KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

March 9, 1929

Number 10



Northward Wing the Real Harbingers of Spring

Maybe you don't know what a good tractor you have!



-here's a way to make it

Give that tractor of yours a filling of Quaker State Tractor Oil of the right grade. Then cut loose on the toughest job you can find.

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operate like it never did before

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Wind's in the South Today

Maybe Spring and the Oats Sowing Are Coming-and Again Maybe Not!

AFTER being fooled last week we again this morning are hoping that real winter has left us and that spring is here, or rather the first instalment of it. This is the second day the wind has blown from the south, which is a record for this winter; before this, one day of south wind brought a change and the oft repeated forecast "Much colder. Cold wave; advise stock interests." The ground thaws a little every day, and as it in real value since that time; the thaws a little every day, and as it thaws it dries, so if no more moisture comes the ground will be ready for oats sowing by the time the frost is out. On this farm we plan on sowing 30 acres in oats; the sowing will be done on land which grew corn last year. This ground was plowed last fall as soon as the corn was husked.
This plowed ground should be ready
for the seed several days sooner than cornstalk ground which has not been worked up to this time. Elevator buyers are paying 80 cents for corn, and feeder buyers pay 85 cents. Seed oats are 75 to 80 cents a bushel; home grown oats should be treated before

Now the Calves Arrive

The little Whitefaces have begun to arrive on Jayhawker Farm; yesterday four came, and this morning two more have arrived. This makes 17 this month, and there are eight which came late last fall, making a total of 25 now in the yards, with a promise of 25 more. This makes extra work, and the chores will take considerable time during the next month, for there also are nine sows due to have families. The first of these arrived this morning, nine in number. This kind of farming takes more time and more and better feed than does that where most of the stock is bought. There is no question but that 50 cows make twice as much work as 50 steers and take much more feed, and feed of better quality. At times the steer business proves just as profitable but there also are times profitable, but there also are times when the profit of one year is equaled by the losses of the next. On the whole, I believe raising your own young stock is safer than buying it. There is one great obstacle in cow keeping, and sooner or later those who buy and sell cows run against it; that is, contagious abortion, and it is much more prevalent than usually is supposed.

Medicine That's No Good

Of all the discussions I heard while at the recent Farm and Home week at Manhattan, that which aroused the most interest and drew the largest attendance was this question of conta-gious abortion in cattle. After a most interesting address on this subject by Dector Kitselman, about 40 minutes were taken up in answering questions which were fired at the doctor even faster than he could answer them. He stated, what all of us know to be a fact, that this trouble is all over the eastern part of the state, at least, and it is a trouble that is kept pretty well hidden. The course most men take when it becomes well established in their herds is to sell off all the cow stuff; this usually goes to Kansas City, and those who buy cows there for breeding purposes are laying the foundation for purposes are laying the foundation for a lot of trouble. If one has a clean herd the only thing to do is never to buy or bring on the farm a female from outside; the male seldom transmits this disease, if we may call it such. Doctor Kitselman said there was just one way of ridding the farm of it, and that was by continued blood tests and selling off all the repersors. tests and selling off all the reactors. There is no medicine of the slightest benefit: some sold as being a specific is the boldest fraud, one lot costing \$4 a treatment proving to be nothing but bran, molasses and brown sugar.

Land, a Good Investment

During the last month I have received a number of letters from persons with farms to sell; none from those wishing to buy. This indicates a very slow market for real estate, as it has been a good many years in which I have not received inquiries from men wishing to buy farms. There have been

ago. It is true these farms have lost in real value since that time; the buildings have run down and the fer-tility of the land has been depleted but when we compare the price of this land with that asked for all other commodities, we see what a drug in the market it has become. And yet, for the long pull, I can see no better investment than land, land with enough fertility so it can be made to produce good crops when well farmed.

Water for the Stock

Even the the winter has been one of continuous cold up to this time, the system by which all our livestock is watered has given us no trouble. The water is pumped from a well 60 rods away and up a 25-foot elevation. goes to a storage tank mounted on a tile wall, and from there is distributed to the various yards. There are two tanks in the new barn, both controlled by floats, and these tanks have been full of water all winter and have not full of water all winter and have not required the least bit of attention. The tile foundation for the storage tank forms a small room thru which the pipes pass; in this room is a small "Topsy" stove, and during the coldest weather a fire is lighted in this at night, and it prevents any freezing. In the big tile tank outside, which tank is 45 feet around, is a tank heater. This was not installed until late in the This was not installed until late in the winter; the tank is so large that in the coldest weather an almost continuous fire would have to be kept to keep it free from ice. This we do not try to do, but we do keep a large part of the surface open so stock can drink in any weather. Of all the investments we have ever made on this farm, this water system has been the most prof-

And Then Cal Talked

Last night 1 listened, over the radio. to what probably was the last public address of Calvin Coolidge as President address of Calvin Coonage as President of the United States. It was delivered at George Washington University at the capital city, and it appealed to me as one of the best ever delivered by him. Rightly used, the radio can be made, and is even now, a mighty force. That the programs are today 75 per cent trash is not the fault of radio; it is the fault of those who think they are catering to the present public taste. Jazz is not a crime, of course, and yet it seems to me that the fellow who invented the saxophone was almost as great a criminal as the man who stole Charley Ross. I am aware that this is just a matter of taste. yet I cannot have much respect for the musical taste of a person who prefers jazz. Of all the lowbrow music I think the majority of listeners prefer the old time reels, jigs and strathspeys. One soon can get his fill of "Turkey in the Straw" and "Dill Pickles," but seldom will tire of such tunes as "Garry Owen" and "White Cockade." It is fortunate that the violin and plane the most musical of all instruments. should be so well adapted to radio transmission.

Extreme Cruelty

The treatment of prisoners in one South Australian jail is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender. "What's wrong with Bill? He\ seems to have a grouch"

"No wonder," said one of his mates.
"He threatened the warden with a shovel today, and now they won't let him go to choir practice."

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ior blo

A new process, found in London, will make cardboard as strong as iron. This answers a complaint from Scotland that Christmas cards wear out after a few seasons.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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This Farm Took a New Lease on Profit

Run-Down Acres Coaxed Back to Production With the Help of Purebred Cattle Put a Cowley County Family Ahead

UCCESS in the cattle business is the result of system and planning. S. N. Ratts, Cowley county, proved that fact to himself by letting the cash returns speak for themselves. For many years cattle have been his most dependable source of revenue. Even thru the depression, his herd of Shorthorns was the one thing that didn't lose money.

dependable source of revenue. Even thru the depression, his herd of Shorthorns was the one thing that didn't lose money.

Taking over a run-down farm, building it back to good production and turning it for a reasonable profit gave Mr. Ratts his start. He thought that system would work and he planned to make cattle help do the job. He feeds his cattle on the fields, and along with marketing the roughage and feed crops, the beef animals build up the soil. That is what has happened to the farm Mr. Ratts now operates. He controls 1,700 acres and owns 400. Naturally he is interested first of all in increasing the productivity of the soil he owns, so there is where the cattle are fed: during the last few years this farm has been pulled away from the red ink side of the ledger and pushed well up the page on the "cash in hand" sheets.

There are three sources of income from the cattle business on this farm. One has been mentioned—building farm fertility that has been going on for 10 years. A second income is for breeding stock and the third for market animals. The breeding herd has been maintained for 20 years under a building-up process, with individuals from the best blood lines being brought in to help in the line of improvement.

All of the best males go for breeding stock, but

line of improvement.

All of the best males go for breeding stock, but at that the demand exceeds the supply. One thing, Mr. Ratts sorts rather closely, and only about one out of three males are kept for breeding. "My Shorthorns always have made money," this farmer explains. "I figured out what I wanted to do in



By Raymond H. Gilkeson

the cattle game, and that was to produce the best animals under average farm conditions. I haven't gone in for a show herd, as that was entirely out of my line. I advertise animals that will be profitable for the average farmer, and that is exactly what I keep. Therefore, when my customers come to look over my stock they see the animals exactly as they would look on their farms.

"I'm very much interested in getting good stock in my community first of all; let some other man look after his community. Most of the bulls I sell do stay in this community. Naturally I am eager to sell only the best animals for breeding stock; an animal that isn't good enough for my farm isn't good enough for my friend and neighbor. I can show you in my records where everything else lost money for me during the depression except my Shorthorns and they made a profit because we built up a good herd when they were cheap. I think one success point to remember with cattle is that purebreds make better use of their feed than inferior animals.

"On my farm, the breeding herd is fed just the same as any stock cattle. They don't get special 'show' care, but I do give all of the cattle the best attention I can. We have all the shelter that is necessary, we feed well, and supply warm water in cold weather."

In addition to the purebred Shorthorn herd, Mr. Ratts buys two bunches of steers a year to market

in cold weather."

In addition to the purebred Shorthorn herd, Mr. Ratts buys two bunches of steers a year to market the roughage produced. He buys some around home, others from the Texas Panhandle and some from Kansas City, and will run up to 600 head. Good gains are made thru the winter on cotton cake, silage, prairie and alfalfa hay. Spotted Polands also come in for a share in producing revenue, numbering as many as 100 head on hand at a time.

a time.

It is evident that Mr. Ratts has studied the livestock business and knows the production end. But he wasn't willing to stop with that—he also makes a study of the market. "I keep in close touch with the markets, over the radio, and depend a great deal on the market analysis given out from time to time by the specialists at the agricultural college," he said. "Keeping up on markets is my business as much as producing good animals. I can tell by the radio reports tonight how the market closed, and be in Wichita in the morning with stock I have to sell. I haven't failed to be right at the best hog market in two years if my stock was ready. The radio, of course, is of great advantage



This Cowley County Farmer, S. N. Ratts, Farms Intelligently With Livestock

to me. If I am interested in the Kansas City market I can find out the prices this morning and be there tomorrow. I have my truck and can get the stock on the cars in a hurry."

There are a number of interesting things in connection with this farm, all of which show planning ahead and an ability to make the most of existing conditions. The water system is quite an affair. First of all it has been supplying 6,400 barrels of water a day to an oil refinery 2 miles distant. It also provides water for the home and farm buildings, flushes the sewage disposal pipes, subirrigates the garden, provides sufficient pressure for the use of garden hose by which the lawn is watered and the family car is washed, and the alfalfa has been and can be irrigated from a spring. Of course, the dome is strictly modern—furnace, lights, water and even an all-electric radio. The home is new, as it replaced the one which burned about four years ago. Mr. Ratts did a great deal of the carpenter work himself.

(Continued on Page 36)

Best Roses Come From New Growth

ERE'S a story that will interest folks who love flowers. Many, many years ago over in Ireland a good lady planted some rose bushes alongside her neighbor's fence. This neighbor had a donkey, one of those ornery, mean donkeys. During the night he reached over the fence and ate the tops from part of the bushes. Some of them he couldn't reach. The next morning the dear old Irish lady, the one who planted and loved roses, almost had three fits. She thought sure that donkey had ruined part of her rose bushes. But time taught a different story. A few weeks later the bushes the donkey had chewed the tops from had put out a new, vigorous growth and were loaded with beautiful large blooms. The bushes the donkey couldn't reach had only a few small, ordinary blooms, not nearly so large and pretty.

small, ordinary blooms, not nearly pretty.

That's how folks found out roses must be pruned when first planted. I guess the moral of the story is: "Even a hungry Irish donkey can teach folks something about growing flowers." Now when you buy rose bushes from your nurseryman be sure to cut the tops off, just leaving little stubs. The roots will get established quickly and soon produce a new growth. Your best blooms come from new growth.

Did you ever drive past a farm home and notice how beautiful it looked when a lot of old fashioned flowers were all around the house and in bloom? Made you feel as if you wanted to go in and visit the folks. You knew they must be fine

By Frank Payne

or they wouldn't love flowers. Flowers are a good investment, not an expense. A few dimes or a dollar spent for flowers to plant around your home will add fully \$100 to the sale value, and to its

THE author of this article, Frank Payne, is an expert in growing flowers. Here he tells you what plants and flowers will grow and how to grow them. And he is giving you facts he has learned thru nine years of experience growing flowers in Kansas. He assures you beyond doubt that you, too, can have a beautiful farmstead with very little expense and a minimum of labor. and a minimum of labor.

Mr. Payne even agrees to answer tions you may have. If you wish to reach him, simply address him at Shawnee, Kan., stating that you read his article in Kansas

Farmer.
Another interesting thing about Mr. Payne is the fact that he is co-operating with the agricultural college in variety tests for flowers. He is supplying the college with 1,000 dahlia tubers for this purpose.

beauty. It makes no difference about the age of the house. Flowers are just as pretty around an old house as a new one.

There are lots of flowers easily grown in Kansas. They don't ask petting or scientific care—just plant, keep the weeds pulled out and hoe a little once in a while, "when you are resting." The easiest flowers to grow are those from bulbs. It soon will be time to plant Gladiolus, I call them Glads for short. I will plant 10 acres this year—they do fine for us here in Kansas. Do you know the old-fashioned, common name for Glads? An elderly lady from Belgium told me they called them "The Twelve Apostles," back in the old country. I guess because they average about 12 blooms to a spike. No doubt the spike represents Jesus, as the blooms are closely attached to the spike, same as the Apostles were to Him.

Do you know that Glads can be planted so you can have bloom all summer and fall? Here's how we do it. Make the first planting just as soon as one can work the soil in the spring. The last three years that date has been about March 15. Plant 6 inches deep so a late freeze won't reach the bulbs. As soon as they come up, make another planting. When the second planting is up make a third. A last planting can be made June 25, in Kansas. Last year we had bloom from June 20 to October 29. Glads must be planted in a sunny spot. Sometimes right where you want to plant flowers you will have too much shade and cannot plant the

Sometimes right where you want to plant flowers you will have too much shade and cannot plant the (Continued on Page 19)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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RAYMOND H. GILKESON Dairying

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ROF S. J. BRANDENBURG of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., where he is head of the department of economics, and also well known in Kansas, brings home from a study of economic conditions in England and Europe some interesting reports.

Germany, says Professor Brandenburg, is today not only the most prosperous continental country and occupies the most strategic position indus-trially, but it also is following closely American practice. Books on Henry Ford are displayed in all book store windows. He quotes a German with whom he talked as saying that "books on Henry

Ford have displaced the Bible on the family altar."
On the other hand, he found England "economically the sorest spot in Europe." While Germany is described as "economically the most aggressive and most intelligently directed community in Europe." England is suffering from community in Europe." rope." England is suffering from economic cold feet, fearful of measures on an adequate scale to meet its difficulties. Unemployment is greater than ever. "The purchasing power of the English people is a low that that ple is so low that they cannot keep their own in-dustries going." A helpful measure would be road building, but the present government is frightened away from an undertaking involving so much ex-pense. "Improved roads," says Professor Branden-burg, "are something England must have in the next decade or two. It seems to be dawning on the minds of some of the men that if they should begin now they would get good roads, stimulating the manufacture of automobiles, which would in turn stimulate the demand for steel products, machinery of all sorts, more coal, and at the same time create a demand for road building material. It would set the wheels of industry going that have been idle since the armistice." The Conservatives seem inclined, however, to let the Labor party, if it is returned to power in the coming summer's

if it is returned to power in the coming summer's elections, take the political risks of such enterprise. That Germany is the most aggressive and prosperous of European countries and England the most depressed emphasizes the doctrine first elaborated by Norman Angell, that under conditions of modern warfare there is no victor. The victors in the World War have come out 10 years after a little worse off, if anything, than the vanquished, not only in an economic sense, but in spirit. not only in an economic sense, but in spirit.

A Porto Rican Priest Complains

E VIDENTLY the Kansas Farmer is more widely read than I had supposed. One of my letters was published January 12 and I have already received vigorous complaints from two priests, one of them the chaplain of the Porto Rican regiment, the other Father Murphy, who has been stationed here 17 years. I am printing a letter from Father Mariano Vassallo, chaplain of the regiment, written at my suggestion of these regiment. the regiment, written at my suggestion after an interview with me.

the regiment, written at my suggestion after an interview with me.

I am sure that after the conference we held the other day, arranged thru the kindness of Judge Wells, you have come to the conclusion that your article on Porto Rico in the Kansas Farmer calls for correction. I realize, of course, how easy it is to fall into error of fact and opinion, when the subject-matter of an article like yours relates to a country that is foreign to its author, when the country, its history, language and culture are different from his own, and in many respects alien to it; especially when he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to consult original sources of information. You deserve great credit for having modified your views, when you were convinced that things here were not exactly as they had been described to you.

In the course of my conference I stated that to lay on the church the responsibility for illegal marriages and for the illegitimacy of children in Porto Rico is an injustice; to say that priests exacted \$50 and \$100 for the performance of the marriage ceremony is false; to charge priests with immorality is a calumny of an ugly type.

I have been a priest in Porto Rico for the last 21 years, and as chancellor of the diocese, I have had occasion to study the history of the church on the island. I can show you that all the bishops, beginning with Mgr. Manso (who, by the way, was the first bishop in America, coming in 1513) have fought against the evil of concubinage, just as ardently as the bishops, both Catholic and Protestant of the United States, fight against this and all other social evils. The records of the church and the synodal constitutions bear witness to the fact that at all times marriage was facilitated by the church and the synodal constitutions bear witness to the fact that at all times marriage was facilitated by the church and the synodal constitutions bear witness to the fact that at all times marriage was facilitated by the church and the synodal constitutions bear witness to the fa

the scarcity of priests to visit the country places. Indeed, in proportion as roads have been opened and the benefits of civilization have been extended, these evils have decreased. You know the Porto Rico of today, with its fine roads, up-to-date schools, and water-works, but it is not easy to visualize the Porto Rico of 50, 100 or 400 years ago.

In connection with this, hawever, I must say that even tho concubinage existed, promiscuity did not. The union of a man and a woman, even when not solemnized by a religious or civil ceremony, was generally considered sacred, and man and woman were faithful to each other. In some places such unions are called common-law marriages, and are valid.

The inamorality of the priests is a topic on which unscrupulous adversaries of the church, not always easy to detect, and those who speak merely from hearsay, have given your false information. Let it be said briefly that no bishop, no ecclesiastical authority, would tolerate conditions such as you describe, neither in Porto Rico nor in Kansas. Whenever there was a case, it was the exception and, if brought to the attention of the proper authority, it was summarily dealt wills. To say that a priest has gone wrong would give no offense, because priests, after all, are human; but to say that priests in Porto Rico were not good, and that American priests had to be imported, is a wicked falsehood that cries to Heaven.

We still have a large proportion of priests, both native and Spanish, who served in this diocese in Spanish times. I challenge anyone to find a worther, more self-sacrificing clergy than the priests of Porto Rico, many of whom have remained here, even tho better oppor-



tunities of a material kind were offered to them in Spain and elsewhere. The fact that they chose to remain in Porto Rico, amid the hardships and privations incident to a change of sowereignty, shows that they had a lofty missionary spirit and that many had in them the stuff of which heroes are made.

In a word, dear Mr. McNeal, your article constitutes a generalization based on misinformation, and I am certain, from the quality of your character, as I observed it, that you will lose no time in correcting the false impression created by your article.

I might say that I was quite favorably impressed with Father Vassallo. He strikes me as being a man of ability and honesty. I believe that in his letter he has stated conditions as he believes them to be.

It will be notice that he large number of illegitimate births. Of course, he could hardly do that in view of the official recdoes not deny the ords, but he does deny that the church is in any responsible for this condition. He also emphatically denies that marriages have been prevented by the charging of exorbitant fees priests for performing the marriage ceremony. He also, it will be noticed, denies that he denies the charge that there is general immorality among the native priests.

Of course, my information in regard to the fees charged for performing the marriage ceremontes and also in regard to immorality among the native priests is necessarily hearsay; I received the information from what I considered reliable sources,

but the folks who gave me the information may themselves have been mistaken.

In his conversation with me, Father Vassallo made some statements not contained in his letter, which disclosed a somewhat peculiar state of afwhen disclosed a somewhat peculiar state of ar-fairs. If I understood him correctly, at certain periods, not entirely regular, the bishop makes a general visitation of the parishes on the island, and on these occasions the men and women who have been living together without any marriage ceremony are urged to have the ceremony per-formed. He also, if my recollection is correct, stated that it had been some three years since the last visitation, and during that period he did not state, because I presume he did not know, how many couples are living that way. In other words, it would appear that these people do not seem to consider it at all improper to live together temporarily without a marriage ceremony provided they get the matter fixed up later on. It seems to be a sort of nunc pro tune business, as the lawyers would say.

as the lawyers would say.

In regard to immorality among the native priests, Father Vassallo did not deny that there might be some immorality, but he did claim that the cases were rare exceptions, not the rule.

Father Vassallo earnestly protests that the church is in no way responsible for such immoral conditions as exist. Perhaps he is right; at any rate I think he is honest in his statement to that effect.

I have before me the official bulletin of the Department of Health for Porto Rico, dated October, 1926. It happens to be the latest report I have been able to get. That report shows that for August of that year the recorded illegitimate births for the entire island were approximately 20 per control the total and that in the distribute of Sente cent of the total, and that in the districts of Santa Isabel, Guayama and Guayanilla the percentage of illegitimate births was 47.9, 40 and 38.3 respectively.

At least 95 per cent of the population is nominally Catholic. Can Father Vassallo wonder if an outsider reading these figures reaches the conclusion that, to say the least, the church has not been able that, to say the least, the church has not been able to maintain even a reasonably high state of morals

to maintain even a reasonably high state of morals among its membership?

Possibly the majority of the priests in Porto Rico have done the best they could—if so they should not be charged with the faults of the minority, and neither can they be blamed with what they cannot help. But without stopping to argue the question as to who if anybody is to blame, the fact ramains that from our standpoint moral confect ramains that from our standpoint moral confact remains that from our standpoint moral ecu-

ditions seem to be somewhat shocking. In 1897, before the United States took possession, a Spaniard, Dr. Cayteano Colly Torte, wrote of conditions among the Porto Rican laborers as

Only the laborer, the son of the fields and one of the most unfortunate beings in the world, with a pale face, bare feet, lean body, ragged clothing and feverish look, walks indifferently, with the shadows of ignorance in his eyes, dreaming of the cockfights, the shuffle of the cards, or the prize of the provincial lottery. No, it is not possible that the tropical zone produces such organic annemia; this lethargy of body and soul is the off-spring of moral and physical vices that drag down the spirit and lead our peasants to such a state of social degradation. In the miserable cabin, hung on a peak, like a swalkow's nest, this unhappy little creature comes into the worlds; when he opens his eyes to the light of reason, he does not hear the village hell reminding him to lift his soul to the Divine One and render homage to the Creator of the worlds; he hears only the hoarse cry of the cock, crowing in the early morning, and then he longs for the coming of Sunday to witness the strife and knavery of the cockfights. When a man, he takes up with the first woman to be found in the neighborhood and makes her his mistress to gratify his amarous lusts.

There is more of what this Spaniard wrote, but this is sufficient to show that moral conditions have long been bad. Still it is perhaps wrong to say that the church is primarily responsible. All an outsider can say is that the church does not seem to have been able to better them a great deal. As one of the excuses for the church not doing more, Father Vassallo said to me: "There is a general impression that the Catholic church in Porto Rico is rich and powerful. That is not true. The church is very poor, almost on the verge of bankruptcy. Many of our priests hardly get enough to keep them from starvation. Some of them may have gone astray, but for the most part they are struggling against great difficulties and

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doing the best they can."

Perhaps he is right. I do not know these priests, and he presumably does.

Help From the Enemy

HAIRMAN RASKOB received a welcome and unexpected donation the other day to his deficiency fund, in a check for \$1,000 from a (alifornia supporter of Hoover. The man is Joel F. Freeman, and his father was an early associate in oil of the elder Rockefeller. Mr. Freeman sent his check to Mr. Raskob with the statement that a vigorous Democratic party would help to implicit the hands of Mr. Hoover 'against the machinations of the Teapot Dome group and their allies, who are active in both parties."

The California Republican was greatly impressed by Al Smith's appeal by radio for contributions. Governor Smith's argument, he says, "is manswerable," that the Democrats should be kept alive between elections as a party of oppo-

bations. Governor Smith's argument, he says, "is ananswerable," that the Democrats should be kept alive between elections as a party of opposition. "This," he says, "is an essential public service under our system of party government." The Smith radio speech he thinks "a masterplece of logic. I did not vote for you but I am mailing check for \$1,000 to you."

It would seem that while an opposition party is necessary, to prevent the Government from going to seed, yet it ought at least to support itself financially and not ask the ruling party to put up the funds. Yet many Republicans are liberal-minded and may contribute if necessary to prevent the complete eclipse of the Democrats.

Mr. Freeman is certainly off his trolley in one respect, nevertheless. "The press," he complains, "does not seem to appreciate the significance and moral grandeur of the step young Mr. Rockefeller has taken in seeking to eliminate, Colonel Stewart from Standard Oil of Indiana." We do not know how Mr. Freeman gets that way, since the press over the country is practically unanimous for the Rockefeller side. Juries have been the other way right along, and so have perhaps a majority of stockholders: at least Colonel Stewart points out that the Rockefellers are getting only the big stock and the small stockholders are with Stewart. Mr. Freeman might have some reason for complaining that the public has seemed indifferent to the entire oil case from start to finish, but this cannot be said of the American press.

Hoch's Apportionment Plan

Hoch's Apportionment Plan

New York seems to be most censorious about Congressman Hoch's idea of excluding aliens from the count of population for the purpose of apportioning Representatives in Congress and members of the electoral college. It cannot quickly visualize the country going so wild as actually to propose cutting down New York representation in both cases. This hick idea naturally has difficulty in getting across Broadway.

A New York protest is even quoted sympathetically by a Kansas paper, the Concordia Blade-Empire, and the argument is worth analyzing.

"There are good reasons," says the writer, at the outset, "why the constitution makers wished the alliens counted." However, those reasons were related to the time and to the purpose of estab-

lishing a government. What the constitution makers would think of a totally altered situation 143 years later there is no way of determining. And the practical question, of course, is what the country at present thinks of it.

"They have a right to representation," is the first reason given, since it takes at least five years and three months for the immigrant to obtain citizenship papers; "the restrictions are careful, the red tape is voluminous, the expense considerable. Meanwhile the great majority of aliens are nardworking, loyal residents; creating wealth; subject to military service; in many states allowed to vote. They pay taxes; they obey the laws. It is unfair to their interests and to the states in which they live to exclude them from the count for representation."

Well, then, it might be asked, why do they not

Well, then, it might be asked, why do they not become citizens

In fact, the Hoch plan would stir New York and some other states to induce their alien popula-



tions to become interested in being naturalized, and the loss of representation might, after all, be

If so, it would be beneficial in bringing chronic aliens under American allegiance, inducing them to decide under which flag they proposed to live. One of the primary reasons why so many immigrants do not take out citizenship papers is because they intend to make the United States a temporary asylum, attracted by its reputation for easy money, and after accumulating what is in many countries a competency, shake the dust of the United States off their feet and return to

settle down where their true allegiance has always

The alien is domiciled in the United States, but

The alien is domiciled in the United States, but he has claims on the protection of his former country, even against the United States.

But there is a missing link in the plea for the alien. It is not in fact a plea for him, but for the states where he happens to settle down. Representation he does not have, after all, even if he is counted. It is the fellows who are shedding tears in behalf of the stolid alien, who refuses to become naturalized, who have the representation and who do not like to think of being deprived of it. They control the representation.

it. They control the representation.

Attempts up to this time to defend against the Hoch plan are so feeble that they strengthen Congressman Hoch's cause rather than weaken it.

Modern Stock Speculation

Modern Stock Speculation

Both houses of Congress have resolutions for investigating stock, grain and other market speculating, but as speculation has never been declared unlawful it is not clear just what Congress hopes to do about it. It can hardly be said that the banks are specially blameworthy, since they have repeatedly issued warnings against over-speculation. Moreover, every time the President or Secretary Mellon has had anything to say about the situation their words have been soothing, and to the effect that speculation was not in fact taking money and credit needed by commercial business. Secretary Mellon, however, did the other day mildly advise that speculation was going rather far. The Federal Reserve banks have been much more hostile to the Wall Street stock boom.

The banks have no such control as formerly, when big business was a bank borrower. Times have changed and big business is a money lender and a heavy lender of money for speculation. This is a new factor in speculation that Congress may inquire into in the course of its proposed investigation.

Yet with Congress following the Reserve banks in discountenancing excessive speculation the great Wall Street boom may find the going harder than it has been. It may be approaching the most critical period in any extended speculative movement which is the period of converting paper into real profits, in a way to threaten a smash, since now, thru political action, artificial and arbitrary factors may enter in to hasten or even provinted. factors may enter in to hasten or even precipitate

factors may enter in to hasten or even precipitate liquidation.

The only alarming feature of speculation is its diversion of credit from commercial to speculative purposes, altho, as stated, both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury whenever they have been heard from heretofore have asserted that no such danger appeared. There is increasing evidence that it is now a serious consideration, since money is tight, manufacturers and merchants are feeling the pinch of high loan rates for commercial purposes, and this condition cannot continue very long until it results in curtailment of production and of business.

