; 50-\$4.00, prepaid. C. W. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$1.50 12 prize winners. White Embden Geese eggs 35¢ each. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

BANKERS GOLD MEDAL STRAIN MALLARD ducks. Dry land egg layers. Eggs \$10.00 for 100; 50 for \$6.00; 25 for \$4.00 postpaid. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin City, Kan.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MARCY FARMS STRAIN, CHICKS AND EGGS. Nolan's Jersey Giant Farm, Lane, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT EGGS, \$1.00 SETTING; \$5-100. Mrs. Arra Stickel, Manhattan, Kan.

BEST QUALITY BLACK GIANTS, CHICKS, eggs; new prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

MARCY STRAIN, 110 EGGS \$3.35, CHIX 100, \$19, prepaid. Guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS, eggs, chicks, pens guaranteed prepaid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs 15, \$1.50, 100, \$7. Chicks 16¢, culled. Prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

## LANGSHANS—EGGS

ACCREDITED BLOOD-TESTED WHITE Langshan eggs \$6.00 100. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, flock culled for eggs. \$5.50 per 100. M. Seith, Spearville, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, cockerels from trapnested strain, \$5 100 prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BUFF

LARGE TYPE HIGH PRODUCERS 10 years culling \$4.00 100 prepaid. Fred Stevens, Alton, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM healthy farm flock. \$4.25, prepaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED GRADE A BUFF Leghorns. Eggs \$5.50 hundred. Chix \$12.00. E. L. Strickler, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BUFF—EGGS

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 per 105, postpaid. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—BROWN

KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS from heavy culled birds. Farm range \$5.00 per hundred postpaid. Day old chicks 12¢ each. C. O. D. Mrs. H. Spielman, Route 5, Seneca, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00 from high producers. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Edwin Flory, Valley Falls, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money. world's best strains only \$10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

## LEGHORNS—WHITE

KRIDER TANCRED LEGHORNS, TRAP-nested 300 egg line. Production bred in them. Chicks \$12, \$15, and \$20. Glen Krider, Newton, Kan.

300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON strain White Leghorn eggs 50, chicks 9c, express 1/4¢ paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns trapnested record 303 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

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RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; AL-sike clover, \$15; White Sweet clover, \$3.75; mixed alsike and timothy, \$5; mixed Red clover and timothy, \$5; timothy, \$3.25; bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double reseeded, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.80; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 436, Clarinda, Iowa.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BER-muda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, \$7.50; 500, \$10.00; 1,000, \$12.50; 2,500, \$25.00. Express collect: 2,500, \$25.00. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, \$7.50; 1,000, \$12.50; 6,000, \$60.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true name, 43 years in plant business. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition, 120 varieties to select from. Best of care orders large or small price prepaid first to fourth zone, 5% additional charges there after each additional zone. Sweet potatoes and tomatoes 50c-100c; \$4.00-100c; Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, onions 35c-100c; \$3.00-100c. Cauliflower, peppers, egg-plants, tobacco, celery 50c-100c, \$5.00-100c. Tomatoes transplanted 35c additional per 100; winter onion sets 15c lb., \$3.20-32 lbs. Sweet corn White Evergreen 25c lb., \$11.00-100 lbs. Special prices on large quantity. Varieties and price list on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

## Certified Atlas Sorgo

Purity — 98.19%, Germ. — 93.5%. Price 6c per lb. Harry Pelree, Partridge, Kan.

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NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

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FERRETS TRAINED FOR DRIVING RATS from your buildings, also choice breeders, males \$5.00, females \$5.50; unrelated pairs \$10.00. ship C.O.D. List free. J. Younger, Newton Falls, Ohio.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull, three years old. Galus Horst, Rt. 2, Newton, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer and bull calves. Also some yearling heifers and bulls. Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

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HERD OF PURE BRED HOLSTEINS. These cows are daughters and grand-daughters of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead and Sadie Vale Bulls. A. K. Connery, Sterling, Kan.

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BIG HEAVY BONE CHESTER WHITE fall boar pigs, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

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E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

**WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS.** Bargains.  
Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

**270 IMP.—150 best bottom, 120 upland, no  
overflow. \$17,500. Bersie Ag'y, Eldorado, Ka.**  
**FARMS** for sale at bargain prices and on  
easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv.  
Co., Independence, Kan.

