

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
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Volume 67

March 23, 1929

Number 12





"A woven wire fence keeps dogs out and often saves a good ewe and lamb," says Alex Abraham, Fryburg, N. D. Without prowl-tight fence, Harry Nelson, Fisher, Ill., could not have cleaned cockleburs from his oat field with 10 sheep and increased the yield 5 bu. per acre. Neither could the Bronfiks, at Mt. Vernon, Ia., have made, in 5 years with a few sheep, a good blue grass pasture out of brush covered timberland.

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GANE & INGRAM, INC., 43 W. 16th Street,
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'Twas a Cold, Cold Winter

Folks Who Came Before the Indians Left Say
It's the Worst They Have Seen

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT THE time this is written, well into the month of March, we are having, instead of spring, a very good imitation of winter. The sun is shining this morning, but the ground is frozen and the northeast wind is keen. Oats sowing seems as far in the future as it did four weeks ago. No moisture has fallen, altho for the last two weeks the forecasters have continually threatened us with "rain or snow and colder." The cold comes all right, and even the settlers who were here before the Indians left are saying this has been the longest continuous stretch of cold weather they ever have seen in Kansas. One day of warm weather at a time seems all we can expect. There is considerable discussion as to what condition real growing weather will find wheat and alfalfa. It seems to be the general opinion that some damage will be disclosed; if so, it will be more from wet than from cold for, altho this may be called a cold winter, the mercury has been below zero here but once. There is a little corn standing in the fields and some kafir yet to head; the harvesting season of 1928 has been pushed well over into 1929.

Some Wheat Damage?

A trip up the Neosho and Cottonwood Valleys to Emporia this week disclosed wheat almost dormant, and this with March more than one-third gone. There is much upland wheat which at this time does not promise well; there also is wheat on the bottoms close to the hills where drainage is poor, which gives even less promise. Near the rivers, especially on the south side of the timber belt where the sun shines warm, wheat is showing green and probably is all right even tho some of it had a week long bath in cold water last November. One man who has 80 acres of wheat on heavy, poorly drained river-bottom land offered me all his right and title to it for \$80, and even with the present poor outlook I believe it a better bargain than paying \$400 for a \$50 stock on the New York Stock Exchange. If there should be the winter loss of wheat and alfalfa that some folks predict there will be a very large acreage of corn and kafir planted this spring, if I may call this spring. The loss, if it occurs, will be caused more by wet than by cold for, while the cold has been steady since January 1, there was but one below zero period in that time.

Farms Increase in Size

Another farm house went up in smoke and flame during the last week in this neighborhood, the second to burn of late. One of these houses probably will be rebuilt, but it is doubtful if the other, which was on a rented farm, is ever replaced. It is in this way that the number of rented farms is lessening here; with the buildings gone the land is parceled out among nearby farmers, farm families become fewer and the rural school population decreases. Both houses burned because of supposed faulty flues or possibly sparks falling on old shingles. A shingle which has been on a house for some 25 years becomes like tinder, and catches fire easily. I noticed when back in Vermont that many dwellings had metal roofs, and was told it was because of the danger of fire from sparks falling on old shingles. Wood is the fuel there, and a wood spark is bigger and hotter than one from a coal fire. I do not like metal as a roof for a dwelling, but it would have the advantage of being fire resisting and, if connected with the ground, it would be virtually free from lightning. By the way, of records kept by the Kansas Grange Insurance Company over a term of years on 1,361 rodged buildings, but three were damaged by lightning; none were lost and the three were damaged but slightly.

Give Three Cheers, Tho

According to lawyers, the Kansas constitution stands in the way of levying a graduated state income tax, and our hope of having a reduction of general property taxes fast is fading away. It does seem one of the hard-

est jobs in the world to lift part of the burden of taxation from farm land and place it elsewhere. Everybody is willing and eager to help out the farmer, but there always is a concealed proviso in the background; it must not cost them anything. I have noticed this feature in every tax reduction program, both state and federal, for the last 40 years; they start out with fair promises, but when it comes down to finding some other source of tax money beside the farmer the program meets with such fierce and organized opposition that it ends right there. And so I have reached this conclusion: when a source of taxation is found that does not take from anyone else, then farm taxation may be reduced. So it appears that we may take this truth for granted: everybody is willing and eager to help the farmer in every way possible provided it doesn't cost anything. Please note how soon this snag will be struck when Congress starts to revise the tariff next month.

Should Burn Pastures?

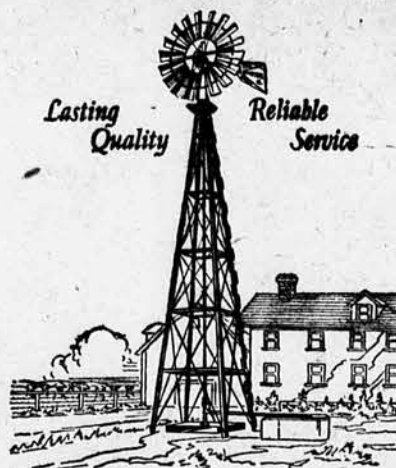
The evenings now are lighted in every direction by fire from burning pastures and meadows. Last fall was wet, and where land was not pastured heavily or where meadows were mown early there is a heavy growth of old grass. Whether or not to burn is the question. Like most questions, it has two sides; if the old grass is burned a better quality of hay results, and men of experience tell me that cattle on burned pastures will gain 50 pounds more in a season than if they feed on a mixture of old and new grass. On the other hand, there is no question but what continued burning tends to destroy the stand of native grass and to impoverish the soil. If the summer proves dry the unburned pastures and meadows will stand the drouth much better; the old grass acts as a mulch to hold the moisture during the entire season. In dry seasons unburned meadows often will cut 50 per cent more hay than will those which were burned, but there will be enough old grass on it to cut quality by at least one grade. Unburned meadows also cut much harder, especially in the morning when the grass is tough. So it will be seen there are a number of things to consider, just as there are in all farming questions; if we knew what the coming season was to be we would be better equipped with the right answer.

Then the Pork Keeps

A letter from Ness City asks how to put down cured pork in lard so it will keep over the summer. The method which I will give is for cured meat alone; fresh meat cannot be kept in this way. Salt pork can be kept, but it is much better and safer to smoke it before putting it down. After the hams, shoulders and bacon are cured and smoked, slice the meat as if for the table and put it in layers in stone jars; do not pack it too closely but leave room for the melted lard to work around it. When the jar is about one-fourth full of sliced meat pour over enough melted lard to cover it. Then proceed until the jar is full, pouring on lard at each one-fourth layer. Leave room at the top for enough lard to entirely cover the meat. Have the lard just hot enough to run well. It does not take nearly so much lard as you might think. It makes no difference as to the size of the jar; it will keep just as well in a 6-gallon jar as in a 2-gallon one, but it is best to have the size of the jar fit the size of the family. This will prevent hams and bacon from becoming rusty or rancid during the hottest summer weather. We have on this farm kept meat in this manner for almost two years.

Professor Scheaffer, Kansas University, says that blindfolded people invariably travel in circles. A good many people don't need the blindfold.

We hear of a crook, believed to be in England, who is wanted in Chicago. It is amazing that they should want any more in that city.



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

March 23, 1929

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Spuds Paid Best Profit for 40 Years

But This Kaw Valley Farmer Wasn't Fooled Into a One-Crop System

22 Mar '29

LIBRARY

WHAT is the matter with potatoes? Everywhere we can find the same answer—too many. To corroborate our opinion, shall we ask one of the outstanding producers in the state? Naturally when we think in terms of tubers our minds focus on that fertile stretch of land known in more than our state as the Kaw Valley.

Comfortably located at a vantage point overlooking the productive fields he owns and farms in Wyandotte county, we discover Herman Theden. There he has lived for 29 years, and the valley has claimed him since 1888. "We need a smaller production to help the market," he made answer to our question not so long ago. "I think for the present that is the only solution."

Then his thoughts reached back over

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

crop and the most profitable. The reason I have made them pay so well is the fact that I stuck to them for 40 years. A man cannot be an 'in-and-out' in the potato business and expect to find success, any more than in any other line. We need, for the present at least, a smaller acreage.

"But I am not going to give up my potato crop. That is the thing we are equipped for and we cannot afford to lose our investment. But I am going to ease up on the acreage and go into other things much heavier. You see, we can't quit, so the thing to do is fight our battles and make the best of things." No, he hasn't lost faith in the industry. He isn't going to "bolt."

He has weathered many another storm. Will the potato crop suffer now that it isn't so profitable? Not much. The same high quality will be maintained; there is no thought of an "in-and-out" system. Northern seed that is treated against disease feeds in his fields. Last year he averaged

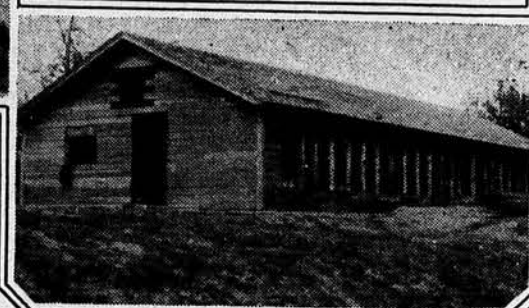
250 bushels to the acre, and one year he produced a 360-bushel to the acre yield on 9 acres. Careful farming did this.

Legumes help build and maintain fertility. In the rotation, alfalfa that has been in two or three years may be followed by potatoes two years. Potato ground gets a cover crop every year; the last three times it has been vetch and wheat. A year ago he sowed 12 acres in Sweet Clover in the fall, plowed it under in June, disked it several times, and the last of August sowed it to vetch and wheat. In November this was plowed under, and last season the field was in potatoes. Of course, fertility from the barnyards is used to best advantage. Last year the bill for legume seed amounted to \$250. Clover and vetch are used for soiling crops only, while the alfalfa is turned into cash by way of the milk pail.

And there we have one of the "other things" Mr. Theden is going to push as energetically as he can—the dairy herd. He is a potato man, all right, but knowing the business so intimately he didn't consider it wise to tie up to the crop to the exclusion of all else. On his letterhead you may



will be maintained; there is no thought of an "in-and-out" system. Northern seed that is treated against disease feeds in his fields. Last year he averaged



the years, and he was good enough to think aloud. There isn't a potato problem he hasn't known that is subject to his territory. The tubers have been the big money-making crop with him all thru his farming operations. When disease threatened his profits, somehow he was able to cope with them. He is a student of his crop and being that, he always was ready to adopt and adapt the results of scientific research that proved practicable.

With the present serious marketing problem confronting him, he might feel justified in "bolting his stand-pat party" so to speak. But let's ask him this, also.

And he replies: "Potatoes have been my big

In These Photos We See the Comfortable Kaw Valley Farm Home of Herman Theden, Master Farmer of Wyandotte County; the New Straw-Loft Poultry House in Course of Construction, the Dairy Barn which Houses His Holsteins, and in the Oval, Mr. Theden

have read this: "Potato and fruit grower." To this we now have added dairying, and to complete the four-cornered system for safety we mention poultry.

The Holstein herd is an important factor now, and will be a bigger item in the future. It consists of 45 head, mostly purebreds, with 20 of milking age. Ten more will be fresh in the spring. The plan is to keep about 30 milking. "I am going to have a better dairy herd," Mr. Theden says. (Continued on Page 13)

These Fruits Will Grow on Your Farm

By F. W. Dixon

THERE isn't a farm in the state that will not produce small fruits with the proper planting and care. They bring quickest returns of all fruits; especially is this true of strawberries. You can plant everbearing strawberries in the spring, keep the first bloom cut off until the plants get established, begin gathering berries in July, and continue picking, with favorable weather, until they freeze in the fall.

Of course, you cannot get the best results unless you have a good soil and fairly favorable weather. Strawberries seem to be partial to a sandy loam. However, they do very well on heavier land. We have had 50 years' experience growing strawberries in Kansas, and perhaps have tested more varieties than any other person in the state.

Among the newer creations the Mastodon everbearer is the best, altho the quality is not so good as the Progressive or New Champion. Everbearing varieties can be treated just the same as other varieties of strawberries. The better care you give them, the better results you will get.

The best time to plant strawberries is very early in the spring. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and place the plants 18 inches apart in the row. Be sure to tamp the plants well in the ground. You must keep them well cultivated the entire summer and be sure to keep the weeds down. It generally is best not to grow more than two or three crops after planting. Two crops are best. Plant them on new ground and use new plants from new fields. There is too much danger of disease from old patches and the plants do not do so well. However, strawberry plants are not readily

subject to disease in Kansas. In some states weather causes leaf spot, but that does not occur very often in Kansas.

The best common variety to plant is Senator Dunlap. It has been called the "Million Dollar" berry, Dr. Burrill, and so on. But after all, it is nothing but Senator Dunlap. It will produce fruit under the most trying circumstances, and even on the poorest soil. Other good varieties are Aroma

THIS article about small fruits that will grow on any Kansas farm, was written by F. W. Dixon, manager of La France Fruit and Plant Farms, Holton, and gives you the facts out of his 50 years' experience in this work in our state.

Mr. Dixon is an expert with strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes and dewberries, and he urges every farm family to grow them for home consumption. Some of the rules he gives herewith may help you on to success in your efforts. Last Wednesday, Mr. Dixon gave this timely information as a talk over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, at the invitation of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and of Kansas Farmer.

and Gandy for late, and Premier for extra early production.

We will pass on to raspberries, especially Black Caps. Every farm should have 100 or more plants of Black Caps. They require a well-drained soil. Furrow out the rows with a lister and plant in rows 8 or 9 feet apart, with the plants 3 feet apart in the row, right side up. Do not cover too deeply, as the tender shoots will not come thru a heavy thickness of soil. Where the farmers are growing them for fruit the best idea the first season is to cultivate them well during the summer, then late in the fall mulch the plants deeply with straw. Almost every farm has an abundance of straw. It will be a benefit to use fertilizer from the barnyard, and plenty of it. Continue to mulch late every fall. After you fruit three or four crops it is best to plant a new plot. It is well to watch them in the winter so the rabbits do not cause damage.

The canes must be trimmed back considerably every spring. There is no limit to the amount of raspberries you can produce on an acre if things are favorable. However, you must remember they will not withstand wet feet. They will stand drouth better than too much rain.

Blackberries are the next best berry and the easiest to grow, provided you do not plant them on hard-pan. They also require well-drained soil. You can take care of blackberries as you do raspberries.

I almost forgot to tell you, in connection with raspberries, to pinch the canes back at 18 inches. (Continued on Page 13)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

AN AIR service has been established between New York and Porto Rico via Florida, Cuba, Porto Prince and San Domingo. This is a subsidized line, the Government paying \$2 a mile for carrying the mail, the company fixing its own rates for carrying passengers—and I may remark in passing that the passenger rates seem to be high enough. For example, the rate from Porto Rico to Santo Domingo is \$53 for a distance of somewhat less than 250 miles, \$88 from Porto Rico to Porto Prince, a distance of about 400 miles, and \$225 from Porto Rico to Miami.

The planes used have three motors each of 200 horsepower, each with sufficient power to carry the load, if both the other motors go dead. I might say, however, that I would feel that my tenure of life was somewhat limited if two motors should go dead while I was on board.

The planes are fitted up to carry six passengers in very comfortable chairs. With motors, they weigh, I believe, something like 3 tons. They have an estimated carrying capacity in addition to the weight of the planes of 2 tons, but so far the company holds to a limit of 2,800 pounds. That includes the weight of the pilots, oil, gasoline, passengers and baggage. There are two pilots, perhaps the best paid in the world. In addition to being compelled to take a rigid mental and physical examination, no pilot is employed who has not had at least 1,000 hours of actual flying experience, that is, of experience as a pilot. These pilots, I was informed, receive salaries of from \$700 to \$800 a month. Each passenger is permitted to carry baggage to the amount of 30 pounds; if he carries more he pays excess, and it is a high rate of excess.

Each passenger is insured for \$20,000, so that some of those who travel that way may be worth more dead than alive. So far as I know there is no parachute equipment on these planes. If you fall the only consolation you have is that your life is insured for \$20,000.

It was a beautiful morning when I climbed into the plane at Porto Rico, the only passenger for Santo Domingo. I felt considerably distinguished, having a whole plane to myself and two pilots, each drawing a salary of between \$700 and \$800 a month. If I had any sense of fear I was not conscious of it, perhaps because I was absorbed with interest and curiosity and the thrill of a first ride thru the air. We mounted to about 2,000 feet and flew at a rate of 125 miles an hour. There is something very deceptive about riding thru the air. You are told that you are moving at the rate of 125 miles an hour, but as a matter of fact you seem to be moving at a freight-train speed. I have listened to various explanations of this phenomenon, but none of them are entirely satisfying. About the only way I could convince myself that we were actually going at a high rate of speed was by watching an automobile traveling at a speed of at least 35 or 40 miles an hour, probably nearer 50, for these Porto Ricans are reckless drivers, and I noticed we very soon outdistanced it.

For perhaps a third of the way from San Juan to Santo Domingo we skirted the northern shore of the island of Porto Rico. Far below were the little peculiar hills along the coast, which from the air looked for all the world like giant stacks of fresh cut alfalfa, perfectly rounded and carried to well pointed tops. In the distance rose the central range of low lying mountains, the tops of them about on a level with our plane. The coastal plain lying between the Atlantic shore and the hills and even well up to the top of the hills was covered with the cane fields, now ready for the harvest. A beautiful vivid green, minimized by the distance, the country looked like a great checkerboard, the roads and irrigation ditches dividing the squares. The houses of the inhabitants looked like toy play houses, and where there was a town the principal buildings rose above the others, but even they seemed like just larger play houses. Automobiles along the roads seemed for all the world like the toy cars that are given to children at Christmas time. As I rode in comfort, with none of the exertion necessary to maintain the flight of a bird, and looked down at the remarkable panorama, I thought of Gulliver and his travels, of the little houses over which he stepped with ease, much to the astonishment and consternation of the Lilliputians. The larger houses in the towns, evidently the public buildings, appeared as I imagine the palace of the Lilliputian king seemed to Gulliver. On the other side I looked down on the waters of the Atlantic, stretching away to the far horizon, with here and there what seemed from that height, tiny ships, which seemed

to be hardly moving, but showing their long trails of smoke streaming out behind. We were flying just below the clouds, and for that reason got the glorious effect of the morning sun breaking thru them. In the far distance they piled up like vast mountains of pure snow with great precipices tinged with golden glory. Shifting with the gentle winds, they presented varying aspects, sometimes lofty peaks, sometimes delightful valleys all wrapped in fleecy, unsullied snow. Swifter than the flight of the fastest flying bird, we flitted above the land and sea. In less than an hour we had left the island of Porto Rico behind and were crossing the Mono Passage which separates it from the island of Haiti, or Santo Domingo, if you like, and then we were flying over sugar fields and forests of that island.

There seems to be an unsettled dispute concerning the name of this island. The Spaniards seem to have sometimes called it Haiti, meaning



high land, or Santo Domingo, in honor of the fact that Columbus landed on Sunday. I think, however, that the people of Santo Domingo are more or less touchy about the name, owing, perhaps, to the fact that at one time the Haitians overran the country and held dominion, and they consider themselves superior to the people of Haiti. This island is second in size to the group which borders the Caribbean Sea, Cuba, of course, being much larger than any of the others.

The area of the island comprising the alleged republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti is approximately 26,000 square miles in extent, about one-third the size of Kansas. Of this area the Dominican republic comprises approximately two-thirds and Haiti one-third. But in the matter of population Haiti has two-thirds and Santo Domingo one-third. That is, there are approximately 2 million inhabitants in Haiti and less than 1 million in Santo Domingo.

While there is an admixture of African blood in a large majority of the people of Santo Domingo, a majority of them are part white, while in Haiti at least 90 per cent are pure black, and believe me, there is no question about the color. They are so black that it begins to get dark an hour before sundown.

Haiti or Santo Domingo, as you please, was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and according to his letters he was more enchanted with it than with any of his previous discoveries. Giant mountains covered with verdant forests, seemed to rise precipitately from the blue waters and lift their heads to the very clouds. Beautiful rivers watered fertile valleys; luscious fruits hung from the trees, fragrant flowers carpeted the earth and the air was filled with the songs of birds with gay plumage. It was here that he attained the summit of his fame, while living, and it was here that he experienced the great depth of his degradation and sorrow. It was here that he was overcome by the cabal of his enemies. He was thrown into a dungeon in the old castle whose crumbling walls still furnish a reminder of the injustice to which he was subjected, and it was from here that he was carried in chains back to Spain. Notwithstanding his suffering, however, this island still remained his first love in the new world he had discovered, and his last request was that his body might be carried back and laid to rest in the beautiful island which had enthralled him with its soft, healthful climate, its fertile soil, its verdant mountains, birds of gay plumage and song, its beautiful rivers and brilliant flowers. It was a long time before his last wish was fulfilled, but at last his bones were carried back to Santo Domingo, and today rest in a magnificent tomb in the center of the great cathedral in the city he founded.

There are many dark pages in Spanish history, but none that are blacker than the treatment of the gentle natives of Santo Domingo. Columbus estimated that there were more than a million of them on the island when he discovered it. Of course, that was a mere guess, as there was no way to take an accurate census, but there is no doubt that there were a great many. With a cruelty that almost passes the imagination these friendly, harmless people were practically exterminated within less than 30 years. Possibly if gold had not been discovered the story might have been different, but it would only have been a prolongation of the oppression. A quarterly tribute was imposed on every Indian above the age of 14 years. Those who lived in the auriferous region of Cibao were obliged to deliver as much gold dust as could be held in a small bell, others were to give 25 pounds of cotton. In their desperation many of the natives fled to the mountains, while others committed suicide. It may be said, however, that the treatment accorded the natives of Santo Domingo was no different from that imposed on the inhabitants of other islands.

None of the countries of Europe which made settlements in the New World have any reason to point to their record with pride. The pages they wrote are more or less blood-stained, blotted with greed, hypocrisy and cruelty, but of all these nations the record of Spain was the worst. It seems but just retribution that the once foremost power in the world has lost every one of the countries in the Western Hemisphere over which her flag once floated in pride and glory, and that the only man connected with her discoveries who is still honored by mankind was not a Spaniard but an Italian.

Santo Domingo has at various times been held by the Spaniards, the French, the English and the Dutch. In 1586 the famous English buccaneer Sir Francis Drake captured the city of Santo Domingo and demanded a ransom of 25,000 ducats, about \$30,000. The inhabitants tried to bargain with him and carried on negotiations for three or four weeks, until Drake, getting impatient, declared unless they came across with the money he would wipe out the town, which he proceeded to do.

Systematically every day he destroyed a certain number of buildings, until about one-third of the town was burned or demolished. Then they dug up the amount demanded and Drake sailed away. There is still a cannon ball imbedded in the roof of the old cathedral, a souvenir of the visit of the English admiral, pirate or buccaneer as you may choose to call him.

Seventy years later Santo Domingo was again attacked by English forces, this time with the object of making a permanent landing. The great Protector, Oliver Cromwell, after declaring war against Spain, sent a fleet to the West Indies under command of Admiral Penn, brother of William, with an army of 9,000 men. The fleet appeared off Santo Domingo city May 14, 1655. They made a landing and did a good deal of fighting, but the expedition was a failure. English, French and Dutch at different times authorized the fitting out of privateers to prey on Spanish com-

merce and take possession of the islands held by the Spanish monarch. It was along in the early part of the Seventeenth Century that the French made a permanent settlement in the western part of the island, and established the beginning of what came afterward to be known as Haiti. When the French revolution broke out in 1789 both the Spanish and French colonies on the island were enjoying a high degree of prosperity. In the French colony there were about 30,000 whites and almost half a million slaves, who were subjected to the most barbarous ill-treatment. There also had grown up a class of free mulattoes, many of whom were cultured and wealthy but who were all rigidly excluded from participating in public affairs. They were ready for revolution. It only needed a spark to start the conflagration. That spark was furnished when the National Assembly of France, organized at the time of the French revolution, issued its famous declaration of the rights of man. The mulattoes petitioned the Assembly for civil and political rights which were equivocally denied in 1790 but granted in 1791. The whites resisted the decrees and the uprising began.

The first revolt against white rule was led by a mulatto named Oge, the second by another mulatto named Jean Francois, who was said to have carried the body of a white infant impaled on a spear at the head of his troops. His forces were defeated by the whites, who thereupon commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of the mulattoes and blacks. The negroes thereupon rose in every direction, and Haiti became a hell. It was in 1793 that there came into prominence a remarkable ex-slave named Toussaint, who later assumed the surname of L'Ouverture, who displayed remarkable military and administrative qualities. England was at war with the French republic. The French government sent commissioners to the colony who lacked tact and stirred up a civil war. The English sent a force to attack the colony. Toussaint was induced to desert the Spaniards, with whom he had been affiliated, and joined the French in an effort to drive out the English. In 1797 he was made general-in-chief of all the French troops on the island. He conducted such a successful campaign that in 1798 the English signed a treaty of peace with him recognizing the island as an independent and neutral state during their war with France. The operations in Santo Domingo are said to have cost the English 100 million dollars and 45,000 lives.

When Napoleon made a temporary peace with England, he determined to re-establish French authority in the island of Haiti, and sent a well-equipped army of 25,000 men under command of his brother-in-law, General LeClerc. The war that followed was marked by nameless atrocities committed by both sides. The last vestiges of prosperity were swept away and the country converted into a wilderness. Toussaint was captured thru treachery, lured on to a French ship and taken to France, where he died in prison. England, again at war with Napoleon, sent troops to assist the insurgent negroes. The French army, defeated as much by the ravages of disease as by the direct casualties of war, was forced off the island, and on January 1, 1804, the negro generals proclaimed the island an independent republic, under the name of Haiti.

Jean Jacques Dessalines, a rough, illiterate negro of some ability and indefatigable energy, was made governor for life, with dictatorial powers. One of his first acts was to order the extermination of such whites as remained. A year later he assumed the title of emperor. For nearly 40 years

Santo Domingo was ruled by Haitians, and that rule was marked by retrogression. In 1884 the independence of Santo Domingo was proclaimed. From that time until the present there have been two independent governments on the island, one the so-called Republic of Santo Domingo, the other the so-called Republic of Haiti. In my next article I will follow briefly the history of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

And No Daily Papers

IT IS RATHER surprising how soon one will get out of touch with home affairs when he leaves his country even for a short period. This is especially true when he is visiting countries where no daily newspapers are published in the English language, and such daily papers as one does see printed in the English language, and in the United States, are at least a week old.

We are all tied to the daily newspaper more than we realize, but the daily newspaper habit is



one that you can get weaned from much sooner than we might suppose.

If by chance you have ever lived on a ranch many miles from any postoffice, where perhaps you do not get a newspaper more than once a month, it might be supposed that you would get desperately hungry for the news. The fact is that you do not. You miss the daily paper for a few days, then rapidly become indifferent; and don't really care after a month whether you ever see another daily newspaper. You don't know how things are going in Washington or New York or Chicago and don't particularly care. You are hungry for a letter or a paper from the old home

town telling who has been married, who is sick and who is dead, what the town gossip is; if there have been any accidents, who was hurt and how badly; who has moved out and who has moved in.

All of this stuff, most of it trivial and of no general importance, is of absorbing interest, but so far as the general news of the world is concerned you are hardly interested. That does not mean necessarily that you have lost all interest in reading: Probably you read any old magazines and books that happen to be around the camp and maybe read 'em a second time, but you are just out of the current when it comes to current news. That term current news is a good term. It expresses the swift changing life we are leading, but out in the lonesome camp you are out in the quiet, dead eddy, not moving with the current at all, and not caring a whoop about whether it continues to run or how fast.

When you get away from your home land and into one where 99 per cent of the language you hear is unintelligible to you, you are out of the current, and in a remarkably short time you become indifferent about current news. It does not seem to matter much. You have a feeling that the busy world is not really so important as you used to think it was when the first thing you did after you got out of bed, even before you got your day clothes on, was to go out on the porch and get the morning paper. If you missed it you were put out about it, and called up the office of the paper and wanted to know why the delivery boy missed you; that you hadn't ordered the paper stopped and you wanted it delivered right away. And the man in charge of the delivery boys apologized and sent a special delivery boy clear out to your residence, at a cost of several times the price you pay for that issue. When you are where you can get your paper every morning it seems tremendously important that you get it, but when you are where you can't get it, it does not seem to make a great deal of difference.

Judgment Might be Taken?

A gave a mortgage to B on growing wheat in January, 1921, for \$1,000. A had wheat enough to pay B. B holds other plain notes on which he applied the mortgage wheat money without A's consent. B then had A arrested for disposing of mortgaged wheat, which B received the money for. After B found out he had received the money he dismissed the case against A and took a mortgage on real estate for three different notes, the first note for \$243.33, due March 1, 1922, the second note for \$243.33, due March 1, 1923, and the third note for \$243.33, due March 1, 1924. When the first note came due A failed to pay B and then B sued A on the first note. When the date for trial came B dismissed the case, paying the cost. Since then B has done nothing about the last two notes, but they still stand on record. Can he collect these notes and be made to release the last note? This will be five years November, 1929.—R. L. N.

The last note would not outlaw until the expiration of five years, provided no payments have been made on it subsequent to its execution. If any payments were made the period of the life of the note would be extended from the date of that payment. Also if B took a judgment against A that judgment would take the place of the note, and the statute of limitations would begin to run from the date of that judgment. I might say also that the statute of limitations must be pleaded. It does not automatically operate. So that even if the five-year period had expired since the note fell due and suit should be brought on it, unless the maker of the note plead the statute of limitations, judgment might be taken against him.

Colonel Stewart Pays in Full

AFTER 22 years of able service, Col. Robert W. Stewart is ousted as head of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana—a billion-dollar corporation—for "moral unfitness."

This son of a Mid-West blacksmith had built up the company, had made it one of the strongest of Standard Oil units. He was one of the greatest go-getters in the oil business.

But because of Colonel Stewart's connection with the shady Continental Trading Company, and, perhaps with some knowledge of the Teapot Dome conspiracy, John D. Rockefeller, jr., head of Standard Oil, first demanded Colonel Stewart's resignation, then obtained proxies enough, 2-to-1, to vote him out at the annual meeting of the Indiana Company's stockholders on March 7.

It may be said of Colonel Stewart that he took his medicine "standing up" like a man. Which makes it the more regrettable that the treatment should have been necessary. And it was necessary.

As the retirement of Colonel Stewart was affected by 15,204 holders of more than 2,500,000 shares of the company's stock against 16,133 smaller stockholders, largely in the minority, who voted to retain him, big business gets full credit for this public service.

The meaning is that modern big business is wiser and more far-seeing in its generation than its ruthless monopolistic predecessors. It puts one qualification in corporate management higher than profits—rectitude and square dealing—without which no business may truly prosper. It asks something more than shrewdness and executive ability. It requires an active moral sense.

Big business, because it is big business, is endowed with a public interest. Its right to existence is based on genuine service to the consumer and

on economy and efficiency of operation. It may properly appropriate a sufficient share of its increment to develop, perfect and maintain itself, besides paying itself a fair profit, but it must do business on the square with all, or go out of business.

In making this plainer, Colonel Stewart's offending, and his subsequent downfall in the most spectacular fight for the square deal in business the country has ever seen, is worth much as an example before the nation, if not the world. It emphasizes once more that "honor bright" is and must be the successful principle in all large affairs even up to and including international agreements.

When big or little business violates this rule, it sells out morally as well as financially, and sooner or later goes broke or to jail.

The number of corporations conducted on the most upright standards is constantly increasing. More and more is modern big business choosing men of sterling type for executives.

This, after all, is but taking an enlightened view of business. Business thrives only on fair dealing, on giving the customer value received.

To be sure, the other kind of business sometimes seems to flourish like the phraseological bay tree, but the mark of destruction is upon it even at the very height of its false prosperity.

The code of the Falls, Sinclairs and Dohenys is of a former day.

Colonel Stewart's associates in the dummy Continental Trading Company were Harry Sinclair, H. M. Blackmer, then president of a Standard subsidiary, and James O'Neil, at that time president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Kansas subsidiary of Standard Oil.

Evidence indicates that the Canadian company, which the United States Supreme Court declared was created for some illegitimate purpose, accumulated \$3,080,000 profits in 15 minutes by transferring oil bought from another company at \$1.50 a barrel to the companies these men represented, at \$1.75 a barrel. Profits in the form of Liberty bonds were divided, the books were destroyed and the company went out of business.

Sinclair sent some of these bonds to Fall, who had leased Teapot Dome to him, as he had the naval oil lands in California, to Doheny.

Federal secret service men, working on the Teapot Dome conspiracy, tracing the origin of these bonds, uncovered this side issue in Canada, else this private melon-cutting might never have come to light.

Before they could be summoned as witnesses, Blackmer and O'Neil fled the country.

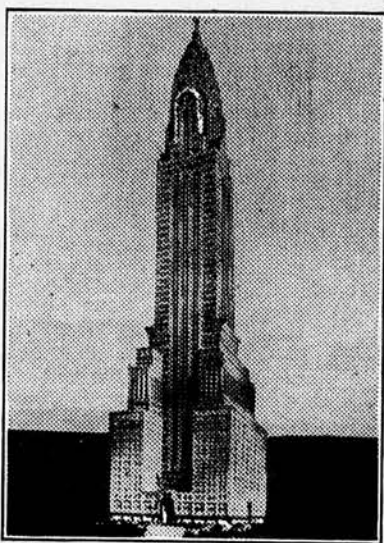
They gave up their Canadian profits finally, and Colonel Stewart subsequently turned his in to the Indiana stockholders.

When Stewart was summoned to tell what he knew it resulted in a charge of perjury being lodged against him from which a jury cleared him on a technicality.

It is all a part of one of the blackest pages in American history. Colonel Stewart, who presumptively had no share in the greater oil conspiracy, has paid in full. Are those who are more guilty to default?

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



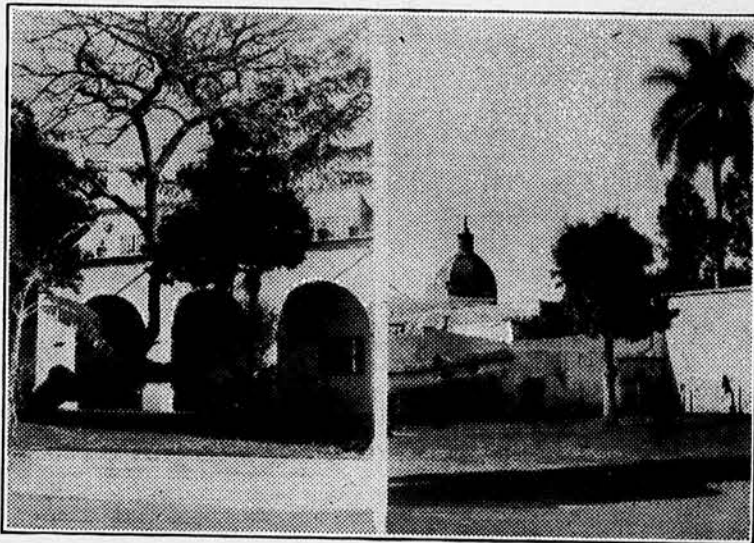
The Chrysler Building Under Construction in New York. It Will Be the World's Tallest Inhabitable Building—809 Feet With 68 Stories; Will Cost \$15,000,000 and House 11,000 Persons



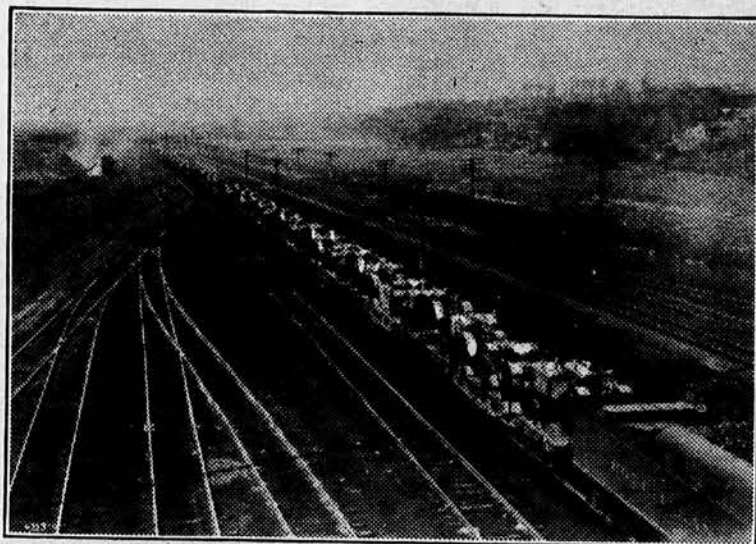
Our New Secretary of Agriculture, Ex-Governor A. H. Hyde of Missouri, Left; R. P. Lamont, Chicago, Secretary of Commerce, Center, and C. F. Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Lamont, Like President Hoover, Is an Engineer of High Standing



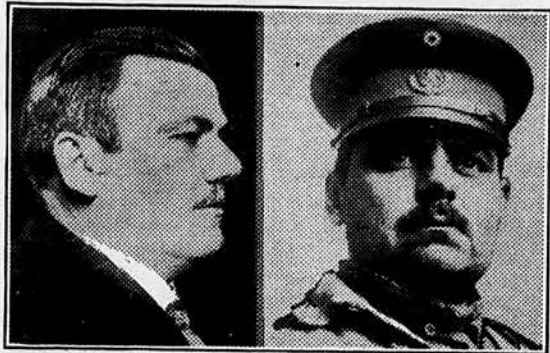
Margaret Shotwell, New York, Concert Pianist, and Wealthy, Is Going for Forsake Fashionable Audiences for "the People." And Chances Are She Will Get More Out of Life by So Doing



Two Views of the Beautiful and Romantic Estate of U. S. Ambassador Morrow, About 40 Miles from Mexico City, Where Col. Charles Lindbergh, Mr. Morrow's Future Son-in-Law, Was a Recent Guest. Left Is the Favorite Porch and Right a View of the Garden



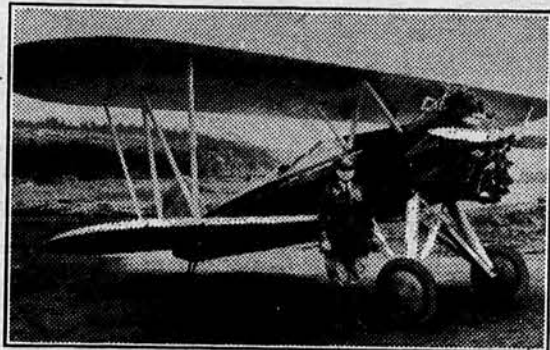
Kansas Certainly Is Getting Ready for Another Harvest. Here Is a Trainload of Tractors Consigned to Kansas Dealers. This Army of Workers—They Are Rock Island Tractors—Is Valued at \$200,000, But According to Past Experience With Tractors, They Soon Will Buy Themselves and Pay a Good Profit



Left, Former President Calles of Mexico, Who Heads the Loyal Army Against the Rebel Forces. Right, General Gonzales Escobar, Who Under Calles Was the Highest Paid Officer in the Mexican Army, and Now Is Reported Among the Rebels



Theodore Steeg, Paris, a Deputy in the French Chamber, Who Suggests the Construction of a Sand-Proof Tube to Span the Sahara Desert, Linking North Africa and the French Congo by Rail



Capt. Ira Eaker, Pilot of the Record-Breaking "Question Mark," With the Plane in Which He Attempted to Set a New Army Speed Mark During His Dawn-to-Dusk Flight of 2,020 Miles from Brownsville, Tex., to the Panama Canal. The Hop Failed, Ending at Managua, Nicaragua



Just One Section of the Huge Multitude of 20,000 Persons Who Gathered in the East Plaza of the Capitol in Washington to Witness the Inauguration Ceremonies of President Hoover. Note the Umbrellas. The Crowd Stood in the Cold Rain for Hours



In the Days of Glory, Prince Abdul Kadir, Center, a Favorite Son of the Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, Had the Two Aides Seen Here. The Prince, Once Worth \$50,000,000, But Expelled from Turkey When Kemal Pasha Came into Power, Now Is a Fiddler in a Gypsy Orchestra in Budapest

Broomcorn Must Bring \$100 a Ton

But Usually the Market is Satisfactory, and in General This is a Very Profitable Crop in Southwestern Kansas

By Donald J. Martin

KANSAS Grows the Best Wheat in the World," is a familiar slogan to all Kansans. As Kansas ranks second in the production of broomcorn the slogan "Kansas Brush for Brushes and Brooms" could well be supported. While broomcorn can be produced in almost any state, it is best adapted to a warm, sunny climate, and the best quality brush is produced only under the most favorable conditions. Southwestern Kansas has a climate and soil that produce high-quality broomcorn.