Sell No Supplies to a Warring Nation

Senator Capper's Senate Resolution of February 11, 1929, Discloses a Plan to "Put Teeth" in the Peace Pact

Senator Capper's second peace resolution introduced in the Senate February 11, 1929, "puts teeth" in the Peace Pact. It was first introduced December 9, 1927. Action on it is not expected until the next regular session of Congress. The resolution makes it unlawful for this country to sell arms and ammunition and other war supplies to any nation which, having signed the freaty renouncing war, goes to war in violation of that agreement. It has created widespread comment in Europe and America, and in some quarters is considered a helpful and logical extension of the Kellogg-Briand treaty. A part of Senator Capper's statement in the Senate follows.—Editor.

HE purpose of this resolution is to put the Government of the United States on record, in response to an insistent and well-nigh unanimous public demand, by taking the next step toward safeguarding international peace, following the ratification of the Pact of Paris.

This resolution renews in substance a proposal contained in my resolution of December 9, 1927, that any nation signatory to the Pact of Paris which breaks its word shall not be aided directly or indirectly by our nationals in a war.

My resolution also contemplates that our Government shall at once negotiate treaties or understandings with other signatory powers for similar action on their part.

The moment it becomes clear that a nation which has solemnly promised to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, but which nevertheless provokes or invites a war, will not be able to buy munitions or supplies from the American people with which to carry on that war—then that war will come to a sudden end. In fact, I doubt whether it will ever be begun.

In other words, I believe the adoption and effectuation of this resolution will tend to make the peace pact effective. It will, in a measure, underwrite the peace pact without compelling us to police the world.

I hope and believe public opinion will approve this resolution and that before long it will receive the overwhelming, if not unanimous, approval of both houses of Congress. It is not expected that action will be taken this session, but the introduction of the resolution, it is hoped, will bring about discussion and consideration which will result in action at an early date in a succeeding session.

It is not only logical but necessary that a nation like our own, which intends solemnly to

Gist of the Resolution

Whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares any country has violated the multilateral treaty renouncing war, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country, arms and munitions, or other articles for use in war, until the President shall by proclamation declare such violation no longer exists.

Nationals of the United States giving aid and comfort to such a treaty-breaking nation shall not be protected by their government.

The President is requested to obtain agreements from gither signatory powers for similar action on their part.

keep its word in this respect, shall not aid any other nation that may prove faithless, either di-rectly or indirectly.

Let that once become known and announced to the world, and any government will hesitate a long time before it violates the Pact of Paris. The enthusiasm which greeted the conclusion of the Pact of Paris, in foreign nations as well

as in our own; the readiness with which arbitra-United States and other nations—these give testimony to the strong popular support of the movement against war. The people and the peoples of the world want peace. They want the assurance of peace, if that is possible.

It would be anomalous, to say the least, for the people of the nations which have bound themselves by the terms of the pact to encourage its breach by permitting the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the treaty breaker. It would be a breach of faith.

It is in defense of the honor of this nation that it should not give aid and comfort to a treaty breaking state. It is of vital interest to this nation that it should seek to prevent the outbreak of war by warning possible treaty-breaking nations of the attitude the United States will take.

What is proposed in the new resolution is simply carry out the spirit of the Briand-Kellogg pact;

to prevent conscienceless nationals from making a profit out of aiding and abetting nations that violate the pact.

It should be impressed that war will not be a means of carrying on a profitable trade with the belligerent nations—a profitable trade that in the end will cost the lives of our own youth and saddle another tremendous war debt upon the surviving people of the nation.

saddle another tremendous war debt upon the surviving people of the nation.

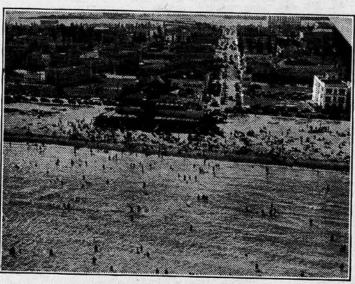
Rather it should be impressed upon the consciousness of every citizen and every statesman that the effect of the pact will be to diminish or cut off that trade, so that it will no longer be in the interest of armament makers or the private traffickers in blood money to connive with a government which in defiance of its obligations lets loose upon the world the pestilence of war.

Mar '29

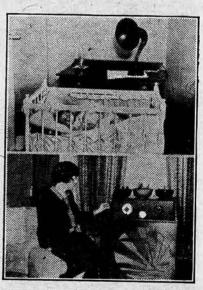
World Events in Pictures



Mrs. Louise Thaden, San Francisco, Who Established the Women's Altitude Record of 20,270 Feet Over Oak-land, Calif. She is an Expert Pilot, and Stages Weekly Air Shows



The Beach and Sea at the Foot of Fifth Street, Miami, Fla. This Photo Was Snapped from a Low-Flying Plane, and Shows How This Winter Playground Has Recouped After the Hurricane Disaster of a Few Years Ago



Introducing the Radio Nurse! This Ingenious British Mother Reversed Her Receiving Set with an Adapter so That Baby's Crying or Cooing Can be Heard Downstairs



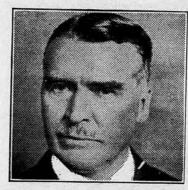
Left, Miss Lucy Haden in Her Gorgeous Robes as Queen Aurora of the Galveston Mardi Gras for 1929; and Right, Stephen Hancock in the Royal Robes of King Frivolous XII



General Mariaux and Admiral Gueprattee, Paris, Heads of the Croix De Guerre Association, Who Will be in Charge of the Members of the Society During Their Coming Visit to the United States



Donald Stewart, 21, Youngest Son of Col. R. W. Stewart, Multi-Millionaire President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at His Pump in a Filling Station, New Orleans. He Can't Afford a Car as He is Working Up From the Bottom



Eminent Canadian Scientist, Sir Thomas Holland, Chosen as President of British Association of Science for 1929. He is a Noted Geologist and Rector of Imperial College of Science, London

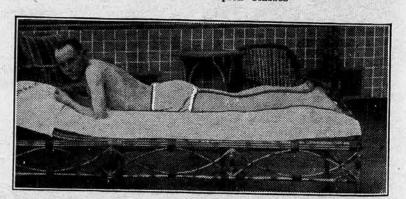


Mable Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y., Former World's Champion Woman Trap Shooter, Who Took Fur-ther Honors in the Third Grand Del Monte Handi-cap at the Gun Club, Del Monte, Calif. There is a Real Art to Shooting When It Gets in the Cham-pion Classes



Left to Right, G. O. Smith, Retiring President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York, Presenting the William Lawrence Saunders Medal and Scroll—the Institute's Highest Award for Achievement in Mining—to John Hays Hammond. At Right, F. W. Bradley, the New President

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Paavo Nurmi, One of the Outstanding Runners of Track History, Taking a Sun Bath at the New York Athletic Club. He is Training to Break His Two-Mile Record of 8 Minutes, 58½ Seconds. If Famous Athletes Believe in the Ability of "Dr. Sun," Maybe All of Us Should Consult Him More

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The Demand for Food is Growing

There Should Be a Bright Future for Those Kansas Producers Who Will Give Adequate Attention to Holding Down Production Costs

CONOMISTS agree that overproduction has been one of the causes of the post-war depression in agriculture; many regard it as the chief cause. "The outlook for farm production is so very good that the outlook for farm prosperity is very bad," said a leading authority two years ago. Others have declared the agricultural industry is suffering from too much efficiency. Machinery, improved crops and improved livestock have maintained and even increased production, despite a heavy loss of farm population. It is averred that nothing can be done for the farmer until he restricts his production.

This doctrine conflicts with what usually is applied to other industries. Success in manufacturing is attributed to facility in production. Our greatest industries have banished the phrase "saturation point" from their vocabulary. In the recent election campaign, it was said, and not denied in responsible quarters, that the secret of America's prosperity is the co-operation of labor with capital in unrestricted productivity. This principle cannot be true for industry and false for agriculture. If prosperity is obtained for industry, not by limiting production so as to raise prices, but by underselling competitors thru abundant low-cost production, the same formula ought to have some merit for agriculture. In fact it has. Post-war production in the United States has been large because farmers know that restricting production may mean lost business rather than increased profits. It is well to adjust the production of various crops to market needs; it is not well to diminish the sum of productive energy in use.

Ne Ca' Canny Philosophy

Our farmers understand this, as their post-war production shows. It is less understood in academic circles. At the international economic conference held at Geneva in May, 1927, representatives of the food exporting nations, including the United States, differed with the European delegates on a fundamental point. They contended that the welfare of agriculture required reduced rather than increased production. The Europeans conceded that agriculture was entitled to a better reward, but declared this benefit should not be bought at the price of a diminished supply of consumable goods. Thus the European attitude was the typical American attitude toward production, whereas the American representatives leaned toward the doctrine of ca' canny. American practice in agriculture has not been tainted with the ca' canny philosophy.

The truth is that, with rapid urban development thruout the world, the overproduction problem in agriculture tends to solve itself. Western Europe has long ceased to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs, and the United States seems destined eventually to be partly dependent on food imports. Our agricultural export trade has much declined in recent years. In the production of corn, beef and spring wheat we are close to the margin between the import and the export basis; the producers of these commodities may soon regularly have to contend with foreign competition in the United States market. Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says rational checks to the growth of population will be necessary within a century if the population is to be kept in a comfortable relation to domestic food resources. The tendencies Doctor Baker has in mind are already running in favor of agriculture, and will do so more and more strongly as time passes. In the basic supply and demand relationship between agriculture and the rest of the world, the long-time advantage is with agriculture.

To 119 Million People

In the last century and a half the American nation has grown from a community of 2½ million people to one of about 119 million people. Thruout this period the growth of our farm production has exceeded the growth of our population, except from 1897 to 1921, when the increase in our population. Since 1922 the familiar relationship has been resumed. We are again making our food production outstrip the growth of our population. But how long will the tendency continue? Some economists believe the normal condition for the Twentieth Century will be like that manifested from 1897 to 1921, when urban growth and declining agricultural expansion caused population growth to run ahead of food production. The post-war spurt may be a temporary phenomenon, resulting partly from the hang-over of the war's stimulus to farming, and partly from factors in the increase in production that by their nature must diminish in strength. These points are worth examining, because they throw light on the vital question of how long the surplus question will be with us.

First we may note what the war-time hang-over has had to do with the boost in American farm,

By Arthur P. Chew

production since 1922. As already mentioned, a marked drop took place in our food production per capita of the population from 1897 to 1921. Even in the war years the average production per capita of the population was less than in the period 1897 to 1901. It might seem that our agricultural contribution to the allied cause did not arrive until the fighting was over, but that would be a mistake. Unusual specialization took place on our farms during the war period, as a result of which our exports of certain products, notably cereals, increased enormously. It is true that the stimulus of war-time prices was not felt in increased agricultural production as a whole until after the war. Finally, however, this stimulus reversed the downward trend manifested in production per capita of the population during the first two decades of the century. This belated war-time influence probably continues, but it must eventually disappear. Over-expansion caused by the war has been liquidated thoroly in some leading agricultural enterprises, and liquidation in others is going forward.

others is going forward.

What about the post-war jump in farm efficiency? In the five-year period 1922 to 1926 the production of milk, pork and lard, potatoes, fruits



and vegetables in the United States was higher per capita of the population than in the five-year period 1897 to 1901. It was higher also, except in the case of potatoes, than in any intervening five-year period. The production of veal and lamo increased likewise. In production a unit of labor engaged, the percentage of gain was still higher. Some decline took place in the production of beef, mutton, and wheat per capita of the population; but even in these lines a gain in output a worker was effected.

Thus increased efficiency has had much to do with the increase of farm production in the United States since the war. It has contributed to the disparity between the unit prices of farm commodities and the prices of other goods. For that reason some men consider it a doubtful blessing. But increased efficiency is not itself a cause of agricultural depression. Efficiency may sometimes depress prices, but it generally effects a greater proportionate saving in costs of production. Hence it yields a net gain. To gauge the influence of efficiency on surplus production, we must know how the post-war improvement came about. Then we can tell whether it promises to increase production indefinitely.

First it is important to recognize that the increased output of the post-war period was not the result of expansion in acreage. Areas devoted to certain crops increased, but this gain was offset in other directions; and 1928 was the only post-war year to show an increase in total acreage over 1919. The principal means of expanding agricultural production in the United States in the Nineteenth Century was to increase the area in cultivation. But that means of expansion, tho still available to some degree, has become relatively costly. The a vast area of potential crop land still awaits cultivation, most of it is either difficult to work or relatively infertile, and will

not be brought under the plow except under the stimulus of high prices for farm products. Expansion of the area in cultivation seems unlikely to be important in any early increases that may take place in production. Intensive rather than extensive development will chiefly account for whatever is accomplished.

Machinery supplanting human and animal labor has played a great part in the post-war gain in production. Since the war the mechanization of agriculture has released for other uses some 15 to 20 million acres formerly required to feed horses and mules. Important shifts have been made from less productive to more productive field crops, as, for example, from wheat to corn in the North and from corn to cotton in the South. Approximately two-thirds of the post-war increase in production is assigned to increased production a unit of feed consumed. Better beef animals produce more meat with a given amount of feed; better dairy animals yield more milk without consuming proportionately more feed, and better hogs economize feed similarly. Slaughter at an earlier age increases the output of animal products a unit of feed consumed, since younger animals make more rapid gains than older animals on the same amount of feed.

Such progress, however, cannot continue indefinitely. Technical innovations have their greatest relative influence on production in their early stages; eventually they become subject to the law of diminishing returns. Efficiency in the utilization of feed has obvious limits. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the output of animal products in the United States in the period of 1922-26 was some 15 per cent greater than in the period 1917-21. That increase, accomplished by improved breeding and husbandry, and by earlier slaughter, was effected more easily than a proportionate additional gain would be now. Subsequent efforts would begin nearer the point of diminishing returns.

Reclaimed 20 Million Acres

It is likewise probable that the gain in production achieved since the war by the increased use of machinery has reached a point where the rate may be expected to slacken. The next decade will hardly see so heavy a replacement of work animals by engine power as did the last, since the opportunity to supplant work animals with automobiles and tractors is less now than it was before 15 to 20 million acres had been reclaimed from forage production by that means. Tho the technical improvement and mechanization of agriculture will doubtless continue, the rate of progress must decline as the sum of the achievement increases. The last decade has witnessed a technical stimulus to production that will be difficult to duplicate.

Hence the near future will be less burdened with agricultural surpluses than the recent past. Efficiency will have less tendency to be offset by price recessions, Our urban and village population already constitutes 77 per cent of our total population. Urban development continues in other countries, and the great international struggles of the future will involve the control of food sources for congested industrial populations. As the population of the United States increases, the importation of food staples will be necessary. And the bidding for supplies will be keen.

Other countries also will pass from the food exporting into the food importing category. There will then be little talk about agricultural surpluses. This development will not be reached tomorrow or the day after, but the tendency toward it is already manifest, and every year will exercise an increasingly favorable influence on the farmer's position: For the man that likes farming, the present is a good time to enter the business should opportunity offer to do so at a conservative outlay.

Changes in Diet May Be Necessary

Here is the basic governing principle. Henceforth this nation will experience regularly what it has experienced in the past only for one period—namely, a food supply increase lagging behind the growth of population. Humanity has not yet escaped, even in the United States, from the tendency of population to increase until it presses upon the limits of subsistence. This was recently emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture in a study pointing out that changes in the national diet may eventually be necessary to conserve land. It was suggested that the recent trend toward decreased cereal and increased meat consumption may be reversed. As Doctor Baker puts it, only continued technical progress in agriculture can save us from the danger of an overproduction of people and an underproduction of food. Thus the future promises to put a premium on the work of the farmer, and to make it the

Photos Solve the Voice-Face Puzzle

Kansas Farmer is Happy to Introduce Four Fine Friends of Yours This Week Who Broadcast From Station WIBW

OLKS, it's a lot of fun putting voices and faces together for you. Over WIBW you hear the voices, and we have the pleasure of rounding up the photographs of the speakers, musicians and performers, and printing them on this page in Kansas Farmer, so you may see whether your special favorites at the Capper Publications broadcasting station look anything like

It is pleasant for more than one reason. First, we are sure you wish to meet the folks who en-tertain you, and become better acquainted with them, even if it is more or less by proxy. But don't forget, you'll be mighty welcome if you can come to WIBW'S bungalow on the roof and meet the gang first hand. They are a good sort, and just as neighborly and friendly as anybody can be be the you enjoy them, it isn't likely that the pignal of the content of the conte be. If you enjoy them, it isn't likely that the pictures will spoil your opinion, because everyone puts on his best smile and Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes before exposing himself to the powerful eye of the camera. And then, if you don't like some of the bunch, you can tell 'em so face to face in the photos without being sassed back.

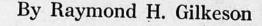
Another reason that makes solving this voice and face puz-

zle interesting is the fact that the folks on our programs are so enthusiastic. Here is just one example; something that happened the other day.

It's about "Uncle Dave."

Some 15,000 children could tell you a lot about Uncle Dave, even if they haven't seen him; if you don't happen to know who we mean, he's the man who conducts the "Children's Club" every evening thru the week at exactly 5:30 o'clock.

Well, the other day



thousands of boys and girls write such fine letters to me?" Uncle Dave wanted to know. "Why, they even try to imagine what I look like. You tell them they make me very happy and that I'll try always to do my best for them."

And that is why we are introducing him this

And that is why we are introducing him this week. His picture is on the radio page here. See whether you can pick it out. He probably is the happiest man in Topeka, because he spends so much of his time making boys and girls happy. He doesn't sit down and read something just to fill in his time; he tells his stories and just seems to room with his thousands of friends over the radio. romp with his thousands of friends over the radio.

And here is something else that will interest all of the boys and girls who listen in to Uncle



We all are extremely busy handling the jobs that feed and clothe us; seekthe jobs that feed and clothe us; seeking pleasure and coping with the worka-day world. It's fine to swing into
those things with all our energy, and
keep them going in the right direction. But doesn't it take those quiet
devotional hours to help strengthen us
for life's opportunities?

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Our farmer speaker next week is especially well-known over Kansas for his ability to produce corn, his knowl-edge of breeding better varieties, and his ability to make up corn exhibits. He is O. J. Olsen, Horton. He was acclaimed the Grand Champion Exhib-

claimed the Grand Champion Exhibitor of Kansas in the recent Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show held during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. It isn't likely that any man in the state understands the selection and care of seed corn better than Mr. Olsen.

In his latter according our prepart invites.

In his letter accepting our urgent invita-tion to speak over WIBW, he wrote: "I'll try to do my best. I'm going to rig up an imaginary micro-phone and start practicing right away, so I won't disgrace the corn fraternity too much." Well, just expect to hear something of cash value when Mr. Olsen speaks for the Voice of Kansas Farmer, at exactly 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, March 14.

For Kansas farm women who haven't met Florence Wells, home editor for Kansas Farmer, we are printing her picture this week. She goes on the air every Tuesday morning at 10:10 a. m., during the Women's Forum.

After broadcasting for the first or second time she made a remark that proves she is just human like all the rest of us. "No one really appreciates the expression 'awful silence' until he has faced the microphone, poured out his heart to it and wring from it neither smiles root teams." wrung from it neither smiles nor tears," she said. And that is quite true. You go into a room all by yourself; it's called a studio, and is sound proof, so no noise comes in or goes out, except over the "mike." And there is just about as much satisfaction, at least the first time or two, as there would be in addressing your remarks to a hitching post.

be in addressing your remarks to a hitching post. But in a day or two the letters come sailing in, and Florence Wells smiles and smiles just like the rest of the folks who are making friends over the Voice of Kansas Farmer. And after that it is a different story. Now when our home editor talks over WIBW, it isn't with a hitching post, so to speak, staring her in the face. Her imagination carries her out to the many farm homes she has visited, so she feels almost as if she is sitting down in your kitchen with you for a visit while you are getting dinner ready.

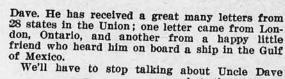
you are getting dinner ready.

Just before giving you the entire program for next week, showing what all of the Capper Publications have to offer you over WIBW, we want to mention two "hobbies" our home editor has.

She likes gardening and being a farm girl and & She likes gardening, and being a farm girl and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, there is some hope for the garden she is going to plant this spring. Seeds are all purchased, paper plans made, and this vegetable en-thusiast likely will be in "a very important con-ference" with Mother Earth, the first good plant-

(Continued on Page 17)





now, but there is another man we introduce this week who is especially interested in boys and girls who live on Kansas farms. He is J. M. Parks, manager of the Capper Clubs. "It is difficult for

me to realize that I actually am being paid for doing something I enjoy so much," he told us. "Who wouldn't like the opportunity to meet and be friends with hundreds of ambitious boys and girls on Kansas farms? Who wouldn't bless his lucky stars for the opportunity to help these young folks get started successfully in business, for them-

"Because Ibelieve club work to be one of the most Kansas today, I am delighted to proclaim its

virtues from the house-top every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock p. m." And he means "housetop," too, because he talks to club folks over WIBW, which is on the highest building in Topeka, except the State House dome. So we are happy to introduce Mr. Parks this week, to folks who don't already know him.

So many letters have been received by WIBW regarding the morning devotional period that we know you would enjoy seeing a photograph of Rev. Carl H. Wilhelm, pastor of WIBW radio church. It is on the page this week at the very top. Life goes on at a great rate in this day and age.

walked into his office—he calls it his den—and found him in tears. "That's not enthusiasm," you'll think. But they weren't the kind of tears to catch in a handkerchief to catch in a handkerchief. No, sir! Uncle Dave's famous laugh was roaring out of his wide-open mouth; he was plumb tickled, and that's what made a couple or three tears spill out of his eyes. And when Uncle Dave laughs it isn't a giggle. He figures to, keep his laughing machine in good running order, and to make it work as many hours an. Uncle Dave's wife or little girl didn't tell us

this, but we wouldn't be surprised if he even laughs in his sleep.

But this time he was having his fun over a

But this time he was having his fun over a big bunch of letters; and just between friends, we will tell you he gets more letters from boys and girls on Kansas farms than he does from town youngsters. "Read 'em," he said.

"You are a big, fat man with a bald head," one letter said. "You are a very old and good man."
"I know that you are a jolly-faced man." "Why don't you run for President?"

"Who couldn't work hard and enjoy it when

Who couldn't work hard and enjoy it when

ncrease your grain profits reduce dockage losses

by treating all seed grains with CERESAN

Controls diseases ... easy to use harmless to seed and drill

Avoid heavy dockage losses or lowered feeding value on your crop because of smutted, diseased grains. Grow a clean crop that will grade high and bring you increased profits. Now—a single dust disinfectant, CERESAN, controls 9 important diseases of grains. Exhaustive tests by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations have proved CERESAN safe and effective. Treats seed for only 6 to 9 cents a bushel. No costly equipment is needed. Harmless to seeds and drills. Get your package of CERESAN from your dealer now. Ask him also for FREE pamphlets on Du Bay Seed Disinfectants for other crops—Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Semesan Bel, the instantaneous potato dip; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

Ceresan Controls these Diseases:

Wheat -Bunt or stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut.

Oats-Both loose and covered smut.

Barley-Stripe disease, covered smut and loose smut in certain 6-row winter varieties.

Sorghum—Kernel smuts.

Rye-Seed-borne stem smut.

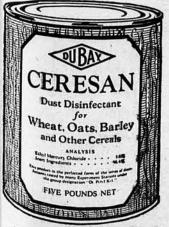
Most dealers handle CERESAN. Those listed below carry a large stock and can quickly supply your needs.

DEALER	TOWN
Cook's Drug Store	Jola
Scarborough Bros.	Iola
Stevens Drug Co	Atchison
Hibbard's Bexall Store	Medicine Lodge
Schuetz Hardware Co	Great Bond
Kurtz Drug Store	Et Soott
E H Clay	Podfield
Crawford Hatchery Co.	Lasten
G W Hamilton	TI-T-
Emmett Creens	N: 4
Thirtiett Greeke	ruawatna
Mannion Feed & Coal C	o.,. Augusta
Charles & Bell Drug Co	Ashland
Priest Drug Company	Clay Center
Crellin & Montgomery.	Burlington
W. H. Troremen & Som	Marronly
Smith Drug Co	Coldwoton
W. M. Sayers	McCupe
Kelso Seed Co	Pittsburg
O'Beilly Drug & Merc (o Girard
Van Behbers Pharmacy	Trov
Green Bros. Hardware (Co. Lawrence
The Barteldes Seed Co	Lowronco
Goddard & Williamson	Kinglow
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Palace Drug Store	Dodge City
Kaiser Drug Co	Ottown
Limbird & Hilts	Anthony
Farl Collins	Liamony
F R Sannar	Harper
Smythe Days Co	Newton
Pondon Drug Co	Holion
Hetfield Days Ct	Holton
Hanteld Drug Store	Valley Falls
Johnson County	
Co-operative Ass'n	Olathe
The Eggleston Pharmac	cy. Kingman
L. B. Ricketts	Greensburg
	Cook's Drug Store Scarborough Bros Stevens Drug Co Hibbard's Rexall Store. Schuetz Hardware Co Kurtz Drug Store. E. H. Clay Crawford Hatchery Co. G. W. Hamilton. Emmet Greene. Mannion Feed & Coal Co. Charles & Bell Drug Co. Priest Drug Company. Crellin & Montgomery. W. E. Gorsuch & Son Smith Drug Co Smith Drug Co Van Bebbers Pharmacy Green Bros. Hardware Co. Van Bebbers Pharmacy Green Bros. Hardware Co. Limbird & Hilts. Earl Collins. E. R. Sanner Smythe Drug Co Bender Bros Hatfield Drug Store. Johnson County Co-operative Ass'n The Eggleston Pharmacy L. B. Ricketts

COUNTY	DEALER	TOWN
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	Hornland Dand Co	Hamiland
LABETTE	Harley's Drug Store	Chetopo
	Henry F. Rich	Edno
	Handley Bros	Osmoro
LEAVENWORT	TH. Mehl-Schott	Oswego
	I LI I nin	
LVON	C. H. Cain E. Blackburn	····· I onganoxie
LIUM	D. J.C. Diackburn	Emporia
MADCHIATT	Red Cross Pharmac	yEmporia
MARSHALL	Ingalsbe's	Marysville
MEADE	M. &. M. Drug Com	panyMeade
MONTGOMERY	M. &. M. Drug Com	o Cherryvale
	Clayton Supply Co.	· · · · · · · Cherryvale
	Square Deal Seed Co	O Coffeyville
	E. Vidito	Coffeyville
MORTON	Bloodhart Drug Co.	Elkhart
NEMAHA	Emmett Greene	Sabatha
	Emmett Greene	Samoon
OSAGE	A F Topping	Overbreek
BEPUBLIC	A. E. Topping Jehlik Pharmacy	Color Color
RILEY	Fielding & Stephene	Guba
SEDCIMICK	Fielding & Stephens Kellogg Bros.	on Mannattan
SEDG WICH	Kenogg bros.	****
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	Beebe Co	Wichita
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SUMNER	J. R. Prizel Newell Feed Store.	Wellington
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CERESAN

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Tis the King's Big Tomb, Too self. One or two expert goldsmiths these two tombs. The inscription on from Europe assisted in the decoration of the golden screen that originally enclosed the cenotaph and one the two called Mumtaz-i-Mahal, deceased 1629."

Apparently Shah Jahan Was the "Guardian of Paradise," Among Other Important Duties

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

HAVE read many descriptions of know what you mean. It can't be dethe Taj Mahal. For 300 years the scribed."

Thus all I can do is to explain some of the physical dimensions of this famous marble mausoleum as one would all art. Inspired pages of prose have story of its marble grace has been sung by impassioned poets worshiping at this great shrine of architectural art. Inspired pages of prose have been penned thru the centuries by those seekers of romance who have "It" depend on the breathed in the marble moonlight that reader for himself.

floods the ancient gardens of the Taj. Historians have paused amid their pageantry of empires that rise on one page and rot in ruins on the next, and amid their dirges of wars and their stories of sinners and of saints they have let the spirit of the Taj breathe into their books like a breath from the into their books like a breath from the Jasmine Tower, like a flower on a mountain side.

Architects and engineers have strayed from their cold calculations of stress and strain in ramp and roof and, un-ashamed, have marveled at the subtle charm of the Taj which laughs at their stern formulae as a daughter of the gods would smile at a rouged beauty of today. There is something more than steel and stone; there is a mystery in the charm of this marble Mona Lisa that they cannot capture, a di-mension they cannot measure with their calipers of science.

Archaeologists peering at the Taj thru their thick microscopes have found something more than the mate-

found something more than the material antiquities for which they searched. These ghouls of ancient civilizations have found something with a soul, something they cannot catalog in their heavy books nor analyze with their hammers and their scales.

The Taj is not a living thing. It is more than that; it is immortal.