**WANT** sell direct to farmer. I own several  
rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big  
Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn  
15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

**FOR SALE—160 acre** Ferris farm near Em-  
poria, Kan. 7 R. house, large barn, gran-  
ary, Garage, chicken and hog house. Plenty  
of pasture and water. Fine for poultry or  
dairying. Priced for quick sale. Write I. C.  
Smith, Lebo, Kan.

**WE SELL** wheat and corn farms for  
bushels instead of cash per acre. After  
small cash payment, the rent pays for it.  
No mortgage, no interest. No payment when  
crops fail. Write today for information.  
Wilson Inv. Co., Oakley, Kan.

**IMPROVED 80, 1/2 mi. town** on paved road.  
Beautiful tract land. \$8,000.00 terms on  
half 5%. Improved 80, 3 mi. town side road.  
Price \$4800.00. \$1500.00 will handle. Terms  
on balance, if wanted. Improved 160, acety-  
lene light plant. Real bargain. \$60.00 acre.  
\$4000.00 cash, bal. terms. Possession. Come  
at once. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**KANSAS**, the bread basket of the world,  
is the world's leading producer of hard  
winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn.  
It leads all states in production of alfalfa.  
Dairying, poultry raising and livestock  
farming offer attractive opportunities be-  
cause of cheap and abundant production of  
feeds and forage, and short and mild win-  
ters which require a minimum of feed and  
care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies  
many thousands of acres of Southwestern  
Kansas lands as first grade. These lands  
are available at reasonable prices and easy  
terms. Write now for our free Kansas  
Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Coloniza-  
tion Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway  
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### COLORADO

**VERY CHEAP** for cash, or trade for live-  
stock. A good unimproved 320. Fred  
Johnson, Holly, Colo.

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You certainly owe it to yourself and to  
your family to investigate now the un-  
rivalled resources and opportunities of that  
portion of Eastern Oklahoma formerly com-  
prising the Cherokee reservation. With an-  
nual rainfall equal to that of the north  
central states, equally fertile soil and a  
growing season two months longer; with  
a mild winter climate, good school, social  
and market conditions; with land prices  
only one-third to one-half as high as in  
the older-settled states, no one can af-  
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priced farm anywhere. Write today for  
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Easy terms to men of quality and ambi-  
tion. National Colonization Company, Vin-  
ita, Oklahoma. "Only 200 miles from the  
Geographical center of the United States."

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**NO PAYMENTS**, no interest, for five years;  
20,000 acres of fertile cut-over soil; dairying,  
fruit, diversified farming; ample rain-  
fall, mild climate, good markets, four rail-  
roads, near Spokane; wood, water plentiful.  
Low prices; 15 years' unimproved Lumber  
Co., Box G Sandpoint, Idaho.

## "The Good Old Days"

BY JOHN A. SIMPSON

To us who are well removed from  
the past, a romantic interest is at-  
tached to the days of the wide open  
fireplace, the tallow candle, the lat-  
ticed window (without glass, or wire  
screen), the bare wooden floor, the  
Dutch oven, the spinning wheel, the  
settler's cabin with its clearing, the  
stage coach, the quilting bees, the corn  
huskings, the rugged nature of other  
days.

But we forget that these are phases  
of romantic sentiment. These are pic-  
tured by artists and described by  
poets. But the darker phases are kept  
in the background. We remember  
Maud Muller, the rustic beauty. We  
forget her as the tired, poverty-stricken  
housewife. We picture the clean-swept  
ocean beach, the forest shade (no  
files, mosquitoes, snakes or malaria),  
the sun-lit streets (mud-filled lanes)  
of the settlements, the beauty of the  
snow drifts, forgetting that these same  
drifts shut the farmstead away from  
medical aid while a child chokes to  
death with diphtheria, a woman per-  
ishes in agony, or a man dies from ac-  
cident.

We picture the roaring fire, the  
family circle, the Thanksgiving feast.  
Alas! The fire is replenished by a sol-  
emn-faced man whose taxes are over-  
due, whose property is likely to be  
sold for debt, whose children are cry-  
ing with toothache, whose wife is dy-  
ing with "consumption." There is no  
doctor nearer than 20 miles, and a  
dentist is unheard of. Good old days!

God forbid that we should ever meet  
them outside of picture frames.