For the farmers of Southwestern Kansas, broomcorn provides a crop that fits into the organization of the farm business. It provides a means of diversification with wheat and grazing and furnishes a profitable source of cash income. Broomcorn can be produced in the sandhills country on land that is too sandy for wheat production. Like other sorghum crops it is drouth-resistant and produces good yields year after year.

Stevens county leads in the production of broomcorn in Kansas, with an average yearly production for the last 12 years of 2,600,000 pounds. Kearny county is second with 1,200,000 pounds. The average yearly production of the state for the same period was 10,700,000 pounds. The average acreage of the state during this period was 32,736 acres. Broomcorn yields between 300 and 400 pounds an acre in Kansas.

A Production of 52,500 Tons

The average yearly production of the United States is 52,500 tons. Dwarf broomcorn constitutes between 60 and 70 per cent of this annual production. In Southwestern Kansas standard broomcorn is becoming increasingly important.

The soils upon which broomcorn is grown in the southwestern counties are in general a reddish brown, fine sandy loam that is friable and easy to cultivate. The climate is characterized by a limited and variable rainfall of irregular seasonal distribution, low humidity of atmosphere, a wide daily range of temperature (hot days followed by cool nights), and high wind velocity. The average annual precipitation for this area is about 24 inches.

The seedbed for broomcorn is prepared in the same way as for corn or the grain sorghums. The seed is planted with a lister at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds an acre. Planting begins about April 15. If a large crop is put in it is planted at 10-day intervals to lessen the rush at harvest time. Cultivation of the crops is similar to that of corn or the grain sorghums, the crop being cultivated two or three times.

Harvesting is the most important part of producing the crop, as the quality of the brush depends on harvesting at the proper time. The brush should be harvested when it has reached the stage

where the natural green color extends from the tip of the fiber to the base of the head. This usually occurs about the time the seed is in the milk or the thin-dough stage. Standard and Dwarf broomcorn are harvested in different ways. The Standard is bent over and the brush cut off; the Dwarf is jerked or pulled from the upright stalk. Harvesting is the most expensive part of producing the crop, as it is all hand labor. One man can pull about 1 acre a day. The usual wage paid is \$3 a day and board.

Curing also is of great importance in producing a good quality of brush. Most of the broomcorn



The Man With the Hoe—And What a Hoe!

in Kansas is cured in long ricks. It should be cured rapidly and not exposed to strong sunlight if it is to retain the natural green color. Sheds are used to quite an extent where Standard broomcorn is grown. The shed eliminates the danger of wet weather, and also usually produces brush of better quality.

The seed should be threshed from the brush soon

after it is harvested. In threshing, the heads are placed on a belt which carries them to a revolving cylinder; the belt passes in front of the cylinders and parallel to them. The seed is stripped from the brush as it passes along, and the brush is deposited on a table beyond the cylinders.

The next step in preparing broomcorn for market is baling into bales of about 350 pounds. The brush is taken up in small armfuls and butted against a board or table so that all of the butts are even. It is then placed in the baler, with the butts set firmly against the end of the baler. The butts of the next armful are placed against the other end of the baler. This process is continued until the baler is full. A horse is then hitched to the sweep of the baler and the bale is pressed into shape and the wires fastened. After baling the bales are hauled to a warehouse or stored in a dry place until marketed.

The brush can be marketed to best advantage in carload lots, because of the difference in freight rates between full cars and smaller cars. The brush runs about six bales to the ton, and from 10 to 12 tons to the carload. In general, Kansas farmers market their broomcorn by consigning to a commission firm, selling to a buyer of some manufacturing plant, or selling in the street market. Wichita is the principal terminal market in Kansas. The principal country markets are Liberal, Elkhart and Syracuse.

Must Sell for \$100

In general the price of broomcorn depends on the supply of brush available and the demand for the brush to be used in the manufacture of brooms and brushes. It has practically no value for other purposes, the stover being too dry and pithy to be of value as feed. Because of these facts the value of the crop depends on the market price of the brush. The price to the grower is governed largely by the quality. The demand is fairly constant, as the increase in population almost offsets house cleaning requirements being supplied by vacuum cleaners and other devices of like nature. A study of price curves and production curves shows that price follows production very closely. When production is large the price of all grades falls very low, and when production is low a great increase in price takes place. As demand for brooms is likely to remain fairly constant, price can be controlled largely by control of production.

The cost of harvesting, threshing, and preparing the brush for market is high because of the large amount of hand labor required. The average cost of harvesting, threshing, and baling is estimated at about \$60 a ton. To make the crop profitable the growers figure that they must sell their brush for at least \$100 a ton. The usual price of the brush ranges from \$90 upward to \$160 a ton.

Why Import Those Chinese Eggs?

By Herman Steen

CHINESE eggs are the "cloud like unto a man's hand" which has appeared on the horizon of the poultry industry. For years they have threatened to interfere seriously with the market of the American poultryman, and at times they have had a serious adverse effect on egg prices in this country.

Egg prices in China are often as low as 5 or 6 cents a dozen. They seldom are higher than 10 or 12 cents. It is not surprising that the American market for eggs has attractions for this Oriental hen fruit.

A tariff of 8 cents a dozen on eggs in the shell, that has prevailed for several years, has been too much of a wall for most of the Chinese eggs to get over. Once in a while, however, they have come to the Pacific Coast markets and demoralized prices there for a time. Invariably the other markets take a nose dive when that happens, and the effect is felt all over the country.

The most important effect of Chinese eggs in the American markets is felt in the dried egg and frozen egg trades, which are becoming more and more important as outlets for the eggs produced on American farms. There the Chinese eggs are playing hob with American products.

Last year the frozen egg trade in the United States used something more than 100 million dozen eggs. This year it is expected that this will run to at least 120 million dozen, perhaps as high as 135 million dozen. Three important industries use frozen eggs; they are the noodle-manufacturing plants, the mayonnaise plants, and the cake-baking industry. Approximately 60 per cent of the frozen eggs used by these industries are American produced, and the other 40 per cent are imported from China. These imports amounted to 40 million dozen eggs. In other words, 40 million dozen American eggs were displaced from the

frozen trade by the same number of cheaper Chinese eggs.

Now turn to the dried egg industry. Only a limited amount of American eggs can get into this channel, for the tariff is comparatively small, and the Chinese eggs are so cheap that the importers dominate this market nearly all the time. This is really the heart of the Chinese egg problem, for dried eggs may be diverted to the same uses as frozen eggs, this depending on their relative prices.



When frozen eggs get too high in price, the dried egg products take their place. Since the tariff on the various forms of dried eggs is relatively less than on frozen eggs, there are a good many times that dried eggs are used when under normal conditions the frozen product would have the preference.

Last year the various kinds of imported dried eggs from China amounted to about 60 million dozen. Some of this comes in in the form of dried albumen, or egg whites, which is used in the manufacture of baking powder, in candy fillings, and in the pie-baking industry, as well as in other lesser trades. Some comes in as yolks, and some as whole dried eggs.

Since the revolutions began in China, all trade in that country has been more or less demoralized. Now that the country is coming out of that trouble, the exports of eggs to the United States seem to show signs of increasing to a marked degree. In recent months, the volume of frozen eggs and dried eggs has mounted greatly. The 1928 imports were more than twice the size of those of 1927.

American poultrymen have another pet peeve at Chinese eggs, and this is in the fact that the Chinese poultry industry is conducted in a manner which would not be tolerated almost anywhere else. The Chinaman keeps his chickens, his pigs and his family in the same room in many instances, according to reports from representatives of the American Government, and the eggs are dried right in these living quarters. It is these dried eggs which are coming into American markets, and against which American products have to compete. Some investigators report that a large percentage of these products are produced under conditions which make them unsafe for human consumption, yet they are used in cakes, noodles and mayonnaise, and a great many other products

(Continued on Page 15)

WIBW Is Your Nearest Neighbor

One Feature Next Week Will Be the Farmer Talk on Thursday by an Outstanding Member of the Younger Generation

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WELL, folks, moving is about over now and everybody is getting settled down so that the big business of farm work can get off with a couple of bangs; settled, of course, unless mother got a late start in the annual wrestle with the piano and other light-weight bits of household furniture.

And moving means new neighbors. They come in to the community wondering how they are going to like it, while folks already living there wonder what the new folks will be like. First one neighbor says "It's a fine day," or maybe just "Howdy," as they pass on the road. A friendly smile spreads over the newcomer's face, as he replies that "everything's lovely" or something to that effect. It isn't long before the good word is passed around and strangers they are no more.

This makes us think of one particular case of new neighbors moving in. The strange thing about it is the fact that this family moved in so as to be your very closest neighbors no matter where you live. That doesn't sound quite possible, but remember, this is a day of marvelous achievements.

Yes sir, these new neighbors moved in quite some time ago and you heard them say "Howdy folks, hope you are happy," first when you turned your radio dials to bring in the station with the four friendly letters—WIBW. Maybe you have moved and do not live where you did a year ago, but that doesn't make a bit of difference. If you just tune in you will find the Voice of Kansas Farmer eager as ever to welcome you and wish you all the good things of life.

After WIBW moved in, just a few neighbors said "howdy" by writing thank you or request letters. It took some time to get acquainted all around. But more fine greetings kept coming WIBW's way every week. Special members of our radio family—Walt Lochman, Uncle Dave, Big Nick, Rev. Carl Wilhelm, the women editors, Hiram and Henry and all the others you like—started getting hundreds of letters from their many followers. So it wasn't long

to the wires on the tall towers which toss them off into the ether for your receiving sets to gather in.

The orchestra picture introduces you to The Oklahoma Revelers. They originally came from our neighboring state on the south, but they are Jayhawkers now, having been entertainers around Topeka for the last four years. They came to Topeka as a featured dance orchestra, and now remain as a group of entertainers. For the last year the eight "Revelers" have been staff musicians for Station WIBW, their specialty being the presentation of the "Goofus Club" programs at midnight. The boys all sing, and each one "doubles" on more than a single musical instrument.

A cigar box and a mouth harp have made two Kansas boys famous. You see them in the other picture on this page. They are Trueman Wilder and Merle Housh, but their radio monikers are Hiram and Henry, tuneful comedy characters on the staff of WIBW.

Since Hiram and Henry have gained fame over WIBW the demands upon their time have increased. They are being heard not only over the radio but also on special programs in a large number

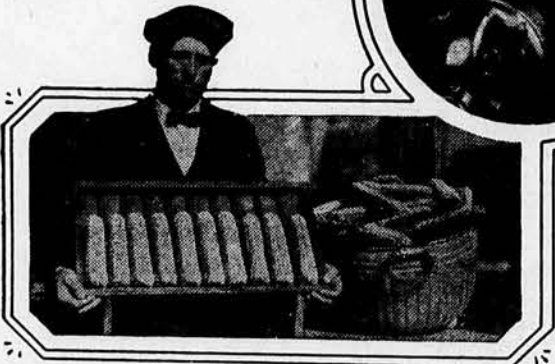
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer, Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
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
9:00 p. m.—Owen B. Jones and Jones Sisters, harmony singers
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27

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. Zorada 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.—J. F. Crandall, Assistant State Dairy Commissioner, Dairy Division, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on Dairying in Kansas. 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
6:45 p. m.—Reo Motor Company
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour



At Left, Harold E. Staadt, Next Week's Farmer Speaker, is Holding 10 Ears of Corn He Grew Which Took First at the Kansas State Fair. In the Oval We Get a Peek Into the Motor Generator Room at WIBW's "Four Mile Station." The Orchestra is Known to You as the Oklahoma Revelers. And, Folks, Meet Hiram and Henry, Too



before WIBW's gang forgot all about being strangers. WIBW thanks you kindly for your fine hospitality, and hopes you will invite us into your family circle every day. We'll try to please you, cheer you and tell you the news so we'll not wear out our welcome.

You will find something very fine in each day's program next week, but we wish to mention in particular our farm speaker for Thursday, March 28, at 1 o'clock. He is Harold E. Staadt of Ottawa.

How does he get some of the biggest and best corn yields in the state? Why does his corn take first place at state fairs? He likely will give you some light on these things next Thursday. Somehow he can produce corn in blistering seasons when moisture is scarce. Do you remember what happened three years ago? The weather was especially belligerent, but Harold made an average yield of 66.8 bushels an acre, and he sold a good part of it at a premium. Harold is one of the outstanding farmers in the younger generation. Don't fail to hear him next week.

Mr. Staadt's photograph appears on this page, and he is holding 10 ears that won first place at the Kansas State Fair. You will be interested in the other pictures, too.

You've heard of the power behind certain thrones; well, here is a glimpse in the oval, of the power behind WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications. You see a part of the motor generator installation. These supply the 2,500 watts for our daylight transmission and 1,000 watts at night. In the rear of the photo is Kay Pyle, station engineer for WIBW. He is being brought out of obscurity on this one occasion. Most powers behind thrones keep out of sight, and so does Kay. One never hears him on any of the programs. He lives out in the little bungalow at our "four mile station" we told you about some time ago, and he is the man who sends the programs up

of farm communities of Kansas. Their cigar-box fiddle, operated by Hiram, has become a fixture, and is demanded by the audience wherever the boys appear.

In the picture Hiram and Henry are shown as they appear in public on a program. Of course, they don't take time to put on their make-up and costume when they get up as early as any farmer, in order to be the stars of the Alarm Clock Club, which goes on the air at 6 o'clock. They sing all the old songs like "Buffalo Gals," using dialogue and a banjo on some occasions. Hiram and Henry are comedians, but they do not burlesque. They represent themselves as farm characters—which they really have been—and their songs and jokes are just the kind they know farm audiences like.

Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MARCH 24

8:00 a. m.—Recreator Program
10:40 a. m.—Chimes from Grace Cathedral
10:55 a. m.—Organ prelude and service from Grace Cathedral. Sermon by Very Reverend John Warren Day
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Sacred Choir
3:30 p. m.—International Bible Students Association
4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Gabraith
6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air

MONDAY, MARCH 25

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. Harriet Allard, director of 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.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:30 p. m.—Ted Kline and his banjo
5:30 p. m.—Lloyd Perryman, Franklin Life Insurance General Agent, Topeka. Late Markets, news, time, weather
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra. Margaret Morrison, soprano
8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk and Fire Insurance Company Program
9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters
9:30 p. m.—Helele Hays, piano melody
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MARCH 26

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



8:30 p. m.—Columbian Title and Trust Company present Columbian Investors
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 28

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 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.—Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, speaks on "Some Experiences with Corn." Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
3:30 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's Clubs. Late Markets, news, time, weather
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
6:45 p. m.—Gibson Harness Co. Program
8:00 p. m.—Sonora Program on Columbia Chain
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 29

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

(Continued on Page 41)



ARCHIE F. SINEX, President,
National Swine Growers' Ass'n



C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moor-
man Manufacturing Company



ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean
of Swine Growers"



AL STUART, A big Iowa pro-
ducer: feeder of 1927 Grand
Champion Barrow

The Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association

ARCHIE F. SINEX, President,
National Swine Growers' Ass'n

C. A. MOORMAN, of the Moor-
man Manufacturing Company

ROBERT J. EVANS, "Dean
of Swine Growers"

AL STUART, A big Iowa pro-
ducer: feeder of 1927 Grand
Champion Barrow

In FIVE months . . . 88,000 hog raisers have obtained this COST-CUTTING PLAN!



AT last, a simple, definite plan for cutting hog costs! A practical working method which every hog raiser can use to lower costs of production and thus increase profit.

That's the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers, worked out for you by hog authorities composing the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association.

In the five short months since this Plan was first announced, more than 88,000 farmers have obtained it! Men who see in cost-cutting the quickest, easiest, surest way to make their profit larger.

Is the new Plan practical? Will it increase hog profit? Is the need for such a plan felt among hog men throughout the country today?



Read what these hog men say! Here are just a few among hundreds of comments from hog raisers everywhere:

"I never thought cost-cutting could be made so simple. Any hog raiser can put the new Cost-Cutting Plan to work with but little extra time and equipment. We are seeing results already. Wouldn't raise hogs any other way."—Frank Roepke, Quimby, Iowa.

"I have used the new Cost-Cutting Plan since it first came out. Can see a big difference in my herd already. Expect a good increase in profit. This Plan is more beneficial than anything I have ever tried."—William Heimmes, Hartington, Neb.

"Since using the new Cost-Cutting Plan, I can see why the old way of hog raising does not produce cheap pork. I know this Plan will make money for me. You've done a real job in making cost-cutting practical—not just a theory."—Tom Elverod, Volga, S. D.

The Cost-Cutting Council is organized in accordance with a Plan for the Unification of the Swine Industry adopted by the National Swine Growers' Association on Nov. 30, 1925, Dec. 3, 1926, and Nov. 29, 1927.

Seven simple essentials comprise the Cost-Cutting Plan. Seven things you can do, right on your own farm, to save on feed; reduce deaths and disease; get bigger, sturdier litters; bring hogs to best market weight and finish in less time, with less expense, less risk.

The men who worked out this Plan are men who know hogs—recognized as among the foremost swine authorities in the nation. And what they've drawn up is yours for the asking—free. Sign and mail the coupon below—now!

"Moorman's" will help cut your costs

Mineral feeding as one factor in cutting costs is strongly advised by leading hog authorities.

It is not the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend any particular mineral mixture; and they do not.

But for real results in this one division of cost-cutting, the Moorman Company suggests Moorman's Hog Minerals. Thousands of satisfied users can testify that Moorman's actually does cut hog costs. With Moorman's you save on feed. Hog gains are much faster, over a much shorter feeding period. You get bigger, healthier litters; build sturdy resistance to disease. And Moorman's is economical—only 2% of the hog's total ration. Talk it over with your local Moorman Man!

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Send me at once a free copy of your new book:
"The New Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers."

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Sit in
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Radio Meetings!

MR. ROBERT J. EVANS
at the microphone

Practical ways to save on hog costs are given you in these weekly meetings over the radio! Sponsored by the Moorman Company, and conducted with the cooperation of Cost-Cutting Council members.

Tune in! Every Friday noon, 12:45 to 1:00 P. M. Central Standard Time, on any of these stations: WHO (Des Moines), WOW (Omaha), or KSTP (St. Paul). You'll also enjoy the Moorman "Singing Party," every Monday evening at 7:30 to 8:00 P. M. Central Standard Time, on station WLS (Chicago).

MOORMAN'S MINERAL FEEDS

MADE BY THE LARGEST MINERAL FEED MAKERS IN THE WORLD

The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

IN THE language of my boyhood I was up a stump. So I played fortune. "Jimmie's?"

"Yes. I have been taking care of it for him. His fingers were not bruised much, tho. It's odd, isn't it, that both of you were hurt in exactly the same place—by accident?"

I murmured that it was strange. "So I had a little talk with him," she went on quietly.

"Yes?"

"And he told me all about it. Oh, Jack, I didn't think even Boris would do a thing like that!" She looked up at me with bright, misty eyes. "I asked Gallagher and Neidlinger about it. They both told me how brave you were."

"I'm grateful for their certificate of valor," I answered lightly.

Before I knew what she was at, my sweetheart had stooped to kiss the bruises above my knuckles. I snatched my hand away.

"Don't do that," I said gruffly. "It isn't exactly—you know—right."

"Why not?" She looked at me with head flung back in characteristic fashion. "Why not? They suffered for us, the poor, bruised fingers. Why shouldn't I honor them with my poor best?"

"Oh, well!" I shrugged, embarrassed by her shining ardor, even tho in my heart it pleased me.

"I love you better every day, Jack. You're splendid. Life is going to be a great, big thing for me with you."

"Even tho we don't find the treasure?" I asked, thrilling with the joy of her confession.

"We've found the treasure," she whispered. "I don't give that"—she snapped her fingers with a gesture of scorn—"for all the gold that was ever buried compared to you, laddie. I just spend my time thanking God for you with all my heart."

"But you mustn't idealize me. I'm full of faults."

"Don't I know it? Don't I love your faults, too, you goose? Who wants a perfect man?"

"I know, I know."

The wheel was getting very little attention, for my darling was in my arms and I was kissing softly her tumbled hair and the shadows under her glorious eyes.

"Love is like that. It doesn't want perfection. I care more for you because you're always wanting your own way. The tiny, powdered freckles on the side of your nose are beauty marks to me."

"You are a goose," she laughed. "But it's true. I've seen lots of handsomer men than you—Boris, for example: but I've never seen one so good looking."

"And that's just nonsense," I told her blithely.

"Of course it's nonsense. But there is no sense so true as nonsense."

I dare say we babbled foolishly the inarticulate rhapsody all lovers find so expressive.

And Then Panama!

Darkness had fallen before we dropped anchor in the harbor of Panama. It was such a night as only the tropics can produce, the stars burning close and brilliant, the full moon rising out of a silent sea. In front of us the lights of the city came twinkling out. Behind them lay the mystery of conquest.

No spot in all the western hemisphere held so much of romance as this. Drake and Pizarro had tarried here in their blustering careers, Morgan had captured and burned the city.

Many times in the past centuries the Isthmus had been won and lost, but never had such a victory been gained as that our countrymen had secured. They had overcome yellow fever and proved that the tropics might be made a safe place for the Anglo-Saxon to live. They had driven a sword thru the backbone of the continent and had built a canal thru which great liners can climb up and down stairs from one ocean to another.

The dream of the centuries has become a reality thru the skill and resolution with which the sons of Uncle Sam tackled the big ditch.

It may be guessed how anxious all of us were to get ashore. There was little sleep aboard the Argos that night. It was long past midnight before any of us left the deck.

The truth is that the yacht had become a prison to us just as it had to Bothwell. The thought of a few days on land, where we need not watch every moment to keep our throats from being slit, was an enormous relief.

But Blythe was taking no chances with the vessel. It had been decided among us that either he, Yeager, or I should remain in charge of the Argos every minute of our stay.

I had volunteered for the first day and Yeager was to relieve me on the second.

All three of us were firmly resolved, tho we had not yet broached the subject to Evelyn, that the ladies should remain in the canal zone while we continued down the coast to lift the treasure.

Before Bothwell was taken ashore he had the effrontery to ask for a talk with his cousin. Blythe did not even submit his request to her. Fleming and he were removed from the vessel while the ladies were eating breakfast with Yeager, so they did not even know until afterward that the men had been turned over to the authorities.

None of the reconstructed mutineers asked for shore leave. Each of them knew that if he left the ship he would be liable to arrest for a capital offense and preferred to take his chance of any punishment the captain might inflict.

The day was an endless one, but it wore away at last. The cattleman was to relieve me at breakfast time. I was up with the summer sun and had bathed, shaved and eaten long before the city showed any sign of activity around the harbor.

"You'll like Panama," Yeager assured me after he had clambered aboard.

"What is Sam doing about getting a crew in place of our precious mutineers?" I asked.

"He's picked up several fellows already. A Yankee named Stubbs is chief engineer. Sam is shipping Jamaican niggers for firemen."

No schoolboy out for a holiday could have been half so keen to be free as I was. At the wharf I picked up a "coche" and was driven to the Tivoli, the hotel in the American quarter where our party was staying.

I found that the program for the day included a trip to Colon on the Isthmus railroad. Miss Berry preferred to rest quietly at the hotel, so her niece, Sam, and I set out to see the great canal.

We ate luncheon at Colon and were back across the Isthmus at Panama a few hours later. After dinner we strolled around the city and saw the Parque de la Catedral, the Plaza Santa Ana, and the old sea wall.

"I'll Curl His Hair"

When Yeager came ashore next morning he brought a piece of news. Henry Fleming had taken a boat during the night and escaped.

"If I run across him I'll curl his hair for him," Tom promised with a look that made me think he would keep his word.

But I was not sorry Fleming had taken French leave. Neidlinger could be trusted now, and neither Higgins nor Gallagher would go far astray without a leader.

But both the engineers had known of Bothwell's plans from the first. If I could have foreseen what effect the desertion of our second engineer was to have on the expedition I would not have taken his disappearance so easily.

Our stay on the canal zone was a delightful one, tho we were busy every minute of the time enjoying ourselves or making preparations for departure.

I had my share of duty aboard the Argos to do, but every minute that was my own I spent in the old city or on the works.

Evelyn surprised us by making no objection to our decree that she should remain at Panama while we took the Argos down to San Miguel Bay to lift the doubloons. Despite her courage she was a woman. She confessed to me that she had seen bloodshed enough on the way down from California to last her a lifetime. The thought of returning so soon to the yacht had been a dreadful one to her.

On the afternoon of our last day at Panama, Evelyn and I went out to the old sea wall for an hour together. The tide was in and from the parapet we watched the waves beat against the foot of the wall.

Away to our right was Balboa, above which rested a smoke pall from tugs, dredges and tramp west coasters. Taboga we could just make out, and closer in a group of smaller islands the names of which I have forgotten. Beyond them all stretched the endless Pacific.

Evelyn was quieter than usual, but I had never seen her look so lovely. The poise of my dear girl's burnished head, the untutored grace of her delicate youth, the gleam of tears behind the tremulous smile, all made mighty appeal to me.

"I'm afraid for you, Jack. That's the truth of it. We've just found each other—after all these years. I don't want to run the risk of losing you again." Ever so slightly her voice broke.

"You'll not lose me. Do you think anything could keep me away—with the sweetest girl in the world waiting for me here?"

"I know," she smiled, a little drearly. "It sounds foolish, but I think of that dreadful man."

Into the Yard

We had been following the cement promenade on top of the wall. I led her across it to the landward side, from which we could look down into the yard of a prison. Under the eyes of an armed guard some prisoners were crossing to their cells. Two of them were in stripes, the third was not.

"Look," I told her. "Bothwell is down there, locked up and guarded. He can't escape."

The little group below came closer. I had noticed that the prisoner not in uniform was a white man and not a native. He carried himself with a distinction one could not miss. Even before he looked up both of us knew the man was Boris Bothwell.

He stopped in his tracks, white-lipped, a devil of hatred and rage burning out of his deep-set eyes. A dullard could not have missed his thoughts. He was a prisoner in this vile hole, while I had brought the woman he loved to mock at him. The girl and the treasure would both be mine. Before him lay no hope.

I felt a sense of shame at being an unexpected witness of his degradation. As I started to draw Evelyn back a guard prodded the Slav with his bayonet point. Bothwell whirled like a tiger and sprang for the throat of the fellow. They went down together. Other guards rushed to the rescue of their companion.

We waited to see no more.

It must have been a minute before either of us spoke.

"Bad as he is, I can't help being sorry for him. It's as if a splendid lion were being worried to death by a pack of coyotes," Evelyn said, with a shudder.

"Yes, there's something big even in his villainy. But you may take one bit of comfort: He can't get free to interfere with us—and he deserves all he'll get."

"I know. My reason tells me that all will be well now, but I have a feeling as if the worst were not yet over."

I tried to joke her out of it.

"It hasn't begun. You're not married to Jack Sedgwick yet."

"No; but, dear, I can't get away from the thought that you are going into danger again," she went on seriously.

"Tis dangerous to take a cold, to sleep, to drink," I quoted lightly.

"I dare say I'm a goose," she admitted.

"You are. My opinion is that you're in as much danger as we shall be."

"Is that why you are leaving me here?" she flashed back.

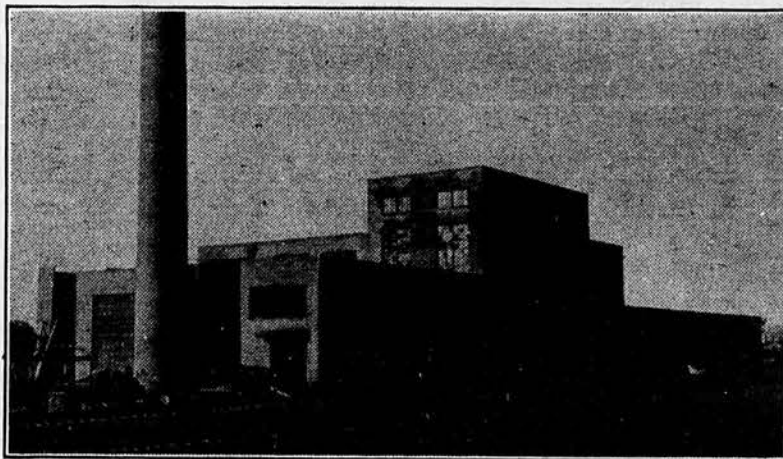
I laughed. In truth I did not quite believe what I had said. For I could see no danger at all that lay in wait for her. But the events proved that I had erred only in not putting the case strongly enough.

To the Southwest

In the forenoon we drew out from the harbor and followed the shore line toward the southwest, bound for that neck of the Isthmus which is known loosely as The Darien.

Before night had fallen we were rounding Brava Point into the Gulf of San Miguel, so named by Balboa because it was upon St. Michael's Day, (Continued on Page 20)

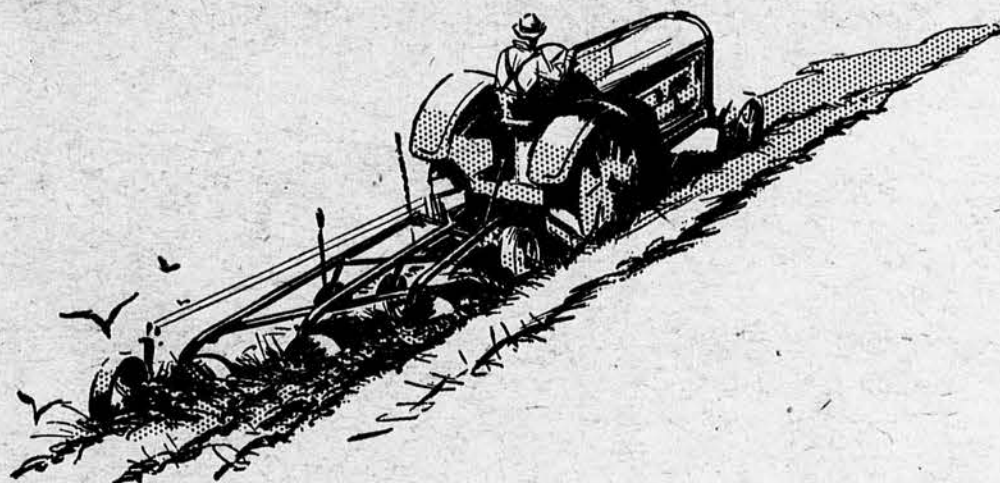
More Money for Farm Milk



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CONTINUED dairy development is an asset to any section of Kansas. Dairying has done and will continue to do more to increase the prosperity of Southeastern Kansas than any other farm industry. New cheese factories and milk condenseries continue to broaden the market for raw dairy products. With cheese factories at Winfield, Oswego, Larned and Hope and with milk condenseries at Arkansas City and Coffeyville, these sections are afforded a profitable milk market.

The newest and most up-to-date of these raw milk plants is the Page Milk Condensery at Coffeyville. Eleven trucks daily gather milk from farms within a radius of 20 miles. The Page company pays an average of 40 to 50 cents a hundred more for raw milk at the farm than the farmer would receive for the delivered butterfat from the same amount of milk. Two dairy development specialists employed by the Coffeyville condensery will serve the farmers selling milk to the condensery, which has a daily capacity of 150,000 pounds of raw milk.



To the farmer who thinks all tractor oils are alike . . .

TWO pairs of shoes may look alike, fit equally well, and sell for the same price. But that's no sign that they will wear alike.

Two kinds of tractor oils may seem as much alike as twins. Yet vital differences appear at once when you check them point by point for

the **4** essentials of complete and proper lubrication

1. IDEAL BODY AT ALL OPERATING TEMPERATURES
2. LOW POUR POINT
3. LOW CARBON CONTENT
4. NON-FOULING CARBON

Thousands of farmers have found that one oil—Shell Tractor Oil—meets these requirements in every way.

They depend on Shell Tractor Oil to provide ideal body throughout the full range of operating temperatures . . . to retain its lubricating qualities under long and grueling service . . . to finish sixty hours of work as fresh and fit as it started out.

Shell Tractor Oil has stamina, courage, and a fighting heart. Forming a perfect fluid seal between piston ring and cylinder wall, it helps to retain power and compression.

And, combining a low pour point with body and richness, it provides instant lubrication—Adds improved efficiency to the long life which proper lubrication assures.

Thus, Shell Tractor Oil keeps the farmer's tractor where it should be—out in the field and out of the shop.

Shell Tractor Oil forms a relatively small amount of carbon—20 to 33 per cent less than many otherwise fine lubricants. This carbon is soft, fluffy, and non-fouling in character. This kind of carbon does not bake on metal surfaces or cling to moving parts. Instead, it blows out with the exhaust gases.

Shell Tractor Oil has been developed by Shell lubrication engineers working in co-operation with leading tractor manufacturers. The crude from which it is made comes from hand-picked wells in Shell's vast producing fields. Refined by a new and exclusive low-temperature process. Never scorched, never weakened by the heat of ordinary refinery practice. And tested 259 times before it is sealed for shipment to you.

You will find it both convenient and economical to have Shell Tractor Oil delivered to you in either the 30-gallon or the 55-gallon drums with the handy faucets. You can order from the Shell tank wagon salesman, from any Shell dealer, or from the nearest Shell bulk station.

The complete Shell Lubrication Chart will tell you what grade of Shell Tractor Oil to use.

Shell Kerosene—
ONE GRADE FOR EVERY FARM USE
Shell Kerosene is a clean, water-white kerosene made in one grade only—the all-purpose kerosene for the farm and farm home. Superior for incubators and brooders, for cooking stoves and lamps. An ideal, clean-burning, hard-hitting fuel for tractor and stationary power unit. Costs no more.



has the **4** essentials of
complete and
proper lubrication

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Redskins Captured Topeka

And so Gov. Clyde M. Reed, "The-Sun-Looks-on-Him," is Now a Real Blackfeet Chief

BY F. L. HOCKENHULL

INDIAN raids and bloody battles on Kansas prairies again seemed almost a reality in Topeka Saturday, March 9, when a band of 42 redskins, 12 of them painted, feathered warriors dressed in full tribal regalia, swooped down upon the capital city and took possession of it. The fiercest and most warlike tribes of the early days were represented in the visiting party.

Early in the day the state house was invaded, and while hundreds of citizens witnessed the ceremony, Gov. Clyde M. Reed was adopted officially into the Blackfeet tribe. The governor was given the typical Blackfeet name, "The-Sun-Looks-on-Him."

The Indians then were led into the chambers of the house of representatives and the state senate by Governor Reed, where they made speeches in the guttural Blackfeet tongue to the assembled legislators and sang tribal songs accompanied by the beat of their tom-toms.

Fully 20,000 persons saw the Indians during the day. At the banquet Saturday night, celebrating the reunion of the trainload of Kansas people who went on the Jayhawker tour to the Pacific Northwest and Canada last August, 200 Kansas folks from all parts of the state were entertained royally by the invading redskins. Thousands of radio listeners throught the Middle West likewise enjoyed the program, which was broadcast by Station WIBW.

Bird Rattler Likes Waffles

The Indians were headed by the famous Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf of the Blackfeet tribe of Northern Montana, who was the model for the head on the buffalo nickel. Other Blackfeet chieftains in the party were Heavy-Breast, the interpreter, Yellow-Kidney, and the ancient medicine man, Bird Rattler.

Bird Rattler, by the way, while up in years so far he has almost lost count of them, still can shake a wicked foot in the ceremonial dances—as the guests at the banquet will testify—and also can eat a man-sized meal despite his age. At breakfast Sunday morning, Bird Rattler stowed away 10 waffles and six eggs by actual count, together with a half-pound of bacon, and three cups of strong coffee.

The Blackfeet consider waffles one of the greatest inventions of the white man. "They make my stomach glad," was Bird Rattler's comment on waffles, made in the Blackfeet language and translated by Heavy Breast, who was the only member of the party speaking English.

Augmenting the party of Blackfeet were eight Pottawatomis from their Kansas reservation, all in full war paint and tribal costumes. The Indian band from Haskell Institute in Lawrence was in Topeka for the day. The band led the parades and furnished the music at the initiation of Governor Reed, as well as at the various meeting places where, in the course of the day, the Indians met the general public.

The climax of the day was reached in the banquet Saturday night in the roof garden of the Jayhawk Hotel. The entire party of 130 Kansas people who went on Kansas Farmer's Jayhawker Tour last August, and who visited the Blackfeet Indians at Glacier National Park, Montana, were invited to the banquet for a big reunion. All the tourists who possibly could come to Topeka attended.