I have read all these descriptions of the Taj Mahal and, at last, there it lay just beyond the huge red sandstone gate. I had only to walk thru and see—see what? The vision that my imagination had conjured up, done in marble and in gems like a palace born of Aladdin's lamp—or an old stone of Aladdin's lamp—or an old stone building, like a boyhood sweetheart grown fat and coarse? Which lay beyond that gate? I knew.

A Real Ethereal Beauty

Of course I had been expecting too much, I reasoned, as I stood outside for one more moment before going in and sacrificing my vision on the altar of curiosity. This silliness about an ethereal beauty! That is what dreams are made of, but not tombs, even marble tombs in India. My idea of the Taj was a vision that could exist in the imagination only and should either be cherished as such or destroyed for-

ever by the mere looking upon it.

I had expected too much. Well might they have inscribed on that big red sandstone gate: "He who enters here leaves his 'Taj Mahal' behind."

Well, I would look at the Taj. I would give up the vision, barter a myth for a memory, pawn my gold for

We went inside and there lay the Tai by moonlight. Yes, I was wrong—and so were the poets. Fools! The writers all had failed. It wasn't as they had pictured it. It was so beautiful they should not have tried. I

Jim and I sank down on a marble bench in that moon-drenched garden of the Taj. We tried to analyze its beauty, to reason why no one has ever captured its spell that it might be explained to those who cannot see. I

gave it up.
"Pop," Jim finally spoke. "The Taj was built to the memory of a thing we can't explain, the charm of a beautiful girl, an appeal too subtle to be translated into words, and the Taj has that same appeal."

"Rut how will I describe it to my readers?" I mourned. We looked again at those graceful domes, marble white in the moonlight, round and smooth in the moonlight as the bosom of an Eastern princess bathing in the garden pool. Perfect in art and architecture as it was, its charm was feminine, mysterious and potent as a drug, its real appeal that of a beautiful she animal,

radiant, glorious, subtle.
"The Taj has 'It'!" Jim said. "That is all you can tell your readers. They'll

describe the size and color of a barn and let the interpretation in terms of "It" depend on the imagination of each

Completed in 1652

The Taj Mahal was built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan as a tomb for his favorite queen Mum-taz-i-Mahal. She married the emperor in 1615 A. D., and died in 1629, exactly 300 years ago. She bore the emperor 14 children during her 14 years of married life and died in childbirth of the last. Naturally, having been the favorite queen of a powerful eastern emperor and her recommend the statement of the last. and her memory having been immortalized by the marble palace which is universally admitted to be the most beautiful building in the world, the queen Mumtaz has long been credited with a wondray levelines. with a wondrous loveliness herself.

The Taj was begun in 1630 and completed in 1652. Baron Tavernier, a French traveler and dealer in precious stones, writes that he was in Agra himself both at the time of its inception and its completion. He reported that all the scaffolding was of bridge.

entrance.

The outer court in which the Taj and its gardens lie is 150 yards wide by twice as long, and from the main gate the first view of the Taj is down a red sandstone watercourse bordered have you notice that. a red sandstone watercourse bordered on either side by dark cypress trees. A raised marble platform interrupts this vista half way down. At the far end is a larger platform 313 feet square, all of marble, and raised 22 feet above the ground. And up on this marble platform for the world to see and admire, like a vision on a pedestal, there is the Taj Mahal.

The building itself is 186 foot covere.

The building itself is 186 feet square and the walls are 108 feet high. The great central dome soars to a height of 187 feet with a metal pinnacle on the top of that reaching 30 feet nearer to the moon. Even in those days of cheap and conscripted labor and mar-ble that could be had for the hauling and the carving the Taj Mahal is reck-oned to have cost as much as 15 mil-lion dollars. lion dollars.

In the center of the building directly beneath the marble dome are the two tombs enclosed in a trelliswork screen carved out of white marble. The light strained thru this marble lattice screen is delicate and subdued, seductive, beautiful. And in this light, hallowed and hushed, are the tombs of Mumtaz and Shah Jahan, for altho the great building was erected for his lovely queen the emperor saw to it that he himself should be buried there as well.

An idea of whom the mausoleum really was meant to honor most may that all the scaffolding was of brick really was meant to honor most may laid up in mortar like a building in it- be gleaned from the inscriptions on

the queen's tomb reads: "The resplendent grave of Arjmand Banu Begam, called Mumtaz-i-Mahal, deceased 1629." huge silver doors that stood at the The grave is resplendent, yes, but what entrance.

The grave is resplendent, yes, but what recognition does it give the queen herself? There is no eulogy of her loveliness, her 14 children in 14 years. But the grave that her emperor built for her is "resplendent," and he would

On the tomb of the Emperor Shah Jahan himself, within this same chas-tened central chamber, in the soft gloom of the subdued light strained thru the marble trelliswork screen, appears this epitaph: "The illustrious sepulchre of his Most Exalted Majesty, sepulchre of his Most Exalted Majesty, dignified as Razwan, the guardian of Paradise, having his abode in Paradise and his dwelling in the starry heaven, inhabitant of the region of bliss, the second lord of the Kiran, Shah Jahan the King valiant. He traveled from this transitory world to the world of eternity on the night of the 28th of the month of Rajab, 1666." And that was Shah Jahan.

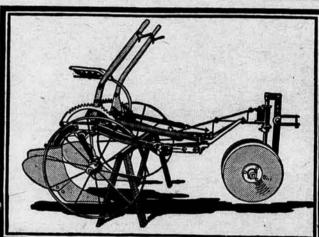
Probably the chief tangible bases for the appeal which the Taj Mahal has had to those who have visited it and marveled at its beauty, aside from the seductive, intangible "It" which Jim pointed out, are the gracefulness of that vast marble structure and the intricate work in stone inlay that adorns

tricate work in stone inlay that adorns

tricate work in stone inlay that adorns it in such a wholesale manner.

In the first place, the majesty of the marble itself, mellowed as it has been for 300 years under that ripening Indian sun has a richness which we who know "white marble" in its cold lifelessness cannot appreciate at all. These agrees more agrees of pure marble slabs. acres upon acres of pure marble slabs have not been yellowed or stained, but rather deepened and enriched with a





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PLAINSMAN

maturer look as of a sainted madonna enriched by the great experience of life. It is not tanned, but tempered by the sun; it has not faded but deepened with the centuries. I should like to see those exquisite mellow tints deep in the heart of that great marble dome 300 years from now.

Made Three Visits

And then the intricate stone inlay that adorns the walls and angles of the Taj like the spangles on a peacock's feathers. Jim and I stood before one decorated panel and marveled at the delicate shading off of the tiny colored stones in the intricate and elaborate design that was represented there. It was as detailed and as carefully and artistically done with those thousands of tiny precious stones as any small piece of personal jewelry. And yet it lay there by the yard, by the mile if one were to walk up and down those walls and have and count the miserate and and bays and span the minarets and study the ramps and balconies, and all done in this careful meticulous style

as the each tiny colored stone would make or mar the Taj.

The detailed stone inlay work that embellishes the Taj is recognized as the most beautiful and precious style of ornament ever adopted in architecture. It stands first among the surely ture. It stands first among the purely decorative forms of architectural design. And on the Taj one sees this work not only at its best but upon the largest scale. It is simply a graceful, jeweled, marble masterpiece.

We loitered in Agra and made three visits to the Taj Mahal in order to see it in as many of its varying moods as possible. We saw it in the evening as the sun sank behind the red sandstone fort beyond the river Jumna and hid the marble balcony of Shah Jahan from view. We saw it in the morning and in the full white light of an Indian moon, and we saw it in the evening as the soft shadows that would not turn black snuggled about the spandrels and minarets of this Eastern princess's tomb. And now I see it in my dreams. My vision of the Taj ex-ists as it did before and I have the memory of its marble majesty besides.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG Smith County

Another week of cold weather has gone by, which brings us that much hearer spring. During the fore part of the week the radio said "colder and more snow," the latter of which failed to materialize until Sunday night. If there is anything to Dr. Groundhog's philosophy then our wind. Groundhog's philosophy, then our win-ter is about over, and we will soon be busy in the fields again making preparations to plant another crop.

There is a considerable amount of coarse bound feed still in the shock to be headed and threshed when the weather permits. One zero morning the fore part of last week we began feeding some cut cane and kafir fodder we had stored on the barn floor for about a week and found this barn floor der we had stored on the parn moor for about a week, and found this be-ginning to "heat up" a little the same as when put in a silo, which made it all the more palatable to the stock, judging from the way they went after it. They relish this better than that we fed them at the time we cut it the

week previous.

The fodder we are feeding is pink kafir and Honey Drip cane mixed, about equal parts of each, as put thru the cutter. The kafir, being dry when cut, tears up more like shredded fodden and it it is a clear. der, and it didn't pack quite so closely as cane fodder does. Experiments at the Hays Experiment Station indicate that 1 acre of Pink kafir in the form of silage is worth almost 2 acres in the form of dry feed. When the grain is left on the silage it adds greatly to the feeding value.

We plan on putting out a larger acreage of this Pink kafir this season than heretofore, as this is a sorghum crop that is well adapted to the west-ern part of the state (except in about a dozen northwestern counties.) It is a variety of grain sorghum developed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station along about 1906. It is a crop of proved value and it appeals to the farmers of Western Kansas who want a crop that furnishes both grain and forage of excellent quality. While

fleeting yellow glow like that of pure Pink kafir has not as yet assumed old ivory. Any given square inch of it much importance in Eastern Kansas, seems pure in its virgin whiteness, as compared with Blackhull kafir, yet beautiful and sheer, and yet the whole recent experiments indicate that it is of it viewed at once has that mellow, likely to become a close rival of Blacklikely to become a close rival of Black-hull in this area. Wherever grain sorghums are grown in the state, Pink kafir seems to fit in as a grain crop, except in about a dozen of the northwest counties, where the season often-

> which to store fruits and vegetables, we tried burying some apples in the ground last fall to keep for later use, as they seem to dry out pretty bad when kept in the basement, on account of the furnace. After the weather moderated last week we dug into them to see how they were keeping. Outside of being frozen a little on top they were in perfect condition, and after thawing out a few we found they had ripened and had improved considerably in flavor and in our oring. siderably in flavor, and in our opin-ion tasted as good as any we ever used. This is our first attempt at storing apples away in this manner, and we believe that it pays quite well.

During all the cold weather we have had this winter mother's house plants have kept up in pretty good shape. She is a great lover of flowers, and keeps the south window filled with them all winter long. Among her col-lection is a 9-year-old Christmas cactus that had more than 200 blossoms on it a year ago, and 190 on it this winter. After setting it out on the porch times is a little too short to insure one day last September the wind blew it over and broke off a limb that had as we have no outside cellar in 21 buds or it would have done as well this winter as last. We have double lower sashes in the south window, which are a big help, and the plants have been in the window all winter. She has a coral cactus in bloom now that has tiny white flowers similar in shape to the red flowers on the Christ-mas cactus. This coral cactus is about a month later in blooming every year.

The following is the local market last week: Cream, 47c; eggs, 28c; heavy hens, 20c; light hens, 17c; heavy springs, 17c; light springs, 15c; corn, 73c; and wheat 70c to \$1.05.

as 'she'?" asks an inquiring subscriber. All except the mail planes.

A Big Radio Night

What is predicted to be the greatst mass meeting of farm people ever held is announced for Thursday night, March 14, by Frank E. Mullen, di-rector of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation. At 9:30 p. m. more than 11/4 million farmers and their families will gather around loud speakers in the community halls of their counties to take part in the big program which will be broadcast from the Chicago studios of the National Broadcasting Company. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Live Stock Producers' Association and kindred organizations will join forces to make this radio hour the most significant in agriculture's history. Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will preside.

Florida and California people will "Should an airplane be referred to approve the 13-month calendar, pro-'she'?" asks an inquiring subscriber. viding the extra month is added to their winter season.

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An Upward TrendWith Hogs

Kansas Producers Should Make Adequate Profits All Thru 1929 and Perhaps in '30

THE hog outlook for 1929 is favorable, from the viewpoint of both the Kansas producers and the Burach the State of the remaining 10 months of this crop year, January to October, is indicated as being from 3½ to 5½ million head smaller ter this year is expected to be consid- than for the same months in 1928. The erably smaller than in 1928, with some greater part of this decrease is eximprovement in foreign sales and no pected to occur from February to improvement in foreign sales and no material change in the domestic demand. The seasonal levels of bog prices in 1929 and 1930 are expected to average higher than in 1928,

1929, increased marketings in the win-ter of 1930-31 will again start the hog-price cycle downward. 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 be-tween corn and hog production in the Corn Belt.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1928, as indicated by the pig surveys, was about 5 per cent smaller for the Corn Belt and 6.5 per cent smaller for the United States than the erop of 1927. The distribution of the 1928 crop over the Corn Belt states was in a better relation to corn sup-plies than that of the 1927 crop, since a larger-than-usual proportion of the latter crop was produced in the Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi River, where corn production was much below normal in 1927,

The estimated number of hogs on farms January 1, 1929, was 54,956,000 head, compared with the revised estimate of 60.420,000 on January 1, 1928.

Information as to hog supplies for the marketing year November, 1928, to October, 1929, indicates an inspected slaughter of 44 to 46 million head, which compares with a slaughter of 48,100,000 for the crop year 1927-28, 43,100,000 for 1926-27 and 40,800,000 for 1925-26. The decrease for this crop be from 2 to 4 million head. Slaughter in November and December of the present crop year was about 1,680,000 head larger than for the year before.

The strain is a quickly as possible, resulting in a larger-than-usual proportion of old crop hogs in late September, October and early November marketings.

December reports on the purchase

June. The indicated decrease in prospective slaughter supplies is partially offset by an increase in storage supplies of pork and lard on January 1 If higher hog prices this year stim- over a year ago of 176 million pounds, ulate increased hog breeding in late which is equivalent to about 1,100,000

A Better Distribution, Too

These estimates of slaughter supplies are based on (1) the 1928 pig surveys, which indicate a decrease in the total pig crop of the Corn Belt in 1928 of about 3,200,000 head and of the United States at about 5,400,000 head as compared wih 1927; (2) the relationship of slaughter in Novemrelationship of slaughter in November and December, 1928, to total winter slaughter: (3) the probable proportion of winter slaughter to slaughter for the crop year, and (4) the estimated number of hogs on farms January 1, 1929, as compared with the numbers on January 1, 1928 and 1927.

The indicated reduction in the 1928

The indicated reduction in the 1928 fall pig crop in the Corn Belt as compared with the fall crop of 1927, together with an indicated reduction in the number of sows to farrow next spring, points to slaughter supplies next summer and fall slightly smaller than in the corresponding seasons of 1928. The distribution of marketings during this period is expected to be more nearly even than in 1928. Last summer the scarcity and high price of corn apparently caused many producers to carry hogs on grass which ordinarily would have been marketed earlier. When new crop corn became available these hogs were finished out



Sunday Evening

SUNDAY evening the family gathered around the sitting-room table, lighted by a big kerosene lamp set in a rose-colored vase that Father had bought in Chicago. The children had to sit quietly on the slippery horsehair sofa and try not to giggle. Sometimes Sister would play the little wheezy German organ with carved cherubs decorating its sides. .

No one was allowed to laugh or play. . . . You could hear the hired man slip in the back way on tiptoes, after finishing the chores. Finally, reduced to desperate boredom, you might try counting the figures on the wall-paper. Mother knitted, and watched the clock to see when bedrime came.

Such were Sunday evenings years ago. But, today, Sunday evening is looked forward to with pleasure. The children anticipate its coming. The thundering music of great church organs thrills them . . . a famous minister warms the whole family by his message of hope and cheer . . . all join in with the grand old hymns that come over the air . . . for NOW they have a radio set!

The rest of the week is just as full of interest! With a modern batteryoperated radio set powered by the long-lasting Eveready Radio Batteries, you receive grain and live-stock prices the same day they are made on the market. Many farmers have more than paid for their radio with this one feature! You can hear sparkling music, opera, political speeches, entertainment from the great cities. You can never be isolated from the world with a radio in your home! Just be sure your radio is up-to-date-you'll never know how perfect radio reception can be until you own one of the latest 1929 batteryoperated sets!

To power your battery set, be sure to use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. They contain the patented, unique flat cells, packed together in layers, which abolish waste space and give you more active materials for your money, and longer service. This exclusive construction also abolishes 60 soldered connections and 29 fine wires that often cause trouble in old-fashioned batteries. Write for our booklet, "Why Radio is Better with Battery Power." Tells facts you should know.

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By Dr. John W. Holland.

MEDICINE is generally bitter. Here is one that is sweet. It comes from a bottle called "Mirth." The Bible says "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Another line in Proverbs reads, "He that hath a merry heart hath a continual feast." "Shakespeare wrote, "I would rather have a fool make me merry than experience make me sad."

The Medicine of Mirth

Physicians tell us that laughter helps to keep us well. The digestive

juices do not flow freely when we are morose or depressed. The muscles of the diaphragm are exercised by laughter.

Psychologists analyze our emotions, and say that our minds are not creative, unless they are in a happy frame.

Anyway, we have all had the experience of feeling the color of our mental world change when a happy friend, or a happy circumstance

The cultivation of a happy attitude toward life, and toward other people, is a positive duty. Smallpox is not more catching than gloom. No one is called of God to look like the frontispiece of the Book of Lamentations. There is much in rural life to depress as well as to elevate the spirits. We had a farm neighbor who could get no pleasure out of a bright summer day. He would shake his head, "This is a weather breeder." If his wife got up in the morning without a headache, he was certain that she could expect it by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

His philosophy of life was that life is just about as bad as it could be planned. He rarely was seen to laugh. He died of chronic indigestion. Worry is the chief enemy of the mirthful heart. In a book, "The Only Woman," one of the characters carved across his oaken mantel, "I am an old man now; I've had lots of trouble, but most of it never happened." There are two Don't Worry chapters in the Bible. The thirty-seventh Psalm and the sixth chapter of Matthew.

Selfishness causes most of the sin, as well as most of the real unhappi-The cultivation of a happy attitude toward life, and toward other peo-

Selfishness causes most of the sin, as well as most of the real unhappiness of the world. We are fearful that we shall not get our deserts. No one can be satisfied with things. We must get into the realm of sharing what we have, or old man Unhappiness will camp upon our front

bring a leer of secret misery to any face. Let us be glad of the good fortune that comes to another. Let us be happy over the happiness that may not be ours. If we are, the sunshine of others' good fortune will reflect upon our own hearts.

> "Better than praise, and better than gold, And better than rank a thousand-fold, Is the bloom of health, with a mind at rest, And peace at home as a loving guest."

God is pouring around each human life the sources of contentment and happiness. We need just to accept life as it is, and in His grace, live it as well as we can.

TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT-East of the Rockies, 9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast, 6 P. M., Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS



winter.

Present supplies of corn in the Corn Belt are normally distributed, and no unusual movement of corn from surplus to deficit areas, such as occurred last year, is to be expected. The cornhog ratio of 12 in Iowa on December 15 was somewhat more favorable to hog feeding than a year ago, when it was 10.5. Since no material change in corn acreage in 1929 can be foreseen at present, an average yield would insure a supply of corn for feeding next fall and winter larger in proportion to feeding requirements than this winter, if hog production is curtailed to the extent now indicated.

Domestic demand for pork products this winter, as measured by the relationship between wholesale prices and the volume of products moving into consumptive channels, appears to be somewhat stronger than the relatively low demand which prevailed in late 1927 and the first halfl of 1928. No material change in the present level of flog products in storage on July 1, 1929, are expected to be considerably less than those on July 1, 1929, are expected to be considerably less than those on July 1, 1929, are expected to be considerably less than those on July 1, 1929, are expected to be less than last summer; demand for pork both at home and abroad is likely to show a slight improvement over the demand in the summer of 1928; and hog prices probably will average higher than last summer. The level of hog prices during this winter.

Inspected slaughter of hogs in the crop year 1927-28 totaled 48,100,000 head, and was the third largest on record, being 8 million head or 18 per cent larger than that of 1925-26, and 5 million larger than that of 1925-26. Slaughter in 1925-26. Slaughter in 1925-26. Slaughter in 1925-26 was the smallest in seven years. winter.
Present supplies of corn in the Corn

1927 and the first halfl of 1928. No material change in the present level of slaughtered in 1925-26. Slaughter in demand seems likely during the next 1925-26 was the smallest in seven years, six months. If some slackening in demand in the winter of 1929-30 should largest. Average price for 100 pounds occur as the result of decreased business activity, this will be more than 1925-26.

Offset by the probable reduction in Market supplies of hogs equal to those of the last year can only be expended.

ness activity, this will be more than offset by the probable reduction in hog supplies.

Factors affecting the foreign demand for American pork products have a more favorable aspect for the 1925-29 season than a year ago. The outstanding points are: (1) fewer hogs in Europe, as indicated by reduced numbers of breeding sows and smaller current marketings; (2) a feed supply in Europe no larger than the relatively small supply of last year, and higher prices for some imported feeds, all of which tends to discourage increased breeding; (3) a European price level for hogs, and hog products other than lard, substantially above last year; these increases over last year to date being relatively larger than the increases in the United States, and (4) somewhat improved buying power on the Continent, and no decrease probable in Great Britain. The European feed situation cannot show any material improvement before the harvest of the 1920 crop. The outturn at that time will be a factor in determining breeding operations next fall, but if increased hog numbers are the result, they could not become a depressing factor before the fall of 1930.

Increase in Exports?

Increase in Exports?

These favorable factors may be expected to result in an increase in export demand for American pork and lard during 1928-29 as against 1927-28. In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, the indicated reduced supplies of cured pork from the Continent should place the American products in a better competitive position. The British demand for lard during recent years has fluctuated within relatively narrow limits, and the total quantities of lard taken in 1929 should be no smaller than the imports in 1928 unless American lard prices advance markedly above last year.

In Germany, the outlook is for a

above last year.

In Germany, the outlook is for a season of higher pork prices as compared with last year. With conditions in neighboring countries substantially the same as those prevailing in Germany, that country should offer a better outlet this year than last for American hog products, especially for lard. Since livestock production plans in Europe, especially on the Continent, are designed to meet domestic requirements so far as possible, production plans in America should take into consideration that the European outlet for American hog products canoutlet for American hog products can-not be expected to equal average ex-

ports since the war.

Hog prices apparently reached the low point of the winter season the week ending December 15, when the average at Chicago was \$8.50. Prices subsequently moved gradually upward until the fourth week in January, when a sharp advance carried the average to approximately \$0.50. or about erage to approximately \$9.50, or about \$1.35 higher than a year ago.

slaughter was 15 per cent less than the 1,195 million dollars paid for hogs slaughtered in 1925-26. Slaughter in

sows bred, or to be bred, for spring farrow in 1929 point to a decrease in the spring pig crop, assuming a relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings similar to that of other years. For the Corn Belt this reduction is indicated as from 4 to 9 per cent. If such a reduction takes place the supply of hogs for the winter of 1929-30 will be less than for this winter.

On the basis of indicated supply and demand conditions, hog prices are expected to continue the seasonal advance now in progress until the peak are care in production policy is to be a continuation of the present high corn and feed of the spring rise is reached sometime in March or early in April. This duction from that acreage the determining factor in hog production, then wide fluctuations in both hog supplies and hog prices are to be expected. Hog supplies for 1929, as indicated, seem to be near the maximum for which a fairly high level of hog prices. If Corn Belt production policy is to be a continuation of the present high corn and feed production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production, then wide fluctuations in both hog supplies and hog prices are to be expected. Hog supplies for 1929, as indicated, seem to be near the maximum for which a fairly high level of hog prices. If Corn Belt production policy is to be a continuation of the present high corn and feed production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production, then wide fluctuations in both hog supplies and hog prices are to be expected. Hog supplies for 1929, as indicated, seem to be near the maximum for which a fairly high level of hog production policy is to be a continuation of the present high corn and feed production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production from the corn and feed production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production from the corn are fairly high level of hog production from the corn are fairly high level of hog production for dicated, seem to be near the maximum for which a fairly high level of prices can be secured, and near the minimum to be expected from present corn pro-duction. Stabilization of supplies at about that level seems to offer the best present prospects for joint corn-hog returns in the Corn Belt.

For Rural Churches

Proposing closer contact between the rural church and the agricultural ex-tension work of the United States Detension work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges in solving the problems of farming and the improvement of country life, H. W. Hochbaum outlines, in Circular 57-C, "The Rural Church and Co-operative Extension Work," just published, the reasons for such co-operation, the ways in which it may be achieved, and the practical results already obtained in many inresults already obtained in many instances by clergymen and extension workers acting harmoniously. It may be obtained free by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Market supplies of hogs equal to Santa Claus is the old boy who put those of the last year can only be ex- the budge in the budget.

The Demand for Food

(Continued from Page 7)

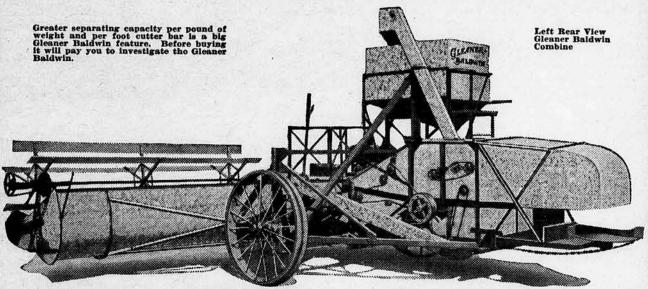
statesman's chief concern to maintain a balance between the production of food and the production of other goods so that mational development may

continue without excessive reliance on outside sources of food supply.

The United States still produces large amounts of food for export. Living standards in this country could be large amounts of food for export. Living standards in this country could be maintained for a time without any increase in farm production per capita of the population simply by reducing food exports. The danger of insufficient food production can be staved off indefinitely by continued progress in the agricultural arts. But such progress will eventually be indispensable to stave off the danger. The problem will not be to avoid swamping the individual farmer with overproduction due to excessive efficiency, but rather to maintain efficiency in harmony with domestic food requirements. All the factors in the situation are subject to unpredictable change. Population growth may stop sooner than at present seems likely, or science may greatly increase our powers of production. But on the basis of the factors that can now be seen and appraised, the agricultural problem of the near future will be how to keep our agricultural production from falling behind our requirements.

War is what results when one country takes steps to defend itself from another country that is taking steps to





of the Gleaner Baldwin

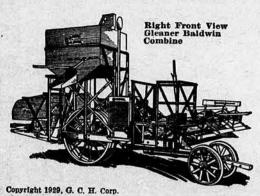
Regardless of which side you look at, you can at once see why Gleaner Baldwin Combines are so popular. Why they mean so much to the farmers who know machinery values.

Power, stamina, ruggedness and efficiency radiate in every line. No waste, no excessive parts or excessive weight anywhere. Simplicity, high quality of material and workmanship are everywhere evident.

The four essentials—cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning are scientifically and uniquely moulded together into one solid compact, yet light unit.

Not a mere assembly of a "header" and threshing machine, but a complete harvesting equipment built by Combine specialists in one of the largest, exclusive factories in America, backed by a super-sales and service organization second to none.

The new 5-color catalogue describes each feature fully including the new Continental motor; new straw spreader, new roller chain and sprocket equipment, the Patented Spiral Conveyor-Feeder, and the many other just as important features and refinements. The catalogue is yours for the asking. Send in the coupon.



GLEANER

COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.

300 Cottage Avenue

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

I want a copy	of your	Gleaner	Baldwin	Catalogue.

Address

I have acres of grain.

Now We Use the Combines season are of such short duration or are so intermittent in most years that there is little interference with har-

the method of separation in the threshing unit of the combined harvester-thresher are the same as in a stationary thresher, yet it is only in the last few years that crops other than wheat have been harvested with the combine. The acreage of wheat harvested annually with the combine narvested annually with the combine exceeds the total acreage of all other crops harvested with combines. Many farmers have used the combine successfully for harvesting such crops as flax, oats, barley, rye and emmer; for grain sorghums and soybeans, and for Sweet and other clovers Sweet and other clovers.

Sweet and other clovers.

When harvesting wheat, a properly adjusted combine loses less grain than do binders and headers. Based on a yield of 20.4 bushels an acre, losses resulting from the different methods of harvesting in several Great Plains states showed an average loss of 2.6 per cent for combines, 3.3 per cent for headers and 6.1 per cent for binders. In wheat with extremely short straw In wheat with extremely short straw the combine saves the bulk of a crop which it might be necessary to abanwhich it might be necessary to abandon if only a binder were available. In tests made to determine threshing losses, stationary threshers lost an average of 1.1 per cent and combines 1.9 per cent, but many of the combines showed no greater loss than did threshing machines.

Popular With Sweet Clover

Small grains other than wheat are harvested satisfactorily with a combine and show lower field losses than when harvested with binders or headers. The threshing losses on machines tested, with few exceptions, run higher than do the wheat losses. To a great extent this is due to the inexperience of the operator in properly adjusting his machine to separate the grain.

Grain sorghums, altho handled with fair satisfaction under certain condi-tions, show rather high field and threshing losses. Before the combine threshing losses. Before the combine will be completely adapted to handling this crop certain changes in design and construction will be neces-

Farmers who have harvested Sweet clover with a combine state that they have secured better results than with any other method, as little seed is lost in harvesting and threshing. Red, Alsike and Giant English clover have been successfully harvested and threshed.