George Whitefield is said to have  
had a rule that no member of his  
family should be in bed after 4 o'clock  
in the morning. This was a common  
rule. Families rose at 4 o'clock even  
in the winter time, and sat drowsily  
in rooms cold, if not stuffy, and stuffy  
if not cold, waiting for day, or else  
undertook to do the chores in the  
dark. It was simply a part of the  
hard-headedness and hard-heartedness  
of the times.

One phase of personal comfort en-  
joyed in modern times deserves special

### Who Owns Airplanes?

**THE** State Board of Agricul-  
ture has just compiled a lot  
of statistics about combines, trac-  
tors, automobiles, acres of wheat,  
acres of corn, number of cattle,  
horses, and what not. But there  
isn't a single thing about air-  
planes.

Kansas Farmer believes there  
may be a few airplanes in Kansas  
owned by farmers. You can help  
us out of this difficulty by writ-  
ing us their names. We merely  
want to add to the final statis-  
tics, and our subscribers are the  
only ones that can help us. Please  
address The Editor, Kansas  
Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

A nice souvenir will be yours if  
you furnish us this information.

### ILLINOIS

**FOR SALE:** 320 Acres choice wheat land.  
Gray Co., Box 94, Bowen, Illinois.

### MISSOURI

**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 month-  
ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry  
land, some timber, near town, price \$200.  
Other bargains. Box 435-O, Carthage, Mo.**

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

**OWN A FARM** in Minnesota, North Da-  
kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or  
Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free  
literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly,  
81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

**STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—**  
Where farmers are prosperous, crops  
growing year round. Land priced low.  
Write free booklet. Dept. 38, Stanislaus  
County Development Board (County Cham-  
ber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

**320 ACRES.** Lane Co., Kansas, in wheat.  
Bargain. This area many other farms in  
Kansas, Colorado, etc., listed for sale or  
trade in Opportunity, the illustrated monthly  
magazine. 1 yr., 50c. Sample free. Ad-  
dress, Opportunity, Garden City, Kan.

### Land Opening

**A NEW RAILROAD** line has opened one  
of the best farming and stock-raising sec-  
tions of MONTANA. A new record in low  
cost production and high yields of wheat  
has been made. Good soil, water, climate,  
low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers.  
Write for New Line Book.

**MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA**  
offer the best farming opportunities in  
many years. Profitable diversified crops  
and live stock. Ask for list of improved  
farms at a fraction of their real value,  
and farms for rent.

**WASHINGTON, OREGON AND IDAHO**  
books tell about grain, live stock and  
dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous  
special lines, mild climate, excellent schools,  
social and scenic attractions.  
Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book  
or special state book.

**LOW HOMESICKERS RATES.**  
E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern  
Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale  
or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.**

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or exchange,**  
write Real Estate Exchange Co., Wash-  
ington, Iowa.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**WANTED—To hear from owner** having farm  
for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

**WANTED—Party with farm** for sale or  
rent. Send best price, terms. Box 323,  
Harvard, Illinois.

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

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER** hav-  
ing farm for sale; give particulars and  
lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chip-  
ewa Falls, Wisconsin.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY**  
for cash, no matter where located, particu-  
lars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515  
Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

**SMALL FARM WANTED**  
Wanted to hear from owner having im-  
proved farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for  
general farming and stock raising. Write  
full description and lowest price. John D.  
Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

mention. This is the comfort derived  
by invalids and injured persons thru  
the use of anesthetics in medical and  
surgical practice. During the middle  
part of the last century there came  
into existence for the first time in the  
history of the world a fairly general  
use of anesthetics, particularly in  
cases of surgical operations, including  
the drawing of teeth, and cases of  
childbirth. The picture of the world  
before this happy discovery is not  
pleasant to contemplate. Even Amer-  
ica and the British Isles have enjoyed  
the use of anesthetics for less than a  
century. We forget this fact when we  
fondly imagine the good old days.

Moreover, treatments that we call  
ordinary were practically out of the  
question a century ago, for the reason  
that few human beings could endure  
even the simpler of them, and none at  
all the severer ones. Operations that  
surgeons now perform were not even  
considered a hundred years ago. And  
not merely that patients could not en-  
dure them, but that surgeons not be-  
ing able even to approach them, had  
not learned that they might be pos-  
sible.