Half a Fried Chicken

Every diner at the banquet was given the chance to dispose properly of half a fried chicken and all the trimmings which a generous cook deemed necessary. Then after the dinner was over, an address of welcome was given by William A. Smith, Attorney-General of Kansas, and talks on next summer's Jayhawker's Tour were made by O. J. McGillis, who brought the Blackfeet from Montana, and W.

A. Wilson, of the Great Northern Railway. Then the Indian program began.

Three shivering, cowering "pale-faces" first were initiated into the Blackfeet tribe. They were Attorney-General William A. Smith, who was named Chief Big Beaver, Charles M. Baird of Arkansas City, representative from Cowley county and one of last year's Jayhawker tourists, who was named Chief Running Sun, and Roy R. Moore, formerly of Chapman, advertising manager of Kansas Farmer, who was dubbed Chief Frog Horns.

Chief Frog Horns, erstwhile Moore, incidentally, was given a thrilling initiation, and for awhile Mrs. Moore, who was with him, thought her husband was going to lose his scalp. "Frog Horns" was tied to a huge stake, surrounded with kindling, and as tom-toms throbbed and banged, the feathered redskins danced around him howling awful threats and chanting savage war songs. Toward the end of the ceremony, Frog Horn's face was painted in a way which plainly marked him as an Indian to all beholders.

With War Drums Banging

Following the initiation ceremonies, the eight Pottawatomis started a tribal dance. The four Blackfeet were not asked to join, but as the tom-toms began to mark the weird cadence of the dance, the Blackfeet could not stay out of it, and soon they were shuffling the old dances of the Montana hunting grounds, their eyes shining and their war drums banging.

For a full hour and a half, the Indians joined in ceremonial dances and in ancient songs of their tribes. Two-Guns-White-Calf delivered two orations to the assembled guests, which were interpreted by Heavy-Breast. Prof. Charles S. Skilton of the University of Kansas, and who is the most famous composer of Indian music in America, was present at the banquet. His "Sioux Flute Serenade" was played by Miss Mildred Hunt. Topeka flutist, while Professor Skilton himself played the piano accompaniment.

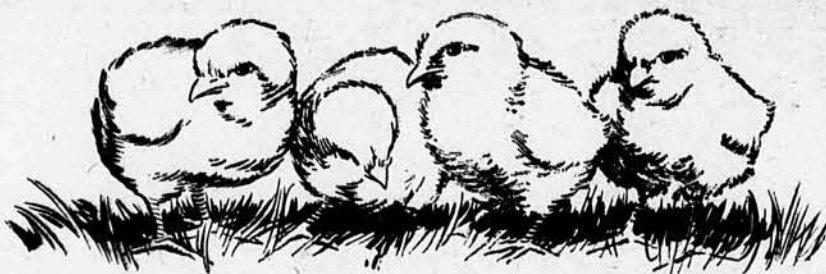
H. A. Turner of Portis, one of the Kansans adopted by the Blackfeet on the Jayhawker Tour last August, with Mrs. Turner, attended the reunion. The Blackfeet recognized Mr. Turner as "Eagle Chief," the name given him at his tribal adoption. The other Jayhawker tourists of last year at the banquet were:

Grace Rosvall, Maybelle Martin, Iris Bell, Minnie Atwell, Estelle Cumley, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hibbard, Edith A. Robinson, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, Mrs. Arthur Hodgins, Mrs. Ada Bevelle, Mrs. Lola Jillson, J. M. Rankin and J. W. Bigger of Topeka; J. J. Costa, Anthony; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Symes, Harveyville; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ostrand and Charles Ostrand, Elmont; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; R. W. Leib, Edna; Mr. and Mrs. George Shearer, Frankfort; Anna Van Lew, Blue Rapids; Clarence Neil and W. F. Abels, Clay Center; and Jim Swords, Wamego.

Plans for Next Summer

At the banquet, plans for the next Jayhawker Tour in August, 1929, were announced. The annual trip to the great Pacific Northwest and Canada has become so popular that next summer three special trains are expected to be necessary for the party of Kansas folks who will go. The trip will cover 5,500 miles by land and sea, and the price, including rail and steamer tickets, Pullman fares, all meals, hotels, sightseeing trips, and even tips, will be as low as \$196.25. The trip is an all-expense tour, so that the price of the ticket covers every necessary expense. The route will be over three railroads, the Chicago Great Western, the Great Northern and the Canadian National.

Glacier National Park in Montana, and Jasper National Park in Canada, which is almost within the shadow of the Arctic Circle, are two of the great



"Prevent chick troubles with Cel-o-glass,"

says M. E. Atkinson of Hollywood Poultry Farm



M. E. Atkinson, proprietor of the famous Hollywood Poultry Farm, is one of the most successful poultrymen in America. Photograph shows him with winner of Alabama Egg-Laying Contest. Her 51 weeks' record is 303 eggs, November 1, 1927 to October 23, 1928.

coccidiosis, worm infestation, colds and chilling. "It makes brooding easy, no worry about the windy, muddy stormy wet weather of April and May," continues Mr. Atkinson.

Natural source of Vitamin D

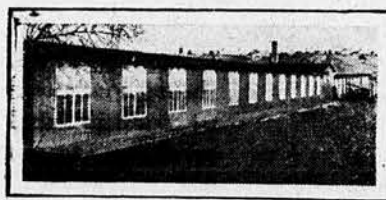
CEL-O-GLASS is invaluable in poultry raising, because it does what ordinary glass or soiled cloth curtains can never do. It transmits into the brooders the active ultra-violet rays of sunlight—the natural source of Vitamin D. Vitamin D is necessary if the chicks are to get sufficient bone-building calcium and phosphorus from a normal diet to grow into husky pullets. Leg weakness in chicks is unknown on farms equipped with CEL-O-GLASS.

CEL-O-GLASS is widely endorsed by scientists. It is used at the Experimental Stations of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and many other research stations.

CEL-O-GLASS economical

Once properly installed CEL-O-GLASS lasts for years. Made on a wire-mesh base, coated with a durable translucent substance, it permits the vitalizing ultra-violet rays to pass through. For best results and longest service install CEL-O-GLASS on vertical frames hinged to swing to the side or up under the roof in the entire south side and other openings of all poultry houses.

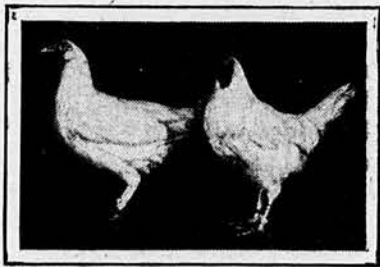
CEL-O-GLASS in hog-house windows prevents stiff legs. It brings the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. It makes a light, warm porch enclosure. Used on hot beds and cold frames. Keep an extra roll on hand.



This 264-foot brooder house at Hollywood Farm is equipped with CEL-O-GLASS front.

Send for this free booklet

A new book, "Health on the Farm," tells how to increase poultry profits. Mail coupon now for free copy. CEL-O-GLASS comes in rolls. Two widths, 36" and 28" wide. Can be purchased in any desired lengths. If your dealer does not carry CEL-O-GLASS, write for name of nearest dealer who does. Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.



Left — Best Hen Michigan Contest 1926-27. Right — Best Hen Storrs Contest 1926-27. Both brooded and reared under CEL-O-GLASS.



CELO-GLASS

U.S. PATENT-1,580,287

Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me your book, "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

playgrounds to be visited. Stop-overs also will be made in Saint Paul and Minneapolis, Grand Forks, N. D.; Wenatchee, Spokane and Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; and Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, North Battleford and Winnipeg, Canada. A full day's trip by steamer will be made on the Pacific ocean between Seattle and Vancouver.

Folders describing the 1929 Jayhawker Tour now are ready, and persons interested in the trip may get full particulars by writing the Department of Tours, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

Two-Guns-White-Calf and his Blackfeet started back to Montana Sunday. Three days on the train each way were required for the Indians' return to their reservation, but they thought the good time they had in Kansas well worth the long trip.

Bird Rattler even remarked he gladly would ride three weeks on horseback, if necessary, to get another chance at Kansas waffles.

Spuds Paid Best Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

sured. "The building-up process is just fairly beginning." He sells whole milk to a Kansas City concern. There is considerable dairy activity in this community, and Mr. Theden has been a strong booster for it. With another man he went to Michigan 10 years ago, and purchased \$10,000 worth of Holsteins for the community, and some very fine herds of the present day had their beginning then.

Poultry always has had a place on this farm; around 350 White Leghorns and White Rocks until recently. This department may be enlarged now that the new laying house has been completed. Mr. Theden buys baby chicks because it saves so much time, and time is money when a man has so many irons in the fire.

Small fruits, mostly strawberries, have paid very well during the last 10 years. There are 5 acres of the strawberries, and last season brought the 37th crop, with not a single failure during that long stretch. All of the berries are sold in Kansas City now, instead of being shipped, as a good many were some time back. It is an easy job to truck them into the city. Some nursery stock is sold, and 20 acres of new orchard will start bringing in a good sideline now. Mr. Theden was in the nursery business for seven years, and he likes the work, so the orchard was planted to keep him in practice, to use his words.

Neighbors thought enough of Mr. Theden to nominate him as a Master Farmer candidate last year, and the judges found him worthy of the honor. The fact that such regard for him exists in the neighborhood where he has lived so many years fits in well with the Master Farmer idea. In turn, Mr. Theden has this to say: "The thing I prize more than anything else is the confidence and good will this community has exhibited in and toward me."

One son in the family is a successful farmer, and the daughter is private secretary to the manager of a large milling company. With Mr. Theden's help, three boys, unrelated to him, are going thru college.

These Fruits Will Grow

(Continued from Page 3)

Do this in June and be sure to go over the field two or three times. Allow the blackberries to grow 2½ feet before pinching back. Do this at the right time, and do not cut off a foot or two of new cane, as it is a poor practice. In the spring, cut back the new canes one-third to one-half, depending on how much they have grown. The variety that succeeds everywhere is Early Harvest; the next is Blowers. Mercereau and Eldorado are fine.

Grapes perhaps are the earliest to grow of all small fruits. They must have a well-drained bed and they delight in a gravelly soil and a southern exposure, while the other small fruits do better on a northern slope. Anyway, grapes will not withstand wet feet. They require a good soil and good cultivation. We generally plant in rows 8 to 10 feet apart, and 6 to 8 feet apart in the row. Furrow the rows out with a lister and plant in the furrow. You do not need to put up a trellis

until they are 2 years old. Use the long-arm system of pruning, which allows four to six canes of new growth from 2 to 4 feet long.

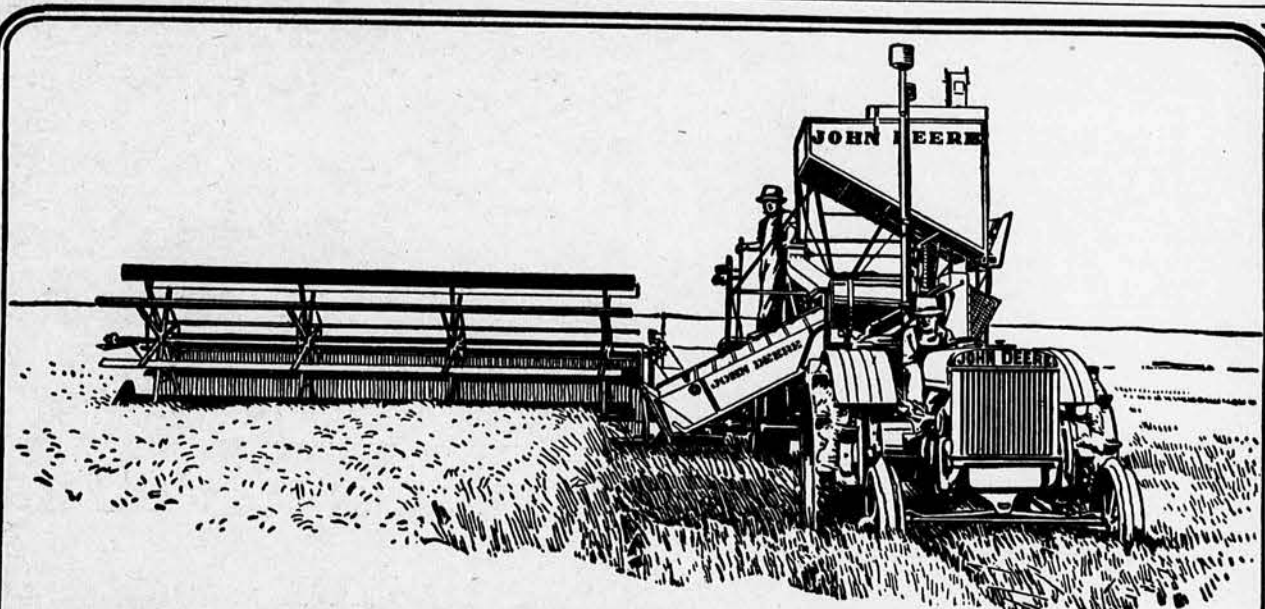
Dewberries will thrive best on rather thin soil. Plant rows 6 feet apart and 5 to 6 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate well the first season, and after that it is a good idea to let

them grow any old way. The best way to do is to mow the canes off with a mower or scythe after the fruit is picked. They will produce new canes, which will stand the winter and will produce better crops. Of course, if you wish to do more work you might tie them to a trellis, but it is better to allow the canes to lie on the ground.

The fruit is large and has a very fine flavor. Everyone is delighted with it. It ripens in the summer between raspberries and blackberries.

A small fruit garden will pay big dividends on any Kansas farm.

You see, we need cruisers enough to outscrap other nations either way.



The John Deere Combine Handles Easily—Saves Grain

THE main controls are grouped conveniently on the operator's platform and all adjustments are easily made. You will find the John Deere Combine exceptionally easy to operate.

The John Deere has special grain-saving features in every process from cutting to cleaning. It does good work in varying conditions. You will find it a real grain-saving machine.

Here are other features you'll want:

1. **Great Strength** in every part assures long life and constant good service. Axles, wheels, frame sills and all other parts are sturdily made. Front end, beneath motor, is especially well trussed.
2. **Roller and Ball Bearings** are used at all important friction points—they assure lighter running and longer life.
3. **Handy, Effective Oiling.** High-pressure

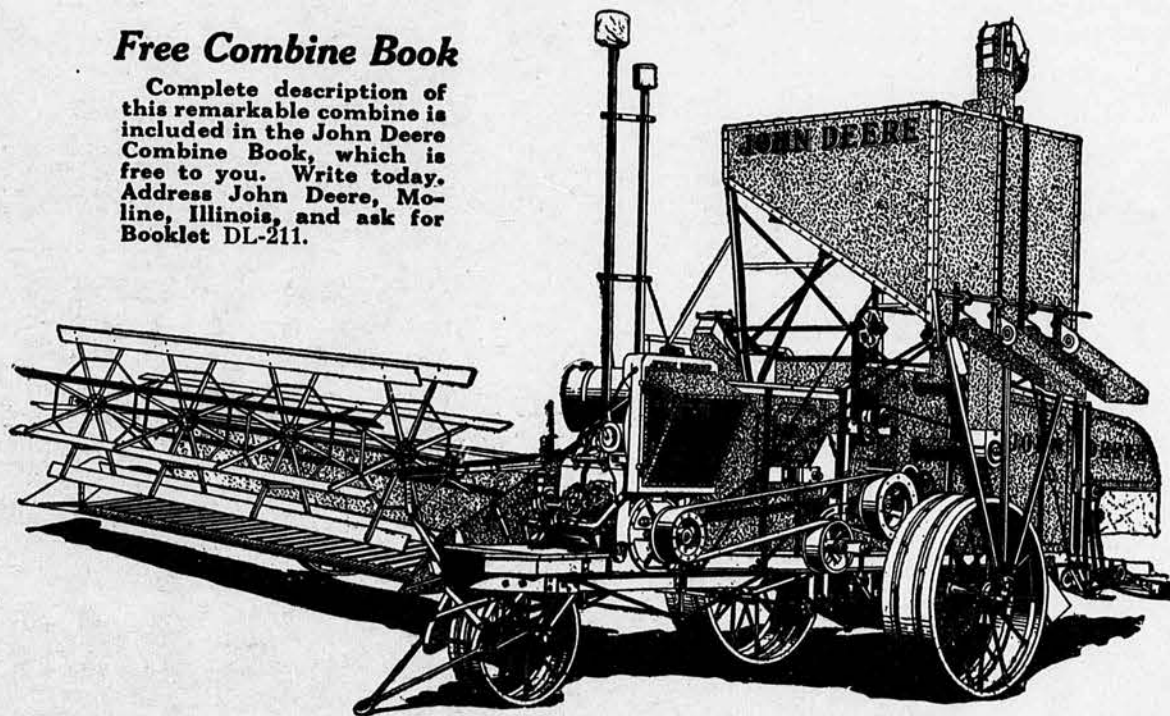
grease gun oiling system makes lubrication simple and easy. Every part can be oiled thoroughly from outside of machine.

4. **Motor Has Surplus Power** that insures smooth, even running of the combine—an important factor in varying conditions.
5. **Wheat Sieve** in tailings elevator removes clean grain from tailings and reduces amount of cracked grain to a minimum. This is an exclusive John Deere feature.
6. **Grain Tank** has two outlets; discharges load in less than a minute. Saves time—means more bushels in the day's run.

Remember, you need not be an expert thresherman to operate the John Deere Combine. It is so easy to handle that anyone used to operating modern farm equipment can do good work with the John Deere. See this remarkable combine on display at your John Deere dealer's.

Free Combine Book

Complete description of this remarkable combine is included in the John Deere Combine Book, which is free to you. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet DL-211.



JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

'Twas a Long, Long Night!

And When Morning at Last Came I Found That
I Had Slept With a Leper

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WE HAD seen so much of the drab and ragged side of India and the misery, poverty, disease, ignorance and general degeneracy of her millions of superstition laden peoples that we were searching for a brighter side.

Everywhere these pitiful beggars, these old-faced little girl mothers 14 years old, these ragged Gunga Dins, barefooted and emaciated, the fakery lying on their artificial beds of thorns on the sidewalks about the towns, the gaunt cattle wandering about, sacred, holy and starving—everywhere a spectacle from which humanity revolts.

Very well, we would go to Darjeeling, in the country of Kipling's "Kim," the clean hills, the green hills, the "Hills" of India. We left our baggage at the home of an American missionary in Calcutta with whom we had been staying for a few days and borrowed from him all the sweaters, wool blankets and heavy underwear we could get. We were headed for the cold plateau beneath the Himalayas, the highest mountains on earth, the "Roof of the World." There our scanty khaki shorts, cork hats, and bush shirts would be entirely out of season. Bare legs and coatless backs are not for the Hills.

Women Smoked Cigarettes

We went to the Sealdah Railroad station in Calcutta and then again debated the question of whether to go first or third class. Nobody seemed to be traveling first class except a few English women engulfed in the smoke from their cigarettes—and so Jim and I preferred third class. Besides, third class railroad fare costs just about exactly one-fourth as much as first. We would travel third class and spend the difference. The first class passenger has nothing but the ride to show for his money. We would have the ride and several dollars worth of Indian curries besides to show for ours.

It was hot in Calcutta. Wilting heat was scorching the pavements in the cities that seem to rise like blisters above the vast seared plains of India. The little brown people themselves dragged about like flies prowling in the sun. The white people who could afford to were scurrying to the hills, those Hills in the north without which the peninsula of India must long since have withered and blown away.

A Wicked "Hill" Knife

The prospect of crowding into a third class "carriage" amid the sweating masses of diseased and dirty Hindus was not pleasant, but now whenever I see the glorious piece of Kashmir embroidery and the long, stone studded, wicked "hill" knife that I bought with the money saved, I am glad we thrust our presence on those surprised natives of India. We earned our money. The embroidery is a certificate of service rendered.

At the first stop we disembarked and persuaded the Hindu news butcher or dispenser of bottled soda drinks, in a car carried along for that sole purpose, to let us sleep on some empty cases in his car. It was noisy, but there were no people there except this railway Gunga Din who supplied the drinks for the passengers on that thirsty train.

About midnight his car was cut off, and once more Jim and I stood out on the railway platform amid those hundreds of shrouded and ragged figures which seem to haunt the railway stations and trains at all hours. It was still hot, and no shade to make one believe he could be a little cooler by standing in it.

The air of the railway station was bad enough, as it is in most railway stations or telephone booths, but this one on that stifling summer night in India was worse. And yet the inside of the passenger cars themselves, loaded down with sleeping, snoring, sweating and sweltering Hindu men, women and children, stretched out on the floor and the benches, or propped up in the seats, was worse.

We hated to climb into that bull pen on wheels. Perhaps when the

train started the air would clear a little. We stowed our blankets on a corner of a bench begrudged us by a family of four and hoped the train would start. I would almost have preferred the atmosphere of the smoking English women who traveled first class, but I wouldn't have paid four times the price of my third class ticket for it.

Brass pots of warm water, bits of lunch wrapped in dingy rags, cotton blankets spread here and there about the seats and among the refuse on the floor and the whole messed up with a collection of men, women and children who eyed Jim and me with the same amount of distaste with which we ogled them. We were as

much of an intrusion upon their situation as the Westerner always is in the East, especially when we scraped off enough of one end of a bench so that we could sit down, and thus indicate that we were there to stay.

A little family of six or eight got off a few stations later, and that made room for me to stretch out in the position of a folded jackknife with my head on my baggage. I kept the baggage there for two reasons: to prevent its being stolen and also to prevent the barelegged and barefooted man ahead of me from pushing his feet into my face.

What a Life!

Occasionally during the night I would unconsciously stretch my own legs and feel them come down against the fellow passenger snoring at my feet. I alternately pitied the poor chap for his disturbed slumber and felt angry at him for disturbing mine. We were sleeping very close together, I and these Hindu travelers.

In the morning when the sun again demonstrated that it had not yet given up hope of brightening India and the

folk in this foul bull pen began to stir themselves again and sort out the mess of tangled legs and arms and pieces of stray equipment and clothes, I noticed my own bed-fellow of the night.

He was a leper! The horrible signs were upon his face, that head on which my feet had been resting occasionally during the night. His fingers on one hand—perhaps the very hand that had nudged me in the night when I had pressed him too closely—were already dropping off. He grinned. I shuddered.

Of course the sight of a leper is nothing unusual in India or Africa or in almost any of those countries which we had been in for months. But it was the first time I had ever slept with one! As a matter of fact the terrible disease is actually not so contagious as most people seem to believe. I had always visioned those poor unfortunates running about the country with their hands held up and crying "Unclean! Unclean!" as we have read in books and stories, and that simply the touching of one's garment would be certain to spread the infection.

All-American Stamina is Winning New Friends for Oakland on the Farm



Every day more farmers are turning to Oakland for true value . . . so strikingly evident in the New All-American Six . . . so perfectly expressed in its numerous long life features.

They see added years of sturdy service in its new, larger, more rugged engine . . . with its 81-pound, counterweighted crankshaft . . . and four big, bronze-backed bearings.

Body by Fisher, to them, means more than luxurious beauty . . . more than roomy deep-cushioned comfort. It means well-braced steel and hardwood construction that is draft-proof and weathertight . . . free from squeaks and rattles . . . a leading factor of All-American stamina.

In its larger cross-flow radiator, thermostatically controlled, they find the quick warming up and efficient cooling, even under the severest conditions, that do so much to prolong the life of a car.

It is only careful buying to investigate the New All-American . . . to learn all the advantages it offers those who live in the country. Ask your Oakland-Pontiac dealer to tell you about them. Let him put an All-American at your disposal. Then you can see for yourself why this fine General Motors product is so outstandingly popular . . . such a consistent value leader in the field of medium priced sixes.

Oakland All-American Six, \$1145 to \$1375, f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICHIGAN



The 4-Door Sedan, \$1245
Body by Fisher

THE NEW OAKLAND ALL-AMERICAN SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

Neither is leprosy the incurable affliction that one usually imagines. In fact, there are hundreds of lepers being "made whole" in a number of hospitals in all of those tropical countries. If the disease is recognized early in its development, as soon as the telltale white spots first appear, a series of treatments is usually effective in completely checking it. This much has science done. There are those who deplore the risk that doctors have taken in the past when they have attempted to study the dread disease of the ancient and modern world. It seemed hopeless and futile. But now it has been conquered, in part.

Some Were Hopeful

We had visited a leper hospital in Calcutta a few days before. The American missionary who was with us had interpreted the stories told by a number of the Hindu patients there. Some were hopeful of being released, cured, in another year or two, some sooner even than that.

At least one day a week they are allowed to leave the hospital if they wish and go to visit their homes, and on these visiting days they may roam the streets freely and easily spread the infection if they are not careful. It seemed to us a shortsighted policy to allow them to travel at large this way, and yet the few from this one hospital would make little difference indeed in a land where so many hundreds and perhaps thousands roam absolutely unrestricted everywhere, in country and in cities alike.

There was one Englishman in the place. He may have been part Hindu but he appeared to be pure English. He told us of the hospital. He had been there seven years. He had a bandage over his nose. We hesitated to ask him when he would be released, but finally the missionary inquired, and the poor young Englishman smiled and said that he would have to stay. He had come too late. What he may have meant was that science and civilization had come too late.

As the daylight brightened the countryside thru which our train sped along that morning we saw a cleaner, greener land, an India that appealed to us, the agricultural foothills of the north. This district about Jalpaiguri, in Bengal, is famous for its tea cultivation. A tea "garden" means a tea farm, just as the word "ranch" in parts of our own West has come to be used instead of the word "farm" regardless of the acreage. In this one district there are about 150 tea gardens which produce from 50 to 75 million pounds of tea a year.

It is Indian, yes, but not the squalid mess of the more southern provinces. There are more than a million people in the district, and of this population less than 500 are whites, and yet it presents an appearance of orderly life and prosperity. It was raining, as it usually is in that country, where rainfall is sometimes as much as 200 inches a year.

"A Greener Land"

Sunken paddy fields for the cultivation of rice, and little plots of tobacco and a considerable acreage of wheat complete the agricultural setting. Everywhere are the oxen, toiling along ahead of the crude plow or drawing loaded carts along the winding roads. The women and the men squatting here and there in the fields seemed to be making the best of a fairly good proposition and contented with life.

Here is the India that is a refreshing contrast to some of the more southern provinces, especially if one has spent too much time in the temples and cities dwelling on the manner of life and philosophy of certain castes of the Hindu folk. There are two sides to any country; including India.

It is impossible to generalize about any country and especially useless to attempt generalizing about India. There are, however, certain general impressions that one has of any country after a short or a long visit and that can apply as well to India as to any other land. My general impression is that there are certain phases of Indian life and living that are extremely revolting to our western minds, and then, of course, there are groups of Indians whom we admire and respect. There are districts that have a cheerful, progressive appearance; and there are parts in any of the cities that an American cannot stomach at all.

We were on the way to a part of the peninsula that we knew we would

like. Ahead of us lay Darjeeling at the end of a steep narrow-gauge railroad that would take us to view Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

We are having regular March windy weather with thawing temperature most of the time lately, which is taking the frost out of the ground gradually. Most of the fields are still wet and soggy from the recent melting snow. At the rate the frost is leaving the ground it ought not to be long now until the soil will be warm and dry enough for oats sowing and potato planting, providing, of course, we do not receive any more moisture.

We plan on having out a larger acreage of oats this year than last, and expect to sow most of it on wheat stubble and the rest on corn stalk ground, which will be prepared by disking. This method of preparing the soil for oats seems to work better than plowing the ground in this section, while farther east where the soil is heavier farmers depend on plowing more.

The long, steady cold weather we have had this winter has been pretty hard on winter pigs, as they are inclined to lie in the nest too much and don't get as much sunshine and exercise as they should have, both of which are almost as important as a balanced ration. On account of hog prices be-

ing up, a great deal more interest is being manifested in raising hogs and caring for brood sows this spring than for some time past. While in town one day last week we saw several new individual hog houses of various shapes under construction by carpenters, and several more were being taken home by farmers. The individual hog houses are being used more and more, as they are easily handled. The individual hog house idea is not new in this vicinity. Some neighbors have been using them for 20 years. The individual house when well built has less chance for draft than a large colony type house, and this makes a big difference when raising winter pigs. One farmer recently stated that it is about as easy to raise winter pigs in an individual hog house as in a large house with a stove.

More letters of inquiry were received last week from folks wishing information concerning the make and type of brooder stove we have in use in our brooder house that I wrote about last year. One man was of the opinion that I wrote about a coal burning stove instead of an oil burner. We prefer the oil burning type to the coal burners on account of it not requiring so much close attention to keep the temperature up to the required point over a long period.

Doctor Durant sees the day when men will only do mental work. That means we are bound to have a lot of unemployment.

Why Import Those Eggs

(Continued from Page 7)

which find their way to the tables of America.

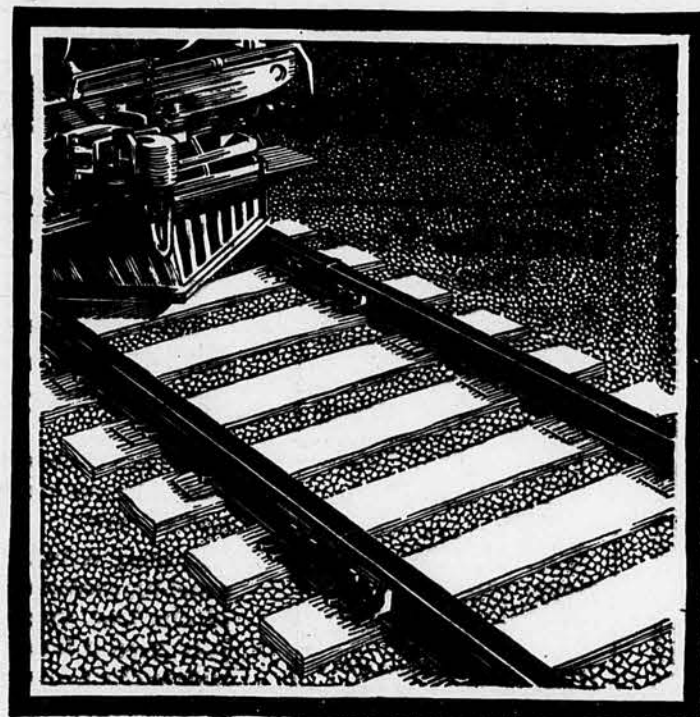
Present tariffs are 8 cents a dozen on eggs in the shell, 6 cents a pound on frozen eggs, and 18 cents a pound on dried eggs. The poultry organizations are asking for 10 cents a dozen on eggs in the shell, 12 cents a pound on frozen eggs, and a sliding scale on the various forms of dried eggs, running from 30 cents a pound on the yolks to 60 on the albumen. They seem to think that this schedule of rates will preserve the American market for American producers.

Total American egg production runs a little more than 2 billion dozen a year. About 20 per cent of this comes from commercial poultry plants and the other 80 per cent from farm poultry flocks. The total imports of the various forms of eggs, which last year totaled about 100 million dozen, is thus quite a factor in the market situation. It is likely to be more so as China gets a stable form of government again.

Another way of putting this situation is to say that every time 12 pounds of frozen eggs are imported, they displace the product of one American hen. The total imports of all kinds are displacing the product of more than 1 million American hens.

Clip the young pig's wolf teeth.

Resiliency . . .



GENERAL
MOTORS

The Chief Reason why Both Railroads and Fisher Body Can Find No Substitutes for Wood . . .

RAILROADS use wood ties instead of steel ties, to obtain resiliency. This is the same reason why Fisher uses wood in building Fisher Bodies. Note, too, that a railroad track is of steel and wood construction—the same kind of construction used in Fisher Bodies . . . Both wood and steel have their own particular merits—but Fisher, by using both wood and steel, obtains the full

advantages of both materials . . . It costs Fisher more to use wood and steel construction—but the body which results is worth more to the automobile owner. It is worth more largely because the wood deadens rumble and vibration and because, through the use of wood, greater durability is obtained . . . That is why all Fisher Bodies, whether made for Chevrolet or Cadillac, employ wood and steel—the only structural principle compatible with sound body quality.

Cadillac • La Salle • Buick • Oakland • Oldsmobile • Pontiac • Chevrolet

Body by FISHER

Sweet Cream Gains Favor

BY WILLIAM WHITE

The custom of permitting cream to sour before churning developed centuries ago, no doubt as a matter of necessity rather than of choice. The separation of cream by gravity, the accumulation of a sufficient amount of cream to make a churning, and the difficulty of maintaining low temperatures naturally resulted in the cream becoming sour before it was churned.

When the factory system of butter making was introduced in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, the souring or ripening of cream previous to churning was a custom so well established that the creamery butter maker adopted it as a matter of course. Even after the factory separator came into general use and sweet milk was delivered to the creamery, this custom was not changed. Indeed, the ripening of the cream was such an important step in butter making that the use of a starter, consisting of a culture of lactic-acid-producing bacteria, became a general practice in order that the development of a desirable acid flavor might be assured.

When state agricultural experiment stations were established, many of them studied various problems in connection with butter making. In 1889 the West Virginia Experiment Station reported that the college creamery had established a good demand for sweet-cream butter. The following year the Iowa Station reported that sweet-cream butter stored in a cellar kept better than sour-cream butter. In 1892 LeClair of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, Quebec, Canada, recommended pasteurizing sweet cream, cooling it, holding it for 3 hours, adding 30 per cent starter, then churning it at once. After adopting this practice he obtained fine-quality butter that was very uniform from day to day. He apparently did not, however, determine its keeping quality.

A study begun in 1905 by the United States Department of Agriculture of the influence of acidity of cream on the keeping quality of butter established the fact that butter made from unripened, pasteurized sweet cream would maintain its fine quality to a high degree during at least eight months' storage at 0 degrees F. Because of this work the United States Navy in 1909 adopted the practice of purchasing each year a quantity of sweet-cream butter to be placed in cold storage and used thruout the ensuing year. This practice is continued. Mortensen, in Iowa Bulletin 207, published in 1922, concludes from his work that ripened-cream butter receives a higher commercial score when fresh, but that sweet-cream butter keeps better in storage.

Sweet-cream butter was much criticized by butter manufacturers and dealers because it lacked the high flavor and aroma of ripened-cream butter. For this reason comparatively little sweet-cream butter was made except on navy contracts until after 1918. In that year the Navy Department purchased 9 million pounds of sweet-cream butter from more than 100 creameries. A considerable portion of this butter was packed in 5-pound tins by a New York butter dealer. He was so favorably impressed by its remarkable uniformity even tho it came from many widely scattered plants, and by its unequalled keeping quality that he arranged to sell this type of butter under his own established brand, which already had a wide reputation for high quality.

This attracted the attention of other butter dealers, who soon found it advantageous to handle this type of butter. These dealers found that consumers were favorably impressed with sweet-cream butter because of its mild, creamy flavor, its uniformity in quality, and its property of maintaining its fine flavor despite the relatively high temperature to which it is exposed in the retail store and in the home.

Every year an increasing quantity of sweet-cream butter is manufactured. A number of creameries situated in what has always been considered sour-cream territory are grading cream and making some sweet-cream butter; for instance, in one southwestern state eight creameries are making this type of butter.

A prominent butter dealer in New York City recently stated that most of the dealers in that city now handle

some sweet-cream butter, and that during the cold-storage season nearly all buyers are eager to obtain butter of this type.

An association of creameries reports that in 1926 it sold over 50 million pounds of sweet-cream butter in 82 cities in the United States. This association also reports that it returned to its member creameries $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound more for sweet-cream butter scoring 93 per cent than for ripened-cream butter of the same score.

Further evidence of the growing appreciation of this butter is indicated by the fact that every day for several months the following statement has appeared in a daily trade report issued in New York City:

Some very fancy lots of guaranteed sweet-cream creamery sell mainly on contract, above our top quotations.

It appears then that sweet-cream butter is receiving its just recognition on the market, and that it now occupies a high place in public favor.

More Demand for Horses

Horses sold well at the public sale held a few days ago on the farm of H. E. McClure at Glen Elder. One span sold for \$300, and another for \$286. An old horse brought \$137.50; another sold for \$112, and an unbroken colt brought \$132.

The hard part of choosing a cabinet was to make gratitude and common sense agree on the same man.

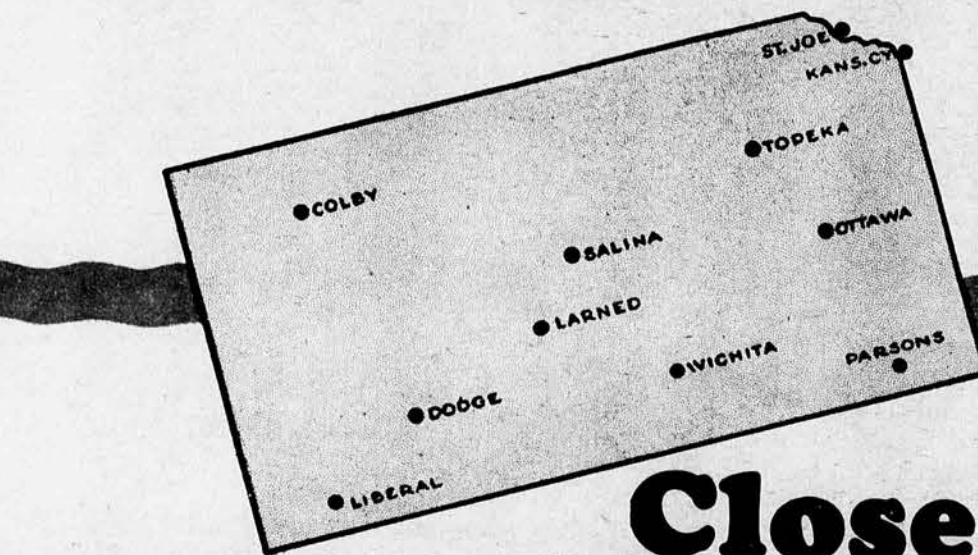
CATERPILLAR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CATERPILLAR PRICES

Sixty.....	\$4,300
Thirty.....	2,475
Twenty.....	1,975
2-Ton.....	1,500
Ten.....	1,125

F. O. B. Peoria



Close-Up Service for All Kansans—

Look for Your Dealer

The Allen Tractor & Implement Co., Liberal
Counties: Grant, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens.

H. W. Cardwell & Company, Wichita
Counties: Butler, Chautauqua, Comanche, Cowley, Barber, Elk, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Pratt, Reno, Sedgewick, Sumner, Stafford.

Dwyer Machinery Co., Dodge City
Counties: Clark, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kiowa, Meade.

Ensinger Tractor & Equipment Co., Parsons
Counties: Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee.

Gem Tractor & Equipment Co., Larned
Counties: Ness, Rush, Barton, Pawnee.