In Kansas and Oklahoma many farmers who harvest their grain-sorghum crops with headers or row (corn) binders, thresh the grain later with the machine. The same is done by other farmers who have small acreages of grain other than wheat, and who wish to save the straw for feed-ing or bedding. If considerable use is made of the combine as a stationary thresher, an extension feeder and straw carrier add to its efficiency.

The maximum acreage which a combine can handle in a season is dependent on the size of the machine, length of the harvest season, and crops to be harvested.

With a combine, the harvest season begins from seven to 10 days later than with a binder, to allow the grain to mature so it will keep in storage. New operators consider the risk from hail and wind to be rather great during this interval, but experienced operators give little thought to the delay, as they consider the possibility of crop loss slight.

Weeds Cause Trouble

Actual time spent in harvesting a given acreage with a combine is considerably less than with a binder or header. A 10-foot combine should harvest and thresh about 26 acres of wheat yielding 20 bushels an acre in about 10 bours, and a 15-foot machine should cover 35 acres. With an 8-foot binder about 16 acres would be cut and with a 12-foot header about 25 acres. In making a comparison the time required for harvesting with the binder and header must be added to the time required for threshing the crop.

The length of the harvest season is dependent on weather conditions in dif-ferent areas. In cases where the senson has been prolonged because of in-

THE constructional features and clement weather, little loss has occurred from shattering and lodging.

curred from shattering and lodging.

When there is a heavy infestation of weeds and they are high enough to be cut off, work with the combine is seriously hampered. Some weeds cause trouble on the platform and as they enter the cylinder, but the greatest trouble occurs in the separating mechanism anism.
In the Northern Great Plains the

Russian thistle causes trouble by choking the tailings return and the grain elevator and it is impossible to separate the green tips from the wheat. These tips often so raise the moisture content of the threshed wheat that it will heat when put in storage. Flax fields that are badly infested with thistles show threshing losses that run between 10 and 15 per cent, whereas clean fields harvested with the same make of combine frequently run less than 1 per cent. Mature sunflowers plug the machine, causing high threshing lesses consider the sunflowers.

ing losses, especially in barley and oats.
Rainy periods during the harvest

content of the grain above a point considered safe for storage. Losses caused by hail damage are but little if any greater to grain which is combined than to grain cut with a binder or

In sections to which it is adapted, the combine provides a more economical method of harvesting and threshing than either the binder or the header. The lower harvesting costs made possible by the use of the combine unparally constitute the principal representations. doubtedly constitute the principal reason for the growing popularity of the combine. The actual cost of harvesting and threshing is only one of the factors to be considered in comparing methods of harvesting and threshing.

Allowing the customary rates of payment for the use of the tractor, labor, ment for the use of the tractor, labor, fuel and repairs on machines, the acre charge for harvesting and threshing with a combine would be approximately \$1.50, as compared with \$4.22 where a binder was used or \$3.36 where a header was used. To this figure a charge for perlocament of the machine charge for replacement of the machine and interest on investment should be

The high first cost keeps many farmers from buying a combine. Prices

of combines range from about \$1,000 for the small size to \$3,000 for the larger units. The average length of service of machines as estimated by farmers is eight years. With this period of service, the annual replacement charge would be \$160 for a 10-foot combine, at the average purchase price of \$1,260 or would be \$260 for a 15-foot combine costing \$2,080. The annual replacement charge would be about \$22.50 for a binder, and for a header, about \$13.30. The interest charge is proportional to the purchase price. Repair expense on machinery is higher for the combine than for other machines. other machines.

With the range of the acreage normally harvested by a combine the acreage cut has little effect on the life of the machine or on the annual depre-ciation charge. Consequently the ciation charge. Consequently the combine must be used to cut a larger acreage than is often cut with a single binder before harvesting costs will be reduced. For very small acreages the binder or header proves the cheapest method of harvest.

Assuming charges for man labor, horse work, fuel, twine and repairs, and for use of the tractor, and for depreciation and interest, the acre cost of harvesting and threshing with a 10-foot combine would be less than the cost incurred by using a binder and stationary thresher when 60 or more stationary thresher when 60 or more acres are to be harvested. Compared with the header method the small combine should reduce costs if 100 or more



THE "Caterpillar" Tractor vs. Weeds! For weeds pump out moisture—they waste plant food! To control them this year means fewer to fight next year and bigger crops.

"Caterpillar" Tractors are successfully used to kill the robber weeds before they form their seeds. Power for thorough plowing-traction for thorough cultivation of a mellow seed bed. Power to pull wide harrows and chisels-traction to travel soft soil without packing. Power to handle a large acreage in the brief time when work counts the most-traction to do the work with less slip, with less rolling resistance,

In wheat, for example, kill the weeds on fallow soil, keeping the land black until seeding, when

a final cultivation gives the last of these soil robbers their death blow. The "Caterpillar" rides the soft surface of the plowed ground with an amazing fuel economy—at a speed that will eat up the acres.

Ask us how others are raising crops with the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor-better, quicker, cheaper!

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: SAN LEANDRO, CALIF. Salas Offices: Peoria, Ill.; 50 Church St., N. Y.; San Leandro, Calif. Holt Combined Harvesters Russell Road Machinery "Caterpillar" Tractors

acres are to be handled. The larger 15-foot combine should be more economical than the binder if 100 or more acres are to be cut, or more economical than the header to harvest 150 or more

A professional poultry culler has on going to the western part of the larger hatching eggs, but this year his business was 10 per cent custom hatching were ripe, cabbage was selling, beans were in bloom and the grape fruit trees were in full bloom.

Several folks from here are planning and for ornamental planting areas. omical than the binder if 100 or more and or process are to be cut, or more economical than the header to harvest 150 or more not such a bad investment.

A professional poultry culler has been around thru the community during the last week and several folks.

acres.

The acre cost of labor and fuel for harvesting and threshing was practically the same for the large as for the moult combine and the advantage of

harvesting and threshing was practically the same for the large as for the small combine, and the advantage of the small combine on a small acreage is due to the lower replacement charge. On larger acreages, where the machines are used to full capacity, this advantage of the small combine over the large one tends to disappear.

Growers who have no alternative use for their man and horse labor may not consider the charges for man labor or horses as a direct cash expense. For the farmer who has sufficient horses, and has the use of the labor of two men and who has the opportunity to exchange labor at threshing time, the direct cash outlay for harvest and threshing probably would be greater for a small combine than for a binder or header unless 100 or more acres were to be cut. As compared with the larger combine the direct outlay would be less for the binder up to about 200 acres, or the capacity of the binder.

The acre cost of harvesting with a combine is little affected by differences in yield of grain except in cases where yields are very heavy and where the rate of travel or width of the swath must be reduced. Where a binder or header is used, and the grain is threshed at custom rates, the acre yield has a direct effect on total costs an acre. For yields of 15 to 30 bushels an acre the combine would have a greater advantage than for lower yields.

greater advantage than for lower

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Last Saturday in Larned we saw a number of boys playing marbles on the street parking, so we decided spring must be close at hand, but by Monday we had again decided that even the breaking out of the marble fever was no better sign of spring than the groundhog not seeing his shadow. The graund is now covered with snow and the clouds are heavy and grey. One day of sunshine at a time is all we can hope for, it seems. There has been more feed hauled around over the country this winter than I have seen hauling hay past our farm for several weeks. These particular trucks are hauling big loads, and they appear like two hay stacks coming down the road. The alfalfa hay in the Pawnee Valley is pretty well "cleaned up," and that yet remaining will bring a high price. I have heard more men say they were going to fill their silo next year than Last Saturday in Larned we saw a yet remaining will bring a high price. I have heard more men say they were going to fill their sile next year than I have heard for years. Likely several new siles will be built next fall.

Altho we were unfortunate in having a bad night for our community play, we had every seat filled. Everyone thought it was the best play the community had ever put on. In addition to the season tickets we took in \$70 at the gate. The time between acts was taken up with music furnished by talent in the community. There is more work to putting on a full evening's entertainment than most folks imagine. We enjoy it and believe the time it takes is well worth the trouble. A community that does not have enough community co-operation to put across several good programs every year is missing a lot of fun and an opportunity to improve its own people. There is not a week throut the winter that we do not have from one to three nights of entertainment at our consolidated school.

We were falking to one of the local

We were talking to one of the local hatcherymen Saturday, and he said the fertility of eggs was running unusually low this spring. We had anticipated such would be the case after such a cold winter. So instead of having our own eggs batched we overlead 400 below cold winter. So instead of having our own eggs hatched we ordered 400 baby chicks for April 16 delivery. The chicks we will get are from stock that have been accredited for four years straight. If we had our own eggs hatched we would run a good chance of getting fewer chicks than we want at the first hatch. The baby chicks cost a little more, but we know we are going to get good stock and will get the full 400, which is as many as we like to put under our 1,000-chick coal brooder. The hatcheryman stated that last year he did a big business

been around thru the community during the last week and several folks had their flocks culled. He charged 3 cents a bird for the work. Whether his services were worth that expense we are not able to say, but anyone with a little practice can do a mighty good job of culling.

Quite a number of folks from here have been in Southern Texas this win-ter looking over the country. Several have bought small tracts down there. have bought small tracts down there. Their reports of the fine weather sound interesting. My father has been living down there for some time, but we have never been down. It is evident there is a "boom going on," and as to how long the "boom bubble" will hold is hard to say. We have had several boxes of grape fruit from down there, and they are mighty good. We do not like the oranges so well as those from Florida. Father says the real estate game down there is one of the biggest grafts he has ever seen. He chinks there are good opportunities for anyone who is willing to work and wait for some more of the development. Last winter he hardly had his coat on all winter, but this winter they have all winter. In his last letter he said

on going to the western part of the state in the spring to farm. Some have bought land and will break it out and get it ready for fall wheat. Good land get it ready for fall wheat. Good land can be bought there for \$15 to \$20 an acre, and the terms are liberal.

More Trees for Kansas

Seedling trees can now be had at a very small cost. The United States Forest Service is co-operating with the State Forest Nursery at Hays in the

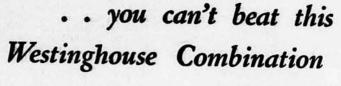
Evergreens are more and more coming into their own for use as windbreaks and for ornamental planting about the house lot. The Red Cedar and the Austrian Pine are two very popular varieties which are well adapted and they grow to large size under favorable conditions. The Red Cedar is the only real evergreen native to Western Kansas, and it can be used under a wider range of soil and moisture conditions than any other tree available.

Almost every site will support some

tree available.

Almost every site will support some kind of tree growth when proper attention is given to the method of planting and care. The State Forest Nursery will gladly help in the choice of the right variety for the site to be planted. The nursery catalogue and circular on how to plant and grow trees in Western Kansas will be gladly supplied on application to the State Forest Nursery, Hays, Kan.

Lor dependable electric service at a NEW LOW PRICE



The new improved E-31 Westinghouse Light Plant

YOU have always looked forward to the day when you could afford to bring all the advantages of electricity to your farm.

That day is here! A new improved Westinghouse Plant, at a new low price, puts all the comfort and convenience of electric light and power within your reach.

Never before has there been a plant to compare with this for simplicity . . . for ease of operation . . . for economy . . . for trouble-free service and low maintenance cost.

Only a great electrical organization like Westinghouse could make such a plant at such a price. You'll agree with this statement the minute you lay eyes on the plant

and see how much it offers for the money. Let us give you all the facts and figures about this new plant. The coupon brings them. Just check and mail it today.

A New Lower Priced Replacement Battery

To insure 100% electric service from all types of light plants now in service, Westinghouse has developed a new replacement battery that is in a class by itself. An important improvement in this new type WL battery is an indicator cell which shows plainly the state of charge at all times. This improvement will be a valuable aid in taking proper care of the battery.

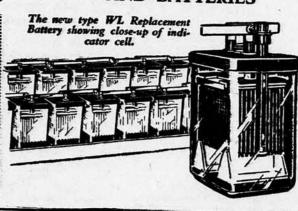
If you're bothered with dim lights . . . if you have to operate your plant more and more frequently . . . if you're running up bigger fuel bills all the time . . . you'd better investigate this new lower priced battery. The coupon below will bring you the information you want.

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Vestinghouse

FARM ELECTRIC PLANTS AND BATTERIES

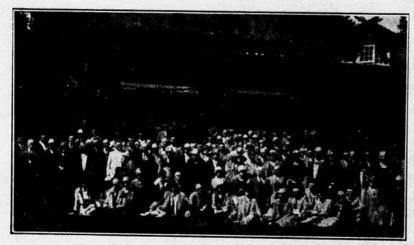
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Farm Light Plant Division, East Pittsburgh, Pa.		
Please send me more infor	mation about:	-
the new E-31 Light Plan		18
the new type WL Batter		
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County	State	-
	KF-3-9	200



To the Land of Your Dreams

The Jayhawker Tour of the Northwest Will Leave Kansas City August 11

BY JAMES M. RANKIN



The 1928 Jayhawkers at Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia

ALL details of the big Jayhawker National Park. We will arrive at the Tour for 1929 were recently completed in Chicago, by representaduring the day automobile trips will tives of the Capper Publications and the three railroads whose lines will be used. The 1929 tour will be bigger and better than the one of 1928, but it is still possible to take the trip for less than \$200.

than \$200.

Our special trains carrying 600 persons will leave Kansas City August 11, and will arrive in the Twin Cities of Minnesota at 9:30 a.m., August 12. A full day will be spent in these interesting cities in making automobile trips thru the beautiful residential districts, and to all points of interest to tourists. and to all points of interest to tourists. Special arrangements have also been made for the Kansans to visit the "Land O' Lakes Creamery," one of the most successful co-operative dairying organizations in the United States. Here, the Kansas dairymen will get ideas that they can use profitably in their own state.

park the morning of August 14, and during the day automobile trips will be made thru the mountains to Two Medicine Lake and Rising Wolf Mountain. In the afternoon we will make the return trip to Glacier Park Hotel, where we will have dinner, then board the train for the journey to Spokane, Wash. In the beautiful Pacific Coast cities,

Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, additional sight-seeing trips and entertainment have been arranged for the Jay hawkers, in order to make their visit to these cities, if possible, even more pleasant and interesting than it was last year.

Along the complete 5,500-mile route of the tour, the train schedules have been so fixed that the travelers will get daylight rides thru the mountains in both the United States and Canada. The side trip to the "Glacier of the Angels" on Mount Edith Cavell is included again this year, and the time of Another particularly important fea-ture will be a full day spent in Glacier be lengthened so that we may have



My Extra Help In a Busy Season

WHEN I'm busy—and I'm always busy at planting time—I hate to stop and sharpen plow shares. I save a lot of extra sharpenings in a season by using Star Shares. They wear longer, scour easier-give me extra help".

For over half a century Star Shares that wear longer and scour easier have been giving "extra help" to wise farmers. The reasons are that Star lister, plow, or middleburster shares are made of the best steel for the pur-pose and are shaped right. Your dealer can supply you with a Star Share for any make of implement.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY Carpentersville, Illinois



STAR PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

What the Kansans Said Last Year

E ARE here printing a letter that was presented by the Jayhawkers of last year to the conductors of the tour, just before the arrival of the train in Kansas City, on the return trip. We have also printed the names and addresses of the people who were on the tour, and we are sure any of them will be glad to tell you about their trip, and how easy and comparatively inexpensive it is to travel on a Kansas

Farmer personally-conducted tour.

We will be glad to send a copy of the itinerary and detailed description of the 1929 Jayhawker Tour, if you will write the Capper Publications, Department of Tours, Topeka, Kan.

Aboard Jayhawker Special August 18, 1928

WE, THE undersigned Jayhawkers, wish to express to J. M. Rankin of the Capper Publications; George Bristow, of the Chicago Great Western Railway; V. E. Jones of the Great Northern Railway; M. J. Johnstone of the Canadian Government, and D. S. Dewar and Joseph Madill, of the Canadian National Railways our sincere appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy with which they have conducted our party during this tour of the Northwest. We have thoroly enjoyed it all, and always will have the most pleasant memories of the last two weeks. Wishing equal success to all juture trips with which they may be connected, we are, "The Jayhawkers."

Grace Rosvall, Maybelle Martin, Iris Bell, Minnie Atwell, Violet Mitchell, Mrs. B. A. Wagner, B. A. Wagner, Ada Wagner, Gatwood Wagner, Saraline Curtis, Ruby Vester, Estelle Cumley, Mrs. R. J. Hibbard, R. J. Hibbard, Edelia Fernstrom, Ruth Heil, Edith A. Robinson, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, Mrs. Arthur Hodgins, Mrs. Leta Miller, Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle, Lela Jillson, Hugo Miller, J. W. Bigger, all of Topeka. Mrs. George S. Welling, George S. Welling, A. J. Anderson, of Salina; J. J. Costa, Anthony; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; Charles E. King, Burlingame; Nelson Hawkins, Mrs. Nelson Hawkins, Blue Mound; Dr. E. Brack, Mrs. E. Brack, Onaga; Mrs. Alfred Young, Alfred Young, Winifred Young, G. J. Montague, Mrs. G. J. Montague, W. H. Dibben, Mrs. W. H. Dibben, E. Q. Debenham, Mrs. E. Dodson, Wakefield; Alice Riner, Wichita; J. W. Magaw, Mrs. J. W. Magaw, Mrs. Gust Palmquist, Mrs. Gust Palmquist, Concordia; Clara Tulloss, W. T. Uglow, Gust Palmquist, Mrs. Gust Palmquist, Concordia; Clara Tulloss, Miss Hazelton, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Blankenbeker, Mrs. B. F. Blankenbeker, W. S. Tulloss, Jr., Susie Brookings, Ottawa; B. F. Frost, Esborn; Alex Lawson, Mrs. Alex Lawson, Kanopolis; Mrs. Fred Symes, Fred Symes, Harveyville; J. A. Ostrand, Mrs. J. A. Ostrand, Charles Ostrand, Elmont; H. A. Turner, Mrs. John Nusser, Sterling; F. E. Potter, Mrs. F. E. Potter, Laura Potter, Natoma; W. H. Hollinger, Anna Hoffman, Mrs. W. H. Hollinger, Chapman; Margaret Asher, Retha Asher, Great Bend; Madelyn Habinger, Otto Habinger, Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton; Leona Krehbiel, J. H. Krehbiel, Alice Krehbiel, Moundridge; Peter Koeper, Norman, Okla; R. W. Lieb, Edna; W. J. Darst, Mrs. W. J. Darst, Willima Jene Darst, Dexter; F. B. Odell, J. R. Mellen, Fredonia; S. G. Clark, Belpre; Geo. Shearer, Mrs. Geo. Shearer, Frankfort; Mrs. Sam Johnson, Miss O. B. Shellhorn, Carneiro; Anna Gatz, Newton; C. A. Partridge, Sabetha; Henry Smies, Clark, Beller, Fr



NAME ... ADDRESS

more time to spend on the mountain and the glacier.

The route of the tour out of Edmonton, Alberta, has been changed so that our trains will take a route due east from Edmonton to Battleford, Saskatchewan. This change was made in order to afford a daylight ride thru one of the best wheat growing sections in the entire Dominion of Canada.

A full day will be spent in Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan, where we will have an opportunity to meet with the officials of the Canadian Wheat Pool, and to study the operations of that organization. The Canadian Wheat Pool is one of the most outstanding successful co-operative marketing organizations in North America, and there the Kansas wheat growers will get ideas from the Canadians that can be used to advantage in Kansas.

The Chambers of Commerce in the

get ideas from the Canadians that can be used to advantage in Kansas.

The Chambers of Commerce in the stop-over cities in both the United States and Canada have extended their most cordial welcome to the Kansas people, and there are a great many former Kansans living in these cities who will anxiously await the arrival of the Jayhawkers, as among them will be former friends and acquaintances.

be former friends and acquaintances.
Altho the 1929 Jayhawker Tour has been announced only a very few days, applications for information and res vations are pouring into the office, After last year's tour, the people of Kansas realize that the Kansas Farmrains realize that the Kansas Farmer is giving them a trip in the Jayhawker Tour that is an investment rather than a luxury. It would be impossible to make the same trip individually for much less than twice the amount it will cost to travel on the

amount it will cost to travel on the special train. Every detail of the trip will be taken care of by the railroads, so there will be nothing for the travelers to worry about. They can devote their full time to enjoying the trip.

Every person in Kansas who has thought of visiting the Pacific Northwest, or is planning on a vacation trip for next summer, should by all means investigate the Jayhawker Tour. You will be surprised at the opportunity it offers you to travel in the height of style, but at a low cost.

Photos Solve the Puzzle

(Continued from Page 8)

(Continued from Page 8)

The other hobby Florence Wells can't get over is building. Her first experience was constructing a play house when she was a youngster—well, of course, she isn't awful old yet! But when the playhouse was completed, the one thing it lacked was room enough for her to get inside, so what good was it? But farm girls have brains as well as farm boys. Florence merely borrowed some extra space by digging a basement to her house; and everything was lovely until the first hard rain storm arrived, followed by a deluge of small girl's tears.

Maybe it was that experience that made our home editor so inquisitive about getting things built right and how to change the inside of a home for desired effect. Anyway she has enjoyed building ever since she was always in the carpenters' road when iniddings were going up on the Wells farm. And believe it or not, she can hit the nail on the head and miss her thumb every time.

Program for Next Week

Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

10:45 a. m.—Special Services from Methodist
Conference at City Auditorium by Bishop
Waldorf

12:10 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace
Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air
Program, on Columbia Chain
9:00 p. m.—Deforest Program on Columbia
Chain, New York City

MONDAY, MARCH 11

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Cam.
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—Weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
Allard, director of Household Searchlight.
Allard, director of Household

with Geraldine Scott, contralto
2:40 m.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and
Kathm.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and
Kathm.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and
Kathm.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and
Kathm.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and
1:90 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Ger Accuainted Club
3:90 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Program
3:30 p. m.—Matinee Program
3:30 p. m.—Uncie Dave's Children's Club
5:90 p. m.—County Attorney J. Glen Logan,
7:00eka, speaks on "Help Convict Farm
Thieves," Late markets, news, time, west,
1:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orehestra, Margaret Morrison, suprano

8:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the barnyard song eters 9:00 p. m.—Washburn College of Music Con-

45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Re-11:00 p. m.-Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—Weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence
Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer.
Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene
and Kathryn Hartley, violin and plano,
with Geraldine Scott, contraito
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty
Merrymakers
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time,
weather
6:06 p. m.—E. A. Thomas, State High
School Athletic Association
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New
York City
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—Weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum—Zorada Titus,
food and equipment specialist of Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes,
WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley,
violin and plano, with Geraidine Scott,
contraito
12:00 m.—Organ Concert from Noveity
Theater by Sidney B. Dawson
1:00 p. m.—A. E. Langworthy, Inspector,
Control Division, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on Live Stock Remedies,
Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:06 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, plano, and Wait
Lochman, baritone
3:30 p. m.—Wath J. B. Walker, bridge lesson
8:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club

son 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather 6:15 n. m.—Canner's Farmer Hour

weather
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour
6:15 p. m.—Reo Motor Company
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Re-11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—West
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julfa
Klene gives her Weekly Budget Menu.
WIBW Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley,
violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott,
contraito
12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band
1:00 p. m.—O. J. Olsen, Horton, speaks on
"What is in a Good Corn Crop." Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing
ukelele
3:30 p. m.—Mildred Jones, soprano, and
Ruby McKnight, contraito
3:45 p. m.—Ted Kline and his Banjo
6:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs.
Late markets, time, news, weather
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:36 p. m.—Sonora Program on Columbia

8:30 p. m.—Sonora Program on Columbia 9:00 p. m.—The Columbians 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Re-

11:00 p. m.-Goofus Club

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

m.—Alarm Clock Club

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—Weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WIBW-Cholr
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, home editor, Capper's Weekly.
Ada Montgomery, society editor of Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes.
WIBW Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley,
violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott,
contralto
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty
Merrymakers
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:55 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra
3:30 p. m.—Alar Ming Sales System
9:15 p. m.—Late markets, news, time
weather
6:50 p. m.—Southard Sales System

weather 6:50 p. m.—Southard Sales System 8:30 p. m.—Steel Fixtures Company Pro-

gram
8:45 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, harming

twins 9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak Program, on Columbia Chain 9:38 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Co York City 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time
7:01 a. m.—News
7:04 a. m.—Weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl
Wilhelm and WiBW—Choir
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia
Klene, selection and preparation of foods
on weekly budget menu. Prudence West,
lovelorn problems. WiBW-Trio—Rene
and Kathryn Hartley, violin and plane,
with Geraldine Scott, contraito
12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing
ukelele. Maudie Shreffler's Plano Request
Program
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
3:00 p. m.—Studio Program
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time,
weather
6:15 p. m.—WiBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Hodge Podge Program
9:30 p. m.—Hodge Podge Program
9:30 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

My big, new Delco-Light **POWER Plant** saves me \$602 a year

-Reports W. H. Fox

MAGINE saving \$602 a year ... 51/2 hours a day ... on your farm! Think of having electric power, electric lights, running water ... all for nothing. W. H. Fox, of Ohio, does. Read what he and Mrs. Fox say about the big, new 1500-watt, 4-cylinder, Delco-Light Power and Light Plant used on their Dairy farm... how it saves 10 hours a week in the house and makes farm life more worth while. Remember, it will do the same for you.

Thousands credit Delco-Light with amazing savings

From thousands of farmers come stories of time and labor saved ... bigger earnings.
All because Delco-Light does hard work better and cheaper. By actual figures it pays a profit. 'Saves \$876 a year on milking labor cost''...W. E. Miller, Kentucky. "Earns \$3.00 a day by increasing egg production". . Mrs. Gibson. 'Saves pigs at farrowing time"... Mr. Rup-pert, Minnesota. These

farmers know that Delco-Light is a time, laborand money saver:

Pays Profit for Country Stores

Any way you figure, Delco-Light makes money. In stores the 1500-Watt plant will operate a D Water System, Frigidaire refrigerating equipment, meat and coffee grinders, light up store, basement and signs. In fill-ing stations it will operate air compressors, gas pumps, and illuminate the place.

Send for the Complete Profit Story Figure what Delco-Light would save you. Mr. W. H. Fox writes: "I use my Delco-Light 1500 watt

Mrs. Fox says: "The new Delco-Light 1500-watt plant saves me 10 bours a week."

Prove to yourself that you're spending more without Delco-Light than you would with it. Have a home demonstration. It costs nothing may save you thousands of dollars. Call your dealer now. Find out how easily you can have Delco-Light on G.M.A.C. easy terms.

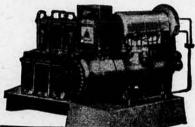
And now ... today ... send for the entire Delco-Light profit story which proves, with facts, that Delco-Light is one of the finest investments you can make. Tear off the coupon, sign it and mail to

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. P-406, Dayton, Ohio

More than 325,000 Satisfied Users

DEPENDABLE ELECTRIC POWER

Also Manufacturers of D. Electric Water Systems



The Big, New POWER Plant

See this new 4-cylinder, 1500-watt Combination Delco-Light that develops 3 b. p. at the pulley,

PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY. Dept. P-407, Dayton, Ohio

Please send literature as checked:

Delco-Light Electric Plants ☐ P. Electric Water System
☐ Delco-Light Batteries

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

The S. A. Long Electric Company 146-148 N. Market St., Wichita, Kansas

R. E. Parsons Electric Company S. W. Corner 16th & Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

for prices and FREE sample DOLESE BROS. COMPANY W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kan Plant; El Dorado, Kansas.

Capper Ingraving LETTERHEADS

Park Plug

MAKE your own comparison. You will find AC alone has the parented onepiece, gas-tight construction and the welded side wire electrode - which is 35 times better in electrical conductivity than the old "staking" method used in ordinary plugs.

Because of these and other important betterments, AC will give you best performance in car, truck or tractor.

For the same good reasons, AC is used as standard equipment by more than 200 successful manufacturers.

Put in a new set of AC's after a season's driving or 10,000 miles. That will insure easier starting, faster pick-up, more power.

Ask your dealer for AC Spark Plugs, proved, by every test, standard of the world.

AC Spark Plug Company AC-SPHINX Birmingham FLINT, Michigan Clichy (Scine) FRANCE

@ 1929, AC Spark Plus Co.

They're Boosters, Every One

The Idea of All Putting Our Shoulders to the Wheel and Pushing is Becoming Popular

BY J. M. PARKS

T IS ENCOURAGING to the Capper Club management to receive word from all parts of the state that club members without exception are telling their friends the advantages to be gained in club work. Some are meet-ing with greater success than others in getting new members, but that is be-cause conditions are different in different communities.

ent communities.

One can do no more than his best, but be sure you have done your best before you "count it a day." Our enrollment is greater now than last year's enrollment. Let's make it greater than any in the past. Things are coming our way. We have "Old Gloom" on the run. Give him one more kick as he goes. You can do it by getting another club member by this time next week.