After the discovery of anesthetics it  
became possible to perform operations  
previously out of all question. In ad-  
dition, surgeons thru experience with  
relaxed, unconscious patients instead  
of shrieking and struggling ones, dis-  
covered many a possibility of surgical  
treatment that had hitherto been un-  
known. Still further even the hardest  
hearted surgeons must have been ren-  
dered next to helpless thru the con-  
ditions under which they were forced  
to operate. Anesthetics made deliber-  
ate, painstaking surgery possible for  
the first time in the history of the  
world.

One's mind refuses to contemplate  
what children must have suffered, and  
what their parents must have endured  
of helpless and hopeless grief and ter-  
ror in those good old days of the past.  
Today we have hospitals, school nur-  
ses, factory nurses, physicians, dentists  
and surgeons. Diseases are fewer,  
cases of sickness rarer, pain less, ex-  
istence easier, and life longer. Good  
old days! There never were any out-  
side of story books.

## Good Outlook With Hogs

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

With an insufficient number of bred  
sows and fall boars to supply the de-  
mand, a high average selling price  
recorded for recent bred sow sales all  
over the country, and a good livestock  
outlook in general, both breeders and  
farmers are preparing in earnest for  
the farrowing season.

This week marks the close of the 1929  
bred sow sale season. The farrowing  
season is now the main interest of the  
swine raisers. Every February finds  
fewer pigs farrowed than the preceding  
February. March and April seem to be  
the months in general favor, both with  
farmers and breeders. There will be  
fewer pigs farrowed this spring than  
for years, but the quality should be  
much better, because the breeders and  
the farmers are both better able to  
take care of a small number of litters  
than of a larger number.

The outlook for the hog business is  
good, from the standpoint of both the  
farmer and breeder. Many breeders  
over the country who have been inac-  
tive for several years have bought bred  
sows this winter and reserved their top  
gilts with the intention of getting back  
into the business. A few years ago  
practically every county in the state  
had from one to 10 breeders of some  
breed of hogs who were supplying the  
farmers of their territory with breed-  
ing stock. Every community had some  
breeder who held public sales. Now  
many Kansas counties do not have a  
single breeder of purebred hogs, and no  
county has more than two or three.

Bad roads have hurt bred sow sales.  
The farmer who was expecting to buy  
bred sows at sales in different parts of  
the state found the continued bad  
roads very much of a handicap. How-  
ever, the averages on all of the bred  
sow sales over the country have been  
fair, and quite satisfactory to the  
breeders holding them. I would esti-  
mate that the average on bred sow  
sales generally for this spring has been  
around \$45 to \$50.

I believe the purebred hog business  
is on a better basis than it has been  
for a long time. Hog diseases of all  
kinds seem to be better understood,

and a better control has been worked  
out to safeguard the breeders and  
farmers. At present there are practic-  
ally no bred sows for sale, and not  
many fall boars. The breeder who is  
going to want a young boar for spring  
service should be looking for him now.

Work of the 4-H Clubs has been a  
big factor in encouraging better care  
and better facilities for hogs. Better  
housing facilities for brood sows will  
insure a better average of pigs saved  
this spring over past seasons. The  
young breeder who is just starting a  
herd should not be discouraged too eas-  
ily this spring, but should see to mark-  
ing his pigs and caring for them care-  
fully. Those who do this will realize a  
nice margin of profit.

## Two Birds With One Stone

"Jack," said the plumber's wife as  
he was leaving home on a hurry call,  
"bring me a jar of cold-cream from  
the drug-store when you come back  
for the tools you're forgetting."

**Lock-Joint**  
**Concrete Stave**  
**SILO**  
**Best Quality**  
**Concrete**  
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Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your  
Station—Prompt Shipment

"I have been using  
your silos for over  
ten years and pre-  
fer them to any  
other type."—Fred  
Wilson, Andover,  
Kan.

"My silo saves me  
\$1000.00 per year in  
feed costs. Have used  
many different kinds  
and much prefer your  
type of silo."—Jack  
LeRoux, Topeka, Kan.

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**NOW—Fully Guaranteed.**  
**Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.**  
**WICHITA, KANSAS**

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Silo  
Saves every year in  
lower feed costs and in  
time and work saved. Enable  
you to turn waste feed into dol-  
lars. First cost is the only cost—  
no upkeep.

