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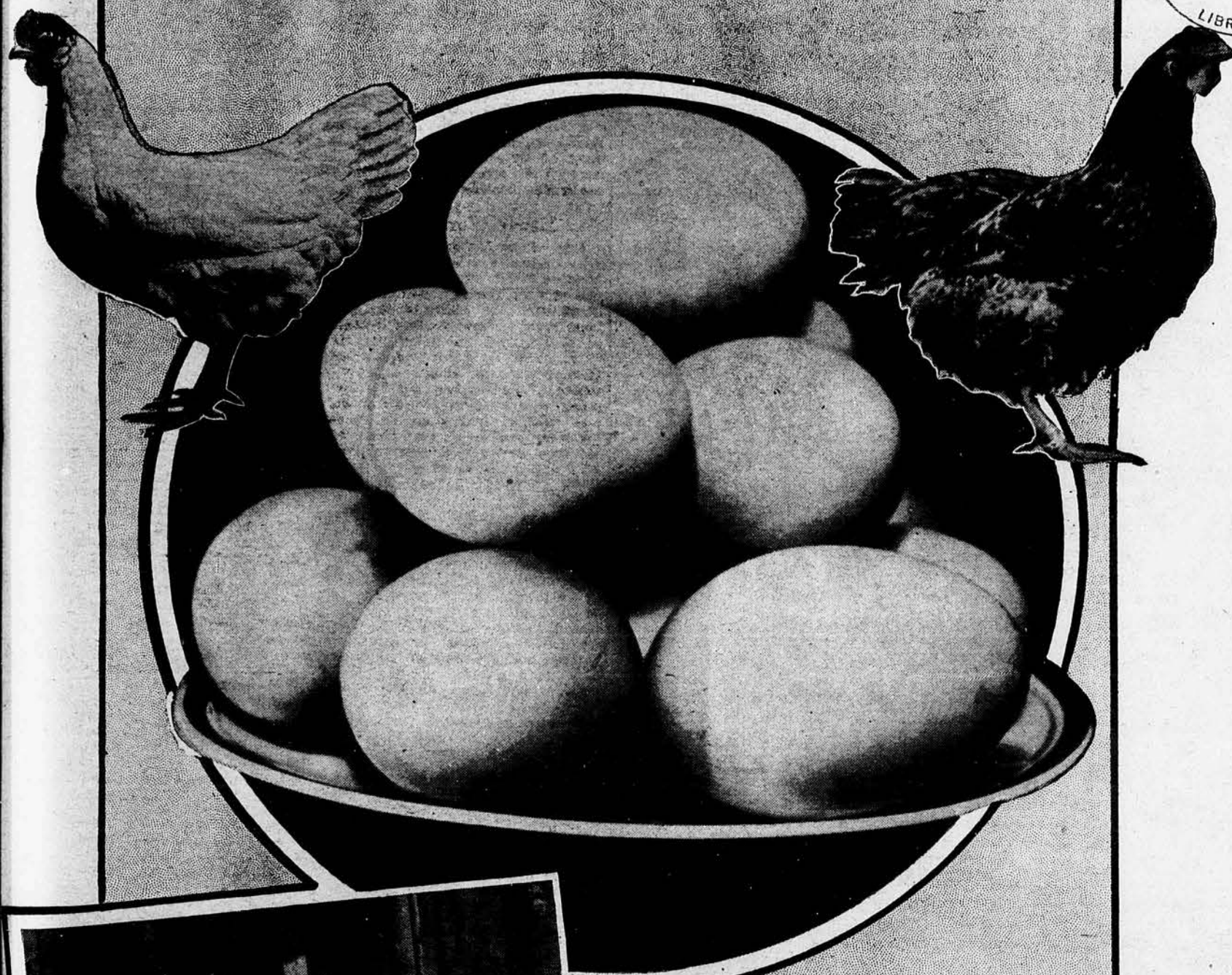
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

February 9, 1929

Number 6



16,286,171  
CHICKENS IN KANSAS

TOTAL VALUE  
*Eggs and Poultry Sold*  
*Last Year*  
\$23,633,863

PROVING WORTH OF HELPFUL HEN



## WHY every farm home should have a new and modern RADIO SET

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SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS



## 75Cents a Bushel for the Corn

### Will the Price Go to \$1 by Spring? Anyhow Cattle Feeders Are Alarmed

BY HARLEY HATCH

**B**Y THE time this appears in print we will be well into February. This will please most folks; none of us care to grow old any faster than we have to, but the faster winter leaves us, the better it suits us. January was not a bad winter month; the cold was not severe at any time, and there was but one storm worthy of the name, but just the same the cold held on longer than it usually does down here in this corner of Jayhawk land. The roads have been passable virtually all the time, but at no time have they been good enough to make motoring a pleasure. The last week has brought marked raises in the price of both corn and hogs; local elevators are paying 75 cents for corn, with the prospect of having to ship it in before the winter is over. If corn has to be shipped in to supply the local demand it will mean \$1 corn here, but it may be the increase in price will bring out enough corn from the farms to feed home stock. Cattle feeders to the west of us are contemplating 85-cent corn; that and \$12 feeders does not make the feeding game look so good.

### Drove 'Em Over Hills

One of the big feeders of the state, who seldom has less than 600 to 800 head on hand, drove in last night and talked over the cattle situation for a short time. Speaking of the price of good stockers and feeders being equal to that of fat cattle on the Kansas City market reminded him of one other time when the same condition prevailed, a time when the thinner the stock were, the higher the price. It was said at that time, but probably not very seriously, that some of the shippers drove their cattle over the hills and back again as fast as they could go in an endeavor to get the weight down to where they would bring a top price. That buyers will pay full fat stock price for thin cattle indicates that they have faith in the future market; they must expect the price of grass fat cattle next summer to be equally as favorable as it was in 1928. The fed cattle which have gone to market of late from this locality have not been making favorable returns but, despite that, many feeders bring thin cattle back with them. Is cattle feeding now on a parity with hog feeding? Can 100 pounds of gain be put on a steer for the price of 10 bushels of corn?

### Cane is All Gone

An old eastern saying used to have it, "February, second day, half the feed and half the hay." I don't believe this holds good for this part of Kansas; when that time comes I think we are more than half way thru the feeding season. In the region where that saying originated the pasture season did not begin until well into May; here the average season begins around April 20. On this farm the last of the cane was fed out on the last days of January; for fodder we have left an equal acreage of corn in the shock; the tonnage of the corn will not equal that of the cane, but there will be more feeding value in it, as we do not intend to husk it before feeding. The cane fodder was half topped and half was fed seed and all. We are well supplied with hay, both prairie and alfalfa. In fact, I don't think more than a third of the hay has been fed. What is left is all under cover except some 15 to 18 tons of prairie hay which is in the stack. We had intended to feed this stacked hay before taking much from the barn, but the roads have been such that we have hauled in but little. Our aim is to get the stacked hay all fed this spring; if any is to be carried over it will be that in the barn.

### Burned the Chairs, Too

My yearly mention of the big northern blizzard of 1888 always brings me letters from readers who lived thru that same storm. This week I had a letter from a Parsons friend who was

living in Custer county, Nebraska, when that storm broke. His cattle sought shelter in a deep canyon, that ran east and west, which broke the fury of the storm; this saved his stock, while cattle caught out on the open prairie nearly all perished. Our Parsons friend was living in a sod house on a Government homestead; the storm broke there about nightfall. Fortunately, they had just "butchered a beef," and had the meat in the house, so they had plenty to eat; the next morning found them almost entirely covered with snow. They did not get out until the next day after the storm. It was so cold in the sod shanty that the children, five in number, had to remain in bed during the entire storm, and for lack of fuel all the chairs in the house and all their books were burned in the endeavor to keep warm. One who passed thru those pioneer days wonders if the winters of those days were so much more severe than those of today, or whether they were felt more because of lack of fuel and clothing. Of course, that 1888 blizzard was the worst on record, but to one who remembers those days it seems that the decade of the 80's was the coldest in history.

### But No Barley Now

A farmer in northeast Coffey county writes to ask if there is any beardless barley for sale here, if barley has been raised in this part of the county, and if so, with what result. Both spring and winter barley have been raised in this neighborhood. Spring barley never has returned even a fairly successful crop; winter barley gave good returns for one or two seasons. I think the yield in those seasons was around 40 bushels an acre. Then winter barley "went back" on those who had been growing it, and I do not know of a single acre of barley being raised here in the last two seasons. Our experience was with spring barley; we got the seed in early on about the best ground on the farm; it came up and for a time was as "pretty as a picture," but about the time it was ready to joint it seemed to "go all to pieces," and the yield was but 8 bushels an acre. The reason we tried it was because the scattering stalks of barley which appeared in the oats always seemed to be very thrifty. In seasons when Chinch bugs are plentiful, barley hasn't a Chinaman's chance; the bugs appear to come on excursion tickets from all over the state to feast on it. With the bugs pretty well killed by the last two wet seasons it is not probable barley would be harmed by them in 1929. In buying barley to sow this spring be sure to get the spring variety and do not sow the beardless kind; the common six-rowed seems best for this region.

### Prefers Ham and Eggs

I have been reading the letters of a prairie dweller who is spending the winter in California. He finds no fault with that state as a place in which to spend the winter, but as a place for a man brought up on a Kansas or Nebraska farm he does not recommend California. Not only are farming conditions entirely different there, but even when abundant crops are raised there is not a profitable market to be found. Handling and shipping charges add so much to the price that by the time California products reach here they seem high enough, but the net result to the Pacific coast producer is small. Another prairie farmer who had located in that land of fruit and roses expecting to enjoy them soon tired of them as a steady diet, and wrote back to the old home that if he ever again could get located in the "land of ham and eggs" he never again would leave it. The writer of the letters which I have been reading comments on the apparent willingness of California folks to pay cash for amusement and entertainment, but they wish to have credit extended for the necessities of life. In this California folks are normal.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

February 9, 1929

Number 6

## "But Every Acre Has Been in Alfalfa"

*Feeding the Soil, Producing Worm-Free Litters and Handling Baby Beef Provide Income Guarantee for Myers*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IF YOU drop in to chat with C. L. Myers, Jewell county, some particularly fine day, you may discover him out "going over the farm." Naturally your mind pictures him striding from field to field, taking mental notes of how his crops are progressing, stopping now and then to uproot some thrifty but obnoxious weed. Well, you're dead wrong. At this particular time, we have reference to his pursuit of some of the thrills life has to offer.

Having arrived at the farm, and after learning that Mr. Myers actually is going "over" his farm, you tilt your face full to the heavens, and there, as a not unpleasant hum reaches your ears, you sight an object which the practiced eye of this day and age registers as an airplane. So there you have found an honest-to-goodness air-minded farmer.

"It's what you need in your business," Mr. Myers said to his newspaper friend. "You go all over the state, and just look at the time you would save . . ." All of which was appreciated by the

air all the time. It is only on rare occasions that he takes a ride. His son is an aviator, so when he happens along he lands on the farm to see the folks. On one occasion he took dad up with him for a "hop," and dad proved himself as much of a kid at this sport as the son. On this page you will see a bird's-eye view of the Myers farmstead, snapped from the son's airplane with dad handling the camera.

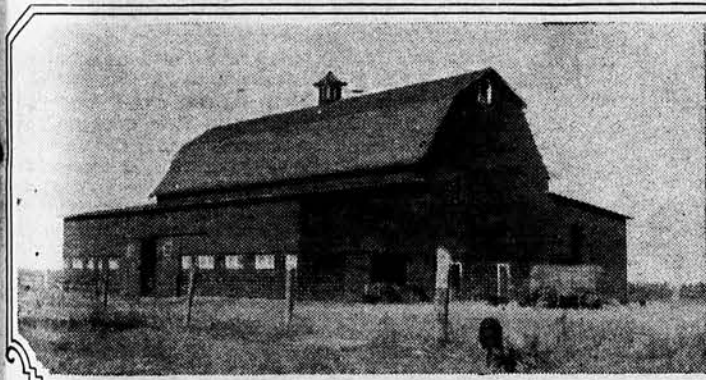
Coming down to earth, and to the business of agriculture, we find in Mr. Myers's farming operations a parallel of the airplane story. He accepts the up-to-date airplane as progress in transportation. His mind is just as open to progressive ideas, methods and equipment in the operation of his farm.

Mr. Myers owns 560 acres in his part of the state. The soil is a sandy loam with a clay sub-

out. His answer to a question about rotation was that there is no definite system, due to the fact that some of the land is rolling and some level. "But," he will add, "most every acre has been in alfalfa at some time or other." And after considering for a minute he likely will go on to say that rotation of crops, with most of the acreage to corn, has been his most profitable feature on the farm. There is a problem of erosion, or might be, on most rolling land, but Mr. Myers puts a stop to it with soil binding crops. Every field is fed for production with legumes, manure, and, of course, the straw goes back to the soil.

When it comes to the question of planting the crops, Mr. Myers has some very definite ideas regarding the seed he uses. It must be pure and of known origin—to him. Then all oats and wheat seed is re-cleaned, and treatment is used against insects and diseases as recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Some 400 acres under cultivation provide room for 180 acres of corn, one-third cultivated by tractor; 25 acres of wheat, 15 acres of grain sorghums, 30 acres of oats, 60 acres alfalfa, 20 acres sweet clover, and 10 acres of other hay. And there are 210 acres of pasture. Early and thoro seedbed preparation is a factor stressed by Mr. (Continued on Page 15)



These Photos Show Some Glimpses on the C. L. Myers Farm in Jewell County. Note the Huge Barn That Shelters Livestock, the Poultry House, and the Fact That Plenty of Fresh Water is Provided on Clean Ground for Poultry and Hogs. Mr. Myers is at the Faucet of the Water Tank. He Took the Airplane View of His Farmstead While Up in His Son's Plane

newspaper person, but that particular individual couldn't help wondering what would happen if his plane developed the colic or something worse, while any number of feet from the ground you might mention.

Don't get the idea that Mr. Myers is up in the

soil. This man long ago accepted the idea, as good common sense, that if you take everything out of the soil and put nothing back, nature's "bank account to the credit of good production" soon will play

## Future of Dairying Looks Very Bright

By Charles H. Gilliland

I WAS asked to give some of my experiences in dairying, and speak of some of the things that have helped me in my farm operation; also of the advancement in dairying as I have seen it in the last 25 years. As to my experiences, I have had many. Not all have been profitable to me in the dollar sign, but otherwise they have been of great value. As to the advancement of the dairy industry in the last 25 years: it has been all that we have today. In fact, there was no such thing as a dairy 25 years ago in my locality.

Let us think back 25 years. Our mode of travel then was with horses, and from 2 to 10 miles an hour was our rate of speed. Now automobiles and airplanes do that job for us, at 25 to 200 miles an hour. I think advancement in all industry has kept pace very much alike; we must keep pace with progress or be left behind. Farming, I suppose, has fallen behind the last few years, but the future looks very bright to me.

Getting back to dairying, and taking you back 25 years, we wonder how we got along at all. To handle our stock or farms now as we did then would result in the loss of our homes. I do not believe there was a purebred dairy herd in our county 25 years ago, but all farmers milked some cows. Why, I do not know. We generally had our cows freshen in the spring, in April or May, and when pastures became short and flies bad, they went dry. So we milked cows six months and they boarded with us the other six.

Why should we put forth much effort with our cows? We received practically nothing for their products, and I have milked cows many times and poured the milk right into the hog trough or slop barrel. We had no place in which to milk, so just pailed

**THE** article on this page, "Future of Dairying Looks Very Bright," is a radio talk prepared and presented over broadcasting station WIBW, by Charles H. Gilliland, Jackson county dairyman and farmer. This is the official broadcasting station for Kansas Farmer, and during 1929 you will have the pleasure of hearing a good many of your fellow farmers talk to you over WIBW.

You can't help being interested in Mr. Gilliland's story. Here he tells of his experiences in dairying, how the business has grown to its present proportions in the last 25 years, and the things that have proved most valuable to him. So successful have been Mr. Gilliland's efforts that he was selected as one of the Master Farmers of Kansas.

the cows out in some lot or in some shed; never tied them after we had them "broke" to milk. But sometimes a cow decided she did not want to be milked just at that time. When we would get started nicely, she would decide she ought to be on the other side of the lot and that is where she went. After about three trips around the lot like that we naturally decided she was dry, and the hogs got a little less milk.

No one had a cream separator at this time; at least very few. We would strain the milk in a shallow pan or crock and wait for the cream to rise to the top. In the winter it would be too cold for it to rise, and in the summer it would sour. So, in either case, there was a great loss of butterfat. Butter usually was churned on the farm. It scarcely ever was in good condition as we think of butter now, and I am sure this had a great deal to do with keeping down the price. But as no one was especially interested in cows, it did not make any real difference then.

Times and conditions have made a gradual change, and dairying has made steady and permanent progress. Those old times are gone. The cream separator came, and loss from hand skimming stopped. Better markets came, and a demand has grown for all dairy products. Prices have advanced at the same time. We tested and got better cows. We found that good cows make a fine profit if properly cared for. If there is (Continued on Page 38)



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE American Railroad Company of Porto Rico operates a narrow gauge line around the coast for four-fifths of the circumference of the island. Beginning at San Juan, it runs west to the northwestern corner of the island, then south thru the city of Mayaguez on thru the town of Hormiguerosa, and eastward to the town of Guayama.

The train generally is made up of one or two first class coaches and one second class car. The first class coach is considerably inferior in appearance and comfort to the ordinary smoking car on any first class American railroad. The second class car, as you may imagine, is not exactly luxurious. However, the fare on this road is very low as compared with that of American roads. I paid \$3.78 for a round trip ticket from San Juan to Mayaguez and return, a distance of 235 miles, just a trifle more than 1.6 cents a mile.

Practically all the way round it follows the shore line. On your right you can look out over the watery waste of the Atlantic Ocean and see the billows rolling in and dashing themselves with foam crested tops upon the shore. Looking in the other direction the mountains stretch away in the distance, green carpeted to their tops, broken into a series of isolated peaks that appear like giant hay stacks. On the tops or on the sides cling the miserable shacks of the Jibaros, like swallows' nests. Between the shore and the hills are fields of sugar cane or sometimes meadows where an inferior kind of cattle graze, or groves of coconut palms with their long, slender bodies topped by their great leaves instead of branches, at the base of which grow the nuts, some ripening, others perhaps ripe.

### There's Plenty of Time

THE nuts are harvested three times a year, and as the trees call for little attention and yield a profitable crop, they are favorites in a climate where physical exertion is not popular. The recent hurricane played havoc with many of the coconut groves, as it did with other trees and other property in general. There is a leisure about the way this little train moves along which would be exasperating if you were in a hurry. The moral is that it does not pay to be in a hurry in the tropics. At the frequent stations the passenger is solicited by a crowd of men and boys to buy anything from sad looking cakes to ice cream in paper cups.

The train made a long stop at Aguadilla at noon, but no announcement was made that there would be time for a meal. There is abundant time and there is a restaurant close by the track, but the tenderfoot who is making his first trip does not know this, and supposes the train will start any time, and sometimes misses his chance to get a meal. He has this consolation, however, he eats too much here anyway, and if he misses a meal or two it is to his advantage. While this is a slow kind of train it must be said for it that it makes as good time as the passenger trains on some branch lines in Kansas.

Mayaguez is the third largest city in the island, and has a population of about 20,000. It is, moreover, the handsomest town I have seen so far, has wider and better paved streets and is surrounded by a wonderfully picturesque country. Living in Mayaguez is a Kansas lawyer, B. F. Horton, formerly of Lawrence, who went there just after the American occupation of the island, and has been there ever since. Everybody seems to know him, and he seems to know everybody. He has charge of the distribution of the Red Cross relief for that district and he gave me the opportunity to take one of the most picturesque and thrilling rides of my life. He remarked casually that he was going up to the town of Miracao, and asked me to go along. The car in which we rode was driven by the head of the engineering department of the agricultural college, which is located at Mayaguez. It was fitting that the steering wheel should be held by a practical engineer. I think the actual distance as the crow would fly, if there were any crows in Porto Rico, is 16 miles, but counting the curves the distance actually traveled in going from Mayaguez to Maricao must be anywhere from 35 to 40 miles. It is the first road I ever traveled over that is all curves. Several times as we were going up we seemed to meet ourselves coming back.

But the view is worth the ride. As the car swings around a sharp turn, with no guard rail

to stay your progress if the car should happen to jump the track, you look into chasms so deep that the huts of the inhabitants scarcely can be distinguished in the distance. These cannot be called "frowning." They are friendly looking, covered over with bright verdure, and interspersed with multi-colored leaves and brilliant tropical flowers. We climb on that drive from sea level up to between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, to where it is necessary to cover yourself at night with a moderately heavy blanket, and perhaps two blankets might be better.

The way the folks pronounce the name of Maricao, it sounds to the tenderfoot ear like merry cow—and at that the name is rather fitting. Any reputable Kansas cow would burst into a merry laugh if she were suddenly transported to this town, just laughing at the place. Its steep streets, mostly unpaved and not well graded, swarm with



A Sad Picture of a Brutal Mother Spanking One of Her Offspring

children, goats, and an occasional fighting cock, that seems ready to take on any corner and crows his defiance to the cock-eyed world.

A goat always interests me, especially a William goat. Somehow he appears like the prize comedian among the lower animals. Like a real comedian he never smiles at his own grotesqueness. He calmly munches whatever comes in his way that seems eatable, such as a discarded paper sack, an orange rind or any kind of herbage. He is a philosopher who has learned to take things as they come, with no evidence of excitement, or depression. The expression "Making a goat out of him" I suppose came from the Mosaic story of the "scapegoat," which the Israelites were supposed to load up with their sins, real and imaginary, and send off into the wilderness. I am betting, however, that they did not fool the goat any. He stood calm and self-possessed while the ceremony was being performed and started for the wilderness, but within an hour he was filling his interior with desert cactus and saying to himself, "If those Hebrew birds think they can load all their meanness on to William they have another think coming."

The Red Cross certainly has been a blessing to Porto Rico. There has been some complaint that the gifts bestowed by this great organization have been used in some instances for political purposes. The party in power is alleged to have persuaded the Red Cross to permit it to do the distributing, and then it bestowed most of the food and clothing on its own political supporters. In other words, it used the distress of the people to compel their political allegiance. Maybe that was true in some cases. I have no doubt that these politicians would turn a trick of that kind if they could, but it seemed to me that our former Kansas, Ben Horton, had the distribution well in hand

in the Mayaguez district. I don't think they are fooling him much.

He complains that some of the applicants lie to him and try to get aid when they are not entitled to it, but the fact is that a good many, especially the coffee planters, who were considered well-to-do before the storm, are actually bankrupt now. They have been having rather hard luck for some time on account of light crop, soil infection and low prices, so that many of them were badly in debt even before the hurricane, but this year prices are exceptionally good, and before the storm the prospect for a crop was better than for years.

If they had gathered a good crop and sold it at the present high price they might have got out of the financial hole they were in, but since the coffee trees and the necessary shade trees have been destroyed it will require five years to grow new trees. In the meantime the interest on the debt keeps falling due with regularity, and it is also necessary to live. Many of the coffee farms on which loans were made which seemed conservative would not now sell for enough to pay the debt, to say nothing of leaving any surplus for the owner. The coffee industry is in a bad way. It may recover, but in all probability when it does the present owners will not be owners any longer.

There is a tendency to abandon the coffee business and go into fruit raising and dairying. There ought to be good money in the dairy business. I have not had a taste of even thin cream since I left New York. The reason given is that real cream is 90 cents or \$1 a quart. Other reasons might be given, but that seems to be sufficient.

Another trouble with the coffee business is soil infection. There are two kinds of infection. It seems. One can be overcome with lime, but the other so far baffles the scientists. The coffee expert at the experiment station is not very hopeful about the coffee industry.

### Money in Law Enforcement

IN A SENSIBLE and well-considered discussion of better prohibition enforcement, the Lawrence Journal-World deprecates the emphasis placed on money as an enforcement factor. "An undue dependence," it thinks, "on money is in evidence" at this time. The Journal-World says further:

In addition to the \$40,000 fund for the governor it has been proposed to offer special rewards to all peace officers who obtain evidence against liquor law violators. The two proposals are not by any means to be regarded as on a par in their probable effects. A special fund in the hands of the governor doubtless can be applied effectively, but the bait of special rewards for enforcing one specific law, laid before the minor local officials, may easily have some decidedly undesirable side effects. It may tend to great abuses of authority on the chance of "turning up" a violator, and on the part of the public suffering from such abuses the belief that all peace officers are actuated only by their private monetary interests in enforcing the law. This suggestion is offered not as a brief for law violators, but in the belief that any new departure promising a possible breach between law abiding citizens and the peace officers would be decidedly against the public interest.

Better enforcement must depend largely on good enforcers, men in official positions who are capable. Here, rather than in special rewards for inefficient officers, money will count. The state, cities and counties scarcely can expect to get very far when they pay \$125 a month to important enforcement officers, like undersheriffs, for example, and merely adding rewards will not bring results, where the same sum of money put into regular wages, attracting competent persons into these positions, would be likely to have permanently good results. Along this line Topeka is asking the legislature for higher pay for police officers. It would bring better dividends than sporadic offers of money rewards.

### Big Business Morality

IN AN ADDRESS on the morals of big business, an expert on the subject, Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, notes that morality shapes big business, dishonesty is scarce enough to be news, and "our big business is no longer feared by the people." Neither exploiters nor bankers, says Mr. Young, any longer own the big concerns. "Their shares are spread from one end of the country to the other. Broadly speaking, the vast organizations are in skilled hands."

Yet Mr. Young called on by the Nation maga-



to lead in the housecleaning of one of the biggest big business aggregations, the allied public utilities shown to be actively at work to dominate education and edit textbooks, made no response to the invitation, tho a prominent figure in that industry.

The danger and difficulty today, he states in his address, which from start to finish avoids mention of the Federal Trades Commission inquiry, comes not from bad men in business nor bad principles, but "the difficulty of applying right principles to complicated situations. Our greatest risk is in the mistaken judgment of good drivers where the traffic is heavy and the signals are complicated." But he added that the American people have the right and should insist that big business executives "must be held responsible not only for its material welfare, but for its moral conduct." Yet neither in Teapot Dome nor in the propaganda work of the N. E. L. A. were the moral problems obscure. They were quite simple.

There are many who believe nevertheless that morals will be automatically taken care of, which in a large way may be true, if practices against the public interest are slowly perceived to be uneconomic, which has been the process by which big business particularly has improved in a moral sense. In his fight on Stewart of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana the younger Rockefeller places emphasis on the effect upon public confidence in the oil industry. Public confidence and the lack of it are affected by moral considerations, and have an important economic effect one way or the other. But public morality may be influenced by the behavior of big business management, and if Stewart should win his present battle the effect might be damaging to the morality of the public itself. There never has been any impressive evidence that public morality felt outraged by the whole Teapot Dome scandal, from start to finish. Big business can break public morality down, as well as support it.

### Speculation in Securities

AN ELABORATE analysis of Wall Street's stock market boom, almost continuous for the last five years, made by Col. L. P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, one of the outstanding authorities in financial matters, brings out some significant facts of public interest. Colonel Ayres took 29 representative corporations whose securities have been dealt in largely and followed them for the five years beginning with 1924. It appears from his analysis that taking 1924 at 100 the market advances have run up to 330 by the end of 1928. Meantime the dividends paid by these companies ran up to 220 in the same time, and the earnings of the companies ran up to 178. In other words, dividends have risen faster and further than increase of earnings, and prices of

the stocks have advanced faster and further than dividends.

A change occurred after 1927, however, since in that year earnings declined, while both dividends and stock prices increased. "The bull market," says Colonel Ayres, "had begun to discount the future."

That market prices of securities have discounted future expectancy of earnings is well known, as in such companies as Radio, Wright, Airplane and several important comparatively new concerns which had paid small or even no dividends at all. Colonel Ayres carries his analysis further and concludes that "leading high-grade stocks on the New York Exchange apparently have discounted dividends about four years ahead and earnings about eight years ahead by spectacular advances in the last two years."

The public has been behind the stock market, which manipulating pools could not have maintained successfully at high and higher levels otherwise. But the wild stock market differs from anything in the past in the wide variations in the



course of market prices for high-grade securities, those which the public thinks have a great and only just emerging future benefiting chiefly. "Everyone knows," says Colonel Ayres, "that if he could only have put a few dollars into the stock of one of them a few years ago he would have fabulous profits now. Everyone suspects that similar opportunities are available at present, if he could but have the insight to discern them. The result

is that speculators are buying on expectations and almost without regard to present earnings, dividends or asset values."

His conclusion is that corporations are leaning upon the stock market, the stock market is leaning on corporations and both are leaning heavily on banks, the resulting stresses and strains making interest rates high. "The most important question about business in 1929," he says finally, "is whether one of these partners in prosperity will withdraw support."

### Have the Land Sold

I am the deserted wife of a man who is one of the heirs of 40 acres of land in Cowley county, there being five heirs in all, two of whom are under age. My husband deserted me shortly after our marriage, about three weeks before I was to become a mother and without cause further than he claimed he was tired of married life. This 40 acres is being looked after and rented by his older brother at \$50 a year. After the taxes were paid this year there was \$30 to be divided among the five. He gave all their part which was \$6 apiece and refused to give me my husband's part. My husband is hiding from the law to keep from supporting his baby. Is there any way I can make him give me my husband's part of the rent money for the support of our baby? No one knows anything about the whereabouts of my husband. He has been gone for almost four months.

Worried Wife.

I would suggest that this wife employ an attorney to begin an action for divorce, attach her husband's interest in this land and have it sold and the proceeds applied to the support of herself and child.

### State Has a Claim

The grandfather of one of our neighbors took up a homestead. When he died it fell to his son. The son married and had two children. The wife lost her mind and has been in the state hospital for 15 years. The son died and left the place to the two children. Can the state take any part of the place at the wife's death?

W.

My opinion is the state can.

### Two Cows Were Exempt

A and B are husband and wife. They own three cows. B finds A has mortgaged these cows to the bank. A says he is going to sell the cows to pay the bank. These cows are all B and the children have to make a living from. A will not provide for them. Can B hold these cows or is there any way she can do so? B worked hard in the field part of the time last summer and raised quite a lot of turkeys and ducks. A says he can sell those and keep the money. Can he do this? Can B have it fixed any way so that she can hold the cows and poultry?

M. A. C.

Two of the cows were exempt and the husband had no right to mortgage them without the consent of the wife. Of course, if she joined in the mortgage that makes it valid. If she did not she should notify the bank that she refuses to allow it to take the cows. So far as the poultry is concerned that is hers and A has no right to take it or sell it.

## Senator Capper States Case of the Farm

The New York Times recently invited Senator Arthur Capper to present the farmer's case to the Eastern business world. This he did in an article published in the Sunday issue of that newspaper, January 20. Extracts from the article follow.—Editor's Note.

AFTER 8 years, during which the agricultural depression has almost become chronic, we face for the first time a real hope of almost certain legislative action.

Apparently it has taken that time for big business and statecraft to realize and admit there is a farm problem, that this farm problem also is a national problem, and that agriculture is entitled to the Government's aid in solving it.

Mr. Hoover will call a special session of Congress for that purpose. This seems to be generally accepted. I believe legislation can be of assistance to agriculture. I should say that immediate governmental aid for agriculture should include:

1. Higher tariffs on farm products on an import basis—livestock, dairy products, meats, corn, oil-seeds and so forth.
2. Lower transportation costs.
3. Government aid for co-operative marketing; guidance and assistance in orderly marketing thru the farmers' co-operative marketing associations (including financial assistance in initiating).
4. Curbing of grain gambling.
5. The equivalent in effect of a protective tariff for surplus farm products (those on an export basis), coupled with a brake on over-production.

Up to and including 1920, the annual income of agriculture had never been less than 20 per cent of the national annual income. Since 1920, it has never been as much as 11 per cent of the income.

When you measure that in terms of purchasing power and reflect that more than one-fourth of the people of the United States are in the business of farming, and that nearly one-half of our people depend almost directly upon agriculture for their living, it comes close home.

We have learned the lesson that higher wages and more leisure increase the purchasing power and the purchasing habits of the workingmen. When farming pays, the buying power of at least one-third of our population increases. And contrary to what a lot of folks believe, the farmer, when he has money, is a liberal spender.

It is true that the farm problem is an economic

problem and must be solved along economic, not along partisan political lines. But it is also true that after the war the transportation industry of this country faced an economic problem. And we passed the Esch-Cummins transportation act.

Also it is true that American labor faced an economic problem in the unrestrained flow of cheap labor into this country from abroad. And we passed the immigration act. Banking and finance faced also an economic, not a political, problem. And we have passed innumerable protective tariff acts since.

In a general way, the foregoing states the farm problem. It shows that after eight years of waiting, of tumult and shouting, of legislative jams and vetoes, of movements and conventions and resolutions and able analyses by economists—and others economically unsound, to use a phrase popular in certain quarters—agriculture today faces this fact:

Agricultural income is still out of line with industrial income, out of line with labor's wages, out of line with financial and commercial returns. To state the fact in bald and simple terms, farming does not pay.

The farmer sells such of his products as are on an export basis—that is, the surplus—in the world market, in competition with farm products in countries where labor is cheap and where prices are lower.

It is not only that the small surplus sold abroad goes at the lower world market prices, where the American standard of living does not control. The entire crop is sold at approximately the world market price less transportation charges, and very high transportation charges to seaboard, at that.

Then the grain gamblers use the farmer and his products for chips in their game, demoralizing the market for his products.

It is time that gamblers should be eliminated from the market, and futures operations be limited strictly to legitimate hedging transactions. And this is what I hope to do in a bill I now have before Congress. It declares that unbridled "short" selling and "long" buying are against the public interest, and endeavors to restrict such practices to the ordinary commercial needs of the hedgers.

I hope to get favorable action on this bill when

Congress meets in special session, and I am sure I shall be able to do this if there is enough of a demand for it from the Wheat Belt.

The larger merchandising units such as are proposed by Mr. Hoover, among others, are going to revolutionize the economic status of agriculture.

It is generally recognized and admitted that there is too large a "spread" between the producer and consumer. At present, where the consumer pays \$1 for farm products, the farmer gets about 30 cents—when he is lucky!—and the "passers on," including the grain gamblers, get the other 70 cents.

Mr. Hoover told me not long ago that he considers the farm problem to be the supreme challenge to his administration, and he declared to me most emphatically that he would exert his best efforts to the end that agriculture might be put on a basis of equality with other industries.

I believe an emergency tariff measure should be enacted at once, for agricultural products on an import basis. We shall ask for an increase of duties on farm products to place them on a parity with industrial rates, or an average of 40 per cent ad valorem. The present basis of the agricultural tariff rates now averages 18 per cent ad valorem.

All this, of course, will be in line with Mr. Hoover's idea that "an adequate tariff is the foundation of farm relief."

It is my understanding that Mr. Hoover's plan contemplates immediately proceeding to set up the agencies necessary to an immediate attack on the farm problem thru the reorganization and reconstruction of the marketing machinery of farm products, the creation of a farm board and the setting up of stabilization corporations and other agencies to deal at once with the problems of seasonal and annual surpluses of farm products.

As a member of the senate's Agricultural committee, I shall do my best to help Mr. Hoover or anybody else to solve the farm problem. And I am sure that a safe majority of other members of Congress are ready to make the same pledge.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



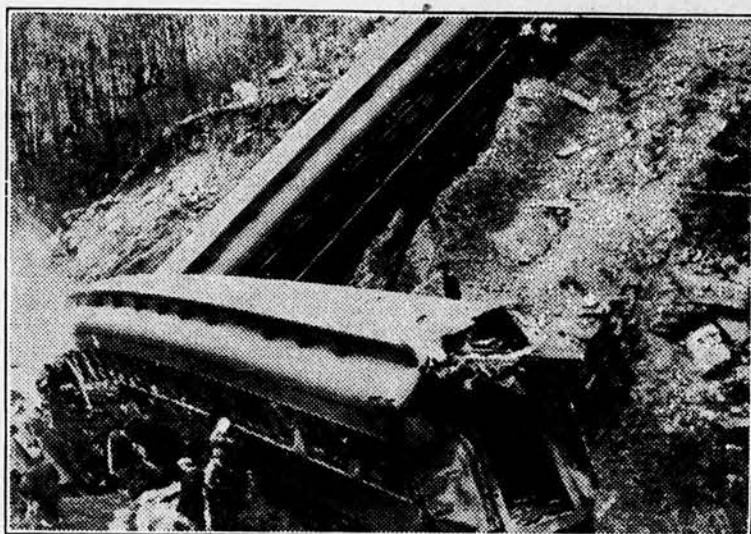
The "Spieler" on the New Sightseeing or "Rubberneck" Plane Service Introduced in California, Shown at the "Mike" Telling Passengers About Points of Interest Below Them



Left, Mrs. George Fried, Wife of the Heroic Capt. Fried, Master of the S. S. America Which Saved the Entire Crew of the Sinking Ship Florida. Right, Mrs. Ann M. Manning, Mother of Harry Manning, 32, Chief Officer on the America, Who Commanded the Lifeboat That Fought Thru the 65-Mile Gale to Rescue the Florida's Crew



A Smart Frock for Spring. This Ensemble in Three Pieces, Features a Brightly Colored Pussy Willow Print and Smartly Tailored Lines. The Skirt Has Inverted Pleats



A Striking View of the Disastrous Wreck on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, Ontario, Which Killed Two and Injured 37. Two Coaches and the Locomotive Were Derailed Following a Washout. Note How the Cars Were Tossed Down the Steep Embankment



Dr. Bela Schick, Right, Great Austrian Scientist Who Originated the Schick Test to Fight Diphtheria, Immunizing One of the Children at the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Center. This Marked the Opening of 44 Special Prevention Stations in New York, to Protect Children from This Dread Disease



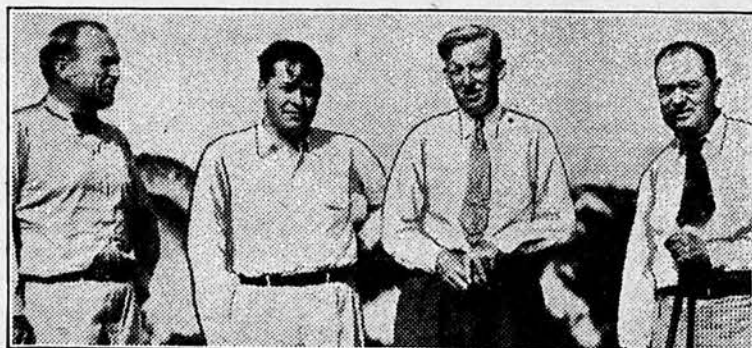
Martin Jensen and His Sesquiplane, in Which He Attempted a New Solo Flight Endurance Record. He Was Forced Down and Almost Had to Land on the Gale-Swept Waters of Long Island Sound. He Dumped His Gasoline and Headed for Shore, Barely Touching the Wheels on the Narrow Edge of Beach, as the Tailskid Cut the Water



William N. Doak, Legislative Chairman and Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Mentioned as the Probable Successor to Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis



Left, Col. Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Who Seeks to Oust Col. Stewart as Chairman. The Battle Will be Settled March 7 at the Annual Board Meeting



A Famous Foursome at Golf. Left to Right, T. W. Palmer, Bobby Jones, Jr., National Amateur Champion; Willie Klein, New York State Champion, and Bobby Jones, Sr. The Joneses Lost to the Other Pair in Their Game



Left to Right, Senator Smoot, Utah; Gaylie Rich and Helen Budge, Salt Lake; and Secretary of Navy Wilbur, Photographed at the Launching of the U. S. S. Salt Lake City, First of Eight Cruisers Authorized Under the Terms of the Limitation of Armament Conference of 1922. Miss Budge Christened the Ship



# Kansas, a Land of Beautiful Trees

*Fifty Years is Not a Long Time, But Our First Half Century of Forest Planting Has Given Most Gratifying Results*

By Albert Dickens

**K**ANSAS is a prairie state. Lines or dots locating woodland areas on a map of common size are not visible to the naked eye. The large groves at the confluence of streams and the lines of woodland along their banks are only punctuation marks and column rules in the great pages of the prose and poetry of the prairie. The early estimates of Kansas woodland varied somewhat, but none was above 2 per cent of the total area, and that was made by travelers who did not visit the western parts of the state.

The early settlers found some forested areas in the eastern counties. Many instances are related of homesteaders who pre-empted woodland and cleared it under the impression that land that would not grow trees must be worthless for agricultural purposes. The generation whose parents had cleared forests to make the farms of the eastern and east central states could not believe that good farms could be secured by merely breaking up the prairie sod.

There was some heavy timber in early Kansas. Many of the river valleys of Southeastern Kansas were quite heavily wooded, and the whine of the sawmill was the first voice of industry in the counties of the eastern half of the state. Thousands of fine saw logs that furnished lumber for the first buildings were cut from along these streams, and as the industries became more diversified the woodland of Southeastern Kansas furnished many mine props and much rough lumber for temporary purposes. The refineries of today utilize considerable quantities of heavy lumber for securing the shipments of barrels containing oil products. They are not very particular as to species or quality; elm, hackberry, sycamore or cottonwood are all classed as native stuff, and used without discussion as to botany or tables of durability.