In addition to the boosting within our own ranks, we are getting some fine co-operation from others who realize the great worth of club training for boys and girls. The idea suggested in last week's club story of throwing all our forces together and thus increasing the incentives for club achievement seems to be reaming about in ment seems to be roaming about in other parts of the state as well as in the Burden vicinity.

The Burden vicinity.

For example, read this letter from John Ary, Edwards county:

"I received your letter February 10 and your Capper Club booklets February 14. Your proposition interested by very much.

ruary 14. Your proposition interested us very much.

"We have talked to our county farm bureau agent, George Sidivell, and he is in favor of us accepting your proposition.

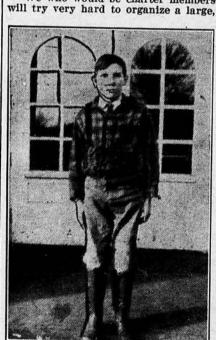
"I have chosen Lynn Wheaton, one of our most active 4-H Club members. He is going to help me in organizing the Capper Club.

"The members of the 4-H Club and the parents of the 4-H members have shown very much interest in club work.

shown very much interest in club work, and I believe they will pick up the Capper Club work very readily.

"Inclosed in this letter are Lynn's and my applications.

"We who would be charter members will try very hard to overning a lease.



Unless Some Other Club Member Gets Mighty Busy, Gail Thompson, Cowley County, Who Has 12 New Members to His Credit, Is Going to Become State Champion Booster

willing bunch of Capper Club workers in Edwards county.

more blanks, as we will need them.

"I hope very much that we can have at least 12 members soon."

Then read this message from Thomas W. Brunner, vocational agricultural

"In reply to your letter I want to say that in co-operation with the county agent here I have for some time been carrying on 4-H Club work.

We have organized again this year under the 4-H rules and will correct be der the 4-H rules, and will carry the clubs in that way.

"However, it occurs to me that it would give additional incentives for excellent work if we also organized our clubs as Capper Clubs. I think I will have 20 to 40 members in my clubs that would be eligible for Capper Clubs."

So the good work goes on spreading all the time.

Now you will enjoy reading this letter from Wilma Cook, who won one of the trips, offered by Senator Arthur



Meet Wilma Cook, Ash Valley, Winner of One of the Capper Trips to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. The Trips Were Offered for Outstanding 4-H Club Work in Kansas

Capper, to the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. The trips were awarded for outstanding work in the 4-H Clubs.

Arthur Capper,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:
I thank you for my trip to Chicago. Just
"thank you" seems so little, but that is all
I can say, and I hope that you will understand how much that trip meant to me. I
hope that because of that trip I may be able
to help my 4-H Club-matrs in their future
club work.
The things that impressed me most were
(1st) the way in which other delegations
respected the Kansas delegation; not because the 1928 delegation deserved respect
'tho we tried to be worthy of respect for the
sake of the delegations that will follow
and for the name of Kansas, but because
of the name the Kansas delegations before
us made for Kansas; (2nd) the manner
which the Kansas leaders managed and
handled things. When I saw and compared
them with other state leaders I swelled with
pride and wished more than ever to become
like them.

Again I thank you.

Again I thank you.
A true 4-H Club member,
Wilma Cook. Ash Valley, Kan.

Wilma says she has been in 4-H Club work four years, and has enjoyed every minute of the work. She thinks the purpose of club work, which is to give farm boys and girls an agricultural education certainly has been fulfilled in her case. She regrets that she will not be able to become a member of the Capper Clubs this year, but is boosting for us by distributing club booklets to her friends.

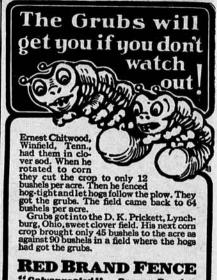
With so many good things in reach of industrious club members, let every one take courage and "carry on."

Why Not Sweet Clover?

BY F. L. DULEY

A rotation adapted to most of East-State Chamern Kansas is one of corn, oats or wheat followed by Sweet clover. The Sweet clover is seeded in the small grain in the spring. The next spring the Sweet clover is allowed to make a good start and then plowed under for green manure about the last of April green manure about the last of April or the first of May. The land may or the first of May. The land may then be planted immediately to corn. When used in this manner, Sweet clover supplies what has long been desired in the Corn Belt, a satisfactory green manure crop that can be pro-duced without losing the use of the land for a season.

> A treaty is a document very carefully written so that it has to be elab-orately explained to all who read it.

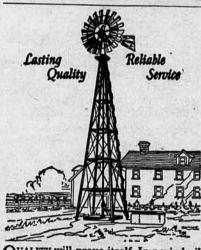


"Galvannealed" — Copper Bearing

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 2141 Industrial St. Peoria, III.







QUALITY will prove itself. In a windmill it may not appear in five years, but it will in twenty-five years. Aermotors are known for their lasting qualities. There are plenty of them which have been required.

There are plenty of them which have been running for twenty-five, thirty and even thirty-five years or more.

The features which have given endurance to the Aermotors of the past have been retained in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today. Many years of service, and even lighter running qualities, have been added in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor by perfect lubrication. Every bearing and

by perfect lubrication. Every bearing and the gears are constantly flooded with oil.

When you buy a windmill it is important that you get one which will give you lasting and reliable service. The Auto-Oiled Agreement of today in the formatter of today Oiled Aermotor of today is the perfected

Oiled Aermotor of today is the perfected product of fifteen years' experience in making self-oiling windmills.

The constantly increasing sale of Aermotors is the best evidence of their superiority. More Aermotors were sold in 1928 than ever before. Quality considered, you pay less for the Aermotor than for any other farm machine. other farm machine. . . . For particulars write

AERMOTOR CO. 2500 Roosevelt Road . . Chicago Branch Houses: Dallas Des Moines Oakland Kansas City Minneapolis

It carries certain stripes, stars, colors, that have definite meanings for all Americans. It is a symbol.

Another symbol is the wedding ring. When the wedding is on, and the relatives and friends are standing in silence as the ceremony goes on, why do they become so utterly still when the groom slips a piece of circular metal on the bride's finger, repeating after the minister, "With this ring I wed thee, in love and truth, for life"? Because it is a symbol of something that is to last for life, and perhaps beyond life.

A fraternity pin is a symbol. When

that is to last for life, and perhaps beyond life.

A fraternity pin is a symbol. When away from home, and you see a man wearing a peculiar pin, that pin has a particular meaning to you, if you belong to the same fraternity.

The cross is a symbol. Most churches have the cross somewhere in evidence. Many Christians wear the cross on their persons. It signifies certain great truths. And that is one of the functions of the symbol. It can signify truths that cannot be readily put into words. The American flag means some things to you that you could not easily put into words. It puts them out where they can be recognized in symbolic form, but the symbol has no words, and you or I would be hard put to it to find words to express just what the symbol means, and at the same time it does have a very definite meaning for us.

Symbols play a large part in most

time symbol means, and at the same time it does have a very definite meaning for us.

Symbols play a large part in most people's lives. An advertisement can be read almost any day of a lost pocketbook, containing a miniature photograph or two, symbols of much meaning and value to the one who owned them, and to nobody else.

Now baptism is a symbol, and the Eucharist (Lord's Supper) is another symbol. I hope I may say a few words about these, in a way that will not be controversial, and which may be helpful. What is said here is not intended to say all there is to say. Whole libraries have been written on the subject. If I do not say just what some readers think should be said, that probably will be because there is not room to say it. What is said is intended to suggest certain meanings which will make these sacred symbols mean more than they have in the past.

Baptism is very ancient. Long before Christ's time, the Jews practiced it. When a Gentile wanted to join the Jewish faith and become a Jewish proselyte, he was required to be circumcised and baptized. He went out into a pool or river, up to his neck in the water, and the great commandments of the law were read to him. These he promised to keep. A benediction was pronounced, and he plunged beneath the water, which completed the rite of his becoming a proselyte.

pleted the rite of his becoming a prose-

lyte.
When John the Baptist came preach-When John the Baptist came preaching in the wilderness, he preached baptism. This was an act which symbolized moral purification, and repentance for past sins. But John himself said that his baptism was different from that of Christ. "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance, but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." The act of baptism was to typify the cleansing from old sin, and the beginning of a new life. The rite has been continued to the present time, sometimes in one form, sometimes in another.

It is a beautiful symbol. The water represents the washing away of the old things of the past. But it also typifies purity of heart, sincerity of purpose. Water is the one universal fluid without which man could not exist. Nothing can take the place of pure water. Nothing can take the place of the inward purity of intention, which water, in the act of baptism, represents.

THE topic for this week is, "The Place of Baptism and the Lord's Supper in the Christian Life." I presume that to some folks this may sound unimportant and uninteresting. However, after investigation it may not seem so. Symbols play a large part in the lives of most people. The most common symbol is the flag. Why do we attach so much importance to a rectangular piece of wool or cotton? Why do people cheer when it is referred to on certain occasions? It is a symbol that we have been taught, from childhood, to respect and honor. It carries certain stripes, stars, colors, that have definite meanings for all Americans. It is a symbol.

Another symbol is the wedding ring. When the wedding is on, and the relatives and friends are standing in silence as the ceremony goes on, why do they become so utterly still when the groom slips a piece of circular metal on the bride's finger, repeating

Lesson for March 9—The Place of Baptism and the Lord's Supper in the Christian Life. Matt. 3:13-17: I Cor. 11:23-29.
Golden Text—I Cor. 11:24.

Best From New Growth

(Continued from Page 3)

kinds that must have sunshine. How-ever, there are flowers that you can grow in shady spots if such is your only planting space. A few beautiful ones

grow in shady spots if such is your only planting space. A few beautiful ones that come to my mind just now are Tulips, Lily of the Valley, Columbine, Bleeding Heart and Hardy hlox. These can be grown in partial shade. If you have a hot, sunny spot, say on the south side of the house, you can plant sun loving flowers such as Iris, Day Lilies, Cacti, Coreopsis, Hardy Chrysanthemuns and Kansas Gay Feather.

I grow 20 acres of dahlias on my farm near Shawnee, a suburb 10 miles southwest of Kansas City. That ought to prove how much I love them. After we have had so many summer flowers, we welcome a change. And dahlias are rightly called the "Queen of Autumn Flowers." Lots of folks tell me dahlias are difficult to grow in Kansas. I haven't found them so. They are as easily grown as corn or potatoes. Just plant them at the right time, hoe often and you will be well repaid with a wealth of glorious blooms all fall until killing frosts come. Folks who have had failures with Dahlias in Kansas can turn failure into success if they try to grow them this year in that way.

Dahlias enjoy sunshine and should

in Kansas can turn failure into success if they try to grow them this year in that way.

Dahlias enjoy sunshine and should be planted in beds in your open garden. Do not plant in the shade or on the north side of buildings. They must not be planted until after May 1, in Kansas. Only one tuber should be planted in the hole 6 inches deep. Place the tuber in the hole on its side, never stand it on end. Do not put any fertilizer about the tuber. Most Dahlias like a clay soil. If too fertile they go to top growth at the expense of your blooms. Plant 2 feet apart. When the growth is 4 inches high, pinch out the center of the plant to make a short, sturdy bush. Do not water Dahlias, but give them five or six hoeings. Stir the top surface of the soil as soon as it dries after a rain to keep the ground from crusting. Your dahlias will start blooming about 10 weeks from planting time.

One of the lessons of Nature is, "Plant in masses; have an abundance." Don't be stingy. Why not treat ourselves to a little enjoyment? Copy Nature on a small scale if you cannot on a large one. When Providence knocks on your door bringing a profusion of gifts, don't insult Him by pleking out a flower or two and neglecting the rest. He deals in abundance. How often you find this word attached to His gifts. One flower cannot represent the whole race; one variety cannot do justice to the whole

attached to His gifts. One flower cannot represent the whole race; one variety cannot do justice to the whole species. We are God's millionaires and don't know it. Wealth is not confined to glittering gold. It comes in a thousand forms far more attractive than cold, indifferent metal.

Grow flowers! Grow more flowers! Practice the gospel of beauty to all about you. Allow your friends, allow your fellow men, allow even your enemies to enjoy your flowers, and all will be drawn nearer to one another and to the Creator. We pass this way only once. Let us beautify the path as we go, so that the world may see which way we went.



"Rubs" out the grain ···Gets it all!

OR 26 years Massey-Harris has been building Combined Reaper-Threshers and into the new 1929 product is built the knowledge gained in this long experience.

The cylinder of the Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher has no teeth to break, bend, loosen, throw the cylinder out of balance or crack grain due to end play

See this cylinder—100% threshing surface to each of its eight bars.

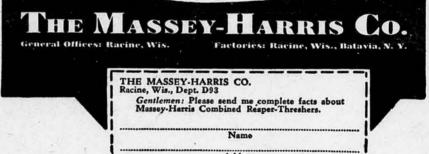
See the concaves. No teeth to put in for damp, tough grain or to pull out in dry grain. Concave can be adjusted for either condition of grain without stopping the machine.

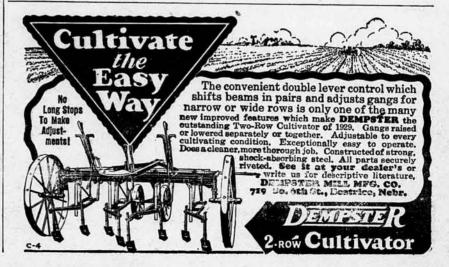
Look at the frame. Built like a bridge. Holds the working parts in perfect alignment over rough fields.

Notice the tailings re-threshing cylinder. Examine the weed screen.

Observe the enormous separating capacity. Built in two sizes No. 9A 12 Ft. cut - No. 9B 15 Ft. cut.

Ask the Massey-Harris Dealer to show you this machine. It's just what you want. There is no substitute for-none "Just as Good, as"-the Massey-Harris.





The Pirate of Panama William MacLeod Raine

TE MADE a lively breakfast of left a little round hole. It must have it till Yeager had to leave. You passed between our heads, may think it strange that we "Hot work," said the Englishman could laugh and jest on that death ship, but one gets accustomed to the strain and on the reflex from anxiety arrives at a temporary gaiety.

After the cattleman had taken his

breezy departure a constraint fell upon us. Evelyn's eyes were shy, and mine not a great deal bolder. Yesterday we could have chatted away with the most delightful freedom; today we were confined to the veriest commonplaces.

And all because our eyes had met for one long instant the evening before and hinted at something in the unspoken language of young people the world

over.

The arrival of Jimmie Welch with a very robust appetite helped things a good deal, and we were presently our-selves again. After breakfast Miss Wallace went to relieve her aunt at the bedside of the wounded carpenter while I mounted to the bridge to take Blythe's place, Tom doing the same for

It struck me as a piece of grim satire that I should be ringing orders down to the men in the engine room with whom a few hours before we had been battling for life, and probably soon would be again.

It was beyond doubt that we would have to measure strength with them a second time. Bothwell would never let us run into port at Panama if he could help it. The men probably were not anxious for another brush after the drubbing they had received, but the situation forced their hands. They must either take the ship or let us give them up to the authorities as mutineers.

My opinion is that if Bothwell had not been recognized by Jimmie he would have waited until we were actually on the treasure ground, and per-

haps even until we had lifted it.
From the sounds that came forward to us from the forecastle it was plain that the enemy were drinking pretty steadily. More than once I saw an empty bottle flung thru a porthole into the sea. Occasionally some one appeared on the deck aft, and from the drunken shouts bawled up and down the hatchway the condition of the crew could be guessed.

Blythe and I agreed that this probably meant an attack after darkness had fallen. Fortified by the courage which comes from whisky, they would try and slip up on us in the night and win by a surprise.

In the Wheelhouse

The captain and I were in the wheelhouse when the attack came. It must have been an hour past midnight of a gentle starry night, without the faintest breath of wind in the air. Ever since dark the vibration of the propeller had ceased.

No doubt the charge was intended for a surprise, but we had half a minute of warning. Dimly I could make out figures moving tiptoe at the head of the stairway. Three times I flashed a lantern in signal to our friends. Almost simultaneously came the rush

This time they took cover as they advanced, scattering like a covey of young quail. One dropped behind a boat here, another there. Some crouched close to the deckhouse. Bullets sang This time they took cover as they about our ears from invisible foes.

It appeared as if their intention was to pick us off without exposing themselves. The thing could be done too. For a rifle ball would tear thru the flimsy woodwork of our shelter as if it had been paper.

"We've got to get out of here," I told friend.

"Confound it, yes. But where shall

we go?"
"What's that? Listen, Sam." From below and to the left of us there came a sound as of someone moving. We could hear stealthy voices in animated whisper.

"I see their game," Blythe murmured in my ear. "Those fellows on deck are to keep us busy pot-shotting us while the rest climb up from below and close with us when we're not looking."

A bullet zipped thru a window and

coolly, putting down his rifle and taking up a revolver and a cutlas. "We'd of the waves. In one of its lurches the better sally out and have a look at the moon flooded the place with light. gentlemen who are climbing up the stanchions. You take that side and I'll take this."

And There Was Neidlinger

We were not a moment too soon. As peered over the bridge rail an outstretched hand was reaching for a hold. Instantly it was withdrawn. The moon-light poured like a spotlight on the uplifted face of the sailor Neidlinger. Never have I seen a look more expressive of stupid, baffled surprise. His mouth was open, his eyes popping. But when I made a motion to aim my revolver he slid down the stanchion with a rush, knocking over the fellow supporting him from below

I paid no more attention to him, for re feet of those who had been shooting at us were already scurrying for ard.

"Blythe," I called in warning.

"But the captain was engaged with a But the captain was engaged with a That's all." the feet of those who had been shooting at us were already scurrying for-

mutineer who had climbed up in the way Neidlinger had attempted. A sec-ond man—and I saw in an instant that t was Caine—was astride the rail on his way to support the first. Half way over he had stopped to take a shot at

I fired from my hip without waiting to take aim. It was the luckiest shot of The boatswain's shoulders sagged, his fingers relaxed so the weapon clattered on the floor, and slowly his figure swayed outward. There was no grip to his knees. He toppled overboard, head first, I heard the plop as his body dived into the sea.

Blythe cut down his man at the same

"Back to the wheelhouse," I shouted.
We were barely in time. They came
crowding in on us pell-mell. We had
already switched off the light. Now the lantern was dashed to pieces by trampling heels.

I was flung back against the wheel and the revolver knocked from my hand. Sinewy fingers gripped my throat and forced me down until I thought my back would break. Close to my ear a gun exploded. The pressure on my jugular relaxed instantly. The body of my opponent sank slowly to the floor and lay there limp.

I took a long breath, leaped across for the first chance down. the prostrate figure, and flung myself A bullet clipped the deck in front of upon another. We struggled, I became me. I looked up hastily to see Both-

aware that we had the room to our-The others were fighting outselves.

The vessel had fallen into the trough "Sam!" I cried, and he, "Jack!"

In the darkness we had mistaken

each other for the enemy.

Catching up a cutlas I followed him into the open. Our friends had come and gone again. To say that they were going would be more accurate. For they were now in full flight, the pack of wolves in chase.

Down the Steps

A few moments earlier and we might have saved the day. Now we could only pursue the pursuers.

Blythe leaped down the steps, revolver in hand. I followed, but my foot caught on a body lying at the foot of

the ladder. A hand caught my coat.
"Gimme a lift, partner," asked a

The delay made me a witness rather than an actor in the denouement. Our friends had disappeared within the saloon and slammed the door. The fore-most mutineer reached it, tried the handle, and threw his weight against the panels. The others came to his as-sistance. A revolver shot thru the door dropped one of them. The others fell back at once.

They met Blythe. A stoker swung a cutlas and rushed for him. Full in the forehead a bullet from the captain's revolver crashed into his brain. Like a football tackler the body plunged forward to Sam's feet.

For a moment nobody moved or

I cannot account for it. These men had been brave enough in the thick of the fight while facing numbers not so very inferior to their own. But now, standing there three to one, it seemed if some wave of horror sickened them at sight of the lifeless body plung-ing along the deck.

They stood there with eyes distended, while Blythe, grimly erect, faced them

as motionless as a statue.

"I've 'ad enough," the cook gasped, and got his fat bulk to the stairway with incredible swiftness

The others were at his heel, fighting

well's malevolent face in the wheelhouse window.

"Turn about, Mr. Sedgwick," he jeered, and let fly again.
Half dragging him with me, I got Yeager into the shadow.

"Got a revolver?" I whispered.
"Yes." He felt for it in the darkess. "Damn! I must 'a' dropped it when Bothwell hit me over the co-

"Are you good for a run to the sa-loon? He'll pick us off just as soon as the moon comes out from behind that

A bullet took a splinter from the rail beside me.

"We'd better toddle," agreed the cat-tleman. "Go ahead."

"Let Us In"

I scudded for safety, Yeager at my heels. We reached the door of the saloon just as the captain did.

"Let us in. Captain Blythe and friends," I cried, hammering on a

Someone unlocked the door. It was Dugan.

"You here?" I exclaimed

"Yes, sir. I heard the shooting and came up just in time to lock the door on Mack. Think I wounded him thru

"Any of our men short?" Blythe asked quickly, glancing around with the keen, quiet eye of a soldier.

"Fleming cut Blue down as we tried to force the steps, sir.

"Killed him, you think?"
"No doubt of it, sir."
"Any more lost?"

We did not notice it till a few minutes later, but little Jimmie Welch was missing. None of us was seriously wounded in the scrimmage, the nearly all had marks to show. Even Philips had a testimonial of valor in the form

of a badly swollen eye.

"They've suffered more than we have. Check up, my men. Mack, dead or badly wounded, shot by Dugan. Can you name any, Alderson?'

"Only Sutton, sir, that you killed out ere. There was a man lying on the bridge when we got there. Don't know who, sir."

"Tot Dennis," answered Blythe, who had cut him down at the same time

when I disposed of the boatswain.
I mentioned Caine. "Didn't you finish another in the

wheel-house, Jack?"
"I didn't. You did."

The captain shook his head.

"You're wrong about that. Must have been you." This puzzled me at the time, but we learned later that the man-he turned

out to be the stoker Billie Blue had dirked in the first fight—had been killed by an unexpected ally who joined us later.

us later,
"Counting Mack, they've lost five
to our one," Sam summed up.
"Hope they've got a bellyful by this
time," I said bitterly.
"They've won the wheel—for the
present. But that's unimportant. Bothwell can't hold it. We'll starve him
out. Practically it's our fight."

We Had Beaten Them

What our captain said was quite ue. Even if Bothwell could have solved the food problem and the question of sleep, he dared not leave his allies too long alone for fear they might make terms and surrender.

For we had beaten them again. They had left now only seven men, not counting Mack, at least two of whom were wounded. This was exactly the same number that we had. Whereas the odds had been against us, now they very much in our favor when one considered morale and quality.

At Blythe's words we raised a cheer.

I have heard heartier ones, for we were pretty badly battered up. But that cheer—so we heard later—put the final touch to the depression of the muti-

"Mr. Sedgwick, will you kindly step downstairs and notify the ladies that the day is ours? Get me some water, Morgan, and I'll take a look at Mr. Yeager's head. Philips, find Jimmie. (Continued on Page 30)



Out in the Cold



"Outstanding quality-yes; and low price, too!"

—that's what Goodyear engineers sought, and FOUND, in this great new PATHFINDER

Superior tire quality is a basic Goodyear principle—the whole world knows that.

But to yoke such quality with low price—that was a task well worthy of the best talent of the greatest rubber manufacturer!

Goodyear faced that challenge, and now Goodyear has successfully answered it —in the new Goodyear Pathfinder tire.

Any illustration we might print of this tire could do small justice to its massive and rugged construction, its deep-cut thick tread, its handsome strength.

Read, instead, the features which make

the new Goodyear Pathfinder an outstanding tire in quality and value; and then remember that despite this quality and value it sells at a really moderate price:

- 1. A balanced tire, with all parts equally durable.
- 2. The powerful carcass is made of genuine Supertwist cord, with its matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.
- 3. The heavy tread is wide, designed for slow even wear, and it delivers exceptional traction and non-skid protection.
- 4. Tread materials embody the same

tested principles of rubber toughening as distinguish the famed Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

- 5. Materials, workmanship, and inspection are to the strict Goodyear standard.
- 6. Available in both High Pressure and Balloon sizes.

Goodyear considers this new Pathfinder an economic triumph, and is proud to mark it with its name and seal.

Try it—and your home-town Goodyear Dealer's service—and see how much farther your tire money goes than ever before!



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Six Cylinder Smoothness Better than 20 miles to the Gallon!

From the very day of its announcement, The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History has met with enthusiastic approval in every section of the country—for it combines, to a greater degree than any other car in the world, beauty—performance —economy—and low price.

Its big six-cylinder valve-in-head motor provides that ample reserve of power so necessary for driving over heavy roads and steep hills. It operates with delightful six-cylinder smoothness and freedom from "lugging"—due to the finer inherent balance of its six-cylinder design. It handles with that effortless ease and safety which can result only from a full ball-bearing steering mechanism and non-locking quiet four-wheel brakes—with separate emergency

brakes. Its operating efficiency is so pronounced that it delivers better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline! And its marvelous new bodies by Fisher offer outstanding beauty, delightful comfort and rugged hardwood and steel construction—a com-

The \$595

The Roadster ... \$525 The Convert ... \$725

The Phaeton ... \$525 Sedan ... \$595

The Coupe ... \$595 Light Delivery Chassis ... \$400

The \$675 The Sedan ... \$675

The Sport \$695 with \$650

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bination not offered in any other low-priced car.

Here, in short, is an automobile whose power, strength, endurance and economy meet every driving requirement—and whose remarkable six-cylinder smoothness has never before been available in the price range of the four!

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and see this remarkable car. Go over it carefully—from the new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine to the marvelous new bodies by Fisher. Every detail will strengthen your conviction that here is the world's greatest value in an automobile today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH,
Division of General Motors Corporation

Feet-\$11,000 to \$75,000 a pair!

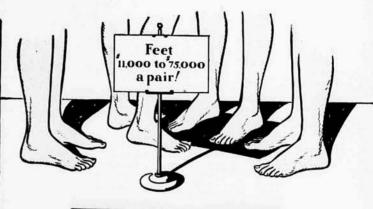
Your feet are more than mere transportation equipment to carry you around your farm. Everybody knows how priceless they are from that standpoint, but their cash value is often overlooked.

If you had one of the standard accident insurance policies, you would find that it set a cash value on your feet, ranging from \$7,500 to \$15,000. And recent court decisions in cases of disabled feet, have awarded up to \$75,000 a pair.

That's how important your feet are to experts. And that is why "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots and Overshoes have been so carefully designed. We appreciate the high cash value of your feet and have built new comfort and longer wear into our entire line.

These wonderful foot protectors are moulded to fit perfectly, so your feet don't feel nearly so tired at the end of the day. "U. S." Blue Ribbon footwear keeps your feet warm and dry. And these boots assure you longer wear because they are made of the finest Blue Ribbon rubber. Careful, skilled workmanship goes into every piece of Blue Ribbon merchandise, and the final step is an amazing series of tests in the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories. Be sure to read about these tests. They are far more severe than your every-day service re-







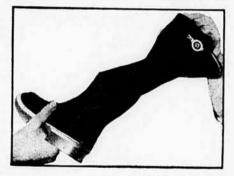


This explains the longer wear

In the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Testing Labo ries a machine presses the sole against 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 boots outwear others! wear others.

The 300-Farmer Test

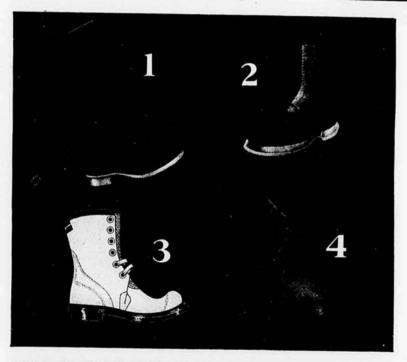
All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon



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 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." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

"U. S." Footwear for the Whole Family

1 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are heavily reinforced against wear by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Gray soles and red or black uppers.

2 The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber erste) is the most useful shee on

2 The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (allrubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on
the farm. Slips right over leather shoes. Kicks
off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Gray
soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.
3 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee.
White upper, black extension outsole. 6
or 4 eyelets. Exceptionally well reinforced,
shaped to the foot. Other bootees with red or
black uppers and red, gray or black soles.
Gaytees is the trade-marked name of a
line of new tailored overshoes made only
by the United States Rubber Company.
Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper.
Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-

terns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. 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, in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Gray soles and red or black uppers.

lengths—knee, medium, hip. Gray soles and red or black uppers.

6 "U. S." Portland (galosh) sturdy and good-looking, long-wearing gray or red sole, finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for 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 ankle and snow excluding. 2 heights, 10" and 15".

Q "U. S." Rubbers are made in storm.