**DICKEY SILO**  
Built of Glazed Hollow Tile—acid-resis-  
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reinforced like a skyscraper. Will not  
shrink, wobble or collapse. Silo guaran-  
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Send a Postcard today for Catalog  
30 also sizes and prices.  
**W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.**  
Makers of Glazed Clay Products for 44 Years  
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**Buffalo**  
**TILE SILO**  
A good silo is a permanent in-  
vestment—why not buy the best.  
You pay for a silo every year or  
two whether you own one or not.  
A Buffalo Supreme Quality Tile Silo will  
last for generations and is frost,  
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**FREE** Write today for folder  
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Good Territory Open for Live Agents.  
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**THE PLAYFORD CONCRETE**  
**STAVE SILO**, built entirely of  
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Liberal discount on early  
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**The Hutchinson Concrete Co.**  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
Exclusive Mfgs.



## A Wheat War in Sight

BY M. L. WILSON

A world-wide contest in the production of wheat actually is here. Canada in 20 years has jumped its wheat production from 112 to 500 million bushels. Tremendous docks, terminal elevators and transportation facilities are being rushed to completion on the west coast of Hudson Bay to provide more economical facilities for getting wheat to the Old World. The Argentine has wonderful seaboard shipping facilities which are rapidly being modernized. That country exported 140 million bushels of wheat in 1927, and there is room for much expansion.

Russia is now buying machinery and making plans for adding 5 million acres to its wheat acreage in the next three years. Australia has doubled its acreage in the last few years. In the United States there are large areas where wheat is a link in the crop rotation system, and farms there will continue growing wheat for many years. The struggle is on. The effects already are being felt. The Kansas wheat grower is in it and he cannot escape it. His future depends entirely on how he meets the competition.

This must not be construed as a plea for more and greater machinery, for bigger farms, for factory farming methods, for an industrialized rural life. It is merely a statement of conditions and a hint at what may be expected in the future. Farmers in Kansas can meet their competition only by taking the fullest possible advantage of their possibilities.

To realize what is going on in the world in wheat production, it is but necessary to point out that in 1927 there were 58,000 tractors exported from this country, and in 1928 the number increased to 64,000. Undoubtedly most of these went into farming areas, particularly into regions of limited rainfall where wheat is an important crop. Combine-harvester exports tell the same story. There were 4,707 of these machines exported in 1926; 4,072 in 1927 and 7,317 in 1928. Prospects for 1929 indicate increased exports.

There is but one conclusion to be drawn, and this is that other countries are going after the wheat business. How much of the business will be left in the United States will depend largely on the progress made in reducing production costs. It would appear that it will be necessary for farmers here to stay about two jumps ahead in the race, for there are certain other factors in which foreign areas have the advantage.

Of course, the Kansas wheat grower is concerned with developments in other parts of this country as well as in other parts of the world. The fact, that so much of the wheat of the United States is produced in diversified farming areas has special significance. Where wheat is but a unit in farm rotations, but one of many money-making crops, there is not so much reliance on the returns from wheat. Farmers in such areas are in a favorable position to continue growing wheat, for it fits into their farming systems.

Nor are the other wheat growing areas of this country standing still in the race to lower production costs. Everywhere new adapted machinery is coming in. Even on the comparatively smaller farms of Ohio, Indiana and other eastern states, tractors, combine-harvesters and other equipment designed particularly for the conditions under which they must operate are coming into use rapidly. In the prairie states where much wheat is produced the same development is much in evidence. Everywhere the low-cost movement is under way.

## Teething Pains

His automobile bit a telephone pole. —Hartford (Conn.) Times.

## THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

J. A. Ninniger, Hutchinson. Two silk dresses, clock and carpenter tools. F. D. Lichlyter, Douglas. New double set of Gibson work harness. Joe Loughmiller, Havensville. Fifty Rhode Island Red hens. Thomas A. Frack, Wellington. 36 hens, five hams and three shoulders. J. W. Smith, Codell. Two brown and white mottled turkey hens and a few Rhode Island Red hens.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

W. G. Buffington of Geuda Springs, will hold a sale of registered Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs on his farm, seven miles west of Arkansas City and 15 miles from Oxford, March 21. A very attractive lot of Shorthorns will be sold.

Leo F. Breeden writes as follows: "Advertisement brought a lot of inquiry for Milking Shorthorns. Sold the bull mentioned in advertisement to C. F. Markley, Dennis, Kan. Also two bred heifers to A. E. Carey, Tribune, and an October bull calf to P. M. Sauber, of Raymond, Kan."