## Woodland Along the Ravines

The increase in woodland area in the eastern half of Kansas has come largely from the invasion of various tree species of slopes and ravines that offered favorable conditions for their growth. This struggle for existence is continuous and unceasing. The sumac, buckbrush, gooseberry and many other shrubs find favorable conditions in the shade of the trees which edge the woodland, and they in turn serve as nurse plants for the elms and cottonwood seedlings which spring up among them from wind-blown seeds. The squirrels and wood rats forget or neglect the acorns and walnuts which they planted the fall before, and these, cracked by winter freezing, furnish a new generation of hardwood trees.

When the settlers provided figureheads, thus protecting the woodland areas from burning, thousands of acres of new woodland developed in the ravines and on adjoining slopes. The soil furnished conditions more favorable for trees than for grass species, and Kansas now has more acres of woodland, if not more saw logs, than when the first white men looked over the land.

An ever-increasing proportion of Kansas timber and wood products comes from woodlots owned by men whose first interest is farming. Even in eastern and central states, where state and Federal Governments control large areas and where large forests are managed by individuals or corporations, the importance of the farm woodlot is recognized.

The best interest of the world and the people is served when from a long-time and all-interests-embracing view our lands are devoted to the crops which they are best fitted to produce, and the time has come when certain Kansas lands should be utilized for wood production. A cleared slope may produce grain at a profit for a time, but as erosion cuts away the soil the crop returns less and less, and the high cost of erosion is more evident. Finally the poor steep field is sold for taxes, and nobody wants it. The washing soil makes more culvert expense for the township. The heavy run-off of water makes a higher bridge levy necessary for the county. Damage to a main highway cuts into the state road funds; the settling sediment makes higher levees necessary along the lower Mississippi, and the engineers of the nation are worried with plans for flood control.

## 'Tis Just Sound Business

If the poor slope field is acquired by the town for a woodlot, a municipal forest, or a boy scout camp ground, it may be a generation before it will produce cords of wood, posts or poles. But if the forest can make it hold back the run-off water and prevent further loss of soil it is playing a vital part in the cause of conservation.

Kansans are coming to realize that it is good business to keep our land areas protected from washing. Forest-tree planting is one of the effective measures for accomplishing this. Grass or trees on soils that if bare would make trouble for everybody when it rains is good business and sound economics.

Many urban communities need to plan for forest-tree plantings to protect their water supply. Streams which once produced fine fish are so muddy in wet seasons that fish cannot live in them. More trees along the banks and on the water-washed areas above would improve these conditions very materially.

The natural increase of woodland is most gratifying. In thousands of places the trees have triumphed over the grass and annual plant species, reached the level of the broad open lands and now wave a bough of challenge to the eternal prairie.

This tree growth up the slope is more valuable for soil-erosion prevention than for the timber it may produce. On such sites the product of tree species is worth more than the pasture. For the most part, the species which climb the hills are not our valuable lumber species. In some locations the Red cedar predominates. Some Red-cedar patriarchs, 2 feet in diameter, have been preserved in Pottawatomie county. These patriarchs probably were sheltering playing papooses when they unloaded Mary Chilton's hope chest from the Mayflower. Hope chests are still in demand and will be for many times 300 years. The guilty memory of the cedar trees cut in the "cannons" of Barber county in the seventies and used for the cow yards and corrals of the

*TREE planting has made splendid progress in Kansas. There has been a considerable increase in the acreage of forests, especially in the western half of the state. Not only that, but all over the state the woodlands are being cared for better than in past years. Improvement cuttings are common, and a considerable warfare is being carried on in many communities in Eastern Kansas against poison vines and other pests. Albert Dickens is the state forester, and probably knows more about trees for Kansas and their history than any other man.*

treeless counties to the north prompts the prediction that the bushy baby cedar trees of today will pay good rent for the soil they use, even though payment may be deferred for a few paltry centuries. What is time, rate of interest or date of payment to a tree?

Many of the hillside species make good firewood. Fireplaces are fashionable. Wood fires furnish settings for sentiment. Fashion and sentiment are not price haggling, and fireplace wood cut in lengths to order is a fancy product compared to common cordwood.

One slope of the Kaw river bluffs in sight of Manhattan has been cut over twice in the last 35 years and has a third crop well on the way. These hillsides may be forested by the Yellow oak, elm, locust, ash and mulberry, which all renew from coppice growth. They sprout with certainty, and the occasional trees from seed serve to improve the stand.

The most glorious chapter of Kansas forestry has been written on the pages of the old-time prairies of the Arkansas Valley. That sandy old stream and its tribe of southern tributaries, the Ninnescah, the Kiowa, Cavalry, Protection, Chickaskia and Cimarron, were for the most part grass-bordered. Fire was an important cause of treelessness. The Indian of the prairie implored the fire god to keep the warriors of the north tribes away, and helped answer his own prayers by seeing to it that every fall a wide belt of burned prairie halted the war parties from the north. The prospect of no game and no pasture for ponies was enough to hold back the invaders.

The occasional timber growth close to the streams that survived the needs of the freighters on the Santa Fe Trail was cut by the pioneers who had wood contracts for the early forts. The final clean-up of woody species was made by the early settlers whose women folks had such an aesthetic complex that they stubbornly refused to cook with "buffalo chips."

The tale of the growth of trees along the Arkansas and its tributaries is a pleasant one to tell. Fifty years ago these streams ran between grass-covered banks, except where wheat and corn fields hid the water. Today the river is outlined by lusty trees. The belt varies from a few to many rods in width, but in the aggregate there are thousands of acres of woodland along these streams.

Fifty years is not long in the making of a state, but the first half century of tree-planting in Kansas has given most gratifying results. The lessons that are offered by the successes and failures of the plantings of early days should be well remembered. Tree planting was a fetish in the early

years of settlement. Most extravagant statements were made and believed concerning the effects of trees upon wind-run and rainfall. The rapid growth and early success of the trees planted in the fresh, fertile soil encouraged the observer and timber was regarded as a certain source of wealth.

The farm papers printed articles on forestry subjects, and nearly every weekly paper had a column of "Tree Topics" or "Timber Tales." The timber-culture act, offering a quarter section of land for the creation of a 10-acre grove, was perhaps the high point in this wave of arboreal enthusiasm. Most of the claims were filed in good faith and many served as demonstrations for the guidance of planters. There was no supervision, no follow-up reports, and seasons of drouth brought discouragement.

On soils favorable for trees many fine groves were established, but on high prairie locations most of the "tree claims" were either relinquished to new settlers as the value of land increased or entered as homesteads as the younger members of the family came of age.

## Then Came Barbed Wire

Settlers on homesteads and buyers of the cheap "railroad-grant" lands all planted trees. Usually the first breaking was a hedgerow strip that was useful as a fireguard. The invention of barbed wire lessened the need for hedges, but many long rows of trees outlined the new farms.

The state tried to encourage tree planting. The legislature of 1887 established forestry stations near Dodge City and Ogallah, which for 20 years grew seedling trees for free distribution.

Remembering the results of past plantings, the tree planting of the future must be justified by grim-visaged economics or that brighter-faced goddess, aesthetics. One of these must guarantee results. Present-day tree planting must pay, in posts or pictures, in saw logs or scenery.

Kansas can now afford to wait for results. They are willing to make the long time investment. But hardly again will they muss up good wheat fields or fine alfalfa land with baby forests. Many locations where forest trees should be planted can be found thruout the state. Every sidehill wood lot that holds back the soil, that fights erosion, should be treasured and improved. Every timber lot that holds the banks of a winding stream should be maintained on sound forestry principles. The day may come when the streams should be straightened to lessen the acreage of banks and wood lots, but always and forever every bank should be protected from the cuttings of flood waters by a fringe of good timber trees.

Every ravine on the hillside farms, which has made two turn-rows necessary where the first plowing required but one, needs either by grass or trees to hold back the water and save the soil. Every pound of soil that goes down the river is so much loss. Kansas fields are young compared to some of our competing wheat-growing lands, but already some of our fields are badly eroded.

## Roadside Trees Are Doomed

The long rows of roadside trees are doomed. They are extravagant sources of wood products. Private landowners cannot afford the ever-widening land borders that the tree tops shade and from which the tree roots absorb the moisture. If the community wants a tree-bordered boulevard the folks should own it and maintain it, and not complain when the landowner finds it too expensive, converts trees into cash, and restores the land to his fields.

The value of many wood lots is being increased by selective cutting, thru which young trees of more valuable species are retained for future cutting. In many wood lots a few broad-topped old elms are monopolizing the soil and sun, giving little return themselves but repressing young trees of oak, walnut and ash. They should be started for the barrel factory at once. Sometimes it is worth while for the owner of woodland to introduce the more valuable species.

Oak, walnut and pecan are easily grown from seed. Planting hills are prepared the previous season, by loosening the soil and working it deeply, keeping weeds down and marking the hills with strong stakes. Nuts of good quality are secured, stratified over winter in a box of sand, kept damp, and exposed to freezing and planted in early spring. With a little care during the first few seasons the nut trees make fine progress. Some growers have reported the pecan and walnut bearing at 10 years old and from that age becoming a source of income. Catalpa planted in rich soil makes rapid growth, furnishing posts and poles in 10 or 15 years, and renewing from sprouts very successfully.

Wherever a watercourse or drainage ditch crosses a roadway the need of trees should be seriously considered. Wherever a stream crosses an important highway a belt of trees should give

(Continued on Page 31)



# Farm Talks Made a Hit With "Big Nick"

Don't Fail to Hear "Beautification of the Farmstead With Flowers" by Frank Payne, on Next Week's Program From WIBW

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE other day "Big Nick" grabbed me by the shoulder, imitated a pump handle with the right arm and chuckled, "Boy, howdy! Much obliged for bringing those farmers up here to talk over WIBW. It's one of the high spots on the program. And tell 'em all they're especially welcome."

By "tell 'em all" Nick meant that Kansas farmers in general are cordially invited to visit the "voice box" of Kansas Farmer, and watch what everybody does at this end of the air line so everybody at the other end of said air line gets the best in music, information and entertainment when they tune in on the four friendly letters, WIBW.

Just put it down in your permanent mental notebook that there's a real meaning in the station letters of The Voice of Kansas Farmer. Sometime when you decide to make a neighborly call on our broadcasting studio, just say to yourself, "Well, I'll Be Welcome." There you have it. Just note the first letter of each word—W I B W. And folks, we mean it, too!

Big Nick certainly is enthusiastic about the talks we already have had over WIBW by honest-to-goodness farmers. This week you had the opportunity to hear C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado; Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska; Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City; Carl W. Kraus, Hays; Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, and today, February 9, Harlan Deaver, of Sabetha, is on the air at exactly 1 o'clock. We told you about four of the speakers last week.

Mrs. Frank Williams is really an outstanding poultrywoman. She has had marked success with her flock of Single Comb Anconas and was especially well qualified to talk about "Caring for the Farm Flock." Aside from being successful with her poultry, as well as a farm housewife, Mrs. Williams finds time to write helpful articles for certain poultry papers and take an active and enthusiastic part in her community affairs. You couldn't help but be glad to sit down and enjoy your visit over WIBW with her. And a good many other Kansas farm women are going to be invited to help improve the quality of The Voice of Kansas Farmer.

## Deaver Knows His Subject

Today, February 9, Harlan Deaver talks on "Quality Products on the Farm as a Factor for More Certain Incomes." Such neighborly exchange of experiences and ideas, as are possible over WIBW, can't be other than helpful. Mr. Deaver knows his subject well. He is one of the foremost farmers in Brown county. And he is a man who is going to retire right on the farm, if he ever accomplishes that particular feat. Perhaps you'll remember the story that appeared in Kansas Farmer quite a long while ago, explaining Deaver's idea of giving up the farm and going to town to "rust away." Hope you hear Mr. Deaver today!

The Two Photos Below Give You Some Idea of the WIBW Studio. At Right, is the Reception Parlor Where Farm Folks are Invited to Sit and Watch the Performers. At Left, is One of the Broadcasting Rooms



"Big Nick," Our Studio Director

There is a big treat in store for everyone who listens to The Voice of Kansas Farmer next week. On Thursday, February 14, Frank Payne of Shawnee, is going to broadcast over WIBW regarding "Beautification of the Farmstead With Flowers." He has some ideas and information that will help

you pack an abundance of pride and pleasure into the farmstead. Payne grows flowers by the acre, catering to special markets. He knows the business of growing flowers from A to "izzard," and you can't help enjoying him and profiting by what he says. Just ask the farm family that pays considerable attention to flowers and "making a picture of the farmstead." All right, then, that is your treat, among many others, for next week.

"But who is this Big Nick fellow?" you want to know.

Well, he's like the first part of that cognomen. In other words, "when he grabs a guy's shoulder he staysgrabbed." We don't dare tell you how old "Big Nick" is, because he objects to that. But we'll give you a mighty good hint. Can't tell you how

much he weighs, because that's another secret of his. But nature made him big and supplied him with plenty of humor and understanding of other humans. That's why you like his big voice over WIBW, no doubt. Big Nick is the studio director for our station, and he announces six or more hours a day, along with numerous other duties.

Now for the hint about his age. Big Nick is known on official records, not including any kept in jail or other houses of punishment, as Joe Nickell. And he is the third generation of Kansans born in the family. He has been with the Capper Publications since January 1917, except for a little vacation of 18 months with the Rainbow Division, tossing various types of explosives at the Jerries. Big Nick has considerable college training behind him; fact is, he worked on morning newspapers to support a wife and family while he got it. He's a member of the bar, too.

If that doesn't give you an idea of Big Nick's age, it does tell you enough about him so you will want to accept him as a closer neighbor. There's a smile in his voice for everyone. So that you'll get

an idea of what he looks like, we have printed his picture on this page. It's the one behind the mustache. This last named bit of decoration on the top lip isn't removable, but Big Nick keeps out of the party clothes most of the time, dressing just like any of the rest of us. Oh, he's real folks, neighbors. By the way, he is "General Alarm," in the "Alarm Clock Club," which unwinds itself each week day at 6 a. m.

The other smiling face on this page goes with another voice you are learning to know. This is Walton Lochman, who is assistant studio director and announcer. He came to us from another studio with a pleasing baritone voice which takes to the air like a duck does to water. Lochman can sing well and he plays his accompaniments on the piano. He has been on chautauqua and lyceum work, was a radio entertainer for several years, and now is with WIBW to give you the best he has, which is great. If you're up at 11 o'clock p. m., we just want you to know that Lochman is the "Big Goof" in the "Goofus Club" which meets at that time.

Just a word about the other pictures on this page before signing off. In them you get a glimpse of the reception parlor, where everything broadcast can be heard. Glass partitions between this room and the studios make it possible to watch the artists. The photo showing the piano and "mike" is broadcasting studio A. We'll have a lot more to tell you next time.

## The Program for Next Week

### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10

10:40 a. m.—Chimes from Grace Cathedral  
10:55 a. m.—Organ Prelude and Service from Grace Cathedral; Sermon by the Very Reverend John Warren Day  
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
3:00 p. m.—Studio program  
4:00 p. m.—Organ concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

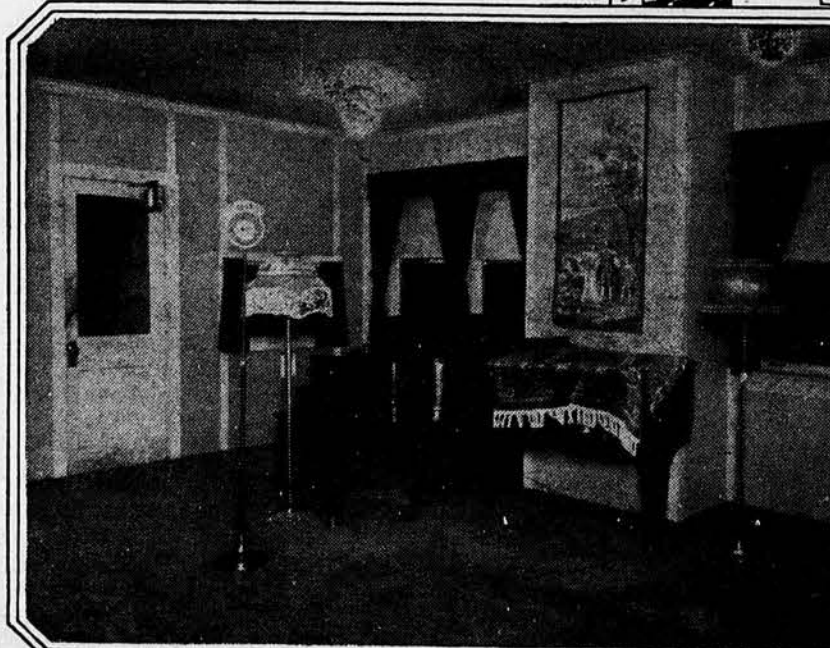
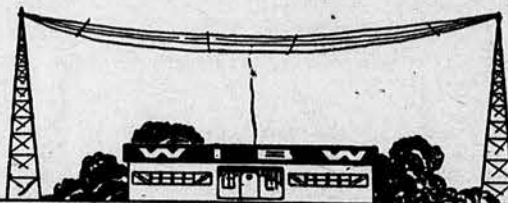
### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm, pastor, and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Harriet Allard, director of Household Searchlight. Tested recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Luncheon concert—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano.

1:00 p. m.—Markets  
1:10 p. m.—Weather  
1:11 p. m.—Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Cora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period.  
3:30 p. m.—Matinee concert  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets  
6:03 p. m.—News  
6:05 p. m.—Weather  
6:06 p. m.—Time  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters  
9:00 p. m.—Washburn College of Music concert  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 p. m.—Brunswick Recording Period.  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Miss Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer. Tested recipes. WIBW—Trio.  
(Continued on Page 31)





# Announcing The new AVERY Ball-bearing Cream Separator

**has everything you DO want  
... nothing you DON'T want!**

Avery of Louisville now offers a cream separator whose beauty, simplicity and performance have amazed all.

Of course this machine has all the approved features of modern separator construction. It has the Avery improved type of *self-balancing floating bowl*; suspended ball-bearing spindle, fully enclosed and forever safeguarded against dirt, dust, milk, moisture; quick detachable milk distributor, perpetual oil bath for all running gears and many other desirable features.

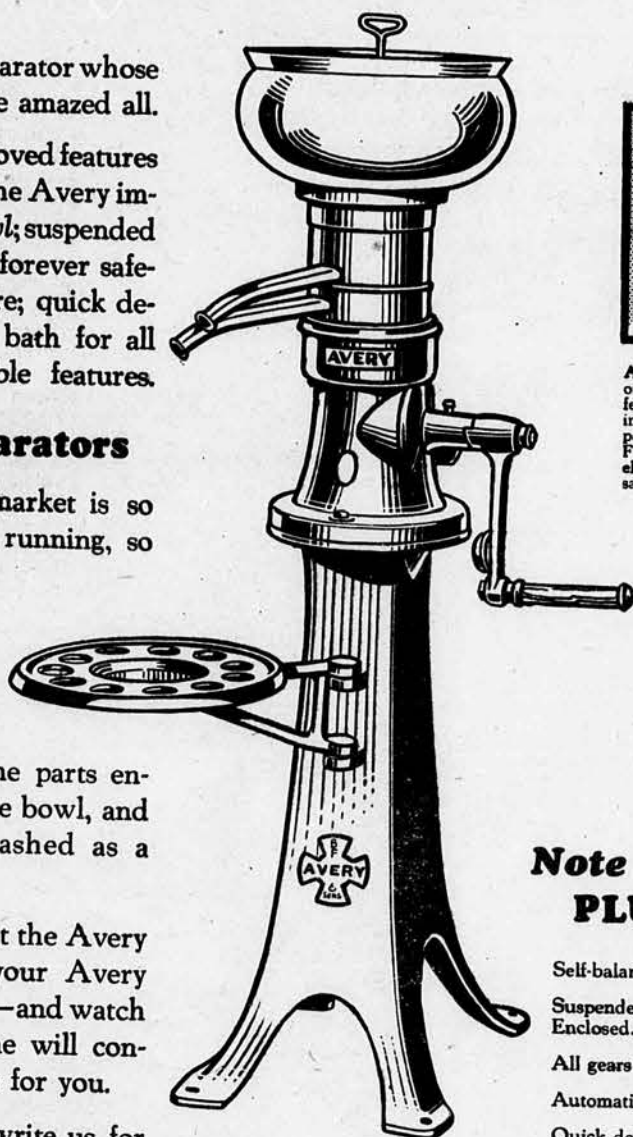
## Easiest running of all separators

Positively no other separator on the market is so frictionless, so vibrationless, so smooth running, so easy to operate. And the Avery Cream Separator skims to the last trace.

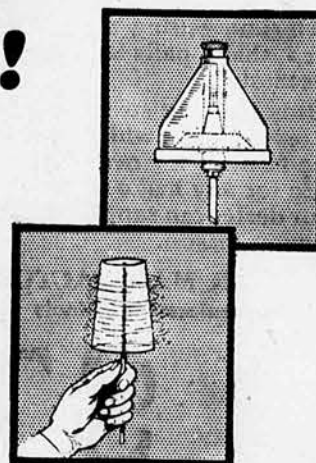
But the one BIG feature of the Avery is its surprising **SIMPLICITY**. No neck bearings! No neck bearing springs, bushings or steel points! All such troublesome parts entirely done away with! Fewer discs in the bowl, and even these are interchangeable and washed as a single unit!

The only way you can appreciate what the Avery will do is to see it in operation. Let your Avery dealer show it to you. Operate it yourself—and watch the bowl spin! That spinning bowl alone will convince you the Avery is the only machine for you.

See your Avery dealer! Meanwhile write us for folder describing the Avery Line of Ball-bearing Cream Separators.



Avery Cream Separator  
A size for every need



As a glass spinning on the point of a pencil comes to a state of perfect equilibrium, so does the floating bowl of the Avery come to a perfect balance when it is in speed. Friction and vibration practically eliminated, with corresponding saving of wear and tear on parts.

## Note these Avery PLUS Features

- Self-balancing Floating bowl.
- Suspended Ball-bearing Spindle. Enclosed. Milk, dirt, moisture-proof.
- All gears run in oil.
- Automatic speed indicator.
- Quick detachable milk distributor.
- By test, the easiest running of all cream separators. The bowl "spins like a top after all others stop."

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

# AVERY of Louisville





## "Now I'm Ready"

"WITH Star Shares on my plow I'm ready for a busy season. I've been using them for years because they scour easier and stay sharp longer. I don't lose so much time getting the Star Shares sharpened. And a sharp share pulls easier, too. That saves gas and horseflesh."

Only the best steel for the purpose is used in Star Shares—quality which has made Star the choice of wise farmers for over half a century. Star Shares are made for any make of plow, lister or middlebuster. Your dealer can supply you. Prepare now for a quicker plowing season.

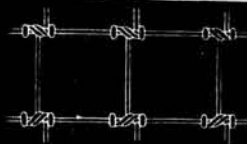
STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873



# STAR PLOW SHARES

*Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier*

DIVERSIFICATION + PIONEER = PROFIT



## "Simple as 2 plus 2"

PLAIN, ordinary arithmetic that's all! Modern diversification methods when combined with intelligent use of "PIONEER" Farm Fence mean greatly increased farm profits. Thousands of farmers have succeeded in boosting their income this way. No bad years for the "PIONEER" Farmer.

"PIONEER" is ideal for the modern farmer who diversifies. It's a true life-time fence. Protected from rust on the outside with a heavy coating of 99½ percent PURE ZINC; protected on the inside with "copper content" steel. Rust can't destroy "PIONEER." Another thing, extra coil in the line wires makes "PIONEER" stretch like ribbon and STAY STRETCHED in all weather conditions. The famous "PIONEER" knot can't slip. At the knot, the most vital place in any fence, "PIONEER" is

locked. Stock can't enlarge the openings and slip through. The harder the strain the tighter the knot becomes. "PIONEER" has been a favorite with farmers for 30 years.

CONTINENTAL STEEL CORPORATION  
Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Division  
Dept. F Kokomo, Indiana



**PIONEER** Farm Poultry Lawn **FENCE**

Write  
TODAY  
for this  
FREE  
farm Book



You will want a copy of the new, second edition of our farm handbook "Diversify and Follow The Path to Plenty." Just printed. It's a real informative book, full of information about the newest practical farming methods. It will suggest many profit making methods to you. IT'S FREE. Write for it TODAY.

## Capper-Ketcham Results

Boys and Girls All Over the Nation Are Taking Advantage of This New Opportunity

RURAL counties over the country are rapidly taking advantage of the Capper-Ketcham act, passed last year, providing for increasing extension work thru the boys' and girls' clubs. This was testified to by C. W. Warburton, director of extension service in the Department of Agriculture, before the House and Senate committee considering the appropriation bill for the department. The bill, already thru the house, was considered and passed by the Senate recently, with slight amendments.

This act provides an additional \$20,000 annually for each state, without requiring the state to meet the federal funds, plus a proportionate share to be met with state funds, in addition to the Smith-Lever funds. The total appropriation this year for the Capper-Ketcham boys' and girls' club work is \$1,480,000.

### Specifically Mentioned

Before the House committee Warburton explained again the purposes of the act, "additional funds for extension work with men and women, boys and girls." The original Smith-Lever act, he explained, did not include "boys and girls."

"Boys and girls are specifically mentioned," he said. "They were not mentioned in the original act."

"The discussion in committee and on the floor brought out particularly the need for additional home demonstration agents and for additional work with boys and girls."

### Many New Workers

"In carrying out the intent of the act—not only the exact letter, but the intent as indicated in the discussions—there have been appointed during the last year, largely as a result of the additional funds provided in the Capper-Ketcham act, 127 men county workers, 147 women county workers, and 33 boys' and girls' club workers."

"Now that last figure does not indicate in any degree the proportion of work that is being done with boys and girls; because, of the 127 men agents added, 42 are designated as assistant county agents, practically all of whom will devote the major portion of their time to boys' and girls' club work. Of the 147 women agents who have been appointed, 19 are designated assistant county home demonstration agents. These will devote most, if not all, of their time to boys' and girls' club work. And of the (remaining) 192 men and women county agents, all of them will give some time to boys' and girls' club work. So that a very large proportion of the increase in county extension forces will be in the line of increased club work."

### Submits Table

Mr. Warburton also submitted a table showing how the \$22,492,874 available for extension work this year—it was \$20,397,560 last fiscal year—is raised.

|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Department of Agriculture       | \$1,346,516         |
| Clarke-McNary act (federal)     | 54,600              |
| Clarke-McNary act (state funds) | 54,600              |
| Smith-Lever (federal)           | 6,132,935           |
| Smith-Lever (state)             | 5,992,935           |
| Capper-Ketcham (federal)        | 980,000             |
| State and College               | 2,298,266           |
| County funds                    | 4,787,579           |
| Farmers' organizations          | 1,095,441           |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>\$22,492,874</b> |

The same table shows that Kansas had \$582,697 for extension work last fiscal year (1927-28), and during the present year (1928-29), a total of \$616,636, derived from the following sources:

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| From federal funds:             |           |
| U. S. Department of Agriculture | \$ 17,986 |
| Smith-Lever act                 | 137,123   |
| Capper-Ketcham act              | 20,000    |
| From state funds:               |           |
| Smith-Lever act                 | \$127,123 |
| State and College               | 55,729    |
| From county funds               | 191,510   |
| From farm organizations         | 67,171    |

### The List Grows

The main idea back of the Capper-Ketcham bill, in fact, is to extend systematically thruout the rural counties of the entire United States the work among farm boys and girls that Arthur Capper had in mind a decade or so ago when he started his pig and poultry and calf clubs among the boys and girls of Kansas. Except, perhaps,

that under the extension work by the Government there are no loans provided, as there were in the original Capper clubs.

The Capper-Ketcham act is the latest of a number of important agricultural measures bearing the name of the Junior Senator from Kansas. Included in the list are:

The Capper-Volstead act, the basic co-operative marketing law of the land.

The Capper-Strong act, providing for the Intermediate Credit Banks, which finance agricultural interests.

The Capper-Tincher Futures trading act, regulating to a certain extent futures trading on the boards of trade.

Senator Capper now is trying to get an act thru limiting trading in futures, and is meeting with strong opposition from the grain gambling interests.

The Capper-Tincher act requiring grain exchanges to admit farmer co-operatives as members.

The Capper-Ketcham bill designating a national agricultural day, which has passed the Senate and is on the House calendar.

Besides his agricultural measures, the Kansas Senator has sponsored almost numberless District of Columbia bills thru the Congress, including the public welfare measure which co-ordinated all the welfare activities of the district under one central agency.

### For the Fur Farmers

Fur farming is not the "get-rich-quick" kind of business that many persons have come to believe it to be, according to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many folks who inquire about fur farming have the notion that they can fence in a rugged piece of land, turn loose some fur bearers, and collect large profits with little effort, but the Survey advises prospective fur farmers with little experience to obtain employment on a fur farm where they may familiarize themselves with the principles involved before engaging in the business themselves.

In a new publication, Leaflet No. 27-L, "Recommendations to Beginners in Fur Farming," just issued by the department, recommendations to beginners in fur farming are outlined, and particular attention is called to the enormous profits to be realized. The leaflet also contains general information on how to make a start in the business, on areas suitable for fur farming, where to obtain breeding stock, what it takes to make a good fur farmer, and species suitable for propagation. Foxes, fishers, martens, minks, otters, skunks, raccoons, opossums, beavers, muskrats, and rabbits are the fur-bearing animals mentioned. A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### A Shift to Power

The use of tractors on American farms doubled from 1920 to 1925. Since then the production has been: 1926, 181,955; 1927, 200,504; 1928, more than 200,000. The number of tractors built this year probably will be considerably larger than the production of 1928.

### Poultry Course Next Week

The Annual Poultry Short Course will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, February 11 to 16. The two previous "schools" of this kind proved so remarkably successful that poultrymen all over Kansas are anticipating great things from the third course. It may be you already have enrolled, but if you haven't it isn't too late to do it even on the day the school opens.

The course includes: housing and equipment, incubation and brooding, feeds and feeding, judging and breeding, sanitation, parasites and diseases, management and marketing. Complete information may be obtained from L. F. Payne, poultryman in charge, at the college.

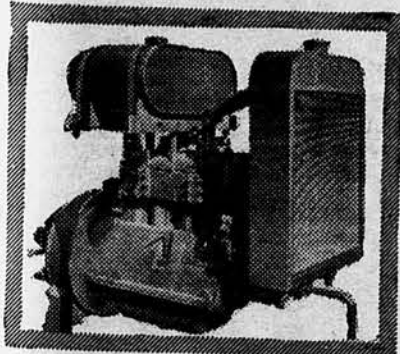




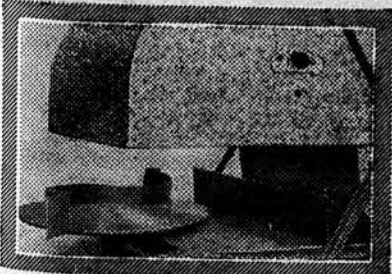
# Making the 'Greatest' Combine EVEN GREATER



The Gleaner-Baldwin Rasp type Threshing Cylinder has proved to be more efficient for Combine work than other types.



Ample power under all conditions is supplied by the new 4-cylinder heavy duty motor.



An All-Steel straw spreader operating on roller bearings is another major Gleaner-Baldwin refinement.



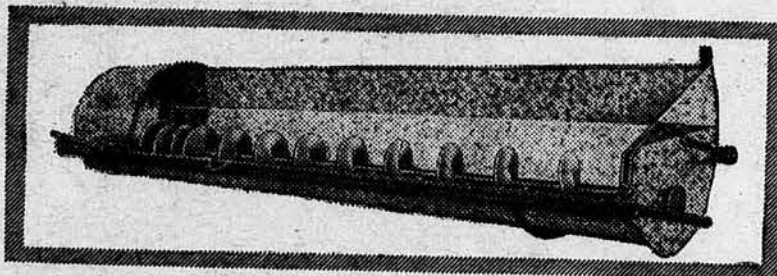
All principal drives are equipped with roller chains running over cut steel sprockets.

**New Motor—New Steel Straw Spreader—New Roller Chain, Steel Sprocket and Pulley Equipment—New Tritex Steel Shafts—New Refinements—Old Prices**

Several years ago the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation set out to build the finest Combine ever offered to the farmer. That this was accomplished is a matter of record. Today the "Greatest" Combine is made even GREATER—a Combine that will completely change your harvest, mechanically and financially—a Combine that assures the lowest production cost—a Combine that is **DEPENDABLE**, easy to operate—a Combine whose simplicity and quality of construction eliminates costly repairs and delays—a Combine that makes the harvest easier, less costly and more profitable.

The features shown are but a few of the important ones found on every GLEANER-BALDWIN Combine. Yet, they are features which are invaluable to every farmer.

In dollar for dollar value, the GLEANER-BALDWIN Combine surpasses all others. See your dealer or mail the coupon for the 1929 Gleaner-Baldwin catalog.



The original Spiral Conveyor-Feeder eliminates canvas on the harvester and is **GUARANTEED** for the life of the machine.

# GLEANER

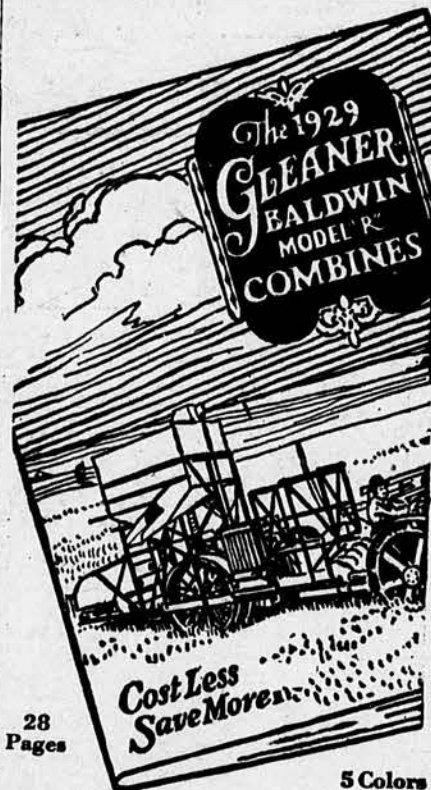
**Combine Harvester Corporation**

200 Cottage Ave.

**INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI**

**MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG**

**Free Combine Book For K. F. Readers**



Kansas Farmer readers can now obtain a copy of the new Gleaner-Baldwin Combine book, just off the press. This new and attractive book contains 28 pages and is printed in five colors, and will be sent to you **FREE**, postage paid, by the publisher, the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation of Independence, Missouri, manufacturers of Gleaner-Baldwin Combines.

This new book is rather unique, in that it is a general catalog for the Gleaner Company, but in addition to a very complete description of the 1929 Gleaner-Baldwin Combines, it contains much Combine information that will be useful to grain farmers everywhere.

Only a few years ago the Combine was considered by many farmers as more or less of an impractical experiment. Today the picture has changed—progressive farmers and farm authorities are generally agreed that the Combine method of harvesting and threshing grain have become a necessity, if the grain farmer is to successfully produce grain in competition with his neighbors as well as farmers everywhere.

In Kansas last year, more than fifteen thousand farmers operated Combines, and as the Kansas Farmer said "Fifteen thousand Kansas Farmers can't be wrong."

In view of this fact, it will pay you to investigate. It will certainly pay you to buy the best at the least money. We believe that Combine is the Gleaner-Baldwin. It costs you only a two-cent stamp to find out. Send in the coupon today.

Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation  
200 Cottage Ave., Independence, Mo.

Please send me free Combine book described in the Kansas Farmer.

Name.....

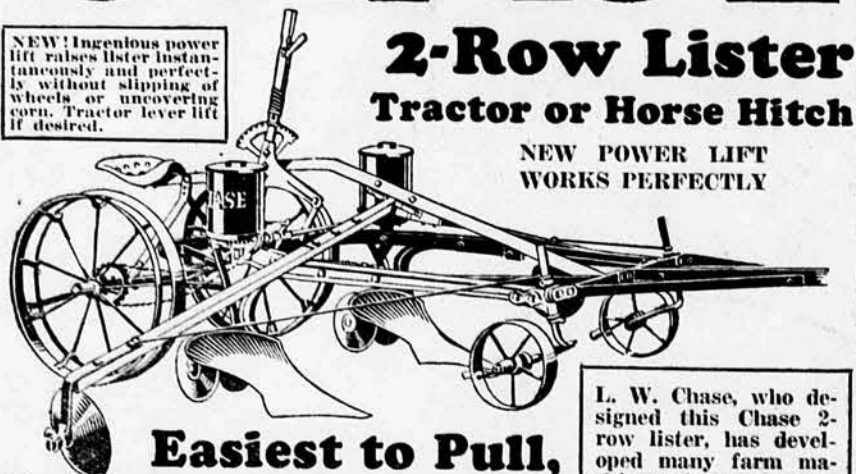
Address.....

I have.....acres of grain **KF 2-29**



# CHASE

NEW! Ingenious power lift raises lister instantaneously and perfectly without slipping of wheels or uncovering corn. Tractor lever lift if desired.



## 2-Row Lister Tractor or Horse Hitch

NEW POWER LIFT  
WORKS PERFECTLY

### Easiest to Pull, Operate and Control

See the improved design of the new Chase 2-row lister. Seat is at the rear so you can see all operations without turning around. Planting mechanism is carried between front tracks and rear wheels—insures planting uniformity. Plants more seed per day with less power and less work—and does it better. So easy to pull that 5 horses or a light tractor handles it ANYWHERE. Many owners use only 4 horses. Perfect line of draft, less friction and lighter weight make this possible. Dynamometer tests prove its remarkably light draft.

#### Automatic Marker Helps Make Straight Rows

A real advantage. Leaves a distinct mark across the field. Easy to follow. Easy to make straight rows. Only the Chase has this feature.

Sub-soilers can't clog when shares enter the ground. Close hitch gives quicker and more accurate control. Large plates with improved cells give a positive feed and perfect drop. See your dealer or mail the coupon—TODAY!

**CHASE PLOW CO.**  
Dept. 710, Lincoln, Neb.

L. W. Chase, who designed this Chase 2-row lister, has developed many farm machinery improvements. He was formerly head of Dept. Agr. Engineering, Uni. of Nebraska for over 15 years.

#### Quicker Sprouting—Better Stand— Bigger Yield

The seed is dropped at absolutely uniform depth behind sub-soiler in moist earth free of weed seed. Discs cover the seed with fresh soil from the furrow bottom. The large wheels mulch and pack this soil perfectly. Moisture is retained, seed sprouts quickly and starts growing evenly.

The trench walls are broken up so weed seed does not sprout along the edges of the furrow.

#### See Your Dealer—Or, Mail Coupon

Investigate the new Chase 2-row lister. Valuable 4-color folder tells how it insures a better corn crop. Many photos. Get your copy. Write NOW.

### Use the Coupon

CHASE PLOW CO.,  
Dept. 710, Lincoln, Neb.,  
Please send me copy of your Chase 2-row lister folder.

Name.....  
Town.....  
State.....

## The Mortgage Lifter— Stock-Tight Fence



From \$6,000 behind (mortgage and note) to clear of all debt, plus 60 acres more land paid for in only five years' time—Fred Hoff, Tripp, S. D., says stock-tight fence did it for him. From deep in debt in 1920, to a farm that yields 65 bushels of corn per acre—R. Ericson, Bentonville, Ark., did this with fence that made fertilization possible. Hog-tight fence increased hog sales from less than \$300.00 a year up to \$2,200.00 a year for H. W. Voehl, Lakefield, Minn. Mr. Voehl will tell any farmer that stock-tight fence will lift the mortgage.

## RED BRAND FENCE

### "Galvannealed" - Copper Bearing

will help you do it. No other fence is like RED BRAND. Copper in the steel, like old time fence, adds many more years of wear. Extra heavy coating of zinc, "Galvannealed" on, keeps rust out far longer than galvanizing. Stiff, picket-like stays, wavy strands and Square Deal can't-slip knots keep RED BRAND trim looking, hog-tight and bull-proof. Hog-tight fence saved T. R. Sandridge, Ft. Worth, Texas, nine acres of

storm wrecked barley worth \$75.00. The fence cost only \$53.00. He made \$22.00 clear profit. The fence is good for many, many years of service.

What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with stock-tight fence. Ask for the name of the nearest RED BRAND dealer.

**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.**  
2132 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois

## Sedgwick Clubs Made \$8,617

Membership Trebled, Increasing from 199 in 1927 to 596 for the Year Just Closed

I pledge—  
My Head to clearer thinking,  
My Heart to greater loyalty,  
My Hands to larger service, and  
My Health to better living.  
For my club, my community, and my country.

THE true club spirit prevailed at Sedgwick County's Second Annual 4-H Achievement banquet held in Wichita recently. More than 400 boys, girls and leaders, representing 17 communities were in attendance as the guests of about 100 business men of Wichita.