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

9 Keds are the most popular canvas rubber-soled shoes in America. They give bare-foot freedom — encouraging the feet to healthful exercise—yet afford the protec-



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 your feet. 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." United States Rubber Company, Dept. 103, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

heap" Paint like cheap seed is Ralse Ronomy



F a smooth-looking "slicker" I offered you seed corn or seed oats, or seed wheat at a ridiculously low price-

-and told you it would save you money and increase your cropswould you believe him? Of course not. You know that the only kind of seed worth planting is the best seed.

That same thing is true of paint. "Cheap" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, seems to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" only because it is made "cheap." It can't be made of fine materials and sell at a low price. The makers would soon go out of business. And poor materials can't do a good job.

What is Paint Economy? To be economical a paint must have

great covering powers—wonderful durability—and long-lasting colors.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula-and skillful manufacturing can produce these three qualities.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made that way. It may cost slightly more in the can-BUT-it costs less on the wall.

For every 11 gallons of "cheap"

paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that SWP House Paint costs about the same as "cheap" paint by the job.

Then consider durability. SWP insures you good service on the wall for many years without repainting. "Cheap" paint soon begins to chip

The ballyhoo of the is usually "cheap"

-peel -chalk -fade. Inside of only five years you will pay out two to five times your original cost for repainting. Fine old SWP saves that heavy expense for you.

The "Master Touch"

You may hear arguments as to formulas-meant to lead you astray.

But remember this: The SWP balanced formula has been openly printed for years. Yet the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated.

A good formula is useless without fine materials. Fine materials are useless without a good formula. And even a good formula and fine materials will not produce a paint to equal SWP without the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. All three are needed.

When you see a "cheap" paint attempting to copy our formula

-remember that "off-grade" materials can be used with any formula. Don't be misled. And remember, too, that the vital element in SWP, the "Master Touch" of the great paint scientists who make it, is an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the spirit of Sherwin-Williams.

Use the best paint and save money

Before you paint your house or buildings again see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you.



The amazing "bar-gain" offer is gen-erally "cheap" paint

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World Cleveland, Ohio

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ENAMELS INSECTICIDES



in every civilized part of the world

Wash Off Winter's Stains 🛭

Dirt Removing Preparations Eliminate the Scrubbing From Spring House Cleaning

By Helen Martin

Painted walls, so popular for reasons both esthetic and practical, are especially appealing to the fastidious housewife because they are so easily kept clean and fresh and in addition, because this cleanliness in combination with hard surfaces, makes painted walls sanitary

In clean, dry localities the walls will want washing about twice a year, spring and fall, to keep them in perfect condition. If the atmosphere is damp, smoky or dusty it will be necessary to wash the walls about three times during the year, to insure their best cleanliness and attractiveness. After each washing they will look fresh and new as if they had just been painted.

as if they had just been painted.

Special preparations, which make the cleaning work a very simple matter, are available now at places where paint materials may be obtained. A solution of this sort eliminates the scrubbing and effort ordinarily required to obtain a thoroly clean foundation—it is effective no matter how grimy and dirty the surface may be. This type of dirt remover should be especially good for cleaning woodwork as well as walls, and particularly for hallways and stairs where the dirt becomes ground in, beyond the hope of the ordinary scrubbing brush.

Where such a material is not available the following formula for washing painted walls and woodwork will tend to make the work comparatively easy. The necessary equipment includes

TWENTY-FIVE cents will bring you six up to the minute bulletins on subjects of interest to homemakers. Here's the list:
Fun Making Games.
Club Day Activities.
Today's Etiquette.
101 Ways to Make Money for a Church.
Quilting—the New Old Art.
Every Woman's Beauty.
Send your order to Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

water, soap, glue, a sponge and a piece of soft chamois. You will have to shave down the soap (which should be pure and non-alkaline) and dissolve it in a quart of boiling water. Then dissolve 2 ounces granulated glue in a little more than a quart of boiling water. The two liquids are mixed together and allowed to stand. They will form a jelly that can be used as an effective cleaning compound. It is used as one uses ordinary soap. Put enough in a pailful of lukewarm water to make good suds. Apply the soapy mixture on the wall with a soft sponge, beginning at the bottom and working up. The mixture is wiped off with the piece of chamois. This does not remove the gloss of the surface. It is far simpler to wash down the entire wall in this manner than to try to wash off spots. wash off spots.

This wall washing formula can be used also to wash painted woodwork and furniture. For washing varnished surfaces, which also are apt to become dusty and dirty, use lukewarm water, to which a small amount of household ammonia has been added.

been added.
Surfaces that are to be repainted or varnished should be thoroly cleaned in the manner already described. If you wish to secure a perfect paint or varnish job never attempt to work over dirt or

grease.

Since a drab, shabby home is depressing not only to grown-ups but to children as well—and since the cleanliness which can be matched only by freshly painted walls is so easily obtained—it is advisable while washing the walls to go over the entire interior of a house. The operation of washing is so simple. No matter what color the surface is painted, or what its decorations may be, if the work is done as has been outlined, the effect will be satisfactory.

A Modern Kitchen

I FEEL that my modern kitchen is the greatest labor saver I have. The endless miles of walking in a large ill-arranged kitchen are over. My kitchen is small and cozy yet large enough to accommodate a little breakfast corner. It is well lighted by windows and a shadowless light in the center, making every corner agreeable to work in. A window above the sink and drain board gives light and a pleasant view while working. The hot and cold water with my handy brush hanging close make washing vegetables a real delight.

While furnishing my kitchen I decided that having a color scheme didn't add to its cost but did increase its charm. Stone tan and alpine green

make a very delightful combination so I chose those colors,
Under the sink I have a green garbage pail with a foot trip so I needn't stoop to put the garbage in the proper place. Also a green kitchen stool so I may rest while at work, and really enjoy my stay in the kitchen.

The bread box, breakfast set and

in the kitchen.

The bread box, breakfast set, and a four-piece granite set are all of that refreshing green. There are also gay little green scrim curtains and floor mats.

The work table and cupboard are built in beside the sink so arranged that I can reach my tools for working with only a step to the side.

If ind it very convenient to have aluminum salt and pepper shakers on the stove so that I'll not forget to season my food at the proper time.

The walls are stone tan, light enough to look cheery and still not show soil easily. A kitchen clock of green also adds to its charm and promptness of meals. Last, but not least, is a gay little blooming plant on the window sill. My neighbor across the way had a brave little red geranium blooming in her kitchen window which added a little more joy to my life each day so I put one in mine to return the favor.

Dickinson Co.

Mrs. Jess Hamilton.

Centering the Appetite on Eggs

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

In the spring and summer when eggs are plentiful we wish them to appear often on our menus, and like to try them in various ways so that they may not pall on our appetites. In addition to this, we are taught for health's sake to serve eggs two or three times a week the year around. Here are some delicious and different ways in which they may be served.

Baked Eggs

Eggs Well-seasoned tomato

Buttered bread crumbs Grated cream cheese Paprika or pepper

Use the regular custard cups for these. Gem pans may be used if well greased. Place in the bottom of each cup a spoon of the crumbs, drop in an egg, sprinkle with salt and paprika, then with grated cheese. Place a tablespoon of the sauce over each egg and cover with a few of the buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until eggs are set.

Eggs With Corn and Bacon

4 eggs 1 cup sweet corn Salt and pepper or paprika

6 slices bacon 2 tablespoons cream or rich milk

Fry or saute the bacon until crisp, remove to plate and pour out part of bacon fat, then turn in the corn, and slightly brown, add about 4 eggs to 6 slices bacon, season with salt and pepper, and stir until scrambled, first adding a tablespoon cream or milk to each 2 eggs. Serve with border of bacon.

Escalloped Asparagus and Eggs

Hard-boil 5 eggs, remove shells and slice. Make a white sauce with 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour, 1 cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika. Place the drained canned asparagus, cream sauce, and sliced eggs in alternate layers in baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs. Grate over a little cream cheese, and bake in moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Some Research on Junior Styles

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

THERE are certain fundamental qualities that must go into the clothes our youngsters don so proudly and give such thoro trial. They should be stout enough to withstand hard wear and washing and it is just as important that they have been been as in the content of the content that they have been been as in the content that they have been been as in the content that they have been been as in the content that they have been been as in the content that they have been as in the content that the content that they have been as in the content that the content that they have been as in the content that the content th ing and it is just as important that they be pleasing in appearance. A happy child is a well dressed child. Finally they should be simple and suitable to the child and the activity he chooses for his

Tailored costumes become some children more Tailored costumes become some children more than others. Too much fussiness detracts from the child's own beauty. Small folks can learn much, both consciously and unconsciously. if permitted to assist in selecting the style and material for the new suit or dress. Children's clothing should also be suited to their activities. Save the nicer garments for "dress-up," and use the clothes which dirt and rough wear cannot damage, for play hours. Clothing should be simple and comfortable for



The Bald, Angular Type of House Is Much More Inviting for the Riotous
Profusion of Shrubbery That Surrounds It

three reasons: So that the child will not be clothes-

three reasons: So that the child will not be clothesconscious: So the child will be able to dress and undress himself at as early an age as possible; To simplify laundering.

Garments should be made large enough across the chest to fit the rapidly growing child. There should be tucks in the length, both the waist and the skirt or trousers. Clothes which are too short thru the crotch often initiate bad habits. Raglan sleeves are easier to make and to launder than set-in sleeves. They permit more arm freedom and give less strain on the arm seam.

Two buttons on each side make an easier fastening than the usual arrangement on boys' suits. The shirt should be long enough not to pull out. Bloomers may be entirely concealed or allowed to show 2 inches. Material leg bands are better than elastic and should be large enough to slide from just above the knee cap, 5 inches up the leg. A pocket on the bloomers is a simple means of distinguishing front from back.

Neck openings should be large enough to go over the head easily. Where possible the garments, both under and outer, should fasten in front with fastenings large enough for learning fingers to manipulate with ease. The greater uniformity of fastenings, the more quickly will the child master the difficult feat of dressing himself.

The following reference pamphlets may be had for the asking, from the sources mentioned:

The Self-Help Bib—Ernestine Chubb; United States Bureau of Household Economics.

Sun Suits for Children—Ruth O'Brien; Leaflet No. 24, United States Department Agriculture.

Children's Rompers—Mary Davis; Leaflet No. 11, United States Department Agriculture.

Dresses for the Little Girl—Maude Campbell; Leaflet No. 26, United States Department Agriculture.

Sun Suits for Play

THIS spring young America will step into the sunlight all prepared to make the most of it for the mothers of this younger generation know the importance of sunshine. That is why fashion's fancy has beamed with favor on play suits such as those shown above.



The little suit with the clown and dog and a daring hip pocket like dad's is intended for the young man of the family and comes ready made from unbleached muslin bound with orange bias tape, side seams sewed up and two buttons on each side. The other suit for little girls is bound in rose and the designs are to be worked with rose predominating.

Price of either sun suit is 75 cents. Order from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to mention color wanted.

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

We have been reading and criticizing the letters published in the papers in our English class. We have four teachers—Miss Baker teaches mu-sic Miss Wallis penmanship, Mrs. Miller geography and Kansas history and White mathematics and English. We hope this escapes the waste paper Reta Payne.

Preston, Kan.

Jesse Cooper.

Linoleum Pictures

Have you ever tried to make linoleum-cut pictures? You can get a scrap of linoleum, such as is used on the

kitchen floor, from some drygoods store. Cut off a small block of it with a jack knife. Then draw on it a simple picture with a piece of chalk. Fill in with chalk the parts of the picture that are to be white. Then



cut away with
the knife all of these white parts.
Then take a little printer's ink and roll it smooth with a roller on a piece

of glass. Roll it across the linoleum block. Press a piece of paper firmly against the block, rubbing the surface with your fin-gers. Carefully remove the paper, and you will see your picture printed upon it.

original place cards, invitations, show tickets, and also illustrate stories in this way.

Margaret Whittemore.

Rosella Has a Twin Sister

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to Williams school. I have named Cheesy and a dog named Bob-

Hillsboro, Kan. Rosella Loewen.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a generous, noble-hearted man like a number 13 shoe? Because he has

a large soul (sole.)
What is the first thing a man sets 1.
in his garden? His foot.

What piece of carpentry becomes a 3. gem as soon as finished? A-gate.

If a man shot at two frogs and 5. killed one, what would the other one do? Croak.

Why is it that a fisherman cannot tell his gross profits? Because they

are always net.
What is the great motive for traveling? The loco-motive.

Why is an eclipse like a man whipping his boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun (son.)

How can a woman keep a man's

love? By not returning it.

What is the very best and cheapest light, especially for painters? Daylight.

Frances Likes Her Teacher

very fascinating young lady and her watch? The watch makes one remember the hours, and the young lady makes one forget them.

Diamond Puzzle

1. South (abbreviated); 2. Meadow; 3. Plural of sell; 4. Everyone; 5. A consonant.

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

Why does opening a letter resemble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking thru the ceiling.

Sam Patch would go up to the tall-brothers. My sister's name is Alice and

EARE 13 years old and in the by. We live on a farm. We have four est trees, take off his boots and jump my brothers' names are Wencel, Ranseventh grade. We go to the horses and eight cows. I wish some of over them. Over his boots.

Over his boots and jump my brothers' names are Wencel, Ranseventh grade. We go to the horses and eight cows. I wish some of over them. Over his boots.

What is the difference between a and Edward. My birthday is June 27. I go to Queen of Driftwood school. There are 14 pupils walking to our school—six girls and eight boys. I have six pets. Their names are Mike, Red, Blackie, Peter, Jack and Chicken Eater. I enjoy reading the children's Frances Horinek.

Atwood, Kan.





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.

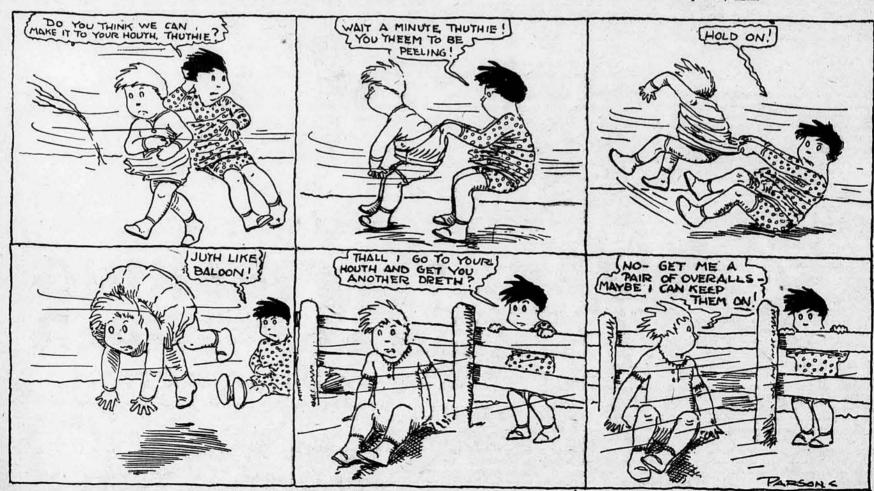
There Are Six of Us

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Trousdale school. I ride on a bus. My teacher's name is Miss DeHaven. I like her very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. My older sister is 20 years old. Her name is Minnie and my other sister is 4 weeks old today. My oldest brother's name is Ernest and he is 21 years old. The next one is Joe and he is 14 years and the youngest is 12 years old. For pets I have a dog named Jip and a pet calf named Red. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys. Helen Johnson.

Hopewell, Kan.



There are 10 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with Q. How a twin sister named Rosena. I have many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas four sisters. For pets I have a cat Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



Modern Trends in Sewing

Flares, Scallops and Shirring Are Equally Fitting for Old and Young



2847—Shirring below the waistline insures fitness in this model. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 86, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3389—Smart and practical bloomer dress for the tiny miss. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years.

2630—Comfortable lounging robe made on tailored lines. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 88, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. 2847—Shirring below the waistline insures fitness in this model. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 86, 38, 40, 42 and



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

Mary Louise Has Coddled Egg Mary Louise has Counted Egg M RS. C. A. R. writes us a letter and asks if Baby Mary Louise has egg in her diet yet. If so how her mother prepares it for her. She also says, "In my book on proper baby feeding it states that a baby 12 months old may have a coddled egg, but nowhere have I seen how to coddle an egg. Therefore I want you to tell me that too."

Yes, Mrs. C. A. R., I have egg in my diet twice and three times a week now. You know I am quite a big girl, a little over a year old. My mother says eggs are a very valuable food.

The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 3, gives suggestions for preparing eggs and other foods for the child 1 to 3 years old. The leaflet contains several recipes and will be sent to any subscriber who writes for it and sends a self-addressed, stamped envelope. stamped envelope.

The yolk of the egg contains iron, lime and some other minerals that are all necessary for the growing body.

When I first started having egg at 10 months old mother gave me just about a half teaspoonful of the yolk twice a week at my 2 p. m. feeding. She slowly increased the amount until now I get all of the yolk and a part of the white of a coddled egg twice a week. And sometimes at other meals I have a little custard or pudding for dessert that has egg in it too.

Here is how my mother coddles an egg for me. She takes a nice fresh egg and places it, unbroken, in a deep pan that will hold a quart or a little more and pours enough boiling water over the egg to nearly fill the pan.

I am very much interested in the bead women wearing. Do they making them I should surely appreciate having one.—Neille L.

We do have a sheet of directions for making the bead flowers which are so popular at this time, and I am sending one to you. I shall be glad to send a copy to anyone else desiring it. Send your requests to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Prolong Dolly's Life

By Mrs. Norman doll head may be lengthened, providing the head is hollow, by filling it with wet plaster of Paris, and allowing it to harden.

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka,

Then she sets this aside and lets it stand for just 7 minutes. Now it is ready to be served. I have my egg with baked potato or with slightly toasted crumbs.

I like coddled egg very much and hope Mrs. C. A. R.'s little son will too.

Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

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

Some New Cake Recipes

I should like very much to have a recipe for a Whipped Cream cake. If you have such a recipe would you please send it to me?—Mrs. George E.

Last spring we had a contest on cakes and as a result compiled a leaflet, "Twenty-five Favorite Kansas Cakes." In this leaflet is a recipe for the cake you mention, and I am going to send you one of the leaflets. Any other woman who is interested in making cakes is welcome to one of the leaflets. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter, addressed to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Bead Bouquets Popular

I am very much interested in the bead bouquets which I see so many girls and women wearing. Do they make them, or are they made by machine? If you have directions for making them I should surely appreciate having one.—Nellie L.

All patterns are ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The price is 15 cents each.

Those Streams of · Golden Cream · · From a Golden ·

De Laval

ODAY from millions of De Laval Separators are running millions of golden streams of cream-liquid goldworth millions of dollars.

Those cream checks and the butter money are such a wonderful help to farmers and dairymen everywhere.

Are you getting your share of this money? You are if you are using a De Laval—for they get all the cream.

If you are not using a De Laval you ought to. They cost so little in proportion to what they do-

De Laval can soon pay for itself in cream you may now be losing. In every way they are the world's best separators—that's why there are more in use the world over than all other makes combined. Now two lines of De Lavals—"Golden" Series and "Utility" Series-for every need and purse.

Two Lines of De Lavals

There are now two complete lines of De Laval Separators: the De Laval "Golden" Series for the man who wants the best—the De Laval "Utility" Series, equally good in skimming efficiency and service, but selling at a lower price. There is now no reason why everyone should not enjoy the advantages of a De Laval.

Free trial . . . Trade allowances on old separators . . . Seld on easy monthly installments.

Send coupon — also ask for information on two new De Lavai Milkers.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4233 New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Blyd. San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without ob- Separator | Milker | Indication, full information on Separator |

Name

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

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Same Price 25 Ounces for 259 For Over 38

Millions of Pounds Used By Our Government



Rural Health

A Recovery is Made in 99 Cases Out of 100 in Cases of Appendicitis-But See a Doctor!

PLEASE tell me if I have appendicitis, and what to do for it," and meantime be very cautious about writes an enthusiastic inquirer who has unbounded faith in this health column. The inquiry is a compliment, "pick" at them. column. The inquiry is a compliment, of course. But I would not betray or course. But I would not betray such faith by pretending to do the impossible. No one can diagnose appendicitis by mail, nor can anyone prescribe a specific remedy for its cure. Yet I receive so many letters on this subject that I have decided to go as far as I can, which is far enough to

clear up some points of great interest.

Appendicitis should not be classed with diseases of great fatality. When the diagnosis is made early in the case and the patient receives prompt and proper treatment, 99 cases in 100 make a ready recovery. Whether "proper treatment" means surgical operation is a matter that must always be left to the decision of the doctor in charge. There are certain varieties of attack that must be rushed to the operating table—"the sooner the better." There are other varieties in which the doctor is desirous of keeping the case under observation, there being a good chance that surgical operation may be avoided. Chronic cases of undoubted appendicitis always demand surgical operation, but it is important for the doctor to use good judgment as to the time and condition of the patient. Diagnosing appendicitis for yourself, because you have a pain, is one of the

most foolish things in the range of human attempt. It is true that appendicitis usually has pain, also that the pain is likely to manifest itself rather low down on the right side of the abdomen. But there are other organs that can produce pain in that region; many such, especially in women. The great chance is that you are simply borrowing trouble when you make such a diagnosis "on your own."

People think of appendicitis as a new disease, invented by doctors as a business getter. But a proposition is

business getter. But appendicitis is not new. The only new thing about it is the ability to recognize and cure it. As a matter of fact, I find that I have so many points of interest about appendicitis to relate that I will prepare a special letter. If you have enough interest in the subject to want a copy you may have it by writing to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Do not attempt to write a long letter telling all about your symptoms, but just ask for "Hints About Appendicitis." Be sure to enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope for reply.

But Remove the Friction

I am writing for information for some-thing that will cure corns on toes. I have tried several remedies and found nothing that will cure them.

G. F. S.

There are many "corn cures," most of them fairly efficient, and the ready-made kind are as good as those put up by prescription. When they will not work the trouble usually lies in the fact that the irritation is not removed. It is no good applying corn cures and continuing to wear shoes and hose that cramp the feet or produce friction, burn the farm buildings or do per-Sometimes the trouble has its foundation in weak arches. In such cases the arch trouble must be corrected by self to the wearing of arch supporters.

Good Living is Necessary

Can you give me a prescription that will rid a young person's face of pimples (not blackheade)? They are continually appearing on my face, chin and neck. If they are pinched or picked at the right time they give off a yellowish matter. As these are very annoying, especially at shaving time, I certainly would appreciate some advice. give off a yellowish matter.

very annoying, especially at shaving time
I certainly would appreciate some advice.

B. R. M.

In the late teens almost any boy may be "pimply." There is no one medi-cine to cover the disease, but here are a few hints: Get plenty of sleep so as to have good resistance. Take a cold shower or sponge bath and brisk towel shower or sponge path and prisk tower trub every morning for a skin tonic. Eat some green vegetables every day and drink eight glasses of water daily. Once each day wash the face quite thoroly, enough to remove all oily excretions, using a good soap and plenty land in a rumble seat."

Fate Cannot Harm Him Reporter—"How did you prepare yourself for the hardships of an Arctic expedition?" Explorer—"I rode all over New Engageretions, using a good soap and plenty

Early Operation is Needed

What is the outlook for a baby with a cleft palate? Is the operation successful? At what age should it be performed? Is it very difficult?

Cleft palate should be operated at as early an age as possible. The suc-cess of the operation depends on get-ting a good bony framework, and this is done better early than late. Very good results are obtained, but you must not expect the whole thing to be done at once. The surgeon has to do the operation in several stages. It may take four or five operations to get satisfactory results. get satisfactory results.

Build Up the Body

I have brown spots on my face that my mother calls liver spots. Please tell me what they are and if anything can be done, Mrs. Y.

Such spots are often called liver spots or moth patches. To doctors they are known as Chloasma. They come very commonly to women in pregnancy, and are especially likely to come if the woman is "run down." They have nothing to do with the liver, and generally clear away as the woman improves in health. The treatment of Chloasma is simply to do everything possible to build up the body.

For Sure Punishment

Shawnee County Attorney J. Glenn Logan will tell Kansas Farmer Protec-tive Service Member listeners over Radio Station WIBW Monday evening at 6 o'clock that there is no cause for worry at the threat of any farm thief, after he had been apprehended, to



County Attorney Logan

sonal damage to the farmer responsible for this conviction.

Attorney Logan is the third speaker proper exercises, or one must resign him-self to the wearing of arch supporters, ranged for its members by the Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer. On the following Monday evening, March 18. at 6 o'clock, C. E. Buchanan, of the State Board of Agriculture Control Division, will talk on, "Know What You Buy From Agents." At the same time with week intervals Lloyd Perryman, Topeka General Agent for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and W. W. Payne, of the Central Trust Company Bond Department, respectively, will talk on, "When You Buy Insurance" and "Investigate Refers Investigate" Before Investing."

Your Taxes and the Cost of Transportation

The railroads are now the only agencies of transportation in the United States that receive no direct or indirect aid from the national or state governments at the expense of the tax-paying public.

The public provides and maintains the highways upon which common carriers operating motor trucks and buses transport freight and passengers. The public also has built and maintains the Panama canal, and has made large expenditures for developing inland waterways. The federal government itself owns a barge line on the Mississippi river system which has been operated at a loss.

No taxes are paid upon the highways or waterways, because they are owned by the public; and in addition, the taxpayers pay the interest upon the investment in them.

The railway companies have had to provide at their own expense the highways upon which they operate, and must earn a return upon the investment in them. They must also pay taxes upon the investment they have made in their roadways, as well as upon all the rest of their property. The railways are among the largest taxpayers in the country, and as such actually help to pay for providing the highways and waterways upon which other common carriers operate in competition with them.

In comparing the rates and service of different means of transportation, the public should consider these facts. The rates the railways are allowed to charge are all that the public pays for railway service, while for transportation by highway or water the public usually pays not only the rates charged by the carriers, but also taxes collected by the governments for the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways and waterways.

If all that the public pays in both rates and taxes be considered, modern railway transportation is cheaper in proportion to the character of the service rendered than any other kind of inland transportation.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois



You Want These Improved Features

Full Roller Bearing Drive with NoCrankshaft—meanslighter running and longer life.

Alemite Zerk Oiling and Fewer Working Parts—means easier handling and less repair cost. Standard 12-Bar Thresher Cylinder and Wider Body—

means more capacity and better

Standard Avery Thresher Beater, Grates and Rack— means better shelling, saving and cleaning.

the way the grain goes into the tank as clean as a whistle.

Other men who have "Combined" for years, and know machinery inside and out, understand and appreciate to the full Avery's Advanced Engineering—Greater Simplicity—Quality Equipment—and the Superior Features that make better performance possible.

It's a Simpler Combine with New and Superios features—It's what you've asked for in a Combine.

Write for Combine Book—Get all the facts and figures about this newest Avery Winner.



Wichita, Kan.

Kansas City, Mo.



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.

When You Buy From Unknown Agents Make Them Put Their Promises in Writing

Them Put Their Promises in Writing

Nearly every day letters are received by the Protective Service
Department from Protective Service
ice members dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by agents who are more interested in getting their customers' money than in the service they render or in the good they do. In most of such instances such dissatisfaction could have been avoided had the promises made by the agent been demanded in writing. Occasionally the most reliable companies selling thru agents are unfortunate enough to have an unscrupulous agent selling their products. Such an agent loses his job promptly, however, when the employing company can be shown in writing the fabulous promises made by the agent and unauthorized by the company from the promptly, however, when the employing company can be shown in writing the fabulous promises made by the agent and unauthorized by the company agent has approached you with his proposition, a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, will be answered free with his proposition, a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, will be answered free with his proposition, a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, will be answered free with his proposition, a letter addressed to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, will be answered free with the information desired regarding the firm's reliability.

Uchlin Says He Got Stung

These two letters are quoted so that you might be your own judge as to the agents and firms from whom you desire to buy:

York, Nebraska February 18, 1929

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Wall be answered free with the information desired regarding the firm's reliability.

York, Nebraska February 19, 1929

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Gentlement in the terms of our agreement and the product that the service will reserve the product of the state leave to the following the product of the state law will receive their money back. If the case of C. C. Uehlin,

Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas,
Attention, Protective Service
Gentlemen:
Answering your letter of the 15th will
say that we sell a hog remedy which we
call Hop-O-Vita. We give our users 21 days
to return it. If they are not satisfied they
will receive their money back.
In the case of C. Uehlin of Oberlin,
Kan, we claim that he failed to comply
with the terms of our agreement and, therefore, is not entitled to his money back. If
he can show us proof that he returned his
goods within 21 days from the receipt thereof, we will be glad to give him his money
back. But our records do not show that
they were so returned.
If you can show us where we are wrong
we will stand corrected.

Dr. Geo, R. Miller Live Stock Rem. Co.
Signed by Geo, R. Miller.

Hog-O-Vita License Cancelled

The above letter is in answer to a letter addressed to the Dr. George R. Miller Live Stock Remedy Company on February 15 by the Protective Service Department in response to the following letter received from Protective Service Member C. C. Uehlin of Oberlin:

Ferris, Manager, s Farmer Protective Service a, Kansas.

in:

G. E. Ferris, Manager,
Kansas Farmer Protective Service
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

I have had a deal pulled off on me that
does not make me feel very good. I am
asking for advice and assistance.