Brice L. Newkirk of Hartford, writes me, that in spite of the long hard winter, he now has the best lot of last fall boars and gilts he has ever raised. He also states that the registered Jersey heifers are beating his expectations this winter. Mr. Newkirk is a natural born stockman and his stock responds to the good care they receive.

George Haas, the veteran Red Polled cattle breeder of Lyons, writes that he has some of the finest young bulls he has ever raised on the farm. They are from big heavy milk producing cows and sired by his big bull, Ideals Type, from the strongest herd in Nebraska. Mr. Haas says the correct type Red Poll affords the greatest possible milk and beef combination.

Martin Fisher, a 16 year old farm boy living in Sedgewick county, topped the Wichita lamb market one day during the month of February, receiving \$16 per hundred for 20 head of strictly choice wether lambs. The average weight was 99 pounds. The lambs were sired by a registered Southdown ram, bred by the University of Missouri.

C. R. Day, writes that he is selling a four months old white bull, sired by Viscounts Dairyman, in the combination sale to be held March 19. The older calf, Lord Baltimore, was catalogued and parties having price on him decided to buy, so it is necessary to substitute the younger calf which is bred almost exactly like Lord Baltimore. He is an outstanding good individual.

J. C. Seyb, of Pretty Prairie, has the catalogs ready for the combination Shorthorn sale to be held on the C. L. Davenport farm Tuesday, March 19. Copies are however in the hands of other consignors and may be had for the asking. Mr. Seyb says a good lot of useful cattle has been assembled for the occasion. They have been raised on the farms of the locality and are not in the hands of speculators. The consignors are men who expect to continue in the business.

Wm. Meyer, proprietor of the Plum Grove stock farm, specializes in Spotted Poland Chinas and purebred poultry. For a good many years Mr. Meyer has given close attention to the matter of selling on mail orders and his conclusions are that to be successful the breeder must know the value of the stock he offers for sale and must be careful not to sell a poor animal for more than it is worth and he just as careful to get a fair price for the good individual. In other words don't sell some for more than their value and others for less. That isn't treating your customers right. The merchant that did business that way would not succeed neither will a breeder.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, sold 51 Duroc spring gilts and three fall boars in the Decatur county livestock sale pavilion, Oberlin, March 2, at prices ranging from \$46 to \$74 or a general average of \$60. The top gilt brought \$84 and went to George Anspaugh, Ness City and the top fall boar \$74 and went to A. S. Covington, Genoa, Colo. It was the snappiest sale of the season and facts are not available I am sure this is the state this season. In closing his letter Henry Vavroch says: "About three-fourths of our offering went out of Decatur county and the inquiries for sale catalogs were good. Our advertising in Kansas Farmer was very satisfactory."

## A Rollicking Affair

Miss Dourals, the D. S. teacher in High School and the Thos. Baker family had a picnic supper in J. M. Stull's grave south of town Saturday night. —Kansas paper.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair, Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## RED POLLED BULLS

for sale. Extra good ones. Sired by Ideals Type. Best milk and beef combination. GEO. HAAS, LYONS, KANSAS, R. F. D. 1

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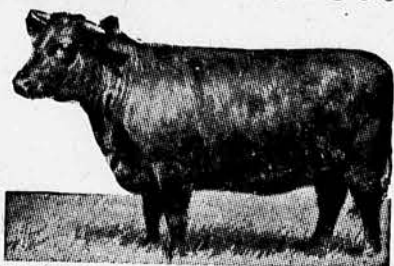
## Production Shorthorn Sale!!

on farm 7 miles west of Arkansas City and 15 miles south of Oxford, Ks.

Thursday, March 21

25 Reg. SHORTHORNS. 6 bulls in age from 4 to 16 months. Most of them sired by WHITE MARSHALL, a great son of Homewood Marshall. Nine mature cows giving milk and bred again. Some choice heifers bred to our young herd bull CUMBERLAND BOY. Also open heifers. Laven-der and other good strains predominate with a strain of Bates. Ours are the kind that do well at pail and still have the good beefy type. Also 26 DUROCS. Four bred sows, 14 open gilts and 9 young boars, Sensation and Pathfinder breeding. One Reg. Percheron stallion.

We are continuing and expect to build our herds larger and better than ever. This offering represents the natural accumulation of the herds. For catalog address, W. G. BUFFINGTON, Geuda Springs, (Sumner Co.), Kan. Boyd Newcom and others, auctioneers.