This banquet is given annually by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce as an award for the fine work done by the boys and girls, and as a means of showing the interest Wichita's business men are taking in club work. The recent banquet was the closing event of one of the most successful years the Sedgwick County 4-H Clubs have enjoyed.

#### To the Flying Club

After the awarding of prizes to the outstanding club members in the county, inspirational talks were given by Victor Murdock, of Wichita; A. J. Schoth, assistant state club leader, and Frances Smith, former 4-H club member from Oklahoma, who won the Moses Leadership Trophy in 1925.

A portable phonograph, given for the most outstanding club in the county, by the Farm Bureau, was won by the Flying Club at Andover. Mrs. J. E. Waggoner and Marlin Fisher are leaders. This club with a membership of 25, trained three demonstration teams, exhibited at the state fair, winning more than \$125 in prizes and several first prizes, finished the year's work 100 per cent and had several champions in the county.

Silver trophies were given to the best junior leaders, Marlin Fisher and Vera McBratney won these awards. Gold medals were given to the champions in each project and silver medals to the second places. Achievement pins were awarded to all boys and girls who turned in records of their year's work which came up to a certain standard of excellence.

Doubtless it will be of interest to know some of the accomplishments of the boys and girls in Sedgwick county during the last year. Club work progressed very rapidly, having an enrollment of 596 boys and girls in 1928, in comparison with 199 in 1927. The value or investment which the boys and girls had in the projects was \$21,305.56 this last year and \$2,406.75 the year previous. The profits for 1928 were \$8,617.56 while the year before they were only \$1,180.25.

Thirteen projects were carried: Baby beef, dairy, room improvement, sewing, baking, home beautification, junior leadership, canning, poultry, potato, sheep, swine and crops.

#### A Year of Achievement

Club activities were much broader and awards more outstanding than ever before. A brief summary of results follows: One state junior leadership winner, state and national clothing judging champion, state pig club champion, one educational trip to American Royal and two trips to International Club Congress, outstanding county at State Club Round-up, silver trophies for first place stunt and largest attendance at Round-up, state champion 4-H club band, nine members in "Who's Who," Kansas State Board of Agriculture trophy for best potato exhibit at state fair, and 175 boys and girls exhibiting 500 entries at the state or national shows.

Club activities included a county demonstration team contest with 13 teams competing, a county health contest with 20 contestants, county club camp attended by 90 members, State Round-up with 98 delegates, and numerous tours and achievement days.

The potato project which was started last year with an enrollment of 55 members probably was the most interesting from the standpoint of facts produced. With the co-operation of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce this project was started to determine

the feasibility of growing potatoes in the Arkansas Valley. Good northern grown Irish Cobbler seed was obtained thru a local concern at cost. The potatoes were treated for scab and planted from March 3 to 20. They made an excellent growth until a rainy spell set in which certainly showed the necessity of having well-drained ground for the production of potatoes. A few fields were a total loss and others suffered severely from high water. Digging was hampered by a rainy season which delayed the marketing about two weeks, and when digging became possible the market had dropped severely. The potatoes were all marketed locally.

Regardless of the bad weather conditions and a poor market the project was a success. Profits ranged from \$10 to \$135 an acre, while the yields were 150 to 375 bushels. The boys and girls in this project actually proved that potatoes could be profitably grown in the Arkansas Valley.

So as an award for work well done this achievement banquet was given, and starting into 1929 many more boys and girls are eager to join the army, "To make the best better."

#### Jackrabbit Pelts for Felt

Western Kansas could spare 2 million jackrabbits for pelting this fall and winter and still have an abundance left to keep the country stocked, according to A. E. Oman, state leader of rodent control for the United States Biological Survey, in co-operation with the Kansas state extension service. Two million jackrabbit pelts at 12 to 18 cents each would have a possible sale value of approximately \$300,000.

"The total jackrabbit population for the western half of Kansas at the beginning of fall hunting season was estimated to be in excess of 4 million," declares the rodent specialist. "The annual loss of forage and crops caused by such hordes of rabbits is apparent when it is considered that one jackrabbit eats in excess of 100 pounds of forage and grain, on a yearly basis. Since eight or 10 jackrabbits consume as much feed as one sheep, it is apparent that the annual feeding of 2 million jackrabbits causes a potential loss of feed sufficient to maintain more than 200,000 sheep."

State laws have been passed from time to time to encourage control of jackrabbits by paying a bounty on rabbit ears by counties. At the best, any bounty system is costly. The results generally fall short of accomplishing adequate control. By using poisoned kaffir heads, according to formula and instructions determined by the Biological Survey, the rabbits may be killed for about 1/2 cent an animal. By selling the pelts, the farmers may realize money to "help pay taxes instead of selling ears for bounty and raise taxes."

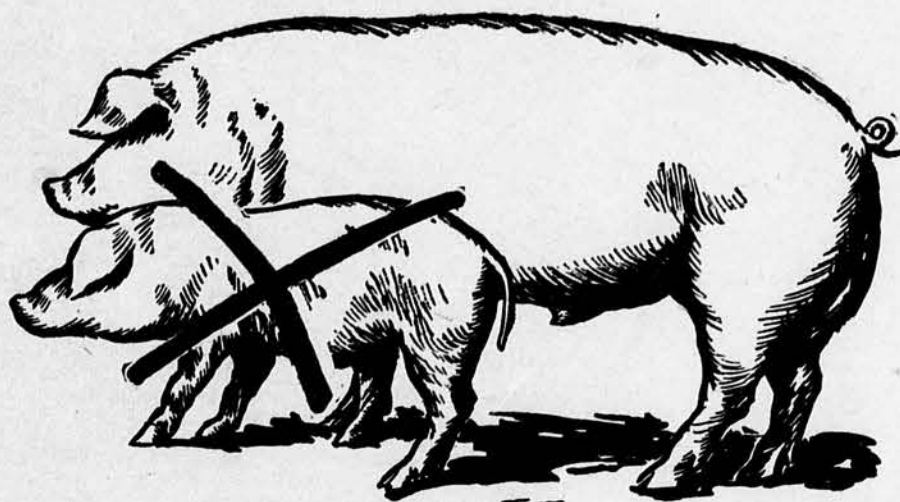
Experimental poisoning of jackrabbits on winter wheat under Western Kansas conditions has shown that \$1 of poisoned kaffir heads will kill 150 to 250 rabbits. In cases where jackrabbits are numerous and ordinary methods inadequate to control them, an expenditure of \$1 or \$2 a section for poison bait each winter, or as needed, will afford ample crop insurance against damage by jackrabbits. Thru the sale of pelts, a small return may be realized to partially compensate for the annual up-keep of the "long eared tribe."

The growing demand for jackrabbit pelts for the manufacture of felt offers a good inducement for orderly and adequate control of the jackrabbit from the standpoint of its being a crop destroyer. Jackrabbit skins are too thin and brash for tanning to make fur, and the utilization of jackrabbit skins for felting should not be confused with the increasing use of domestic rabbit skins by the fur trade. Anyone desiring more information should write to A. E. Oman, Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



# HOW MANY RUNTS .. WILL YOU RAISE?

**H**ERE we have two pigs of about the same age. The one in front is the typical runt, showing the effects of worm infestation and other deadly diseases caused by dirty farrowing pens and filthy hog lots. The other pig is normal and healthy... he was raised according to the McLean System of swine sanitation.



**PREVENT  
INFECTION**

YOUR county agent and the editor of this paper will tell you to dissolve one can of Lewis' High-Test Lye in 10 gallons of boiling water and apply freely. It takes good, hot Lewis' Lye water to cut through the dirt and destroy the round-worm eggs and filth germs. Clean up your hog houses now, don't wait until farrowing time.



**I**F YOU don't clean the walls and floors of your farrowing pens thoroughly with boiling lye-water, before farrowing time, you can figure that every litter will have from 3 to 5 runts—and runts take the profit right out of hog raising. A 15c can of genuine Lewis' High-Test Lye used according to the simple directions will prevent runts.★

**WARNING** Don't accept a substitute for LEWIS' HIGH-TEST LYE. If your dealer can't supply you send \$3.60 for 2 dozen cans, and please give us his name.

# LEWIS' LYE

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. KF-2, 30 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



# 'Tis a Land of Sacred Cows!

But if a Farmer Should Weigh the Milk His Children Would Die—Maybe

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WITH all the interest that the visitor to India may have in the graceful minarets of her matchless Taj Mahal or the heaven-haloed heights of Mt. Everest towering above Tibet, the real spell of the old peninsula lies in the eternal enigma of her peoples. For the tourist to see and marvel at there are the burning ghats, the sacred cattle, the priests and the begging millions, and the ruins of the ancient mogul cities, their temples and their tombs. But the people themselves are the background of the whole picture. They are the spell of India.

During our trip from the West Coast to Agra, nearly a thousand miles inland across the vast plains of India, Jim and I saw these peoples by the millions, by the tens of millions, and each one was a most interesting piece of human clay indeed. We were traveling third class, Jim and I and the most of these millions, and that means that we were pretty close to them. The railway passenger business in India is tremendous. The mileage is considerably larger than that of France. Every year more than 600 million passengers are carried on railroads in India, and 95 per cent of these ride third class. Jim and I had a good opportunity to watch this big parade because altogether we rode for more than 3,000 miles in India on railroads of three different gauges in all parts of the peninsula, and everywhere we went the long trains were jammed as full as they could be. There are five times as many passengers carried in India a mile of railroad as there are in our United States.

## Jim Polluted the Water?

The stations were frequent in this land of a dense population. Our train would grind down to a stop beside the long paved platform, and Jim and I would open our little car door and look out. So would hundreds of other tired, hot and dirty third class travelers. And then the swarms—everywhere in India the people come in swarms—would besiege the train, and the passengers on the train would besiege the platform and its trappings.

The water problem was one thing. There was no water on the trains, and so the hundreds of passengers would rush out at every station in that sweltering hot climate for a cooling drink. At most of the stations there were hydrants where water could be had, but there was always the complications caused by the fact that the different religious sects and castes cannot partake of the same water. Water from a particular hydrant that was good enough for Jim and me, for instance, would be considered polluted by some of the stricter Brahmins, and especially polluted if Jim or I had partaken of it. If the shadow of an "Untouchable" for instance should fall upon the bowl of food or water belonging to the exalted Brahman that food or water must be thrown away, polluted beyond any thought of being fit for consumption.

## "High Toned" Beggars

Water carriers paraded the platforms of nearly every station, doling out water, free, to any who would ask for it. Nearly everyone on the train carried a brass bowl or pewter cup, which the water carrier would fill. Many of these railway Gunga Dins carried their water in a goat skin slung about their sweating, black shoulders. If a passenger had no cup he would simply crouch at the carrier's feet and catch in his mouth the stream from the neck of the skin.

Here was a quaint old bundle of rags and gold ornaments leading a blind girl equally loaded down with huge gold and silver ornaments around her shriveled neck and a half-dozen beautifully carved bracelets on the arm which held out a wooden begging bowl. They were plainly poor, in spite of the wealth of their ornament, this sing-songing team of beggars, undernourished and ill-clad, and yet one hesitated to give them alms, especially since there were dozens more upon the same platform equally insistent, clamoring

for alms with their grimy hands or wooden begging bowls.

There are, according to the official census reports, 7 million professional beggars, including saints and fakers, vagrants and witches, living off the rest of the population in India. It is a Brahman principle that the latter part of a man's life should properly be given over simply to contemplation and beggary, accepting no responsibility either for himself or society. There is thus no stigma attached to the station of a beggar; he is as necessary a part of the scheme of things in India as is the lordly Brahman or the wealthy princes themselves. The same code teaches that everyone must support this great drain on the shaky economies of India, for the giver of alms is really the debtor to the beggar, in that the recipient of the alms affords the giver a priceless opportunity to establish credit in the life to come.

Everywhere in India we saw this ever-present class. Sometimes they would line the street for blocks, elbow to elbow, a solid mass of beggars on both sides of the street, all presenting their claims for alms. Wretched people they were indeed, often afflicted with

the most spectacular and repulsive diseases imaginable. Blind, paralyzed, deformed, dragging a shriveled arm or a shrunken leg, their toes or arms rotting off with leprosy, wild-eyed fanatics, dull and simple fools, old men, young women, and children, the millions of India's beggars.

The inevitable hawkers also were in great abundance up and down the station platforms, milling about among the ragged beggars, and the equally ragged passengers. A fat Hindu with a great blotch of red daubed across his forehead in honor of one of his gods hurries up to our window. His ragged, nervous "boy" is piled high with his master's wares, and these he sets up on a folding stand and displays them before the curious crowds. There are a few paper toys, a celluloid doll or two, and a little collection of knick-knacks that might be found in the bargain counter of a dime store at home. Another merchant moves up, his stock of huge oranges balanced on the head of his own naked boy. These are less than a penny each, and so Jim and I buy a dozen or so in view of the complicated water situation.

## Extraordinary Economies

But with all these activities on the crowded station platforms there was always another class of animal that added to the congestion and confusion and to the amazement of Jim and me. These were the sacred cattle of India. They are everywhere. India probably is the poorest and most wretched country in the world from the standpoint of the condition of her millions of

population, and their attitude toward the cow is typical not only of this condition but also its cause.

India is being eaten up by its cattle, and the people and the cattle alike are starving. It is because the cow is holy. She is the most sacred of any living thing in India, and must not be killed but allowed to roam at will and reproduce under a tolerated protection that has long since made the great herds of miserable beasts a menace to the economics of the pitiful peninsula.

## To Purify the Soul

"Call it prejudice, call it passion, call it the height of religion, but this is an undoubted fact, that in the Hindu mind nothing is so deep-rooted as the sanctity of the cow," says a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. No murder is worse than the slaughter of a cow. The cow is the holy mother of every Hindu, regardless of his caste, whether he be Untouchable or Prince. When he dies the one thing that should be seen to by all means is that a cow be present so that he may hold her tail as he breathes his last. "Mother India," records that "When the late Maharaja of Kashmir was close upon his end, the appointed cow, it is said, refused all inducements to mount to his chamber; wherefore it became necessary to carry the Prince to the cow, and with a swiftness that considered the comfort of his soul only."

Milk, butter, curds, dung, and urine, the five substances of the cow, are kept in little pots in the home. When properly prayed to and then mixed together and swallowed this is the most power-

# For 1929 there are 5 sizes of the COMBINE that

## Keeps Running Keeps Threshing Keeps Saving



### 10-12-15-16½-20 foot cut

A Size for Every Need

For 1929, Nichols & Shepard Reliability is offered in combines of 10-12-15-16½-20 foot cut—each built to the long established N. & S. standard of high quality.

Each is built on the same threshing principle that made Red River Threshers famous. Each has the famous Big Cylinder and the Man Behind the Gun, the combination grate and check plate, an N. & S. feature that has saved thousands of extra bushels of grain.

Roller Bearings are most generously used—in the canvas rollers for smooth running—in the wheels

for light draft and at every other main bearing point. Lubrication is time-saving Alemite-Zerk. All main belts run on Rockwood Weatherproof Fiber Pulleys. All sheet metal parts are rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron.

All this in the combine that keeps running, keeps threshing, keeps saving the grain and your money—a machine that will keep making its rounds—hour after hour, day after day, saving your crop before rain, hail, or storms hit it. A new folder will give you the complete story of this complete line—send the coupon for your copy.

# NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In Continuous Business Since 1848

THE NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, 284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Please send me the Folder, "The Complete Line of Nichols & Shepard Combines."

Name..... R. F. D.....

City..... State.....

I have.....acres of grain. My Tractor is a.....H. P.....make. If you have a Combine state size and make.....

## The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



ful of all means for purifying soul and body. If a man wishes to perform some special penance for a sin he may have committed he may present a bull to the temple. And since one bull will do just as well as another he selects or buys the cheapest and therefore the poorest one that he can possibly find. The bull is then branded as holy and is free to wander wherever he pleases and become the sire to a neighboring herd. And since there is no selective breeding whatever the condition of the cattle is constantly becoming worse and worse.

It is the worst of sin to kill a cow, but if she starve to death it is no one's fault but her own, and starve they do, these miserable holy creatures, by the thousands every year. But their holiness is not affected.

#### A Nunnery for Cattle

In some parts of the country it has been estimated that 25 per cent of the cultivated crops are consumed by wandering hungry stock. There are no fences—and the cows are holy. Driven from one field after another the starving creatures in their extremity often become like hogs or jackals, feeders on filthy refuse of all kinds. They are the most emaciated, dull, lifeless and altogether pitiable cattle that can be imagined, these sacred cows of the Hindus. They wander everywhere, thru the country, villages and cities. They sink down in fatigue on the steps of the city postoffice or before the doors of the big department stores, or on the lawns before the fine homes of the rich. They crowd the busy streets—but woe unto anyone who might run over one of these starving brutes and cause a merciful death. All the penance he could do for the rest of his life would not atone for even the accidental killing of a cow.

One method of atonement for sins is to buy a cow and present it to a sort of animal hospital, something on the order of a nunnery for cattle. In these "shelters" the cattle, as gifts to the gods, are kept—and slowly starved to death. The donor of a cow has done his duty by presenting the cow alone, and it is not necessary to provide for her food and care. And even in these places, set aside solely for the care of holy cows, they receive practically no food, and every one starves to death in a very short time—to make room for more. They need the room; the cattle may not be killed; hence the starvation expedient.

The government is trying to make the cow so profitable that a farmer will be paid for her care, and it is introducing dairy breeds and trying to teach better methods. But Hindus will not weigh or measure the milk or keep records of her production because they think that to measure the gift of God is impious. If they should weigh the milk of a cow they believe their children would die as a result.

More about India next week.

#### "But Every Acre in Alfalfa"

(Continued from Page 3)

Myers. Here is a good variety of crops, production is up to par and far better, so what about marketing? One word answers that question: livestock. According to Mr. Myers there is no more satisfactory way to market farm crops than on the hoof.

A cow herd of 23 Shorthorns, all purebreds, accounts for a considerable portion of the feed crops. Aside from this, a good many calves are bought to finish for market as baby beef. This pays better than handling older stuff, according to Mr. Myers. It's the popular thing with the markets today, and it cuts out considerable risks along the line in the way of losses of cattle, drops in markets or shortage of feed. Mr. Myers handles as many as five carloads of baby beef a year. He starts them on stalk fields, alfalfa, and finishes up to January 1 on wheat fields, with very little grain. Then they get snapped corn that has been run thru the ensilage cutter, silage, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal or its equivalent. It has been found profitable on this farm to provide shelter for the calves in a huge barn. "I've found," Mr. Myers said, "that calves in the barn eat 3 hours a day more in the winter than the calves in the open." There is plenty of water in the barn in winter.

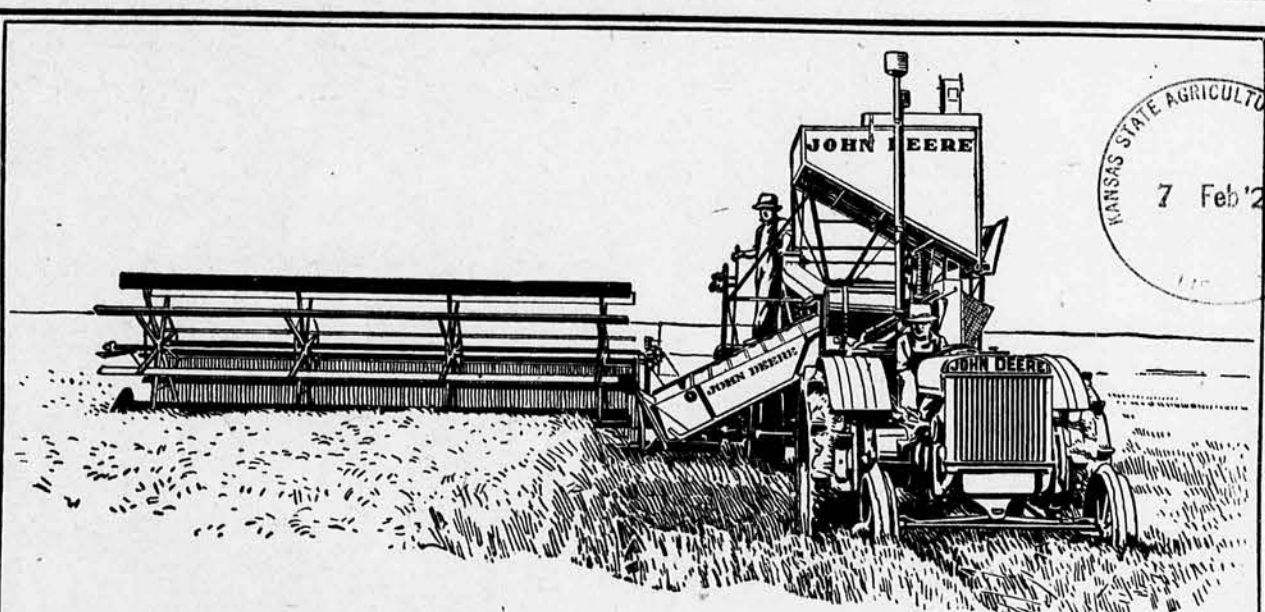
Another ready market for crops is the hogs; 25 sows bred for spring pigs and 15 for fall. Mr. Myers was one of the first men to grow worm-free

litters. "One of the high spots in my life," he said, "was that of carrying a demonstration of growing pigs by the McLean county sanitary system, sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and putting on the most economical gains of anyone in the state." There were 123 pigs to enjoy

this clean system the first year it was tried on the farm, and there wasn't a runt in the bunch.

Gains were exceptional, and the beauty of it is that almost equally economical gains were made on this farm every year. The pigs are farrowed in clean quarters, have clean

pasture, are self-fed, and run on alfalfa, Brome grass and Sudan pasture, which supplies them all season. The poultry flock also is a source of revenue and satisfaction. The Myers flock came out second for demonstration layers during the 10 months starting October 1, a year ago.



## Plan Now— To Do Your Harvesting Quickly—Efficiently

**S**PEED that means greater economy of time and labor in your harvesting operations; good work that means getting full quality and quantity from your crops, even under difficult conditions—these are features you get in

### The John Deere Combine

You will want the many advantages of the John Deere:

#### Easy Operation

Motor, main drive clutch, platform and reel elevation, re-cleaning sieve and wind on lower shoe all are controlled from operator's platform. The few necessary adjustments are simple and easy to make. You need not be an expert thresherman to do good work with the John Deere.

#### Better Work

Sturdy, exactly-fitted cutting parts, 36-inch continuous platform canvas, threshing and separating parts that thresh out all the grain, an efficient cleaning unit that saves grain and delivers it clean—these are features you will appreciate.

#### Great Strength

Sturdy John Deere construction assures you long service. Every part is built extra strong to stand the twists and strains of work in rough and uneven fields.

#### High-Grade Anti-Friction Bearings

Roller bearings and ball bearings reduce wear at all important points of friction. The result is that the John Deere Combine is exceptionally light draft and light running. A high-pressure grease gun oiling system makes oiling easy and effective.

#### Large-Capacity Grain Tank

The 65-bushel grain tank on the No. 2 Combine empties in less than a minute through two outlets. This represents a considerable saving of time during the harvesting season.

You can get the John Deere in two sizes: No. 1 in 8-, 10- and 12-foot widths; No. 2 in 12- and 16-foot widths.

#### Other Points of Merit

1. Reel has worm and gear drive in oil-tight case—for smooth, even running.
2. Platform drive gears are enclosed—run in grease.
3. Roomy feeder house—a big aid to correct feeding.
4. Sturdily-built cylinder runs on self-aligning bearings—handles light or heavy crops satisfactorily.
5. Easily-adjusted concaves. Make good work easy.
6. Strongly built straw racks are operated by two four-throw crankshafts which give maximum agitation to straw in final operation of the separating process.
7. Grain pans run full length of the John Deere—catch all the grain.
8. John Deere method of cleaning and re-cleaning assures delivery of clean, uncracked grain. Sieve in tailings elevator separates clean grain from tailings.
9. Auxiliary Motor has surplus power—assuring even operation.

See this grain-saving combine on display at your John Deere dealer's. For the complete story of this remarkable machine write for John Deere Combine Book. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for Booklet DL-111.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS





## A message to owners of Incubators and Brooders

Ordinary kerosene, when used for heating incubators and brooders, is oftentimes responsible for fouling the air chambers with fumes, killing the developing chicks in the eggs before they are hatched. These fumes poison the air from which the embryo chick must secure the oxygen necessary to its life and your successful hatch.

The same is true in heating brooders. Fumes from ordinary kerosene may harm the brood, often killing apparently thriving chicks. A flickering flame or a clogged burner can prove fatal.

The use of Shell Kerosene is a safeguard and assurance of expected results. Shell is the one all-purpose kerosene for the farm and farm home. There are no amber-hued second or third grades of Shell Kerosene. It is a clean water-white kerosene of one grade only, the highest quality possible to produce, answering every farm need.

Shell Kerosene has proved its superiority for incubators and brooders — for cooking and heating stoves. It is also a clean-burning, hard-hitting, ideal fuel for the farm tractor and stationary power units. Shell Kerosene meets efficiently every need, doing away with one kind of kerosene for this job and another for that. Shell costs no more than ordinary kerosene, but brings greater efficiency and more profitable results no matter where it's used. When you buy Shell it will never trifle with your confidence.

**SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION**  
SHELL BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.



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REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF SHELL KEROSENE, GASOLINE, MOTOR OILS, TRACTOR OILS AND GREASES



# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

PEOPLE do not talk much about forgiveness. They used to, and sometimes would wring their hands in pain at the thought of whether God had forgiven their sins. So long as we do not make much of sin, we naturally will not worry over forgiveness. However, while styles of thinking about such things may change, facts do not change, character must still be built up by effort and struggle, and, above all, God does not change.

As a matter of fact, would we honor and worship a God who was indifferent to wrong doing? A while ago a woman in public office defaulted for \$30,000. She was given 30 days in jail. Even hardened New York dailies were amazed at the leniency with which she was treated, at the injustice of such a sentence, while other folks, less conspicuous, must serve long sentences for much lesser crimes. If God did things like that, we would not, could not, respect him. He must be hostile to the thing that would wreck his universe, blast at the foundations of all moral values, and leave a trail of fragments behind.

That is what sin would do. Sin is another name for rebellion. The sinner is not a harmless individual, interesting because he is a sinner, and doing things that shock other people. He is a rebel against the law and order and goodness of a good God. And rebellion, you will recollect, usually has been severely dealt with.

But Jesus makes the whole matter of forgiveness simple. He says God will forgive, but He will not forgive unless we forgive. "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us." As we forgive, we will be forgiven. The prodigal son, in this week's lesson, was forgiven and restored, when he had turned around and come home. The treatment was too good for him, we are likely to think, deep down in our hearts. Most of us sympathize with the older brother, who had worked hard, had enjoyed no holidays, and who objected to the welcome given the young rake when he got home. However, that was Jesus' way of showing just how glad God is, when the sinful, the wayward and the selfish turn and come back to him.

An instance of how a poor and ignorant woman forgave the man who had wronged her and her husband comes out of the early history of Michigan. In Lake Superior there is an island, Isle Royale, 45 miles long by 9 miles wide, which is practically uninhabited. Moose are found there, and other animals. Long ago, the Indians mined copper on the island, as their primitive mines, or traces of them, are easily found. In 1845, when copper and iron ore were discovered, there was widespread excitement. A certain man prevailed on a Frenchman and his Indian wife, whose name was Angeliq, to go to Isle Royale, and hold the copper deposits for them. The couple went with only a half barrel of flour, 6 pounds of butter, and a few beans. Plenty of provisions were promised them, if they would go. But no provisions ever came, and from July until the following spring, this desolate couple was left on an island from which they could not escape, arm in arm with death. The story as told by Angeliq is powerful in its simplicity and its tragedy. Before Christmas the last of the flour was gone. Nothing but the enormous physical strength of this Indian woman, and her childlike trust in God, saved her from the fate of her husband. "Five days before Christmas," she says, "(for you may be sure we kept account of every day), everything was gone. There was not so much as a single bean. The snow had come down thick and heavy. It was bitter, bitter cold, and everything was frozen as hard as a stone. We hadn't any snowshoes. We couldn't dig any roots; we drew our belts tighter and tighter; but it was no use; you can't cheat hunger; you can't fill up that inward craving that gnaws within you like a wolf."

Her husband, not being so strong as she, suffered more intensely. Daily he grew weaker. But one day he brightened up and began sharpening a

knife with savage intensity, saying he was going to kill a sheep. From the way he glared at her she knew she was the sheep. Not daring to sleep she finally wrested the knife out of his hands. A few days later he died. She could not bury him for the snow, but left the body in a hut, and built herself another. One day she saw a rabbit. She had had nothing to eat but bark, for days. Tearing hair out of her head she plaited a snare for rabbits, praying as she did so, that she might be successful. The first rabbit she caught she tore up and ate raw. It was nearly a week before she caught another.

In the spring she caught fish occasionally, with a net made from strips of an old sail. One day she heard a gun and saw a crew come ashore. The first man was the one who had sent her and her husband to the island and had promised provisions which he had never sent. He held out his hand, and she shook it. He asked where Charley was and she replied he was asleep. She made no complaint against him, as she said his own conscience ought to punish him more than anything which she could do.

I have often thought of Angeliq shaking hands with the man who had starved her husband to death, and would have brought her to death, too, had she not possessed the qualities that enabled her to survive.

Lesson for February 10—The Way to Forgiveness. Luke 3:1-14 and chapter 15. Golden Text—Mark 1:15.

## Salesmen Need Brains!

BY R. L. HAUSEN

I am always interested at the "approach" employed by the various salesmen who visit the farm with the idea of selling me something. Whether I am in the market or not, I usually am willing to talk a few minutes, for the sake of the acquaintance and any little points which I may be able to pick up during the conversation. Occasionally, however, men come on the place who unintentionally make themselves so obnoxious as to render any hope of making a sale out of the question.

For instance, a farm machinery salesman called the other day, and as soon as he found I was in the poultry business, he started in to mention all the discouraging things which poultrymen have to face at times—low production, disease, falling prices and what not, thus creating an atmosphere of gloom in which it would have been difficult to sell a toothpick. Next in line was a fellow who instead of turning his car on the stoned space in front of the wagon-house, backed around on the lawn and got his hind wheels stuck in a flower bed, narrowly missing having the dog set on him. Such persons are not only unsuccessful themselves but are a distinct loss to the men who employ them, at the same time making it difficult for salesmen who possess common sense and decent manners to do business.

## A Fruit Growing Help

The Kansas State Horticultural Society has just published its 39th biennial report. The proceedings of the two meetings reported in this volume, contain much valuable information on fruit growing in Kansas. Without doubt, every horticulturist, and every farm family interested in a small farm orchard, will find this book of great value and interest. A copy may be obtained free simply by mailing your request to the Secretary, State Horticultural Society, Topeka.

## Deterioration

Dear old Grandma and Grandpa were sitting on the front porch watching the cavortings of the younger set across the street, where a house party was being thrown. Both their faces expressed incredulity at the type of goings-on.

"I do think these necking parties put on by our younger folks are terrible," Grandma volunteered. Grandpa chuckled. "Sorta lack the old-time technique, eh, Mirandy?"

# You can make your present tractor a BETTER tractor without spending a cent!

AMERICA'S foremost mechanical engineers say that fully 75%



of all tractor motor troubles are due to faulty lubrication.

To correct this, the Quaker State Oil Refining Company has developed a specialized line of tractor oils . . .

—made from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude, the value of which is two to three times as much as that of the crudes from which most oils are made.

—refined to meet the special needs of various makes and types of tractors.

One of the four grades of Quaker State recommended for tractors will improve the operation of your present tractor without costing you a penny. In fact you'll save many times the slightly higher cost of Quaker State by cutting down wear, repair

bills, and delays. The chart below gives summer and winter recommendations for the most prominent makes of tractors. The grades of oil specified for summer should be used at all times, except when the temperature falls below 15°.

These recommendations are for tractors in good mechanical condition. In addition, Quaker State Extra Heavy Tractor Oil is made for summer use in tractors whose motors are considerably worn, or working under abnormally severe conditions.

Buy a drum of the right grade of Quaker State at the beginning of the season, and you're all set to lick those tractor troubles that come from faulty lubrication. Your present tractor will be a better tractor!

NOTE: If you want to test Quaker State quality, give your automobile a filling of genuine Quaker State Medium or Heavy Motor Oil.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRACTORS

| SUMMER           |   |   |    | WINTER |                    |   |   |    |   |
|------------------|---|---|----|--------|--------------------|---|---|----|---|
| SUMMER           |   |   |    | WINTER |                    |   |   |    |   |
| Allis Chalmers   | - | - | T  | H      | J. T.              | - | - | T  | H |
| All Work         | - | - | HT | T      | John Deere         | - | - | T  | H |
| Avery            | - | - | T  | H      | Kennison           | - | - | T  | H |
| Baker            | - | - | T  | H      | Layson             | - | - | T  | H |
| Baldwin Combine  | - | - | T  | H      | Lombard            | - | - | T  | H |
| Bates            | - | - | T  | H      | Massey Harris Farm | - | - | -  | - |
| Case Combine     | - | - | T  | H      | Machinery          | - | - | T  | H |
| Case             | - | - | T  | H      | McCormick Deering  | - | - | T  | H |
| Caterpillar      | - | - | HT | T      | Minneapolis        | - | - | HT | T |
| Cletrac          | - | - | T  | H      | Monarch            | - | - | T  | H |
| E B              | - | - | T  | H      | Nichols-Sheppard   | - | - | -  | - |
| E W C            | - | - | T  | H      | Combine            | - | - | T  | H |
| Eagle            | - | - | T  | H      | Oil Pull           | - | - | HT | T |
| Farm-All         | - | - | T  | H      | Rock Island        | - | - | T  | H |
| Fitch Four Drive | - | - | T  | H      | Rumley Combine     | - | - | T  | H |
| Flour City       | - | - | T  | H      | Townsend           | - | - | T  | H |
| Fordson          | - | - | T  | H      | Twin City          | - | - | T  | H |
| Gray             | - | - | T  | H      | Wallis             | - | - | T  | H |
| Harris Combine   | - | - | T  | H      | Western Harvester  | - | - | -  | - |
| Hart Parr        | - | - | HT | T      | Holt               | - | - | T  | H |
| Heider           | - | - | T  | H      | Wisconsin          | - | - | HT | T |
| Hines Combine    | - | - | HT | T      | Wizard 4 Pull      | - | - | T  | H |
| Huber            | - | - | HT | T      | Yuba               | - | - | T  | H |

H—Quaker State Heavy Motor Oil      T—Quaker State Tractor Oil  
HT—Quaker State Heavy Tractor Oil

H—Quaker State Heavy Motor Oil

T—Quaker State Tractor Oil

HT—Quaker State Heavy Tractor Oil

# QUAKER STATE SPECIALIZED TRACTOR OILS



Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING COMPANY

Oil City, Pa.







# 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.

## Nine Protective Service Managers Named Master Crook Chasers at St. Louis

**M**ASTER crook chasers is the appellation given nine Protective Service Managers representing farm publications in as many states at their first conference which was held January 23 and 24 in St. Louis. Elimination of farm thievery, frauds, unscrupulous agents, fake and unfair firms, misleading direct mail advertising and nearly every form of depredation designed to get the property and savings of farm folks were discussed and each representative offered his experience from fighting such crooks and thieves in co-operation with the local law officers.

In response to an invitation from Asbury Roberts, manager of the Missouri Ruralist Protective Service Department, the protective service managers representing the following publications attended: A. E. Andrews, Indiana Farmer's Guide; J. S. Brown, Nebraska Farmer; W. E. Dripps, Wallace's Farmer; M. W. Everett, Wisconsin Agriculturalist; G. E. Ferris, Kansas Farmer; Walter H. Lloyd, Ohio Farmer; C. W. Mullen, Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman and E. A. Shearer, Michigan Farmer.

### Poultry Thefts Excessive

Discussions at several of the meetings were led by Attorney Arthur V. Lashly, who recently concluded a crime survey of Illinois and Missouri; Harry R. Reihl of the Better Business Bureau; F. W. Rueter, Postoffice Inspector; C. B. Uttley, Postoffice Inspector of Frauds and E. R. Smith, United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Inspector. Assistance accruing from the questions answered by these men and the special co-operation which is available from their offices to all protective service managers attending the conference will be passed on by the service managers at every opportunity to their protective service members.

Attorney Lashly believes that the bootleg industry is at the bottom of all excess crime. He said that recruits for gangs of thieves come from young men who start by stealing poultry and little valued personal property. He was emphatic in his statement that too much stress cannot be given to the importance of home training for boys and girls which will remove them from all possibility of being recruits for bootleg and thievery gangs.

The fact that the value of poultry stolen in the leading agricultural states exceeds the total of bank robberies is a point offered by Attorney Lashly in support of the enactment of a state police system in these states. Such a system has been found to work

effectively in Pennsylvania where farm thievery has been minimized. He believes that vigorous prosecution for all criminals after they are apprehended will be effective in reducing excess crime.

### Investigate Before Investing

Mr. Reihl told of the continuous investigational work being done by the Better Business Bureau to obtain and provide facts regarding unfair business propositions. He said the amount of money grafted from the American public every year by fake and fraudulent schemes is inconceivable. Crooks constantly are hatching up new fraudulent schemes which they use to swindle farm folks out of their hard earned savings. No investment is so urgent that it will not permit investigation before investing. Every successful business man investigates before investing.

When he was told that the protective service managers of the states represented were glad to obtain reliable investment and other information for their members, Mr. Reihl promptly expressed the desire of the Better Business Bureau to be of every service possible to the farm publications with protective service departments which he characterized as advertising media carrying only the class of advertising which causes his bureau less trouble than any other.

Postoffice Inspectors Rueter and Uttley interestingly explained the various types of frauds and schemes deliberately practiced to gain an unfair advantage which their work has uncovered and stopped. They indicated that before mail frauds can be investigated and eliminated it is necessary to have a copy of the fraud offer and the envelope in which the offer was mailed. Both of these men asked the co-operation of the various protective service department managers thru their members. Therefore, any fraud information that is reported to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka by any of the members of this department will be forwarded promptly to the proper postoffice inspector and used in an investigation.

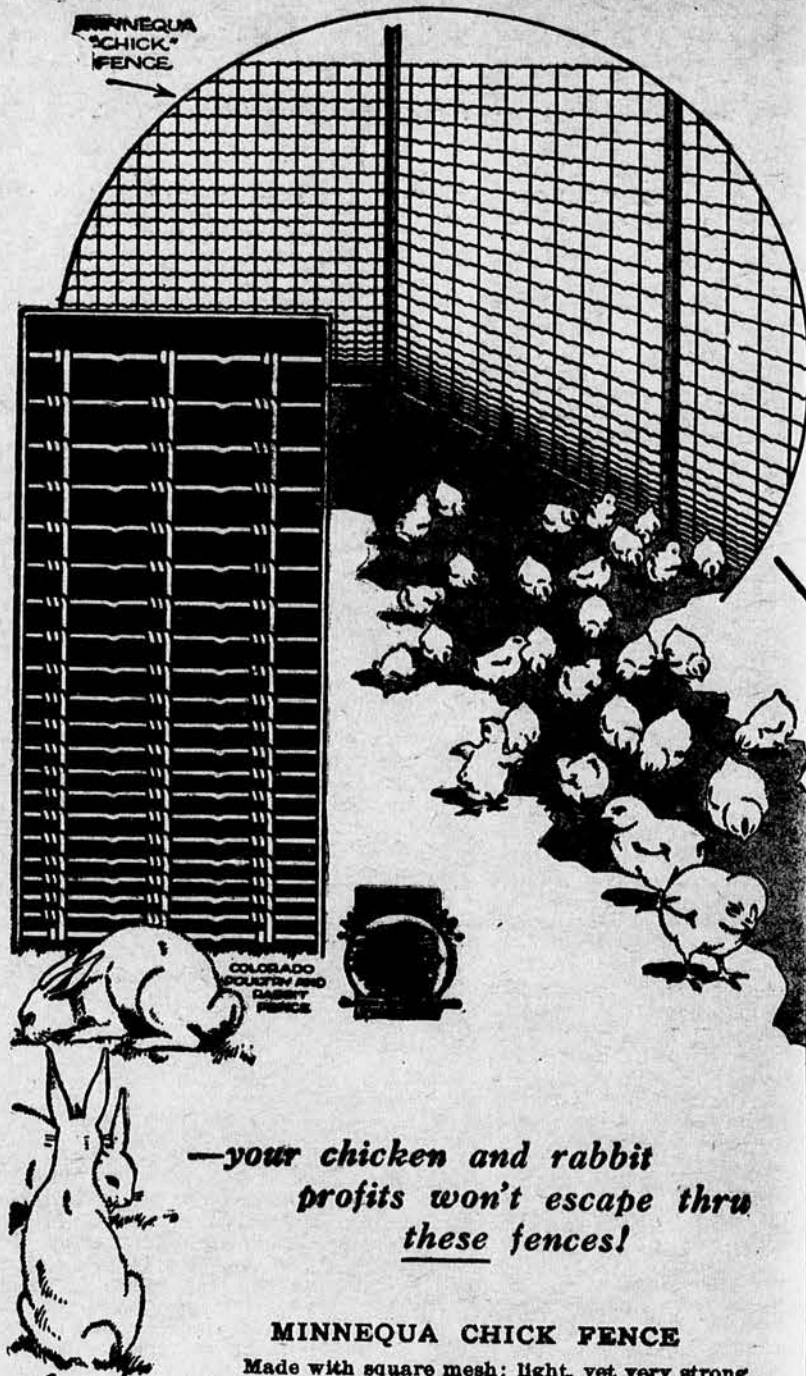
### Cannot Test Own Eyes

A black cat's wish-bone—did you ever see or hear of one?—supposed to bring luck, and a small rubber ball on a stick to be used in helping innumerable ailments and selling for \$3.50 are only two of the very common types of unfounded schemes uncovered by the postoffice department. Another is apparatus for the personal testing of

(Continued on Page 30)



Nine Farm Publications Sent Representatives to the Protective Service Managers Conference in St. Louis. Front, Left to Right: Walter H. Lloyd, Ohio Farmer; Asbury Roberts, Host, Missouri Ruralist; M. W. Everett, Wisconsin Agriculturalist; A. E. Andrews, Indiana Farmer's Guide. Back, Left to Right: C. W. Mullen, Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman; E. A. Shearer, Michigan Farmer; J. S. Brown, Nebraska Farmer; W. E. Dripps, Wallace's Farmer and G. E. Ferris, Kansas Farmer



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### MINNEQUA CHICK FENCE

Made with square mesh; light, yet very strong. The stay wires are 4" apart. The first four bottom spaces between line wires are 1" apart and above that the spaces gradually widen toward the top of the fence.