There is an agent working around Oberlin giving the name of Dr. Sherdian. He
has been posting wormy pigs and selling
how remedy made by the Dr. George R.
Miller Live Stock Remedy Company at
York, Nebraska. On the purchase contract
I signed, this remedy was called Don-Ovita, and when this product came it was
marked on the container Hog-O-Vita.

This agent who called himself Doctor
Sherdian told me and my neighbors what
great things this Hog-O-Vita would do. He
said it would rid the hogs of worms, and
said he would come here and mix this
remedy in the feed the first time to see
that I got started right. Well, he came and
mixed the feed the first time and then he
was to come every three days to see that
the Hog-O-Vita was working right. He
came back only once after that.

When he mixed the feed he put 1 quart
of the remedy in a barrel of soaked barley. This, he said, would uhysic them. The
only time he came back he asked how the
hogs were getting along, I told him I could
not see any difference; that the remedy
had not physicked them. Then followed his
directions in an attempt to physic the hoga,
I used 2, 3 and 4 quarts of the Hog-O-Vita
to a barrel of soaked barley. But till with
no effects and no worms showed.

The agent told me and my neighbors
that if we found any live worms after we
had fed the remedy three days we could
have our money back. He said we could
kill some of the pigs, and if we found any
live worms in the pigs our money would
be refunded. I fed the Hog-O-Vita seven
days straight and if did not do the first
thing the agent said it would do. Then I
figured I was stung and stung right.

The Dr. George R. Miller Live Stock
Remedy Company Shioned this product to
me in one 30-gallon barrel and one 5-

Better Safe Than Sorry

Better Safe Than Sorry

The present status of this case is that the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture has cancelled the registration of Hog-O-Vita made by the Dr. George R. Miller Live Stock Remedy Company of York, Neb., and this product is no longer salable in Kansas either by radio or by agents. Until the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture re-grants the Dr. George R. Miller Live Stock Remedy Company permission to sell its live-stock remedies in Kansas, any person in Kansas who does buy such products does so at his own risk.

"Know What You Buy From Agents," is the subject of a talk arranged by the Protective Service Department to be broadcast on radio station WIBW's 6 o'clock program on Monday evening March 18 by C. E. Buchanan, in charge of the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture. Buy your livestock remedies from a company abiding by the-laws, rules and regulations enforced for your protection by the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture. Buy from some company anxious to keep satisfied its customers more than 21 days. Buy from the reliable agent of some company or from some local dealer who is more interested in your satisfaction than in getting your money. Remember that a reliable agent always will be glad to make all his promises to you in writing, involving not only himself, personally, but also the company for which he works. Insist on getting these promises in writing from the next agent that comes to you. Insist furthermore that the agent, before you will do business with him. sist on getting these promises in writing from the next agent that comes to you. Insist furthermore that the agent, before you will do business with him, shall establish himself as reliable thru some local banker, business man or official. Better do that than be sorry.

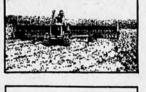
Kansas needs more silos.

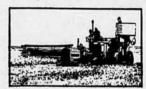
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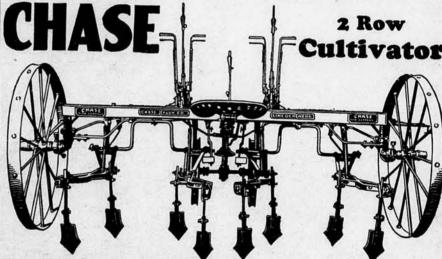
You've watched the steady trend toward crawler tractors. More than likely you have wondered many times just what these pow-erful, easily handled tractors could do for you. Why not find out today? Let us place the whole story before you - how

Cletracs are helping other farmershow they are cutting costs and speeding up work everywhere.

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The Cleveland Tractor Co., 19316 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. Send your literature on Cletracs for farming.



CULTIVATES TWICE AS FAST

Cuts cultivating time and costs. Improves corn yield. Brings you more corn money. Easily holds first place in this Western country. As easy to handle as a single-row. Easier for 4 horses to pull than 2 single-rows.

2 single-rows.

Has many improvements you'll like. Notice—shovel gangs are PULLED—not pushed! Not a single sliding part on the machine—everything is pivoted. This means little wear, less trouble, longer life. Exceptional syshorthitch gives easier, quicker action. Pivot axle guides wheels. Makes it ideal for hillsidework. Shovels dig uniformly despite uneven ground because wheels and shovels are in perfect line.

Strong enough to use as disc

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Investigate the complete line of CHASE improved farm implements. These include 2-row cultivator. 2-row lister, listed corn harrow, listed corn cultivator, lister drill, tractor pilot, etc. If your dealer doesn't have the CHASE, write a postal or letter, mentioning the machines in which you are interested. Write for FREE literature now.

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For the most perfect job of "laying by" corn or any other kind of row crop, just replace the front shovels with a set of these Chase Disk Hillers. They cut shallow. Throw all the dirt to the corn. Destroy no roots. Rear shovels throw soil behind disks, leaving a dust mulch. Made with proper suck to work easily. Dust-proof. Perfectly oiled.

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THE efficient transportation offered by the fast freight services operated for the United States Shipping Board provide an ever ready outlet for America's surplus farm products. Under the direction of experienced American operators, these lines have established an enviable record for dependability and on-schedule promptness.

The services consist of 22 lines with a total of 256 vessels. Sailings are scheduled regularly from Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports for all parts of

the world.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION WASHINGTON, D. C.

Famous Recipe For Stopping a Severe Cough

You'll be pleasantly surprised when you make up this simple home mixture and try it for a distressing cough or chest cold. It takes but a moment to mix and costs little, but it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief.

Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of readymade medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, soothes away the inflammation, and loosens the germ-laden phlegm. At the same time, it is absorbed into the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound
of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest
colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It
is guaranteed to give prompt relief or
money refunded.

20 Concord Grape Vines . . . \$1.00 Apple and 2 Cherry Trees . .

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 20)

Alderson, will you keep guard for the present? You'd better get back to bed. Sam had been reloading his revolver. present? You'd better get back to bed, Dugan, I want to say that each one of you deserves a medal. If the treasure is ever found I promise, on behalf of Miss Wallace, that every honest man shall share in it."

At this there was a second cheer and we scattered to obey orders.

When I knocked on the door of Miss Wallace's stateroom a shaky voice answered.

"Who is there?"

"It is I—Sedgwick."

"It is I—Sedgwick."

The door opened. Evelyn, very pale, was standing before me with a little revolver in her hand. She wore a kind of kimono of some gray stuff, loose about the beautifully modeled throat, in which just now a pulse was beating fast. Sandals were on her feet, and from beneath the gown her toes peeped.

"What is it? Tell me," she breathed in a whisper, her finger on her lips.

I judged that her aunt had slept

thru the noise of the firing.
"They attacked us on the bridge again. We had the best of it." "Is anybody-hurt?" she asked trem-

ulously.

"Five of them have been killed or badly wounded. We lost Billie Blue, poor fellow."
"Dead?" her white lips framed.
"I'm afraid so."

"Nobody else?"

afraid-'

Tears filled her eyes and brimmed

"Poor Jimmie!"

I'll not swear that the back of my eyes did not scorch with hot tears, too. I thought of the likable little Arab, redheaded, freckled and homely, and I Smith put his hand to the bound blamed myself bitterly that I had ever head and looked at the captain re-

let him rejoin us at Los Angeles.
"He wouldn't have come if it hadn't been for me. I asked you to let him," the young woman reproached herself.
"It isn't your fault. You meant it for the best."

Of a sudden she turned half from me and leaned against the door-jamb, covering her face with her hands. Sae was sobbing softly.

I put my arm across her shoulders

and petted her awkwardly. Presently she crowded back the sobs and whis-pered brokenly, not to me, but as a re-

lief to her surcharged feelings.
"This dreadful ship of death! This dreadful ship! Why did I ever lead true men to their deaths for that wicked treasure?"

I do not know how it happened, but in her wretchedness the girl swayed toward me ever so slightly. My arms went round her protectingly. For an instant her body came to me in sweet surrender, the soft curves of her surple figure relaxed in weariness. Then she pushed me from her gently.

"Not now-not now." I faced a closed door, but as I went "Hou up the companionway with elastic heels asked.

my heart sang jubilantly.

To the Upper Saloon

It could have been no more than five minutes after I left her that Evelyn followed me to the upper deck saloon. Yet in the interval her nimble fingers

Eh, Alderson?"

little embarrassed, he was grateful for were out of heart at their failure. the addition to the staff.

water to wash her hands. For the first That there was some danger in it could time since she had entered the room not be denied, but not nearly so much our gaze met.

cheeks. Moved as she was by a touch have a good deal of weight now. of shy confusion, the oval of her face B stirred delicately as if with the spirit go. a creature of so fine a beauty as to I intended. stir a momentary fear.

But I knew her to be strong, even if perhaps less. I don't want you to tell slight, and abrim with health. When Sam unless he has to know, Don't let she walked away with that supple, him risk defeat by attempting a rescue

yet so light, the vitality of her phys-

ique reasserted itself.
"Someone slipping this way in the spoke up

At once he stepped to the door. "Who goes there? Hands up! I have you covered. Move forward into the

light. Oh, it's you, Smith! What do you want?"

"I've come to give myself up, sir. I'm sick of it. Very likely you won't believe me, sir, but I joined under com-pulsion to save my life. I didn't dare leave them so long as Captain Both-

"Mr. Bothwell," corrected Blythe sharply.

"Mr. Bothwell, sir, I meant. He watched me as if I were a prisoner." "I think I noticed you on my bridge with a revolver in your hand," the Eng-

"Yes, sir. But I fired in the air, except once when I shot the fireman who was killing Mr. Sedgwick over the wheel."

I turned in astonishment to Blythe.

"That explains it. Someone certainly saved me. If you didn't it must have been Smith."

"That's one point to your credit," Blythe admitted. "So now you want to be an honest man?"

"I always have been at heart, sir. I had no chance to come before. They

had no chance to come before. They kept me unarmed except during the fighting."

"Nobody else?"

His head bandaged with a blood-soaked bandanna, his face unshaven "Little Jimmie is missing. We are and bloodstained, Smith was a sorry enough sight. But his eye met the captain's fairly. I don't think it occurred to any of us seriously to doubt him.

Sam laughed grimly.
"You look the worse for the wars,
my friend."

proachfully.

"They Brought Me Back"

"Your cutlas did it at the pilot-house,

"You should be more careful of the company you keep, my man."
"Yes, sir. I did try to slip away
once, but they brought me back."

"Let me look at your head. Perhaps I can do something for it," Evelyn suggested to the sailor.

While she prepared the dressings I

put the question to Smith. "Jimmie. Oh, yes, sir. He's down in the f'c'sle. Gallagher ran across him

and took him down there."

This was good news, the best I had heard since the mutiny began. It seemed that the boy had slipped out to get a shot at the enemy, and that his escape had been cut off by the men returning from the attack.

returning from the attack. Judging from what Smith said the men were very down-hearted and in vicious spirits. They were ready to bite at the first hand in reach, after the manner of trapped coyotes.

"How many of them are there?" I

"Let's see. There's the two Flemings, sir, and Gallagher, and the cook, and Neidlinger, and Mack, but he won't last long.

"Do you think they're likely to hurt

the boy?"' Not unless they get to drinking, sir. to her hand.

Without looking at me she went straight to Blythe, who was sponging the wrist of Alderson.

"You'll let me help."

I came to an impulsive decision. We asked, with such sweet simplicity that couldn't leave Jimmie to his fate. The I fell fathoms deeper in love.

"Of course. You're our chief sur- the thing could be put up to them eon. Eh, Alderson?" right. The time to strike was now, in The sailor grinned. The was a the absence of Bothwell, while they

he addition to the staff. Why shouldn't I go down into the After they had finished I brought her forecastle and see what could be done? as if the Russian had been down there.

Braver eyes no woman ever had, but I was an officer of the ship, and tho the thick lashes fluttered down now that would have helped me little if and a wave of pink beat into her they had been sure of victory it would

Blythe would, I knew, forbid me to Therefore I did not ask him. But of fire, she seemed a very blush rose, I took Yeager aside and told him what

"I'll likely be back in half an hour, All postpaid, healthy, well rooted stock. She walked away with that supple, him risk defeat by attempting a rescue sure to please. Catalog free Fairbury Nurseries, Box J. Fairbury, Neb. feathered tread of hers, so firm and in case I don't show up. Tell him I'm

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croak before this blyme row is over,"
Higgins prophesied.

I sauntered forward with my hands in my pockets.
"Looks that way, doesn't it? Truth is, you've made a mess of it from first to last. Whichever way you look at it the future is devilishly unpleasant. Even if you live to be hanged—which isn't at all likely—one can't call it a cheerful end."

Conceive, if you can, a more sur-

cheerful end."

Conceive, if you can, a more surprised lot of ruffiams than these. They leaped to their feet and stared at me in astonishment. I'll swear four revolvers jumped to sight while one could bat an eyelid.

I leaned on the edge of the table and gave them the most care-free grip. I

I leaned on the edge of the table and gave them the most care-free grin I could summon. All the time I was wondering whether some fool would perhaps blaze away at me and do his thinking afterward.

"How did you get down here?" the senior engineer demanded.

"Walked down. I'm really surprised at you, Fleming. What would Bothweif think of you? Why, I might have shot half of you before Figgins could say Jack Robinson."

Not a Hardened Mutineer

It showed how ripe they were for my purpose that at the mention of Both-well's name two or three growled curses

playing off my own bat. That's a bit of English slang he'll understand."

"Say! Let me go, too," urged the cattleman, his eyes glistening.

"No. We can't go in force. I'm not even going to take a weapon. That would queer the whole thing. It's purely a moral and not a physical argument I'm making."

He did not want to see it that way, but in the end he grumblingly assented, especially when I put it to him that he must stay and keep an eye on Bothwell.

While Blythe was down in his cabin getting a shave I watched my chance and slipped down to the main deck. Cautiously I ventured into the forecaste, tiptoeing down the ladder without noise.

"Dead as a door noil. That's a bit of the treasure and then put you in a boat near the coast," Gallagher added.
Neidlinger spat sulkily at a knot ir the floor. His eyes would not meet mine. It was a fair guess that he was no hardened mutineer, but had been caught in the net thru lack of moral backbone.

"Afraid Bothwell isn't a very safe man to follow. He's let you be mauled up pretty badly. I've a notion he'll slip away and leave you to be hanged without the comfort of his presence."

"You don't need to rub that in, Mr. Sedgwick," advised George Fleming. "And perhaps, since you're here, you will explain your business."

It must be said for George Fleming that at least he was a hardy villain

"Afraid Bothwell isn't a very safe man to follow. He's let you be mauled up pretty badly. I've a notion he'll slip away and leave you to be hanged without the comfort of his presence."

"You don't need to rub that in, Mr. Sedgwick," advised George Fleming. "And perhaps, since you're here, you will explain your business."

It must be said for George Fleming that at least he was a hardy villain and no weakling. The men were like weather-vanes. They veered with each wind that blew.

castle, tiptoeing down the ladder without noise.

"Dead as a door nail. That makes seven gone to Davy Jones's locker," I heard a despondent voice say.

"E could sing a good song, Mack could, and 'e carried 'is liquor like a man, but that didn't 'elp 'im from being shot down like a dog. It'll be that wye with us next."

"Stow that drivel, cookie," growled a voice which I recognized as belonging to the older Fleming. "Fou're nice, cheerful company for devils down on their lack. Ain't things bad enough without you croaking like a sky pilot?"

"That's wot I say, says I; we'll all croak before this blyme row is over,"

Higgins prophesied.

I sauntered forward with my hands

own bed, and I'm hanged if I'll lie in it, tho I believe it is bad taste to refer to hanging in this company. I didn't start a little mutiny. I didn't murder as good a mate as any seaman could ask for. It isn't my fault that a round half dozen of you are dead and gone to feed the fishes."

Higgins groaned lugubriously. Neidlinger shifted his feet uneasily. Not one of them but was impressed.

of them but was impressed.

Harry Fleming glanced at his brother, cleared his throat, and spoke

"Mr. Sedgwick, spit it out. What have you to offer? Will Captain Blythe let this be a bygone if we return to duty? That's what we want to know. If not, we've got to fight it out. A blind man could see that."

I told them the truth, that I had no authority to speak for Blythe. He would probably think it his duty to give them up to the authorities if they were still on board when we reached Panama.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Controls Crown Gall

Crown gall, a bacterial disease of root-grafted apple nursery stocks, often causes nurserymen to lose from 25 to 50 per cent of the grafted seedlings. These losses can be greatly reduced by a new method recently developed by the United States Department of well's name two or three growled curses at him.

"He got us into this, he did; promised us a fortune if we'd join him," Gallagher said sulkily.

"And no bloodshed, Mr. Sedgwick. That's wot 'e promised," whined the cook.

"And no bloodshed," whined the cook.

cook.

"Probably he meant none of ours,"
I explained ironically.

"He was going to wait till you'd got formal hearing, one imagines.

Marketing School Program

THE Second Annual School of Co-operative Marketing will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College on March 14 and 15. This is an exceedingly important event. The purpose of the school is to obtain a better understanding of what actually is being done in co-operative marketing in Kansas, and of the relation of the various agencies to co-operative marketing.

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

The first day of the school will consider grain marketing. Two big problems that will be discussed at length are: Protein Content in Wheat and The Large Terminal.

And The Large Terminal.

Livestock marketing problems will fill the second day. The discussion on trucking livestock to market promises something worth while; and the knotty questions emanating from co-operative creamery organizations, including payment on a grade basis, will hold interest for every farmer who milks cows.

President F. D. Farrell of the agricultural college will make an address; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the college, will take up certain co-operative problems. Other interesting speakers will be: E. R. Downie, Wichita, general manager, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association; W. T. Angle, Kansas City, Mo., manager, Producers Commission Association; Clyde Coffman, Overbrook; A. W. Seamans, Kansas City, Mo.; Farmers Union; W. O. Sand, Hutchinson, Co-operative Elevators; E. C. Tharp, Protection, president of the Farmers Commission Company, and it is hoped that M. W. Thatcher, manager, Farmers Union Terminal Association, St. Paul, Minn., will speak.

There will be three men from the Division of Co-operative Marketing, the United States Department of Agriculture. J. H. Kuhrt will consider grain problems; H. H. Hulburt the Livestock, and Thomas Stitts, the dairy questions.

More Profit from a Better Crop





Grow 8 Bushels of Corn Where Only 7 Grew Before

EVERY man who raises corn will be interested in this experience of J. P. Hanna, of Henry County, Ill. He grew 10 bushels more corn per acre just by doing one simple but scientific

He stopped disease from injuring the crop by treating all his seed corn with Du Bay Semesan Jr., the effective dust disinfectant. His yield from each tenth acre is shown above at the right. The 7 bushels at the left were grown on his check plot from untreated seed.

Controls Corn Root Rats

Root rot infections which result in seedling blight, poor stands, plant-barrenness, nubbin-bearing stalks, rotted roots and down corn are controlled by Du Bay Semesan Jr. Tests by Agricultural Experiment Stations and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture prove this. Seedling growth is invigorated; down corn decreased by its use. Dept. of Agriculture Circular 34 says it gave average increased yields of 1.9 bushels per acre on nearly disease-free seed, to 12 bushels on diseased seed.



Keeps Seed from Rotting

Each day's delay in planting after the normal planting time, means a loss of about 1 bushel per acre in yield. Semesan Jr. makes early planting safer-it keeps seed from rotting even when soil is cold and wet

Quick, Inexpensive, Safe!

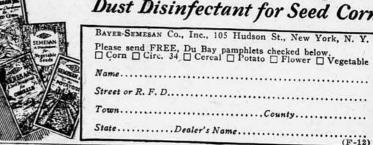
Semesan Jr. costs less than 3c an acre for field corn. Applied as a dust; simple directions with each package. Kills only the disease; harmless to seed corn.

W. J. Van Orsdel, of Mills County, Iowa, reports: "The seed dusted with Semesan Jr. produced less rotten corn and I believe it will yield 5 bushels more per acre than the untreated corn.'

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

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

SEMESAN Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn



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One Man Handles 6,000 Bushels of Grain A Day!

With a Liberty Grain
Blower one man elevates, airs and conditions 300 to 800 bushels threshed or shelled grain per hour.
Tractor mounted grain blow- Lifetime Service Guarantee, er keeps 6 threshers going. Operates on six horsepower.

"The Blower is a labor saver, grain cleaner, and most of all a grain dryer, which was of great value to me."—Jessph Seeldoer, Spring Green, Nic.

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A soil well supplied with plant food yields bigger crops and better quality crops that sell at higher prices.

For generations we have been selling off the farm the plant food that Nature provided. Now to make the farm pay, we must put plant food back. Suitable crop rotations come first, and then such mineral elements as needed, whether lime to correct acidity, or phosphorus, potash, or nitrogen, or all these combined.

Learn your own plant food needs, as indicated by success on practical farms and by results of experimental trials.

When you buy plant food, remember that high quality, high analysis fertilizer is more economical, even though it costs more per ton.

Life is too short to struggle with an unproductive soil. Our fertilizer advertisers can tell you how to make it more productive.

You Can Depend on Our Advertisers

And Wichita Leads the Way

Fair Skies, Good Crowds and Wonderful Exhibits Were Present at the World's Greatest Show

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

as were as interesting. It is and color schemes are being followed in the tractor field more and more just as they are in the automobile field, and it is only proper that such should be

the case.

Many new pieces of equipment were on display this year, and the crowds were given a real treat of surprises. Starting at the south end of the row the first new thing to greet the visitor was a black and orange creation known as a United tractor manufactured by The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., makers of the famous Allis-Chalmers and Monarch tractors. This new machine is a peach of a little tractor which sells for less than \$900. The Allis-Chalmers exhibit was a splendid tractor show in itself. It contained a most complete line of tractors. There were four models of the crawler type Monarch, two models of the Allis-Chalmers and this new United tractor, and the crowds certainly gave the display a great deal of attention.

-And a Colt, Too

—And a Colt, Too

Next door was the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. display of Twin City tractors, threshers and combines. This display is always able to draw a crowd anywhere in Kansas, and the crowds were milling around the Twin City show all week.

Across the street were some other wonderful exhibits: The Massey-Harris Co. was a complete show in itself this year. This is the first Wichita show in which the complete line of this concern has been shown. The old stand-by Wallis tractor was very much in evidence, and this year it brought a colt along to the festivities in the form of the new Wallis 12-20. This little Wallis is a mighty neat little machine, and will no doubt fill a long-felt want in the tractor field. Beside the tractor line the Massey-Harris folks showed a full line of farm implements and the well-known Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher.

Next door was the thresher and com-

Thresher.

Next door was the thresher and com-Act door was the thresher and combine display of the Wood Bros. Thresher Co. which brought a new face to the table this year in the form of the new Wood Bros. combine. This machine has an overshot cylinder threshing system and a tilting grain bin which offer rather interesting talking points. Certainly the farmer visitors were showing considerable interest.

Next in line came the Nichols & Shepard display of Red River Special combines and threshers. After a remarkably successful year in Kansas in 1928, these folks were right back on the job building for a better 1929.

Next in line came the J. I. Case Threshing exhibit, some of it out on the street and some of it in the warehouse and all of it intensely interesting and popular. The new Case Model H combine was one of the features of this exhibit, while the new Case Model L treeton was the other statistics. L tractor was the other striking fea-ture. This new tractor which has the engine mounted with the cylinders parengine mounted with the cylinders parallel to the direction of travel has not been given a rating as yet, but it is understood that it can be rated about 18-32. It certainly is a splendid appearing machine, and has an abundance of looks, simplicity, accessibility and handles with ease.

Across the street was the Minneapolis Threshing Machine exhibit of threshers and combines and Minneapolis tractors.

"Best of Them All"

On the corner so long held by the Graber Supply Co. stood the display of the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., makers of Gleaner and Baldwin combines. One of these machines was mounted on an elevated platform, and the entire handling and operation could be referred by the stood of the second by the second of the second be viewed by hundreds of persons with-

ANOTHER Southwest Road Show and School and Power Farm Equipment Show has come and gone, and like all Wichita shows, it was bigger and better than the preceding one.

From one end of Machinery and Tractor Row to the other there was something of interest and beauty to be seen, for the tractors and machines of today are really being made beautiful as well as interesting. Trim lines and color schemes are being followed in the

this same manufacturer was another part of the exhibit.

Nearby was the new Avery combine display of The Avery Power Machinery Co. This new machine with its big cylinder was making plenty of friends since the announcement was made some time ago that the Avery people would show a combine for the first time this year.

show a combine for the first time this year.

Further down the row was the Hart-Parr tractor exhibit. This line of tractors included the Hart-Parr 18-36, the 12-24 and the 28-50. These early pioneers in the power farming game have recently merged with two other well known farm machinery concerns, i. e., Nichols & Shepard and the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and the new concern will be known as the Oliver Farm Equipment Co. Dave E. Darrah, advertising manager of the Hart-Parr Co., said of the show, "It absolutely represents the last word in up-to-date equipment of the industry. I know something of the machinery shows in this country as well as in 20 other countries, and I consider the Wichita show the biggest and best of them all."

Farther along the row was the Caterpillar exhibit of the H. W. Cardwell Co. This included the complete line of Caterpillar tractors. The new Caterpillar "Ten" was the baby of the family, and it attracted a lot of attention. The Holt combine which has been doing a dandy job in the Kansas wheat fields for several years was another feature of this display.

Another new face at this year's table was the new combine which is being made by The Baldwin Harvester Co. So new is this machine that it has not as yet been christened, so we do not know what to call it. It will be distincted them Kansas hat Huisten them.

as yet been christened, so we do not know what to call it. It will be dis-tributed thru Kansas by the Universal Equipment Co. of Kansas City.

Across the street was the display of the Rock Island Plow Co., which in-cluded the Rock Island tractor and most of the Rock Island line of tillage and cultivating machinery as well as the Peoria Drill and Seeder Co, line of drills. The big drill hitch which permits the hitching of as many as five drills abreast covering a 60-foot strip was the feature of this display.

The Four Drive tractor which drives from all four wheels was shown at

from all four wheels was shown at Wichita this year for the first time in some years at least. The makers of this machine had a lot of hard luck, and didn't have their tractor in town until two days after the show started.

Then Came Jim May

On the corner was an old friend, Jim May of Omaha with his Willrodt tractor guide. This tractor guide is made to fit practically any make of tractor and it serves the purpose very

well indeed.

The New Idea Spreader Co, had a display of manure spreaders, corn pickers and transplanters. Much of this equipment was new to the Wichita crowds and they inspected this display with much interest. with much interest.

The B. F. Avery and Sons Co. showed a line of Avery machinery, particularly the tillage and harvesting machinery.

the tillage and harvesting machinery.
Some visitors were looking for the old Emerson-Brantingham display, and finally found it over at the Case show. Since Case bought out the E-B line they have the complete line of tillage, cultivating and harvesting machinery along with their line of tractors and combines and threshers. combines and threshers.

On the row the International Harvester Co. had a display of tractors and a combine as well as an International motor truck which climbed a steep grade while loaded down heavily with bricks, but the real International Harvester Co. display was held this year in the Forum. Here we saw McCormick-Deering tractors, Farm-All tractors, combines, headers and plows and other farm machinery of all sorts. It was a wonderful display held in a fine place. On the row the International Har-

(Continued on Page 36)



SAVE With small fields Well fenced /

LET your bank account show you the difference! Smaller fields, well fenced, will permit wider di-versification. More profits! More

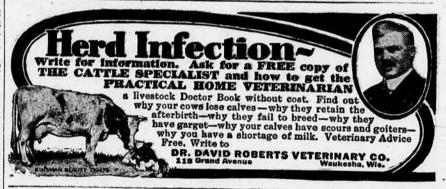
money to save! "PIONEER" Farm Fence has been the standard of diversification for years. Here is a fence that is protected from rust with a heavy 991/2 per cent PURE ZINC coating. Double protection comes from copper content steel. "PIONEER" stretches and STAYS STRETCHED under all weather conditions because of corrugations in the line wires. The famous "PIONEER" knot can't slip. A life time fence. Never gets out of shape. A stock tight fence, too, because the harder the load or strain the tighter the knot becomes.



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CONTINENTAL STEEL CORPORATION Wire Co., Division Kokomo, Indiana





ABakerOutfitMeansEconomicalThreshing

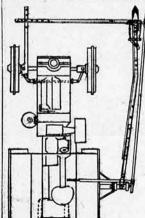


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THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY, SWANTON, OHIO Offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried at Hastings, Neb., with Smith Machinery Co., at Lincoln with Thorpe-Wood Machinery Co., giving assurance of prompt service and delivery, Write today.

The Smid Guide

is an all tractor, all purpose, self-guide. Plow, Disc, List, Drill, Cultivate, Combined, etc., with a guide that will really take on the job of guiding



to operate and positive in its control of the tractor.