Gunnels & Hennon, Colby
Counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rock, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny.

Graham & Hobson, Kansas City, Missouri
Counties: Johnson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte.

McFarland Tractor & Equipment Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Counties: Atchison, Brown, Doniphan.

The Martin Tractor Co., Ottawa
Counties: Morris, Chase, Lyon, Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Allen, Anderson, Franklin, Douglas, Miami, Linn, Bourbon.

Martin Tractor & Harvester Co., Topeka
Counties: Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Cloud, Geary, Wabash, Shawnee, Jefferson.

Stewart Oehlert, Tractor & Equipment Co., Salina
Counties: Smith, Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson, Marion, McPherson, Saline, Ellsworth, Rice.

Also dealers for Holt
Combines and Russell
Road Machinery

NATURALLY, as a "Caterpillar" owner you would expect unusual and efficient service. And that's exactly what you will get.

Take a look at the map of Kansas above. See how strategically the dealers are located—every one ready at a moment's notice to deliver you anything from a tractor to the smallest part.

Isn't that the best argument in the world why you should own a "Caterpillar" now?

No horses to feed morning or night, a springy, comfortable seat to ride in all day long, surging power under your grasp, a tractor you can steer with one hand—you are independent of extra help, your work is done better, quicker and cheaper and you have more leisure to enjoy life.

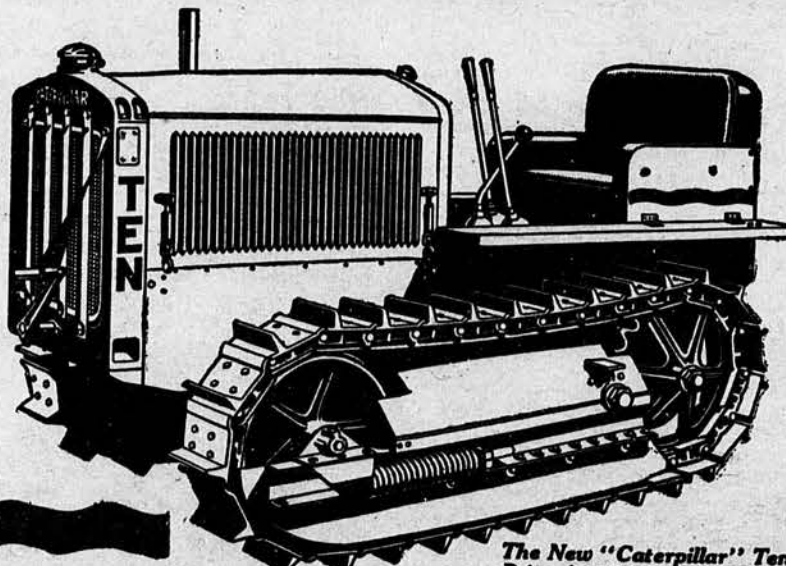
With "Caterpillar" traction you are able to do work on time—to beat

bad weather, pull bigger and deeper-set tools; you ride a seed bed without packing the soil, or plow without riding in a furrow. The non-slip traction of "Caterpillar" means fuel economy and extra power for big tools. You farm thoroughly, your work is more timely, you do more work, you save men and minutes.

The rewards of sure traction and plentiful power mean bigger crops and bigger pay.

And—YOU LIVE!

Kansas "Caterpillar" Dealers



The New "Caterpillar" Ten
Price \$1,125 f. o. b. Peoria

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

SOME months ago I called attention to the interesting fact that the word steward is a combination of the words sty and ward, going back to the time when every village had a man who herded the cows or pigs. He was the ward, or guardian of the sty, and he must have done a good job, as the term came to mean fidelity.

The title of the lesson for this week is Stewardship of Self, Substance and Service. Not long ago a man died and was buried in Illinois who had done a piece of work from which most of us would have recoiled. For 17 years he and his wife lived on an island in the Pacific, 5,000 miles southwest of California. There were only 1,400 persons on the island, and when the missionary and his wife went there these natives were cannibals. The island was small. It would give one a very intimate feeling, wouldn't it, to be shut up on an island, from which there would be no escape for many months, with cannibals, who might hunger for a bit of white man steak? Well, Mr. de la Porte and his good wife lived right there. When he died the other day, it was said of him: "The cannibal island, under the blue of the equator, which he won for Christ, he not only civilized but Christianized. He is one of the heroic spirits of modern apostolic enterprise." Another said of him: "He found Nauru 100 per cent cannibal; he left it 100 per cent Christian." That was stewardship with a vengeance, wasn't it?

Most of us cannot do things like that. Probably we wouldn't if we could. We must stay at home, do the common things, read the ordinary papers, meet ordinary people, and never do any great deed that would mark us off from other folks. And that is one of the difficult forms of genuine stewardship—difficult because it is so commonplace. If we could be heroes—! But we can't. We are not the Byrds and Lindberghs, we are the John Joneses, the Bob Browns and the Mary Smiths.

Nevertheless, we have such a good chance to do something. We can do the ordinary thing in an unusual way. Our fathers used to milk a cow to the glory of God. Now we get a milking machine to do it for us, and hasten to escape all possible drudgery. We are not to be blamed for that, of course. But can we not use some method whereby we can put the spirit of devotion into our daily tasks, as they did? That is one reason why I like the Master Farmer idea. Many folks have come to the conclusion that there is nothing in farming; no profits, no social life, no lasting satisfactions, no fun, nothing. Nothing but chores and drudgery. Then presently here comes a man who shows how to grow some money and fun and a few durable satisfactions on one of these despised farms. And he uses the same sun, the same climate, roads, tools and the same taxes with which to do it. He is getting romance out of the common run of life. And that is true of the adventures of being a steward of the good things of God.

A Methodist preacher died and left a widow with four boys and a girl. The oldest was a 16-year old boy, and the youngest was 3. Sympathetic relatives offered to take one child here, that one there, but the mother said she would keep her little flock together. She had been left a small, unstocked farm. To the farm she moved, to the consternation of all the relatives. She said the oldest boy must go to college that winter. "Of course Mrs. Mac, is a good Christian," said the neighbors. "But she's a fool. Anybody can see that."

It was a struggle. Often the mother had to borrow money at 8 and even 10 per cent. Once the youngest boy was sent to pay up a debt, which was owing a pious church member near by, and when he got to the neighbor's house found that the pious money-lender had figured the debt on compound interest instead of simple, and he lacked 14 cents of enough to pay in full.

The older boy went to college, then the next and the next. After going to college they went to Boston University and were graduated. Three of the boys became ministers, the daughter married a minister. One of them is now a bishop, and one of the greatest

leaders of the church in America. Another made a record in the rural church, in Ohio, and now is a university professor.

And during all those hard, struggling years, with debts at 8 and 10 per cent interest (which were always paid up) that mother set aside 10 per cent for the church. Says her rural church son, "Mother took the first tenth of all she raised—eggs, butter, chickens, grain, apples, potatoes—without figuring the cost of production, and laid it up for the Lord—no lame ducks or dead calves for the Lord's portion. He always got the best. You know," he continued, "whenever I think of the tithe, I can smell coffee. Mother always put the tithe money in an old coffee can, up on the top shelf, and our Sunday School money and church money always smelled of coffee."

Lesson for March 24 — Stewardship of Self, Substance, Service. Mal. 3:7-12; Acts 1:8 and 1 Cor. 8:1-9.
Golden Text, 1 Cor. 4:2.

On Starting a Creamery

Dairy sections, particularly areas in which dairying is expanding at present, will find material of interest in

two pamphlets just published by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The first, Miscellaneous Publication 37-M, by William White, considers "essentials for the successful operation of a local creamery." The other, Miscellaneous Publication 42-M, by H. L. Wilson, discusses "points to consider in establishing a cheese factory." They may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For Better Farm Designs

BY F. A. LYMAN

Why not design a farm, just as an engineer designs a specific machine for a specific use or combination of uses? Most of our farms, like Topsy, "just grew." The idea that 160 acres is the correct size still exists, an influence probably due to the distribution of Government lands in quarter-section tracts under the provisions of the Homestead act. Again, in purchasing land, the amount of money available usually is the chief factor considered by the prospective owner in determining how much land he may buy. Later, the purchase made, he makes his plans for the operation of the land.

This method may have had its advantages in days gone by, but at present the size of the farm could well be determined by the available or desired

number of labor units and by the acreage, under any particular system of farming, which can most profitably and economically be operated with the designated number of workers and the most suitable units of power and machinery.

More important, perhaps, than "designing" a prospective farm, is "re-designing" many present day farms. The constant replacement of machinery mechanically sound but economically obsolete has been the major factor in enabling industry to reach and maintain its present high state of efficiency and low production costs. Due to the many, and in some cases revolutionary, changes that have come about in the design and use of agriculture's production machinery, profit would result if every farm operator would study his farm layout, his available labor and machinery, set up a theoretical plan for modernizing his methods and equipment, and then work toward the completion of this plan as rapidly as practical conditions permit.

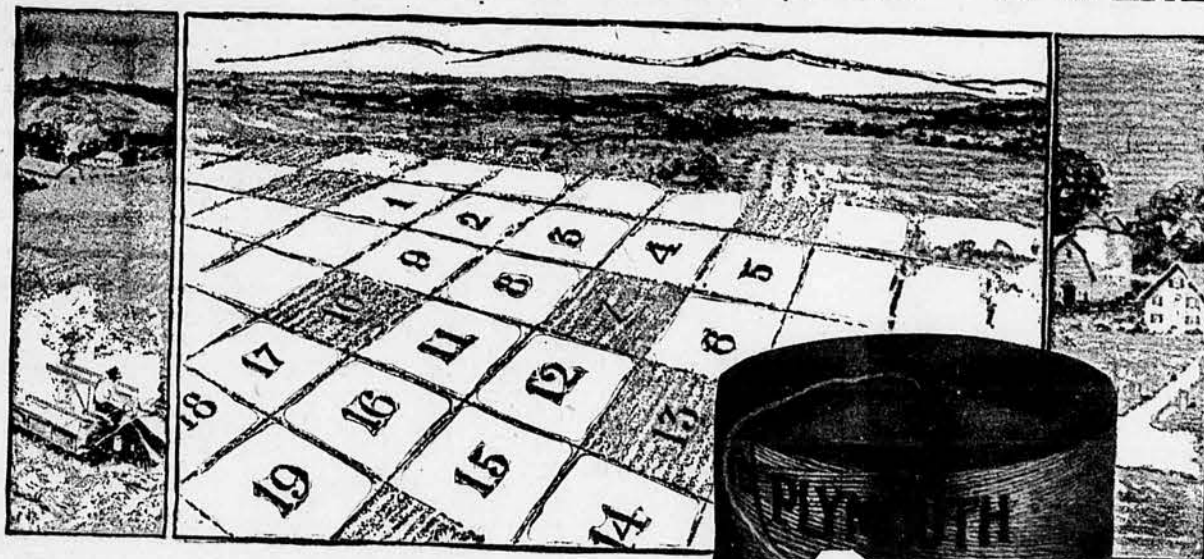
A Vicious Bull Kills

George Tucker, 45 years old, a farmer living south of Abilene, was killed recently while he was doing the chores in the morning. He was found dead in the yard by his wife.

Mr. Hoover is an engineer, but we hope he will also do a little firing.

YOU BIND 19 EXTRA ACRES with 5 bales

PLYMOUTH "RED TOP" TWINE



And low costs mean profits for farmers just as surely as for manufacturers

Here is how it all figures out:

5 bales "Red Top" (600 ft. per pound).....144,000 ft.
5 bales "Standard" (500 ft. per pound).....120,000 ft.

Red Top Twine extra footage is : : : : : 24,000 ft.

1 Bundle of grain requires about 2 1/2 ft. of twine. 24,000 extra feet of twine will bind 9,600 extra bundles. Binders cut about 500 bundles per acre.
9,600 extra bundles—19 extra acres of cut grain.

HENCE, 5 bales of "Red Top" Twine bind 19 acres more grain than 5 bales of "Standard" twine of any make. Yet Red Top is stronger and evener than any Standard twine, and Red Top special winding lessens the risk of breaks, tangles, and loose bundles. So, Red Top saves harvesting time as well as money.

Red Top is also scientifically treated with insect repellent. Examine a ball of Red Top. You can tell that it's a superior quality of twine, because it's made from much better fibre than Standard. It's the best example of the Plymouth Six Points.

You can't mistake Red Top, for the top of every ball is dyed bright red. Order now and be sure of a supply of Red Top for your next harvest.

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

The Plymouth Six Points.

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

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

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

Chapman Boy Wins Contest

Howard Phillips Writes Best Essay on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm"

HOWARD PHILLIPS of the Dickinson County Community High School at Chapman is the winner of the \$50 silver trophy cup and \$50 cash first prize awarded by Senator Arthur Capper for the best essay on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm" written by any vocational agriculture student in Kansas. Winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places and the \$25, \$15, \$10 and \$5 cash prizes respectively were Weldon Frank of Jewell City, John Robinson of Colby, Billy Daniels of Manhattan and Marvin Green of Crawford county.

Senator Capper has expressed his desire that next year a similar contest among high school vocational agriculture students in Kansas might be held. He already has said that to the winners next year he will award cash or other valuable prizes, and that to the winner of the state contest will be given a doubly valuable prize.

The judges of the Capper Essay Contest were J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of the Kansas State Agricultural College Division of Agriculture; and L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture in Kansas high schools. From 44 essays submitted by vocational agriculture students in 31 high schools of Kansas, the judges picked the five winners.

Listed respectively, the following are the names of the high schools, the schools' vocational agriculture instructors and the students who entered essays to be judged in the state Capper Essay Contest. Thru local elimination

W. Wright, Arden Rinehart and Lewie Hayse; Hill City Rural, A. G. Jensen, Gladwin King and Russel Lindley; Jewell City Rural, Thomas W. Bruner, Cleo Riley and Weldon Frank; Lawrence, W. R. Essick, Wilfred Pine; Lebanon, T. C. Faris, Lyle Beardslee, Oscar Theate; Manhattan, H. W. Schmitz, Billy Daniels and Don Blain; Milltown Rural, John Kerr, Edwin Dallen and Marion Pearce; Mullinville Rural, H. W. Schaper, Bennie Karns; Norton County—Norton, L. B. Neuman, Ernest Anderson and Keneth Johnson; Oswego, C. A. Perkins, Willard Grein; Ramona Rural, J. R. Wells, Lewis Smith; Reading Rural, H. C. Wood, John Whittington; Solomon, B. J. Conroy, Louis Donmyer; South Haven Rural, F. W. Hancock, Paul Thurman; Washington, H. H. Brown, Jack Evans; Webster Consolidated, A. A. Glenn, Celestine Graham; Wellsville, E. A. Clawson, Loren E. Clawson; Westmoreland Rural, Kenneth Knouse, Donald Cornelius; Winfield, Ira L. Plank and John Lowe, Kenneth Waite and Darby Stites.

Let's Cut Fire Losses

Farm property worth at least 150 million dollars goes up in smoke every year. And with the growing investment in farm buildings and equipment, the farmer's problem is constantly increasing in seriousness.

Next to completely fire-safe construction, the most important precautionary step the farmer can take is to locate his various buildings so that fire will not spread from one to another. For it is common knowledge that two buildings need not be in actual con-

tact for fire to travel from one to the other. There are many instances of fires starting in buildings 30 or more feet apart by the sheer intensity of radiated heat.

The two major fire hazards on the farm are the barn and the house. The barn is subject to danger because it is frequently the storage place for highly inflammable material, such as hay or grain. Spontaneous combustion may take place among such stores, and the barn, often burnable in itself and poorly protected from fire, becomes easy prey to the flames.

If the barn has been located so that prevailing winds blow from it toward the house, a poor practice under any circumstances because of objectionable odors, sparks and firebrands may be blown on to the house. Unless the roofing is fire-safe, the house may easily catch fire. And the fire-fighting equipment of most farms is far from adequate.

Agricultural experts agree that at least 150 feet should separate house and barn, particularly when inflammable construction has been used. Both barn and house should be located fairly near the main farm water supply, or should be equipped with tanks of their own to facilitate fire-fighting.

The farm garage, with its valuable equipment and its stores of gasoline and oil, should be placed where it will constitute the least possible fire hazard. Here again the direction of the wind need be considered.

The house itself, with its electrical or other lighting system and its heating plant, should be sufficiently iso-

lated from other buildings so that the spread of a possible fire is minimized.

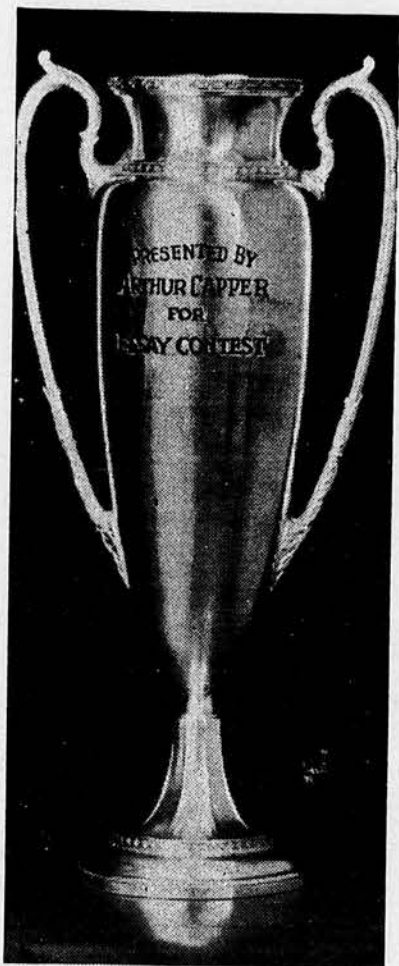
The use of fire-safe construction for all farm buildings has been found highly profitable and practicable by many farmers. The cost of such construction is not materially larger than the cost of inflammable construction, and the safety, permanence and satisfaction to be gained cannot be measured in money.

They Will Talk Sheep

Sheep men of Kansas will gather at the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan on Saturday, April 6, for their second annual one-day meeting. The increasing importance of sheep production in the state and the demand of many farmers for information relative to the proper handling of farm flocks, has prompted the animal husbandry department of the college to set a day for the presentation of demonstrations and discussions of sheep men's problems.

The program this year consists of a number of practical demonstrations at the college sheep barn in the forenoon and several talks and demonstrations in the pavilion in the afternoon. Arrangements have been made whereby all demonstrations will be held in the heated pavilion if the weather is bad.

The Americanization of Persia seems to be about 90 per cent accomplished, a survey over there having shown that only 1 bride in 10 knows anything about housekeeping.



To Howard Phillips of Chapman Senator Arthur Capper Awarded This 18-Inch High Silver Trophy Cup as First Prize Winner in the State Capper Essay Contest on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm"

contests the essay entries were eliminated to not more than two from each high school:

Argonia Rural, F. F. Herr, instructor, essay by Charles Young; Bazine Rural, W. E. Stone, Wiley Meyer; Beloit, R. W. McBurney, Raymond Ward; Berryton Rural, J. L. Jacobson, Albert Yenkey; Bonner Springs, Paul L. Mize, Kenneth Bennington and Wallace Staats; Burlington, Roy E. Clegg, John T. Evans, Jr.; Carbondale Rural, E. I. Chilcott, Lee Kaff and Gilbert Finlay; Chouteau Tr. School, W. R. Harder, Richard Habitzel and Ivy Newland; Colby Community, R. W. Fort, John Robinson and Harry Robinson; Crawford County—Cherokee, R. L. Welton, Marvin Green; Decatur County—Oberlin, S. H. Howard, Lester Hanson and Harley Chilson; Dickinson County—Chapman, A. E. Engle, Howard Phillips and Lawrence Ryan; Greensburg Rural, B.

Of Course, You Want Fence Like This!

Whether you want a barbed wire fence, a woven wire one, or a combination of the two, here are the right materials:

SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS
COLORADO FIELD FENCE
COLORADO BARBED WIRE
MINNEQUA Cinch FENCE STAYS

SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS are strong from every angle—front, back, or side. Drive easily into the ground without digging post holes, and the fence wires CLAMP on without nails or staples. The heavy steel backbone, with its deep, well-formed notches, securely holds fence wires.

Made from copper-bearing steel; they will not burn, break nor rot out in fence service.

To further safeguard against moisture, acids and alkali, SILVER-TIP is protected with special green Gilsonite Enamel. Packed in handy bundles of 5 posts. Easy to handle, haul and set.

COLORADO FENCE does protect! Made from rust-resisting copper bearing steel, it withstands shock, weather and time, protecting your property and livestock day and night, year after year.

Its line and stay wires are strong and evenly spaced. The tension curve and special knot insure even, upright fence, easy to erect over rough or smooth ground.

COLORADO BARBED WIRE

Made from special copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to resist wear and rust. It is of great tensile strength. The barbs are evenly spaced; sharp, well pointed and firm.

Made in our well known brands: Glidden 2 and 4 point; Colorado Perfect, 2 point; Minnequa, 2 and 4 point; Glidden Special, 2 point. Both cattle and hog; painted or galvanized.

MINNEQUA CINCH FENCE STAYS

- will not burn nor break
- they keep line wires straight and prevent sagging
- reduce fence maintenance cost
- make the fence more resistant to stock
- reduce number of posts 20%
- save their own cost in a short time.

Made from copper-bearing steel.

BUY THESE PRODUCTS FROM WESTERN DEALERS

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY

AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH LINCOLN SALT LAKE CITY

GENERAL OFFICES - DENVER, COLO.

LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY

KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND

Need Better Group Action

But Progress Has Been Made in the General Attitude Toward Co-operative Marketing

A GOOD many things of cash value were clearly brought out at the second annual School of Co-operative Marketing, held last week at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The purpose of the school was to create a better understanding of what actually is being done and what can be done in co-operative marketing in Kansas, and the relation of the various agencies to marketing.

Organizations entering into the support of this school include the Agricultural College, the Division of Co-operative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the co-operative marketing organizations of the state.

F. D. Farrell, president of the college, put interest into the opening of the first meeting of the two-day session by giving his conception of the place of co-operative marketing. He pointed out the disparity between individual efficiency and group efficiency. In other words, he finds that the individual farmer has made far greater strides in his ability to produce than the groups have done in their ability to market. He feels that more effective group action must come if farm products are to be marketed most effectively.

"On the whole we have made progress in our attitude toward co-operative marketing," Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department at the college, said in his talk. "It is a wholesome attitude in which the rank and file of membership is expecting attainable things. One indication of the improved situation is the willingness of co-operative leaders to get together on an educational program. This willingness of farm leaders to work together is manifested in the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations, of which Clyde W. Coffman, of Overbrook, was the legislative spokesman at the recently adjourned session."

Dr. Grimes feels that all co-operatives must be open-minded and able to realize that no one type of co-operation is the only type, and that no single co-operative has a monopoly on the particular method that will do all things. Experience alone will be the best teacher in this. Leaders are aware of this and are exhibiting interest in other types of co-operatives in all parts of the country.

Research Work Will Help

R. M. Green of the college, pointed out the importance of research work in co-operative progress. Briefly, research departments can determine the best markets to reach with products, the units to use as a starting point, determine what competing companies are in a position favorable to consolidation or merger and which of those companies are desirable, point out leaks in cost of operation, point out any weaknesses in production so that uniform quality may be depended upon, determine whether prices are right, and point out changes that are gradually taking place that will have an effect on the future of the co-operatives.

Tom G. Stitts of the division of co-operative marketing in the department at Washington, gave some pointers on co-operative marketing of cream, and H. H. Hubert, also from Washington, presented some facts regarding the importance of trucking in co-operative marketing of livestock.

Other speakers at the two-day meet included John Vesecky, president of the Southwestern Co-operative Wheat Growers Association, Kansas City, Mo.; E. R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita; H. J. Henney, of the college; J. B. Fitch, dairy department head at the college; W. T. Angle, manager of the Producers Commission Association, Kansas City; and H. J. Meierkord, president and manager of the Linn Co-operative Creamery, Linn.

Naturally Mr. Meierkord talked of his organization, which as you know has made such wonderful growth, and of the influence it has had on the com-

munity. When it was organized in 1919, many said it wouldn't work; 95 per cent now know it will. Right now there are 1,300 members and every one a booster. Last year a new \$75,000 plant was completed and the business continues to grow. The creamery has brought better farming returns, higher standards of living, put the county in the leading list in dairying, put it first in 300-pound herds and has helped the county ahead in every way. Around Linn one finds improved and new homes, modern dairy barns, straw-loft poultry houses, porkers produced on clean ground, purebred herd sires, milking machines, farm light plants, good roads, lime and legumes, T. B. free herds, and a public educated to "drink more milk." As a parting remark Mr. Meierkord left this thought: "Progress lies in thinking well of your

work." Folks do in Washington county.

Mr. Angle, the Producers man, had some points to stress regarding the mechanics of organization operation that are helpful to bear in mind. He urges a steady volume—a regular weekly shipment, if you please, to give the best service to association members; accurate records that hold confidence of the membership; the type of manager who keeps up on prices and who can help cut down on shrinkage from feedlot to market. Angle insists that stock listed by the membership should be delivered, or that in case of inability to deliver that a release be obtained. In other words, when stock is listed for shipment it should be delivered or arrangements made whereby the other shippers will not be inconvenienced or charged extra shipping costs. Prompt returns of proceeds also are essential if he has the right idea, and you will agree with him. Establishment of truck service to offset this particular type of transportation may be wise in some cases. Most essential, Mr. Angle believes, is a live membership and a wide-awake board of directors.

Give Pastures a Chance!

BY J. W. ZAHNLEY

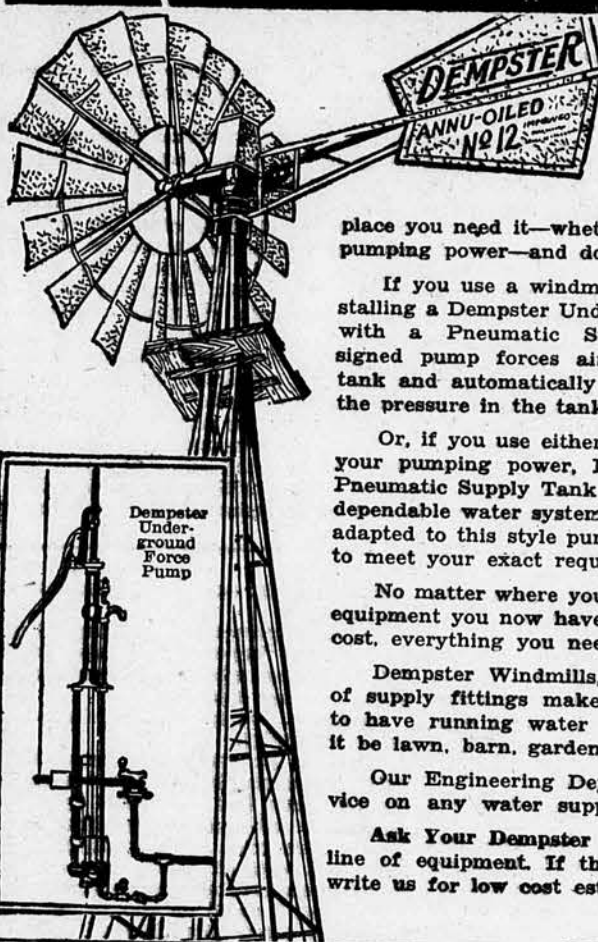
Considerable damage may be done to pastures by turning the stock on too early in the spring. If the pastures are protected until a cow can get a good mouthful, the forage will be much more vigorous and will stand much closer grazing. A much higher yield of forage will be obtained than where stock is turned in as soon as growth starts. The ground is often very soft in the early spring, and when in this condition, damage may be done from tramping and packing the soil.

World Survey of Livestock

The results of a world survey of livestock improvement have been prepared in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The report covers the activities of 33 countries with respect to livestock improvement, and outlines the principal methods in use, together with results obtained. Copies may be obtained on application to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEMPSTER

"A Guarantee of Quality, Service and Fair Treatment"



THROUGH fifty years of building farm water supply equipment, Dempster, the Water Supply House of the West, has perfected dependable water systems designed to meet every farm requirement.

Don't be a slave to your water bucket. Modernize your farm. You can have running water throughout your place—in your kitchen, in your bathroom, in your barn or any place you need it—whether you use electricity, a gasoline engine or a windmill for pumping power—and do it economically.

If you use a windmill, you can have a modern, automatic water system by installing a Dempster Underground Force Pump in connection with a Pneumatic Supply Tank. This specially designed pump forces air, or air and water, into the supply tank and automatically turns the windmill off and on as the pressure in the tank rises and falls.

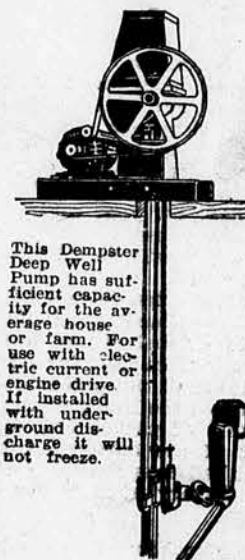
Or, if you use either electricity or a gasoline engine for your pumping power, Dempster's Deep Well Pump with Pneumatic Supply Tank attached, forms an economical and dependable water system. If your well is shallow and is not adapted to this style pump, there is another Dempster built to meet your exact requirements.

No matter where your well or cistern is located or what equipment you now have, Dempster can supply you, at low cost, everything you need for a modern water system.

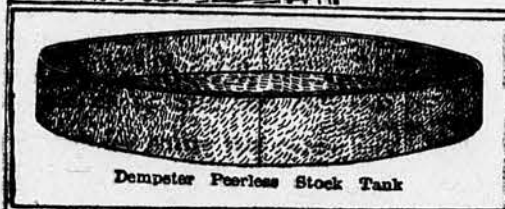
Dempster Windmills, Pumps, Tanks and complete line of supply fittings make it easy and inexpensive for you to have running water any place on your farm whether it be lawn, barn, garden or house.

Our Engineering Department will give you expert advice on any water supply problem without cost to you.

Ask Your Dempster Dealer to show you this complete line of equipment. If there is no dealer in your vicinity, write us for low cost estimates.



This Dempster Deep Well Pump has sufficient capacity for the average house or farm. For use with electric current or engine drive. If installed with underground discharge it will not freeze.



Dempster Peerless Stock Tank

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.

719 South 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Amarillo, Tex.

No matter whether you have windmill, engine or electric power, Dempster will help you adapt your present equipment to a modern water system at the least possible cost to you.



HOME OFFICE and FACTORY
Beatrice, Nebr.

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 10)

1513, that his eyes here first fell on the blue waters of the Pacific.

We followed the north shore, along precipitous banks that grew higher the farther inland we went. The dense jungle came down to the water's edge and was unbroken by any sign of human habitation.

In the brilliant moonlight we passed the South and the North bays, pushing straight into the Darien Harbor by way of the Boco Chico. The tides here have a rise and fall of nearly twenty feet, but we found a little inlet close to a mangrove swamp that offered a good harborage for the night.

The warm sun was pouring over the hill when I reached the deck next morning. We were steaming slowly past the village of La Palma along a precipitous shore heavily timbered. One could not have asked a pleasanter trip than that to the head of the harbor, at which point the Rio Tuyra pours its waters into the bay. Between La Palma and the river mouth we did not see a sign of human life.

At the distance of a rifle shot from the head of the harbor we rounded a point and saw before us a long tongue of sand running into the water.

Blythe and I spoke almost together: "Doubleloon Spit."

There could be no mistake about it. We had reached the place where Bully Evans and Nat Quinn had buried the gold ingots they had sold their souls to get. We came to anchor a hundred yards from the end of the sand spit.

Neither Blythe nor I had said a word to any of the crew to indicate that we were near our journey's end, but all morning there had been an unusual excitement aboard. Now we could almost see the word run from man to man that the spot where the treasure was buried lay before us.

"You'll command the shore party, today, Jack," Blythe announced.

"Do I draw shore duty?" Yeager asked eagerly.

"You do. I'll stay with the ship. Jack, you'll have with you, too, Alderson, Smith, Gallagher, and one of the stokers."

"Also James A. Garfield Welch," I added.

"Also Jimmie," he nodded. We had no reason to expect any trouble, but we went ashore armed, with the exception of Gallagher and Barbadoes, as we called our white-toothed, black-faced fireman.

I had our boat beached at the neck of the peninsula. While the men were drawing it up on the sand beyond reach of the tide I called to Jimmie.

"Yes, Mr. Sedgwick."

"Take off your coat."

"Are youse going to give me that licking now?" he asked, eyes big with surprise.

"How often have I told you not to ask questions? Shuck the coat."

He twisted out of it like an eel. I took it from him, turned it inside out, and opened my pocket knife. Carefully I ripped the lining at the seams. From a kind of pocket I drew an envelope. Out of the envelope I took the map that had been so closely connected with the history of Doubleloon Spit.

The Men Were Surprised

When I say the men were surprised, I do them less than justice. One could have knocked their eyes off with a stick.

"Crikey! I didn't know that was there," Jimmie cried.

It had been Evelyn's idea to sew the map in Jimmie's coat, since that was the last place the mutineers would think of looking for it. While he had been peacefully sleeping Miss Wallace had done so neat a piece of tailoring that Jimmie did not suspect the garment had been tampered with.

We had, however, taken the precaution to take a copy of the map. During all the desperate fighting it had been lying in a shell snugly fitted into one of the chambers of a revolver in Yeager's room.

"Beg pardon, sir. Did the boy have the map with him while he was Mr. Bothwell's prisoner?" asked Gallagher.

"He did; but he didn't know it." "Glad he didn't, sir, because if he had that devil would have got it out of him."

"Which no doubt would have distressed you greatly," I answered dryly.

"I'm on the honest side now, sir," the sailor said quietly.

"Let's hope you stay there."

"I intend to, sir," he said, flushing at my words.

The chart that Tom and I looked at was a contour map of the spit and the territory adjacent to it. No doubt it had in the old days been roughly accurate, but now the tongue of sand was wider than it had been by nearly a hundred years of sand deposits washed up by the tide.

Both on the map and the spit a salient feature was the grove of palms that stood on the hill just beyond the neck of the peninsula. Here plainly was the starting point of our quest. With Yeager I led the way to the clump, followed by my men carrying spades and shovels.

"Ye Grove" the clump of palms was labeled, and the great drooping tree to one side some fifty yards farther down the hill must be "Ye Umbrella Tree."

Beneath the map were the directions for finding the treasure, written in the angular hand of Nat Quinn. In order

To our right there was a mangrove swamp. As we passed its edge on the way back to the boat our eyes beheld thousands upon thousands of birds coming there to roost for the night. Among them were many aigrette herons, white as the driven snow. I think I have never seen a bird so striking as this one.

Blythe, with Neidlinger, Higgins, our engineers and the other fireman, took the second day on shore. Morgan was doing the cooking, and so was exempt from service. Dugan, still weak from his wound, was helping in the galley as best he could.

All thru the third day it rained hard, but on the fourth I and my detail were back on the job. We were making progress. By this time a path had been cut thru to the palm grove and from it to the umbrella tree.

Tree Had Disappeared?

It was clear that a century ago the line of palms must have stretched farther down the hill, for now the nearest was at least fifty yards from the umbrella tree, instead of twelve as mentioned in the directions.

The only alternative to this was that the original umbrella tree had disappeared, and this I did not want to be-

Three steps to the southwest brought me deeper into the sand. There was no big rock in sight.

I looked at Tom. He laughed, as he had a habit of doing when in a difficulty.

"I guess we'll have to try again, Jack."

Gallagher broke in, touching his hat in apology:

"Not meaning to butt in, Mr. Sedgwick, but mightn't the rock be covered with sand? Give a hundred years and a heap of sand would wash into this cove here."

"There's sense in that. Anyhow, we'll try out your theory, Gallagher."

I marked a space about twelve by twelve upon which to begin operations. It took us an hour and a half to satisfy ourselves that nothing was hidden there.

Then Dusk Came

I marked a second square, a third, and finally a fourth. Dusk fell before we had finished digging the last. Tired and dispirited we pulled back to the yacht.

During the night it came on to rain again, and for three successive days water sluiced down from skies which never seemed empty of moisture. There was a gleam of sunshine the fourth day, and tho the jungle was like a shower bath Blythe took his machete and shovel squad to work.

At the end of the day they were back again. Sam had picked on a great lignum vitae as the forked tree named in the chart, and had come to disappointment, even as I had.

In the end it was Gallagher who set us right. By this time, of course, every member of our party had the directions on the chart by heart, tho several had not read the paper. We had finished luncheon and several of the men were strolling about. I was half way thru my cigar when Gallagher came swinging back almost at a run.

"Beg pardon, sir. Would you mind coming with me?"

"What is it?" I asked in some excitement.

"It may not amount to anything. I don't know. But I thought I'd tell you, Mr. Sedgwick."

He had been lying down on the sand where it ran back to the jungle from the farthest inlet. Kicking idly with his heel he had come to solid stone. An examination proved to him that he was lying on a big rock covered with sand.

"You think this is the Big Rock," I said, after I had examined it.

"That's my idea. Stand here sir, at the edge. You can't see the tongue of the spit, can you?"

"No, but that doesn't prove anything. We can't see it from this inlet at all."

"Sure about that, sir? Take three steps nor'east—long ones. Can you see the point now?"

"No, there's a hillock between."

"Take one step more."

I moved forward another yard. Over the top of the rise I could just see the sand tongue running into the bay.

Jimmie, the irrepressible, broke out impatiently.

"Don't see what he's getting at, Mr. Sedgwick. The map says to take three steps southwest to the big rock."

"Exactly, Jimmie, but we're starting from the big rock, so we have to reverse directions. By Jove, I believe you've hit on the spot, Gallagher."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

And Life Is Brighter

BY H. L. RUSSELL

The advent of power on the farm, particularly in the form of the electric current, affords the largest single opportunity for immediate improvement of living conditions. With power available, running water everywhere it is needed is the next step. With running water available, bathrooms and sewage disposal naturally follow. Then there are electric lights, the power washer, the vacuum cleaner and by no means least, electric refrigeration. Given these improvements, the farm home is the equal of any to be found in the city. Add to this the automobile, the good road to town, the telephone, rural mail delivery and the radio, and farm isolation, for so many years held to be the "bugaboo" of farm life, entirely disappears.

"Russia," says a report, "is in the grip of an epidemic of tchekajohyt." First aid in this ailment calls for wrapping the patient warmly and sending for the proofreader.

Taxation as a Penal Device

THEORETICALLY," says an article from a Wisconsin paper that is going the rounds in Kansas, "the perfect tax would be a tax on inaction. The proper man to tax would be the loafer, not the worker; idle land, not used land; inactive capital, not active capital; lack of enterprise, not enterprise."