This construction assures greatest protection to the smallest chickens. MINNEQUA CHICK FENCE stretches like field fence; is easy to erect and requires no top rail nor bottom board. It is particularly effective for all kinds of small stock. Made from rust-resisting copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized.

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Made in two weights, light and heavy, both of which are a little heavier than MINNEQUA Chick Fence, shown above. COLORADO POULTRY and RABBIT FENCE is close-spaced fence of strength and durability at a popular price. The mesh is close enough to prevent poultry or rabbits from squeezing through and the fabric as a whole is an effectual barrier for stock of all kinds.

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# The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

THE day before we sailed I spent an hour aboard the Argos arranging my things in my cabin. While returning in one of the yacht's boats I caught sight thru the fog of two figures standing on the wharf.

I had a momentary impression that one of these was our chief engineer, George Fleming, but when I scrambled ashore only one of the two was in sight. The one I had taken to be our engineer had sheered off into the fog. The outline of the other bulked large in the heavy mist, partly because of the big overcoat, no doubt. I had a feeling that I ought to know the man, but it was not until he stepped forward to me that I recognized him.

"A pleasant evening if one doesn't object to fog, Mr. Sedgwick," he said, lifting his hat and bowing.

"It's you, is it?" I answered, coolly enough.

"Thought I'd drop down and see how you are getting along. The Argos looks like a good sailor. I congratulate you."

"Thanks."

"You sail tomorrow, I understand."

"Since you know already I'll save myself the trouble of telling you."

"Sharp work, Mr. Sedgwick. I needed only one good look at you to know you were a first-class man for this sort of thing."

"I am delighted that my work pleases Captain Bothwell."

He passed my irony with a laugh.

"Oh, I didn't say it pleased me. I'm after the treasure myself, and I'm going to get it. But I'm not a fool. I can appreciate even an enemy when I find him on the job."

"And of course your appreciation won't keep you from sticking a knife in him if you find it necessary."

"Of course not. I said I wasn't a fool," he admitted easily.

## But No Map

We were standing on the edge of the wharf, shut out from the world by a fog bank that left us to all intents alone. It was an uncanny place to meet one's dearest enemy. Faintly I could still hear the splashing of the oars as the boat that had brought me ashore moved back to the Argos. Otherwise no sound but the lapping of the waves at the piles broke the silence.

Our eyes met straight as a plummet falls. Each of us had his right hand in his overcoat pocket. I can't swear to what was in his fingers, but I felt a good deal safer for what was in mine. My back was still toward the bay, for I had a vision of the man who had disappeared—whoever he might be—slipping up thru the white fog and sticking a knife between my shoulder-blades.

The captain gave me his friendliest smile.

"But you needn't be afraid. What would it profit me to get rid of you here? I don't suppose you have the map with you?"

At the last words his black eyes stabbed at me a question.

I shook my head.

"No, it wouldn't be worth while murdering me now to get the map. I'm not a fool either, captain. It isn't on me."

"So I judged. Then you may make your mind easy—for the present."

"I'm not so sure about that. Wouldn't it pay you to put me out of the road, anyhow? You'll not get the treasure so long as I'm alive, you know."

"There you touch my vanity, Mr. Sedgwick. I'm of a contrary opinion. Dead or alive you can't keep me from it."

"Have you never noticed, captain, that in this world a man's opportunities do not always match his inclinations?"

"I've noticed that a man gets what he wants if he is strong enough to take it."

"So far as I know you have made four attempts to get the map. Have you got it?"

"Not yet. Plenty of time, tho. When I need it I'll get it."

My skeptical laugh must have annoyed him.

"Then you'd better get busy if it's true that we sail tomorrow."

"Hope you'll have a pleasant trip."

"Thanks. Sorry we can't ask you, captain. But there really isn't room

and our party is full. No doubt you'll be starting on a little jaunt of your own soon?"

"Yes, tomorrow, too, as it happens. Perhaps we may meet again. It's a small world after all, Mr. Sedgwick."

"We'll look out for you."

## Dirty Weather Ahead?

"Do. And go prepared for squalls. One never knows what may happen. The Pacific is treacherous. Likely enough you'll meet dirty weather."

"I'm thinking you're right. But the yacht is good for it."

"And the yacht's passengers?" he asked with angled brows.

"We're all good sailors."

"But isn't there a good deal of yellow fever in Panama?"

"Not now. There used to be."

"Haven't I heard of pirates in the

Isthmus country?" he asked, smiling with superb impudence.

"That's in the past, too, captain; but if we meet any, the vermin will be glad to sheer off. I'll promise you that."

The villain drew a breath of mock relief.

"That makes my mind easier, Mr. Sedgwick. I'll confess I've been a little troubled for you."

"Thanks for your kind thoughts, but I'm confident we can look out for ourselves."

Our words had been light enough, but be sure there was no laughter in the eyes that fastened each pair to the other. For me, I never was more vigilant in my life—and Bothwell knew it.

"Going up-town, captain? If not I'll say good evening."

"Pleasant voyage. And do be careful of the squalls and the fever and the pirates. Do you know I can't help thinking you had better leave Evie at home for me to take care of."

"But you're leaving, too, I understood you to say. No, we'll take good care of her. I give you my word on that."

I had been edging round him with the intention of backing away. He held out his hand, but—well, my fingers were otherwise engaged. They still caressed a knobby bit of metal in my overcoat pocket.

At the last moment, so it appeared, he yielded to an impulse.

"Must we really be in opposite camps, Mr. Sedgwick? Come! Let's arrange a compromise. Neither of us alone has enough to go on. You need me and my scrap of map. I need you and your bit of chart. We'll consolidate forces and go to Panama together."

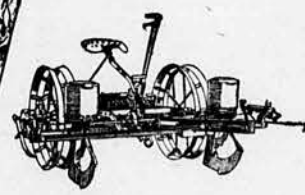
"Afraid you're a little late, captain. You play your hand and we'll play ours."

I had been increasing the distance between us. Now I turned sharply on my heel and walked away almost at a run, for I did not like the idea of taking with me a bullet in the small of my back.

At the end of the wharf a figure brushed past me. Night had begun to fall, and in the gray dusk I could not make sure, but again I was oddly



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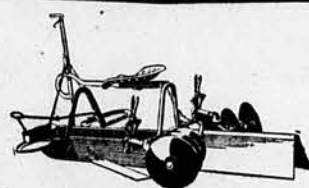
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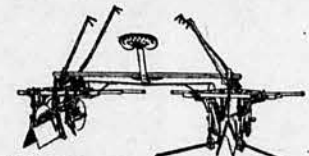
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struck by its resemblance to our engineer, Fleming. I slued around my head to look a second time, but the fog had already swallowed him. Strange, I thought, that he had not recognized me; but perhaps, if the man was Fleming, he had found me too indistinct to know.

At any rate it was a matter of no great importance. I pushed past the warehouse to take an up-town car.

#### Now for the Boat!

Blythe and I had agreed that an attempt would be made to relieve us of the map while we were carrying it from the safety-deposit vault to the ship. So far as we could see it was Bothwell's last chance to gain possession of the coveted chart, and he was not the man to leave a stone unturned.

At half past three we drove in the car of a friend to the International Safe Deposit Company's place of business. He waited outside while we went in to reclaim the document.

Five minutes later we reappeared, the paper in the inside pocket of my tightly buttoned coat. My eyes explored to right and left.

The thunder of trolley cars, the rumble of wholesale wagons, the buzz of automobiles, all made their contribution to the roar of the busy canon up and down which men and women passed by hundreds. That Bothwell would make an attempt at a hold-up here seemed inconceivable. But if not here, then—where? He had to have the map or give up the fight.

Blythe followed me into the tonneau and our car swept out into the stream of traffic. Less than a quarter of an hour later we stepped down from the machine, shook hands with our friend, and took the boat which was waiting for us at the wharf. Even now we were alert, ready for any emergency that might occur.

Nothing happened, except our safe arrival at the Argos. Miss Wallace and her aunt were on deck to welcome us. Sam and I exchanged rather sheepish glances. Nobody likes to be caught making a mountain out of a mole hill, and that was apparently what we had done. Our elaborate preparations to defend the map during the last half hour had been unnecessary.

"Tide right, Mr. Mott?" Blythe asked.

"All right, sir."

"Then we'll start at once."

I retired to my cabin, disposed of a certain document, and presently returned to the deck. The engines were throbbing, and the Argos was beginning to creep.

"We're off," I said to Miss Wallace, who was standing by my side on the bridge deck leaning upon the rail.

"Yes, we're off. Luck with us," she cried softly with shining eyes.

I looked at her and smiled. The excitement that burned in her I could understand, since I too shared it. We were answering the call of the sea and its romance was tingling in our blood. Into what wild waters we were to be whirled none of us had the slightest guess. It was fortunate that the future was screened by a veil behind which we could not peep.

The quiver of the engines grew stronger. The Argos was walking smartly out into the bay, her funnels belching black smoke. A stiff wind was blowing and the vessel leaped as she took the waves. Behind us in the falling dusk the lights of the city began to come out like stars.

"I wonder when we'll see her again," my companion said softly, her gaze on the hill of twinkling lights.

#### An Ionian Goddess

Liked a Winged Victory her fine, lithe figure was outlined by the wind, which had flung back the white skirt against the slender limbs, showing the flowing lines as she moved. In her jaunty yachting cap, the heavy chestnut hair escaping in blowing tendrils, a warmer color whipped into her soft cheeks by the breeze, there was a sparkle to her gaiety, a champagne tang to her animation. One guessed her an Ionian goddess of the sea reincarnated in the flesh of a delightful American girl.

It was this impression on me that gave the impetus to my answer.

"Not too soon, I hope."

Miss Berry joined us. I tucked her arm under mine and the three of us tramped the promenade deck. Mott went down to his dinner and Blythe took the wheel. My friend was an experienced sailor, and he had that dash

of daring which somehow never results in disaster. We could see the men scurrying to and fro at his orders. The white sails began to belly out with the whistling wind.

Blythe roared an order down the speaking tube and swung round the spokes of the wheel. Straight toward the Golden Gate we sprang, bowling along with increasing speed. Past Tamalpais we scudded and thru the narrows, out to the fresh Pacific like a bloodhound taking the scent.

"By the way she's going the Argos smells treasure at our journey's end," I laughed.

"Oh, I like this! Isn't it glorious?" the girl murmured.

"You come of sailor blood," I reminded her. "Many a girl would be in the hands of the ship's doctor already."

"Didn't know we had a doctor on board."

"Morgan will have to serve in lieu of one. But there goes the dinner gong. We must go and get ready."

"I suppose so," she sighed regretfully. "But it's a pity to miss a mo-

"Didn't I tell you that you couldn't come? How did you get here?"

"Golly, I'm sick! I'm going to die."

"Serves you right, you young rascal." I didn't "blow him up" any more just then. Instead I hurriedly offered first aid to the seasick. He felt a little better after that.

"I told Mr. Mott you had sent me on an errand. He thought I'd gone ashore again, mebbe."

"That's where you'll go as soon as we reach San Pedro."

"Yes, sir. Hope so." He groaned woe-fully. "Thought you'd need a cabin boy, sir, but I'll never do it again, s'elp me."

"I'm going to give you a licking as soon as you get well. Don't forget that. Now I have to leave you. I'll be back after a while. Go to sleep if you can."

By reason of Jimmie I reached the dinner table as the soup was being removed. Only four of us messed in the cabin. Mott, the engineer, and Morgan had a separate table of their own aft.

## Leakage of the Heart

By Dr. John W. Holland

A FRIEND of mine was in the hospital for a long time. He looked well. Yet he stayed there month after month. His physician told me that he had a slight heart leakage. A little valve in his heart did not close tightly when the heart contracted, letting some of the blood gush back.

Little leaks are among the big things of earth. The sea once made a tiny crevice in the dykes of Holland. It was just an insignificant hole, but the next morning the sea had flooded thousands of acres of valuable land.

Our personal finances are imperiled not by great, but by little spend-thrift leaks.

The penny we throw away represents two months' hard work for a dollar invested at 6 per cent. Mr. Rockefeller's fortune was started with a 10-cent piece. Little economies enable men to seize the big opportunities when they come. I know a man who could easily have owned his own home. In 20 years he had paid over the tobacco counter the price of an ample roof for his family.

Vast buildings are now being erected in cities thru the tiny profits of little 10-cent sales. It is well that articles may be cheaply bought, but it constitutes a temptation to me to buy a host of things I can as well do without.

Little 10-cent leak holes wash away big dollars.

What we call loss of character is often accomplished by a very small leakage in our thinking and conduct. Really, there are no vices so insignificant but that they may grow large enough to give a man a knock-out wallop.

Could we write the stories of the tragedies that appear in our papers we would trace the stream of conduct back to a tiny little leak where goodness first began to ebb out.

A trifle of loose thinking will threaten the moral foundations of the best man living. Solomon wrote, "Take us the foxes, the little foxes that destroy the vineyards." Large foxes could be easily fenced out. The little cubs could work their way thru the crevices of the wall.

Big sins slay few. Big sins scare us. The little by-paths, the tiny leaks in high thinking and praying, the seemingly insignificant compromises, these are the enemies that lay us low, unless we are on the watch.

The home from which love has gone is generally a victim of little heart leaks. Human affection will endure obliquity, disgrace and poverty. It will follow its beloved thru peril and even unto death. But it dies under the constant pinpricking of fault-finding and little neglects.

Our souls' devotions are under constant peril from heart leakage. Busy with big things, we allow little leaks to occur in our ethical and moral practices, and soon we have the supreme tragedy in the life of any man: A cold heart toward God and men.

ment of this. Do you see that glow on the water? Is that why it's called the Golden Gate?"

"I fancy the argonauts called it that because it was the passage thru which they passed on their way to the gold fields. And for the same reason we can give it that name, too."

We moved to the stairway, which was in the pavilion, and descended to our rooms on the main deck.

As soon as I had entered mine I switched on the light and threw off my coat. Collar and tie followed the coat into the berth. I passed into the bath room and washed. At the moment I flung the towel back on the rack a sound came to me from my bedroom. I turned quickly, to see a diminutive figure roll from the back of the bed and untangle itself from my coat.

#### And There Was Jimmie!

"Please, I'm awful sick. Mr. Sedgwick," a voice lugubriously groaned.

I stood staring at the little yellow face. The forlorn urchin was our office boy, Jimmie Welch.

"You young cub, what are you doing here?" I demanded.

"I'm a stowaway," he groaned. "Like Hall Hiccup, the Boy Pirate, you know. But, by crickey, I wouldn't a come if I'd a known it would be like this."

"Late already, my boy. This won't do. Ship's discipline, you know. Make a report and clear yourself," Blythe called out as I entered.

"My patient seems a bit better," I announced, sitting down opposite Miss Wallace.

"Your patient?" that young woman repeated.

"Yes, I find I have a guest to share my cabin with me, and he has begun by yielding to an attack of mal-de-mer."

"Is this a conundrum? I'm not good at them." This from Miss Berry.

"No, it's a stowaway. The conundrum is to know what to do with the little rascal."

"Meaning who?"

"James A. Garfield Welch. I found him tucked away in my berth, very much the worse for wear."

The Englishman helped himself to asparagus tips and laughed.

#### Should Apply a Strap?

"He's certainly a persevering young beggar. He hung around me for three days trying to persuade me to take him. Now he's here on French leave."

"He'll have to make himself useful, now he's here. The little idiot imagines himself a sort of boy pirate, so he explained to me. I'm going to try to introduce a little sense into his system

by means of a strap applied to the cuticle."

"Oh, I wouldn't," Evelyn begged quickly. "Poor fellow! I daresay he wanted to come as badly as we did."

"He happens to have a mother," I added drily. "She's no doubt worrying her life out about the young pirate. I really think we owe him a licking on her account."

"Poor woman! She must be feeling dreadfully. Isn't there any way of letting her know that he is safe?" Miss Berry asked.

"We'll have to call in at San Pedro, tho that means the loss of a day. We can send the youngster home from Los Angeles," Blythe suggested.

"If his mother is willing, Jimmie might go on with us. He would be useful to run errands," Evelyn proposed.

"Jimmie has a staunch friend in you, Miss Wallace. We'll think it over. There's plenty of time before we reach Los Angeles," our captain answered. "He can take the upper berth in the cook's cabin. Have him moved after dinner, Morgan."

We lingered after dinner till the second dog watch was over, when Blythe excused himself to go on deck. I soon followed him, for tho I am no sailor I was rated as second officer on the Argos, Mott being the first.

I had not yet had a good view of the crew, and I looked them over carefully as Blythe divided them in watches. They appeared a lively enough lot, tho it struck me that one or two showed sullen faces.

Caine, the boatswain, was a villainous looking fellow, due in part to the squint of his eyes that set them at different angles. But he was a thoroughly capable man with a knack of getting out of the men all that was in them.

Under Mott's supervision I took a turn at the wheel, for I did not intend, if I could help it, to be deadwood thru-out the whole cruise. I could see Miss Wallace pacing the deck with Blythe for hours, his cigar tip glowing in the darkness as they advanced toward the wheel house. I would have liked to join them, but I had set out to make of myself enough of a sailor to serve at a pinch, and I stuck to my task. It was late when I reached my cabin. I must have fallen asleep at once, for it was day again before I knew anything more.

We met at breakfast, the four of us, and not one but was touched by the loveliness of which we were the center. It was not a new story to Blythe—this blue arched roof of sky, this broad stretch of sea, this warm sun on a day cool enough to invigorate the blood—but he too showed a lively pleasure in it.

Miss Berry took some fancy work and a magazine with her on deck and spent the morning placidly in a steamer chair, but her piece and I were too full of our pleasure to rest so contentedly.

To any who have sailed on the glassy breast of the Pacific day after day, knowing all the little pleasures of life aboard a well-found turbine yacht, a description would be superfluous; to one who has never known it, such an attempt would be entirely futile. By either alternative I am debarred from trying to set down the delight of our days, the glory of our nights of stars.

#### Enter Tom Yeager

We put into San Pedro in the early morning. Blythe and I ran up to Los Angeles on the electric, taking Jimmie Welch with us.

No matter how well one may be equipped for an expedition, every port touched finds needs to be satisfied. After I had wired Mrs. Welch that her hopeful was safe and would be returned to her or retained as ship's boy at her desire, I spent the morning executing commissions for the ladies and attending to little matters that needed looking after.

We then made an appointment for luncheon. I went out of my way to the telegraph office to get the answer from Mrs. Welch, for which reason I was a few minutes late to luncheon.

A stranger to me was sitting opposite Blythe. My friend introduced him as Mr. Yeager, known all over Arizona as Tom Yeager. It appeared that he had come to the coast with a couple of carloads of steers, having disposed of which, time was hanging heavy on his hands.

Anybody who has lived in the cattle country knows the Yeager type. He

(Continued on Page 37)



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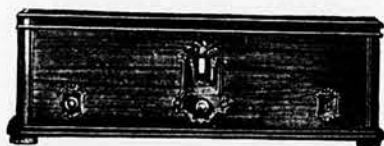
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# How would you treat \$11,000 worth of farm implements?

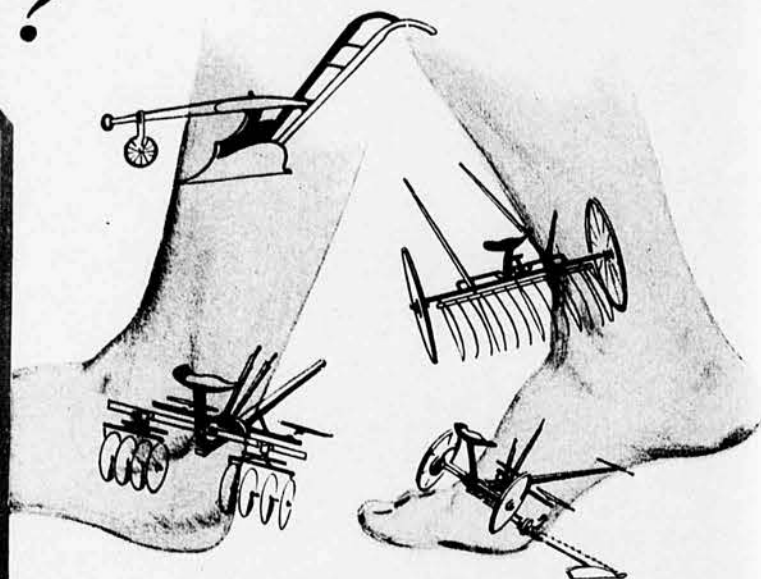
You'd give them \$11,000 care, of course! Yet no tools deserve better care than your feet. No tools are worth so much (in actual cash) as your feet.

Standard accident insurance policies prove that. These authorities set up \$11,200 as the average value of a pair of feet. And juries frequently award many times that amount in cases where feet are maimed or lost.

Here is news for those priceless feet of yours that tend live stock on snowy nights, or tramp through barnyards and wet fields. A new and better boot is here—the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot—a boot made to keep your feet warm and dry, and to outlast any other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service.

The finest Blue Ribbon rubber goes into these boots. We grow it in our own rubber plantations—the largest in the world. It is fashioned into boots and overshoes by the most skilful workmanship. And finally, before the merchandise is offered you, the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories make it pass 12 tests far more severe than your service requirements.

United States Rubber Company



## This explains longer wear

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against a swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5" per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5" per hour. No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon boots outwear others!

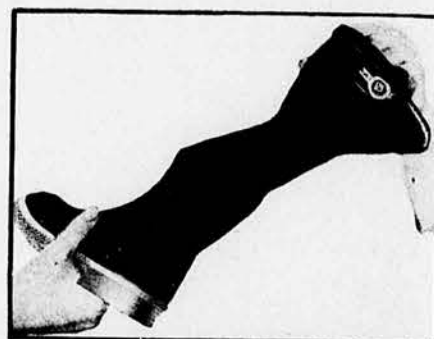
## The 300-Farmer Test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300

farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make certain that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

## Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*



## "U. S." Footwear for the Whole Family

1. You will recognize the super-quality of these "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots the instant you see and handle them. Notice the liveness of the uppers and the tough, oversize soles. Every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Made with gray soles and red or black uppers.

2. The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made with gray soles and red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

3. This "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee has a white upper and a black extension outsole. Made with 6 eyelets or 4 eyelets. Exceptionally well reinforced and shaped to the foot for longer wear and greater comfort. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.

4. Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper.

See them! Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth-top, buckle galosh.

5. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. They have gray soles and red or black uppers.

6. You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. The "U. S." Portland (galosh) has a long-wearing gray or red sole and finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4 and 5 buckles.

7. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rob Roy (high, lace boot). A light weight, gray soled, red or black upper, high lace all-rubber boot. Plain vamp; corrugated toe. Made snug at the ankle and snow-excluding. 2 heights, 10" and 15".

8. "U. S." Rubbers are made in whatever type you prefer—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress.

9. Keds are the most popular boys' and girls' shoes in America. Made only by the United States Rubber Company. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the foot to healthful exercise—yet afford the protection you want.

## FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*



Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. 102, 1790 Broadway, New York.

**"U.S."**  
**BLUE RIBBON**  
**heavy footwear**





# Why Not Control the Production?

## Industrial Concerns Adjust Manufacturing Schedules to Market Demands, as Reflected by the Opinions of the Members of the Sales Staff

By W. E. Grimes

**M**ARKETING and production too frequently have been considered as separate problems for the good of Kansas Agriculture. In reality they usually are parts of the same problem. The attempt to separate them and consider the one independently of the other is not conducive to the most intelligent and desirable action. Production, in modern agriculture, is for the market, and market conditions are, in a large measure the result of the quantity and quality of the products produced. Production and marketing problems must be considered in their relation to each other to secure those desirable conditions hoped for in Kansas agriculture where each product sells in the market on its merits and the quantity marketed is adjusted to the quantity the market will take at prices profitable to producers.

Analysis of marketing problems and consideration of their relation to production reveals many of these interrelations of production and marketing. The more important problems in the marketing of the products of Kansas farms include the standardization and grading of products, the marketing of products of high quality and payment for products on the basis of quality, the handling of surpluses and market gluts, the type of agencies furnishing marketing services, and the securing of satisfactory prices. Each of these important problems results, at least in part, from conditions arising in production, and logically the solution is, in part, a problem in adjusting and modifying production practices and policies.

### Community Production Pays

The standardization of the products of a region brings many advantages to the producers of those products. The production of large quantities of a standardized product makes it possible to assemble and market that product at a minimum cost. For example the poultrymen of the Petaluma district of California produce large quantities of eggs from a standard breed of chickens. One or more carloads of eggs, uniform in size, color and quality, can be assembled with a minimum of effort and expense. These poultrymen have so planned their production that a uniform product of high quality is produced, and this has made the task of grading their eggs an easy one.

The assembler of eggs in this district does not have to sort eggs according to color of shell and size to the extent the egg buyer in a usual Kansas community must do. The Kansas buyer of eggs receives white eggs and brown eggs and eggs that are neither white nor brown, little eggs, big eggs, and middle-sized eggs, fresh eggs, and eggs whose age is questionable, clean eggs and dirty eggs, fertile eggs and infertile eggs, and so on until, in a relatively small quantity of eggs bought, he has almost every grade known to the market, and frequently has so little of any one grade that he cannot dispose of them to the best advantage. The task of grading these eggs and disposing of each grade increases as the number of grades is increased.

These conditions reflect the production conditions on farms furnishing the supply of eggs. If the chickens on the farms of a usual Kansas community were all brought together, the resulting flock would be as speckled and spotted as the flocks and herds chosen by Lot in ancient Biblical times. The flocks of these farms are not brought together in this way, but their products are brought together in the produce houses serving the community, and the result is speckled and spotted, to say the least.

The remedy for such a situation is in encouraging production practices and policies that will correct it. The buyers of eggs, by the use of price premiums for quality products of uniform kinds, can give a needed incentive to stimulate community co-operation in the production of a standardized product of high quality. The solution of this perplexing market problem is in production, and involves the co-operation of marketing agencies and producers.

### "Best Wheat in the World"

Kansas wheat production and marketing furnishes other illustrations of the close relation of marketing and production problems pertaining to standardization. Kansas has the reputation of growing the best wheat available for certain milling purposes. The large acreage of standard varieties of wheat grown under fairly uniform soil and climatic conditions has made available large quantities of wheat of fairly uniform quality. Adherence to varieties such as Turkey and Kharkof and selections from these strains has been the means of maintaining this high degree of uniformity.

During recent years the tendency to try out new and differing varieties has, in some instances, resulted in wheat with characteristics differing materially from the older Turkey types, and if there were to be grown in Kansas considerable quantities of these wheats with differing characteristics, the problems of marketing wheat would become

much more difficult. At present, the local elevator has fairly simple, altho not wholly adequate, methods of determining the grade, the quality, and the price of wheat offered for sale. If the number of kinds of wheat coming to the elevator were materially increased by the widespread production of new kinds of wheat, the problem of grade, quality and price determination would be greatly increased. It is probable that under such conditions the margins taken by the local buyer would be increased to cover any possible losses due to the risk and uncertainty involved in buying these off-grade wheats.

In terminal markets, the presence of any considerable quantities of off-grade wheat of deceptive appearance adds uncertainty and increases the margins considered necessary.

The marketing of wheat, when compared with the marketing of other farm products, is on the whole remarkably efficient. This efficiency is made possible by the standardization of the product grown so that grading and sale by sample are easily accomplished and are satisfactory. Kansas farmers have gained much by the conditions that have favored the production of standard varieties of wheat, and any new wheat, with markedly differing characteristics, should be generally adopted only after its merits have been proved beyond a shadow of a doubt.

A marketing problem that is, as yet, relatively unsolved is the payment to farmers of the premiums that quality products should command. High quality products command premiums in terminal markets, but farmers too frequently do not receive these premiums when their products are sold at local markets. Standardization of the product

*WHY is it necessary to have "the problem of the surplus" always attached to our necks like the famous millstone? Is it not possible to work out a relationship between the "production and sales departments" of agriculture which will at least reduce such price debacles as the potato growers of the Kaw Valley encountered last summer? Mr. Grimes says "yes." He is the head of the department of agricultural economics in the Kansas State Agricultural College, and has made a special study of marketing problems. His article well deserves the earnest consideration of everyone who hopes for a larger agricultural income in Kansas.*

grown within a community so that, for example, one breed of chickens is kept and one variety of wheat is grown, makes easier the task of reflecting these premiums to farmers. If the quality of all products grown is as high as possible, more high quality produce is available for sale. The larger quantity can be kept distinct more readily, and dealers find it easier to pay premiums for it.

While it is true that the problem of securing premiums for quality products is affected by production plans and policies, and consequently the farmers' part in the solution of the problem is important, yet it must not be overlooked that dealers buying at local markets are in the most strategic position to aid in this problem. The payment of proper premiums probably is the surest way of insuring an adequate supply of high quality products. Unfortunately only a few local dealers in Kansas farm products have seen fit to adopt such a policy. When the dealers in farm products generally adopt a policy of payment on a quality basis, the quality of the products produced can be expected to improve rapidly. This is a case of a pricing policy by marketing agencies that has a far reaching effect on production. Among the many problems within this group that are now urgently in need of remedy in Kansas are the payment for wheat at local elevators on the basis of protein content and freedom from rye and smut, the payment for butterfat and other dairy products at local buying stations on a quality basis and the payment for eggs on the basis of grade and quality.

During the last year Kansas agriculture has been concerned with two marketing problems of major importance, due to a large production of crops. The large wheat crop taxed the facilities available to handle it to the utmost. Even with railway, elevator and terminal market people exerting themselves to the utmost, some delay and inconvenience in marketing wheat occurred. The chief difficulty, however, was the low level to which prices fell.

A similar situation developed in the potato market as a consequence of a high yield on an increased acreage. Potato prices were but little above

digging costs, and the Kaw Valley crop was a source of loss to every producer.

The wheat and potato situations of the last year are typical of the surplus conditions that occur entirely too frequently. The control and disposal of these surpluses constitute one of the most serious problems of American agriculture. The disposal of these surpluses is a marketing problem that has its origin in production conditions. The conditions resulting in surpluses are in part within the control of man and in part are caused by climatic variations. Fluctuations in crop production that are the result of acreage changes are largely under the control of man. It has been estimated that changes in acreage are responsible for 25 to 50 per cent of the total fluctuation in the year to year production of crops. More knowledge of market needs and of probable supply will aid farmers in more accurately adjusting production and avoiding the creation of surpluses. For example, the potato surplus of 1928 would not have been nearly so serious if the acreage of potatoes had not been increased so materially.

In livestock production it has been estimated that at least 50 to 75 per cent of the annual fluctuation in numbers produced is caused by conscious action taken by farmers, and consequently may be controlled.

### "Too Many Potatoes"

These fluctuations in production, insofar as they can be controlled, are the result of changes in production. The marketing problem involved in the disposal of surpluses caused by these fluctuations has its origin in production. The best solution for this problem is to prevent the occurrence of surpluses, and this again is a production problem. Time after time during 1928, potato growers of the Kaw Valley have expressed their belief that the solution of the potato marketing situation would not be found until the acreage in potatoes was controlled to the extent necessary to prevent such wide fluctuations in the total crop. This also is true of other crops and of livestock.

Another marketing problem that has been receiving much attention in recent years is that of the type of marketing agency that is best adapted to serve agriculture. It is not my purpose to consider the relative merits of different types of marketing agencies, but it is pertinent to call attention to the services that may be rendered by these agencies. An industrial plant usually controls the sales agency that handles its products. The sales agency usually is a department within the business. Production in the plant is guided by information from the sales department concerning the quantities of the various products that can be disposed of advantageously. The relation between the production and the sales department is close and important.

Such an arrangement between the sales agencies serving agriculture and the production department, or in other words the farmers, is uncommon but is highly desirable. A marketing agency handling farm products should be in an excellent position to furnish information of value to those whom it serves. Information concerning quality of product, packs, grading and quantities needed to supply market demand could well be furnished. Such information is now being supplied by some co-operative and private marketing agencies, but the effort, in general terms, has been more or less sporadic. In the case of co-operatives, much closer relation between members and their organization pertaining to market needs as a factor to influence production could well be established. Insofar as possible, relations similar to those between the production and sales departments of an industrial plant should exist between farmers and their co-operative marketing agencies.

### Price is the Problem

Price is the central problem in all markets. It gives expression to the conditions prevailing and indicates the presence or the absence of marketing problems. Price is at once the result of both marketing and production, and satisfactory prices cannot prevail unless production and marketing are both in accordance with the needs of the market.

During recent years information indicating probable production and probable market needs has been gathered and published regularly by state and federal agencies. The purpose of this service is to furnish the information needed to adjust production and the resultant market supplies to market needs so that profitable prices will prevail. By so adjusting production to market needs surpluses and depressions may be avoided to considerable degree. The keen edge may be removed from such conditions by controlling production and thereby stabilizing it to the extent to which it can be controlled. Much more can be accomplished in this way than has been popularly supposed.

The publications giving such information include the reports on the outlook for various products, (Continued on Page 37)



# That Elusive Atmosphere--Hominess

*The Knack of Making Things Look Right May Be Acquired*

By Mrs. Norman Davis

**W** E ALL admire homes with an atmosphere that is restful and soothing but some housewives have difficulty in discovering just where austerity ends and grace begins; or where grace gives way to over-ornateness. Most of us know upon entering a home, whether the homemaker has the knack of making things look "just right" but some women do not realize that this is a knack that may be acquired.

I have always found in refurnishing or redecorating a room it is a good plan to move everything out before starting to arrange the furniture. This allows you to see the room without any preconceived idea of where things are to be located.

The next thing to do is to refinish—if necessary—the walls, ceiling and floor. If the ceiling is low, make it a light color and a smooth finish.

**T**HE problems of spring house-cleaning—shall I paint or paper and what colors? Shall I choose drapes or curtains? How can I avoid the disappointment of a wrong choice? Whatever your problems, the Home Department of Kansas Farmer is glad to give them careful consideration and to give a personal reply to inquiries. In your letters give as completely as possible the details of your problem and a rough sketch of the room or rooms, showing the location and lighting and giving the height of the ceiling. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

If it is too high it may apparently be lowered by giving it a rough finish, almost as dark as the walls, and bringing it down on the side walls. A quiet, neutral tinted wall makes a good background for pictures, hangings and furniture. The floor should be darker than the walls.

The whole appearance of a room may be changed by the curtains. Curtains of a solid color very different from the walls make too sharp a contrast. Even tho the curtains contrast with the walls they should, of course, harmonize. If your room is small or the windows narrow an effect of width may be given by extending the curtains outside the casing. The use of a valance also does this.

If your furniture is of the straight line designs it will require more color and ornament to set it off. If you are buying new furniture you will find that pieces with curved outlines look more expensive than pieces with straight lines that may cost much more. Curved lines suggest buoyancy and grace while straight lines suggest austerity and dignity. For this reason a small room will always look better with curved lines than straight, and with allover patterns rather than stripes. I am talking more of small rooms than large ones, as most of us have rooms that are too small.

The careful placing of furniture will add spaciousness to small rooms. Never set a table or a davenport in the center space of a small room. This unoccupied center space gives an appearance of repose. Always place the long way of the furniture and rugs the long way of the room. Avoid placing furniture diagonally across the corners of the room.

Low, broad ornaments add to the atmosphere of repose. Never hang pictures above the height of the average person's eyes. Do not hang many pictures. Small pictures look best in groupings, but be sure the colorings and subjects harmonize. Do not be afraid to introduce color into your room. Altho many colors may be used in the same room, you may not have apple green curtains, a robin's egg blue table and an orange lacquered chair. Choose your color scheme, and then introduce the other desired colors in tiny splashes, such as a bright covered book, a bowl or a pair of candlesticks, and then be sure each piece is put in a group where it will add to the general appearance of the room.

## A Tea Party for February

BY HILDA ELLYSON ALLEN

**T**HERE are so many parties on Washington's birthday that it is hard to find a new idea for that occasion. Here is a clever way of getting partners for supper at a colonial party, which is suggested by the Boston Tea Party of Revolutionary fame. For the girl guests tie up little packets of tea in red, white and blue tissue papers and finish with bows of ribbon in the colors. Number the packages.

For the boys make feather cockades of the national colors. Gather white chicken feathers. Wing and tail feathers are best because they are the longest. Wash them thoroly in warm soapy water and lay aside enough of the whitest ones for one each to the boys. Separate the remaining feath-

ers into two equal bunches. There should be, in all, three times as many feathers as there are boys invited to the party. Have two pans of dye for wool materials ready, one of red dye and the other of blue. Dip the two bunches of feathers until they are the desired colors. Be sure to have good bright shades of red and blue, the brighter the better.

Let the feathers dry thoroly in warm air, then steam them over the tea kettle and fluff them up so that the fronds will stand out. Make the cockades of three feathers each and fasten together with gummed paper such as is now used for wrapping packages in many stores. This makes it easy to number the cockades, using of course, the numbers corresponding to the ones on the tea bags.

Have a small boy in an Indian play suit distribute these supper favors and the guests will match the numbers for partners.

The tea inside the colorful containers may be done up in muslin bags and used to make tea for the light refreshments.

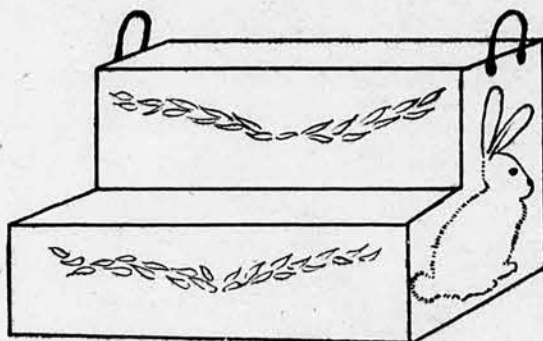
## Is Your Child at Home At Your House?

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

**W**ITHIN the first six years of a child's life, the majority of his physical, mental, and emotional habits are initiated. He can learn to do things well, also he can learn to do them happily. Often a child will dislike an activity because it is too difficult for his physical and mental development at the time. The wise mother will stop now and then to consider whether or not her child has an environment which will lead to the development of good habits.

Has your child a hook for his own towel and wraps? Are such hooks low enough so that they may be reached without standing on tip-toes? Is there a brass curtain ring or a tape loop fastened to the article which is to be hung—in order that it may not fall in a heap at his feet after a valiant struggle?

Would a small wooden box or set of steps make it easier for him to perform useful and pleasurable tasks? These boxes should be light enough to be carried by the child—yet sturdy enough to be safe.



Convenient Steps to Satisfy Baby's Climbing Impulse

They may be used: To see out of the window, to climb on while helping mother with the cake, and to reach toilet or washbowl.

Are there some beautiful and child-interesting pictures hung low enough for him to enjoy without tiring his neck? A strip of burlap above the baseboard can easily be arranged for such a purpose.

Note: This is the first of a series of articles by Mrs. Menninger, dealing with problems of early childhood. Mrs. Menninger will be glad to answer your personal problems.