## \$300 More Profit a Year

Thro' using your teams in Bigger Units And keeping them at Lower Cost

Methods completely described in booklets. HORSES-MULES-POWER-PROFIT (10 cents) Keeping Farm Teams at Low Cost (6 cents) The two together for 15 cents.

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## DUROC HOGS

## Bred Gilts, Immuned, Well Grown

Five fall boars by Revolution, Dark Red. MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

## Reg. Duroc Boars

and gilts, 150 to 200 lbs. each. Dark red, easy feeders, splendid type. Sired by son of World's Champ. Sow. Describe your wants.

B. L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KANSAS

## Bred Sows and Gilts

\$35 and up, fall pigs either sex \$25, immune and registered.

C. W. McCLASKEY, Rt. 3, GIRARD, KAN.

## Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immune and shipped on approval. Write for prices.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

## Fancy Duroc Boars &amp; Gilts

for Breeders and Farmers. Championship breeding from 18th Century down to date. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred gilts, weighing 250 to 350 lbs. Immune. Good breeding. Also, fall pigs, either sex.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SANDERSON'S SUPREME SPOTS  
Fall boars sired by Paymaster and The Duco, good ones. A few fall and spring gilts, also a two year old herd boar winner at Topeka in 1927. Better see him before you buy that herd boar. J. A. SANDERSON, Oronoque, Kansas.

## SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

good ones at \$25 to \$35. Bred gilts \$40 and up. Reg. free. Drive over and see them or write. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kansas

## HORSES AND JACKS

## PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Stallions and mares, all ages. CAR-NOT breeding. 80 head to choose from. Inspection invited.

W. K. Rusk, I. E. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

## Reg. Percheron Stallion

weight 1800, grey, coming three years old. This ad will not appear again.

M. B. Bigham, Ozawie, Kan. 20 miles N. E. Topeka.

## 8 Percheron Stallions

high class young fellows, coming one, two, and three years old. Sired by grand Champ, stallion Carleux 166144. Inspection invited.

A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgewick, Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## GUERNSEYS

High grade heifers for sale. FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

## Woodlawn Guernsey Farm

Has for sale 30 2-yr-old springing heifers, number of large well marked second calf heifers, also several cows.

WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 27, Topeka, Kan. 4 miles east on Highway 40

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## A Choice Ormsby Bull

Now ready for service and from a high producing tested dam.

Also a youngster nine months old whose sire is from a granddaughter of Carnation King Sylvia (the \$100,000 bull). A rare opportunity to secure a bull of this breeding and type at a very moderate price. Also a few baby bull calves. For complete information address,

J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KAN.

Shady Nook Farm  
Talmage is about 12 miles northwest of Abilene in Dickinson county.

## A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records up to 133 lbs. butter in 30 days. Kan. State Record. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams aver. over 1,000 lbs. butter in one yr. Fed. ac'd H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Ks.

## Reg. Holstein Bulls

For sale. Serviceable age. E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KANSAS

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Combination Shorthorn Sale

on the Davenport farm near Pretty Prairie, Kansas

Tuesday, March 19

41 head, 16 bulls most of them ready for service. Including a great son of the milking bred bull Viscounts Dairyman. Sale starts at one p. m. Write for catalog.

J. C. SEYB, Pretty Prairie, Kansas

## Big, Strong, Last Spring Bulls

Sired by Choice Supreme. Most of them are reds, but one is a nice roan. One is a long yearling. Mostly Scotch breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

## Prospect Park Shorthorns

One red yearling bull, 4 red and roan bulls, 10 to 12 months of age. Sired by Merryvale Magnet 1330711. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Reg. 4 Mos. Old White Bull

Sells Comb. Sale. Tuesday, March 19. Choice individual, grandson Pine Valley Viscount, White Goods, Prince Dairyman. Wire bids to Jesse Johnson care J. C. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

C. E. DAY, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KANSAS

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

## AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

Good individual, 10 months old. Sired by son of B.M.'s Bangora Melrose, record 16,887 milk 703 fat as a four yr. old dam of calf 213 lbs. fat nine mos. with first calf. Herd federal accredited.

BARWOOD FARM, FARMINGTON, KAN.





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THERE is always one sure way to test the success of your baking—ask the "men folks"—or better still, notice the eagerness with which they approach a steaming hot plate of biscuits or a slice of "new bread".

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