The absurdity of such a system of taxation of course is admitted, yet it seems to be thought that there is some underlying sense in it. "Such a tax would not be practical," the Wisconsin paper says, "but it would be a just tax. Our present taxes are based on an opposite theory."

In fact, the above conditions have never entered into the question of good taxation and have nothing to do with it. The error of the Wisconsin writer is in assuming that taxation is simply a penal device and a part of the penal law. Because it happens that taxes have to be paid willy nilly, it is inferred that the state levies taxes as a punishment or a penalty on its citizens.

The mere statement of such a proposition shows its general dumbness. Taxes are levied because the Government has to have money to keep going. The question is how and where best to get it.

There is no rational basis for the frequently heard idea that in principle taxes are a penalty on thrift, enterprise or anything else. As well say that citizenship is a penalty, because laws must be obeyed, at considerable inconvenience at times, or expense. Or as well say that the cost of goods is a penalty for owning goods. There is nothing any more penal about taxation than there is in a merchant's charging a given price for a pair of shoes or an automobile. The Government makes a charge for its services and the job of taxation is to find out how and where the money may be obtained with the least unfairness or the greatest fairness and advantage to the community as a whole.

A determined attempt was made to induce Congress directly after the war to cut down taxation of incomes and raise its revenues by a general sales tax. It got nowhere. But Congress has carried out a tax policy that on the whole has been the fairest and most sensible ever enacted in this country following a great hike in cost of government due to a war.

that you may understand I give these just as he had written them:

HOW TO FIND ITTE:

From inlet nearest shore go 200 paces to summit where Grove is. From most eastern palm measure 12 steps to Ye Umbrella Tree and seven beyond. Take a Be line from here thirty paces thru ye Forked Tree. Here cut a Rite Anggel N. N. E. till Tong of Spit is lost. Cast three long steps Southwest to Big Rock and dig on landward side.

(Signed)
BULLY EVANS X (His Mark)
NAT QUINN

While I had been poring over this map and the directions with it in my office at San Francisco it had seemed an easy thing to follow them, but in this dense, tropical jungle I found it quite another matter.

The vegetation and the underbrush were so rank that one found himself buried before he had gone three steps in them.

No doubt at the time when the survivors of the Mary Ann of Bristol had cached their ill-gotten doubloons a recent fire had swept this point of land so that they had found no difficulty in traversing it, but now the jungle was so thick and matted that I decided to begin by cutting roads to the palm grove and the umbrella tree.

From the yacht I got hatchets and machetes and we set to work. Before night we all had a tremendous respect for the power of resistance offered by a Panama jungle. We might almost as well have hacked at rubber.

There was none of that sturdy solidity of our northern woods. The jungle yields to every blow and springs back into place with a persistence that seems devilish. By nightfall we had made so little progress that I was discouraged.

lieve. At best one of the landmarks had gone.

We could go seven paces beyond the big tree, but "beyond" is a vague word, the point from which the measurement began having vanished.

Moreover, we encountered here another difficulty.

"Take a Be line from here thirty paces thru ye Forked Tree," we read on the chart, but the forked tree had apparently fallen and rotted long since. There were trees in the jungle, to be sure, but none of them were of sufficient age to have been in existence then.

The best I could do was to guess at the point seven paces beyond the umbrella tree and, using it as a center, draw a circle around it at thirty paces. Our machetes hacked a trail, and at one point of it we crossed the stump of a tree that had been in its day of some size.


The stump had rotted so that one could kick it to pieces with the heel of a boot. This might or might not be the remains of the forked tree, but since we were working on a chance, this struck us as a good one to try.

It was impossible to tell where the fork had been, but we made a guess at it and proceeded to follow directions. "Here cut a Rite Anggel N. N. E. till Tong of Spit is lost."

This at least was specific and definite. North northeast we went by the compass, slashing our way thru the heavy vines and shrubbery inch by inch. We dipped over a hillock and came out of the jungle into the sand before the end of the spit was hidden by higher ground.

"Cast three long steps Southwest to Big Rock and dig on landward side."

safe!



Safety when your brakes say "stop"—*safety* against skidding on wet concrete—*safety* on dirt roads—*safety* when turning corners—*safety* when you speed up on open roads—*safety* whenever and wherever you drive your car—all these are yours when you ride on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

Everything you do with your car depends upon the strength and endurance of your tires. Note the deep-grooved, sharp-edged, tough Firestone non-skid tread that grips the road, insuring safety on dirt, gravel or any pavement. The Firestone tread is made of the toughest rubber ever built into a tire. Firestone cords are gum-dipped and every fiber and every strand is saturated and insulated with pure rubber. These are reasons why Firestone Tires hold all records for safety, speed and endurance. The Firestone Dealer will save you money and serve you better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

RADIO
Listen to "The Voice
of Firestone"
on the air every Monday
night. Broadcast through
42 stations associated
with the National
Broadcasting
Company



An RCA Radiola in the home quickly pays for itself—and no home today can afford to be without one . . .

INQUIRY among many families that have added an RCA Radiola to their home equipment shows that the Radiola soon pays for itself.

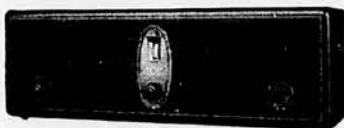
The market, crop and weather information that comes every day from the big broadcasting stations in Chicago, Washington, Pittsburgh, New York and other cities is invaluable. Sometimes this early information saves a heavy loss in marketing; at other times it points the way to larger profits.

A Radiola would be a profitable investment if this were its only service. But this wonderful instrument, that reaches out into the air for programs broadcast from all over the country, brings to its fortunate owners much more.

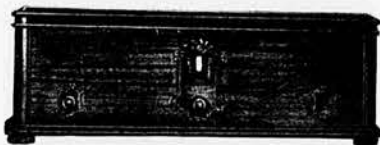
Musical entertainment of the highest character, addresses by noted men, speeches by the President and other high Government officers, sermons from great city pulpits,



RCA RADIOLA 16—6-tube receiver of the very efficient tuned-radio-frequency type. For battery operation. Single dial control. Sensitive and selective. Compact mahogany finished cabinet.
\$82.75 (including full set of Radiotrons)



RCA RADIOLA 18—For homes that have alternating-current electric service. No batteries needed. Just plugs in like an electric fan or iron. Wonderful performance. Most popular Radiola ever offered. Beautiful cabinet of walnut finish.
\$95 (less Radiotrons)



RCA RADIOLA 60—Table model of the incomparable RCA Super-Heterodyne. Finest receiver of its type ever designed. Super-selective. Super-sensitive. A. C. house-current operation.
\$147 (less Radiotrons)

helpful talks on household problems by recognized authorities, the latest news "flashes" of important events—all are at the command of the owner of a Radiola, at the touch of a finger.

Radio has become one of the indispensable blessings of modern life. And its cost is very small compared with its worth.

It pays to have a good radio set in your home—and when you select an RCA Radiola you know you have the best.

The RCA Radiola Dealer nearest you will gladly demonstrate one of these Radiolas in your home—and you can arrange to buy it on the convenient RCA Time Payment Plan.

RCA Concerts for Schools

If you love good music, be sure to listen in Friday mornings at 11 (Eastern Standard Time) to the RCA Educational Hour conducted by Walter Damrosch under the auspices of the Radio Corporation of America.

RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A—Sturdily-built, beautifully-toned reproducer to use with the "16" or the "18" Radiola . . . \$29

RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103—An improved model of the popular 100A, with tapestry decoration. (Shown in the Hendrickson drawing above.) . . . \$37.50



RCA RADIOLA

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA
NEW YORK CHICAGO ATLANTA
DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

We Take Spring Home

Banish Winter Drabness Under Cheerful Hues

By Jane Stewart

IT IS not unusual to become so accustomed to drab surroundings that one does not realize how drab they are. Nevertheless their effect is depressing and others notice their drabness. A single change may awaken us to the existing state and the need for new life and color.

Where durability is the first requisite in finishing or refinishing furniture, enamel is a good choice unless you want a natural finish, in which case varnish is the best selection.

Flat paint has the best hiding properties of all types of finishes, and thus recommends itself for any surface which is in exceedingly poor condition. There is little that cannot be covered with flat paint if surface protection is properly ex-

without spoiling its appearance, but it is not brushed into the wood as paint is, and the less you go over it, the better. In using lacquer it is particularly imperative not to go over the surface once the material is applied. Should sags develop, they may sometimes be removed by going over the surface with a brush dipped in a little lacquer thinner, but even this procedure is to be avoided if possible. Varnish, like enamel, is applied with a full brush; it is first brushed across the grain rapidly, then lightly with the grain, with long, even strokes.

Applying the materials in this manner and allowing ample time for the drying of each coat, success should be assured.

Winter Pastime Brings Fair Prizes

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

I ALWAYS attend fairs for the new ideas I get. I always take exhibits if possible, for a fair that has nothing to show would be uninteresting.

Last spring the children missed school with whooping cough and I looked thru the old fair catalogs to see what we—the children and I—could do to pass away some of the dull days out of school. We decided upon stamp collecting for my 9 year old girl. If I could express the excitement in cold type we had each time a new stamp came into the house, I'd be a pen artist. Every child learned the cost of it, and the picture on it, and what the pictures represented. Some of the late stamps were very interesting and I will say we were all on the lookout for them. Old envelopes were searched thru, until September 5, then we pasted them to cardboard. We outlined a Liberty Bell of red 2 cent stamps then we filled it in with other stamps, using brown ones for the crack in the bell. She won first prize at the fair on her exhibit of postage stamps.

The other children exhibited named flowers and leaves. This made just as interesting a study for them. These we mounted on a piece of drawing paper and put in a frame under glass. They took their exhibits to school this winter and the teacher liked the idea we carried out during vacation time.

I, myself, take potted plants, vegetables and many other things to fairs, but I do not get the lesson from my work that the children do in getting their exhibits ready. Another thing that I liked about these children's entries was that they were privileged to use their premium money themselves. This year they went to see the circus on their own money.

Contest Editor Reports

SIXTEEN superior candy recipes have been chosen from the multitude of recipes sent in in our candy contest last month. These recipes will be available in leaflet form next fall for holiday candy making. The following contributors whose recipes will appear in the leaflet have been awarded prizes:

First prize, \$3—Mrs. Helen Wilson, Douglas County.

Second prize, \$2—Mrs. Leta Williams, Labette County.

Prizes of \$1 each were awarded the following:

Russell McKinney, Comanche County.
Mrs. H. L. Stevens, Brown County.
Mrs. Weaver Earnest, Thomas County.
Mrs. H. P. Riker, Cherokee County.
Mrs. W. A. Parsons, Coffey County.
Mrs. Margaret Ancell, Sumner County.
Eulalie Weber, Marshall County.
Mrs. G. W. Dowell, Brown County.
Rosamond Lindahl, Reno County.
Mrs. James Prouse, Harper County.
Florence Bray, Johnson County.
Mrs. T. G. Simmons, Franklin County.
Mrs. Agnes Strathe, Crawford County.
Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall County.

Pantry Shelves to the Rescue

BY FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

HAVE you ever felt a pang as you opened your very last jar of previous summer's canning and sighed helplessly at sight of the empty shelves knowing that something had to be done?

Yet that "something" is not so difficult after all. In fact there emerge at least three lines of resistance to the vacant fruit store room.

We may buy canned fruit; prepare dried fruit with delicious results, or use fresh fruit in endless attractive combinations.

Those of us who have large families might buy a gallon can of blackberries, blueberries or peaches. By using them in pie, cobbler, sauce, jam or butters, a big can disappears before anyone tires of it.

Dried fruit may be prepared to resemble fresh fruit; it be first scalded and washed then soaked over night in cold water and finally cooked in a

Cooking for Coin

TIME for sending in your recipes on Cooking for Coin has been extended and recipes will be considered until noon March 30. If you have not already sent in recipes that have made you money, send them in before that time. In this list are recipes that have brought prizes at fairs, or foods for which you have developed a market and recipes that have been much in demand for food sales. First prize is \$3, second prize \$2, and we will pay \$1 each for 15 other recipes to go into the leaflet "Cooking for Coin." Send your recipes to Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

closely covered dish in the oven on top of the range or better yet, in a pressure cooker.

Date Spanish Cream

3 cups milk
2 tablespoons gelatine
1 cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon maple flavoring

2 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped dates

Soak the gelatine in ½ cup cold milk. Scald the remainder of the milk, add the salt, sugar and slightly beaten egg yolks. Cook for 2 or 3 minutes, stirring constantly, take from the fire and stir in the gelatine. Set in a cool place and when it begins to thicken, add the dates and maple flavoring, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a mold and chill. If the mold is lined with thin slices of sponge cake or lady fingers, this makes a delicious Charlotte. Serve with whipped cream.

Fig Jam

4 cups dried figs (ground thru a meat chopper)
4 tablespoons lemon juice

2 cups sugar
Grated rind of 1 lemon

Cover the figs with cold water and soak for several hours, then add sugar and lemon juice and steam for an hour or until very tender. Mash fine and pour into sterilized glasses. For sandwiches, add a few chopped nuts when spreading.

Prune Cookies

¾ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
2 eggs
2 ½ cups flour

2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup stewed prunes, cut into strips

Cream shortening and sugar, add beaten eggs, then the sifted dry ingredients, saving 2 tablespoons flour to mix with prunes. Add fruit. Drop batter into oiled tins and bake about 10 minutes in a quick oven.

Apricot Pineapple Tarts

2 cups dried apricots
Cold water to cover

1 cup crushed pineapple
1 cup sugar

Soak apricots over night in cold water, then add the sugar and cook until tender. Mash fine and mix with the crushed pineapple. Bake tart shells until delicately brown, fill with the fruit and cover with meringue. Bake in a slow oven until the meringue is brown. Serve at once.

Peach-Grapefruit Marmalade

½ pound dried peaches
1 large grapefruit

Wash and cover the peaches with cold water. Soak over night then cook until tender. Peel the grapefruit and cut the rind in thin slices, cover with water and boil 5 minutes. Drain and cover again with hot water. Cook gently until the rind is very tender. Cut the peaches and the grapefruit pulp in small pieces, measure and add an equal amount of sugar. Heat slowly to the boiling point, add the well drained rind and cook until it reaches the jelly stage. Pour into glasses and seal.

Just for Little Cooks

EVERY little cook needs an apron to wear over her dress when she sets about to cook a tempting dish for the family. She will need a cap for her head, too, to keep her hair out of her eyes while she cooks.

I have found the dearest Little Kitchen Fairy Sets which any little girl or boy can embroider with a few simple stitches. The Little Kitchen Fairy Set which is stamped on unbleached muslin includes an apron, a cap, two hot pan holders, three skeins of floss, a needle, a thimble, and a pair of hoops. Here is a picture of the set. Write to me if you would like to have one of these sets.



The price of the set is 25 cents. Address your orders to Naida Gardner, Little Cook's Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

MARY ANN SAYS:

Everyone likes waffles for breakfast or for Sunday night supper, and I've found out how to make delicious ones. Simply use sour whipping cream, instead of milk or cream. Use the regular waffle recipe and if the sour whipping cream ones aren't the best you ever had, then I'm a loser. And certainly these would be just the thing for a waffle party. Think about this the next time young daughter wants to entertain.



cut. A surface in poor condition can be likewise successfully treated with an enamel finish, using flat paint for the undercoats. The undercoats for enamel must always be either of this flat white or of enamel undercoating. You cannot paint or enamel with best results over a glossy surface.

The most obvious advantage of lacquer is its quick drying property, and where convenience is to be considered in refinishing, it may well be used. Lacquer gives a very pleasing appearance, too, with a somewhat glossy tone and a rich quality. In renovating old surfaces, it should be used only over a finish that is dry, hard and in good condition and never over a mahogany stain, unless you get down to the bare wood by removing the old finish with a paint and varnish remover. The mahogany stain is liable to "bleed" thru lacquer. Neither should lacquer be used on a surface that has been freshly painted or varnished.

The first step of the refinishing work is the preparation of surfaces. If in good condition, they require no care other than careful cleansing and dusting, unless waxed or oiled or unless glossy. In the latter case they should either be rubbed with sandpaper or washed with a solution of sal soda and water, to remove the gloss. If you use soap and water to cleanse, be sure to rinse carefully with clear water, as the soap is harmful to the finish which follows, especially varnish.

Another point, if you want to varnish a wood that is badly discolored, it should first be bleached by applying with a scrubbing brush a solution of oxalic crystals and hot water, as many crystals as the water will dissolve easily. Rubber gloves should be used as oxalic acid is poisonous. This solution is left on the surface until dry, and washed off thoroly with clear water.

Wax or oil, if present, must be removed with turpentine.

Where an old painted or varnished surface is in really poor condition, that is, when it is cracked or scaled, a good refinish cannot be had without sandpapering down to the bare wood, or, easier is the use of a paint and varnish remover. Such a remover is applied with a brush and allowed to remain about half an hour. It softens the old finish, which may then be scraped off with a putty knife. Three coats of paint are needed after using a remover, as for new work.

In repainting, one or two coats of paint or enamel are sufficient. Lacquer appears more opaque and hides the surface better in a single coating. One coat for refinishing, and two for new work will prove sufficient if using lacquer.

Having prepared the surface carefully, the refinishing work can go ahead. Different materials are applied in somewhat different ways. Paint, for example, is brushed on, with a free and easy motion of the arm and wrist, first with the grain, then across the grain, and finally again with the grain. Enamel is flowed on. It may be gone over

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

PUZZLE MUG



Carefully cut out the black sections. Place them together so as to make a face and then paste on a piece of cardboard. Send the picture to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. A waterfowl; 2. A medley; 3. A greasy liquid; 4. Likewise; 5. East (abbreviated.)

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

Likes to Go to School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Queen of Driftwood school. My teacher's name is Miss Dozhaba. I have one sister and seven brothers. My brothers' names are Edward, Steven, Bernard, Frank, Lewis, Rudolph, Wencel and Francis. For pets I have three dogs named Blackie,

Red and Mike and three cats named Peter, Ruby and Chicken Eater. I live 1/2 mile from school. I have a calf named Jack. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Atwood, Kan. Alice D. Horinek.

Enid Takes Piano Lessons

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Purma. I like her very much. I have 5 miles to go to school. I have one sister but no brothers. My sister's name is Zelpha Elizabeth. She is 4 years old. Her birthday is July 1. My birthday is October 9. I take piano lessons. My music teacher's name is Miss Carter. I like her very much.

Grinnell, Kan. Enid Parr.

Elmer Has Three Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 3 1/2 miles west of town. I live 1 mile from school. I like school very much. There are 10 pupils in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss Beightel. I like to help my daddy with the chores. For pets I have a dog named Dewey, a cat named Tiger and a calf named Billy.

Holton, Kan. Elmer Fritsch.



The Boys Have Been Earning a Little Extra Spending Money Lately. They Tie a Can to the Tail of Old Mail Lafferty's Cat and Then They Charge Her Ten Cents to Catch the Cat.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to the Peetz public school. I ride 1 mile to school on the bus. My teacher's name is Miss Crow. I

like her very much. For pets I have a dog named Teddy, a cat named Mitty and a pony named Shorty. I have four sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Germain, Mildred, Edna and Lulla and my brothers' names are Raymond, Earl and Paul. I like to work puzzles. I enjoy the paper and I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Peetz, Colo. Lorine Groeger.

Vegetable Animals

Have you ever tried to make animals out of potatoes, and other vegetables or fruits? This is the way to make a turkey. Select a small potato, and stick into one side of it the ends of three burnt matches, two to serve as legs, and the other as a support. Trace a head on an old box lid, and cut a slit in the potato in which to insert this head. Stick a feather for a wing



in each side of the turkey, rounding them so that they will cling to the sides of the potato. Use stiff feathers for the tail, first making holes in the potato in which to insert them. They may be trimmed with scissors to make them even.

Cunning little turtles may be made from large raisins. Stick into the raisin four cloves to serve as claw feet. Use the reverse end of a clove for the tail, and a round seed clove for a head. Bend the head and tail up and the feet down.

Margaret Whittemore.

Try to Guess These

Do you want to hear something great? Rub a couple of bricks together.

If the ice wagon weighs 2,500 pounds, what does the ice man weigh? The ice.

What vegetable is most neglected? A policeman's beat.

What is that which goes from Boston to Providence without once moving? The railroad.

Why is the woodsman's ax an incon-

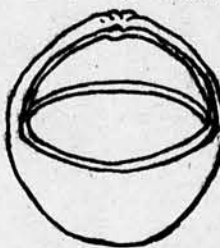
sistent weapon? Because it first cuts a tree down and then cuts it up.

What is the best way to make a slow horse fast? Tie him to a post.

Have you heard the story about the egg in the coffee? That settles it.

Orange Basket

Tie a piece of string around an orange as a guide for cutting the rind evenly. Stick two pins on each side to designate the location and width of the handles. Then, with a small knife carefully cut the handle, keeping it the same width all the way from side to side. Remove the skin, in bits, if necessary,



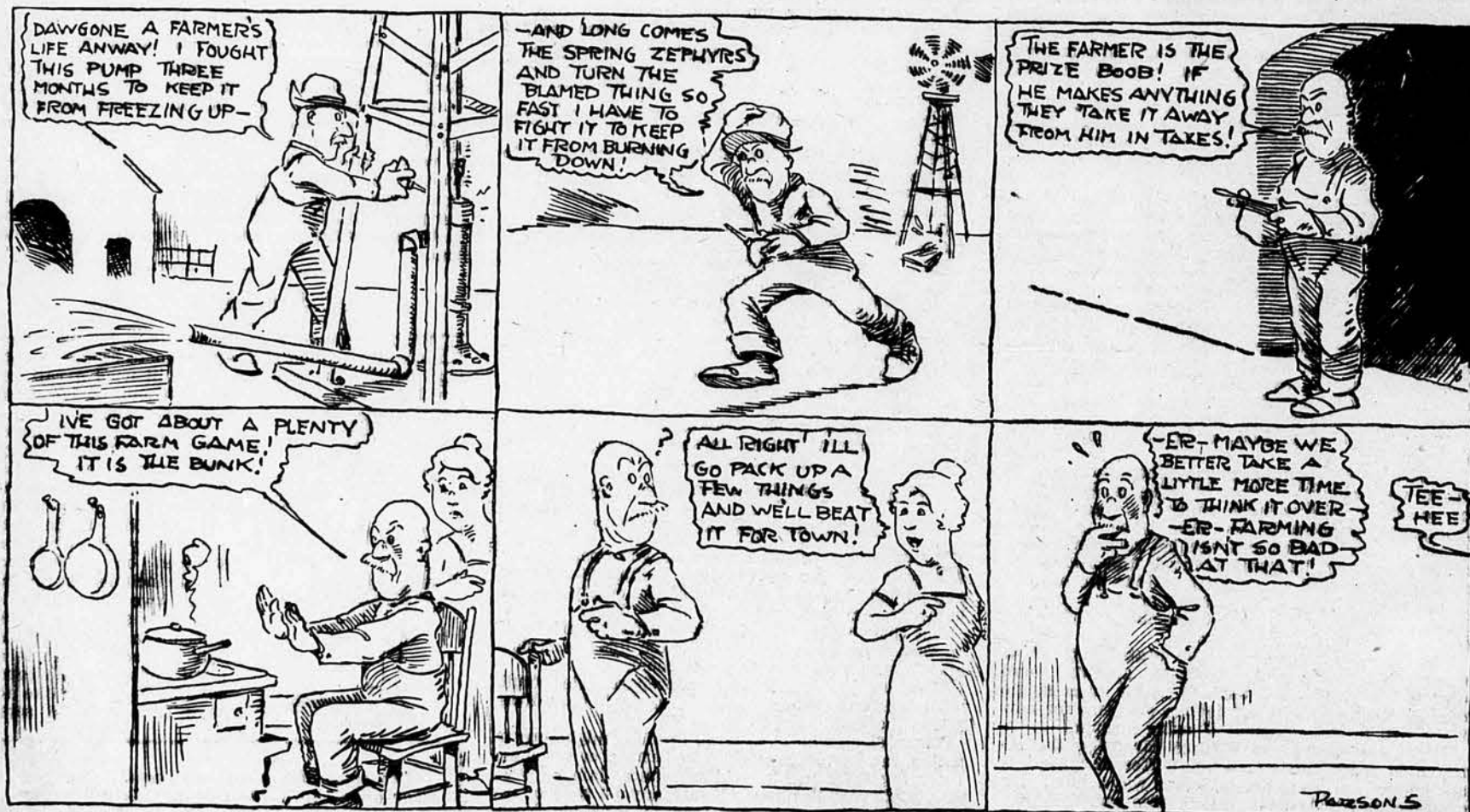
to avoid tearing the handle or edge of the basket. Work the inside fruit free from the remaining rind and take it out of the basket. Put a narrow ribbon under the basket and up over the handle and tie the ends. Then bind the ends around the middle of the handle, finishing with a bow-knot on top. This strengthens the handle. Fill the orange basket with sections of the fruit or with candy.

Margaret Whittemore.

Jessie and Julie and Little Joan, Like to jump rope just as fast as they can.

Joan's jumping here, just so lightsome and free, And the jump-rope is turned by the others, you see.

—Margaret Whittemore.



The Hoovers—Ma Knows How to Cure the "Agricultural Blues"

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. L. 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.

Baby May Have Colic

BECAUSE I have received several letters recently from mothers asking what to do when baby has colic, I am prompted to give space this week to that subject. You know it sometimes takes a little one several weeks to get adjusted to his food and surroundings.

Colic or gas which causes discomfort in young babies is usually caused by feeding a baby too much, too often, or the little one nursing too fast. If baby is gaining 6 to 8 ounces or even more

Sunshine

Oh, the sky may be gray and the clouds so low
That never the sun peeps thru,
But a baby's smile and a baby's laugh
Are bits of sunshine, too!

a week and has the colic the mother can be pretty certain that her infant is eating too much or too often, or both.

Many baby specialists are agreed that no healthy, normal baby weighing 7 or more pounds at birth should eat oftener than once every three hours and some even say that the four hour interval between feedings is better. This gives the digestive system time to do its work and have a short, but necessary, rest before the next meal.

So my first suggestion for all mothers, whether their babies have colic or not, is to feed the little ones at regular intervals. It seems to me that a good plan is to feed him once every three hours, allowing 12 to 15 minutes of time for eating, until the baby is about 6 months old and then gradually lengthen the intervals until baby is eating every four hours.

Now for the mother who feeds her baby at three hour intervals and still the little one is troubled with colic, if the infant is gaining 6 or more ounces a week lengthen the intervals between feedings to three and a half or four hours. Also take baby up three or four times during each meal and hold the little one against your shoulder for a minute or so and pat him gently on the back to relieve him of air that may be swallowed during nursing. This also helps to prevent baby from eating too fast.

Bottle fed babies should have the nipples so punctured that when the bottle is held upside down the milk flows out in drops, one drop immediately following the other. Also the bottle fed baby should be taken up and held upright a few times during the nursing period in order to be relieved of air that is taken in while nursing.

If baby has a few attacks of colic while you are adjusting the feedings and feeding schedule here is what to do to help relieve the pain. Warm baby thoroly by putting warm blankets on the feet and around him. Give either warm peppermint-soda water or warm water in which a soda mint tablet has been dissolved. The soda mint tablet will dissolve more quickly if it is crushed before being put into the warm water. The peppermint-soda water may be made by putting 1 drop essence of peppermint and 1/2 teaspoon baking soda into 4 ounces of warm water. This may be sweetened with 1 teaspoon corn sirup if necessary in order to get baby to take it. Keep the water warm while giving it.

When these suggestions are followed they usually correct and prevent colic. If after you have tried them thoroly they do not help your infant you should consult a good physician and follow his advice.

Burlap Mattress Protectors

BY BERNICE HALSTEAD

IF THE mattress is laid directly on the springs of a bed it not only becomes soiled but the impressions of the springs cause ugly rust spots which in time ruin the mattress. Many homemakers lay several thick-

ness of newspapers between the spring and mattress but they are unsatisfactory for they soon become torn and do little or no good.

For several years I have used burlap protectors on all of my beds, day-enport and day bed and like them very much. I rip burlap sacks open, wash them thoroly, trim them straight then sew four or more together, thus making the piece just large enough to cover the spring. I make two of these large pieces then bind the edges together neatly so that the pad is double. These may easily be removed from the bed at any time to air or dust. They keep the mattress perfectly clean, are easily washed and will last for years.

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.

Relief for Sore Feet

I would be so glad if I could find some relief for my sore feet. I seem to have trouble with every pair of shoes that I buy, and I think there should be some way to help this. Certainly there are shoes that will fit my feet correctly. Can you help me in this?—Mrs. G. E. S.

There is a remedy for your sore feet, and there is a way to find what sort of shoe you should wear. You probably need some exercise for your feet to keep them in good shape, too. I will be glad to send you a leaflet, on "Fundamentals of Comfortable Feet," which explains the reasons for troubles with the feet and gives suggestions for avoiding them. You may have this leaflet by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Wants to Start a Library

As I have a little boy and girl, 7 and 9 respectively, who like to read, I should like to start a small library for them in our home. Their friends might also take the books out to read. Can you give me a list of books for children which I could obtain from some company for this purpose?—Mrs. H. R. E.

This is a very good idea of yours, and will be beneficial to the neighborhood I am sure. I am glad to send you such a list, which gives the names of the books, companies where they

are printed, and the prices. These lists will be sent out to any other women who are interested in doing this project. Address your requests to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

A New Vision of Health

PUBLIC health in the future will depend entirely on the interest of the individual in her personal health. The physician of the future will not have a gallon of tonsils and a jar of appendices to exhibit but will be surrounded by great groups of happy families whom he has guided around disease rather than thru it.—Dr. Haven Emerson, Columbia University.

Forecast for Spring

THE new colors which have been sponsored for spring and summer by all the great manufacturers are the pastel shades. Beige, of course, leads for general wear and following this in favor are the light shades of green. These include almond, apple, reseda, lime, and chartreuse. Yellow in all shades from palest lemon to deep burnt

orange, pearl-gray, lacquer red and French blue are being used for town dresses as well as for dressier frocks.

A season of frills and furbelows had been predicted sometime ago, but this kind of trimming will be used only for the dressier type of frocks.

Taffeta with small, printed designs is another favorite. The wool-printed taffeta is featured more this season than last year. There is also among the novelties, chiffon with designs woven in, usually featuring polka dots and ovals. Surah material is used both for scarfs and dresses. The weave is diagonal and the designs feature squares, geometric effects and plaids in which the colors are blended.

All the manufacturers report an ever-increasing use of rayon. Printed rayon georgette in two-color effects, such as brown and white, or blue and white, will be extremely popular next summer and are employed by all the leading houses. Designs resembling finger prints and cubistic squares in rayon georgette will be used both for trimmings and dresses. Among the novelties of the season, we must mention a new material, which is a combination of cotton and rayon with a weave almost like jersey.

Concerning prints in general, we must add that the new designs, according to the manufacturers' statement, will be larger and more detached from the background than those of last year. The patterns will be formalized, with a tendency to straight lines and circles.

We learn from the manufacturers that buttons are to be used a great deal for trimming on both silk and woolen frocks. Quite a number of the new coats are showing rows of tiny brass or nickel buttons and several of the latest models in sport coats are fastened with square or round-shaped Pyralin buttons.

Games From Old Catalogs

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

YOUR old seed catalogs can be made to furnish some interesting games. Most of them have colored pictures of vegetables. Cut out carefully as many as you expect guests and mount on correspondence cards. After the paste is thoroly dry cut each into five pieces. Shuffle them well, and place five pieces in each envelope, writing on the outside of each the following rhyme:

In this envelope you will find
Five pieces, each a different kind;
Now trade with every one you meet
Until you have your vegetable complete;
Then quickly to your hostess go,
She may reward you, don't you know?

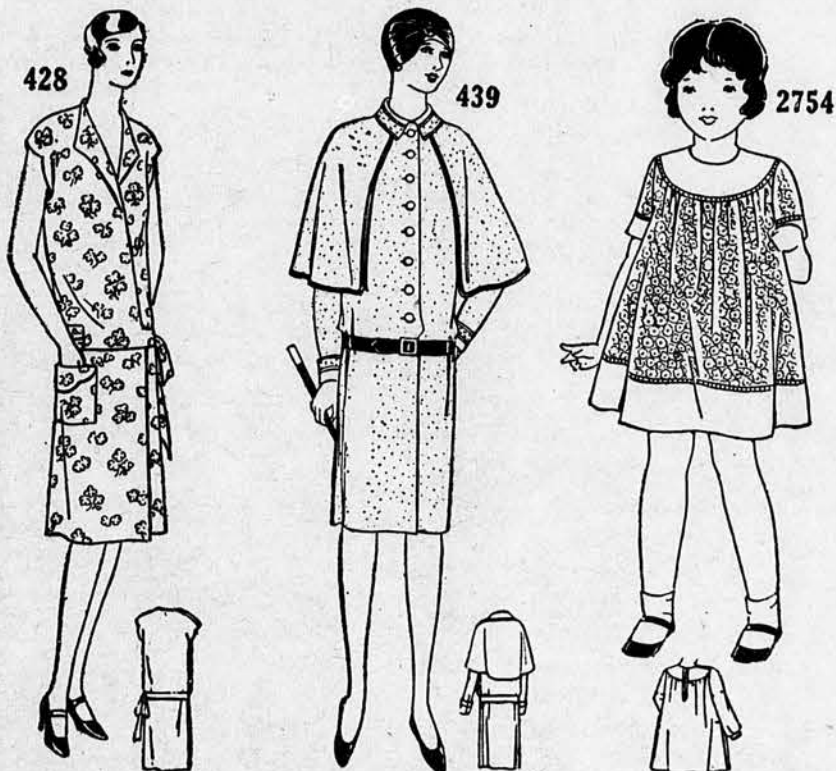
Have comic prizes to present to each guest as soon as she gets her vegetable complete, so as to keep up an interest in matching the pieces.

Another good idea is to cut pictures of vegetables from the catalogs, pin them to the curtains, and hide them here and there about the rooms. Each guest is given a paper bag on which is written the name of a vegetable, and he is asked to find as many of these vegetables as he can; for instance, if the word on his bag reads carrot, he hunts for pictures of carrots. The first to find all of her vegetables wins and receives a small favor for a prize.



For the Low Roofed Bungalow, Low-Growing Foundation Plants Are Chosen to Draw the Eye Away from the Monotonous Stretch of Roof

Spring in the Sewing Room



428—The modern wrapper has a dainty grace and really wraps around so that it may be laid out flat for ironing. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

439—The cape effect is popular this spring and this model demonstrates a

very attractive version for sports wear. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2754—Those dainty flower-like prints so like the little lady herself may be charmingly fashioned after this design. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Order all patterns from Kansas Farmer, Pattern Service, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Maybe Your Doctor Can Cure That Backache If You Give Him a Chance

I SUPPOSE that the main reason the complaint of "backache" receives so little sympathy is because it is so common, and the next is that there seems so little to do for it. Far be it from me to encourage anyone in "a belief in the existence of backache." Yet I am sure that it is a real thing to many sufferers, and that in most cases something can be done about it.

The cry of the sufferer is "Oh, my back!" but that does not make a diagnosis. The back is a large and rather indefinite territory for one thing, and one must remember that the location of a pain does not always indicate the organ of distress. The pain in a spinal nerve may mean disease in some organ far removed. Among the well recognized sources of chronic backache are lumbago, sciatica, ailments of the kidney or ureters, pelvic and rectal troubles, and disorders of the spine ranging from a slight sprain to a tuberculous abscess. But such apparently remote troubles as chronic appendicitis or weak arches may cause backache. Thus it is very clear that the first step to getting rid of it is to find just where the seat of the trouble lies.

Orthopedic surgeons have given much attention to backache lately. By using X-Ray plates they have been able to diagnose deformities in the big joint between the lumbar spine and the sacrum, and thereby have been able to treat with success old chronic backaches that hitherto have defied all methods of treatment. It is a wonderful feeling for one who has suffered backache thru a long stretch of years to wake to freedom.

I must put into a separate division women's backaches that come periodically or are the result of pelvic injuries following childbirth. Such backaches are real enough, and constitute a large percentage of the whole. Seldom are they relieved by the ministrations of the average doctor. That is because he does not study them closely or the patient does not welcome a critical examination. Nor will the average patient agree to treatment if surgery is recommended, unless as a "last resort." All I can say about these backaches is that most of them can be cured if patient and doctor will unite in thoro study and radical treatment.

Plenty of Measles!

What is the difference between red, black, and German measles? How do you tell the difference and which is the most common? I had the measles several years ago, but don't know which kind. Mrs. J. B. S.

The terms you use are not official and do not tell much. People speak of an ordinary case of measles as "red measles," but when the disease is very malignant in type the eruption often becomes dark red or even purple. It may then be called black measles, but is just the same disease, only more malignant. German measles is a mild infection that seems to be entirely apart from the regular variety. Most children have both diseases at some time in childhood, and one gives no immunity against the other.

Doctor's Help Is Needed

Would high blood pressure cause a middle aged man to have bilious sick headaches about once or twice a month? Mrs. C. E. McC.

The high blood pressure and the sick headaches are likely to come from the same thing, but both are symptoms, and your doctor will have to look still further to find a cause. It may be in gall bladder disease, or it may be in some entirely different trouble. It is in finding out such things that the diagnostic value of a doctor is made evident.

Needs Some Expert Help

I have been told that where a person has had worms in childhood that in later years there are what are called "nests" in the intestinal tract that at times cause attacks resembling biliousness or sick headaches. Can you give any information on this? What would be the treatment of such a case? Mrs. L. P.

The only foundation for this suppo-

sition is that when once the intestinal tract of a child or grown person has become infested with worms they may breed for a long time. Get them thoroughly cleared out and you need have no fear of after trouble. It is a job that needs the supervision of a good doctor who can watch you and tell you just what to do.

Difficult to Cure

Please tell me thru your paper what is arthritis. How does it affect one and what causes it? R.

Arthritis simply means inflammation of joints. There are many forms such as rheumatic arthritis, gonorrheal arthritis and tuberculous arthritis. The cure depends on treatment for the cause. Every form of arthritis is difficult to cure.

Must Answer by Letter

A. M. B.—I can understand that you may be too bashful to see your home doctor about delicate subjects, but you must remember that ours is a paper for every member of the family and so we can print only what every member may read. A personal letter with self-addressed reply envelope will bring you a personal answer.

Give All the Facts

Do you think there is any chance for a woman 22 years old to get back to health from nervous trouble? I am tired and worn out all the time. Other days I feel all right. Please say if you think there is any hope for me. A. S.