It is important that you should know something of the development of your child so that you may provide him work that will keep him interested and alert and that is not so difficult as to discourage him. Covering this problem Mrs. Menninger has prepared a series of four outlines giving the development and interests of a child all along the way from birth to 6 years old. This leaflet will be mailed to you on receipt of 4 cents postage. Address your letters to Mrs. Catharine Menninger, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## In Memory of Our Mothers

BY FLORENCE G. WELLS

**W**ITH the dedication of a site on the state house grounds for the erection of a memorial statue to the pioneer women of Kansas, the Kansas Pioneer Women's Memorial Association paid tribute, January 28 to the womanhood of early Kansas upon whose visions the prestige of the state had its foundations.

The statue which has been selected is of a woman in late twenties dressed in the rough plain

garb of the plains with a slat sunbonnet on her head. Her right arm is around a little barefoot boy who holds an open Bible. Back of the boy is a dog and back of the woman is a sheaf of wheat, while she leans lightly on a scythe. This statue will cost \$25,000. The money is being raised by free will contribution. The names of all donors will be placed in the corner stone and donations may be given in memory of anyone the giver may wish to designate.

In her tribute which was read as part of the ceremony, Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, founder of the association, pledged the group to effort toward erecting this monument especially to the mothers and teachers of Kansas.

"We ask the patriotic co-operation of all loyal Kansans that the work of erecting the Memorial may go forward and that Kansas may not lag behind in doing honor to its valiant womanhood," she said in conclusion.

## Little Cook's Valentine Party

**D**EAR Little Cooks: You are not going to pass up Valentine's Day without a party are you (I'm going to have one, too!) because that is the one day of the year when a little girl must be especially nice to her little boy friend so that he will ask her to be his Valentine.

For my party I am going to make the most delicious little cup cakes with pink icing. In the center of the cake, while the icing is still warm I will place a large candy heart, which can be bought at the grocery store, and which has a verse such as "I Love You" or "Please Be Mine" on it. The cake alone will please your guests, but when they see these sweet words on it they will smile.



### Cup Cake

1/4 cup shortening  
1 cup sugar  
1 cup milk  
1 egg, well beaten  
2 cups flour  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
3 teaspoons baking powder

Sift together, sugar, flour, baking powder and salt; add melted shortening to the milk, egg and flavoring, mixed together. Combine the dry and liquid ingredients. Mix well. Bake in hot oven, in muffin tins 20 minutes, 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Cup Cake Icing

1 egg white, beaten stiff  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Sifted powdered sugar  
1/4 teaspoon red fruit coloring

Add the sugar gradually to the egg, beating it in well. As the mixture thickens add the lemon juice and fruit coloring, a little at a time. Continue the addition of sugar until the mixture is thick enough to spread.

But cup cakes are not all I am going to serve at my party—there's going to be raspberry fluff and hot chocolate, too. Here is how raspberry fluff is made: Beat a pinch of salt and 1/2 cup sugar together gradually into a stiffly beaten egg white, then add 1/4 to 1/2 cup raspberry juice in the same way. Add 1/2 tablespoon lemon juice. Pile lightly onto a serving dish and chill for 2 hours.

There are so many kinds of chocolate, and so many ways of making hot chocolate, I am going to have you ask your mother for the recipe to make it, if you don't already know, with the kind of chocolate you use in your home.

I hope every little cook has a grand time at her valentine party, and I wish all of you could come to mine.

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### After Dinner Mints

**M**IX lightly together, not heating, the white of an egg and an equal measurement of water. Add half a teaspoon essence of peppermint and powdered sugar to make a dough that can be kneaded. Roll out on board and cut in any desired shape. Place on wax paper to harden.

Lincoln County. Mrs. Herman Blythe.



# Late Winter Sewing

Lusterless Silks Are Spring Fashion's Fancy



3307—Simple new styling, with flat-terring square neck finished with applied bands and pointed trimming pieces. Patch pockets attached to the belt are a novel feature. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3311—Smart style for the junior miss. Has belted waistline and all-around box-plaited skirt. Pockets are cleverly finished. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

3310—Dress with youthful lines, showing box-plaited skirt, plaits are stitched diagonally. Has deep inset vestee, trimmed with buttons. Cuffs are becoming. Narrow belt of self-material has small buckle. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each.

## 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.

### Molasses Vinegar for Home Use

I should like to know how to make a cheap molasses vinegar for my own use. Do you have such a recipe? John R.

To make a cheap molasses vinegar, fill a large jug with a mixture consisting of 1 quart best New Orleans molasses, 1 pint yeast to each 3 gallons warm rain water. Tie a piece of cheese cloth over the top of the jug to keep out dust and insects, but to admit the air. Place out of doors in hot weather, or by the kitchen stove in the cold weather. It will be converted into vinegar in three weeks to a month. When it gets low, draw off some for home use, leaving more or less old vinegar with the mother in the bottom of the jug. Fill up with new liquid in the same proportion and let it stand until it is converted into vinegar.

## The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

### Baby Demands Too Much

AGAIN this week I am sharing with my readers a letter and its answer. Of course, I answer all the letters I receive from mothers by personal letter direct to them, but when I get one that I believe will be of interest to many other mothers I like to share it in this way. Here is the letter and it is from Mrs. G. E.

"I always enjoy the little message you send to mothers each week, but I've never seen an answer or question similar to the one I am going to ask. I am the mother of a fine healthy baby.

He is 5 months old. He has his own individual little bed. In order to nurse him at night I have to sit up in the cold. I wouldn't mind once but he gets me up three and four times every night to nurse him. Could you tell me how to get him to sleep better?

Dear Mrs. G. E.: You did not tell me whether or not you feed your baby at regular intervals. This should be done. It gives the digestive system time to do its work and have a little rest between each feeding. Also regular eating habits during the day will

**DELIGHTFUL** surprises are in store for us this spring both as to style and materials. For those who would plan spring wardrobes early and for those who would sew economically our spring fashion catalog is especially recommended. The price of it is 10 cents and it may be ordered from the Fashion Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

help a baby to establish better eating habits during the night.

A baby 5 months old should eat only once during the night. Be sure to give him plenty to eat the last two feedings in the evening. These feedings usually come at 6 and at 10 o'clock in the evening. If you do not have enough breast milk to entirely satisfy him at these feedings I suggest you prepare a small bottle feeding and give it before giving him the breast. The bottle feeding may be prepared as follows: 1½ ounces whole boiled milk, 1 ounce boiled water and 1 level teaspoon pure corn sirup. Give the bottle before the breast.

By feeding the baby heavily the last two evening feedings he may sleep better thru the night of his own accord, but if he awakens and cries it will be merely from habit. Feed him but once at some definite time and the other times just let him cry it out. It will take only four or five nights to break the habit now, but the longer the habit goes the harder it will be to break.

The first night or two you might give him a drink of warm water and see if he will go back to sleep with that.



# Let your Eyes guide You

Plain common sense says that to "see before you buy," to see with your own eyes, to examine with your own hands, is the right way to select anything. In that way you are certain to get what you want in size, appearance, finish and value. It takes all the guesswork out of the transaction.

That is the reason that the slogan of the "Farm Service" Hardware Stores is "see before you buy." At our stores you are always welcome to personally examine any article as much as you like and to make any kind of comparison you want to. Come in often.

You will find everything here to suit you—a wide variety of merchandise, the best of quality and prices that save money for you!

The "tag" in our window is your invitation.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men





# Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

I AM 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Emmons school. My teacher's name is Miss Gaddy. I haven't any sisters and one brother. His name is Robert. For pets we have two calves named Mushmouth and Emmy, a dog named Sport and six cats named Frances, Ruby, Peter, Whitney, Blackie and Stripe. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age. Hazel Louise Evitts. Liberty, Kan.

## Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Barnett. I have one sister and two brothers. Their names are Marie, Kenneth and Wilfred. My birthday is April 3. I go to Beaver Creek school. For pets I have a pony named Nick. I enjoy the children's page very much. Argonia, Kan. Jaunita Turner.

## Missing Letter Puzzle

There is one letter omitted thruout the following story. Can you tell what it is, and insert it in the proper places? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There

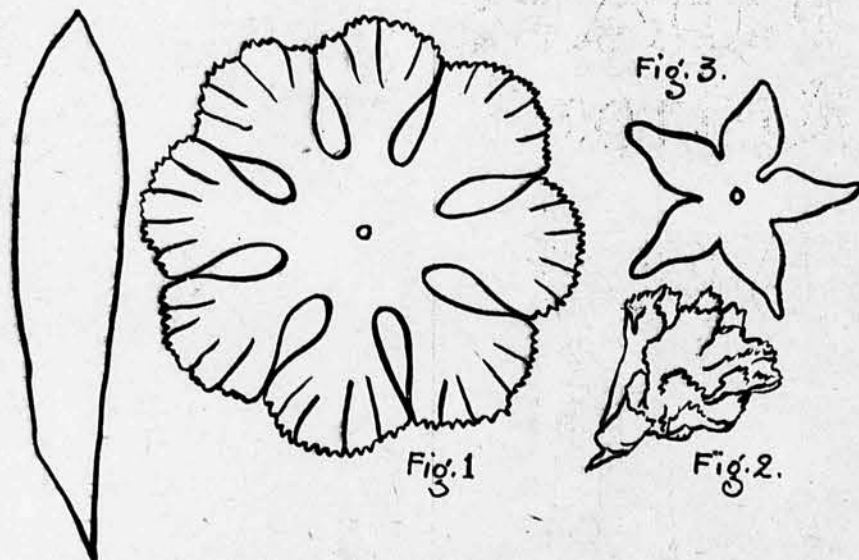


will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Ammy Impon et out to hovel now, with hi hovel on hi houlder. Ammy ha a triped tocking-cap, oft carf, weater, and pat over hi hoe to keep out the now. He take hi led o a to lide down teep lope. Ometime, you ee, Camp, hi dog, it on the led and ak Ammy to pull him.

## Wyomia Likes Her Teacher

For pets I have three cats named Spottie, Whitey and Blackie. We have 150 chickens. They are all Buff Orpingtons. I haven't any dogs. I have one brother. His name is Donald. He is 10



To make the carnation from tissue paper, cut nine patterns from Fig. 1. Fold two of these sections as shown in Fig. 2, and bind them with thin wire, leaving a long end for the stem. Push the remaining sections, unfolded, close to the center. Add green calyx, Fig. 3, bind the stem with green, and twist the leaves, in pairs, on the stem.

years old and in the fourth grade and weighs 90 pounds. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade and I weigh 91 pounds. My birthday is June 26. I go to Anness school. I have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I am 4 feet 11 inches tall. I like school very much. I have to walk three blocks to school. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Mrs. Butter. I enjoy reading the children's page. Anness, Kan. Wyomia Knox.



"Herbie swallowed my dime and I'm trying to shake it out of him!"

## Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go to the Ellicott consoli-

dated school. I ride 7 miles in a bus. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I have several pets and a riding horse named Nancy. I live 25 miles from Pike's Peak and can see it plainly from my home. It is covered with snow now. I enjoy the children's page. Billy C. Page. Colorado Springs, Colo.

## Try These on the Family

Why is a bright young lady like a spoon in a cup of tea? Because she is interesting (in tea resting).

Why is a young lady's age after she has reached 25 like a floral wedding bell? Because it is never told.

Why is a beautiful fascinating young lady like a butcher? Because they are both killing creatures.

What misses are of a very jealous temper? Mis-give and mis-trust.

What trees flourish best upon the hearth? Ashes.

Why is a tree like a dog? Because they both lose their bark when they die.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

What trees has fire no effect upon?

Ashes, as when burned they are ashes still.

Which is the oldest tree? The elder. Why is a leaf of a tree like the human body? Because it has veins in it.

What ailment is the oak most subject to? A corn (acorn).

If a tree were to break the panes of a window, what would they say? Tree mend us (tremendous).

When a tree is felled, why has it no right to complain? Because it was "axed" whether it would or not.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

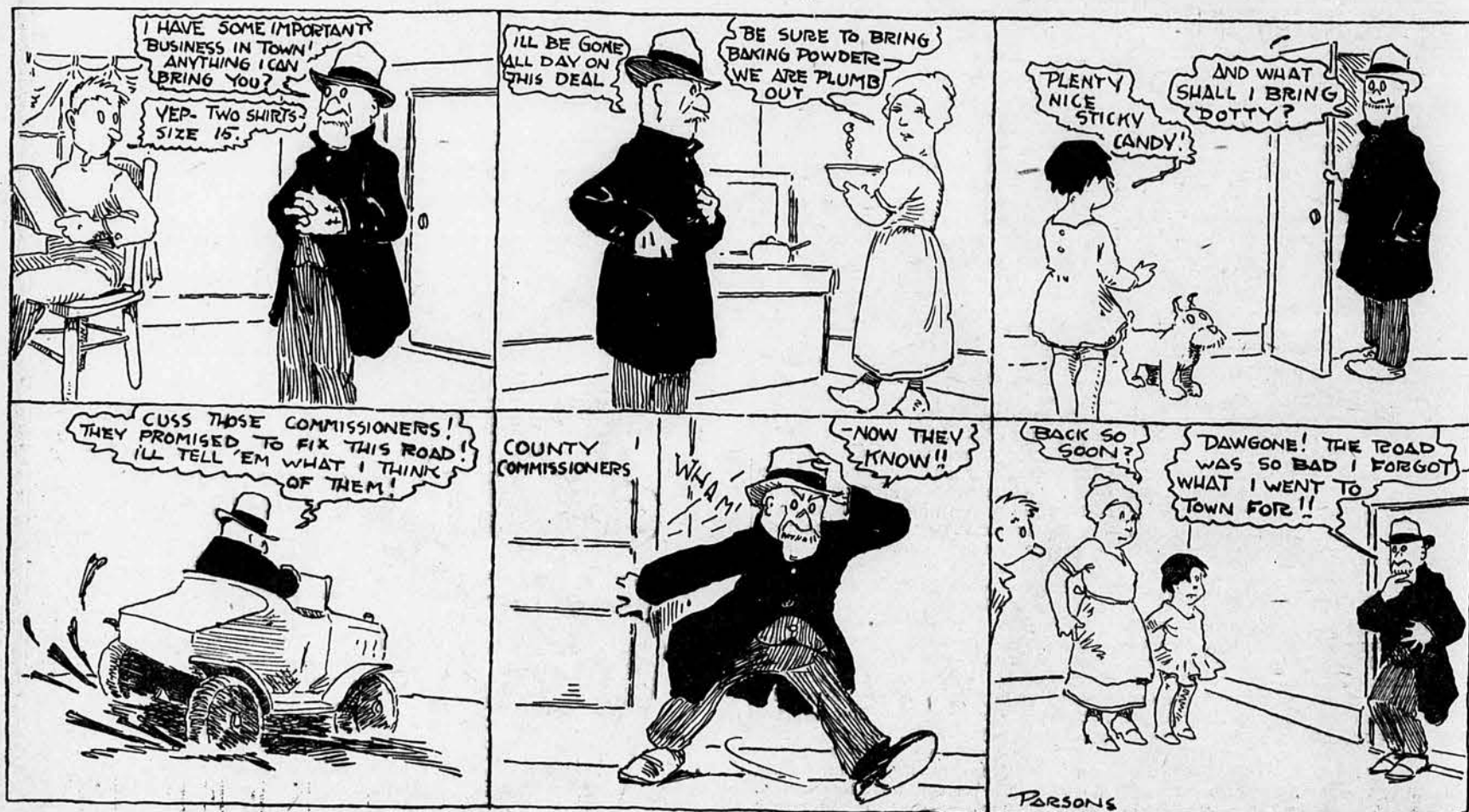
1. Stands for 50; 2. A male address; 3. Reins; 4. A bright color; 5. Stands for South.

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

## 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.

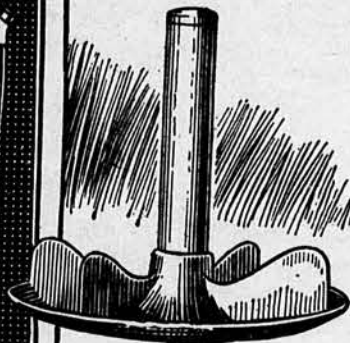
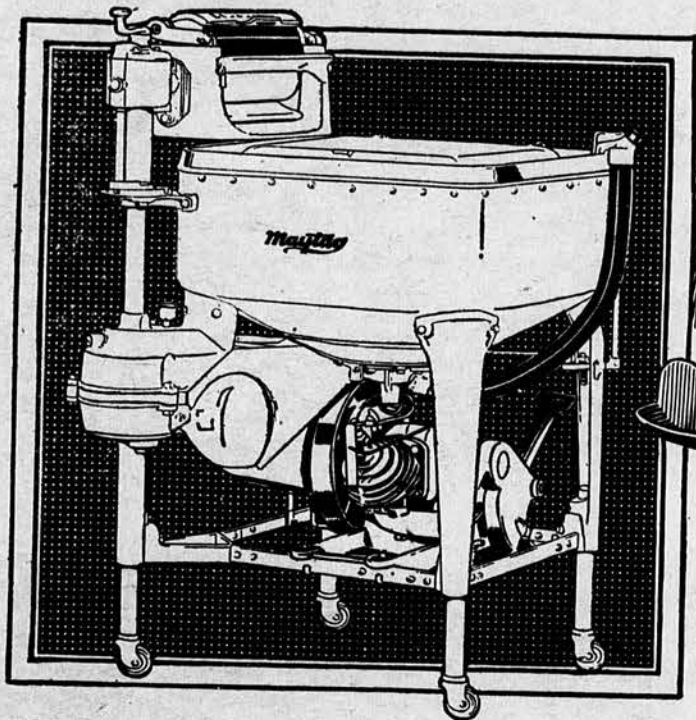


The Hoovers—When in Mud, It Is Difficult to Think of Anything But Mud



# GYRAFOAM Water Action

*Originated and Perfected by* **The MAYTAG Company**



The famous Maytag Water Agitator



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

WITH the introduction of the Gyratator washing action came the famous cast-aluminum tub, and later the marvelous Roller Water Remover. These outstanding washer improvements were originated by The Maytag Company.

The gyrotator, in conjunction with the square-shaped tub with rounded corners, forms hundreds of cross currents in the hot, soapy water. It flushes out the hidden dirt so thoroughly that no hand-rubbing is necessary.

The Maytag Gyratator is countersunk in the bottom of the tub, making the tub practically all washing space. The sediment trap underneath the gyrotator collects the loosened dirt and keeps the water clean.

## FREE Trial Washing

Find out how to change washday to a short, pleasant hour or two. Do your next washing with a Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. *Deferred payments you'll never miss.*

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1893

Kansas City Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada  
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England  
Maytag Company of Australia—Sydney—Melbourne  
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N.Z.

### Maytag Radio Programs

WBZ-A, Boston. KDKA, Pittsburgh. WCAU, Philadelphia. WHK, Cleveland. WSAI, Cincinnati. KYW, Chicago. WCCO, Minneapolis. KOIL, Omaha. KMBC, Kansas City. WBAP, Fort Worth. KEX, Portland. KPRC, San Francisco. KNL, Los Angeles. KLZ, Denver. KSL, Salt Lake City. CFCA, Toronto. KMOX, St. Louis. WJR, Detroit.

Over 50 stations now on the schedule; watch newspapers for date and hour.

F2-29K.

### FARM HOMES with or without Electricity

The Gasoline Multi-Motor makes the Maytag practical for farm homes without electricity. It is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. Fifteen years' development is represented in the Maytag Multi-Motor. The Maytag Company was first to apply in-built gasoline power to its washer. It is equipped with Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor, high-grade bronze bearings and flood-proof carburetor.

### Phone one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene . . . . . Litch Service  
Anthony . Community Grocery Co.  
Arkansas City . . . . .  
    Gambille-Bryant Hdwe. Co.  
Arma . . . . . F. O. Loth  
Atchison . . Swenson Maytag Co.

Baxter Springs . . . . . Four State Maytag Co.  
Bazine . . . . . Humburg Lumber Co.  
Belleville . . . . . Gregg Elec. Co.  
Beloit . . . . . Concordia Maytag Co.  
Bison . . . . . Humburg Lumber Co.  
Blaine . . . . . A. L. Choquette  
Blue Rapids . Brokenick Pbg. Co.  
Bonner Springs . . Owl Hdwe. Co.  
Burlingame . . . . . W. T. Tall  
Burlington . . . Maytag Sales Co.

Caldwell . . . . . Detrick Bros.  
Centralia . . . . . Mrs. Condit  
Chanute . . . . . Shamrock Battery Co.  
Cherokee . . . . . T. W. Whitaker  
Cimarron . . . . . C. C. Isley Lumber Co.  
Clay Center . . . W. W. Smith & Sons  
Coffeyville . Liebert Bros. Elec. Co.  
Colby . . . . . Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co.  
Columbus . . . . . Harold Speith  
Concordia . . . . . Concordia Maytag Co.  
Conway Springs . S-H Maytag Co.  
Cottonwood Falls . Maytag Sales Co.  
Council Grove . . Pierce Elec. Co.

Dighton . . . . . Dighton Lumber Co.  
Dodge City . . . . . Nevins Hdwe. Co.  
Dorrance . . . . . Weber Hdwe. & Fur. Co.  
Dover . . . . . Winters Merc. Co.  
Downs . . . . . Geo. P. Nixon & Co.

Eldorado . . . . . Wilson Hdwe. Co.  
Elkhart . . . . . Marshall Hdwe. Co.  
Ellis . . . . . Waldo & Waldo  
Ellsworth . . . . . A. J. Dryden Hdwe. Co.  
Emmett . . . . . Kennedy Garage  
Emporia . . . . . Maytag Sales Co.  
Eureka . . . . . Maytag Shop  
Everest . . . . . Miller Hdwe. Co.

Fort Scott . Fort Scott Maytag Co.  
Frankfort . . Pennington Produce Co.  
Fredonia . . Schlooser Bros. Fur. Co.

Garnett . . . . . Fuhring Hdwe. Co.  
Great Bend . . Humburg Lumber Co.  
Greensburg . . City Meat Market  
Gypsum . . . . . Akers Produce Co.

Hardtner . . . . . Allen Bros.  
Harper . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.  
Havensville . McDonald Produce Co.  
Hays . . . . . N. M. Schlyer  
Herington . . . Reich Impl. Co.  
Herkimer . . . . . Miller Impl. Co.  
Herndon . . . . . Herndon Light & Power Co.

Hiawatha . . . Spaulding Fur. Co.  
Hill City . . . . . Webster Hdwe. Co.  
Hillsboro . . . . . J. V. Freisen  
Hosington . . . . . Fred Childs  
Holton . . . . . Abbuehl Maytag Co.  
Home City . . . . . Rhinehart Garage  
Horton . . . . . Carl Latsener Music Store  
Howard . . . . . F. L. Dobyns Hdwe. Co.  
Hoxie . . . . . Electric & Radio Store  
Hugoton . . . . . Porter Hdwe. Co.

Hutchinson . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.

Independence . Walcott Maytag Co.  
Iola . . . . . Coblentz Electric Co.

Jewell City . . R. Hanna & Sons  
Junction City . Waters Hdwe. Co.

Kansas City . Swenson Maytag Co.  
Kingman . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.  
Kinsley . . . . . Nevins Hdwe. Co.  
Kiowa . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.

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Lawrence . . . . . Linge Maytag Co.  
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Leonardville . Chaffee Hdwe. Co.  
Leoti . . . . . Western Hdwe. & Supply Co.  
Liberal . . . . . Farley Maytag Co.  
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Manhattan . . . Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.

Mankato . . . . . R. Hanna & Sons  
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Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.  
Meade . . . . . Farley Maytag Co.  
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Minneapolis . . . . . Shea & Carter Elec. Co.

Modoc . . . . . Modoc Garage  
Montezuma . . . Parks Merc. Co.  
Mulberry . . . . . Earl Rasmussen  
McCracken . Humburg Lumber Co.  
McPherson . . . . . Crary Hdwe. & Imp. Co.

Ness City . . . Miners' Cash Store  
Newton . . . . . Rich Merc. Co.

Norton . . . . . James W. Gleason

Oberlin . . . . . Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.  
Olathe . . . . . Phebus Fur. Co.

Onaga . . . . . Hochard Produce Co.  
Osawatomie . . . Barnett Elec. Co.  
Osborne . . . . . Woolly Impl. Co.

Oskaloosa . D. C. Waugh Fur. Co.  
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Parsons . . . . . Walcott Maytag Co.  
Pendennis . . . Aitken Lumber Co.  
Phillipsburg . Theo. Smith & Sons  
Pittsburg . . . Penniman Maytag Co.  
Pratt . . . . . O. K. Light & Power Co.

Protection . . . . . O K Light & Power Co.

Randolph . . . Moline Hdwe. Co.  
Richmond . . . McCandless Hdwe. Co.  
Riley . . . . . Fritz-Nanninga Hdwe. Co.  
Russell . . . . . S. S. Miller & Sons

St. Marys . St. Marys Produce Co.  
St. Paul . . . . . Dowd Hdwe. Co.

Sabetha . . . . . Minger Music Store  
Salina . . . . . Kipp-Emmons Maytag Co.

Satanta . . . . . Farley Maytag Co.  
Scammon . . . . . Carlson Fur. Co.  
Sedan . . . . . S-H Maytag Co.

Seneca . . . . . Waller Electric Co.  
Simpson . . . . . Concordia Maytag Co.  
Smith Center . . Woolly Impl. Co.

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Sterling . . . . . G. E. Blair  
Stull . . . . . Kraft Merc. Co.

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Timken . . . . . Humburg Lumber Co.

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Topeka . . . . . Linge Maytag Co.

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Wamego . . . . . Hecker Fur. Co.

Washington . . . Litch Service  
Waterville . . . . . Mrs. Reitzel  
Wellington . . Cortelyou Fur. Co.

Wichita . . . . . Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.  
Wilson . . . . . Weber & Co.  
Winfield . . . . . Stewart Battery Co.

Yates Center . Coblentz Elec. Co.

# Maytag

## Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT





## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Children Inclined to Be Deaf May Still Have a Good Chance in Life

**I**N MANY cities the hearing of every child going to school is tested. There is now a scientific device called the Audiometer by means of which the hearing of a whole class can be tested in a few moments. Pupils who show any failure in hearing are then tested separately with special care. Parents are notified of defects and are urged to take their children to doctors who specialize in ear troubles. It has been found that a goodly proportion of deafened children can have restoration or at least improvement given to the defect.

It is a great thing for a child who has a tendency to deafness to find it out. One of the strange things about the defect is that the patient is so slow to discover it. But, after all, what is there to tell her that other girls and boys hear more distinctly? She hears some sounds and fails to hear others, but being unconscious of her failure it makes no impression on her. Many a child has been classified as "slow" or "stupid" in her studies whose sole deficiency lay in her failure to hear instruction.

There are children on whom the best of medical skill is spent without success, for when deafness does fasten its clutches it is one of the most incurable of ailments. Happily this does not mean that they are without hope. In every large city there are special schools in which deafened children are taught the art of "lip reading." Children learn this much more readily than grownups, and a smart child may become so perfect in the art that she can "hear" in that way to very good purpose. Recently I spent an evening in conversation with a young woman who is a graduate student of the University of Chicago. She is now studying for her degree of Master of Science, and will get it at an age much below the average. Yet this girl has gone all thru school by "lip reading," never having heard a word in a normal way. For a young person who is deafened I recommend lip reading in preference to the use of any hearing instrument. But it is only fair to say that there are many electrical instruments that intensify sound and give great help to deafened people who use them.

#### Build up the Body

I suffer with severe headaches on top and back part of head most of the time. Have taken all kinds of headache tablets and powders which cure it only for a short time; then it starts again the same as ever. Can you tell me the cause of this and suggest a remedy? Have had headaches for 10 years. C. P. K.

You are mistaken in supposing that the headache tablets cure your headache even for a short time. All that they do is to club the nerves of sensation into temporary silence. Such medicine never will cure your headaches. Perhaps the cause is eyestrain, perhaps it is indigestion, perhaps some nervous trouble. You must get a very thorough physical examination that will show the cause. Then you can be cured.

#### All Right at Birth

I know of a baby whose sight was all right at birth, but he got inflamed eyes right after being born and went blind. Can anything be done? T. B. L.

I cannot encourage you to expect anything in a case of this kind. But at the very least the child should be examined by an eye specialist to see if there is any vestige of sight that can be improved. Many children are born with good vision but the eyes become infected during the passage thru the birth canal, with resulting blindness. If such children are properly cared for at birth this may be avoided. Every mother knows that doctors put antiseptic drops into the eyes of each new born babe. They do it for the very purpose of avoiding such cases of blindness.

#### Might be Homesick

Please tell me if you think that we ought to send our boy to Arizona or New Mexico. He came home over a year ago and our

doctor has just told us that he believes he must have tuberculosis and better go West. He does not seem very sick some of the time and then again he does. M. E. M.

If your boy has tuberculosis his best chance to get well lies in rest, good food and fresh air. Kansas air is just as good as that of Arizona. Perhaps the dry climate of Arizona has a trifle the advantage for such conditions, but it is more than offset by the fact that out there the boy would be homesick, unhappy and restless. I hope the day will soon come when doctors and laymen will learn the lesson that any good climate is a good place to recover from tuberculosis if only the patient can have rest of mind and body and plenty of nourishing food.

### Protective Service

(Continued from Page 18)

one's eyes. In nearly every case the test indicates the need of glasses which are offered for sale by mail.

The failure of several firms that made it a practice of sending out unordered merchandise requesting the recipient to pay for it was related by Inspector Rueter. In his opinion these firms failed because folks learned that they neither have to return goods received in such a manner nor do they have to pay for such goods. Folks in rural communities are not being out-slickered by the city slicker any longer. Ever hear the story of the town doctor who received some unordered merchandise and paid for it by mailing the sender a bottle of pills good for any ill from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet? That is one of Mr. Rueter's stories but it shows clearly that the investigational and educational work of such agencies as the postoffice inspector of frauds, the Better Business Bureaus and the various protective service departments is protecting millions of dollars of hard earned savings.

#### Co-operation Needed From Members

United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Inspector Smith would admonish Kansas Farmer Protective Service members to be careful of salesmen who pose as authorities on poultry and livestock diseases but who really only are interested in selling stock and poultry tonics and remedies which are of such worth as to be repeatedly disapproved by the state control division regulating the sale of such. "The farmer should remember," said Mr. Smith, "that the companies selling such remedies, tonics and minerals only can guarantee that if fed the poultry or livestock will be benefited. The troublesome factor is who is going to be the judge of the beneficial worth. A company is not bound by the statements of its salesman. Pay no attention to a salesman's statements as they are worthless if they conflict with the company's guarantee."

Inspector Smith related also about thousands of quack medicines, many of them claimed to cure incurable diseases, that have come to his attention. Most of such remedies are patented and according to Mr. Smith are worse than worthless. With the best of them it is difficult to make definite regulations regarding their sale because a bare few of them do have helpful qualities, far fewer than those propounded by the seller. Nearly 95 per cent of all ailments supposedly helped by such a medicine would disappear with no medicinal treatment if the patient would give the right personal attention to his system. Mr. Smith told the group of protective service managers.

Each protective service manager left the St. Louis conference with a definite and renewed determination to be of more help to the members of his protective service department. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department is eager to win its fight

## The Best Railroad Service in History

Since the railroads were returned to their owners in 1920, after their war-time operation by the government, they have devoted intensive effort to the steady improvement of their service. More than six billion dollars have been invested in their properties in this time to increase the efficiency and economy of their operation. The efforts of the railroads, the new money invested, and the active help of shippers throughout the country have combined to produce today the best railroad service in the history of the United States.

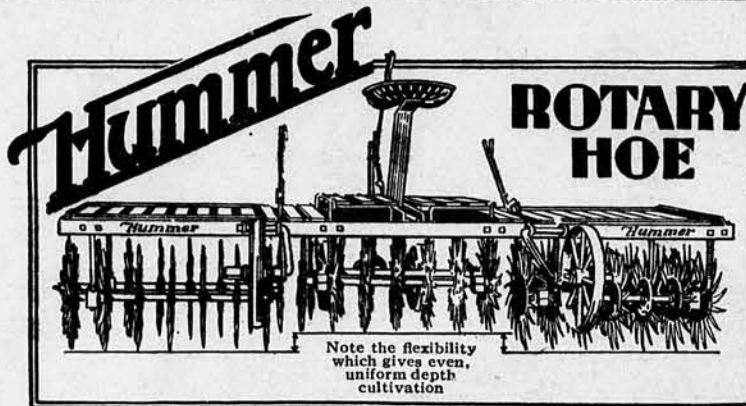
The railroads are proud of their accomplishments. They hope their farmer patrons share this feeling of pride with them, because western farmers and western railroads are very closely dependent upon each other. Poor railroad service can cripple the farmer, while the present good railroad service aids him greatly. In the same way farm adversity hurts and farm prosperity helps the western railroads.

Despite the severe handicap of low earnings, the western railroads have kept faith with the farmer. They have done everything they could to improve his transportation service, and they feel that their efforts show results. They will follow the same policy in the future. They ask only that the farmers and citizens in general will give them fair treatment—*equality under the law with their competitors and an opportunity to obtain the fair earnings necessary to improve their service still further in the years to come.*

Constructive suggestions and criticisms are invited.

### WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois



Note the flexibility which gives even, uniform depth cultivation

#### WRITE

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## Kansas, a Land of Trees

(Continued from Page 7)

friendly warning to the approaching driver. Trees are needed at these places. Economics and aesthetics are both served, and all concerned, landowner, school district, township, county, state and nation, will in time co-operate to secure and maintain such plantings.

Parks, playgrounds and recreational areas are a part of modern life. No one fears today that Jack will become dull from lack of play, and it is well to worry about the effect of idleness and plan for his play and recreation. The old swimming hole has been succeeded by the supervised municipal natatorium, and the rural wood lot owner has put up "No Trespassing" signs in self-defense. If the people need the wood lot for recreation and playgrounds they should own it. They can afford to improve the streams, put in dams and make boating, skating and other sports possible, and the wood lots improved and extended may be a source of income and furnish material for industry as the years pass.

Comparison of the growth and success of native and exotic species of forest trees was one of the early activities of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Many fine trees dating back to plantings of the early seventies inspire students and visitors with enthusiasm for tree planting and forest preservation and extension. Many men who have had a part in the building of the National Forestry Service have learned their early lessons in tree lore from these wood lots and specimen trees on the college campus and farm.

The organization of the experiment station of the agricultural college in 1887 and the Fort Hays Branch station in 1902 has made possible the accumulation of valuable data concerning the growth and adaptability of many species.

Fifty years is but a beginning in forest matters, but the records obtained form the basis for future forestry. Facts may be stubborn but are a much more lasting foundation for success than the fads of 50 years ago.

The most recent advance step is the co-operation of the state with the National Forest Service for the distribution of trees for wood lots, windbreaks and shelter belts under the provisions of the Clark-McNary act. Through this arrangement species best suited for the various soils and locations of the state are made available to planters at a small cost, and the interest seems nearly equal to that of early days.

The recreational resource of forest areas is being widely utilized. The creation of the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission of our state gives a directing force for acquiring and improving areas suited for forest development and for fishing waters and game preserves.

The idea is becoming prevalent that areas which may provide pleasure for the people should be devoted to this use. Forest-tree plantings is an important part of such plans. There is no conflict between the needs of the public and the principles of practical forestry. Timber from trees that have sheltered generations of happy children would not be less valuable because of that service.

Every city and village should consider the possibility of a municipal wood lot. The need of wood for industrial purposes is already apparent, and

the co-operation of all factors—village, township, county, state and nation—will be most effective when all join in the work and when the interests of all are served.

## Farm Talks Made a Hit

(Continued from Page 8)

Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—The Novelty Merry-makers, from stage of Novelty Theater.  
1:00 p. m.—Markets  
1:10 p. m.—Weather  
1:11 p. m.—Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—The H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet  
3:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Late markets  
6:03 p. m.—News  
6:05 p. m.—Weather  
6:06 p. m.—Time  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New York City  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period.  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist of Household Searchlight. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Organ concert by Eleanor Allen Buck, from Municipal Auditorium  
1:00 p. m.—Markets  
1:10 p. m.—Weather  
1:11 p. m.—Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Matinee concert. Ruth Leonard, piano, and Dorothy Florell, contralto  
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  
6:03 p. m.—News  
6:05 p. m.—Weather  
6:06 p. m.—Time  
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour  
8:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour. Murrow's Old Time orchestra  
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period.  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene, woman's editor of Capper's Farmer. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Oklahoma Revelers Dance Band  
1:00 p. m.—Frank Payne, Johnson county, "Beautification of the Farmstead with Flowers." Markets, Weather, Time.  
1:30 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.—Late markets  
6:03 p. m.—News, Weather  
6:05 p. m.—Capper Clubs Program  
6:06 p. m.—Time  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Sonora program from New York City  
9:00 p. m.—Pennzoll program from New York City  
9:30 p. m.—Elmer and Jasper  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period.  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, woman's editor of Capper's Weekly. Ada Montgomery, society editor of Topeka Daily Capital. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler's Novelty Merry-makers, from stage of Novelty Theater  
1:00 p. m.—Markets  
1:10 p. m.—Weather  
1:11 p. m.—Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Matinee concert  
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  
6:18 p. m.—News  
6:21 p. m.—Weather  
6:22 p. m.—Time  
6:23 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Castle Junior Orchestra concert  
9:00 p. m.—Studio program  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:03 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene, selection and preparation of foods on Weekly Budget Menu. Tested recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
12:35 p. m.—James and Russell Barnes, old time fiddlers  
1:00 p. m.—Markets  
1:10 p. m.—Weather  
1:11 p. m.—Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Matinee concert  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets  
6:03 p. m.—News  
6:05 p. m.—Weather  
6:06 p. m.—Time  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Studio concert  
9:00 p. m.—Ed Johnson and his Swedish Accordion  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

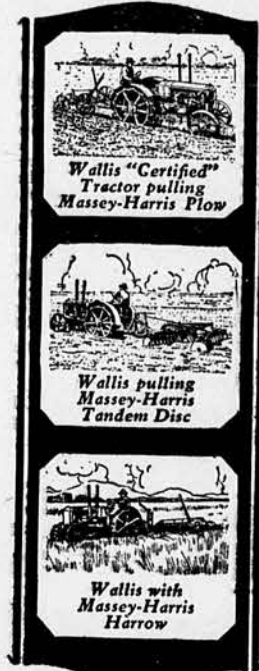
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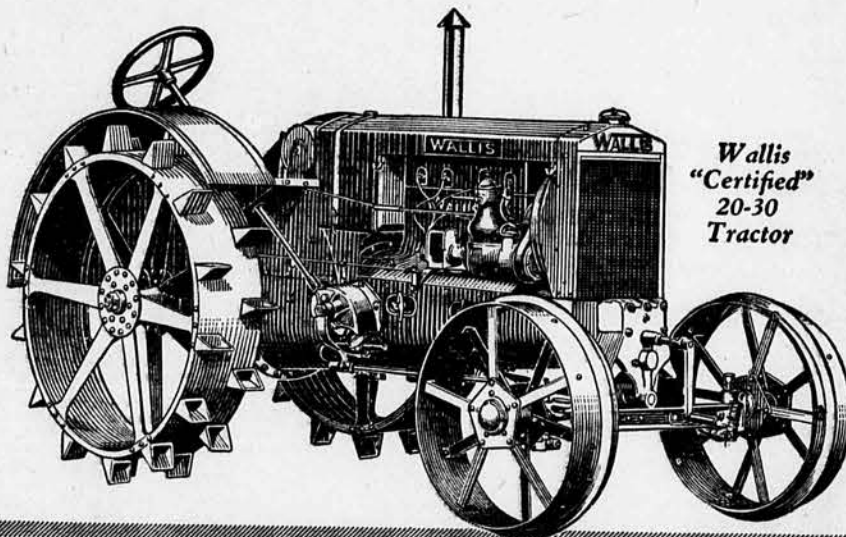
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### Complete Control from Driver's Seat!



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2 AND 3 ROW LISTERS

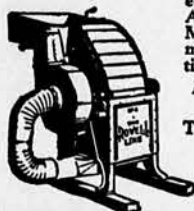
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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Perhaps Good Weather Will Come Some Day; at Least the Reporters Have Hopes

**W**HEAT is standing the winter fairly well in most localities, but the ice coating on some of the immature fields, sown later than usual, hasn't done the plants any good. This certainly is an abnormal winter in many respects, including that of farm work. Perhaps 5 per cent of the corn crop is still in the fields. Feedlots are in bad condition. May good weather come soon!

Farmers should continue their efforts to adjust production to demand and avoid increasing production of those products which are now in ample supply if they are to maintain the present level of gross income of agriculture, according to the annual Agricultural Outlook report issued recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Some expansion in beef cattle may be warranted, says the bureau, but farmers are cautioned against too rapid expansion of sheep, dairy cattle, hogs and fruits. Some reduction is recommended for potatoes and feed crops. The domestic demand for farm products is expected to be maintained during the early part of this year, with foreign demand continuing about the same as during 1928.

The higher interest rates affecting farmers in some sections may result in a less favorable agricultural credit situation according to the report, but little change is expected in prices of farm machinery, fertilizers and building materials, and farm wages are expected to be slightly lower at harvest.