First I shall be glad to call the attention of readers of this column to the fact that a letter of this kind gives the doctor very little chance to give a helpful opinion. The writer does

state that she is a woman and her age is stated, but everything else is left to the imagination of the doctor. She should say whether she is married or single, if she has borne children, what work she has done, under what conditions she lives, what troubles led up to her present state, what diseases she has had. In other words, she should try to tell the things that she probably would be asked if she went to consult her home doctor. All that I can say in reply to such random questioning is that it is very rare indeed that 22 has no recuperative powers left, and that rest and freedom from care will no doubt work wonders for her. Such cases always make me think of the possibility of incipient tuberculosis.

Pigs Need Ample Protein

BY F. W. BELL

Pigs retained for breeding purposes should not be fed and handled in the same way as those to be sent to market. Young breeding stock should be grown rather than fattened. Strong feet and legs and strong backs are more important than fat in the development of gilts for brood sows. They should be fed only enough corn to keep them in a thrifty condition. The rest of their feed should consist of shorts or oats, with sufficient tankage or skim milk to balance the ration.

A rabbit's foot may be lucky, but its original owner wasn't.

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.

Mrs. E. J. Haller, Nickerson. Twenty-five Rhode Island Red chickens. Glen Wood, Macksville. Pair of double trees, 6 leather halters and several wrenches. Paul Voelker, Delta. Ford roadster, 1927, motor number, 133,586, 1929 license number, 14,387,729. Body brown, black fenders. New Earl Mays tires on rear and Firestone tires, one badly worn, on front.

You did Right!



It is always safe to give a Bayer tablet; there is not the slightest harm in genuine Aspirin. You have the doctor's assurance that it doesn't affect the heart. And you probably know from experience that Bayer Aspirin does banish all sorts of pain in short order. Instant relief for headaches; neuralgia, neuritis. Rheumatism, too. Nothing like it for breaking up a cold. At all druggists, with proven directions enclosed.

ASPIRIN

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

BARNETT LIGHTNING RODS

Barnett Pure Copper Rods prevent lightning loss. Protect life and property. Installed on money back guarantee. Give life-time protection at low cost. Don't take chances with Lightning. Write today for FREE book "Lightning." AGENTS WANTED! We teach you the business. Petrie sold \$1,975.00 worth of Barnett Rods first 24 days. Write now for free samples and Agents' low prices. Jos. K. Barnett & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa



"Free and easy"

Farmers everywhere are talking about the Avery Jack Rabbit Cultivator. "So free and easy in its operation," says one. "Its perfect balance is a remarkable improvement," says another. "Fits all our row crops as does no other," says a third.

It is because of the enthusiastic approval of farmers that the Avery Jack Rabbit is always out in front—a leader wherever shown or used. Its three outstanding features are:

- (1) Perfect balance in all positions—whether gangs are raised or lowered.
- (2) Runs free and easy—no sluggishness or stubbornness to mar its fine performance.
- (3) Equipped for cultivating all row crops over 24 inches—is out and going at all times and under all conditions.

Investigate the Avery Jack Rabbit Cultivator. Test it for all the above advantages. You'll be convinced that it handles easier and does better work in more kinds of crops. Also that it is carefully constructed of the best materials, insuring years of trouble-free service.

Back of the outstanding superiority of this cultivator is a century of implement building experience and the world's finest implement factory. Call at your Avery dealer's store. If you don't know his name, write us for full information.

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

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Inc. (Established 1825) Louisville, Kentucky
Branches in All Principal Trade Centers

AVERY Jack Rabbit Cultivator



3 reasons why the Jack Rabbit is "Out in Front"

- 1 Perfectly balanced in all positions.
- 2 Free and easy running.
- 3 Equipped for cultivation of all row crops.

Boys, Girls, Dream Dreams!

Club Members Who Make Big Plans and Carry Them Out Are Going to be Heard From

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, the Capper Clubs

IN THE Bible story Joseph's brothers taunted him for being a dreamer, but later when the famine came, Joseph had plenty of corn to sell, and the taunting brothers were glad of the chance to buy at a good price. Last week we gave a bit of the life history of Oscar Dizmang, who made his first money in the Capper Clubs and is now well started on a promising career. This week we present another former

"My first desire was to own some animal—something alive that belonged just to me. Mother told me of the Capper Clubs. She, with father's help, obtained a registered sow for me and I joined the club. I also joined the 4-H Pig Club. That fall my gilt placed first at the Silver Lake Community Fair and sixth at the Topeka Free Fair. Mother took me to the fairs to exhibit my pig and always helped me to see that it had proper care.

"There was no girls' club in our community until last spring, when one was organized. I had always looked forward to the time when we could have one. Several of the members became interested in the State 4-H Round-Up which was to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College. None of the girls except myself went. I was too much interested in the Music Appreciation Contest, which was to take place there, to give up going. Just two weeks before the Round-Up I decided definitely to attend. I had heard only half the numbers in the contest. Mother borrowed a portable Victrola and all the records she could find that were to be used in the contest. Mother took me to Topeka so I might hear the rest of the records at a music store. Another girl and I tied for first place, with a score of 100 per cent. We each received a violin. I am very proud of mine, and I am now taking lessons. Thus, my desire to enter the contest was realized thru mother's efforts.

"Mother consented to be our club leader because of my interest in 4-H Club work. Like a fairy godmother, she had helped my third desire to come true!

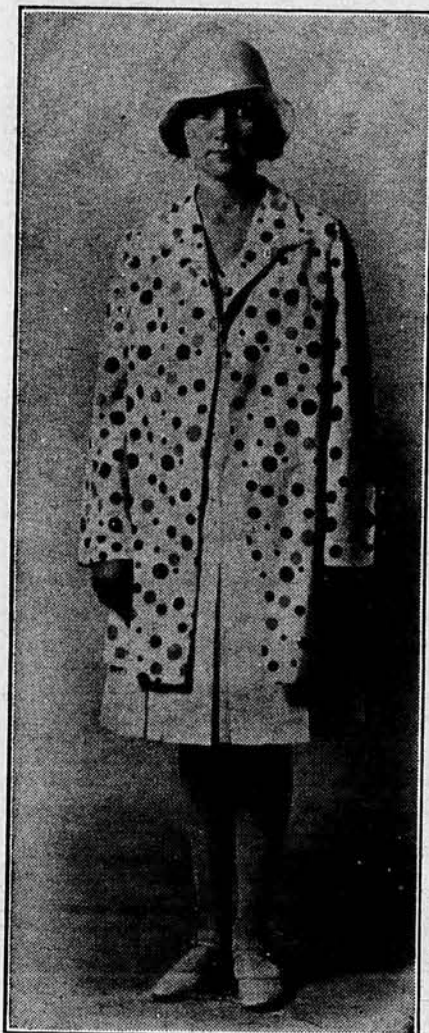
"Last fall my summer costume won first prize at the Topeka Free Fair. It was a sport ensemble consisting of a white dress and printed coat. I planned and made the ensemble and undergarments, and I selected the hat, hose and shoes to be worn with it. This costume was chosen by the 4-H State officials to represent the State of Kansas in its class in the National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

"This year I am taking Sewing III, Food Preservation II, the Supper Club project, Gardening and the Home Flock project in the Poultry Club and mother is behind me, as she always has been, and father is back of us in supplying the necessary finances to carry on my projects.

"In my dreams of the future when I see myself receiving a scholarship, attending the National 4-H Congress at Chicago, or even in Washington, D. C., at the National 4-H Round-Up, I am always thinking of my wonderful, sacrificing mother back home."

You see, Gertrude is modest enough to give her mother credit for a large part of her achievements. But what Mrs. Hartzell really did was to offer Gertrude the opportunity, and she did the rest. Anyway, these two ex-

(Continued on Page 35)



Gertrude Hartzell, Rossville, Kan., in a Sport Ensemble Which She Planned and Made as a Club Project

Capper Club member who dreams of greater achievements ahead. Meet Gertrude Hartzell, a Shawnee county girl. We'll let Gertrude tell her own story.

"My mother has helped my dreams of club work to come true. I have carried three projects—Sow and Litter, Food Preservation I and Sewing II. Three times I have had the desire to accomplish something special in club work, and three times mother has done everything she could to help me.



Wilbur Crowley, Burden, Kan., and His Calf Which Won Third Prize at the Local Stock Show. In the Background: First Prize Calf and Harry Vansickle Holding the Capper Cup Which He Won

Early planted corn brings larger yields

Seed treatment with SEMESAN JR. now makes early planting safer



Semesan Jr. Produced this Extra Bushel

SUCCESSFUL corn growers know that each day's delay in corn planting after normal planting time, means a loss in yield of about 1 bushel per acre.

Now there is no need of delaying corn planting because of weather condition. Semesan Jr. protects early planted seed from rotting in cold, wet soil.

Dr. J. R. Holbert of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture said, in referring to Semesan Jr.: "If conditions unfavorable to germination develop soon after corn is planted the dust prevents development of disease."

Proved by Practical Growers

H. B. Ruebelmann of Idaho, writes that in spite of cold weather his Semesan Jr. treated corn gave a strong stand, and developed without a break.

J. B. Faas of Wisconsin, says: "Seed treated with Semesan Jr. retained its vitality during cold, rainy weather."

Improves Quality and Yield

By controlling root rot infections which cause seedling-blight, plant-barrenness, nubbin-bearing stalks, rotted roots and down corn, Semesan Jr. gives better quality crops and increased yields.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular 34 reports that Semesan Jr. gave increased average yields of 1.9 bushels per acre with nearly disease-free seed, and 12 bushels with diseased seed.

Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

Semesan Jr. is easily applied as a dust, and costs less than 3c an acre for field corn. Use it also for sweet corn. Harmless to seed.

Diseases of many other crops can be controlled with Du Bay Seed Disinfectants. Mail the coupon below for information, or ask your seedsman, druggist, hardware dealer or general merchant for pamphlets on Ceresan, for seed grains; Semesan Bel, the instantaneous potato dip; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, INC.,
Successors to Seed Disinfectants Divisions
of The Bayer Company, Inc., and
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.



Seed Disinfectants

SEMESAN JR.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn

BAYER-SEMESAN Co., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.
Please send FREE, Du Bay pamphlets checked below.
☐ Corn ☐ Circ. 34 ☐ Cereal ☐ Potato ☐ Flower ☐ Vegetable

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Town.....State.....

Dealer's Name.....Address.....

(K12)

The Interlocking Principle in Silo Construction

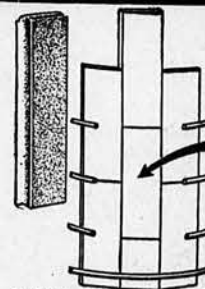
Every concrete stave silo embodies the interlocking principle. The shape of the stave and the length of lap or splice influences the strength of the structure. The longer the lap or splice, the stronger the silo.

Playford staves have a lap of 15 inches. Compare the length of the lap in Playford staves, other features of construction and quality of materials with any other type.

Our price includes all material, scaffold, labor and freight. Erected by our own experienced men. All doors are steel and on hinges. Space between door openings, eight inches. Rust proof CADMIUM plated reinforcing rods.

Liberal Discount for Early Orders. Fully Guaranteed. Write for Circular.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO., Salina, Kansas



Drawing shows concave and convex edges of sides and ends of each Playford stave, as well as how each stave is held in place by six others.

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.

Radio Broadcasts Stress Some Important Business Points and Criminal Convictions

CRIMINAL court records disclose very few cases of commission of crime for revenging those who have testified truthfully in the trial of cases, County Attorney J. Glenn Logan of Shawnee county told Protective Service members over radio station WIBW Monday evening of last week. Monday evening, March 25, on radio station WIBW's 6 o'clock program, for 5 minutes, Lloyd Perryman, Franklin Life Insurance General Agent at Topeka, will talk to Protective Service members on why to buy insurance from an agent who is not a stranger. A week later on the same program W. W. Payne of the Topeka Central Trust Company Bond Department will tell of the importance of putting swindlers out of business by investigating before investing.

County Attorney Logan in his broadcast said: "Apprehension and conviction of those who commit crime, and the enforcement of the laws generally, will always be a major problem of government. It seems to me, however, that there has been an awakening of public interest in this subject, a realization that the proper enforcement of the laws cannot be brought about without the wholehearted support and co-operation of the whole people.

"As county attorney of Shawnee county, I took an oath to enforce all the laws. All other county attorneys took the same oath. But we all realize that we must have the co-operation of the people of our respective counties. They must furnish the information; someone must file a complaint to set the machinery of law enforcement in motion; someone must furnish the evidence—must take the witness stand and testify—if we are to obtain convictions for disobedience

to law. The sheriff's forces are men of ability, integrity and experience, but even so, their efforts are only partially effective unless they have the assistance of the people in their respective communities. Too many law violators escape because the officers cannot get to the scene and on the job in time to do efficient work. This could be remedied if the citizens would interest themselves at once on learning of such violations, and gather facts and clues to assist the officers.

"But, you say, we do not want to meddle in such things. If we should busy ourselves in gathering such information, and in testifying in criminal cases, it would take our time from our work, and besides we do not care to incur the hatred and ill will of those accused of crime, for they will seek revenge, do us personal harm, or perhaps burn our homes or poison our stock. I am told by experienced judges however, that the records of criminal courts disclose very few cases of commission of crime for the purpose of revenging those who have testified truthfully in the trial of cases.

"Let us then be not restrained from doing our full duty as free citizens to preserve our liberties and the safety of our firesides, because of any fear of harm that may come because of so doing. Your officers are ready to do their part; they are eager for your co-operation. Such organizations as the Kansas Farmer Protective Service are willing to aid us all for the betterment of the communities in which we live. Let us build up respect for the laws of the land by obedience to, and reverence for those laws, and having paved the way by our own precept and example, let us insist that others do likewise.

Wilbur Williams—Thief Chaser



Wilbur Williams

THERE'S no better way to explain regarding the payment of Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward check number 141,753 for \$50, paid for the sentencing of Judd Burs and Joe Smith to the Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson by District Judge L. M. Resler of Crawford county, for burglarizing the W. E. Williams home, where there is posted a Protective Service sign, than to let 13-year old Wilbur Williams, who caught the thieves, tell the story in his own words.

"While my folks and I were in Pittsburg, our home was burglarized. As soon as we found the things missing after we got home I took my 410-gauge shotgun and rode down the road on my bicycle. After having gone but a short distance I came upon three men carrying a large bundle. When I commanded them to stop they ran into a corn field. Seeing which way they went, I returned home and told my father. Getting in the car, we drove in the direction the men had run. Finding them on the railroad right-of-way, we were able to stop one of them. This thief we took to Mulberry and notified the office of Sheriff J. M. Hyndman. Continuing our search, we caught Joe Smith, who nearly drowned when he attempted to get away from us by crossing a water-filled strip mine pit because he had put on the new suit of clothes, the three suits of underwear and the two shirts he had stolen from my father and grandfather. The third man could not be found."

ARTHUR CAEPER Publisher Topeka Daily Capital Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Caepers Weekly The Household Magazine Caepers Farm Missouri Herald Ohio Farmer Michigan Farmer Tennessee Farmer The Banner, Kansas City, Kan. Caepers Publishing Company Job Printing	141753
TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 2, 1929.	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF	
Wilbur Williams,	\$50.00
PROTECTIVE SERVICE REWARD	
Caepers \$50 AND 00 CTS	
TO THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF TOPEKA	

Does Your Father Have Posted His Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign so a \$50 Reward Can Be Offered for Any Thief Who Steals From Your Farm?

Good Fencing Saves Many Times Its Cost

GOOD farm fence pays for itself in helping you cut production costs and increase your profits.

That's why farmers everywhere are buying Zinc Insulated Fences. They have learned from experience that Zinc Insulated Fence offers more for the money in dependability and long life.

SEE THE ZINC INSULATED FENCE DEALER IN YOUR TOWN

He carries Zinc Insulated Fence, Banner or Ideal Steel Posts and Gates in stock. He has the kind of Fence that can serve you best and is able to help you get the biggest value at the lowest cost, quality considered.

FENCE FOR PROFIT

Zinc Insulated Fences in the Following Brands
AMERICAN ROYAL ANTHONY NATIONAL
PRAIRIE MONITOR U. S.

Banner and Ideal Steel Posts—Steel Gates
National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

The PAGE HAND POWER MILKER

Lowest Price Ever Offered

Our surprisingly low factory price on this 2-cow Hand Power Milker makes it the lowest priced milker per milking unit ever offered. And for only \$12.50 extra a third cow attachment can be added enabling you to milk 3 cows at once. Thousands in use. Easy to operate.

\$5 DOWN AFTER FREE TRIAL

No other milker on the market can compare with the PAGE for low price—ease of operation and milking efficiency. We let you prove it before you pay. We will put this PAGE Hand Power Milker in your barn on **FREE TRIAL**. See the time and work it saves; see how soothing its action on the cows and how sanitary and easy to clean. Then if satisfied, pay only \$5 down, balance in easy monthly payments.

10 MONTHS TO PAY 10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

This Page Milker is portable—no pipe lines to install—no pulsator—notanks—no expensive special pails; just wheel it in and start milking. Milks right into your own shipping can.

Liberal Exchange Privilege

Should you later wish a PAGE 2 and 4 cow gas engine or electric milker you can trade in your PAGE Hand Power Milker on very liberal terms.

Write For Free Book

Get the facts about the lowest priced milker which pays for itself in short time. Don't delay—this liberal No Money Down offer only good until we have an agent in your locality. User Agents Wanted.

Barton-Page Co., Dept. 150, 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

When You Need Help

When the time comes that you need an extra hand on the place or help inside the house, let Kansas Farmer find the person you want.

A classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer will bring you in touch with plenty of candidates for the work you have to offer.

Almost anything you want to do—buy, sell, trade, rent, hire or get a job—can be done through Kansas Farmer advertising.

Chaff and Whole Wheat

Out of Step

Down in Pennsylvania a prisoner was brought before a Dutch justice on a minor charge.

"Guilty or not guilty?" demanded the bench.

"Not guilty, Your Honor."

"Den go away. Vot you vant here? Go about your own business."

The Daily Dozen

A physical culture director was putting a pupil, who in private life was a bank cashier, thru his stunts.

"Now," he ordered, "put your hands straight over your head."

"Ye gods!" groaned the man of finance, who was a trifle absent-minded. "Another holdup!"

Worthy Pursuit

"My brother's been made a vice president and general manager," announced Private Dobbs, as the whistle blew for the column to fall out and rest.

"Mpf!" Private Bobbs grunted. "Does he have any luck at managin' generals?"

Flowing Language

"How is your son getting on at college?"

"He must be doing pretty well in languages. I have just paid for three courses: \$10 for Latin, \$10 for Greek and \$100 for Scotch."

Long-Felt Want

Voice from the Eleventh Floor—"Smatter down there. Have you no key?"

Noisy one on the Pavement—"Gotta key, all right, but wouldja jussasoon throw down a few keyholes?"

Casualty in Fairyland

Whitney Dean returned home Friday from the hospital at Jamestown, where he has been since he suffered a fall from an apple.—Sherman (N. Y.) paper.

An Advancing Column

The Chinese, he said, are intelligent, but are still ignorant of modern science. They have plenty of backbone which is gradually coming to the front.—Pasadena (Calif.) paper.

Lady With a Hunch

"Was your late mistress surprised at your leaving?"

"Oh, no, mum. She knew about it before I did."

We Got Our Share

ORANGE JUICE

IN PUBLIC EYE

—Headline in a Summerfield (Fla.) paper.

Tolerance First!

Prefer white lady, with girl baby, without home and good reputation, to housekeep for widower with 3 boys.—Ad. in the Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Anti-Freeze With a Kick

Auto Overturns Near Hartline, Wash.—Said to Have Been Drinking.—Headlines in a Spokane paper.

No Doubt

"The future of the industry lies ahead of it."—Max Reinhardt in an interview on the movies.

A Hot Party

Invitation has been extended to members and fiends of the Y. W. C. A.—Lansing State Journal.

Knew What to Do

YOUTH, KILLED, DIES

Headline in a North Dakota paper.

Familiar Fingerprints

She—"Go! Leave this house! And never darken my guest towel again!"

A Flying Start

BEGIN RUNNING

Clerk of Court Winifred Bartlett issued a marriage license on Monday to

Mr. Thomas Raymond Begin, of Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa, and Miss Amelia Annetta Running, of Pipestone County.—Pipestone (Minn.) paper.

Companionate Hurry Call

An English bishop received the following note from the vicar of a village in his diocese:

"My lord: I regret to inform you of the death of my wife. Can you possibly send me a substitute for the week-end?"

Better Come With the Milk

"In days gone by the young men came around at midnight to serenade young women."

"That would never do today; a popular girl is hardly ever home at that hour."

Somebody's Darling

FOUND—Boston female, 1 bad eye, she's old.—Ad in the Denver Post.

The First 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.

Local Mussolini

Stranger—"So you are the postmaster, storekeeper, justice of the peace and constable of this town?"

Native—"Yassir! You might say I'm the Mussolini of Buckeye Corner."

A Muscular Miss

Miss Oleta Spangler passed dressed in blue taffeta and carrying a bouquet of pink carnations and the best man, Mr. Herman Van Essen.—Wisner (Neb.) paper.

Discounting Bridget

"So you have engaged our former cook?"

"Yes, but don't worry—we won't believe a tenth of what she says about you."

Hot Babies

GIRLS

WANTED

Who Can Sing and Dance

—Ad. in the Hartford Courant.

Got Her Man

Miss Margery —, whose engagement to Lieut. Pendennis — was announced at the conclusion of a Treasure Hunt.—Honolulu Advertiser.

Trifling Incumbrance

Mrs. Maek—"I'm bothered with a little wart that I'd like to have removed."

Dr. Williams—"The divorce lawyer is at the second door to your left."

Wasted Noise

"That young fellow with Maud certainly wears loud clothes."

"They don't impress Maud. She turns a deaf ear to his suit."

She'd Try Anything Once

He—"Do you like Mencken?"

She—"I don't know. How do you do it?"

Waiting List

He—"Darling, will you marry me?"

She—"Not yet, old thing; I'm booked solid for three years."

Probably Startled

FLYER FALLS 30,000

FEET; UNCONSCIOUS

—Redlands (Calif.) paper.

Baby Get Your Gun

YOUTH BORN IN U. S.

IN POLISH UNIFORM

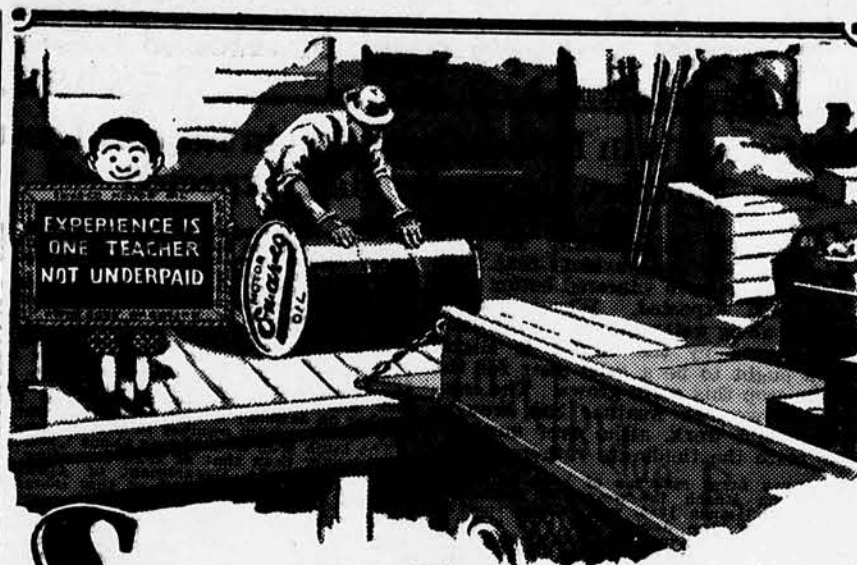
—New Britain paper.

Blow to Conversation

DAILY WEATHER

DISCONTINUED

—Lindsay (Calif.) paper.



Start Right this Spring with En-ar-co Motor Oil

Don't take risks this spring. The motor oil plays a bigger part in determining your tractor's efficiency than any other single factor.

CONTINUOUS work or frequent delays . . . smooth running or a laboring motor . . . perfect cooling or overheating . . . full power or a lagging tractor . . . you determine which you will have when you select your oil.

Start right! Get a drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil from your dealer. Drain the crankcase and refill with En-ar-co. You'll get new power and smoother running—a full day's work each day.

En-ar-co stands up under the hardest strain—the hammering of pistons and connecting rods and the intense heat of the explosions cannot break the body of En-ar-co. It acts like millions of tiny ball bearings.

Use En-ar-co in your car, truck, light plant and any other motors as well—it assures you perfect protection from wear and friction. It reduces upkeep cost.

Ask Your Dealer For	Per Gallon
En-ar-co	
55 Gal. Steel Drums . . .	\$.80
30 Gal. Half Drums85
5 Gal. Drums	1.00
1 Gal. Can	1.20

Light—Medium—Heavy—Extra Heavy

THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

Producer, Refiner and Marketer of Quality En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century. Branches and Service Stations in 126 Principal Cities of the United States.

CLIP HERE
The Children Enjoy It—Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE



THE NATIONAL REFINING CO.
National Building Cleveland, Ohio.

I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE

My Name is _____

St. or R. F. D. No. _____

Post Office _____ County _____ State _____

My Dealer's Name is _____ Address _____

Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock is in Better Condition in Kansas Than Farmers Generally Had Expected

LIVESTOCK is generally in good condition. It is evident that farm animals have wintered better than had been expected. Wheat also is coming along well; apparently the damage caused by the winter is slight. This ought to be a good year for the main crop this state grows. The coming of warmer weather has brought more field work, although much of the state the fields are rather wet.

Kansas farm reserves of both corn and wheat on March 1st were the largest at this period since 1920, with wheat reserves being more than double and corn close to double the last five-year average on March 1st. The March farm stocks of oats were appreciably larger than a year ago and barley reserves are the largest since 1923.

Kansas farm corn reserves amount to 71,647,000 bushels, compared with 67,226,000 bushels last March; 14,910,000 bushels in March, 1928, and a five-year average of 39,924,000 bushels. Estimates indicate that 37 per cent of the corn produced in 1928 will move into market channels outside the county in which produced. It is estimated that 37 per cent of the 1927 crop and a five-year average of 31 per cent was so moved. Of the 1928 Kansas corn crop, 93 per cent was merchantable, compared with 93 per cent of the 1927 crop and a five-year average of 86 per cent.

Wheat stocks on Kansas farms March 1st are estimated at 28,453,000 bushels compared with 13,259,000 bushels a year ago, 16,509,000 bushels two years ago and a five-year average of 11,992,000 bushels. It is estimated that 82 per cent of the 1928 Kansas wheat crop has moved or will move out of the county in which it was produced and into the open market. This compares with 76 per cent of the 1927 crop and the five-year average of 78 per cent.

Kansas oats reserves on March 1st were estimated at 11,319,000 bushels, compared with 7,949,000 bushels a year ago, 8,780,000 two years ago and a five-year average of 9,163,000 bushels. It is expected that 8 per cent of the 1928 state production will move into market channels, in comparison with 10 per cent a year ago and the five-year average movement of 12 per cent of the crop.

Farm barley reserves as of March 1st are estimated at 5,298,000 bushels. The stocks a year ago were 1,424,000 bushels. The five-year average shows 2,076,000 bushels. It is estimated that 50 per cent of last year's crop has moved into market channels outside the county of production, in comparison with 28 per cent a year ago and the last five-year average of 27 per cent.

Pay on Legible Brands Only

The packers have made a recent ruling that the 10 cent premium on accredited hogs will be paid only on hogs that carry the tattoo mark that can be plainly read after passing thru the cleaners in the packing house. This is according to a statement recently issued by R. L. Cuff, Live Stock Commissioner of the Kansas City market. His statement follows:

"Accredited county hog raisers will be interested in the following new regulations, adopted February 15 at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange at Chicago. (1) Effective March 1, 1929, the premium on certified hogs bred and fed in accredited counties will be paid only on those individual producers' consignments which, on portmoteum, are reported by the Government inspectors as having less than 10 per cent of hogs in such consignment retained for tuberculosis. (2) The premium will not be paid on any individual producers' consignment that has one or more carcasses condemned or sterilized for tuberculosis. (3) The committee strongly favors the system whereby every farm or farmer is given a permanent code of letters, which brand mark is to be registered in the office of the Live Stock Commissioner at each market, and this system is to be put into operation at all markets as soon as possible. (4) The regulation previously adopted that the premium will be paid only on those certified accredited hogs which show legible marks on the killing floor after the hair has been removed is to be adhered to at all points where the premium is being paid.

"You will note that the above regulations refer to consignments of individual hog growers and not to the entire carload which many times is owned by more than one producer. Only individual owners with hogs badly infected with tuberculosis will not receive the 10 cent premium. It is but seldom that as many as 10 per cent of any consignment of accredited county hogs is retained as tuberculous. During the last two months less than 1 per cent of all Kansas accredited hogs slaughtered at Kansas City were retained for tuberculosis. During that period not a carcass was condemned or sterilized.

"Up to January 1, 1929, the Kansas City packing companies paid \$188,098.20 in premiums on 765,105 accredited county hogs. Country shippers are becoming so familiar with the art of tattooing that approximately 85 per cent of the tattoo brands are now legible on dressed hog carcasses.

"If the shipper dipped his tattoo needles into a can of the right type of ink, instead of attempting to apply poor ink with a brush, much better brands would result. If you are having difficulty in getting good legible brands, the National Livestock Commission Company can buy a pound can of the best tattoo ink and mail to you for 55 cents, postpaid. We advise branding each hog twice; then at least one brand will be legible."

Wool Production Has Increased

Wool production in the United States and in the important foreign producing countries during the 1928-29 season will apparently be about 6 per cent larger than for the 1927-28 season, and stocks in the primary markets have been increased. Last season's slightly reduced supplies and an active foreign demand this season have strengthened prices for lower grade wools. This season's larger world wool supplies and the declining tendency in foreign prices have not been reflected by a decline in prices of wool in this country.

Active business conditions will continue to help support the lamb and wool market well thru 1929, with possible slackening in late 1929 or in 1930. Although increased numbers of sheep in this country have not as

yet affected the markets, caution should be used in production plans, since present lamb prices cannot be maintained if expansion is continued too rapidly.

The number of sheep and lambs in this country continued to increase during 1928, and on January 1, 1929, the estimated number was 47,171,000 head, an increase of 2,627,000 head, or 5.9 per cent over the number on January 1, 1928. The number on January 1, 1929, was 10,885,000 head, or 30 per cent larger than on January 1, 1927, and was only 1,416,000 head below the number on January 1, 1909, 48,587,000, which was the maximum number in over 30 years.

The lamb crop of 1928 was about 1,800,000 head larger than that of 1927, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture. About 600,000 head of this increase was reflected in increased inspected slaughter from May to December, which was the largest slaughter for this period since 1914. The number of sheep and lambs on feed January 1, 1929, was estimated at 4,463,000 head, which was 5 1/2 per cent more than on January 1, 1928. With the increased number of lambs on feed the total slaughter from the 1928 lamb crop is expected to be about 900,000 head larger than the slaughter from the 1927 crop.

The increased number of lambs on feed this year is due to increased numbers in the Corn Belt states, including western Nebraska. The estimated increase in this area was 389,000 head. The number on feed in Colorado and other western states was about 140,000 head less than on January 1, 1928. The weight of lambs when put on feed, the location of the supplies, and reports on feeder plans for marketing indicate that the proportion of western fed lambs to be marketed after March will be larger than last year.

Conditions to the end of January for the early California lamb crop were less favorable than they were a year ago, but any decrease in the percentage of early lambs saved this year compared with last year is likely to be more than offset by the increase of breeding ewes. Weather and food conditions during March will determine the number of early slaughter lambs from California, but there is no present reason to expect the supply to be less than last year or to move later. Feed conditions in Texas are favorable for an increased movement of grass fat yearlings and wethers in April and May over that of last year.

A Poor Lamb Crop, Maybe?

The early lamb crop of 1929 in the principal early lambing states was about as large as the early crop of 1928, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture as of March 1. As a whole the condition of the early crop this year early in March was below average, and the outlook for a supply of good quality spring lambs was not so good as last year at that time, and was considerably poorer than usual. Weather and feed conditions since January have been unfavorable in most western areas both for saving a large percentage of lambs and for the growth of the lambs. The movement to market in volume will be later than usual. The total supply of spring lambs at eastern and middle western markets before July 1 this year probably will be smaller than last year, and may be considerably below last year unless there is an early improvement in feed and weather conditions in the Pacific Coast states and Idaho.

Demand for lamb improved steadily thruout 1928, and for the year as a whole averaged somewhat better than for 1927. During the last half of 1928 a 5 per cent increase in the per capita supply of lamb was accompanied by a 2 per cent increase in prices of dressed lamb, thus indicating a considerably stronger demand than in the last half of 1927. The recent improvement may be attributed largely to increased industrial income and to higher prices of poultry, veal and other competing meats.

A strong factor in the lamb situation has been the marked upward trend in the demand for lamb, which has resulted in an increasing per capita and total consumption of lamb at comparatively steady to higher prices.

Active business and other conditions indicate a continued strong demand for lamb during the first half of 1929. A relatively high level of prices for competing meats and population growth will help maintain the present high level of demand, but it is possible that the demand in the first half of 1930 may be reduced somewhat from the present high level.

Average prices of good and choice, handy weight slaughter lambs at Chicago advanced from \$13 at the beginning of 1928 to more than \$17 in the spring, then gradually declined, reaching the \$13 level again in October. In December they made a sharp recovery, and in early January, 1929, reached more than \$16. Prices generally maintained about the same seasonal movement as in 1927, at a level approximately \$1 higher, except during October and November, when increased supplies, accompanied by a reduced demand for feeding lambs, forced prices below the corresponding period in 1927. The relatively high level of prices of lambs early in the year, as compared with carcass values, may be attributed largely to the increased wool and pelt values.

Smaller Imports Last Year

Wool prices in this country had a general upward tendency from the middle of 1927 to the middle of 1928, followed by a decline with some recovery toward the end of the year. At the close of 1928, prices of most grades of domestic wools were well above those of the year previous. Prices of 64's-70's (fine) strictly combing wools, however, were slightly lower.

Consumption of combing and clothing wools, as reported by the Bureau of Census for the first 11 months of 1928, was 351 million pounds (grease equivalent) as compared with 334 million pounds for the same period in 1927 and a five-year average of 413 million pounds for January-November 1923-27. Consumption of 64's and above (fine) domestic wools from January to November increased considerably over the same period in 1927, the increase being largely in the clothing and French combing types rather than in the longer staple, while consumption of 64's-70's (fine) foreign wools showed a decrease. Foreign wools other than the 58's-70's (fine and half blood) also showed a considerable decrease in consumption, but the decrease was not accompanied by an increase in the comparable grades of domestic wools, the consumption of which remained about the same.

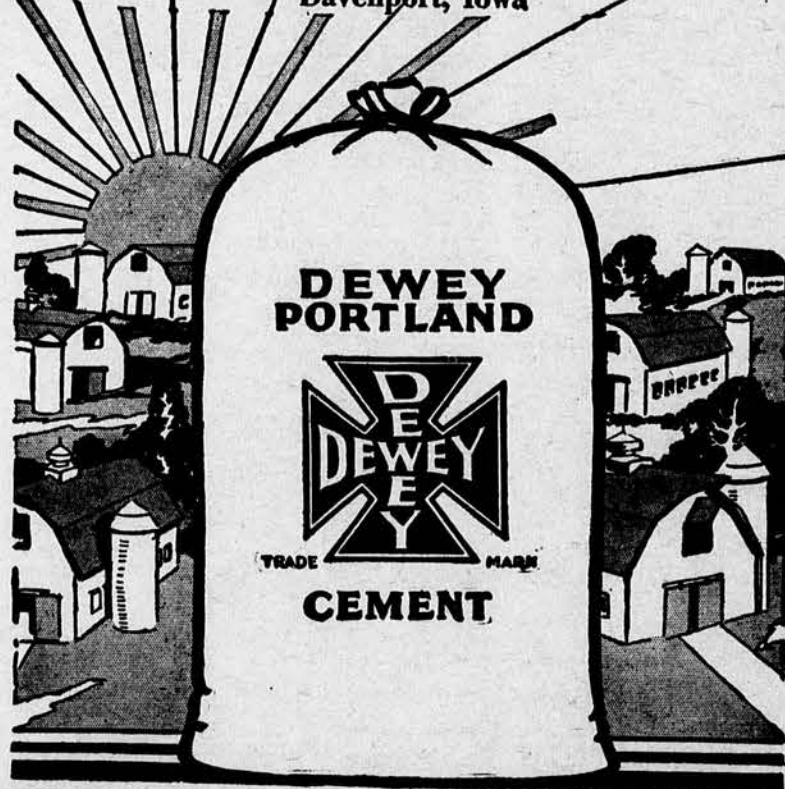
GUARDING YOUR PROFITS

Clean and sanitary quarters for farm stock... improvements that are permanent and attractive in appearance are sound economic investments. They guard the profits of successful farmers everywhere.

Twenty-two years of successful performance in meeting the supreme test in all types of service furnish the utmost assurance of the high quality and dependability of Dewey Cement.

You can use concrete made with Dewey Cement with the positive assurance that you will have improvements that are sanitary—permanent—attractive. Ask your local retail lumber dealer.

Dewey Portland Cement Co. . . . Kansas City, Mo.
Davenport, Iowa



Prest-O-Lite-equip your tractor for double duty!

THE Prest-O-Lite Gas Lighting system enables you to operate your tractor at night as efficiently as by day. It makes more of the good weather count toward the success of your crops.

This Prest-O-Lite system is entirely independent of any other part of your tractor and gives lights even when your motor is stopped. It is rugged, durable, and absolutely dependable.

See your local Prest-O-Lite or tractor dealer at once and find how little it will cost. Or send in the coupon below for full information, giving the make and model of your tractor.

THE PREST-O-LITE COMPANY, Inc.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
Railway Exchange Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

Please send me further data, with cost of installing lights on my tractor.

Tractor Make..... Model.....

Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....

Reduced consumption of foreign wools was reflected by the small imports of combing and clothing wool for the first 11 months of 1928. These imports totaled 84 million pounds, as compared with 113 million pounds for the same period in 1927 and 162 million pounds for the five-year average, January-November, 1923-27.

Wool production, exclusive of pulled wool in the United States has steadily increased during the last six years, being 296 million pounds in 1928, as compared with 278 million pounds in 1927 and 222 million pounds in 1922.