A summary of the recommendations on leading crops and livestock follows:

### Wheat Outlook Will Improve?

It is probable that the world supply and demand for wheat in the 1929-30 season will be somewhat more favorable for marketing the wheat crop of the United States than they were in the 1928-29 season. In view of the probability of another large crop of hard winter wheat in 1929 spring wheat farmers should hesitate to increase their present acreage of hard spring wheat. They may find it advantageous to decrease it somewhat, particularly if the hard winter wheat crop comes thru the winter in good condition. Durum wheat prices probably will continue relatively low, unless the acreage in the United States is materially curtailed or production in other competing countries reduced.

As rye prices depend on wheat prices, the reduced production of rye cannot be expected to improve prices unless there is an improvement in wheat prices.

The low farm price of oats again this season emphasizes the limited market for this grain and the desirability of restricting production for market to localities where conditions are particularly favorable for good yields.

Little if any improvement in the market for cash barley may be expected for the 1929 crop, even should the acreage be somewhat reduced and an average yield secured. With lower feeding requirements and probably a lower European demand, corn prices may be lower than for the crops of 1927 and 1928. Corn prices during the summer, although relatively low, are supported by prospects, probably will not be supported this year by unusually short farm supplies.

Present indications are that flax will be a relatively more profitable crop in 1929 than other spring grains grown for market in the areas suitable for flax production. A 30 per cent increase in acreage would still probably leave our production well below domestic requirements.

Prospective commercial requirements for broomcorn during 1929 appear to justify a small increase in the broomcorn acreage over that harvested in 1928.

The outlook for the cattle industry continues favorable, with prices about at the peak of the cycle. This does not appear to be a favorable time for new producers to enter the industry. Farmers already in may profit by moderate expansion during the next two or three years even though prices go somewhat lower.

### A Good Year for Hogs

The hog outlook for 1929 is favorable. Slaughter is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1928, with some improvement in foreign demand and no material change in domestic demand. The seasonal levels of hog prices in 1929 and 1930 are expected to average higher than in 1928. Stabilization of hog production at a level represented by the pig crop of 1928 appears to be the most suitable program for securing a profitable balance between corn and hog production in the Corn Belt.

Returns from dairying will continue to vary rather sharply from season to season, according to pastures, food conditions and urban demand. The gradually increasing demand for milk and milk products will maintain about the present spread between the prices of feed and the prices of dairy products until there is such a material change in the beef situation that farmers will increase milk production by milking a larger number of beef-type cows.

Although increased numbers of sheep in this country have not as yet affected the markets, caution should enter into production plans, as present lamb prices cannot be maintained if expansion is continued too rapidly. Sheep numbers continued to increase during 1928, and the lamb crop this year. Active business conditions will continue to help support the lamb and wool market well thru 1929, with a possible slackening in late 1929 or in 1930.

The outlook for mohair producers in the United States is fairly good, but not quite so good as it was at this time last year. Domestic production appears to be increasing more rapidly than consumption in the United States; foreign consumption in 1928 was less than in 1927.

Horse prices during 1929 may continue upward, especially in the eastern states. Multiple prices during 1929 are expected to remain higher than during 1927, and may even exceed the prices of 1928.

The prospective poultry supply and demand situation indicates higher prices during the first half of the current year than prevailed a year ago, and prices for eggs during the first six months lower than those in 1928, but higher than those in 1927. The situation is favorable to the producer of poultry because of the relatively smaller stocks of chickens on farms, smaller cold storage holdings and larger supplies of feed. Hay prices for the 1929 crop may not

average so high as for the 1928 crop, but probably will be higher than those for 1927, if yields and quality in 1929 are average and if production is well distributed in the principal surplus producing hay areas. The present high prices for hay were caused principally by a shortage in the important shipping states rather than by a reduction in the crop as a whole.

The feed supply, including feed grains, feedstuffs and hay, is slightly larger than last year, and well above the average of the last five years. Prices of these commodities may be expected to hold generally steady until spring pasturage is available, since more cattle are on feed and prices of livestock and dairy products are generally favorable to a maintenance of relatively heavy consumption of concentrates, legume hays and feed grains.

Potato growers are now planning to plant an acreage 11 per cent smaller than they planted last year, indicating the probability that a harvested acreage slightly below that of 1927. If average weather conditions are experienced this season and the yield follows the trend of recent years, a yield of about 117 bushels an acre must be expected. If this yield is secured on an acreage 11 per cent below that available for harvest in 1928, production will be around 400 million bushels. Considering the reduced outlet for early potatoes because of stocks on hand, this would be a sufficient supply.

A moderate increase in the acreage of sweet potatoes and some increase in yield are to be expected, but nothing in the situation indicates the probability of the serious over-planting of sweet potatoes that occurred in 1927.

### Know Your Oats?

Something went wrong with Kansas oats last season, and now the farmers of the state are confronted with an uncertain seed supply, according to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Seed Laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has tested oats for germination from 26 counties thus far and found that only two-thirds of the samples can be rated as good for seedling, while the general average is 6 per cent below that of former years, as shown by the official report of J. W. Zahnley, director of the laboratory.

One-sixth of all that was examined was found to test below 75 per cent in germination, and some of it was wholly worthless for seedling. About the first of the year a prominent Kansas producer of seed oats sent samples to the laboratory, and tests showed that the entire lot of 1,200 bushels was worthless as seed. It has been withdrawn from the market. If this lot had been sown it would have seeded 500 acres and if the crop value had been placed as low as \$10 an acre it would have meant a loss of \$5,000 in one season to the planter. Last year a farmers' co-operative association lost about a thousand dollars in the purchase of a car of tested seed oats that the planters found, too late, would not grow.

The germination value of seed cannot be told by inspection. It must be tested. All the seed that is tested before planting, but the condition of last year's oats crop, as indicated by the test results, these 26 counties, indicates that special care must be given to determine the quality of the oats before sowing this spring.

Oats may appear to be good and of unquestioned value in the feed box, but lack the vitality to grow and make a crop. The sowing of an untested lot this spring is uncertain of crop results, and some of it would be actually wasted. Poor seed, or that of unknown quality, is too expensive to use under any circumstances and, with the free service of the board's seed laboratory, there is no cause for doubt or uncertainty. It costs the farmer nothing to know what he sows.

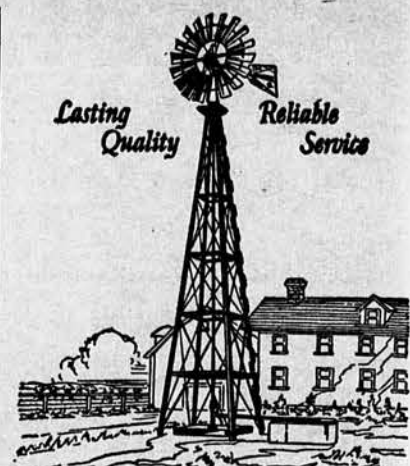
A half-pound sample of oats forwarded to the board's Seed Laboratory at the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, will bring a report to the farmer of an accurate test, which requires about 10 days, and there will be no charge for this service.

### Future Trading Not Decreased

Predictions that Government regulation of boards of trade and grain exchanges would decrease the volume of trade in grain futures have not been borne out, J. M. Mehl, of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration, of the United States Department of Agriculture, said recently in addressing the 25th annual convention of the Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers Association at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Mr. Mehl gave the volume of sales in all wheat futures on the four principal markets—Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Duluth—from 1923 to 1928. In 1923 the total was about 9,500 million bushels; in 1924 it was 11 billion bushels; in 1925 it was 20 billion bushels; in 1926, 15 billion bushels; in 1927, more than 10 billion bushels; and in 1928, more than 10,500 million bushels. As the grain futures act became law in 1922 and was held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court on April 16, 1923, it is evident, the speaker said, that the fears of its opponents as to its probable effect on trading in futures were unfounded. He advised grain traders to look at the facts before ruining their own business by talking it to death.

"Regulations requiring reports to be made to the Government under the grain futures act," said Mr. Mehl, first became effective July 9, 1923. That year, during half of which the regulations were in force, showed the smallest total of trading in wheat futures for the period 1923 to 1928, inclusive. The year 1927 showed the next smallest total. It is interesting to note that during eight months of 1927 the reporting requirements insofar as they covered the operations of large traders, were suspended. In 1928 the regulations were reinstated. No one will claim that this action accounts for the increase in the volume of trading in futures during 1928. But the facts suggest the desirability of more careful statements on the part of those who would have it thought that the grain futures act has annihilated speculative trading in grain futures. In the case of corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade and the Kansas City Board of Trade, the combined total during 1928 exceeded 6,500 million bushels, a larger volume than for any preceding year up to and including 1921.

"The records for years prior to 1921 are not available. Grain speculation as a whole attained its record volume in 1925. Yet the volume of trading in corn was larger during 1928 than in 1925. There is still a little business done in grain futures despite so-called Government restriction. If any (Continued on Page 34)



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It is surprising how quickly this home-made remedy loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes. At the same time, it is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which usually follow the "flu", are promptly ended.

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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Alfalfa is One of the Best Greens for the Poultry Flock, and is Easily Fed

THERE's something to this business of serving "greens" to the loyal order of layers during cold weather. On some more than a dozen farm visits just recently, this particular item of green feed for the poultry flock was stressed. In every case the same feed was used—alfalfa. There is another profitable and time-saving use for this soil-building legume. The expression "time-saving" is used advisedly.

Did you ever feed sprouted oats, for instance? Well, remember how much time it took for this job? The extension folks at the agricultural college are boosters for alfalfa, saying that it supplies everything obtained thru sprouted oats, and that alfalfa is more practical and less expensive to feed. It can be used in the mash as well as by itself and dry.

### To Make Sanitary Run

S. D. Capper, Riley county farm bureau agent, describes the sanitary run for us. As applied to the poultry industry it is a pen 10 by 12 feet, constructed as follows: A hall wire is used for the floor which should be 6 inches from the ground, the sides and the top made of chick netting to prevent the birds from escaping. This is placed on the south side of the brooder house where the chicks are allowed to run from the house into this pen at will. This keeps the chicks from getting on the ground and picking up contaminated food.

### Boost Testing the Chicks

Here is a letter from R. L. Stover, county agent at Lincoln, which shows the trend of poultry interest in the western part of the state. "We made some real progress last year with poultry," he writes. "Among co-operators there were 40 new portable brooder houses constructed in Lincoln county, seven new strawloft laying houses and six laying houses were remodeled. Undoubtedly there was more of this work that didn't come under my observation."

"Thru working with the hatcheryman here, he is convinced that it will be a paying proposition to blood test all of the hens that supply hatching eggs, and to cull the flocks rigidly for type and production. I am sure that after this we will have chicks far superior to any we have had in this county before."

"We consider now that we have started a solution to the Bacillary White Diarrhea problem. Egg production was hit by the Chicken pox, but that comes to the best of poultry families. The general interest in poultry seems to be increasing, especially as to brooding and rearing, housing and feeding work. And we have made some real progress in these things."

### Likes All-Purpose Breed

To really get pleasure and profit from a farm flock one has to choose an all-purpose breed. That is why we have been handling the S. C. R. I. Reds

with success for the last eight years, and are more attached to them every year. Our hens are comfortably located in a semi-monitor hen house 20 by 50 feet, which has plenty of light. These essential factors are very necessary to get results.

We feed the hens warm, soaked oats in the morning, keep laying mash of our own mixture before them at all times and in the evening feed them yellow corn. We change the straw in the scratch pen once a week if at all possible. We also keep fresh water before them at all times. In the winter we warm the water. Our oyster shell and grit boxes never are empty. Also the boxes with wood ashes for them to dust in are refilled when necessary. We have a patch sown to rye each fall that means a great deal for our hens.

We always keep a close watch on our flock for any sign of disease. If we find any little ailment, we remove the bird at once and never return it to the flock. We have a general culling in December and in May, just before hatching season and again after it. Hens always are a good price at these times.

We always have a ready sale for hatching eggs at \$1 a hundred at the farm, and those we do not sell that way go to the hatchery at 8 cents above market quotations.

One of the great drawbacks in raising poultry today is keeping them free from worms. We are very fortunate in having a plant known as vermifuge—a well known Indian worm remedy—growing in our poultry yard, which saves us the expense of buying worm medicine. The hens eat the green vermifuge in summer, and for winter we dry the stems with seeds on and grind it with our laying mash. Sometimes we pour boiling water over the dried vermifuge and give it to the hens in their drinking water.

We have a prepared glass for frames for our scratch pen that we use in winter. The hens get plenty of light thru this and are not having the wind and snow blowing in on them. On nice days we swing the frames back to the ceiling so that the hens can get direct sunlight.

We have found that it pays to raise purebred poultry. Also by close observance we find it does not pay to keep hens more than two laying seasons, for if they have been forced to production, it is unwise to keep them longer as we cannot expect them to pay their way after that.

We always raise the cockerels to head our flock. We visit poultry flocks of high production, and if the color and size of the hens come up to our expectations, we buy eggs from this flock to raise our cockerels for the next year. In this way we run less chance of bringing disease to our flock than if we waited and bought the cockerels. Our hens always more than pay us for the good care we give them, and we have reasons to think that a farm flock of purebred chickens pays.

Mary Frances Hurley,  
Paola, Kan.

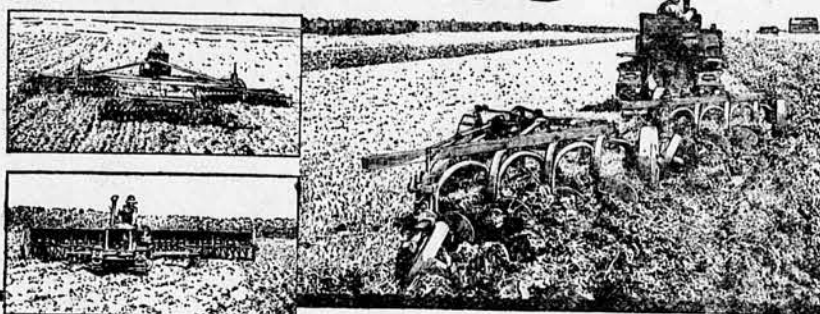
## Yours for Higher Net Returns

NO PROBLEM or question about the poultry flock is too unimportant to disregard, if there is a chance that the solution or answer will stop some poultry loss, increase the vitality and production of the flock, cut out extra labor or help marketing conditions. If you have any poultry questions or problems, you are invited to submit them to "Kansas Poultry Talk," the new department in Kansas Farmer which is yours for the exchange of ideas and help hints.

If there is something that isn't exactly right with your flock just ask the thousands of poultry breeders in the state what they have done about such a condition. Chances are that other folks have experienced the same difficulties that knock at your poultry house door. All of your neighbors are going to be glad to discuss things with you thru "Kansas Poultry Talk," and you are urged to pull your chair up into the circle for a visit as often as you wish.

Another thing: More than likely you have worked out on your farm some idea that saves steps, minutes or feed. Pass it on to your many fellow poultry breeders and farm flock owners thru this department. "Kansas Poultry Talk" columns in Kansas Farmer should be a most helpful department. It is yours, again let us say, to use to the fullest extent for the good of higher net returns from your poultry work.

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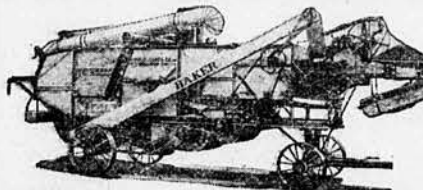
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## Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 32)

one says it has driven from the market a few large speculators whose operations were necessarily such that they could not bear investigation, our answer is that this is exactly what the law was intended to accomplish and what every decent interest wishes to see accomplished.

"The truth is that the futures market has become firmly established as an integral part of our grain marketing system. It may be used for gambling as well as for legitimate trading. There is hardly anything that cannot be put to improper use. It is coming to be widely understood, however, that legitimate dealing in grain futures is a desirable and necessary part of the present system of grain marketing."

### What's Ahead in Hogs?

BY HOMER J. HENNEY

The drop of \$4 a hundred in top hog prices at Kansas City last fall was partly caused by the early movement of the spring pig crop to market. Lack of foreign demand for stored products and an abrupt falling off of a brisk September fresh meat trade concentrated the bearish influence on the supply and the result was a drop of 32 per cent, equalled only in our other years since 1880. Hog producers' minds were further set awheel by the fact that this drop came within eight to 10 weeks' time, compared with 12 to 16 weeks in the other four years when the decline exceeded 30 per cent.

This exceptional decline both in amount and shortness of time covered no doubt influenced many farmers to market hogs that might still be in the feedlot. What can they expect for those that did not go to slaughter?

The Government pig survey of June 1, 1928, indicated fewer hogs by 7 per cent than last year. Receipts to date since October 1 indicate either about as many hogs to be marketed from October to March this winter as last winter, or a distinct falling off in receipts between now and April 1 if the Government survey is correct. With normal marketings for February and March the receipts would be well under the heavy marketings of February and March of last year. With a late spring rise last year even in the face of heavy receipts it is logical to expect at least the same percentage rise this year if not more. Should receipts decline more than usual as could easily be the case, based on fall marketings to date and the Government pig survey, the price would be more than last year's 23 per cent rise. Last year's percentage rise would give us a top spring price at Kansas City between \$10.75 and \$11. The recent rise from early January levels indicates this price might be exceeded.

Pork products in storage have been heavy the last year compared with the supply the year previous, and also the last five-year average. During the fall months these supplies no doubt accentuated the decline in live hog prices. Present stocks, the large, are not bearing down on prices so heavily, as they were moving out of storage at more favorable prices to the holders. The packing season is at hand, and stocks should increase materially at this time. Only an unusually large increase should be bearish on live hog prices. The usual trend can be divided into years of large price declines and years when the hog price trend is upward or downward.

The first group of years is taken from 44 years of fall declines ranging from 3 to 46 per cent. In 11 years the decline was 25 per cent or more. In 22 years the decline was from 15 to 25 per cent, and in the other 11 years the decline was from 3 to 15 per cent. The 11 years when the fall decline was more than 25 per cent were all seasons when the major price trend was downward except one. With 50 million hogs slaughtered in 1928 compared to 44 million in 1927 there is no doubt that production has about reached its maximum, and the major price trend turned up last fall or will this spring. The spring peak in these 11 years ranged from 1 to 48 per cent above the fall low time. The 48 per cent rise was in 1921 and 1922 after prices dropped so low after the war. The next highest percentage rise was 123 per cent in 1895-1896. Such a rise this March or April would give a top at Kansas City around \$11. The usual rise was from 15 to 18 per cent, which would give a top ranging from \$10.25 to \$10.50. The recent rise makes this estimate appear too low in the face of expected reduced supplies and optimistic views on the foreign demand.

Since the fall decline was exceptional in its rapidity and also in its amount when the major price trend appeared upward, it is possible for it to be exceptional in its rise, which if it did reach the highest percentage rise of all 44 years, 148 per cent, it would give a spring top price equal to the fall peak of \$13.10. The most probable prediction an optimist might make with 30 years of the 11 years having less than a 123 per cent rise would be to range between a 123 per cent and a 148 per cent rise, or 135 per cent, which would give a spring top price around \$12 at Kansas City. The spring peaks in these 11 years averaged 20 per cent below the previous fall peak, with only one equal to the fall peak. In the second group of years on the basis of the major price trend we find in downward years that the spring peak over the winter low from 12 to 15 per cent. There was an average of 12 per cent in the large corn crop years, and 15 per cent in the small corn crop years. Since the size of the United States corn crop appears questionable, if either figure is used we might expect the top spring price to range from \$10 to \$10.35. Present prices indicate we are going to exceed that figure.

Evidence suggests we may be in an upward trend year of hog prices. In upward years the average rise varies from 20 per cent for large corn crops to 30 per cent for small corn crops. Since the major trend on last fall's prices appeared upward, and since corn prices for three months have changed like they do in small corn crop years, there is every indication that 30 per cent is the more likely percentage. Using this basis we have \$11.70 for a spring top on hogs at Kansas City. There were 11 such years since 1880. When one war year of a big spring rise was eliminated there are enough others whose rise was around 40 per cent to warrant the present conditions establishing a top price between \$12.25 and \$12.75. The spring rises in the most of these 11 years, however, do not warrant such high prices.

The conclusion might be drawn that present corn prices or even higher prices warrant delaying marketing of hogs. Especially is it advisable to follow such a plan for the next 30 to 60 days.

Allen—The weather recently has given us an excess of cold and rain, with enough thawing to "lift" the wheat and fall sown alfalfa. It has been hard on stock, and a great deal of feed has been required. Considerable corn is still in the fields, and but little kafir has been threshed. Corn, 72c; kafir, 62c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Cheyenne—We have been having some real winter weather recently; the coldest point registered was 4 degrees below zero. Wheat has had little protection from snow, but it is going thru the winter in good condition. There still is considerable corn in the fields. The movement of livestock to market is heavy, and the huge movement of corn establishes a record in the history of the county. Butterfat, 41c; eggs, 25c; wheat, 97c; corn, 73c; barley, 50c; oats, 40c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—This has been a record breaking winter for cold weather. Most of the east and west roads are still impassable. The cold is hard on livestock, altho we will have plenty of feed. Wheat fields are bare and are frozen as hard as rock. Considerable wheat is being moved to market; much of it is of low quality, as it was injured in the bins by heating. Some corn is still in the fields; we have had no favorable husking weather for some time.—F. M. Lorson.

Ellis—We are still having cold weather; most of the "ice crop" has been harvested. Some of the wheat probably has winter-killed, as there has been but little snow covering during the recent cold weather. The corn is about all out of the fields, but only a small part of it has been sold. Livestock is wintering well, and there is plenty of feed. Wheat, 97c; corn, 75c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; barley, 55c; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.60; butterfat, 42c.—C. F. Erbort.

Graham—The weather has been cold recently. Corn husking is not yet completed. Livestock is going thru the winter in good condition. Farm help is more plentiful. A Kansas Wheat Pool, Corn, 75c; wheat, 95c; cream, 42c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Real winter weather has been prevailing. Roads are in bad condition. A good many farm sales are being held, with good prices; milk cows are in especially keen demand. Not all the corn has been husked. Some kafir has been threshed. Farmers are saving their year's supply of fuel. All the farms have been rented for this year.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The low temperatures are not favorable for wheat, and the fields are not doing very well. Livestock is wintering all right, but the animals require a great deal of feed and care. Wheat, \$1.04; oats, 45c; corn, 87c; kafir, 75c; butter, 45c; eggs, 29c; heavy hens, 20c.—H. W. Proulx.

Johnson—The weather has been unusually cold recently, and there has been some snow and rain; fields are very muddy. Some corn is still in the fields. Roads are rough. Eggs are scarce. Bran, \$1.65; eggs, 35c; butter, 40c; baled alfalfa, \$25.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Lyon—We have had a good deal of stormy weather lately. Most of the corn is out of the fields. There has been considerable suffering on the part of livestock that did not have adequate protection. This county needs more good barns and sheds for farm animals. Wheat has plenty of moisture, and is doing fairly well. Roads are rough.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have been having a great deal of cold, snappy weather. Most of the hauling has been done by trucks, as horses could stand up on the ice-covered roads only with difficulty. Many public sales are being held, with high prices, and considerable land is changing hands. A vast amount of corn is being shelled and moved to market in trucks. Corn, 80c; millet, \$1.10; eggs, 25c; cream, 46c; wheat, \$1.05; hogs, \$9.—J. D. Stoss.

Morris—We have had some snow, and much ice, and many horses have been shod for the first time. They are shod "by appointment," due to the small number of blacksmiths. Corn, 75c; hogs, \$8.75; cream, 47c.—Elmer Finney.

Neosho—Rain, snow and sleet coupled with freezing and thawing probably have done some damage to the wheat. This winter has been unfavorable for field work. Some corn is still in the fields, and it is mostly in bad condition. Grain sorghum threshing is at a standstill. Very little grain is being moved to market, as the roads are in bad condition. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is doing well. Many farmers have been burning fence rows to destroy Chinch bugs. Hedge cutting is the main occupation these days. Marketable cattle and hogs are plentiful.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—We have been having considerable zero weather recently. Ice harvest is about finished; the crop has been from 8 to 10 inches thick. Kafir is mostly all threshed, and is selling for 65 cents a bushel. Corn, 76c; wheat, 80c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—We have been having some real winter weather; it has been too cold for stock to do well, especially the fall pigs. Roads are in bad condition. Farmers have been cutting fuel, putting up ice and butchering hogs. Some corn is still in the fields. There is plenty of feed. Livestock brings good prices at public sales. Wheat, \$1; corn, 70c to 75c; cream, 45c; eggs, 28c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rock—The cold weather continues. Most of the corn husking has been finished. We have plenty of stock in the fields. There is considerable "oil excitement" here. Bran, \$1.65; shorts, \$1.80; wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; eggs, 25c; cream, 40c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—This section has experienced considerable cold weather recently. It has put a stop to corn husking and kafir threshing. Livestock has stood the winter's cold very well; there is plenty of feed. The freezing and thawing probably have done some damage to wheat. Wheat, \$1.03; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—There has been a great deal of cold weather; farmers have been delayed with their corn husking, and a considerable amount of this grain is still in the fields, altho they are using every day possible for this work. The hard freezes have been hard on wheat. Pigs and fat hogs have been in demand; many have been butchered and sold locally. Quite a large amount of wheat is being moved to market. There still is a good deal of kafir that has not been topped. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; kafir, 65c.—Mary Bushell.

Sumner—The weather has been cold. Cattle on feed are doing well. There is no wheat pasture, as the fields are very muddy when not frozen. Most of the corn is husked. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 75c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 48c; butter, 45c.—E. L. Stocking.

Trego—We have been having cold, cloudy weather. Livestock is in fairly good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Quite a large amount of wheat and corn is going to market. Roads are rough. Wheat, \$1; corn, 73c; barley, 50c; oats, 45c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 40c; hens, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—The weather has been cold, but favorable for winter work, as we have had but little snow since Thanksgiving. A great deal of corn is being marketed; some of the crop is still in the field. We have had numerous cases of flu in this county, but the folks are mostly all well now. Shorts, \$2; cream, 41c; eggs, 25c.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather, and this has delayed farm work greatly. Not much fall plowing was done, on account of the rains. A few farm sales are being held, with good prices. Quality milk cows are especially high priced.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.



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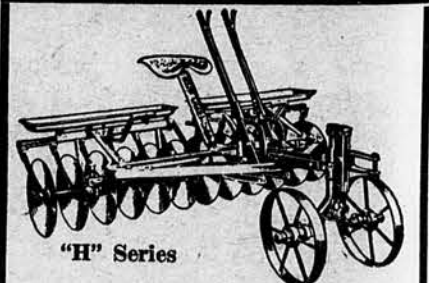
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## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Several folks have remarked lately that the continued long cold weather ought to make bugs and insect pests pretty scarce next summer. It is generally assumed that a long hard winter is very detrimental to insect life. It this were true it would be fine. But as a matter of fact long cold periods are what insects like. Once the insects are chilled and frozen up they would like to stay that way all winter, if they had their say about it. It is the warm thaws that occur several times thru the winter that destroy the insects. A Chinch bug can be frozen in a cake of ice and kept for several weeks with no ill effects. But if he is frozen up and thawed out and again frozen he perishes. We can assume from such facts that we can expect as many insect pests next summer as we usually have.

We are fortunate locally that we do not have any very severe crop pests. The Colorado potato bug is about the worst. His control, however, is relatively easy. Chinch bugs occur only occasionally, and then the damage is only slight compared to bug injury in Eastern Kansas.

A few farmers from this community attended the wheat school at Dodge City. It was a two-day school, but our group felt we could not be away from home so long when the weather was cold and threatening. We made the round trip of 140 miles and stayed for the big banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in the evening. There were about 70 farmers at the school the first day, from six counties. Those present were very much interested in all the information and data the instructors had to offer.

It was estimated that the aggregate mileage of those present the first day was about 4,200 miles, and that the total money expended was \$350. Few folks ever stop to figure the cost in money and effort that schools of this kind cost. Whether they are worth while depends on the interest people take in them, and also on the number who attend. One of the greatest benefits comes in inspiration. It keeps farmers from getting in a "rut." A lot of farm dissatisfaction is nothing more than the effect caused by getting into a "rut." If we can keep ourselves from falling into the "rut" by attending extension schools, reading papers, attending farm tours, taking an active interest in farm organizations and other progressive self-improvement we will find ourselves better satisfied with farm life.

Different types of farm machinery were the subject of considerable controversy at the wheat school. The foundations for most of the arguments centered around the types and conditions of the soils. One man had excellent results using the one-way plow deep, while another had had best results using it shallow. And so went the testimony with almost every tool used in wheat growing. The solution resolved itself into the fact that no set rule could be given for best results. Conditions varied and consequently, so did results. The benefit in hearing the different experiences came in that when we have similar experiences we will know better what to do. If our judgment is based on nothing more than our own experiences we are giving judgment on a very limited knowledge. The drag harrow and the tandem disk were pretty well thrown in the discard. The former left the soil too smooth, and the latter was a moisture loser. Shallow cultivation and only frequent enough to keep down the weeds seemed to suit most generally all conditions and soil. The one-way plow if properly used and operated got considerable favorable comment. It seemed that most failures from the use of the one-way had come from lack of proper operation.

## Synthetic Days

The customer had sampled the latest product of the bootlegger's art and, after four spasms, two convulsions and half a dozen handspans, came to life long enough to gasp:

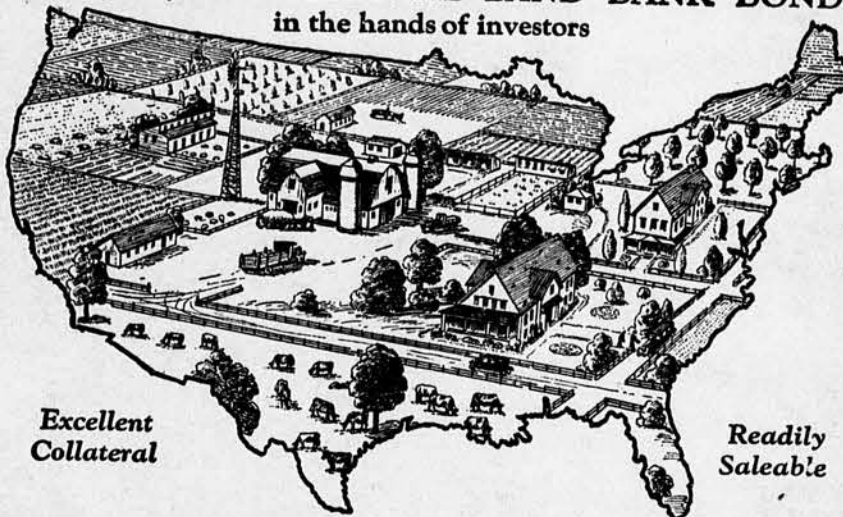
"If that's Scotch, I'm a Chinaman."  
"If that's Scotch," the booter retorted modestly, "I'm a magician"

We know a member of the younger generation who declined an invitation to attend a horse show recently, on the ground that he'd already seen a horse.

## First Mortgages on 400,000 Farms

In practically all the agricultural counties of the U. S. are back of the

**\$1,160,000,000 of FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS**  
in the hands of investors



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Readily Saleable

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS are EXEMPT from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation and are guaranteed jointly by the 12 Federal Land Banks, whose capital, reserves, and undivided profits on Sept. 30, 1928, exceeded \$80,000,000. The Treasury Department has purchased and holds for the United States Government Life Insurance Fund over \$100,000,000 of these bonds.

THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS and National Farm Loan Associations, through which loans are made, are supervised by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

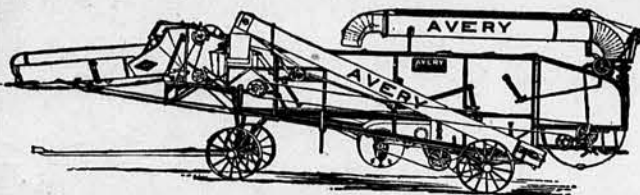
Loans made by the Federal Land Banks are limited by law to 50% of the value of the land and 20% of the value of the permanent insured improvements, as determined by land bank appraisers appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Write today for Federal Farm Loan Board Circular No. 16 descriptive of these Bonds, addressing nearest Federal Land Bank

Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass. Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. Houston, Tex.  
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### Only an Avery Gives You These:

Full Roller Bearing Drive without a Crankshaft.  
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One Unit Double Action Rack.  
Fewer Working Parts and All Outside Bearings, Hangers and Oilers.

Write For New Thresher Book With natural colored illustration, and interesting facts you should know about the "Thresher Ahead of the Times."

There's more profit in owning a New Avery for it's a job-taker and a money-maker. Size for size it will out-thresh, out-save and out-last others because it's built simpler and stronger and has many superior features. There's more pleasure in owning an Avery, too, for it's easier to handle and lighter to pull. You work less and make more money. It's a good looking and smooth runner and you'll be proud to own one.

**AVERY**  
POWER MACHINERY CO.  
Dept. 106 - Peoria, Illinois  
FACTORY BRANCHES:

Kansas City, Mo.

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## Herd Infection

Write for information. Ask for a FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN



a livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

**DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.**  
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## HIDES — FURS

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.) No. I No. II  
(45 lbs. & over) 12c 11c  
Horse Hides (as to size) No. I 10c 9c  
(as to size) No. II \$3.00 to \$4.00  
Always in the market. Other grades at full market value.  
Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Prompt returns.  
125 North Kansas  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
**T. J. BROWN**



# Elk County Has an A-1 Team

Five More Counties—Ellsworth, Ford, Rice, Stevens and Pottawatomie—Fall in Line With Capper

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

LAST week we told about the launching of the Membership Campaign. Results came quickly. George Edwin Turner, Moline, Elk county, has the honor of being the first "blue ribbon member." Altho he is a new member himself, he was quick to seize the opportunity of showing his pep and loyalty by talking to his friends about Capper Clubs. Evidently George Edwin is a good talker, for on January 28, 1929, he sent in the following five applications: Delbert J. Chaffin, 16; Charles Sul-



Billie and Douglas Hull Are Among the New Recruits for the Dickinson County Team

Ivan, 16; Marion E. Long, 14; Carl Snukey, 11; Garland McDonald, 16.

Not only does this place George Edwin first as a "blue ribbon member," but in view of the fact that Elk county had no Capper Club last year, this gives Elk county the distinction of being the first "A-1" Capper Clubs team. Fifty per cent of the Elk county team's present members will enter small pen projects. This means that entry blanks likely will be filled out and returned immediately. Then a kodak will be awarded this wide-awake group of club members, and in all probability you will have the pleasure of seeing their pictures in an early number of Kansas Farmer.

It is impossible to mention the fine campaign work that is being done by every individual member, but here's one example. The following letter was delivered since the first part of this story was written. It is from Geraldine Guth, Paxico, Wabaunsee county:

"Dear Club Manager: I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I am glad you let me know that I must send in application blanks with my name at the top. I am sending with this letter, my own application and two more—that of Matilda Rosenstangel and Walter Guth. Every time one of the Capper Club members gets a letter from you he brings it to school. Then all of us get to read it. So you see we are anxious to get a letter. I wanted to ask you if I get a yellow ribbon and a pink one also."

Geraldine Guth.

Yes, Geraldine, you now are in the "pink ribbon" class and you also will get a yellow ribbon. As to receiving letters, please remember that the club manager likes to get them, too. We'll answer every one received from a club member, altho sometimes our reply may be a little late. You will find, however, that before club work has progressed much farther each of you will be getting about all the correspondence you can handle.

Here's another letter delivered in the same bundle as that mentioned above: "My brother is 9 and will be 10 before the club year of 1929 ends. He wishes to join the Baby Chick department. May he join? I will help him in every way I can. I have three or four new members ready to join in Rooks county. When I get all of them together I will have a nice team of seven to work with in 1929." James J. Hesler, Webster, Rooks county.

Yes, James, under those conditions it will be all right for your brother to join. Where an older member in the family will supervise club work, we feel that boys and girls slightly under the regular club age should be welcomed into the Capper Clubs.

Still another letter just received: "I am in the club for another year. Inclosed are two application blanks. One for myself and one for my brother, John. I have gotten four others to join and have asked five more besides them, but I haven't enough blanks on hand. Please send me about nine more. I hope that 1929 will be a bigger and better year for Pottawatomie county. We have a radio and tune in on WIBW every Thursday evening at 6:05. It comes in fine. You give very in-



Marjorie and Merlin Williams, Marshall County, Shown Here on Their Way to School. Both Have Joined the Capper Clubs for Another Year's Work

teresting talks. I sure do want those ribbons." Lorraine Rowe, Route 5, Manhattan.

There seems to be no doubt, Lorraine, about 1929 being a bigger and better year for Pottawatomie with such a member as you to boost for the Capper Clubs.

Pottawatomie makes the fifth county to join us since the last story was

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

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

## Solve This Easy Rebus Puzzle

### \$100.00 in Cash Prizes

Each of the six pictures shown here represents an important city in the United States. Can you name the cities? We start you out by giving you the name of No. 1 and explaining the other five so you can hardly miss getting the right answers.

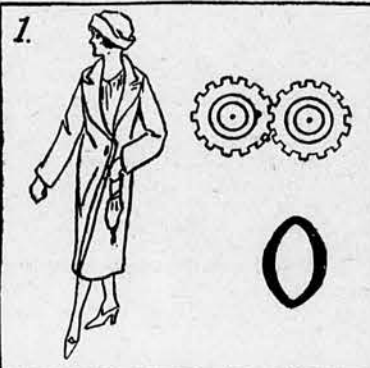
#### THE CASH PRIZES

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1st Prize.....         | \$50.00 |
| 2nd Prize.....         | 20.00   |
| 3rd Prize.....         | 15.00   |
| 4th Prize.....         | 10.00   |
| 5th to 9th Prizes..... | 1.00    |

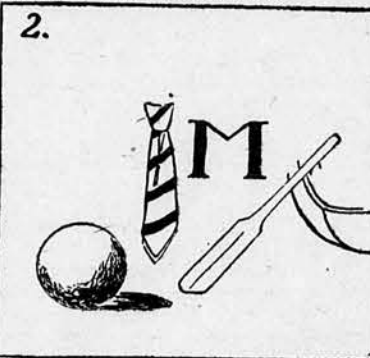
After you have named the six cities represented by the six pictures then make up a rebus of your own representing some other city, town, or post office in the United States. You need not draw any pictures. Just tell what objects are to be used in your rebus. For example, to represent the city of Washington you could say, "Make a picture of a woman doing the family washing and near by show a ton of coal."

#### TO START YOU RIGHT

In the first rebus you see the picture of a girl, some cogs, and the letter "o." Since you do not know the girl's name you may call her "she." Then you have "she-cog-o" or Chicago. In other words you go by the sound of the words and not by the correct spelling.



No. 1, then, is Chicago. No. 2 is a large city in the East not far from Washington, D. C. In No. 3 you see a young man holding in his hand the capital of one of the Southern states. No. 4 is another state capital, but this one is located in the far West. No. 5 is a city in the North noted for the manufacture of flour. No. 6 is a meat packing center in the Middle West.



REBUS CLUB 10,  
CAPPER BUILDING,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
Dear Sir: The names of the cities represented in the six pictures are,

- (1) .....
- (2) .....
- (3) .....
- (4) .....
- (5) .....
- (6) .....

In my rebus, represent the town of ..... by these objects

My Name .....

My Address .....



First prize of \$50.00 will be given to the boy or girl who names the cities represented by the six pictures and makes up the best rebus for some other city, town or postoffice in the United States. If your rebus is good, it may be shown on this page soon.



Any boy or girl in the United States under eighteen years of age may try for the prizes by sending in one set of answers. All answers to the puzzles must be mailed not later than February 23—better be early than late. In case of a tie no prize will be divided, but the entire amount will be awarded to each person so tying.



#### HOW TO ANSWER

Write the names of the six cities in the six blank spaces in the coupon. Then get your geography or some other handy list of cities and pick out the one you wish to use in your rebus. Tell on the lower lines of the coupon what objects are to be shown in your rebus.



## The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

..... county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

Baby Chicks ☐ Small Pen ☐ Gilt ☐ Sow and Litter ☐  
Beef Calf ☐ Farm Flock ☐

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice ..... R. F. D. .... Date .....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18 years; Girls 10 to 18



published. We now have members in 41 counties, which is a pretty good showing for January.

Elva Ruppe, Trego county, calls for a Capper Clubs booklet to give to each of the 25 members of the 4-H Club of which she is president. She hopes to get a number of them to join the Capper Clubs. We are glad to have 4-H Clubs and Capper Clubs combine where it is thought convenient. In some instances, of course, it is not practical for the two clubs to combine. Members may belong both to the Capper Clubs and to the 4-H Club and still have separate meetings if



Chelsea and Orphus Ruppe, Trego County, Winners of Second and Third Prizes in the 1928 Gilt Pig Department

such arrangements are thought best. We recommend the combining of the two clubs only when it is thought to be to the advantage of both.