The general price situation abroad, while still firm on some grades, is somewhat weaker than a year ago. Demand continued strong thruout 1928. At the beginning of 1928, prices abroad were maintained by the light supplies, by the economic improvement on the Continent, and by the strong demand from Japan. At the end of the year, however, prices of nearly all grades above 56's at London were several cents below those a year ago. Prices of a few low grades, however, were slightly higher.

Wool production in 10 countries which produce a little over two-thirds of the world's wool is estimated at 2,520 million pounds for 1928-29, an increase of 6 per cent over 1927-28 and 5 per cent over 1926-27. All the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere showed increases over 1927. Apparently sheep numbers at the beginning of 1929 will show an increase in this latter group of countries, since recent lambing conditions were much better than they were in the preceding year, when most of these countries were suffering from prolonged drought.

The outlook for the sheep industry in this country during the next few years indicates the need for due caution in regard to continued expansion. The last low point in sheep numbers was reached in 1922. There has since been considerable expansion in flock numbers, and this expansion is continuing. During recent years the effect of increased slaughter has been largely offset by the upward trend in the consumer demand for lamb, with the result that lamb prices have been on a comparatively high level for several years.

Holding back lambs to expand flock numbers has restricted slaughter during the last few years. When this tendency ceases, it is to be expected that the yearly increase in flock numbers during recent years will go to increase the supplies of sheep and lambs for slaughter. If this should come at a time when demand conditions are less favorable, it is hardly likely that the market can absorb the additional supply without a considerable reduction in price.

Apple Crops to Increase?

Commercial apple production for the country as a whole will continue at a high level, and probably will increase for five or 10 years. The rate of increase is likely to be lower than during the last 10 years, but with the large number of trees now in commercial and small farm orchards the possibility of heavy production and low prices will continue. Over a period of years, however, commercial growers in Kansas who are favorably located and who produce fruit of high quality at low cost may view the future with some optimism. If plantings in general are confined to those needed for replacement purposes, the future appears to be no brighter than the past for growers whose returns have been low because of poor varieties, or because of poor location with respect either to market or to growing conditions. Commercial plantings appear to be justified only where unusually favorable conditions exist for the economical production of good quality fruit.

Recent plantings show a decided shift toward the higher quality varieties in response to consumer demand. The large numbers of young trees of some of the popular varieties, such as the Delicious, McIntosh, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Winesap and Yellow Transparent, foreshadow increasing production of these varieties for several years. Production from these six varieties constituted 43 per cent of the market supplies in the 1926 season, according to a survey in 1926. Recent plantings of some of the older well-known varieties, and of many of the minor varieties have been light.

A recent tree survey made in 23 of the important apple states which produce about 80 per cent of our apples, indicates that between 25 and 30 per cent of the trees in commercial orchards were planted during the last eight years, and that 65 to 70 per cent were planted during the last 18 years. A relatively large number of the trees in commercial orchards are in the more favored sections, and there have been noticeable recent tendencies toward improved methods of production. These movements probably will tend to increase the bearing life of orchards during the next several years. Based on this assumption, it seems likely that the present number of young trees is sufficiently large to bring about a material increase in commercial production during the next five to 10 years, unless apple prices are so low as to cause neglect of the trees in some areas where costs are high or quality is low.

A large part of the increase in commercial production of the last 10 or 15 years was the result of heavy plantings in the boxed-apple states. In this region production increased from about 19 million bushels a year during the period 1909-1913 to about 124 million bushels a year during the years 1924-1928. Present indications are that apple production in the Northwest is near its peak. Production was only slightly higher during the last five years than during the previous five years; in 1925 there were only one-fifth as many trees as there were in 1920; recent plantings probably have not been sufficient to maintain the number of trees in this region.

In the barreled-apple states, as a whole, recent plantings have been fairly heavy. About two-thirds of the commercial trees were planted during the last 18 years, and nearly one-third were planted during the last eight years. If the trees are given reasonable care, the bearing capacity of the commercial orchards probably will continue to increase over a period of years. This increase may be partially offset by the abandonment and pulling out of the older farm orchards and less popular varieties.

Delicious a Popular Variety

Outstanding examples of recent heavy plantings of specific varieties are found in the case of the McIntosh, the Delicious, the Stayman Winesap, and the Yellow Transparent. Trees of these four varieties probably constitute one-fifth of the commercial apple trees in the important apple-producing states. About half of these trees were planted during the last eight years, and from 90 to 95 per cent were planted during the last 18 years. Winesap, Jonathan and Rome Beauty have been extensively planted. Trees of these varieties probably constitute another fifth of the trees in commercial orchards. About one-quarter of these trees are under 9 years old, and 75 to 80 per cent were planted during the last 18 years. With reasonable care, it is likely that production of most

of these varieties will increase decidedly during the next several years. The high price paid for apples of some of these varieties, particularly for the Delicious and the McIntosh, indicates that as production increases some of the present market varieties may be replaced to some extent by these more popular varieties.

From recent tree plantings it appears that outstanding increases in production of these varieties will be as follows: McIntosh, in New York and some of the New England states; Delicious, in a number of the important apple states scattered from coast to coast; Stayman Winesap, in the central states, the Cumberland-Shenandoah section, and in New Jersey and Delaware; Yellow Transparent, in Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; Winesap, in the central states east of the Mississippi River, Delaware and New Jersey; Jonathan, in the central states, in the Cumberland-Shenandoah section, in Michigan and in New York; Rome Beauty, in Delaware and in New Jersey.

Among the older fall and winter varieties, the Ben Davis is declining only 7 per cent of the trees of this variety thruout the important apple states having been planted during the last eight years. Only light plantings of the York Imperial have been made during this time. The Baldwin, the Northern Spy, and Rhode Island Greening have been planted only moderately during recent years. Many other less important varieties are giving way to the more popular varieties.

Exports of the last five crop years have averaged about 13 per cent of the United States commercial crop. Continental European markets for American apples have become increasingly important in recent years, and with the more stabilized economic conditions now prevailing, should provide increasing outlets. On the other hand, little expansion in the British market is to be expected in the near future in view of the depressed industrial conditions and the large number of unemployed in some of the major industries.

For the remainder of the 1928 crop season the outlook is for continued strong competition on domestic markets. The 1928 commercial apple crop was 36 per cent greater than that of 1927 and 9 per cent above the average of the previous nine seasons. Cold storage holdings on January 1, 1928, and 8 per cent above the five-year average for that date. This larger supply will meet greater competition on the market than last season from larger crops of oranges, grapefruit and lemons.

The export outlook for the spring months of 1929 in European markets is favorable. Exports for this season thru November totaled about 9 million bushels, and were about 64 per cent greater than for the same period last year, because of the larger American crop and short supplies of European apples. Indications are that the apple crop in Australia and New Zealand will be lighter than last year, which will mean less competition for American apples in European markets during the spring.

Marketing Your Eggs

BY C. G. CARD

The growth of the poultry industry in the United States has been so rapid during the last few years that the relative importance of the industry has been steadily increasing. At the present time the value of poultry products is greater than the total value of the wheat crop and ranks fifth in value among all agricultural products, being surpassed only by dairy products, corn, cotton and swine.

The hen furnished the big source of the poultry income, being approximately two-thirds of the total. Consequently, any real attempt to market better eggs will, on the part of the producers, give them a greatly increased income. If eggs were produced at an even rate thruout the year, the supply would be uniform and continuous and the problem of marketing in high season would be simplified. But the production is highest during the spring and early summer months, and gradually declines during the fall until it reaches its low point in November and December. The uneven seasonal production results in a surplus during the spring, and a corresponding scarcity during the fall and winter.

It is one of the functions of the wholesale egg trade to equalize the supply and meet the demand at all seasons as nearly as possible. This is done by moving a part of the spring eggs thru the usual channels for immediate consumption, while the rest are carefully candled, packed in new cases, with new fillers and flats, and shipped to the large cities, where they are placed in cold storage and held until fall and winter when there is a shortage of eggs. Approximately 12 per cent of the total annual production of eggs is stored. The season of storage begins in March, is most active during April and May, continues at a less rate during June and July, and closes during August, but gradually increases in September and October, is heaviest in November and December and usually continues thru January and February, with the stocks being exhausted about March 1st.

The holding of eggs in cold storage is a legitimate and a needed market function which benefits both the producer and the consumer. At the same time, the demand for new laid eggs is sufficient to maintain a price on them at a level which makes winter egg production profitable. Probably no animal product of a farm is produced in a more sanitary or convenient form for marketing than the egg. They are one of nature's choicest food products. Nevertheless, many farmers experience considerable difficulty in shipping eggs to markets that will command the top prices. The principal reason is possibly due to the fact that eggs are very perishable when improperly handled, and are very quickly affected by their surroundings. The sale of an egg on the quality basis is governed by the interior quality.

To understand the conditions or factors that may affect the quality of eggs, their structure and composition should be understood. The yolk is suspended in the white and is approximately the center of the egg, and is surrounded by the Vitelline membrane. On the surface of the yolk and always on its upper side appears the germ or germinal spot. In an infertile egg this spot is small and irregular in shape. In a fresh, fertile egg, it is round and larger. It is this germ which in a fertile egg develops into the embryo. The size of the germ spot, therefore, varies, depending on the extent to which this development has taken place. The shell is composed largely of lime, is porous in structure, and allows the evaporation of water from the egg content, the penetration of odors and flavors and under unfavorable environment the entrance of bacteria. When the egg is first laid and is still warm, the contents entirely fill the shell. As the egg cools and the contents shrink, a small air cell is formed between the two shell membranes, usually at the large end where these membranes separate most easily. The evaporation of the contents takes place with the

(Continued on Page 33)



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—Everyone Should Know

Often the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department receives inquiries from persons who want to know if they are entitled to a refund of money paid on the purchase of goods.

The law says that an agreement to buy merchandise is a bona fide sale and binds the buyer and the seller, whenever all or part of the goods is received, or where the seller is paid all or part of purchase price, even tho no delivery is made.

It is the policy of many firms and merchants to refund payments made on purchases when the customer has justified cause for complaint or a reasonable excuse for demanding a refund. Others will apply the amount on the payment of other selections. Both methods are designed to retain the good-will of the customers.

The Protective Service Department can interest itself only in cases where misrepresentation in advertising or deceptive selling practice has influenced the sale.

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Deal with established reputable firms and merchants or their agents.

Make no cash payment or deposit and accept no delivery until you know you want the article.

If you are asked to sign a contract, see that it is filled in, that you understand its obligation and be sure that you read and keep a copy.

Consult the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, whenever you consider yourself unfairly treated or when you come in contact with any type of commercial deception.

**Read Every Contract Before You Sign It
Then Keep a Copy for Yourself.**

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Topeka, Kansas

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.

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This is the sign thieves pass up to _____ farms where this sign is not posted.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

8-23-29

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 31)

greater age of the egg, and the air cell gradually grows larger. Practically all eggs are of equally good quality when first laid, but if they are to retain their quality they must be given proper care and handling by the producers. There is no process or step in marketing which can improve the quality of an egg of poor quality. All that can be done is to preserve the original quality. Good care on the farm is therefore prerequisite to the marketing of good eggs.

First of all, it is necessary to have good poultry stock of standard variety to produce eggs of uniform size and color. The flock must be well housed and cared for in order to increase their productivity. As soon as the hatching season is over all male birds should be separated from a flock, so that only fertile eggs of superior keeping quality will be produced. Nests that are clean and sufficient in number must be provided in order that the largest possible percentage of the eggs may be kept clean. Dirty eggs should never be washed unless they are into channels of immediate consumption. Washing reduces keeping quality and results in losses, especially if they are to be placed in storage. Eggs must be gathered frequently, at least once a day and preferably twice a day during very hot or very cold weather to prevent their becoming heated or frozen. They should be kept in a cool, moderately dry place to maintain the quality and prevent mold development. All the eggs that are small, very large or very dirty eggs should be used at home or sold to local consumers, and not included with those shipped to market.

Barton—We have been having typical March weather. The grass is becoming green. Spring work will soon be starting.—Alice Everett.

Clay—Wheat seems to be in good condition; it is supplying no pasture, however, on account of the soft fields. Roads are in fairly good condition. Livestock is selling well at public sales. Very little spring work has been done. Wheat, 98c; corn, 73c; oats, 45c; shorts, \$1.70; cream, 48c; eggs, 21c and 26c; hens, 17c and 22c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have been having spring-like weather, with some moisture, and the frost is mostly all out of the ground. Farmers will soon be preparing fields for spring crops. Roads have been in bad condition. Wheat is rather backward in starting its spring growth, but we have had no dust storms, and it is likely that the crop will come along all right.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Farmers have been busy threshing kafir. Field work will start as soon as the soil becomes dry. Considerable attention has been given to the pruning of fruit trees recently. A great deal of small fruit has been set here in the last few years.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have been having high winds recently, which have done considerable damage to the wheat fields. Not much wheat is going to market; in fact, very little is left in the hands of farmers. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 72c; barley, 55c; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.60; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 42c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather has been unsettled, with lots of wind, which has done some damage to the wheat. Wheat, alfalfa and Sweet clover are becoming green; the soil contains plenty of moisture. Roads are in good condition, and some work is being done on them. Spring work has been delayed on account of wet fields. A great deal of grain is being moved to market.—Dan A. Ohmea.

Ford—The weather has been somewhat unsettled; we have been having some strong March winds. Wheat is becoming green and it is supplying some pasture. There is some complaint about winter killing; on other fields, however, there is too much volunteer wheat! Roads are in good condition; some road work is being done. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 75c; eggs, 24c; cream, 45c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat is starting to grow. Farmers are seeding spring grains. The weather has been very windy, and it has supplied no moisture. A considerable interest is being taken in poultry raising this spring. Livestock is in fairly good condition. Corn, 73c; barley, 50c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather is quite unsettled, but it is gradually becoming warmer as the days grow longer. Roads have improved considerably. Wheat fields are showing some green coloring. Wheat, \$1.01; oats, 50c; corn, 85c; kafir, 72c; eggs, 26c; butter, 45c; heavy hens, 21c; roosters, 9c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—The weather has been backward for this season. Roads are in bad condition. Oats seeding has been delayed. A considerable mileage of roads in this county will be hard surfaced this year. A cow testing association has been formed here. The lamb and pig "crops" were generally satisfactory. Hay is scarce, and is worth from \$10 to \$25 a ton. Hens, 23c; eggs, 23c; bran, \$1.40.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Lane—We have had an unusual amount of wind this spring, which has done considerable damage to the wheat fields. There is plenty of moisture in the soil. Farmers are sowing barley. Corn, 75c; wheat, 98c; barley, 55c.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Wheat fields are greening up, and we may produce a good crop here after all, altho the fields are rather wet now. Oats seeding has been delayed, on account of wet fields. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Roads are in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a good snow here a few days ago which was fine for the wheat. The pig crop is light. Hogs, \$11.50; wheat, \$1.03; corn, 80c; eggs, 23c; potatoes, 50c; cream, 53c.—J. D. Stoss.

Morris—The coming of warmer weather has been quite welcome to everyone, and especially to the young pigs; the pig crop is larger than usual, and it seems to be coming along all right. Calves also are doing well. There is plenty of feed to take the livestock thru to grass. Hogs, cattle and calves are "good property" these days!—Elmer Finney.

Ness—Wheat is starting, but it has not made much of a growth yet. Roads are in good condition. But little field work has been done, as the soil has been very wet.—James McHill.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have had a few days of sunshine, and the soil and roads are beginning to dry a little. Wheat is starting to grow. It is difficult yet, however, to tell just what the condition of the wheat is. Livestock is in fairly good condition, but feed is scarce. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 75c; eggs, 22c; hides, 6c; hens, 20c.—Art. McAnarney.

Republic—Warmer weather has improved the roads and taken some of the moisture

out of the fields. Oats seeding will be late. The baby chick business is booming, and egg production is increasing. Wheat, 97c; corn, 74c; oats, 55c; butterfat, 49c; eggs, 21c, 23c and 26c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat and the grass are becoming green. The soil is full of moisture, and it has been too wet to work most places. Fruit is safe so far. Roads have been in bad condition except where they were surfaced. Wheat, \$1.03; cream, 46c; eggs, 23c; hens, 21c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Sherman—Wheat is making a fine growth; the soil is rather dry, but there is plenty of subsoil moisture. A large acreage of barley will be planted this spring. High prices are being paid at public sales. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Farmers are buying a good many registered sows this year, which indicates an increasing interest in hog raising here. There is much interest in good roads; this whole question has become quite an issue in Western Kansas. Wheat, 96c; corn, 72c; barley, 50c; cream, 47c; eggs, 21c; hens, 20c.—Harry Andrews.

Stevens—We have had several warm days; wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well and there is plenty of feed. High prices are being paid at public sales. Roads are in fine condition. Butterfat, 42c; eggs, 24c; barley, 55c.—Monroe Traver.

Wabunsee—Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Wheat is making a good growth. The weather has been wet and cloudy. Oats seeding will be late this spring, due to the wet fields. Roads are dry, but "spongy" in places. Yellow corn, 78c; eggs, 22c; wheat, \$1.—G. W. Hartner.

Wilson—Wheat is making a good growth; it evidently got thru the winter in fine condition. Fruit buds have not been damaged. Spring work is moving along nicely. Early gardens are being planted. Many chicks have been hatched; the increasing interest in poultry raising here is a mighty encouraging item in the development of the agriculture of the county. High prices are being paid at public sales.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Conditions are especially shifting and unsettled in grain, dairy products, potatoes and eggs, because of weather changes and the tendency to heavier supply. Most grains and milfeeds are lower than in March, 1928, but medium grade corn has held close to the prices of a month or a year ago. Hogs have lost part of the sharp gains of early March, but still sell \$3 and \$4 above the prices of early spring last year. Cotton has been slowly advancing for some time, but wool markets hesitate. Increasing spring potato shipments bring dull, weak markets. Onions sold a little lower in some markets, but cabbage sells higher.

It seems probable that considerably more wheat will be carried over at the close of the season than last year, unless exports during the remainder of the season are increased over last year's shipments during that period. Cash wheat markets reflected mostly the decline in future prices, and are generally quoted 2 to 3 cents lower than a year ago, with the exception of the best wheat, grades of which hold fairly steady. The corn market continues active, but receipts and offerings are smaller. Less corn has been consumed in the United States this season, compared with the corresponding period last year, but this decrease in domestic consumption has been partially offset by increased exports, so that the supply March 1 was only about 10 million bushels larger than a year ago.

The supply of oats and barley is materially larger than last year, and the demand has been hardly sufficient to absorb current offerings. Oats prices have declined slightly, and all but the best malting grades of barley are a slow sale, at slightly lower prices. Flax has declined, with the cheaper offerings from Argentina. The feed market continues weak, as a result of a slow demand for liberal offerings. Prices of spring wheat feeds are lower, but soft and hard winter bran and middlings hold nearly steady.

Hay market showed a considerably firmer tendency in mid-March, particularly in eastern sections. Country hauling was interrupted in many areas, but bad road conditions and the lighter country shipments were reflected in smaller receipts at terminal markets.

Livestock tends higher, under lighter receipts. The advance in early March, to above \$12 at Chicago, carried live hog values to a more unfavorable ratio compared with the fresh pork and provisions markets, and quickly resulted in a diminished support of the live market by practically all buying interests. The following slump erased much of the month's earlier price gains. Quality of Chicago receipts was regarded as the plainest of the season, suggesting the termination of heavy winter marketings, and the probability of a continuance of the recently light marketward movement.

Lighter supplies brought sharp recoveries in cattle values at Chicago the second week of March, with tops near \$15. Much of the advance on fat cows and on heifers developed as a direct result of the continued upswing in the market on low priced steers, which sold at \$12 downward, apparently out of line with the better grades of light cattle, and decidedly out of line with choice heavy bullocks. The weighty steer trade may still be classified as unstable and vacillating. In the stocker and feeder trade demand from grazers appeared in volume, with Kentucky, Virginia and nearby states dipping freely into the limited Chicago supply.

The fat lamb market was on an upward swing, advancing to a par with the highest general levels of the current season. Fed lambs from Corn Belt sections are running lighter numerically and plainer in quality than earlier in the season, both factors suggesting that the supply in that quarter has been well worked off. Improvement in quantity and quality of lambs coming from more western feeding areas is a development of seasonal nature.

Wool markets show little change, altho the tone is weak. In fleece wools, a fair weight of bright Missouri 48s, 50s strictly combing was reported sold at 50 cents in the grease, which was estimated at 92 cents scoured.

Butter markets were nervous and unsettled near the middle of the month, in direct contrast with conditions that prevailed at the close of the previous week. Receivers at this season look upon any accumulation of stocks with concern. Cheap storage goods have been rather closely cleaned up, and therefore the market on the ordinary quality goods was firm, with prices advancing on most markets. Receivers quite generally report a slight increase in arrivals from individual factories.

Cheese prices are unchaned in city markets, but showed a slightly upward tendency in New Central producing sections in early March.

Cold storage holdings of eggs show further (Continued on Page 40)



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BAYER DUST seed corn treatment has made big increases in yield possible. This inexpensive, easy-to-use treatment prevents seedling blight and root rots that have annually reduced corn yields by millions of bushels.

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Get your supply of Bayer Dust today. Ask your dealer too for free pamphlets on other Bayer-Semesan seed disinfectants for small grains, potatoes, vegetables and flowers.

Talks on Farm Insurance

Monday evening, March 25, on radio station WIBW's 6 o'clock program for 5 minutes, Lloyd Perryman, the Franklin Life Insurance General Agent at



Lloyd Perryman

Topeka, will talk to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members on insurance. He will tell how life insurance companies have it in their power to do more toward wiping out the mortgage debt of the country than any other agency.

The Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer requests its members, when they know nothing of the insurance company in which an agent proposes to sell them insurance, write to this department for reliable information regarding the insurance company. In Kansas this service is free to 70,000 farmer members of this department.

New Problems With Sheep

The sheep industry of today is confronted with many problems that a few years ago did not enter into the situation, according to J. F. Walker of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Walker, who is consulting specialist in wool marketing in the Division of Co-operative Marketing, addressed the annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association recently.

"The sheep industry," he said, "first followed the advance of settlement across the Middle West and the western states to the Pacific Coast, then retreated to the range sections of the West, and, in recent years, has received considerable attention thruout the Corn Belt as well as some interest in the East.

"When sheep were first raised in the Middle West, the stocks consisted largely of breeding ewes of fine-wool blood. Today stocks are drawn largely from the West and consist, in the main, of feeder lambs or ewes so bred as to produce lambs of that type. There is, in consequence, a more direct interest between the western sheep rancher and the eastern feed-lot farmer.

"Also the wool produced by these mutton fleeces is of more consequence than when wool was bringing from one-half to two-thirds present prices.

"In the early history of wool manufacturing in this country, the grower took his clip to the mill and sold it on grade. Then came the strictly commission house, which deprived the grower of his direct contact with the mill. Finally the wool buyer came to control the situation. He bought the wool from each section on a flat-rate basis and thus penalized the good clips to pay for the poorer ones. Under this system, producers of wool gave most attention to the weight of fleece, and, as the value of mutton increased, less attention was given to the quality of the fleece which was produced. The character of the United States wool clip is a direct reflection on the methods of merchandizing it.

"Over 50 years of speculative buying of wool in the United States," said Mr. Walker, "has demonstrated that a better system of selling must be developed before any great improvement may be expected in the clip as it comes to market. The recent development of co-operative wool mar-

keting groups has afforded this opportunity, so that it is possible today for the American wool grower to dispose of his clip at its actual value to the mill. It would appear then that attention must be given next to the education of the wool grower as to wool types, yields and qualities, how to produce them, and the best methods of preparing the clip for market, as well as to an expansion and consolidation of efforts in co-operative wool marketing."

A program of effort for wool producers, with a view to improving the quality of American wool and bringing about better marketing, was outlined as follows:

- (1) Establishment of wool classing and sheep breeding courses, to be taught from the wool producing standpoint in agricultural colleges.
- (2) Carrying to the wool producer, thru the extension service, a better knowledge of sheep classing and sorting.
- (3) Adaptation of the classing system, provided a sufficient quantity of wool is available to be worked out thru central stores rather than on the farm or range.

"There is no doubt that the classing of wool has not only increased competition for Australian wool but has also enhanced its value as well."

(4) Improvement in methods of selling thru co-operative associations.

"There is also," said Mr. Walker, "the problem of co-operation among co-operatives. There is no doubt that a combined central service organization can better serve producers and consumers of the United States, by strengthening the bargaining power of the various co-operative organizations."

Boys, Girls, Dream Dreams!

(Continued from Page 27)

amples, Oscar and Gertrude, show some of the possibilities ahead of the boys and girls who are thinking of beginning club work for the first time this year.

Someone may say, "Oh, well. If Dad would give me a purebred pig I could do big things, too."

Now, if you really think that "Dad" must give you a fine pig—just turn it over to you without your doing one thing in return—before you can make a success in club work, you have another "think" coming. Next week we are going to have several boys and girls tell you exactly how they came into possession of their first projects. You'll find there are dozens of ways to get a start without asking "Dad" or "Mother" to "give" you something.

Now let's all gather around and give three cheers of welcome to these new Capper Club members who joined us this week. We are proud you have taken the important step, and wish you all the success you deserve. Here they are, folks. Get acquainted with those who live near you.

Theodore Johnson, Harvey and Margerite Kenworthy, Elberta, Lois and Reva Preston, Donald and Thornton Sanders, and John Earl Butler, Rooks county; Bennie F. Briley, Reno; Junior Tharp, Montgomery; Lyle Wince, Mrs. Ida Schmidler, and Philip Hartzell, Shawnee; Valmer, Frances, and Mrs. Orie Stigers, Butler; Leona McClain, Norton; Mrs. Ethel B. Gardner, Edith Ganson, and Helen Dickey, Wichita; Opal G. Lawson, Rush; Vivina and Mrs. Henry Guth, Wabaunsee; Elizabeth and R. C. Dye, Chautauqua; Mrs. J. D. Fulton, Paul and Donald Gains, and Monica Raymond, Marshall; Delbert Hale, Comanche; Leroy Ary, Elva Jones, William Fletcher, and Leroy Chalk, Edwards; Mrs. Henry Sterling, Dickinson; Mrs. Gladys Reade, Allen; Howard Kendall, Kiowa; and Leora, Ada May and Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Gove.

In the race for "State Champion Club Booster," James Hesler, county leader of Rooks county, stands at the head, with 19 new members to his credit. Ribbon winners for this week are: Brooks Vermillion and Erma Schmidler, Shawnee county; Vergil Stigers, Butler; Deyo McClain, Norton; George Fulton and Marjorie Williams, Marshall; Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee; Kenneth Gardner, Wichita; John Ary, Edwards; Reva Bentley, Gove; and James Hesler, Rooks.

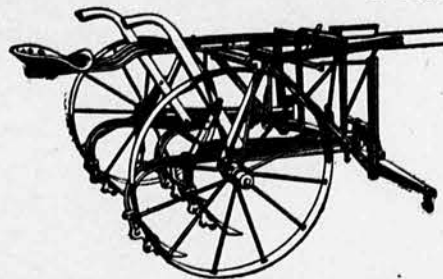
If you wish to join the Capper Clubs, use the application blank in last week's Kansas Farmer, or write to the club manager for information. All applications must be received before April 15.

Travel writer says the Einstein theory is attracting much more popular interest in America than in England. England is used to fog.

Roderick Lean

TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

For Horse and Tractor



No. 3 The Original Leverless Cultivator

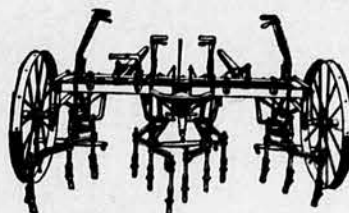
So easy to handle and so perfectly balanced by the operator's weight that a boy can do a full day's work with it. No levers to bother with. Gangs come up at a touch and are so sensitive that you can fairly hoe between hills. Even depth of cultivation—easy to turn—starts and stops in half the usual time—light draft. 4 and 6 shovel Pin and Spring Break Gangs. Quick, accurate and easy on the horses.

THE RODERICK LEAN CO.

Dept. 18, Mansfield, Ohio

Builders of Tillage Implements for 60 Years.

Full stocks carried at 1306 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



The 4-B Two-Row Cultivator

Simple—light draft—easy to handle—every important improvement in two-row cultivator design and construction.

Roderick Lean Co., Dept. 18: Send me your complete catalog of Tillage Tools and special information on your No. 3 and No. 4-B Cultivators and other tools checked.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic Tractor Disc | <input type="checkbox"/> Horse Discs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spring Tooth Harrows | <input type="checkbox"/> Pulverizers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivators | <input type="checkbox"/> Rotary Hoes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spike Tooth Harrows | |

Name.....

Town.....

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

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

New Tractor Guide Gives Remarkable Demonstration in Actual Tests

Farmers Who Have Seen It Are Enthusiastic in Their Comments

One of the interesting features at the recent Wichita Tractor Show was the exhibition of the new UNIVERSAL Tractor Guide. Visitors who inspected this improved tractor steering device were amazed at its durable, simple and almost fool-proof construction. Experienced tractor operators agreed that it's the greatest steering device they ever saw.

Tractor owners throughout this part of the country say that for listing, plowing and cultivating, or for any purpose of row crop farming where a furrow is used, the UNIVERSAL is the finest, strongest and most dependable piece of mechanism ever built for steering a tractor.

The UNIVERSAL Tractor Guide works perfectly in any kind of soil—heavy, light or sandy—turns corners easily and is made to fit nearly all the popular makes of tractors. Although made entirely of certified malleable castings and high carbon steel, the UNIVERSAL Combination Tractor Guide for plowing and listing sells for only \$47.00.

A folder illustrated with actual photographs will be sent without obligation to any farmer who requests it. If you own a tractor, write today.

NICHOL MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. K, OMAHA, NEBR.



You can't all hear KFNF. But you can all get my 1929 catalog. It will tell you all about the things we sell. Will give you some good old-fashioned advice and a few new ideas. Lots of pictures, too, including those of all our folks who broadcast.

Seeds 4c a Packet

This time of year you will want to get busy on your seed orders. Lots of our seeds are listed at 4c a packet. And you can't buy better seed than we'll send you. We guarantee "your money's worth or your money back"—on seeds and everything we sell. Send for my big new 1929 Catalog. Won't cost you a cent to take a look and see for yourself.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa



This Free Book will show you how you can make Poultry pay BIG Money

THINK! You can make your poultry pay you a profit as big as anything on your farm today. You can make it pay you a steady income all the year 'round. Our big free book "How to Succeed with Poultry" will show you the way. It will show you how farmers everywhere are adding hundreds and hundreds of dollars in extra poultry profits to their farm income.

BIG PROFIT in Hatchery Chicks And then it will show you how hatchery chicks make poultry raising easier, more economical, and vastly more profitable. Learn the advantages of getting hatchery chicks all of the same age, same breed, and all at one time. See how they eliminate the worry, bother, and uncertainty of hatching your own chicks; how they develop a bigger, better flock that will assure you a greater profit. Get this big, new book and read all the reasons why.

Mail Coupon Now Just sign the coupon and we'll send your copy by return mail. It is up-to-date, interesting, and full of information every poultry raiser should have. It has nothing to sell. It asks nothing that will place you under obligation in any way. And remember—it's free. It's yours for the asking. Mail the coupon now.

Let This Slogan Be Your Guide

FOR GREATER PROFITS Hatchery Chicks

Hatcheries that use this slogan are absolutely reliable, can be depended upon to deliver exactly the quality and breed of chicks you order, and will guarantee you a square deal. Patronize the hatcheries that display this slogan.

FREE BOOK COUPON

Campaign Headquarters,
225 Third National Building, Dayton, Ohio
Gentlemen: Send me a copy of your free book "How to Succeed with Poultry."

Name.....

R.F.D. P.O. State.....

Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers, killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

CHICKS 200 Egg Breed

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% Live Delivery, Repaid, Catalog Free

BREED NAME	Utility Strain	Egg Prod. Quality	Master Breed
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$16.00
Andalus	11.00	13.00	17.00
Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	11.00	15.00	18.00
B. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00
Light Brahmas	15.00	18.00	22.00

Per 100% Assorted Set, Heavy Assorted \$16.00
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Inc., 2, Columbia, Mo.

Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices

Copper Engraving Co.

DEPT. M
TOPEKA — WICHITA

Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy, Blood Tested Flocks.

We Are an Official Blood Test Hatchery.

Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Cullled 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. Repaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Eastern Kansas County Agents Give a Picture of Farm Flock Accomplishments

LAST week we gave, in this department, a survey of poultry conditions in Western Kansas, as related by county agents in that section. They told of progress that has been made, of problems solved and of the possibilities for this important industry in the future.

Now we shall complete this statewide picture by giving you what some Eastern Kansas county agents have to say on these same subjects. No one in a county keeps more closely in touch with agricultural factors than these Farm Bureau leaders, so these two installments give you an authentic survey of Kansas poultrydom.

Chicks Bought Incubator

For 13 years I have raised chickens—partly because I like to work with them—partly because my husband and I always have found them profitable.

Until three years ago I used hens to hatch and brood the chicks. Then we purchased a good incubator of a well-known make—220-egg size—having a hot water system of heating.

I hatched my chicks that year, then hatched and sold baby chicks to neighbors at 10 cents each so that in two years the incubator was paid for and as good as new. Then we invested in another incubator the same size and make as the first. Following the same plan as with the first it also paid for itself. With incubators we can hatch our chicks when we want them and not have to depend on uncertain sitting hens.

Also we can have our chickens in one bunch and off our hands much sooner than when hatching extends over a much longer period as made necessary with the hens, for it is almost impossible to get many to sit at one time. It would take 15 sitting hens to take as many eggs as one 220-egg incubator.

I have only had one year's experience with a brooder house and stove. It was much easier to care for 400 chicks in this manner than to care for 15 hens and coops, as it would have taken this many to care for them properly. When late snows, cold chilling rains, and wind storms came the chicks were safe in the brooder house, and I was saved lots of work and worry.

We made a mistake the first week in managing the coal brooder stove, by using common cook stove coal instead of regular brooder stove coal, and found we could not keep the correct temperature with it. One morning I had 30 overheated and dead chicks, and lost quite a few more, and some others that lived did not thrive as they should. So this spring we shall profit by this mistake and have a supply of brooder coal on hand, as it is more economical in the long run.

I surely am in favor of incubators and brooders if we can give regular, systematic care.

Milo, Kan. Mrs. Oral Myers.

Turkeys Pay Best

Of course, it was not all "luck" that brought good returns from my turkey flocks; it was hard work and intelligent study.

I always realized better profits from turkeys than any other fowls. I started in with a tom and seven hens—White Hollands. The hens began laying the latter part of March, and by the middle of April had produced 90 eggs, seven of which came to grief. One of the hens was sick about the time she finished her first clutch, and had to be killed. Two of the remain-

ing were allowed to sit as soon as they became broody. The other eggs were placed under quiet, motherly chicken hens for incubation. When they hatched, the turks resulting were added to those brought off by the two turkey hens and given to them to mother. There were 70 in all.

The other four hens had each finished out a second clutch of eggs a week or so before, and two of these were sitting, the rest of the eggs having been divided between the two broody chicken hens as before. Thirty-two poult resulted from the 49 eggs set, a number being infertile, so the turkey mothers had small families. The remaining two hens having been again discouraged from sitting after a brief rest stole their nests out and early in July came up with 11 turks.

We succeeded in raising 87 of the 130 hatched. The cost of bringing up in dollars and cents was slight, as we fed only once a day after they were turned out to grass, until fattening time in the fall. The first feed of hard-boiled eggs and stale light bread, crumbled fine, was given when they were 48 hours old. Afterwards I fed at 3-hour intervals, adding a little curd and cornbread to the mixture until they were 5 days old.

From then on the turkeys rustled their living, ridding the fields of hoppers and bugs. They were driven home toward evening and housed until old enough to fly up. About the first of October we began feeding a little corn or milo, gradually increasing the ration until they had all they could eat twice a day.

When the Thanksgiving market opened I sold all the May hatched flock, except what had been spoken for as breeders, to dealers who weighed them at the farm. Choice hens went at \$5 apiece and toms at \$7.50. The later hatched birds also were disposed of at a good profit.

Altogether we received \$425.40—not so bad considering the value of stock, which was only \$37.50. The feed bill was more than offset by the number of "hoppers" destroyed.

Mrs. Memory Brown.
Horton, Kan.

Shawnee Flocks Cut Some

Accredited flocks for hatching purposes, clean methods of brooding, proper feeding and adequate housing of the farm poultry show the trend of interest last year. Special emphasis was placed on the care and feeding of the farm flock before hatching season, so as to have the flock in good health where the best hatchability was possible. Portable brooders, clean ground for baby chicks, and balanced rations were popular.

Efforts were made in the fall to avoid over-crowding and to feed balanced rations. About 20 new straw-loft poultry houses were built and 18 old ones remodeled. This does not include all the houses, but only those which county agent work was responsible for direct.

I think the disease problem has caused more poor poultrymen to quit the business than any other one thing. This is as it should be, as they were not making money and were only hurting the market for the others. I find that the poultry has been cut down in Shawnee county, and it seems that only flocks that are the average-sized farm flock or the larger commercial flock are staying in the game. Our work this year will be focused on care and management of the breeding flock, careful brooding and rearing of chicks, proper and adequate equipment and control of poultry diseases.

W. H. Robinson.
Topeka, Kan.

Raise 10 Per Cent More

The biggest step we made in poultry work during the last year in Lyon county was that of blood testing; 35 flocks were tested, a total of more than 6,000 birds, which probably is the largest number in the state outside of hatchery flocks. Records kept

on these showed that the owners raised 10 per cent more of their birds than they did the year previous without the blood testing. We are going forward with a good poultry year. There will be an increase in the number of chickens, but better profits will come undoubtedly from improved methods, including sanitation, disease control and proper feeding.

A big problem we handled was that of rearing baby chicks last year. We had some eight or 10 farmers who saved 98 per cent of all chicks hatched. This year we are going to re-emphasize proper housing, feeding and disease control, particularly among baby chicks.

Carl L. Howard.
Emporia, Kan.

Have a Big Program

Housing, feeding, brooding, breeding and marketing all have been of great interest in Brown county during the last few years. I believe we did better work during 1928 than ever before, and as for the beginning of 1929, I will say that the poultry situation never has appeared better. We have a new hatchery at Hiawatha, which makes two accredited in this community, offering a ready market for poultry owners who have accredited and certified flocks.