Mrs. J. M. Neilson, Marshall county, has just sent in a list of names of mothers whom she wishes to enlist in the Capper Clubs. We are glad to supply full particulars to these mothers and others whose names you may report.

Our club story for next week will contain a message from Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, on the mother's part in Capper Club work. In fact, most of the story will be directed to mothers, for to date only a very small number have entered Farm Flocks for 1929. The application blank in connection with this week's story may be used by mothers as well as by boys and girls. We need your influence, mothers; join us early so you can take part in our big drive for new members.

## The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 20)

was a brown, lithe man, all sinew, bone and muscle. His manner was easy and indifferent, but out of his hard face cool, quiet eyes judged men and situations competently.

Over many straight and crooked trails his thirty-five years had brought him without shame. No doubt he had often skirted the edge of law, but even when he had been a scamp his footsteps had followed ways justified by his code.

I gathered from their talk that Blythe and he had served together in the World War. They were exchanging reminiscences and Jimmie Welch was listening open-mouthed to their conversation.

"Say, ain't he a peacherino, Mr. Sedgwick?" whispered my young helper. "Get onto those muscles of his. I'll bet he's got a kick like a mule in either mitt."

More jokes and stories of camp life passed back and forth. While Yeager was joyously fabricating yarns Blythe had been writing on the back of an envelope. This he now shoved quietly across to me.

He's as well-plucked as they make them, Jack, and straight as a string. Want to make him a proposition to join us?

Those were the lines he had penciled on the envelope. Beneath them I wrote two words: "Suits me."

## A Bolt of Fire

Jimmie's mother had consented to let him go on with us. Now I took him away to get some necessary wearing apparel, leaving Blythe to make a proposition to Yeager.

"Your mother says I'm in full charge of you. That means I'm to lick you whenever you need it," I told Jimmie, for I had already discovered that my young sleuth needed considerable repressing from time to time.

"Yes, sir. I'll do whatever you say," agreed Young America, who was long since over his seasickness and was again eager for the voyage.

The Englishman nodded when I saw him an hour later.

"Tom's in with us."

"He understands this ain't a pleasure excursion, doesn't he?" I asked.

"Folks take their pleasure different, Mr. Sedgwick," drawled the cowman. "I shouldn't wonder but I might enjoy this little cruise even if it gets lively."

"My opinion is that it may get as lively as one of your own broncos," I explained.

"I'll certainly hope for the worst," he commented.

I turned Jimmie over to my friends and spent the afternoon with a college classmate who was doing newspaper work on the Herald. In looking up a third man who also had belonged to our fraternity, time slipped away faster than we had noticed. It was getting along toward sunset when I separated from my friends to take the interurban for San Pedro at the big electric station. Before my car reached the port, dusk was falling.

Whistling as I went, I walked briskly down the hill toward the wharf. As I passed an alley my name was called. I stopped in my stride and turned. Then a jagged bolt of fire seared my brain. My knees sagged. I groped in the darkness, staggering as I moved. About that time I must have lost consciousness.

When I came to myself I was lying in the alley and a man was going thru my clothes. A second man directed him from behind a revolver leveled at my head. Both of them were masked.

"I tell you it ain't on him," the first man was saying.

"We want to make dead sure of that, mate," the other answered.

"If he's got it the damned thing is sewed beneath his skin," retorted the first speaker.

"He's coming to. We'll take his papers and his pocketbook and set sail," the leader decided.

I could hear their retreating footsteps echo down the alley and was quite sensible of the situation without being able to rise, or even cry out. For five minutes perhaps, I lay there before I was sufficiently master of myself to get up. This I did very uncertainly, a little at a time, for my head was still spinning like a top. Putting my hand to the back of it I was surprised to discover that my palm was red with blood.

As I staggered down to the wharf I dare say the few people who met me concluded I was a drunken sailor. The Argos was lying at the opposite side of the slip, but two of our men were waiting for me with a boat. One of them was the boatswain Caine, the other a deckhand by the name of Johnson.

"Split me, but Mr. Sedgwick has been hurt. What is it, sir? Did you fall?" the boatswain asked.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Control the Production?

(Continued from Page 25)

the intentions to breed, the intentions to plant, the pig surveys, and similar information. The outlook reports, the pig surveys, and similar publications give factual data on numbers of livestock, acres of crops, and similar information. These data are of use in judging probable production and price trends. The intentions reports supply data on plans of farmers in advance of the execution of the plans, and give farmers an opportunity to change those plans if changes seem advisable.

The present hog situation indicates one way in which these outlook materials may be used. The 1928 spring pig crop was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture as 7 per cent less than the spring pig crop of 1927. Under these conditions market receipts from September, 1928, to March, 1929, can be expected to be less than during the same period of the preceding year. However, market receipts during September, October and November 1928 were more than 10 per cent larger than in the same months of 1927. This indicates considerably fewer hogs still to be marketed in the next two months. If this holds true, and apparently it will, higher prices are to be expected. The farmer who has pigs to fatten in the next two months appears to be in a position to make more than the usual profits from hog feeding.

By using this information a better adjustment of production to market demands may be secured, and thereby both production and marketing problems are solved.

## WHY Not Trade in Your Old Separator?

I'll Give You \$200 for it!

Mail COUPON Before Offer Closes!

Trade your old cream-wasting separator in now for the wonderful New Low Model Ball Bearing Melotte and get \$20.00 cash for it. I don't care how old your present separator is, or what make—if you'll mail the coupon below at once—I'll allow you \$20.00 for it to apply on the New Melotte. Mail coupon now for details.

NEW! Low Model MELOTTE

Write today for details of our 30 Days Free Trial Offer. Learn WHY the New Melotte is handier, easier to clean, easier to operate—and is guaranteed to put more cream in your cream than any other separator made. Send at once for free catalog and 30 Days Free Trial Offer.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Think of it! You can now get the great New Melotte Separator for only \$5.00 Down and only \$5.00 a month. 30 Days Free Trial, too—return it at our expense if not entirely satisfied. All this, in addition to allowing you \$20.00 for your old separator regardless of age, make or condition. Send now for free catalog and details.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, 2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 28-23, Chicago, Ill. H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.  
Please send me Free NEW Melotte Separator Catalog and tell me all about your great New Melotte Offer. (Print Your Name and Address Plainly.)  
Name.....  
Post Office.....  
No. Cows.....  
Milked.....  
Name of Present Separator.....  
R.F.D. ....



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M. M. Johnson Company, Clay Center, Neb.

## MAN WANTED

Reliable man wanted to act as dealer for well known firm, distributing household necessities. Large line—big sellers only—line not too large to handle successfully. Right man can make \$10.00 and more per day easily. Every item we list a sure repeater. No investment required—goods furnished on credit. No experience necessary. Write quick! Samples free to interested parties.

KOCH V. T. CO. Dept. KF, Winona, Minn.

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Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Dickey Silos are not an expense. They quickly pay for themselves in lower feed costs, in time saved and increased net profits. You Keep the Profit. No expense of repairing, painting, plastering. Most durable Glazed Hollow Tile. Acid-resisting and moisture-proof. Heavy steel reinforcing rods in each course. Never crumble, shrink, wobble or collapse. Site guaranteed not to blow down! Sold with or without roof and chute. Write today for Catalog 340. We'll tell you about prices and new improvements. A postcard will do. W. S. DICKEY, CLAY MFG. CO. Makers of Glazed Clay Products for 44 years. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

## ELECTRIC LIGHTS ANYWHERE

110 Volt—complete plant with all wiring, fixtures and lamps for 7 rooms \$147.50, Direct-To-You. Ideal for Farms, Camps, Summer Homes. Also runs fans. Install it yourself. Write for circular.

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Works without tubes, Batteries or Electricity. Write us for long lists of stations heard by users and free copy of booklet, "The Radio Millions Have Been Waiting For."

Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kansas

## Headquarters for Livestock engravings

Write for prices Capper Engraving Co. DEPT. M TOPEKA - WICHITA

## Select your own Magazines

Make up your own club from the following magazines. You can have Capper's Farmer one year and any five of the following magazines you select for only \$1. Mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the 5 magazines you select.

## Renewal Subscriptions Will Be Extended

- ☐ Hunting and Fishing.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Modern Homemaking.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Good Stories.....1 yr.
  - ☐ People's Popular Monthly.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Standard Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
  - ☐ People's Home Journal.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Gentlewoman.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Home Circle.....1 yr.
  - ☐ American Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Hearth & Home.....1 yr.
  - ☐ Mother's Home Life.....1 yr.
- Mark your selection plainly. Cut out this ad and mail it today with your name and address and a Dollar Bill. Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



# Win \$2000

## and NEW HUDSON COACH!

### Find The Key That Opens The Treasure Chest

Many people have become wealthy almost overnight by the discovery of hidden treasures. Here is an opportunity for you to experience the thrills of a treasure hunt and receive \$2,000.00 in CASH and a brand new HUDSON COACH. All you need is a sharp eye to discover the right key which may lead you to the treasure of \$2,000.00 in CASH and also a brand new HUDSON COACH for promptness.

**15 Other Cash Prizes**

There are hundreds of dollars in these other cash prizes besides the \$2,000.00 CASH first prize and the new HUDSON COACH for promptness. In addition, if you take an active part in this contest, you will receive \$1.25 worth of our products FREE. If your eyes are sharp enough, you may win the \$2,000 CASH first prize and the new HUDSON COACH, too, for promptness, if on time—or if you prefer, \$3,400 in all.

**THIS IS NOT A MAGAZINE CONTEST**  
Some Person with a Sharp Eye is Going to Win

If you can find the lucky key, you may win. You do not have to buy or sell any magazines to win any of the 16 big CASH prizes. Neither is it necessary to sell anything. We are offering these prizes to quickly advertise the name and products of the Paris-American Pharmaceutical Company. To make them better known, we are dividing our profits and absolutely giving away the \$2,000.00 CASH first prize, 15 other CASH prizes and in addition a new HUDSON COACH for promptness. What's still more—we will reward hundreds of others with \$1.25 worth of our products and duplicate prizes will be given on all awards in case of final ties.

**PARIS-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL CO.** Dept. KF 8 Fifth and Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa



**Auto Goes for Promptness Winner Gets CASH and AUTO BOTH**

**If you find the Right Key, mark it with an "X" and Mail this Ad Quick**

Put an "X" on the key right away if you find it. Cut out this ad and rush it to us at once. Be quick—because the first prize winner if on time, gets the \$2,000.00 CASH and a new HUDSON COACH, too—or \$3,400.00 in all. If you win the \$2,000.00 CASH first prize you will want the new HUDSON COACH. Send your answer TODAY. We will let you know at once how close you are to winning, how to get the \$2,000.00 first prize and make the new HUDSON COACH yours. There will be no delay in giving you your award for solving this puzzle, so mail your answer at ONCE.

## THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHICKS

get More WINTER Eggs!

New PRICES ~ BABY CHICKS

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Pure-bred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

|  |     |     |     |              |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| R. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, each..... | 50  | 100 | 200 | 700 to 1,000 |
| White Minorcas, each.....  | 15c | 14c | 13c | 12c          |
| White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each.....                          | 13c | 12c | 11c | 10c          |

**BAKER'S HATCHERY**  
Abilene, Kansas  
It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog

## 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. Cull for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B.W.D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

**STEINHOFF & SONS,**  
OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

## CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

| BREED NAME           | Utility | Egg Bred Quality | Master Bred |
|----------------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| Leghorns.....        | \$10.00 | \$12.00          | \$15.00     |
| Anconas.....         | 11.00   | 14.00            | 17.00       |
| Barred Rocks.....    | 11.00   | 14.00            | 17.00       |
| White Rocks.....     | 12.00   | 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            | 21.00       |

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.  
Get our special prices on large orders.  
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

## HEAVY PRODUCING POULTRY

Great Western

"Chicks Worth More" say our customers. Faster maturing. Healthy. Heavier layers. 42 Best Pure Breeds. COLORED BOOK FREE. LOWEST PRICES. Chicks, Fowls, Eggs, Hens, Broilers, Stoves, Supplies, etc. Best References, Fair Play and "Money-Back" Guarantee.

Great Western Hatchery, Box 34 Salina, Kansas

## WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK

NOW FREE

Nation's Great Poultry Manual. 132 Pages. Beautiful Pictures. Mrs. Berry's success with mammoth Hatchery. Blood tested, Pure-bred Poultry, feeding, housing, culling, diseases and remedy information. Makes LOW PRICES on Pure Quality Fowls, Chickens, Eggs, Broilers, Stoves, Supplies, etc. Stamps appreciated.

BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 36 Clarinda, Iowa

## Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

## LINCOLN HATCHERY CHICKS

1,000,000 a Year, Pay Bigger Profits to Poultry Raisers!

Over 1,000,000 Lincoln Chicks a year are hatched! So enormous an output pays every chick-buyer 3 ways: 1. Guarantees quality. Only results create so big a demand. 2. Big-scale methods cut costs. Allow us to bloodtest, cull and keep breeds pure, yet sell at standard prices. 3. Huge hatching capacity assures delivery of chicks when wanted.

**You Can't Buy Better Money-Makers**

Get chicks you know will pay. Do Lincoln chicks live? "Raised 96% of 1922 I bought," says Mrs. Boner. Do they lay? "Got 2790 eggs in December from only 187 pullets," writes Mrs. Chaney of Riverton. This year avoid discouraging death losses. Have a flock of heavy winter layers. Start right, with Lincoln Chicks.

**Blood-Tested, Culled, Pure-bred**

Parent flocks have all been blood tested for White Diarrhea. Rigorously cull. 16 strains. Purebred. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write, now, for big, new poultry book. FREE Photos. Testimonials. New 1929 prices. Valuable hints on brooding, feeds, marketing, etc. 68 pages. Send name. NOW!

**THE LINCOLN HATCHERY**  
3932 South St., Lincoln, Nebr.

**ACCREDITED PURE BRED POULTRY**

Big, two-colored FREE book tells all about Famous SUNFLOWER STRAINS of Poultry, Hatching Eggs, BABY CHICKS, Broilers, Hens, Supplies. LOW PRICES for Accredited and Exhibition Matings. Beautiful book sent FREE. Write BERRY BROTHERS, Box 34 Atchison, Kans.

## Future Looks Very Bright

(Continued from Page 3)

any livestock on the farm that will respond to good feed and care, it is a good dairy cow.

So we ground the feed and gave the milkers a balanced ration that they relished. I think it is very important that they be fed a ration they like. A perfectly balanced ration, if not palatable, will not be consumed in sufficient quantities to satisfy the needs of a good cow. We found that good shelter where the cows are comfortable, is another necessity. They always should have a dry bed to lie down upon, for at this time is when the dairy cow is manufacturing milk for you and not while eating. We also found that our cows would not drink enough ice cold water on a winter day, and found that we could warm the water much cheaper with fuel than with feed.

Cement floors in barns are a great help in keeping the barn clean and sanitary. As farm labor became harder to depend on, and the dairy herd grew larger, we planned and built a new barn making everything as handy as possible. Everything is located in the barn—all feeds, including hay, silage and the ground feeds; also water and bedding. Our milk and separator room, boiler, washing vat and tester are in a separate room on a wing from the main barn, all under one roof. A milk truck room also is in this same wing. Doing chores now never is dreaded, no matter how bad the day. And such a saving of time and steps!

Milking cows by hand was too slow and took too much of our time, so we installed a milking machine, and to my mind it is a complete success. One man can milk cows as rapidly as three men can by hand. And I am getting a better job done than I used to by hand. The same power that runs our milking machine is belted to our cream separator, and we start separating in time so that when we are thru milking we also are done with the separating. It takes only an hour to feed and milk 20 cows, separate the butterfat and wash all milk utensils. Doing early or late chores by electric light is a pleasure.

It might be said that such equipment costs too much, and that a man cannot afford to have things of this sort. All I can say is that if you milk the right kind of cows and care for them properly they soon will pay for these conveniences. I feel that if there is a profit in five to eight cows, then there should be a great deal more profit in 15 to 25 cows; especially when the labor can be done in the same time by using time-saving equipment, and the labor hour is generally the greatest factor in dairying, like all other industries.

Lots and sheds can be arranged handily with no more expense, and when building these one always should remember that he does chores more than 700 times a year, and a minute or a few steps saved each time amounts to a considerable distance in a year. And any labor-saving equipment used this often is sure to be a good investment if it is efficient for this job. We have all been places where the barn is at least 100 yards from the house and the separator is at the house. It is necessary to go to the barn to milk the cows, carry the milk to the house and separate it, then carry the skim milk back to the barn or lots to calves or pigs, which is another 100 yards. In adding up, we find that 800 yards have been traveled each day, or 122 miles a year, doing only one chore; travel that really has accomplished nothing. This isn't the kind of work that pays bills.

In milking cows the greatest loss is not always in time. It can be poor cows, an unbalanced ration, poor care in bad weather or temper-treatment. The milk stool and bad temper have lost many dollars in profit. Another thing, your separator might be robbing you every day. And this might be your own carelessness by not washing it often enough. A little extra pains in caring for your product after you have produced it may turn your loss into profit. If you are dissatisfied with your profit check up. I know of no easier or better way of doing this than to join a cow testing association, and thru this you should be able to locate your trouble.

If there was ever a good time to cull out the boarder cow, it should be now while the price of beef is so high. But remember this: it never will be too

low to "turn loose the boarder." But put her in the right place—the butcher shop and not your neighbor's barn. If it is impossible to join a cow testing association talk to your county agent or write to the dairy department of your state agricultural college. They always are glad to help you.

Kansas has everything to offer to the man who desires to milk some cows, if he will just do his part. In Kansas one can grow alfalfa hay, Sweet clover pasture or many other of our great pasture grasses, good corn or cane silage and also all the grain that will be needed to make a balance ration. We can compete with the world in dairy products if we will just take advantage of what Kansas offers.

Our market is just what we make it. If the other fellow has a better market it generally is because he sells a better product; and takes better care of it. Some men, of course, are better situated and get a higher price. But generally these people have lots of other drawbacks that we know nothing about. I feel that there is a great future for the dairy cow in Kansas. The income is steady and sure. A man will not make a million dollars milking cows, but he should be able to keep the wolf away from the door nicely, and build up his farm.

I must speak a word for the purebred sire, because thru him is our only chance of improving our herd. We can weed out the boarders, but we must have something to take their places. Thru a good sire is the only chance we have to do this. If only we would be as free in buying a bull as we are when we are buying a new car! We will spend \$50 extra for a few things to help the looks of a car. Those decorations will not make it run any better or faster or last any longer. And in buying a radio we are willing to pay \$50 extra to get a console instead of a table radio. We cannot get out any farther, or it will not sound any better or last any longer. However, this is all fine. But when it comes to buying a herd sire, how we are likely to squeeze that \$50 extra it takes to buy a first-class bull over a second-rate bull. And how much difference this extra money might have made to us in a few years in profits! You never will go broke buying a good bull. I attended a purebred cattle sale once and saw a man pay more than \$200 for a good cow. Later in the sale he paid \$11 for a bull calf to head his herd. Now is this saving? Yet we see this often. Some of the best bulls sold have gone to the men who had nothing but grades and were eager to build up their herds. I want to take my hat off to this class of men. I would far rather take their chances of success in the dairy game than the \$11 purebred man.

While I have been talking on the dairy cow, I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not believe in any one-crop or way of farming, for sooner or later those that do will come to grief. Farming should be well-balanced, so if one loses on one crop something else will make it up. To my mind the cow, the sow and the hen do this job the best, and all should have the best of care. On our farm we like to milk 20 cows, which are all purebred Jerseys, and keep 10 to 15 brood sows; they are all purebred Durocs. Our flock of purebred White Leghorn hens consists of 300 or more layers, and we try to take the best of care of our stock. We always have fed our chickens a well-balanced ration, and they always have done well. But this year we have installed electric lights, and a clock turns on lights in the hen house at 4:30 o'clock every morning. I believe we are getting twice as many eggs this winter as we ever did before from this number of hens, and I cannot remember when we have had a worse winter.

For those who get back of their cows on a business basis I cannot see anything but a happy and prosperous family. So in closing I will say: join a cow testing association, buy your boy or girl a purebred heifer, and make things as convenient as possible for yourself and family. We all are entitled to the best we can offer.

It is not money in the bank that does us good, but the money we spend if spent right. And I want to ask everyone who is farming, whether he will not put a little more effort into the management of his farm this year, and make some improvement in the farm that he has been wanting. Something that will add happiness and contentment on your farm will pay you well.





# 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 word minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.30 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication. Copy

**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      |

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Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. 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.

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| Inches     | One Time | Four Times | Inches     | One Time | Four Times |
|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
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| 1/2.....   | 7.50     | 23.20      | 2 1/2..... | 26.90    | 85.60      |
| 3/4.....   | 9.80     | 30.80      | 3.....     | 29.40    | 93.20      |
| 1.....     | 12.25    | 38.40      | 3 1/4..... | 31.85    | 99.80      |
| 1 1/4..... | 14.70    | 46.00      | 3 1/2..... | 34.30    | 106.40     |
| 1 1/2..... | 17.15    | 53.60      | 3 3/4..... | 36.75    | 113.00     |
| 1 3/4..... | 19.60    | 61.20      | 4.....     | 39.20    | 119.60     |
| 2.....     | 22.05    | 68.80      |            |          |            |

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.

### BABY CHICKS

**WILSON'S HOLTON HATCHERY**—The home of quality chicks. Holton, Kan.  
**EIGHT CENTS AND UP FOR BABY CHICKS.** C. B. Wiley, Cambridge, Kans.  
**ACCREDITED CHICKS LEGHORNS** 10c, Reds 11c, other varieties. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.  
**HAWK'S QUALITY CHICKS, GUARANTEED.** Brooder free with 1000. Effingham Hatchery, Effingham, Kan.  
**GUARANTEED CHICKS 10c UP.** CUSTOM hatching. Inquiry solicited. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.  
**SUNFLOWER HATCHERY:** FLOCKS culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

**YOUNG'S CHICKS LIVE-DIARRHEA** Tested Flocks. Heavy layers, large breeds 11c; Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD** tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 13c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

**BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, \$12.00, STATE** Accredited Buff Leghorns, \$11.00. Other breeds \$10.00 and \$11.00. Young Bros. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS,** large type, heavy laying strains, \$13.00 per 100, prepaid live delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS,** Wyandottes \$11.00, Langshans \$12.00, Leghorns \$10.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS** blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

**YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS** money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY** layers. Leading breeds. \$7.95 hundred up. 100% live. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

**HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS** \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; R. I. Whites, Langshans \$12; Brahmas \$13. 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.

**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.

**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, Kans.

**WRITE FOR NEW 1929 CATALOG ON** blood tested chicks. 52 pages. Shows 16 varieties, photos. Tells how to be successful with poultry. Write today. Lincoln Hatchery, 3939 S. 37th, Lincoln, Neb.

**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.

**BUY MILLER'S HEALTH CERTIFIED** Missouri Accredited Baby Chicks. 18 leading varieties. 25,000 weekly after December 1st. Shipped prepaid. 100 per cent delivery. Useful catalog in colors, free. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 15, Lancaster, Mo.

**BRED TO LAY CHICKS, PER 100: LEG-** horns, \$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.

**SUPER QUALITY CHICKS. HIGH PRO-** duction parent stock, personally inspected and culled. All leading varieties. Specialty breeder of White Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. Trapped year around. Pedigreed. Send for matings and price list. Caldwell's Modern Hatchery, Caldwell, Kan.

**BUY MATLICK'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED** Health Certified Chicks for greater profits. Leghorns, Anconas, heavy assorted, \$10 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, \$11; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, \$12; Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$12.95; Light Brahmas, \$15; Light Assorted, \$8. Instructive catalogue Free tells how to get lower prices. Matlick Farms Hatchery, Box 806, Kirksville, Mo.

### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS.** Barred or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Leghorns, \$12 per 100; \$58, 500. Guaranteed live delivery. Prompt delivery; 100 per cent live. Peerless Hatchery, 2171 Lawrence, Wichita, 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 LEG-** horn 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.

**BIG BABY CHICKS HATCHED FROM BIG** eggs from heavy layers. Our chicks will actually weigh heavy and grow big. Exceptional bred-to-lay quality in world's best egg record strains. Official Trapnest Pedigree Male Blood heads our free range matings. Dams with official records up to 300 eggs per year. Our own birds are winners in official egg contests and show room. Rucker, Barron, Tancred White Leghorns; Holterman Aristocrat and Thompson Barred Rocks; Halbach, Collins and Ripper White Rocks; Tompkins, Rucker, S. C. Reds; Byers Buff Orpingtons, Winmore Farm breeds for large eggs and lots of them. Specialize in quality and guarantee satisfaction. 100 per cent delivery and a 7-day guarantee to live as stated in my catalog. All flocks American Poultry Association certified. I am Iowa State College Graduate and American Poultry Association Certified Poultry Inspector. Can furnish stock blood-tested for White Diarrhea. Prices low—discounts on early orders for future delivery. Write today for free illustrated catalog. Winmore Farms, Dept. C, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—RHODE IS-** land Reds. Professor Rucker's heavy weight White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, Baby Chicks and Hatching eggs from Official Record Trapnested and Pedigreed Bloodlines. Leghorn matings headed by males from sires whose mothers have Official records of 300 to 325 eggs. Red matings 252 to 286 eggs. Get your Baby Chicks from Rucker's Record money-making National Egg Laying Contest Winners. Highest Leghorn Pen all U. S. and Canadian history. Highest Record ever made in history of Iowa Contest. Led all breeds at Oklahoma Contest and Illinois Contests, and in highest value of eggs at Washington State Contest. Prof. Rucker's Reds led Illinois State Contests, also Michigan, Iowa, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma and many others. Ample proof of Superior Bred-to-Lay breeding. Rucker's birds win by ten averages. Customers obtain an average of 195.8 eggs for each hen in a flock of 216 from chicks purchased of Professor Rucker in June. Mrs. Triplett's flock kept under average farm conditions and no lights. Statement sworn to before Notary Public. Average of 229 eggs obtained by H. E. Alder of Lincoln, Nebraska. My farm is a real breeding season under R. O. P. Supervision. Satisfaction guaranteed by 100% live delivery and the fairest, squarest, 14-day guarantee to live. Read about it in my new 1929 Poultry Book Free. Send for it today. 10 to 20% discount on early orders. Prof. E. H. Rucker, Formerly Poultry Expert, Mo., Iowa, and Mass. Experiment Stations, Route 9, Dept. 6, Ottumwa, Iowa.

### BABY CHICKS

**HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV-** able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$10; Reds, White or Barred Rocks \$11; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$12. Rush your order. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 128, Wellsville, Mo.

## Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Blood-tested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rock-bottom 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.

## Easy to Raise Our Blood-Tested Accredited Chicks

Years of Accreditation and blood-testing has put the stamina in Master Bred Chicks to make them grow and do it rapidly. You pay after you see them and handle them. We can ship them via express and mark so the expressman will let you examine them before you pay. You see other merchandise before you pay, why not buy baby chicks the same way? They are guaranteed to live and they do it. Don't spend your money anywhere for chicks until you have our full proposition. MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, BOX 200, CHERRYVALE, KAN.

## More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 per hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today. WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.

## 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.

## TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Trapped, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprowl, Beuoy, Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Ks.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim Doesn't Know Whether It Is a Case for a Bone Setter or a Tree Doctor



## BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay  
The Biggest Profits

Johnson's Peerless Chicks will live and make you greater profits because they are bred and hatched right and every flock producing our eggs has been rigidly culled and standardized. We hatch 20 leading varieties including White and Buff Minors, R. White Whites, Jersey Black Giants, White Langshans and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our enormous output of 56,000 chicks weekly means prompt shipments and our ideal centralized location on 4 great railways with \$5 trains daily assures you of a perfect shipping service to practically every state in the union. Before you buy chicks send for our free illustrated catalogue which shows pictures of our breeding flocks and tells why we are the leading hatchery in Kansas. Don't wait. Write today.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY  
218-C WEST FIRST STREET  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Bartlett's Purebred Chix

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks. Evolving fowl Certified purebred by licensed American Poultry Association judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Producing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature.

BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS,  
ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.

## 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; \$3.50 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 satisfaction of customers. TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, 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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CHICKS

Of type, production, health and vigor at prices for profitable broilers and layers. Reds, 11c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, 12c; White Wyandottes, Buff, White Orpingtons, White Minors, 13c; Light Brahmas, 15c; Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, assorted varieties, 10c. Write for information and prices on started chicks. We guarantee live delivery and pay mailing charges. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

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Send for details. 95 per cent Pullets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free.

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& HATCHERY  
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Steinhoff's Chicks—27 years' hatchery experience. U. S. Standard, R. 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.

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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.

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Healthy, Strong, Sturdy, Livable Chicks from Our Accredited Hatchery is the Reason for Profit. Every chick is exactly as represented or your money back without a question. Write for prices now. STIRTZ HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.

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We can furnish chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea; rigidly culled by competent men; prices low for quality of stock; twentieth year in business. Write us. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

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PURE BRED BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.50.  
Pete Martin, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

## CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS \$3.00. OLD roosters \$2.00. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

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CHOICE QUALITY DARK CORNISH. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$3.25-50. Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Wilsey, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS \$1.50. DRAKES \$1.75. Chas. Lauterbach, Mayfield, Kan.  
SELECTED TRIOS FROM OUR BANKER'S strain Mallard ducks at \$5.00. Excellent layers of white eggs. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

RAISE BANKERS GOLD MEDAL STRAIN of Mallard Ducks this year instead of chickens, because they lay more light colored Leghorn sized eggs than a good hen have no diseases - no lice or mites - lay four or five years profitably - confined by three foot fence - need no pond or roosts. Are easy to raise and require little care. Directions for brooding and raising with each egg shipment. Hatching eggs guaranteed fertile \$10.00 per 100, \$4.00 for 500, \$75.00 for 1000 prepaid. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

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MAMMOTH JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. Super quality. Chicks; eggs. New price list. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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PURE BRED LANGSHAN COCKERELS. \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Chicks 16 cents culled. Prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

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ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED WHITE Langshan eggs. \$6.50 100. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

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BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 EACH while they last. John Reamer, Rt. 6, Holton, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.25. Eggs \$5, 100. Mrs. Chas. Hight, Rt. 2, Council Grove, Kan.

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KISSINGER'S BRED TO LAY BUFF LEGHORNS lay and pay. 100 range 15 special pen eggs \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Howard Kissinger, Ottawa, Kan.

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BIG PEPPY TANCRED COCKERELS. Stock direct from Tancred \$2.50 each. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

CHOICE BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

TANCRED 300-336 EGG BLOOD LEGHORNS, stock, eggs, chicks. Write for mating list. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money. world's best strains only \$1.25 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 Krider, Newton, Kan.

ABELS POULTRY FARM—LARGE ENG. Leghorns, expertly selected, banded R. O. P. cockerels from University of B. C. Canada. Satisfaction. Eggs \$7 per 100. Clay Center, Kan.

THE STEWART RANCH, GOODLAND, Kan., one of highest producing accredited flocks of 1,200 birds in state. Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. In-bred 26-30 ounce eggs. Chicks, \$14. Catalog.

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Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flocks headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs, \$10 per hundred; baby chicks, \$20 per hundred, \$190 per thousand. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. HUTCHESON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr. Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.

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White Leghorn Chicks

Pure Tom Barron English strain from our own A. P. A. Certified, trap-nested 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 sire dams. Free range, strong 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.

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Big Lop Comb S. C. White Leghorns. Bloodtested by A-glutination Method and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. The kind you want for Big Eggs and Big Profits.

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Single Comb White Leghorns  
260-330 Egg Blood Lines

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SINGLE COMB BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS \$2. Smith strain. Sarah Peters, Uteville, Colo.

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MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS. Super quality. Chicks; eggs. New price list. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

GIANT GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS, PRODUCTION bred, none better; blood tested; eggs, chicks reasonable. Dr. Stanley, Hope, Kan.

WOULD BE GLAD TO HEAR FROM ANY one interested in Buff Minorcas, especially our old customers. Price right. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

## MINORCAS—WHITE

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WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS \$2. Pullets, Emma Moore, Kingman, 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.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, large culled flock, 5 cents prepaid. Joe Greiving, Nashville, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE bred, Single Comb, \$2 and \$3.50. Fred H. Gleue, Bremen, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS 6c each. Good quality, farm range flock. Ray Farmer, Parsons, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM SELECTED flock. Price \$5.00 per hundred. Cash with order. Homer Smith, Kiowa, Kan.

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10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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WHITE QUILL WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

FISHELS EXTRA QUALITY WHITE Rock cockerels, large bone from accredited flock "A" \$3. \$5, eggs \$6-100. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.

KANSAS CERTIFIED GRADE A FLOCK. Eggs from hens with official records of 200 to 267 eggs each, \$15.00 per 15. Chicks from flock \$16.00 per 100. Write for circular. Homer E. Ramsour, Rt. 3, Junction City, Kan.

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ORDER EGGS OR CHICKS FROM WHITE Rock flock that produced second highest contest record in United States and Canada. 1928. Highest R. O. P. pullet for October. Trapnested five years. Bloodtested, 100 eggs \$8.00; chicks \$20.00. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

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BARRED COCKERELS, BRADLEY STRAIN, \$3.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

EGGS—HEAVY LAYING BARRED ROCKS. 100, \$6.25; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT DARK BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jesse Hall, McCracken, Kan.

DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM trapnested pen stock, \$3 to \$10. The kind that won for me at State Show. Carl Ausherman, Elmont, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXHIBITION, production, tested stock by pedigree males. Mrs. Kaessler, Junction City, Kan.

PARKS BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS, \$3 to \$10. Eggs, 100, \$6. Satisfaction guaranteed. (Permit Yr. 29-D-15). P. C. DeBusk, Macksville, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED, EXHIBITION, blood tested, Blue Ribbon Barred Rocks matings from celebrated Sunflower strain. Guaranteed chicks, live 30 days. Write for free book and low prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

BUFF ROCKS CLASS A STATE ACCREDITED. Eggs \$6-100; \$3.50-50; \$1.50-15. Mrs. W. L. Holmes, White City, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRADLEY, ST. Accredited. C. M. Anderson, Walton, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE Accredited Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, 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

FINE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels, \$1.50-\$2.00. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITE—EGGS

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE, eggs \$5-100. Mrs. Earl Sullivan, Garden City, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

R. C. REDS \$1.50 EACH. LAURA WILLIAMSON, Hartford, Kan.

DARK R. C. COCKERELS \$2.25, \$2.75, eggs \$5.50-100. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, Tompkins strain, dark even red, good size, \$2.50, \$3.00. G. H. Meier, Alma, Kan.

TOMPKINS PURE S. C. RED COCKERELS, descendants from my famous cock from Originator. Eggs. Solomon Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED HIGH PRODUCTION single comb reds. Cockerels \$1.50, \$2.50. Eggs 100, \$7.00; 50, \$4.00. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

FINE TYPE, DARK SINGLE COMB REDS, state certified "A", 1928 chicks average 170 eggs. Eggs \$3, 100. Chicks \$16. Earl Hollingsworth, Emporia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS FROM prize winning, heavy producing, non-setting, blood tested, stock \$2.50, \$4.00. John Friederich, Clay Center, 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.

TOMPKINS STRAIN, LARGE, VIGOROUS single comb red cockerels from heavy producing stock. Dark, even color. Diarrhea tested, \$4 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Dodge, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, MAHOOD strain, culled by A. P. A. judge for color, egg production, vitality. Three years Puller tested, \$2, \$3, \$4. Mrs. Sylvia Sherwood, Rt. 2, Concordia, Kan.

JANSSEN'S SUPERIOR PEDIGREED Trapnested line Bred Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Bred for egg production and exhibition. Write for mating list. Cockerels for sale. Marvin Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

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PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Adie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.

## TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$8. F. V. Taton, Sautana, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8 EACH. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.

LARGE BRONZE TOMS, YEARLINGS \$8. Burris Miles, Cunningham, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS \$7.00 IF TAKEN BY FEB. 15. Lillian Hargis, Elkhart, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS, 23-28 LBS., \$12. PULLETS, 15-17 lbs., \$8. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

BRILLIANT COPPER BRONZE, LARGE healthy beauties. Laura Smith, Esbon, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10.00, hens \$7.00. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, \$12.00. BLUE Ribbon Winners Mrs. Chris Baker, Augusta, Kan.

FANCY WHITE HOLLAND TOMS 25 TO 30 lbs., \$12 and \$15. Mrs. Charles Mills, Plainville, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, Large, beautiful, healthy, \$10. J. A. Lavell, McDonald, Kan.

BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN, TOMS \$12.00. Pullets \$8.00. Mrs. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$8.00, hens, \$6. Mrs. M. M. Burnham, Ingalls, Kan.

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) 40 LB. TOM \$15, \$10, yearling hens \$8. T. N. Garner, Fortis, Kan.

PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT BOURBON Red Toms \$10, \$12. Hens \$7.00. Mrs. John Gaston, Larned, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS TOOK ALL FIRSTS at Kansas State Fair, reduced prices. J. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

FINE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND toms, vaccinated \$8.00, \$6.00; hens, \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS 25-28 LBS. utility \$10-\$15, choice marked \$25-\$50. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND AND Bronze toms, \$6, \$8; hens \$5, \$6. Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.

PURE BRED, WELL MARKED, NARRAGANSETT turkeys. Hens \$7.00; Toms \$10.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE, PRIZE WINNING NARRAGANSETT Turkey Toms, Hens, priced right. L. E. Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GIANT BRONZE turkeys, (Goldbanks) Big Type, toms, hens, unrelated, Vira Bailey, Svacuse, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Bird Bros. strain. Toms \$8.00, pullets \$6.00. Mrs. John Bygren, Rt. 1, Weskan, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS, large, healthy, from large show stock. Reduced prices. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TURKEYS, Large, healthy beauties, from Blue ribbon toms. Reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS—PLACED 4TH COCKEREL, 2nd pullet on two entries, National Western, Denver. Few choice toms left. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.



## TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, VACCINATED, 30 lb. young toms \$15; one wonderful old tom \$17. Hens and pullets \$8. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS, \$8.00; toms, \$10.00 and \$12.50 for quick sale. Prize winners. Vaccinated. Eggs 50c each. L. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Toms 25 pounds and over, \$12.00. Hens \$8.00. Exhibition quality. Mrs. Emery Grizzell, Clifton, Kan.

BIG TYPE BRILLIANT COPPER BRONZE turkeys. Fancy large birds with broad square shoulders. Long deep bodies. Beautiful markings. Toms \$15.00. Pullets \$9.00. R. L. Peters, Blue Springs, Mo.

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FOR SALE-100 GOLDEN LACE WYANDOTTES, hens \$20.00 doz. Ed Fischer, Wheaton, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES-SILVER

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD, large ones. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES-WHITE

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Cleveland Pitts, Partridge, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, direct, March hatched, \$3. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Class A Keeler strain direct. Eggs \$6.00. Cockerels \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, raised from flock of Martins direct. Three best birds left, \$3.00 each. March hatched, satisfaction guaranteed. Niles C. Endsley, Alton, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers pedigree prize winners record layers, eggs 100, \$6.00. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

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PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG-ONS, Birds, Rabbits. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

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CAPONS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, CHICKENS, wanted. Market prospects favorable. Cops loaned free. The Cops, Topeka.

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WANTED-MAN WHO KNOWS FARM LIFE to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McCormick & Company, Room FA602, Winona, Minn.

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HONEY: EXTRA SELECT, EXTRACTED alfalfa. Pure as bees make. 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10. here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

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EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAK and yard plantings. Write for complete list of nursery stock. State inspected. Greenwood County Nurseries, Eureka, Kan.

RHUBARB NEW GIANT VICTORIA. stands the hot summers. 3-yr. Divisions 12-14. 1-yr. whole roots \$3-\$1. Washington Asparagus 2-yr., 25-31. Prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

100 MASTODON STRAWBERRIES \$2.00. Write for our complete Nursery catalog. Compare our prices. Satisfaction or your money back. All stock state inspected. Iowanna Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS-THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$2.00 postpaid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

CERTIFIED PURE SEED GRAIN 95 PER cent to 100 per cent germination. Kanota oats, Pride of Saline and Freed White Dent Corn, Blackhull Kafir. Non-certified Midland Yellow Dent Corn. Bruce Wilson, Kents, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Peterita, Early Sumac cane, Atlas sorgo, and Hays Golden seed corn. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; Alfalfa, \$9; Alsike Clover, \$15. Mixed Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Timothy, \$3.50; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5. Bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

OLD TIME FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND Onion Plants. Blue and hard. Will stand frost and freezes. Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch, Bermuda Onions. Postpaid: 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75. Collect: 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00; 5000, \$4.50. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue Free. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga., or Greenville, S. C.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double re-cleaned, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 436, Clarinda, Iowa.

BIG MONEY RAISING SOUTH AMERICAN pop corn; yields 20 to 30 bushels per acre on good soil. Spears, Lenexa, Kan., raised 30 bushels per acre last year; pops big tender kernels twice size ordinary corn. Big market in local towns; we buy large quantities ourselves. Nets twice as much money as ordinary pop corn. This year's crop selling from \$2.40 to \$5.50 per bushel. Fine selected seed available in limited quantities 30 cents per pound f.o.b. Kansas City. Write for literature. Byron Sales Co., P. O. Box D 7631, Kansas City, Mo.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field growth, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty mosseed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, \$7.50; 300, \$10.00; 500, \$12.50; 1000, \$20.00; 2500, \$45.00. Express collect: 2500, \$25.00. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$7.50; 1000, \$12.50; 5000, \$60.00. Express collect: 6000, \$45.00. Full count, prompt shipment, but arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

White Sweet Clover Seed Thresher run about half hulled, 6 1/2c. Fancy re-cleaned and scarified, 9c per pound. Seamless bags 40c each. TH L C ADAM MERC. CO., CEDARVALE, KANSAS

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## DOGS

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Police. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS FOR SALE, SATISFACTION guaranteed. Bargains, King, Lycan, Colo.

REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, three months, female \$7, male \$12. Gerd Reimers, Paxico, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-TERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL POLICE PUPPIES, PARENTS silver gray, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Pedigrees furnished. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and browns, males \$10.00, females \$5.00. Natural heelers. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and Browns. Also Real Rat Terrier puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE DOGS, nicely marked, males \$10.00, females \$8.00; also female 2 yrs. old, good cattle and watch dog. C. H. May, Roca, Neb.

FOR SALE-A MALE WIRE HAired ONE year old fox terrier, pedigree; also two registered, male and female, year old greyhounds. Dr. Frick, Manhattan, Kan.

## KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED. SIX GLOSSY PRINTS. 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY-toned prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER-FIRST FILM DEVELOPED 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS-TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and Record of "Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150M Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

## AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIR-plane or auto mechanics after taking training in this school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 271 Automotive Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

## TRACTORS

CRANK YOUR COLD STIFF TRACTOR easily with one of our Extension cranks. Gives you 100% more leverage. Fits Fordsons and all tractors that crank likewise. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.75 postpaid. H. W. Mfg. Co., Okaloosa, Kan.

## MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEW 6 FOOT GREAT PLAINS DISC. F. R. Foster, Rt. 28, Topeka.

FARM MACHINERY, TRACTORS, OOMBINE, trucks. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

NOTICE-FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordson, \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co., "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

## The Real Estate Market Place

RATES-50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

## KANSAS

FOR SALE: Choice wheat and corn land. Box 251, Syracuse, Kan.

7 FARMS, FORECLOSURE PRICES, LONG TIME. 1/4 cash. Box 70, Weskan, Kan.

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

270 IMP.-150 best bottom, 120 upland, no overflow, \$17,500. Bersie Ag'y, Eldorado, Kan.

489 A. IMP. 200 Cud. Bal. pasture, \$7,000 cash \$6,000 fed. loan 28 yr. Albert Martin, Zurich, Kan.

120 ACRES, 4 miles high school, Smooth land, well improved, \$48 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

160-Fine improvements. Bottom, second bottom. Grows all crops. Heirs, Lottie Bean, Little River, Kan.

80 ACRES near Topeka, \$1800 mtg. Trade for 1/2 section clear Colo. land in exterior of counties north of Cheyenne; Jess Bigley, 419 Taylor St., Topeka, Kan.

WANT sell direct to farmer. I own several rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

IMPROVED FARMS any size you want close to Ottawa for sale and exchange. Rich farming community. Write for list. Tell us your wants. Have extra good properties at bargain prices. Possession. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

WE SELL wheat and corn farms for bushels instead of cash per acre. After small cash payment, the rent pays for it. No mortgage, no interest. No payment when crops fail. Write today for information. Wilson Inv. Co., Oakley, Kan.

320 ACRES 17 miles north of Topeka, on main Highway 80 Acres hog-tite, 240 Acres Brome grass. Red clover and alfalfa. Brome grass pastures 3 head cattle where prairie pastures 1 head. Good 5 room house, 2 barns, large sheep shed, cattle shed, 2 large hog houses, large silo. Never failing spring carries 320 lambs, 220 ewes, 300 hogs, 70 brood sows and cattle. This is a mighty good stock farm and any good hater can pay for this farm with hogs. We sold \$7,000 worth of hogs this year. \$75 per acre. Small payment down. Bal. long time. See A. J. Jones, Mayetta, Kan.

## FUR ANIMALS

CHINCHILLAS-YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigree, registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

## PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order on C. O. D. Good 4 inch brush free and freight prepaid on 12 gal. order. Var-nish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds, \$3.00. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FEATHER BEDS MADE INTO FEATHER mattresses, old cotton mattresses made new at a great saving. Sanitary Bedding Co., Topeka, Kan.

## RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1515 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

## LIVESTOCK

## CATTLE

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

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

CALF LOSSES ARE NO JOKE. Livestock birth losses from weakness or undevelopment prevented. Reliable method guaranteed to save newborn stock. Write today. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

## HOGS

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX. L. E. WEST-lake, Kingman, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, FRANK N. Bruner, Ottawa, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS AND sows. Arthur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

TWO SERVICEABLE CHESTER WHITE boars. Also fall boar pigs. Immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed, bred gilts and boars. Cholera immuned. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

WORMY HOGS-HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$2.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

## HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, best breeding. Prices right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE TWO REGIS-tered Percheron stallions, one Morgan stallion and one jack. These are A. No. 1, and of the very best breeding. T. E. Dill, Hartford, Kan.

## SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE-REGISTERED SHROPHIRE bred ewes. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

LARGE BLACK NUBIAN MILK GOATS, will freshen 15th of February, one yearling buck. Grant Burgess, Sublette, Kan.

## KANSAS

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.



## COLORADO

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the Pike's Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open winters, best of hatching and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SEND for list Foreclosed Ranches \$2.55 acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

## LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA Agricultural Lands, 20,000 A. Attractive prices, well located. Write Louisiana Land Co., 203 N. Wabash, Chicago.

## MISSOURI

POULTRY FARM—Modern; 1500 hen capacity; bargain. V. E. Grove, Rolla, Mo.

LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

## NEW MEXICO

Home seekers wanted. New railroad, towns—business locations, state owned lands and other lands, long time payments. Also Real Estate partner wanted. References exchanged. Ben Tallmadge, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

## WISCONSIN

\$25 DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with bldgs. Spangberg, 242 Sec. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous, crops growing year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet, Dept. 33, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

## Land Opening

A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one of the best farming and stock-raising sections of MONTANA. A new record in low cost production and high yields of wheat has been made. Good soil, water, climate, low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers. Write for New Line Book.

MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA offer the best farming opportunities in many years. Profitable diversified crops and live stock. Ask for lists of improved farms at a fraction of their real values, and farms for rent.

WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO books tell about grain, live stock and dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions. Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state book.

LOW HOMESEEKERS RATES. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

## KANSAS LAND FOR RENT

FOR RENT—320 acres. Near Ottawa. Extra well improved. Also 80 and 202 acres. Allen M. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES, for sale or exchange. Higgins Land Co., Yuma, Colo.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

OWNER OF GOOD FARM for sale or trade write M. F. Blivins, Fredonia, Kansas.

LAND WANTED: Owner having western land for sale send description and price. Box 323 Harvard, Ill.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chipewau Falls, Wisconsin.

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

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

At the Morris county corn show held recently at Council Grove Arthur Hilton carried off first honors with a yield of 93.2 bushels per acre on a small tract of land and H. B. Harmon second with 92.2 bushels and third went to L. J. Blythe who had 84.9 bushels per acre.

H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, is starting his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers Jersey bull calves and young bulls up to 16 months old. The McClurkins are well known all over the west as breeders of high class Jersey cattle and take an active part in Jersey cattle affairs, both in the state and elsewhere. They would be good people to buy your bull from.

The nine counties in the extreme northwest corner of Kansas, Thomas, Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Sheridan, Wallace, Logan and Gove are talking of a big district fair for that section to be located at Colby. There are great possibilities for an undertaking of this kind in Northwest Kansas because of the interest in good livestock in these counties.

John Heinen & Sons, Cawker City, Kan. announce their sale catalog is ready to mail to those who want it. If you are at all interested in Spotted Poland Chinas you certainly will be interested in this catalog of their coming bred sow and gilt sale which will be held at the farm near Cawker City.

Feb. 26. They are selling about 30 of the best spring gilts you ever saw and eight or ten proven brood sows that are put in as attractions and are young sows that any breeder would be proud to own. But write for the sale catalog and read all about them. The sale will be advertised in the next issue of Kansas Farmer but you better write for the catalog today and it will come by return mail.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas, are starting their advertisement in the Spotted Poland China section and offer some spring gilts that are bred to farrow in March. In writing me about these gilts they say they are extra good, well grown and with lots of quality and of up to date breeding. They offer to sell them guaranteed to please you. Better write them for prices and descriptions.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, drew a bad day for his Chester White bred sow and gilt sale, the average was \$42.00. However he was very well pleased with the sale and A. J. Myers, Tonganoxie, W. Kimmel, McLouth, Clyde Coonse, Horton, J. W. Brassefield & Sons, Brownings, Mo., and Mrs. C. L. Butterfield, Wilmington, Ill. bought sows at \$50.00 and over. Mr. Murr is advertising fall pigs in the Kansas Farmer now and says they are beginning to move.

M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, will sell 35 Chester White bred sows and gilts in Horton, Sat., Feb. 23. In a letter I have just received from him he says this is the best offering of Chester White sows and gilts I have ever made and they are bred to the best boar I ever owned. Now you that know Marshal Goodpasture know that he is not likely to make a statement like that unless he had the goods to back it up. He is selling in Horton because of the good place to sell there and it is about as close to his farm as Hiawatha, altho Hiawatha is his postoffice address and you should write him there for any information and for the sale catalog.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, who sold Chester White bred sows at that place Jan. 26 reports that he had just a fair sale. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, bought the top gilt for \$69.00. She was a litter sister to the grand champion at Topeka last fall. Petracek Bros., Oberlin, bought number 3 in the catalog for \$45.00. Mr. Coonse says this gilt would have brought more money if she had not been bred so late. Geo. G. Vaughn, president of the Security State bank at Eskridge bought the herd boar, Clover Leaf Justice at \$50.00 and Mr. Coonse says he sure was a bargain at that price. Ray Gould, Rexford, bought number 8 in the catalog for \$50.00. She was a good April gilt and bred to White Hawk Model 4th for an early spring litter.

A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, whose Spotted Poland China sale will be held this year in Hiawatha to better accommodate his patrons, is undoubtedly coming out this winter with a great offering of bred gilts and bred as they are to the galaxy of great boars in use in the Steinbrink herd they are sure to prove valuable additions to any herd. As I said last week, Mr. Steinbrink is not a novice in the business but has been building this herd for a number of years and has not made much fuss about it until he knew he had the goods. You are invited to the sale at Hiawatha and to write him for his sale catalog but be sure and address him at home, A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. Better write today and you will be interested in it. His advertisement appears next week in Kansas Farmer.

Fred Holthus & Son, Smith Center, sold 59 Spotted Poland China gilts all bred to good boars in their sale Jan. 24 for an average of \$39.00. The average on half of the offering was of course considerably more. The top was \$67.50 and went to a breeder in Barnes, Kan. The heaviest buyer was Kuhlman Bros. of Athol, Kan., who bought 10 head. E. Ward, Franklin, Neb., also bought five head. Kohrs Bros., Riverton, Neb., bought number 58 in the catalog for \$60.00. John Heinen & Son, Cawker City, bought three choice gilts and Ralph Muir, Salina secured two head. The offering was a most excellent one and of most fashionable blood lines and well grown and in good breeding condition. They were well pleased with the sale but because of the extreme cold, it being below zero most of the day, they felt that there were a number who did not get to the sale because of the bad weather. The auctioneers were R. L. Brown of Smith Center and Burt Powell of McDonald, Kan. They have a few good fall boars for sale.

As I have said before, there are a number of outstanding herds of pure bred hogs in Decatur county and one of them is the Petracek Bros. herd of Chester White hogs and as an evidence of the greatness of this herd is the fact that in the good fairs over the country last fall 42 championships and 121 firsts were awarded to their Chester Whites. In their advertisement in this issue of their coming bred sow sale to be held in the big \$25,000 sale pavilion at Oberlin, Feb. 30, is the picture of a great foundation sow in the herd and more than half of the offering and she should be of more interest to prospective buyers than their show records. The gilts in this sale are exceptionally well grown and the sows are all good, useful sows and sold for no fault. There will be a few nice fall boars and gilts in the sale. The sale catalog is always an interesting book and you should write for a copy at once. Be sure to do it right away if you are interested in the sale or in Chester White hogs.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine  
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

In looking over the pedigrees mailed in to Mr. John C. Burns for the catalog of the sixteenth annual show and sale of the Central Shorthorn Breeders Association at Stock Yards, Kansas City, February 20, 1929, we find they are the best bred lot of cattle and come from many of the best breeders, both in Missouri and Kansas, that have gone thru any sale in years. Sixty-five young bulls of breeding age have been consigned. They are a class of bulls any farmer can use and many of them should go to head pure bred herds. Only 35 cows and heifers have been consigned. Not so many as usual but the breeding ages are far better, not an old cow in the lot. Farmers and beginners can buy in this sale with the absolute assurance that they will get among the best. Those wanting to found herds of purebred registered Shorthorns will find this sale a place where they can select the best

# Why Not Act Now in Selecting Your Eastern Oklahoma Farm

You have read in recent issues of Kansas Farmer the advertisement of National Colonization Company of the farm bargains now available in Eastern Oklahoma.

We have told you of our mild winter climate, abundant rainfall—well distributed through the growing season—luxuriant grasses, good school, church, social and market conditions, and have explained that these lands, originally allotted to the members of the Cherokee Indian tribe, are now available for purchase.

All our farms are now rented for 1929, but other foresighted folks are taking advantage of the slack season before the rush of spring work, to drive down here or come by train to inspect our lands.

When you find a farm that suits you, we can either deliver title now, subject to the lease for 1929, you taking the landlord's share of the income for this year, or, if you prefer, we will give you a contract providing for settlement and possession January 1, 1930. We furnish abstracts showing good and merchantable title.

If you have not yet received our free descriptive literature, write for it today.

Following are some of those to whom we have sold farms during the past few weeks:

R. O. Timmermann, Pawnee county, Nebr., 140 acres. Wm. Baumann, Gage county, Nebr., 120 acres. Charles Burke, Gage county, Nebr., 80 acres. Ernest Dierolf, Gage county, Nebr., 80 acres. J. W. Hodge, Leavenworth county, Kan., 120 acres. M. E. Battin, Wallace county, Kan., 170 acres. LeRoy Haley, La Plata county, Colo., 160 acres. Louis Zenker, Medina county, Ohio, 80 acres. Mrs. Anna Corlett, LaCade county, Mo., 160 acres. Lee McLean, Montgomery county, Ill., 60 acres.

Our farms range in size from 40 to 930 acres. We have some specially attractive 80, 120, 240 and 320 acre tracts, all improved, with buildings varying in size and value. Our prices run from \$35.00 to \$60.00 per acre and our terms will suit the most modest purse.

Write us fully as to the size of farm you wish, number in family, children of school and high school age, church preferences, if any, and we will submit descriptions of farms in which we feel you will be particularly interested.

Here are two sample bargains which we offer, subject to sale, for January 1, 1930 possession:

Special A. 180 acres 4 miles from county seat, 100 acres in cultivation, 40 acres hay meadow, 20 acres prairie pasture, 20 acres timber pasture, small creek through timber and in corner of prairie pasture. Good practically new frame house. Barn and outbuildings. Family orchard. Maple trees around house. Good well water. \$45.00 per acre.

Special B. 80 acres 1½ miles from railroad town with accredited high school. 5 room frame house, stable and outbuildings. All choice, smooth land, about one-half in cultivation, balance good hay meadow. A very attractive high class farm. \$40.00 per acre.

Should you decide to come without waiting to write us you will find it easy to reach us either via auto or train. Vinita is at the junction of the Frisco and Katy railroads, on federal highway 66 from northeast to southwest, federal 73 north and south and state highway 25 east and west.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY**  
Jones-Bagby Building Vinita, Oklahoma

## COUPON

National Colonization Company,  
Jones-Bagby Building, Vinita, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen: Please send me free descriptive literature and details of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Name..... R. F. D.....

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



## SHORTHORN CATTLE

# SIXTEENTH ANNUAL Show and Sale of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association

AMERICAN ROYAL BUILDING  
STOCK YARDS

Kansas City, Mo.

Wednesday, Feb. 20

SHOW 9:00 a. m. — SALE 1:00 p. m.

65 BULLS — 35 FEMALES

The best lot of herd bull prospects and herd improving females ever offered in Central Sales. Not so many as usual, but far better. Real bulls for both pure bred and commercial herds and select females of foundation merit. Good ages, popular breeding. Use Shorthorn bulls and cater to the strong and increasing demand for quality Shorthorn feeder calves and yearlings. Attend the Meeting and Banquet of the Central, Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Associations at 6:30 p. m., February 19, in the Hoof and Horn Club, Live Stock Exchange Building. The time has arrived in the Shorthorn business—Let's go. For catalogue address,

JOHN C. BURNS,  
Shorthorn Breeders' Association,  
608 Live Stock Exchange,  
Kansas City, Mo.

## Big, Strong, Last Spring Bulls

Sired by Choice Supreme. Most of them are reds, but one is a nice roan. One is a long yearling. Mostly Scotch breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.

C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$80 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1802 our expense. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.



## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Clay English Bred Bull

nine months old, good red individual. Sired by the 2900 OTIS CHIEFTAIN, son of British Chief. Dam of calf Viscounts Butterfly, daughter of Pine Valley Viscount the 2500 lb. sire whose dam has official record of 14,734 lbs. milk in one year. First check for \$100 buys calf, recorded, transferred on cars or truck free. Will deliver by truck reasonable.

LEO F. BREEDEN &amp; CO., GREAT BEND, KAN.

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Fairfield Farm  
Ayrshires

Now offering five high class cows bred to outstanding proven sires. Specially good udder teats. Moderate prices.

DAVID G. PAGE, TOPEKA, KAN.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Never Fail Dairy Farm

Home of the foundation cow, Segis Superior Pauline, with a record of over 1500 lbs. of butter in one yr. 11 of daughters and granddaughters in the herd. Other good families. Stock for sale. GEO. A. WOOLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## Goodpasture's Sale

Chester White  
Bred Sows

Sale in Town,

HORTON, KAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

The best offering of sows and gilts I have ever been able to make and bred to the best boar ever owned.

35 sows and gilts bred to farrow mostly in March. For the sale catalogue address, M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.

Horton is on Highway 73 which connects with other all year highways.

## Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred for March and April farrow. Also some selected fall boars and fall gilts. Also a good last March boar. Write for prices and descriptions. ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Ks.



Comanche Chester White Swine Improved large type. Champion blood lines. Bred gilts. Serviceable aged boars, weanling pigs, trios non-related, satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

EARL F. SCOTT, Wilmore, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Poland China Bred Sows

Combining size and feeding quality. Good mothers. Farrowing 8 and 9 to litter. Bred for Feb. and March to Wall Street Boy. Making attractive prices. Inspection invited. J. V. DENBO, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

## 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

both in individuals and pedigrees. The Kansas and Missouri breeders are invited to attend the annual meeting and banquet at 6 p. m., Tuesday, February 19, in the Hoof and Horn Club at Live Stock Exchange Building, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Several good speakers have been engaged and a good time is guaranteed to all who are interested in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
163 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Cedar Lawn farm located near Wichita has been purchased by Boyd Newcom, one of the best known live stock auctioneers in the Southwest. The farm comprises 240 acres and is one of the best improved farms in Sedgewick county. Formerly known as the Myers farm and considered one of the real show places of southern Kansas. The consideration is said to be about \$40,000.

Leo F. Breeden, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend writes that the stock are wintering well and that he is getting a fine lot of calves from Otis Chieftain and the Pine Valley Viscount cows. Mr. Breeden recently purchased a very fine red cow out of the big Roan Duchess cow that gave 12,000 lbs. of milk in eight months. He plans great results from her mating to Otis Chieftain.

Zoffie, a registered Holstein cow belonging to M. A. Schultz, was the high cow for butter fat in the Kingman-Harper cow testing association for the month of December. Her record was 63.5 pounds for the month. The second high fat record for that month also went to the Schultz herd, and was only two tenths below the top. The grade Shorthorn cow herd belonging to Leonard May was one of the twelve herds with records above the average for the month.

I have a letter from W. H. Ling, Duroc breeder of Iola, advising that the sows and gilts selected for his February 21 sale are doing fine. He says he is making an effort to grow them so they will do the best for their new owners. They will weigh close to four hundred by sale day, but they won't carry the flesh to make them look the best. The sale will be held west of Iola on the farm paved all the way out. Mr. Ling says he has catalogs and will be glad to send them to parties who write him making the request.

For several years past the leading farmers of northeast Kansas and Duroc breeders from this and adjoining states have looked forward each winter to the W. A. Gladfelter Duroc bred sow sales. Mr. Gladfelter's offerings are always selected with care, they are immunized and picked for their value from the standpoint of bred sows and not the show yard. Altho Mr. Gladfelter's chief herd boar Top Scissors is a former grand champion, his greatest value is in his ability to sire big, lengthy, broody kind of sows. A large per cent of this winter's offering carries the blood of this great sire. The time is close at hand when the best breeders will not be satisfied unless they have some sows in their herd close up in breeding to Top Scissors. It is always a pleasure to be at Gladfelters on sale day. To know those in attendance are well treated and that good values are given in return for the money spent means more to Mr. Gladfelter than the price. The next annual sale will be held on the farm Wednesday, Feb. 20.

## 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.

Geo. Bueck, Tonganoxie. Seven months old, female Collie.

R. F. Hagans, Heely, Barrow hog weighing about 250 pounds.

Everett L. Sturgeon, Cherryvale, Chickens.

Geo. M. Hoffman, Neodesha. Thirty-five white Wyandotte hens marked with a B. &amp; C. Hatchery aluminum band.

Clyde Clubine, Independence. Winchester rifle, lever action, 1890 model.

S. C. Bracken, Neodesha. Pathfinder tire, Courier tube, Rose tire pump and Ford Jack.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS



## CHOICE BRED GILTS

## SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

200 to 300 pounds. Sired by Kansas grand champion boar 1927. Bred to son of 1927 World's Champion. Priced to sell.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

## VERMILION HAMPSHIRE

On approval 1928 fall boar pigs, also spring gilts, March and April farrow, bred to Junior Champion boar. Price \$40 to \$60. All animals guaranteed.

Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kansas

## DUROC HOGS

Bred Gilts, Immuned,  
Well Grown

Five fall boars by Revolution, Dark Red. MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

## Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immunized and shipped on approval. Write for prices.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

## We Make a Specialty

of furnishing breeders, farmers and 4-H club boys and girls Duroc Bred sows and gilts, bred to our Kansas State Fair winning boars, of easy feeding type. Choice boars all ages. Immunized. Registered. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

## DUROC GILTS FOR SALE

30 bred gilts for March and April farrow, immunized. Also a few Shorthorn bulls.

A. M. MARKLEY, Mound City, Kan.

## CHOICE SIZE AND QUALITY

service boars, bred sows, gilts, fall boars and gilts. National and State Championship breeding for generations. Reg. immunized. Will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

Gladfelter's Duroc  
Bred Sow Sale

On farm mile north of town

Wednesday, Feb. 20

50 big strong spring and a few fall gilts, most of them sired by our big herd boars TOP SCISSORS and STILTS ORION. Spring gilts will be bred to outstanding young boars that we have selected and developed. The fall yearlings will be bred to TOP SCISSORS. Most everything selling is bred for March litters. As usual we have culled close and are selling the best from our entire crop. Write for catalog.

W. A. GLADFELTER  
Emporia, KansasBoyd Newcom, Auctioneer.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.Petracek Bros.  
Bred Sow Sale

40 Bred Sows and Gilts

Sale in the \$25,000 sale pavilion,

Oberlin, Kan.

Wednesday, Feb. 20

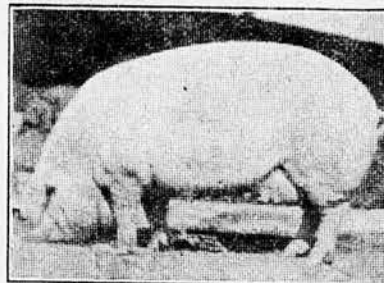
These gilts have splendid growth and included in the sale is the grand champion gilt, Topeka Fair and other show sows.

This is the herd that won 42 championships, 121 firsts in 1928.

Fall boars and gilts. A few very choice ones will be sold. Everything vaccinated against cholera and flu. Most of the offering sired by or bred to White Hawk, Kansas Rainbow or Master Bob. All of which are sons of National Champions.

PETRACEK BROS., Rural Route 3, OBERLIN, KANSAS

Send bids to auctioneer or J. W. Johnson, fieldman, Kansas Farmer.  
Last call for this sale.



Queen Royal 382386 one of our great foundation sows. Grand champion Iowa and Nebraska state fairs, champion aged sow national swine show.

## Ling's Duroc Bred Sows

Sale on Paved Road 4 Miles

West of Town

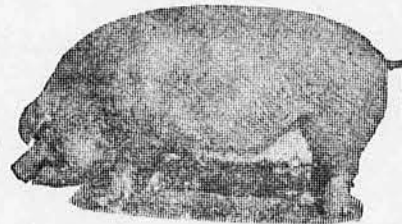
Thursday, Feb. 21

50 HEAD

12 Tried Sows, 35 Spring Gilts

All bred to our herd boars Stilts Leader and Model Orion. Stilts. Some gilts bred to sons of Model Orion Stilts. Sows carry the blood of Top Scissors, Stilts Sensation and other great sires. Also selling 10 last fall gilts and a few boars.

For catalog write,  
W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.



Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, W. J. Riley.  
Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Jersey Bulls

Calves to bulls 16 months old. Sire's dam Gold Medal cow. Sire's daughters better than dams. Dams heavy producers. Prices reasonable. H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Ks.

## Reg. Jersey Bulls

for sale. 5 head serviceable ages and gentle. From record dams. Some cheaper ones. Tel. 3913. JOHN POTTER, HARPER, KANSAS.

## Knoeppel's Jersey Farm

Offers some nifty baby bulls, to serviceable age. Snappy blood lines with production. Priced reasonable. A. H. Knoeppel, Colony, Ks.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## GUERNSEYS

For sale—High grade springer helpers and yearlings. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Ks.

## ANGUS CATTLE

## Aberdeen Angus Bulls

One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kan.

## RED POLLED CATTLE

## RED POLLS

We have two bulls large enough for service and three that will be soon, for sale at this time. Write for prices. Halloran & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kansas

## HORSES AND JACKS

## PERCHERONS FOR SALE

Registered Percheron mares in foal by Valtain 132383. Fillies coming one year to three, blacks and greys. Several good young geldings, one coming yearling stallion. Have sold farm. Must sell by March 1.

L. E. Fife, Paved Highway 81—4 1/2 So. Newton, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

PUBLIC SALE  
Spotted Polands

We are on Highways 77 and 9,

Waterville, Kan., Friday, Feb. 15

Big, well grown gilts and sows. 40 bred sows, 10 fall boars. Sows bred to the 1927 World's Junior Champion are attractions in our sale. Sows and gilts are by such boars as Monogram Display, Giant Sunbeam, Whiz, The Roll Call and Diamond King. Bred for early spring farrow to The Roll Call, 1927 World's Junior Champion, Last Roll, one of his sons, The Standard and Whiz 4th. Everything immunized and guaranteed. Write today for catalog. Address,

NELSON BROS., Waterville, Kan.  
Aucts.—Clyde B. Scott, A. E. Blackney

## Extra Choice Spring Gilts

Bred to farrow in March. Best of popular breeding and plenty of quality. Sold guaranteed to please you. Write today for descriptions and prices.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

## Yearling and Fall Yearling Gilts

Best of breeding, all bred to splendid herd boars for March and April farrow. Everything immunized, recorded and guaranteed. A nice lot to select from if you come early. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

## Spotted Poland Boars

good ones at \$25 to \$35, bred gilts \$35 and up. reg. free. Drive over or write.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

A Minnesota judge says there are an increasing number of divorces caused by arguments over playing bridge. This may be because it is easier to get a divorce than it is to learn to play a good game of bridge.



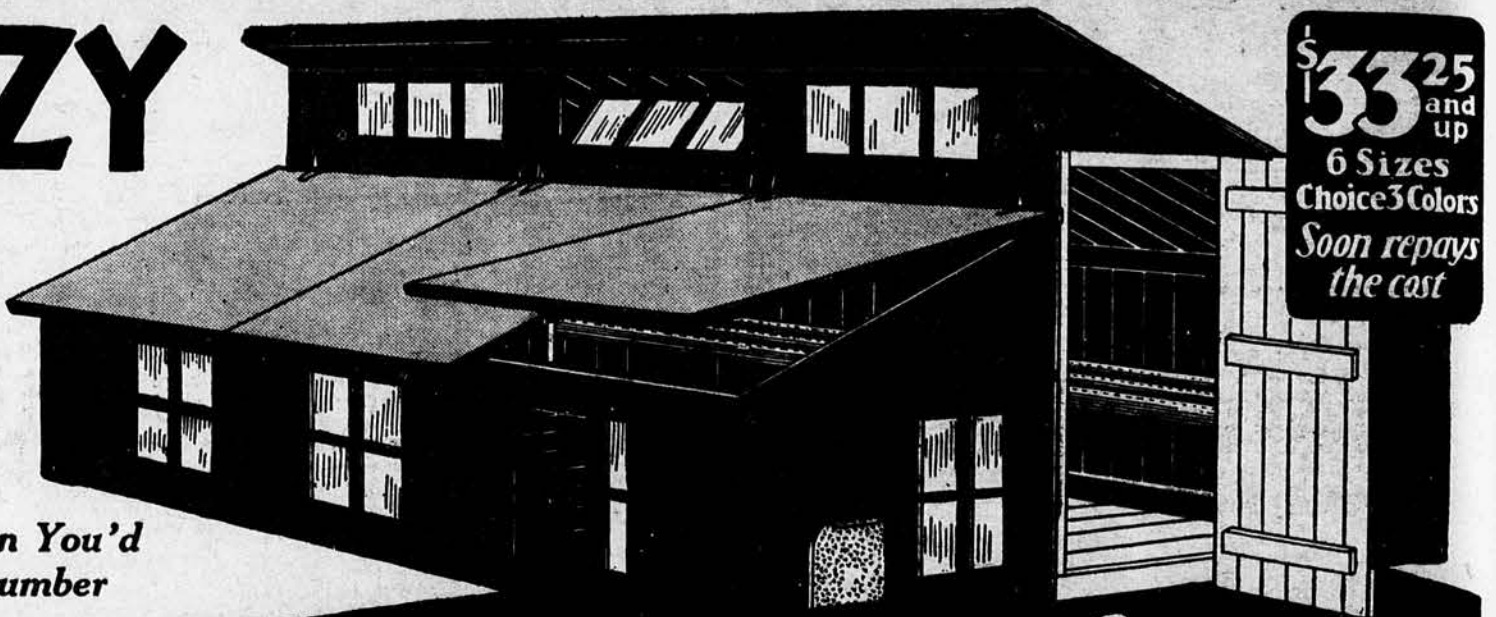
# KOZY

Ready Built

## BROODER HOUSE

Shipped in  
Easily-Erected  
Sections

Costs Less Than You'd  
Pay for the Lumber



\$33<sup>25</sup> and up  
6 Sizes  
Choice 3 Colors  
Soon repays  
the cost

# An Amazing Value!

1 Better Design 2 Better Lumber 3 Better Built  
4 Lower Price 5 GUARANTEED

**Warm, Sunny. Starts Chicks Early. Stops  
Disease and Losses. Saves Work.  
Makes You More Money.**

**Remarkable  
Purchase  
Plan Avoids  
All Risks**

Here's the most  
sensational offer  
ever made by a  
manufacturer of  
brooder or far-  
rowing houses.



If, for any reason whatsoever,  
you are not thoroughly pleased  
with any KOZY house or equip-  
ment we ship you, send it back  
within 10 days and we will re-  
fund every cent of your money.  
You take no risks. You must be  
satisfied or there is no sale.

TOM GODWIN  
Pres. G. F. Mfg. Co.

**Send for New  
FREE Book**

Get your copy today! Brand new  
edition just off the press. See the  
new KOZY designs. New features.  
New prices. Many photos show  
high grade materials, fine work-  
manship. Tells how KOZY saves  
chicks and little pigs. Letters  
from users tell how they start  
chicks early, bring them through  
blizzards without loss. How  
chicks saved, pay for the house.  
Saves work. Increases poultry  
profits.



**Write for Low Prices**

See how KOZY saves you many dollars,  
yet gives you the best house you can buy.  
Read letters from users who say KOZY  
cost them much less than the retail price of  
lumber. Big savings on full line of brooder  
and farrowing houses. Catalog pictures and  
describes all. Get your copy today. Don't  
put this off. Mail coupon NOW!

**Mail Coupon Now!**

G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Dept. B-102, Exira, Iowa

Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of your new  
illustrated catalog and prices on:

- ☐ Brooder Houses ☐ Individual Farrowing Houses  
☐ 6-Sided Poultry Houses ☐ 5-Sided Heated "Pig Brooder"  
☐ Multiple-Pen Farrowing Houses ☐ Brooder Stoves

NAME .....

TOWN .....

STATE .....

**G. F. MANUFACTURING CO.**

Dept. B-102

Exira, Iowa

What a value! Nothing else like  
it. KOZY has everything you want  
in a brooder house. Wonderful fea-  
tures. Built strongly of best lumber.

Lowest in price. Backed by a sensa-  
tional guarantee. Sold on a remarkable  
10-day no-risk purchase plan.

No wonder more folks buy KOZYS  
than any other. Here's why!

### 1. Better Design

Has ample head-room for the caretaker,  
yet a minimum of air space to be heated.  
Built low to the ground. Little wall space  
enables it to resist strong winds.

Abundance of sunshine floods through many  
windows. Lights and warms the entire interior.  
Drives out vermin. Tilting upper windows and  
hinged front roof sections provide perfect in-  
direct ventilation without drafts. Front roof  
sections may be thrown wide open on warm  
days. Heavy slate surfaced roofing. Full size  
door at each end. Run-way with galvanized  
steel slide door. Three adjustable roosts. Cre-  
soted floor. Skids for easy moving.

### 2. Better Lumber

There is only one BEST lumber for brooder  
and farrowing houses—4-inch genuine Fir floor-  
ing. That's what we use in the KOZY. In floor,  
roof and walls. Comes direct from the world's  
best lumber mills. Extra thick, sound, clear, no  
knots. The most durable lumber for the purpose.  
Never shrinks, warps or causes cracks. Makes a  
tight, permanent and good-looking building.

Don't let anyone sell you a house made of  
"No. 2" or "No. 3" dimension. Or a soft, spongy,  
knotty, light weight material that won't stand  
up. Buy a KOZY—then you're sure of the best  
materials. (Read the KOZY guarantee.)

### 3. Better Built

Our big factory builds only KOZY houses.  
Expertly trained carpenters and painters spe-  
cialize in this work. Every detail of workman-  
ship is perfect. Windows and doors are snug-  
fitting. Special lock-joints and tight fitting con-  
struction keep out wind and drafts. Each house  
rigidly inspected before shipping.

### 4. Lower Price

You can buy a KOZY brooder house, ready-  
built, all painted, for as little as \$33.25. That's  
less than the lumber, alone, would cost you at  
retail. You couldn't begin to build as good a  
house for KOZY'S price.

KOZY materials are bought in trainload lots  
direct from the source at lowest wholesale  
prices. KOZY houses are built thousands at a  
time, using every known time-saving and cost-  
cutting method. All savings are given to the  
KOZY owner. Saves you money.

### 5. GUARANTEED

KOZY is absolutely guaranteed to be built of a  
better grade of thicker and more durable lumber  
than any other brooder house on the market.

KOZY is guaranteed to be built of genuine  
"clear" Fir flooring, in floor, roof and walls,  
direct from the world's best lumber mills, the  
best material for the purpose.

KOZY is guaranteed to please you. If, within  
10 days, you wish to return any KOZY house  
or equipment that does not please you, your  
money will be refunded.

### Pays for Itself Quickly

Starts chicks early. Prevents disease. Saves  
the usual losses. Raises ALL the chicks. They  
are healthier. Grow faster. Chicks saved pay  
for the KOZY in three months.

Makes chick raising easy. Saves hours of  
work. Easier to care for 400 chicks than 2 hens  
with broods. No KOZY owner would ever go  
back to old-fashioned ways.

WRITE FOR NEW FREE BOOK!



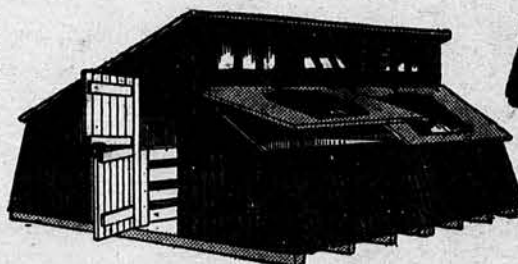
"Put 535 chicks in my KOZY  
last spring. Raised 539. Sold  
broilers for \$93 which far more  
than paid for the KOZY. Had  
240 pullets left that I could  
have sold for \$1 each. They  
began laying at 4 months. Lat-  
est, I sold some of these hens  
at \$2. Made so much money, I  
bought 2 more KOZYS."  
H. C. Anderson (Iowa)



"I don't see how you can  
put that kind of lumber in the  
KOZY and sell it so low. A  
neighbor built a poultry house  
last year that cost 5 times as  
much as my KOZY and I like  
mine better. It couldn't be  
better for sunshine and ven-  
tilation."  
Mrs. A. M. Johnson (Neb.)



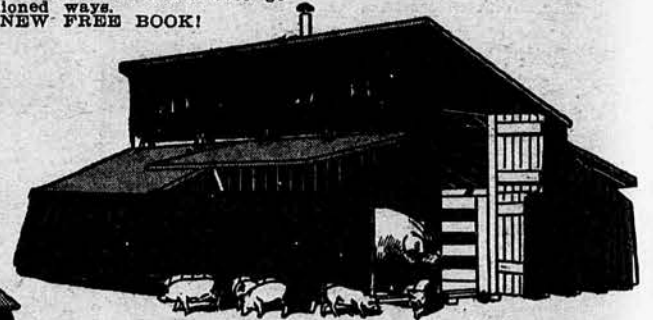
"I never before enjoyed  
chicks so much as this year  
with my KOZY. Chicks are  
more contented, cozy and dry.  
Raised 500 with scarcely any  
loss. It saves feed where old  
hens are kept away from the  
chicks. I will never go back to  
hen-brooding."  
Mrs. W. C. Polderbaer, (Kan.)



### "Kozy 4" Farrowing House, 4 Pens

Remarkably handy, in-  
expensive 4-pen house, 12-  
ft. ends; 12, 14 or 16-ft.  
lengths. 7 1/2-ft. peak. 6-ft.  
door at each end. Four  
6x6-ft. pens. Useful all  
year. For growing pigs,  
hogs, calves, chickens,  
sheep, etc. Warm and sun-  
ny. Perfectly ventilated  
without drafts. Windows  
tilt inward. Front roof  
sections raise as desired.  
Built of best "clear" Fir  
flooring, best lumber for  
the purpose. Floor creos-  
oted. Skids for easy mov-  
ing. Easy to clean. Par-  
titions removable.

Perfectly ventilated  
without drafts. Windows  
tilt inward. Front roof  
sections raise as desired.  
Built of best "clear" Fir  
flooring, best lumber for  
the purpose. Floor creos-  
oted. Skids for easy mov-  
ing. Easy to clean. Par-  
titions removable.



### 6-Pen KOZY Farrowing House

6 roomy pens under 1 roof  
saves work and housing costs.  
16x16 ft. Holds 6 sows and lit-  
ters. Heating unit in center.  
Distributes equal warmth to all  
pens. Makes early farrowing  
safe. Little pigs have access to  
heated pig nests away from  
sow. Prevents chilling. Avoids  
danger of being crushed. Stops  
losses. Raises every pig.  
Well lighted. Perfect venti-  
lation provided by tilting win-  
dows or raising front roof sec-  
tions. No drafts. No chilling.  
Little pigs develop strength and  
size quickly. Saved pigs and  
faster growth pays cost.

Built of best clear Fir, di-  
rect from mills. Never warps,  
shrinks or causes cracks. 2x3,  
2x4, 2x8, and 4x4 No. 1 di-  
mension. Heavy roofing mate-  
rial. Floor is creosoted to  
preserve lumber and drive out  
vermin.  
Priced lower than you would  
pay for the lumber at retail.  
Better built, better design than  
expensive home-made houses.  
Ready-built at factory. Shipped  
in knock-down sections. Easy to  
erect. Bolt holes all bored.  
Bolts furnished.  
Fully pictured and described  
in free KOZY catalog. Write!