During 1929, Brown county folks likely will stress accredited and certified flocks, blood testing for B. W. D., clean brooding, and better housing.

W. H. Atzenweiler.
Hiawatha, Kan.

Did Considerable Testing

While we did not get started here until the first part of June, I think Cowley county made some excellent progress last year. The housing situation particularly is not good in this county. Our first efforts were directed toward improving or building new poultry quarters. We succeeded in having eight modern straw-loft houses built by November 1. We discovered our loss of baby chicks was due to bacillary white diarrhea. By January 1, 1,447 birds had been tested. We are going to stress demonstration work this year, and have 20 flocks enrolled to help in this; we will boost the clean chick program, better housing and management.

E. H. Aicher.
Winfield, Kan.

Many Flocks Are Accredited

The chief problem we solved in Doniphan county last year, I think, was in controlling intestinal parasites and coccidiosis thru the brooding work. We hope to extend this during 1929. B. W. D. testing, the healthy chick campaign, sanitary brooding, improved housing and flock accreditations received a great deal of interest last year and will this season. Several straw-loft laying houses and brooder houses have been constructed. Sixteen flocks in the Farm Bureau completed the records for 1928, of which 13 passed inspection and are accredited for 1929. Poultry is of great interest over the county.

C. E. Lyness.
Troy, Kan.

Are Using Better Methods

Considerable culling has been done in Neosho county, with many farmers handling their flocks themselves. Demonstrations held in the county taught them how. Considerable work also has been done on remodeling old poultry houses, and plans have been supplied for many new ones. I believe the poultry situation for the beginning of this year is a little better than at any time in the past, as farmers are in general putting into practice more improved methods. We are pushing the healthy chick campaign.

Lester Shepard.
Erie, Kan.

After Economical Production

The poultry program for Cherokee county has not been pushed, but we have entered into it as a major project for 1929. A live-wire poultry association is in operation in this section, and one of the best poultry shows in the state was held here in December. More than 400 birds were shown and the quality was good. We are working out a special program in brooding baby chicks and in economical egg production. A new hatchery started here recently.

B. T. Patterson.
Columbus, Kan.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an inch line per abbreviation and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and Save money on your farm products purchases.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	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

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/2.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/2.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
3/4.....	7.35	6.30	3.....	26.95	23.10
1.....	9.80	8.40	3 1/2.....	29.40	25.20
1 1/4.....	12.25	10.50	3 3/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/2.....	14.70	12.60	4.....	34.30	29.40
1 3/4.....	17.15	14.70	4 1/4.....	36.75	31.50
2.....	19.60	16.80	4 1/2.....	39.20	33.60
2 1/4.....	22.05	18.90			

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space.

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 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.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

THREE WEEKS OLD CHICKS FROM certified flocks. Heavies, 25c. Leghorns, 20c. Rosalynn Nall, Lewistown, Mo.

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.

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.

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 English and Record of Production Tanager. 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.

BABY CHICKS, QUALITY FIRST CONSIDERATION; accredited White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. Hatch off every Monday, prepaid, 100 per cent alive, circular free. Flater's Poultry Farm, Hepler, Kan.

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.

BABY CHICKS

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 9c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

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, Osage City, 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, Blood-tested, bred flocks that have been rigidly culled and A. P. A. certified by Judge D. F. Scott. 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.

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.

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TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tanager, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprowl, Beuoy, Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Ka.

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.

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, 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

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15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapezoid 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.

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ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.

Guaranteed to Live

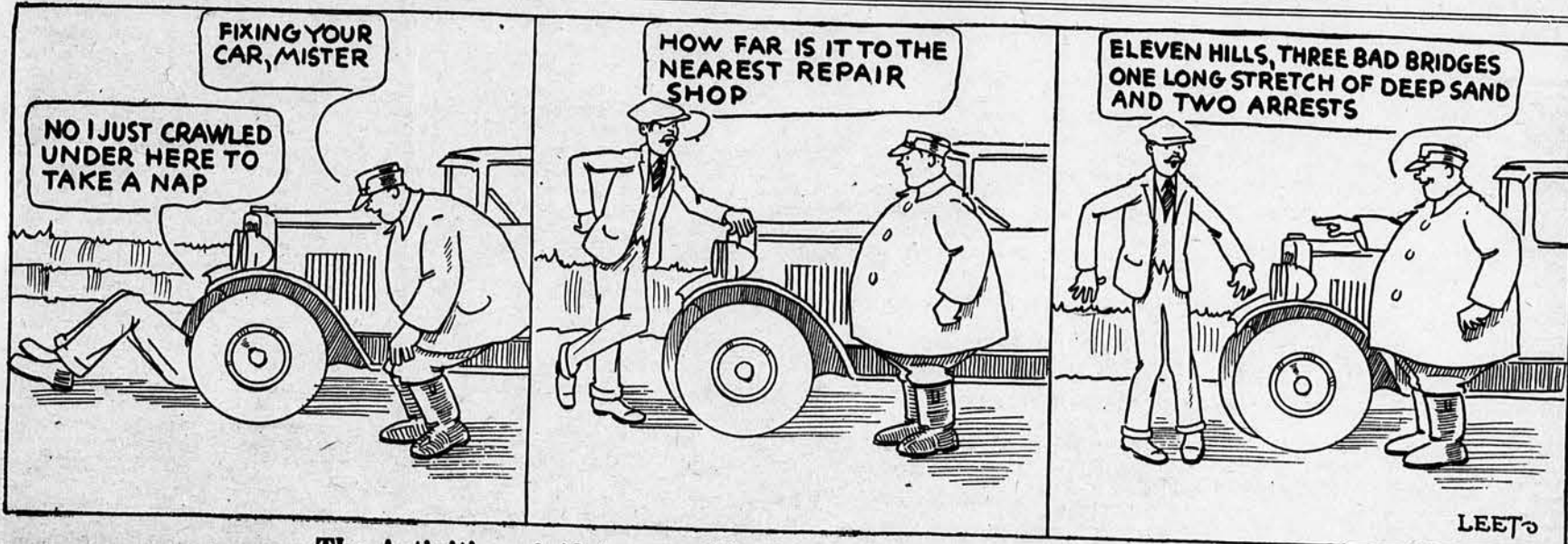
Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee livability; all chicks dying first week replaced free of charge; no strings attached; we have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; can furnish chicks immediately; 8 1/2c 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. TINDALL'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.

BABY CHICKS

Our book tells how to raise them for profit. Plans for housing and book free. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 3, LaPlata, Mo.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says: "Figure It Out for Yourself"

BABY CHICKS

BUY GUARANTEED
High Grade Baby Chicks

of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" or "Husky Quality" stock. We have started hundreds in raising Poultry of heavier eggs production thru buying our Baby Chicks, why not you? 60,000 Chicks hatching each week, 104 Trains daily direct. Shipment to all points. Call at our nearest hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington and Lyons, Kan., or write The Shaw Hatcheries, Box 139, Ottawa, Kan.

Stewart Ranch Chick
Sales Increase Because

We do not make exaggerated claims. We say you can raise 90% of our chicks and the pullets will lay 200 to 225 eggs a year. We incubate 26 to 30 ounce eggs from our own State Accredited Flock. Capacity booked to May 20. Please order May and June chicks from this ad; 10 per cent deposit. Chicks—2400 each week—May, \$13; June, \$10. Catalog. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, 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, OSAGE CITY, KANS.

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

Jayhawk Baby Chicks

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and R. C. Rhode Island Whites \$15.00 per hundred. S. C. R. I. Reds \$13.50 and White Leghorns \$11.50. Deduct 1/2¢ per chick on orders for 500 or more. Shipped prepaid by Parcel Post. 100% live delivery. Guaranteed. Jayhawk Hatchery, 2323 Ohio, Topeka, Kan.

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. \$5.00-500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

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 \$5.00-500, prepaid guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BRAHMAS

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, 5¢ each. Harry Brooks, Miltonvale, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. WE MAKE A specialty of light Brahmas. Our flocks are standard bred, and culled for high production. Write us for prices. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

BRAHMAS—EGGS

BIG TYPE LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING EGGS. Pen matings \$3.50 per 15, select farm flock \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 100. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT COCKERELS, \$1.25. Zola Mae Unruh, Frizell, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—eggs \$1.75 setting. Lois Morgan, La Cygne, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS 10¢ EACH. Lizzie Cass, Onaga, Kan.

MALLARD DUCKS—LAY WHITE EGGS—need no pond. Reasonable. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, old stock; 30 cents each. Nell Ermye, Walnut, Kan.

20 LB. WHITE EMBDEN GEESE: EGGS 50 cents. 30 lb. white Tom \$10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Burns, 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 STRAIN HEN EGG LAYING Mallard ducks. Hatching eggs 50¢ for \$4.00; 100 for \$10.00; 50 for \$6.00; 26 for \$4.00. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin City, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS SETTING EGGS. F. J. Hamburg, Ellis, Kan.

MARCY STRAIN, 110 EGGS \$3.25. CHIX 100, \$19, prepaid. Guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

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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—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.

KRIDER TANCRED LEGHORNS, TRAP-nested 300 egg line. Production bred in them. Chicks \$12, \$15, and \$20. Glen Kider, Newton, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns trapnested record 303 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON strain White Leghorn eggs 5¢, chicks 9¢, express 1/2 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, the winter producers of large white eggs. Chicks \$12.00 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Morrison Bros., Box 266, Chapman, Kan.

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Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs \$7.50 per hundred; baby chicks, \$16 per hundred. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50¢ each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. HUTCHESON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr., Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns
260-330 Egg Blood Lines

Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs: guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets: strong, large and evenly developed. 90% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

ROY O. FRANTZ, BOX K,
ROCKY FORD, COLO.

Member of Colorado Baby Chick Association,
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Bartlett Farms
White Leghorn Chicks

Pure Tom Barron English strain from our own A. P. A. Certified, trapnested and bloodtested flocks. Fifteen years breeding and improving large type, English Leghorns, heaviest White Leghorns in existence. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. Heavy winter layers of large chalk white eggs. Only mature fowls of trapnested records of 220 eggs per year upward used in breeding pens, headed by direct imported pedigree cockerels with 268 to 305 egg record dams and sires dams. Free range strong and healthy stock, extremely reasonable prices. Bank references. Not just a hatchery but the largest exclusive trapnested White Leghorn breeding plant in the west. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Write for interesting descriptive literature free.

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS
Route 5, Box 23, Wichita, Kan.

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TANCRED IMPERIAL MATING, HIGHEST quality. Mrs. J. W. Zahnley, Manhattan, Kan.

TANCRED EGGS FROM STOCK DIRECT from Tancred, \$6.00 100. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS MATED by State Certified cockerels, 219-277 egg sire. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Harry Geller, Chapman, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, ENGLISH BARRON, large breed, 304-316 egg strain. Eggs range, 100 \$6.00. Special pen 100 \$8.00. The Hillview Poultry Farm, Miltonvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS heavy laying strain, breeders, culled during their pullet year for size as well as eggs, \$5.00-100. M. A. Scott, Topeka, Kan. Route 1.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN EVERLAY Leghorn eggs, \$5.00 per hundred. Excellent stock. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS from heavy culled birds. Farm range \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Day old chicks 12¢ each. C. O. D. Mrs. H. Spielman, Route 5, Seneca, Kan.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—STATE ACCREDITED with seven year high egg record—bred for 35 years from celebrated Sunflower Strain. Guarantee chicks to live 30 days. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF—EGGS

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 per 105, postpaid. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5.00-100. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Rt. 2, Council Grove, 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.

MINORCAS—WHITE

LARGE TYPE SINGLE COMB WHITE Minorca eggs, \$5. Clyde Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, BLOOD TESTED WHITE Minorcas. Eggs, Chicks. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorcas, Eggs, Chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA EGGS, large high producing flock. \$6.00 hundred. Jay Carswell, Alton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS from free range flock, \$5.00 per hundred. \$15.00 per Standard Case prepaid. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED STATE ACCREDITED class B. S. C. White Minorca eggs \$7.00 per hundred delivered. Chicks \$15.00. Elmer Comfort, Bennington, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS FROM THE BEST flock of Single Comb White Minorcas in the country; \$6.00 per 100; \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. J. W. Shultz, R. R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA CHIX \$15. Bred to lay. Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.

SMITH STRAIN BUFF MINORCAS, COCKERELS \$2. 100 eggs \$5. Ida Hawkins, Lebo, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS, chicks, eggs; new prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCAS, HEAVY type, eggs \$5 100 prepaid. Mrs. Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.

MAMMOTH BUFF MINORCAS, STATE ACCREDITED. Chicks \$15.00. Eggs \$5.00. Maude Henkle, LeRoy, Kan.

OLDEST STATE ACCREDITED FLOCK OF Buff Minorcas in Kansas. Eggs; Chicks; Cheap. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING! MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorcas; eggs, \$6.50 100. Chicks, \$15.50 100, prepaid. Guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

KIRCHER STRAIN BUFF MINORCAS cockerels \$2.00 each. Light Brahmas, cockerels standard bred \$2.00 each. Cornelius C. Reimer, Rt. 2, Hillsboro, Kan.

MINORCAS—BLACK

MAMMOTH BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS supreme, largest, best quality; blood tested. Dr. Stanley, Hope, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5 00, 100 prepaid. Ben Albers, Cunningham, Kan.

LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA EXTRA good layers. Eggs \$5.50 100. Nina Jones, Melvern, Kan.

LARGE TYPE ACCREDITED SINGLE Comb White Minorca eggs \$6.50. M. T. Funnell, Palmer, Kan.

MINORCAS—LARGE GOLDEN BUFFS. Heavy layers. Eggs \$15 case, \$5 100. Edw. F. Koeneke, Bremen, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA eggs, large flock, 5 cents prepaid. Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Free Range. Eggs \$7.00 per hundred postpaid. \$18.00 per case by express. Mrs. Jess Wilcoxon, Rt. 1, Ford, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$5 hundred. J. O. Batterton, Preston, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

BLOODTESTED GRADE A BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$6.00 100; Frank Dale, Coldwater, Kan.

EGGS FROM SUPERIOR QUALITY, LARGE type Buff Orpingtons. Unique Farm, Little River, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD BRED ORPINGTONS, range \$5.00 per \$8.00 blood tested. Delbert Deere, Frizell, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs \$5.50 hundred prepaid. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, eggs \$5.50 100 postpaid. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

EGGS—FISHEL EXTRA QUALITY FLOCK. Class A—5 years. \$6 100. J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

FISHEL'S LARGE BONED, HEAVY LAYING range flock, accredited "A" eggs \$6-100. A. E. Baase, Coats, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. Fishel strain, high producers, 100-\$5.50; shipped insured and postpaid. H. D. Glue, Bremen, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT, STATE ACCREDITED "A." Bloodtested 4 years. Pedigreed males from 240 egg hens. Eggs \$6 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.25, 15. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS AND Baby Chicks. R. O. P. supervised flock. Males with dams records 175-264. High hen Texas National contest first three months. Blood tested. Eggs \$7.00; Chicks \$20.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Dubach Jr., Wathena, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$4.50. COCKERELS \$3. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

QUALITY HATCHING EGGS, PRICE REASONABLE. Brewer's Golden Rods, Delia, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, BAKER strain, \$2.50, \$3.00. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS 50, \$3.50; 100 \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Joseph Hynek, Bremen, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—PURE BRED HEAVY layers. Hatching eggs five dollars per hundred. Mrs. Beulah Warder, Ellsworth, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS—AMERICAN POULTRY Association certified class A. Stock and eggs. Mrs. Kaessler, Junction City, Kan.

BETTER BARRED ROCKS; BABY CHICKS from State Accredited, blood-tested stock; extra good, \$16 hundred prepaid. Moorhouse Hatchery, Murdock, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. Nellie Bird, Eudora, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00; 50 \$3.00. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BEST QUALITY, 100 eggs \$6.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED PREPAID. Mrs. Theodore Steffen, Wakefield, Kan.

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5 HUNDRED, culled, range, prepaid. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.

BRADLEY'S BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 100; \$3.50 50; \$1.25 15. Florence Wolfkill, Garden City, Kan.

WHITE QUILL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5-100, special pen \$2.75-15. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCKS, 27TH YEAR. Eggs, \$6.00 100; \$3.00 50 prepaid. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE Accredited Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

PURE PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS. Eggs 100-\$6; 500-\$27.50. Permit yr. 29-DI-15. P. C. DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS 309 EGG strain. Eggs 100-\$5.50; 300-\$15.00. Prepaid, insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEY'S, HEAVY laying, deep barring, 100 eggs \$6.50; 50 \$3.50; 15 \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM STATE WINNERS. Range \$8 100, Pens \$5 15; excellent quality, real layers. Good cockerels. Priced right. Dark strain. Carl Ausherman, Elmont, Kan.

THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLETS, CERTIFIED Class A. B. W. D. tested; no reactors. Flocks mated with cockerels from 278 egg hens, \$7.50 100; \$4.00, 50; \$1.50, 15. Prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White eggs, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Earl Mercer, Beloit, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE EGGS, \$5 100, postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White Eggs \$5 100. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Garden City, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs \$5 105 postpaid. Mrs. Homer Timmons, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITES, LARGE, HEALTHY, wonderful winter layers, 100 eggs \$5.50 postpaid. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

BLOOD TESTED HIGH PRODUCTION Single Comb Reds, Eggs \$6.00-100, \$3.50-50. W. H. Huston, Americus, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK REDS, EGGS 50, chicks 11¢, express one-half paid; guaranteed layers. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS TRAP NEST, "EDIGREED, 281-320 egg lines, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100-\$10.00. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

PURE BRED, ROSE COMB EGGS, 100-\$5.50 Postpaid. Culled, blood tested 2 years. High quality. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, SUPERB QUALITY matings \$7.50, \$4.50, \$2.50 15; 100 100. Chix twice egg prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

TOMPKINS SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Line bred for high egg production type and color, guaranteed. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Few cockerels at \$3.00 each. John Little, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. DARK RED COCKERELS, pullets from tested pen stock, blue ribbon winners, cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00. Pullets \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Gust Allen, Maplehill, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

DARK ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$5.50-100. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

S. C. RED EGGS ACCREDITED; \$4.00 home, \$5.00 per 100 delivered. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.

S. C. EGGS FROM HIGH RECORD TRAP-nested ancestry \$5.00 per hundred. H. C. Dam, Marysville, Kan.

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" GRADE S. C. R. I. Red eggs \$7.50 per hundred delivered. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS BRED FOR size, color and egg production, 100, \$6 postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS PRIZE WINNING heavy laying strain, guaranteed, \$7.00 100. Mrs. Fred Curtis, McCracken, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100 \$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1322 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

TOMPKINS PURE S. C. HEALTHY DARK reds. Hoganized for color type and egg production. Eggs Range \$6.00-100. Pen \$2.00-15. B. G. Burkman, Talmo, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—SIXTEEN YEARS breeding for egg production, males from trapnested pedigreed stock. Eggs, 100, \$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitich, White City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, ACCREDITED GRADE A, vigorous range flock. Eggs \$6.00 100 postpaid. Nelson Smith, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING STANDARD bred Single Comb Reds; Range flock \$6.00-100; special pens \$10.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$

TURKEYS

PURE TURKISH EGGS SETTING \$2.25 prepaid. A. Chagwidden, Lucas, Kan.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00, hens, \$4.00, Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.

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BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE, BROAD, deep bodies; toms over 30 lbs., \$15.00, eggs \$10.00 each. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.

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improved farm. Good soil. Market and
school, etc. Including full line machinery.
\$35.00 per acre. Snap. For further particu-
lars write. J. A. Loeppky, Shaunavon, Sask.,
Canada.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 33)

ther decrease than for the same period last
year. Prices are nearly unchanged on the
better grades. This year the movement
into storage has not yet begun, but the fall-
ing prices are making the conditions more
attractive to storage buyers. Receipts are
increasing, but are not yet as heavy as they
were in March, 1928.

Poultry receipts are slightly heavier, but
still the supply is lighter than the same
week last year. The net out of storage
movement is somewhat less.

Texas cabbage markets recovered sharply
in mid-March, as the season for northern
storage stock neared an end and lighter
yields were reported for the crop. War in
Mexico seems to be cutting off the supply
of imported tomatoes.

For the country as a whole, the March 1
potato supply in storage was about 31 per
cent of the production, compared with 27
per cent last spring. Potato markets have
shown very little change. Trade reports
indicate possibly 1,500 cars of onions to
move after March 1, or fully 500 less than
last spring. Some weakness has developed
in the market. Imports are very light.
First receipts from Egypt are due in Boston
March 25.

Spring Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

When the boxes of baby chicks ar-
rive, do not open them too often be-
fore feeding time, and do not worry
if they peep and seem hungry. Try
to find out the approximate age of
your chicks. This may be noted on
the shipping label with instructions
telling when feed will be required.
Chicks live without feed for 72 hours
without any injury, and can be left
in the boxes in a comfortable room up

to the minute that they are ready for
the starting mash.

You will find a few commercial chick
boxes handy even if you hatch at home
or use old hens. The chicks can be
gathered into the boxes and will be
in less danger of overcrowding and
overheating than if left in the incu-
bator. When the chicks are promptly
removed from the trays to the boxes, it
is much easier to clean and disinfect
the incubator in preparation for the
next hatch.

Good poultry equipment costs less
money than during the period follow-
ing the war, and experience has taught
manufacturers to turn out more satis-
factory articles for poultrymen. Brood-
er stoves are now better made and give
more satisfaction, and there is no
economy in trying to make one stove
do the work of two. Chicks that are
overcrowded seldom develop into prof-
itable birds. It takes only about 15
pullets a few months old to be worth
as much as a brooder stove large
enough to care for 350 to 400 chicks.
And with proper care the stove can be
charged up against many broods of
chicks. Our coal burning brooder stoves
purchased in the spring of 1916 have
given good service every year since
that time and are good for several
years more of service, altho the stoves
now manufactured carry several im-
provements over the 1916 models.

Sometimes the roofing paper on col-
ony brooder houses develops leaks,
especially along the seams where roof-

ing paper nails may work loose. In-
spect the ceilings of the houses some
day, when the snow on the roofs is
thawing or it is raining. Mark any
wet spots by driving a thin finishing
nail up thru the roof from the inside.
When the weather clears you can go
up on the roof and fix the leak.

Commercial roofing preparations can
be purchased to mend leaks, or it may
be best to paint the entire roof and
seal up all weak places or cracks in
the roofing. Wet spots in the brooder
house litter are unhealthy for the
chicks. A heavy rain at night might
chill a lot of chicks at the edge of a
brooder canopy, causing them to wan-
der out and pile up at some other point
in the house.

If you visit the colony houses at
night, use a spot light rather than a
lantern. The bright lantern lights up
the house and the chicks start mov-
ing around. The spotlight can be
snapped on and off and the groups
of chicks examined without causing
them to move.

Beginners often wish to manage
about 1,000 chicks to a flock, and some-
times have serious losses in the at-
tempt. Large flocks can be brooded
together if you have ample heat and
floor space along with plenty of hop-
per and fountain space plus the expe-
rience and ability to know when things
are going wrong.

Poultrymen with many years of ex-
perience often confine their brooder
flocks to 200 to 400 chicks in the belief
that better quality stock can be pro-
duced in that manner and a few hun-
dred good pullets may be worth more
than a few thousands of medium qual-
ity.

Scratching in Nest Litter

Some poultrymen have trouble with
the hens scratching in the straw in
the nests. Soon the boards are bare
and eggs are broken, and this may
lead to the egg eating habit. In scat-
tering scratch grain be sure that none
of it strikes close to the nests. Ener-
getic hens that find scratch grain in
the nesting litter will keep on looking
for more. Sometimes there will be
a little wheat in the nesting straw, and
this will start hens to working in the
nests.

We have had fair success in using
twisted hay for the nests. It is packed
around the sides in a circle, and then
the center is filled with finer litter.
The hay, especially timothy, does not
make good scratching material for
hens. If shavings can be obtained
they make fine nesting material, as
they furnish a springlike dropping
place for the eggs, and the hens do
not readily scratch the shavings from
the nests.

Brooder House Construction

Clean nesting material of some kind
is necessary during the spring. Dirty
eggs are not good for marketing or
hatching, and it takes much longer to
clean eggs than to furnish the nests
with clean straw. Walking on dirty
dropping boards and then stepping on
the nests is another cause of dirty
eggs. Using wire over the boards just
under the roosts is a help in producing
clean eggs.

Many poultrymen are becoming in-
terested in the metal brooder houses
now on the market. They are fire-
proof or will at least confine any fire
that might start in brooder house lit-
ter. The expense is quite moderate,
and they are easy to assemble and
look nice when lined up among orchard
trees or by the side of corn fields.

The brooder houses recommended by
the experiment stations are the results
of practical experience under farm
conditions and are not difficult to
build. Some houses are built of com-
mercial insulation material. Other
houses are built of lumber but insu-
lated the same as laying houses. These
insulated colony houses are especially
fine for early March brooding when
zero weather and high winds may
make it difficult to heat the brooder
house with a safe moderate fire. The
coal saved in one season by using an
insulated house may buy quite a few
square feet of insulating material.

The colleges are now recommending
a 10 by 12 colony brooder house, which
is an ideal size when 300 to 400 chicks
are to be managed in one house. How-
ever, some farmers wish to brood only
150 to 200 chicks each year to furnish
pullets to replenish the farm flock and
prefer a smaller and less expensive
house that can be easily moved. I be-
lieve they can get along very well with
an 8 by 10 house built on skids so it
can easily be moved with a team. The
8 by 10 house is large enough for 200

chicks, and after the broilers are sold
it will provide roosting space for 75
to 100 pullets until they are removed
to the laying house.

Culling the Baby Chicks

BY H. H. STEUP

After the hatch is over and the
chicks are fluffed out and almost
ready for the brooder, give them a
thorough culling. It is a waste of time,
space and labor to try to pamper the
weak or crippled chick. Its growth is
never rapid enough to make it a prof-
itable broiler or layer, so why bother
with it and waste the feed it will
consume? There is always the possi-
bility of such chicks passing on disease
to the healthy ones. Why take this
risk on an unprofitable chick and per-
haps lose many good ones in a vain
attempt to make a few profitable?

Some people still pursue the practice
of helping chicks out of the shell. This
also is a poor policy to follow. If a
chick does not have vigor enough to pip
its own way out, it will not have vigor
enough to make profitable growth. If
poor incubation is the cause of its fail-
ure to pip the shell, then this same in-
cubation mismanagement has lowered
its vitality beneath the point of use-
fulness. I have seen many hatches in-
creased by this practice, but the fol-
lowing brooder loss has always been
greater than where rigid culling of
chicks was practiced. Which is the
sounder practice—to start with every
chick and have a heavy brooding loss
combined with the risk of perhaps los-
ing all, or to start with only vigorous
chicks and perhaps not lose any?

Milas Lasater Dies

Milas Lasater, 57 years old, presi-
dent of the Federal Land Bank at
Wichita, died last week, of heart dis-
ease.

Give the hens plenty of water.

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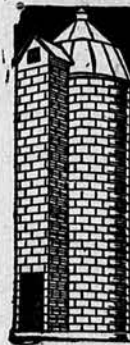
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many different kinds
and much prefer your
type of silo."—Jack
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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The first third of March is past, and we have had no wind until today that did any damage. Today "real estate" has reached the sky. This morning considerable wind was blowing; by noon the wind was going a gale and the dust was so thick in the air one could hardly see the sun. We have noticed several fields of wheat over the country pretty well blown out, and if this wind continues another day or two there will be considerable wheat ruined. Ours is safe except two small hills which may blow some. There is no quick and satisfactory method of stopping wheat land from blowing. Listing several furrows every few rods is about the best method we have seen used. One of the ladies at Sunday School yesterday said her husband was at home listing in the wheat field to keep it from blowing. Straw used to be used on the small blow spots, but there is no straw to use now. The wheat has greened up considerably the last few days, but the top of the ground is so loose it is easily started blowing. We are hoping for a good rain.

We got our seed potatoes Saturday out of the car the Farm Bureau shipped into the county. We got 20 sacks of the Certified Cobblers and had on hand about 40 bushels of home grown seed from last year. The seed potatoes were treated in hot formaldehyde as they were taken off the car. The seed cost us \$2.05 a sack, which included the treating. Planting time will soon be here—probably before we are ready for it. The ground has been so wet we have not been able to do much with it. The man who plants only a small garden plot always likes to get it planted early, but we have noticed the later potatoes usually are better. For us locally the first week in April is a very good time to plant potatoes. The Cobbler variety is a very consistent yielder, and is not affected by unfavorable weather conditions, like the Ohio is. So often the Ohios will be ill-shaped. It is more difficult to get good seed in the Ohios than in the Cobblers. The Ohios usually have quite a percentage of off-type seed which produces no potatoes. It used to be thought the off-type seed was just "run out," but today we have learned that the small, round potatoes which have a lot of shallow eyes are diseased seed. They are known as "spindle tubers." The usual run of store stock seed potatoes run a very high percentage "spindle tubers." The disease is readily carried from the diseased potatoes to the healthy potatoes on the knife in cutting.

A very good tool to cut potatoes can be made by taking a sharp knife of some sort and placing it in the end of a wide board, with the handle down and the edge out. Then a small slat is nailed in front on the knife handle, so when the potato is pulled across the knife, the knife will be perpendicular to the ground. The board can be nailed to an old chair bottom or box. The cutter then sits astride of the board, and taking the potato in both hands draws it across the knife. Then if the potato is large the pieces are turned half way around, and without breaking them apart are drawn across a second time. This gives four pieces. As many pieces as desired can be made by simply turning the potato and drawing across the knife. This method is about 10 times as fast as the old hand method. Some years ago we timed a man who was using this system, and he cut a bushel every 8 minutes. Of course no attention is paid to the eyes when cutting is done that rapidly.

In looking over the seed samples in the Farm Bureau office we noticed a wide variation in the germination tests of the different seeds. Some apparently good looking samples had a germination percentage as low as the seventies. It was impossible to tell by looking at the seed whether it was good or bad. Some seed that appeared bad had a good germination. Unless the farmer is careful this spring and plants only seed that he knows by test to be good there likely will be a good many poor stands of spring crops over the country.

A reader of our farm notes writes from Northwestern Colorado that

there are good opportunities to get land in that part of the country. He says he is 55 miles from a railroad, that land can be bought for \$2 an acre up and that deeded land can be rented for the taxes. Their long suit seems to be plenty of room. He does some dairying and ships cream parcel post to Denver. Wheat makes from 20 to 40 bushels an acre, rye 10 to 20 bushels.

The writer was anxious to get more folks to come to that part of the country so better schools could be established. At present families are few and far between. Since few families nowadays are willing to attempt a pioneer life, we would expect that the ones who did go would "make good" if they stayed with it a few years. Since cars, trucks and radios have come into common use, 55 miles from a railroad is not nearly so far as it used to be!

We attended a farm sale the first of last week. Things brought good prices, as a rule. There were several good Guernsey cows and yearling heifers sold. The cows were young and in good condition, but we did not think they sold as high as they should. The yearling heifers were very good ones and sold much higher in proportion than did the cows. A neighbor and myself bought four of the heifers and one of the cows giving milk. The heifers cost us \$44 a head. That seems pretty high for just a yearling. It is high, but where and how often does one have an opportunity to get good milk stock any cheaper? We get pasture during the summer for \$1 a month and can hire the animals fed thru the winter for \$2 a month, so a whole year's keep at hired prices would make them cost only \$62. At that time they will be ready to freshen, and if they are any good at all they will sell for \$75 to \$100 each. So after all, the high investment may turn out all right unless the animal should die. I think as little money has been lost in dairying as in anything else known.

WIBW Is Your Neighbor

(Continued from Page 8)

10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, woman's editor, 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 p. 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
6:45 p. m.—Southern 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
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

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 Klene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, love story problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
12:00 p. 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, with Florence Oberle, soprano
3:30 p. m.—A Little Bit O' Melody
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
9:00 p. m.—Alfred Hohnbaum, Indian tenor
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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Ed A. McCoy of the firm of John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, Kan., has written me that they have eight good Shorthorn bulls for sale, five of them yearlings and the other three from 15 to 17 months old. They would like to consign them to a sale and sell them all in a public sale but if they are not able to consign them to some nearby sale they will sell them separately. You know what the McCoy bulls are always like and if you need a bull you better write them at once.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, reports a dandy day overhead for his sale March 8, but very bad roads which of course hurt the sale some. However Mr. Henry expressed himself as being very well pleased with the results of the sale. The 25 bred sows

\$300 More Profit a Year

Thro' using your teams in Bigger Units
And keeping them at Lower CostMethods completely described in booklets,
Horses-Mules-Power-Profit (10 cents)
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The two together for 15 cents.Published by
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More Dollars per Cow per Year

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and gilts, 150 to 200 lbs. each. Dark red, easy feeders, splendid type. Sired by son of World's Champ. Sow. Describe your wants.

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Bred Sows and Gilts

\$35 and up, fall pigs either sex \$25, immune and registered.

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for Breeders and Farmers. Championship breeding from 18th Century down to date. Immured. Reg. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

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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

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

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

For nearly thirty years registered Shorthorns have been bred on the farm now owned and occupied by E. L. Stunkel of Peck. Mr. Stunkel's father laid the foundation for this good herd in 1900 and no Kansas breeder ever bought herd bulls and foundation females more carefully. The same careful methods have been pursued by the younger Stunkel and the same reliable blood lines may yet be found in the herd. Few herds have been culled so closely. The herd now consists of about 65 breeding cows. Uniformity of type has been adhered to and on April 9 Mr. Stunkel will sell at auction on his farm 30 head, the tops from his 1928 calf crop: 15 low blocky bulls, reds and roans and 15 heifers same ages and colors. Herd bull prospects and heifers suitable for foundation cows.

Interest in registered Shorthorn cattle out in Stafford county centers around the good herd of B. E. Winchester of Stafford. Mr. Winchester has staid with the Shorthorns thru the late depression and now he is receiving his reward and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has quickened the interest in better Shorthorns in his own locality. He breeds dual purpose type Shorthorns and is probably the only breeder of registered Shorthorns in Kansas who belongs to a County Cow Testing association. His registered cows averaged over 45 pounds of fat during the fall months and one cow made 62 pounds in December but owing to the bad weather they did not do so well during the winter months. The Winchester Shorthorn type is much in demand and his bulls are strengthening the herds of his part of the state. Mr. Winchester besides breeding good cattle is an extensive wheat grower; he has six hundred acres that looks well.

D. J. Shuler, the veteran Milking Shorthorn breeder of Hutchinson has recently purchased the high class young bull Tealuria Supreme from the Idlewild herd at Eudora, Kansas. The name of the register of merit cow Roan Daisy appears in the pedigree. This cow has a record of 11.575 pound of milk. She is a Glenside bred cow. Outside of this cross the young bull is strictly English imported breeding. The cow Roan Daisy is a daughter of the noted bull Duke of Granville, with ten record of merit daughters. Mr. Shuler bought this bull to use on daughters of Otis Chieftain. He formerly owned this bull and still has about a dozen of his daughters.

HORSES AND JACKS

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high class young fellows, coming one, two, and three years old. Sired by grand Champ, stallion Carleux 186144. Inspection invited.
A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.

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GUERNSEYS

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Good individual, 10 months old. Sired by son of B.M.'s Bangora Melrose, record 16,887 milk 763 fat as a four yr. old dam of calf 213 lbs. fat nine mos. with first calf. Herd federal accredited.
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Reg. Holstein Bulls

For sale. Serviceable age.
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3 NIFTY BULLS, 6 TO 8 MOS. OLD

Baby bulls by Fern's Noble Champion, Imp. son of Golden Fern's Noble, some by Imp. Darlings Nobly Born son of Nobly Born. Priced reasonable.
A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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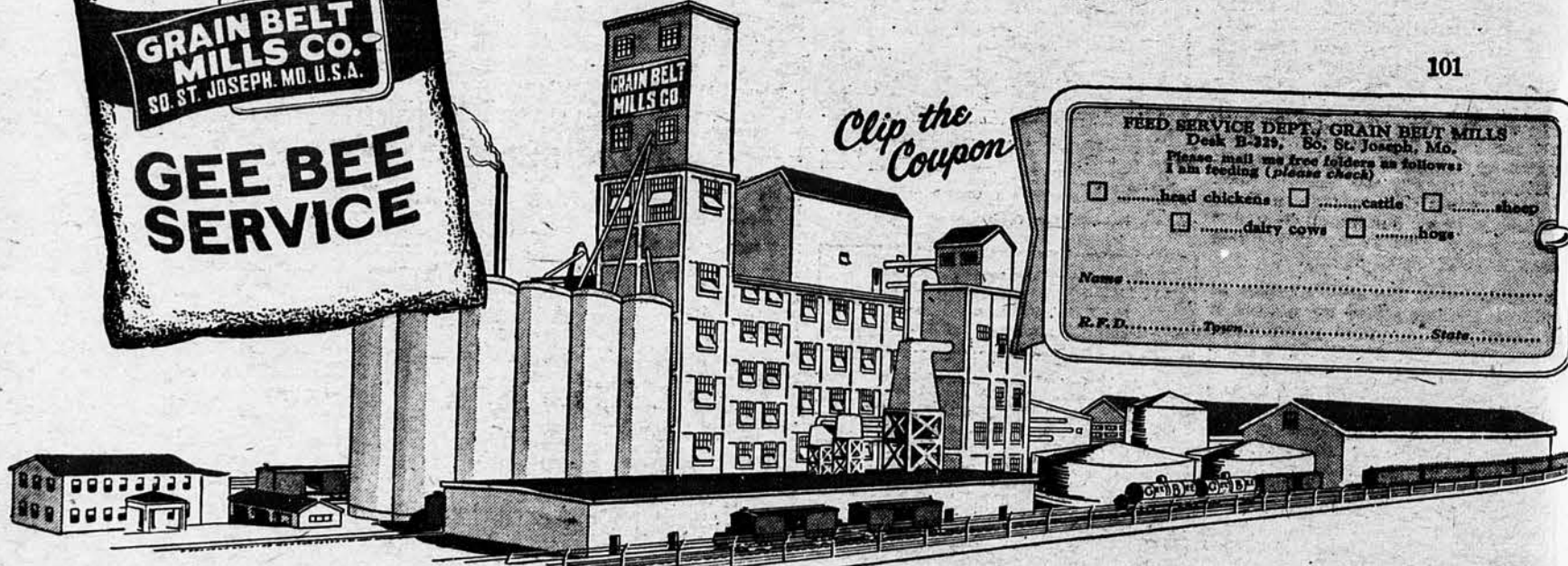
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