See guide at Power Farm Expositions. Watch for demonstration dates. Write dates. Write for literature and prices.

THE SMID GUIDE

TRACTOR COMPANY 317 West Wat-erman St., Wichita, Kan.

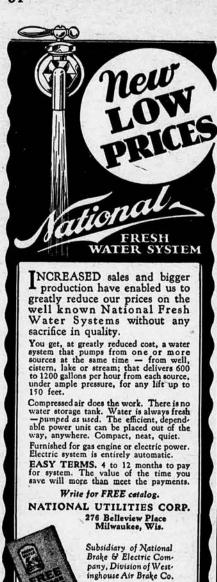


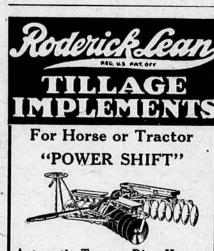
Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarant Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitches. Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois



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AGENTS WANTED! Work all or spare time. We teach you the business. Petrie sold \$1,975.00 worth of Barnett Rods first 24 days Write page 1675. days. Write now for free samples and Agents' low prices.
Jos. K. Barnett & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa





Automatic Tractor Disc Harrow

Built by the originators of Automatic Tractor Disc Harrow.

Gangs instantly changed from straight to full angle or reverse, under draft, by hand wheel, easily reached from seat of tractor. No stopping or backing necessary. Gangs may be set before starting to take full angle under forward draft. Flexible trailer-easy draft-short turn. Works corners as close as the tractor. Rear discs always cut halfway between front discs. Discs of electrically heat-treated steel—will outwear several ordinary dises. 5, 6, 7 and 8 ft. sizes.

Also a full line of other Tractor and Horse Discs, Spike and Spring Tooth Harrows, Cultivators, Rotary Hoes, Pulverizers and other Tillage Tools.

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Gentlemen: Send me catalog of Tillage Tools	your	complete
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other tools checked.		

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☐ Tractor Discs ☐ Spike-tooth Harrows ☐ Spring-tooth Harrows ☐ Cultiva	☐ Horse Discs ☐ Rotary Hoes ☐ Pulverizers tors				
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Farm Crops and Markets

There's a Keen Demand for Alfalfa Hay; Let's Plant a Larger Acreage of This Legume

We will soon be able to tell how much damage was done to the wheat by the cold winter. It probably has been large in some communities. The demand for feed, good alfalfa and prairie hay in particular, continues, with scarcity, especially of alfalfa, in evidence. Some alfalfa fields were damaged by freezing and coll heaving. Little speedbed preparasoil heaving. Little seedbed prepara-tion of oats is reported, and late seeding is feared, with the soil still frozen and thawing slowly. Great interest is evidenced in the treatment of seed oats for smut

Fruit is well held back, and little can said as yet as to freezing injury, altho in some unprotected orchards in-

jury to peaches is reported.

Kansas livestock is generally in good condition, with no more than the usual losses from cornstalk poisoning and other diseases. Some early pig litters suffered unusual losses due to severe weather. Many hogs are being mar-keted, while the movement of cattle is about normal. Cattle are coming out of the winter somewhat thinner than usual, as a result of the protracted severe weather. Some poultry diseases are reported, but flocks are improving in laying as a result of weather moderation. More hatching of chicks is reported, with plans being made for brooding. Testing of flocks for bacillary with distribution of the plant with the pla lary white diarrhea continues.

brooding. Testing of flocks for bacillary white diarrhea continues.

Industry and trade in 1929 have on the whole maintained the level they established toward the end of 1928. Thus far this year there is no definite indications its trends for the more or less distant future. Productive activities are well sustained; whole-sale and retail trade are proceeding at normal seasonal levels. But donestle and international credit conditions are unsettled, altho, outside of possibly the building industry, their influence has not vet become widely reflected in general business. The grain markets and the textiles find themselves in a more or less uncertain, and leather in a rather depressed, state. In some industries increases in inventories are beginning to make themselves felt.

Operations in iron and steel, automobiles and machine tools have continued at near record rates; production of bituminous coal, of antiractic and of metals has increased considerably over the immediately-preceding months, while textile mill operations and the manufacture of food products remain spotted. Petroleum production is at its peak, and has been developing at such a high rate that the trade has become newly aroused to the need for conservation, thru a program of rationalization, the daily rate of current production being 14 per cent greater than that of a year ago. As for copper, both current demand and production are highest in years, and the price of electrolytic copper now stands higher than at any time since 1920, despite what would ordinarily seem unfavorable increases in the stocks of both the refined and unrefined metal. A negative factor in the current industrial situation is the continued moderate decline in the amount of contracts awarded for building projects.

During January, the output of both iron and seel set new records for the month, On a daily basis, pig iron was produced at a rate 20 per cent over that of the preceding January, Total production was higher than in any month since April, 1927, and on an annual basis, when

More Demand for Steel

More Demand for Steel

Similarly, steel ingot production has been carried on at a rate nearly 3½ per cent over that of a random the state of the production of steel ingots was not quite for cent under the monthly record of last October. It was the largest January and as total production is concerted fifth largest month on record on the basis of the daily rate of production. However, measured in terms of the long-time trend fifth largest month swas notes and the production of steel production. However, the preceding months was noted to work the preceding to the prece

building and engineering construction in the 36 eastern states were 4 per cent below those of January, 1923, and 5 per cent below those of December, 1928, despite the very large increase in awards for industrial, commercial and engineering projects. The increase for heavy construction amounted to 37 per cent. The decrease in the total figures resulted from the continued decline in contracts for residential buildings, which were lower this month than in any of the three Januarys preceding. Shipments of Portland cement were 12 per cent smaller than a year ago.

Production of both bituminous coal and anthracite was considerably higher in January than in the months of the recent past. Production of bituminous coal during January was 18.6 per cent higher than in the preceding January, and larger than in the preceding the great coal strike of that year. The output of anthracite during January was 16.7 per cent higher than in January, 1928.

Similarly, freight-car loadings during the first weeks of 1929 have been showing a consistent increase over the rate of recent months. Totals for January, 1929, were 5.5 per cent higher than for January, 1927.

Cotton and silk textiles appear to have continued their recent recovery. January consumption of raw cotton was the largest on record for the month and the second largest monthly total. Production of staple fabrics, however, was spmewhat less than in December. Shipments were slightly ahead of production, and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 6 per cent estathen at the beginning of the month. Prices continue at a low level.

Takings of silk by raw silk consumers were nearly 50 per cent above January a year ago. Stocks of wool goods on hand in mills are at a low point, and both consumption and activity of machinery are greater than a year ago. The manufacture of leather, on the basis of consumption of electrical energy by the industry, was 16

A Gain in Retail Trade

Retail trade in January showed a fair growth. Department store sales were by I per cent higher than those of January a year ago. Chain store sales recorded further increases over mast records, due largely to the increase over mast records, due largely to the increase in the number of units included. Wholesale prices rose slightly in January, but the trend has been downward since last September. During January, 1929, 18.6 per cent more life insurance was written than during January, 1928.

Factory employment in January in the United States was nearly 4 per cent higher than in January a year ago, payroll totals, 5.5 per cent, and per capita earnings of factory labor, 1.5 per cent higher.

In general, current business activity still rests, as it did last year, mainly on the incomplete basis of automobile production and building construction, which continue to support the relatively high level of operations in Iron and steel, copper, rubber tires, oil, machine tools and electrical manufactures. This closely related group of industries has in turn been most directly supported by the expansion of credit in recent years, and the continuance of the specialized activity in them may largely depend on the future trend of credit and financial conditions.

Smaller Supplies of Beef

Smaller Supplies of Beef

An abundance of pork averted a possible meat shortage in the United States during 1928. In other respects the developments of the year were similar to those of the preceding year, namely, a continued upswing in hog and lamb slaughter and a continued downswing in the beef supply. All these tendencies, however, were more pronounced in 1928. For example, estimated production of pork increased 352 million pounds in 1927 and \$54 million pounds in 1927 against 25 million pounds in 1928. While beef slaughter fell off 632 million pounds in 1927, it further decreased 744 million pounds in 1923. The total of 16,955,000 pounds of dressed meat, not including lard, estimated to have been produced in 1923 is composed of 6,082 million pounds of beef, \$14 million pounds of veal, 571 million pounds of pork, and 1 million pounds of goat meat. Of this total production, 66,75 per cent was federally inspected. The remainder includes the farm kill and the commercial slaughter not Government inspected. Some of the latter is inspected by state and local authorities, but the quantity so inspected is not known. The total meat production in 1928 was 83 million pounds more than that of the preceding year, but that increase was not sufficient to maintain the per capita consumption at the 1927 level. The per capita consumption at the 1927 level, The per capita consumption at the 1927 level, The per capita consumption at the 1927 level, The per capita consumption pounds lamb and mutton, and 73.9 pounds year, but that increase was not sufficient to maintain the per capita totals have been falling steadily for several years. With the population increasing at the rate of almost a million and a half annually, an increase of about 200 million pounds of beef or mutton for a long period.

In view of the higher prices of beef some



THE modern dairying pace leaves the average cow with little reserve vigor to enable her to go through calving with ease and safety. Sluggish organs should be toned up. Appetite, digestion and elimination should be normal and regular.

The use of Kow-Kare before and after calving has saved many health disasters, rescued many production losses for cow owners for the past thirty years. Countless dairymen will not have a cow freshen without Kow-Kare conditioning.

"Step Up" Milk Yield

During barn-feeding, when heavy, dry feeds place an added burden on the digestive and milk-making organs a regulator is needed to maintain the health and vigor that insures full milk pails. Kow-Kare is à scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, blended with potent medicinal herbs and roots. It enables cows to thrive on natural foods, milk profitably, resist disease, maintain breeding vitality.

Drug, hardware, feed and general stores sell Kow-Kare-\$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

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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. Weshow perience necessary. We show you how! Write quick! Samples free to interested parties.

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THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO., 1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

of feed and care. Very satisfactory prices are being paid at public sales.—W. H. Piumiy.

Douglas—March winds are here: the weather has been somewhat unsettled. Farmers have been finishing corn shucking, and have been breaking stalks. Quite a number of public sales have been held, and some renters have been changing farms.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

EIIIs—This is a winter which will be remembered for many years! The wheat probably has been damaged considerably, especially if the spring brings a great deal of freezing, thawing and high winds. But on the other hand, if we should get a blanket of wet snow instead the crop might come along all right. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 74c; barley, 55c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 26c; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.60.

—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain! This has been a disagreeable winter r the folks who were feeding livestock in the open. Corn shocks had to be chopped lose from the ground on many days—and the stormy weather didn't improve the feeding value of the stalks! A few farms near here have been sold; some of the folks are moving to Arkansas. Franklin county is blessed with a large supply of auctioneers, and they have all been doing a good business recently. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c.—Elias Hankenbeker.

Finney—The weather is unsettled. Wheat is small, and is making very little growth.



happy flame or power impulse. Its performance-like the high-class performance of fine gasoline-produces satisfaction to the user. And Marland Service brings Marland Kerosene to your door--when you need it. Use Marland Kerosene for your oil cook stove, your portable heater, your lamps and

lanterns, your incubator, your brooder and other needs. MARLAND REFINING COMPANY

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8 big packets sent SEEDS 25c postpaid



It includes a regular size packet each of Radish, Long Red, Beets, Early Blood Turnips, Sweet Corn, Colden Bantam, Turnips, White Globe, Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson, Carrots, Danvers Half Long, Musk Melon, Hackensack, Watermelon, Tom Watson, This is the biggest quarter's worth of seed the market affords. Catalog Free.

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This Cut Shows Our Low Priced Runner Cultivator for Listed Corn We also have new Kirlin Wheel Culti-vators, and cultivators for tractors. Your dealer can supply you. Write us for circulars and any information. L. Kirlin Cultivator Co., Beattie, Kan.



Kansas Grown Trees Do the Best

Over a million evergreens (Kansas grown) for sale this spring. Come to Manhattan and see them growing in the field. Largest growers of Kansas grown nursery stock in the state. Write for catalog.

KANSAS EVERGREEN NURSERIES Manhattan. Kanss

(Continued from Page 3)

He isn't going to be caught off his guard with the cattle, because he carries 200 to 300 tons of hay over for an right in line with the other two very emergency. All the silage from his fine displays in the annex. There were two silos is fed every year and consid-erable more is bought; the point Mr. all equipped for the various kinds of Ratts would stress in this connection work that they will perform; and comis, that his two siles made up one of his best economy units.

Low overhead cost is the rule. "Here is one way we economize," Mr. Ratts said. "We use three 7-foot mowers and keep horses big enough to pull them. When we hay, three of us cut, then rake and then all turn to the job of baling. I find this saves time over trying to keep more than one of the jobs going at a time." Incidentally, here is a farmer who believes in horses, He has more than 40 head now, all progeny from the team with which he started 37 years ago. He didn't sell any horses for six or seven years, but since that time he has sold some every year, and has made money on them. He maintains that if the colts are handled right they will return a profit.

On days when nothing else is pressing for attention, Mr. Ratts turns his hand to shop work. He makes all of his wagon boxes and hayrack beds. One time he lengthened the wheel base of one of his trucks, which isn't any little job. But it is just about perfect. The bill for blacksmithing is practicat home, too. Mr. Ratts turns iron straps and bands like an expert. After some slight "remodeling," seven old oil tanks were turned into grain bins. oil tanks were turned and grant this is The tanks cost \$25 apiece, but this is "When considered a good investment. "When I can store 1,000 bushels of grain for \$25," Mr. Ratts said, "I cannot afford to leave it outside."

Perhaps it will sound strange to Perhaps it will sound strange to some folks, after making it a point that economy of libbor is stressed on this farm, to say that Mr. Ratts calls 8 hours in the field a day's work. Let him tell it: "We don't work in the field more than 8 hours a day; we have been doing this for 10 years and find that it is entirely satisfactory. There is no reason why a farmer should slave longer hours than any other business longer hours than any other business man. I believe any farmer can plan his work so he can handle it in that time. He will think more of himself and his job if he does.

"Mind you, my friend, we don't live on the farm because we have to. We are here because we enjoy this life above anything else; we feel that it is best for the entire family." What do the members of this family do in spare time? Naturally there are minor jobs that require minutes. The farm is kept clean and flowers grow in the yard. Considerable time is spent in reading a variety of literature, and

But best of all—and you'll agree—is the one big thing in common with every member of the family. It is One daughter plays the violin, another the piano, and a boy does well on the frombone—which, after all, is a very fine instrument. The mother was at one time a music teacher, and Mr. Ratts taught voice. The girls can and not jazz. They can handle sixth grade music. Or perhaps they will sing; all members of the family sing. Margaret, who is 15, has a number of pupils studying plane mader handle sixth grade music. pupils studying piano under her direc-

What do these folks do in spare time? Why, bless you, they have dis-covered how to live; they are hard, intelligent workers in the big business of farming, but they don't allow drudg-ery to smother individuality, fulfill-ment of the desire for self-improvement

Right there in the same annex of the Co. These concerns, like the Harvester Co., have no warehouses on the Row, so in order to insure their patrons a warm and comfortable place to view the exhibits, these three big manufacturers were installed in the Forum.

The Deere display included the John Deere tractor, the combine and a line of implements characteristic of any John Deere display, and then there was

This Farm Took a Profit the new John Deere General Purpose tractor equipped in various ways for field work and cultivating jobs. It was a regular Deere display, complete in every detail.

> bines and other Rumely machinery so well known all over the Southwest and all over the country for that matter. E. L. Kirkpatrick, in charge of the dislay and manager of the company's play and manager or the comments. Wichita branch, is one of the directors of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club, and he is one of the men really responsible for the splendid machinery

shows that Wichita puts on every year. Then in the Forum we saw the Southwest Rand Show and it was just as good if not better this year than ever before. The Cleveland Tractor Co. had a line of Cletrac tractors on dis-play again this year. They have added to the line until there are now four sizes and models from which to choose.

Swiss Bell Ringers?

The Caterpillar Tractor Co. had another big tractor display in the Forum as well as on the Row, and here were displayed all of the Caterpillar tractors and a lot of motion pictures as well. They even had a musician playing a set of hells after the manner of the Swiss bell ringers, only the bells were improvised from Caterpillar trac-

tor gears and parts.

The Four-Drive Tractor Co. had a

also and another one on the Row.
Other displays of interest were those of the Standard Oil Co., the Vacuum Oil Co., the Timken Roller Bearing Co., and the Hyett Roller Bearing Co. and the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., and French & Hecht, makers of steel wheels of all kinds.

The Fortland Cement Association had a booth and a nice educational display on the second floor, while the Bureau of Public Roads had a peach of a display showing the progress of road building in the United States during the last 28 years.

There were other displays at the road show of course Indicate there

road show, of course. In fact, there were too many to mention. There were displays of equipment for contractors and road builders and for engineers engaged in road construction.

There were displays of manufacturers of materials for building and of maintaining roads. There were little hand tools and large steam shovels. There were displays of road graders and large ditching and earth moving machines designed to move the earth if only allowed a place to stand while doing it. There were displays of tanks of all sorts for hauling and storing road alls, and there were displays of the oils themselves as well as of brick

and concrete for building the roads.

It was a dandy road show, and Fred Wieland and E. E. Cheney deserve a lot of credit for the manner in which it was handled. It drew the crowds and it was worth coming far to see.

Interest was not allowed to lag for a minute. When evening came on and the exhibits themselves were closed up, the exhibitors entertained the guests at dinners or entertainments of all kinds. On Thursday evening there was a big athletic carnival, with 34 rounds of boxing, which drew several thousand people. All Wichita turned out to welcome the crowds. Even the Wichita people forgot the new oil boom for a week, and made the farm and road minded folks who were in town feel

Paid to Clean Up T. B.

Kansas farmers from the 31 counwhich is born in most of us, or the ties which have cleaned up bovine tu-wholesomeness of family companion-berculosis have received \$110,282.73 in premiums on hogs since their coun-And Wichita Leads the Way

total of 220,657 hogs have been marketed from these counties, and only 1

out of 2,500 has been condemned. Some of the leading counties in benefits ret there in the same annex of the ceived are Jackson, with \$19,542.59; were the exhibits of Deere & Jewell, \$17,565.09; Johnson, \$13,388.42; Co. and the Advance-Rumely Thresher Leavenworth, \$11,240.43 and Smith, \$9,394.88.

Done Brown

"My wife is an inveterate smoker. Why, three times she's set the bed on fire with her cigarets. Would you rec-

ommend a suit for divorce?"
"Either that or a suit of asbestos
pajamas."

She raised 274 chicks

out of 276 with a **KOZY** Brooder House

"Tueverbefore had such suc-cess"--says Mrs. Martin(Neb) "I used to lose half my chicks" she writes. "Now, with half the work, KOZY helps me raise nearly every chick, regardless of cold and storm. Chicks grow twice as fast, Cost of house saved the first year. If severy farm woman just knew how KOZY saves work and chicks. They'd have one."

Thousands say the same thing. Every user delighted.

Never before such results.

Mever before such results.

WELL BUSLT, WARM, TIGHT, SUNNY
A "whale" of a broader house value. Improved design. Easy to heat, elean, Ready-built of finest, extra heavy materials. Stout construction. Guaranteed built of better, thicker and more durable lumber than any other. Best "clear" 4-in. Fir flooring throughout. Never warps, shrinks or eauses cracks. Creosoted floor. Slate-surfaced roofing. Many windows. Hinged front roof sections. Painted. Light and sunny. Perfect ventilation without drafts. Saves chicks and makes them thrive. Starts them early. Brings them through cold and storm without loss. Makes 2-lb, broilers in 8 weeks. Layers by Aug. or Sept. Brings you biggest poultry profits. Bayes bours of work.

MORE AND BIGGER CHICKS PAY FOR IT
One year's use repays the low cost. Hundreds see
to. Uriginal cost is less than retail price of lumber
we buy trainloads of lumber direct from big mill
t lowest wholesale prices. Manufacture in hug
usantities. KUX's cost you less, yet are bette
designed and better built of better lum
ber. They're guaranteed---your moner
frunded if KOZY does not please you
Shipped in easily assembled sections.

WATTE Big, new, free book shows
the low KOZY prices and tells
how you can make more poultry profits,
assier, Mony photon. Cheers letters,
cassier, Mony photon. Cheers letters,
cassier, Mony photon. Cheers letters,
cassier, Mones, Multiple Per Farrowing
Houses, Individual Farrowing Houses,
Selided Hasted Fig Brooder, etc. Send
name teday, Don't delay. Write NOWI



The nurse tells you to take Bayer Aspirin because she knows it's safe. Doctors have told her so. It has no effect on the heart, so take it to stop a headache or check a cold. For almost instant relief of neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism; even lumbage. But be sure it's Bayer-the genuine Aspirin. All druggists.

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50 Mastedon Strawberry Plants	11 00
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300 Genuine Mastodon Plants	\$ 5.00
200 Benetor Dunian Plants	7 00
12 Weich Concord Grapevines, 2 vr	1 00
100 Apple Trees, your choice of varieties	15 00
10 Early Bich'd or Montmorency Cherry Trees	2 00
100 Elberta Peach, or your choice of varieties	15 00
10 Pears-Kieffer, Bartlett or Seckel	3 00
10 Plums-3 Waneta, 2 Sana, 2 Terry 2 April	ot 2 00
20 Japanese Barberry, 12 to 15 Inch.	1 00
4 Gruss An Teplitz Roses, 2 vr.	1.00
10 Downing gooseborries or currents, 2 vr	7 00
4 reomes-2 dark red, 1 white 1 nink	1 00
59 Gladiolus, ralmbow colors, large bulbs	1 08
4 Hydrangeas, P. G., nice plants	1 00
20 Spirea Van Houttei 18 inches high	1 00
100 Amoor Privet or Barberry hedging	5 00
4 Crimbing Roses, 2 yr., your selection	1 00
3 Bush Roses, 2 yr., your selection.	7 00
100 Red Raspherries, Early King	9 00
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Good 2 yr. 4 ft. branched trees all prepated	Oudon
from this ad. Checks accepted. Satisfaction or back. Wholesale catalog in colors FREE.	money
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A New Exterminator that t Kill Livestock, Poultr ogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

can be used about the home, barn or poultry that absolute safety as it contains no deadly by K-R-O is made of Squill, as recombled to the same of Squill, as recombled to the same of Squill, as recombled to the same of Squilly as the same of Squilly as

annat upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Largesize (four time as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.



PRICES FOR Old Trusty Incubators



Count Your Chicks Before They're Hatched

WHY bother with the tempermental setting hen when it's so easy to buy ready-hatched chicks? In the Kansas Farmer you will find mammoth hatcheries offering quality chicks at reasonable prices. And you can buy from any of these Kansas Farmer advertisers with the assurance that you will receive fair and honest treatment.

Read the display and classified baby chick advertisements in this issue. Do all your chick buying from the Kansas Farmer advertisers.

Select] Magazines,

Mark a cross (X) in the square op-posite the 5 magazines you select.

Renewal Subscriptions Will

ì	Be Extended
١	☐ Hunting and Fishing1 yr.
1	☐ Modern Homemaking
ı	☐ Good Stories 1 yr.
ł	People's Popular Monthly 1 vr.
ı	Standard Poultry Journal 1 yr.
I	People's Home Journal 1 vr.
١	☐ Gentlewoman1 yr.
ı	☐ Home Circle 1 yr.
ı	American Poultry Journal 1 yr.
	Hearth & Home
	☐ Mother's Home Life 1 yr.
ı	Mark your selection plainly Cut out
۱	this ad and mail it today with your
I	name and address and a Dollar Bill.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

'TistheHen'sSupremeCourt

Royal Bloods of Laying Flocks Gather at Ottawa to Show Possibilities of Production

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Considerable poultry interest centers in Ottawa, in Franklin county, due to the popularity and possibilities of the Eastern Kansas able. Kansas could be the greatest Egg Laying Contest there. This now poultry state in the United States if is in its second year, and promises to perform a service which could be of untold cash value to Kansas.

The big idea is to build up flocks thruout the state for higher production of the average farm flock by better breeding. Such work thruout the state for higher production from birds of known parentage. And it was thought at first that this particular contest would take care of Franklin and surrounding counties. But interest was too wide-spread for that. It happens this year that Kansas flocks are well represented, and that birds have been entered in this contest from Missouri and Michigan. And it was thought at first that this particular contest would take care of Franklin and surrounding counties. But interest was too wide-spread for that. It happens this year that Kansas flocks are well represented, and that birds have been entered in this contest from Missouri and Michigan. Oklahoma also was represented last year. In fact, this is a national contest, because it operates in good standing with the American Poultry Association. ciation.

Chamber of Commerce Helps

Two years or more ago, the Eastern Kansas Poultry Association decided such a contest would be of untold value in this section, so that organization is responsible for initiating the work. Right away the Ottawa Chamber of Commerce fell into line, boosting it to the limit and contrib-Chamber of Commerce fell into line, boosting it to the limit and contributing to its success to the extent of financing state supervision, it paying the expenses of the state inspector who drop in to look things over once a month, This inspection work is conducted under the "Record of Performance" work for Kansas, thus making the contest official in the state in addition to its recognition by the American Poultry Association. The state inspector drops in any time thru the month without advance notice, which serves to protect folks who have entered birds in the contest, and on the other hand emphasizes the good work the contest manager is doing.

May Enter Several Breeds

May Enter Several Breeds

Any farmer or poultry raiser may enter four pens of any one breed in this contest, and he may enter as many breeds as he may choose. But not more than four pens of a single breed will be taken. A pen, of course, consists of five pullets and one alternate to fill in if one of the birds drops out. All birds are banded, and because every single contest entry is trapnested, every bird gets credit for the eggs she produces.

C. S. Ogg. Ottawa, owns and runs the trapnests, and he makes it his business to watch all of the birds carefully and keep the records accurate. He has been in the poultry game, breeding Buff Leghorns, for eight years. He built the laying houses that are being used in this contest.

There are 41 pens in the contest this year, which is an increase of four over a year ago. This represents some of the best blood in 24 flocks from 12 counties in Kansas and from Missouri and Michigan. Glancing over the entry list shows that the interest in this particular contest is rather wide-spread over the state. There is more of this work going on in Kansas, and there is plenty of room for it! Quite likely it will create greater interest in "better than the average flocks on the average Kansas farm." This state is happily situated so far

until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and as often thereafter as necessary. Last year 47 birds went over the 200-egg mark, and one over 300 eggs. This was "Reddy," owned by Mrs. H. R. Gingrich, Wellsville. The association recommends 200-egg birds, and since all of the records are published every month, folks interested in bettering their flocks can watch what is going on at Ottawa. The contest managers and individuals in this contest have received inquiries from every state in the Union, and some from Canada. Right here in Kansas we have a first-hand demonstration of what can be accomplished with a farm flock. It accomplished with a farm flock. It seems to be a growing opinion that high egg production must be bred into the birds.

Tis Big Business Now

Many farmer-owned and controlled co-operatives are now in the "big business" class

co-operatives are now in the ong dusiness" class.

The 12 associations affiliated with the National Live Stock Producers' Association, Chicago, handled livestock to the value of 138 million dollars in

The California Fruit Growers' Ex-The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, sold citrus fruit for its 206 local units to the value of 96½ million dollars during the 12 months ending October 31, last.

The Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, New York, representing 71,000 dairymen, sold products valued at 82½ million dollars in the year ending March 31, 1928.

The 13 affiliated associations of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange,

American Cotton Growers' Exchange, Dallas, Tex., had sales of \$70,900,000 for 1927-28.

for 1927-28.

Some other "big business" co-operatives and their sales, are: Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, a federation of more than 400 creameries, about 50 million dollars; Central Co-operative Association, South St. Paul, selling agent for livestock shipping associations in five states, 33 million; Inter-State Milk Producers, Philadelphia, acting for 25,968 members, 28½ million; Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, Seattle, 8,133 members, 19 million; Staple Cotton Co-operative Association; Greenwood, Miss., 16,800,000; Challenge Cream and Butter Association, Los Angeles, 16 million.

Ex-Hubby's Accomplishments

Daddy Browning sat in his office and beamed. He didn't have a care about any of the things his wife—the blonde "Peaches" Heenan—might have said about his gifts of enGn ETAOIN SHR SHRNUUUU.—Anniston (Ala.)



Where the Best Pens of Layers From Over Kansas, and Even Other States, Gather to Show in the Trapnests What They Can Do Toward Filling the Egg Basket





better reception than city power by using KATO "y Eliminators. Bring in f



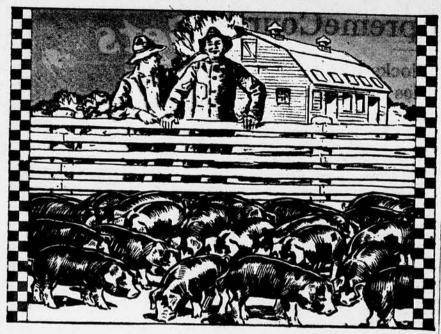
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Poultry Club

CLUB No. F-690 Standard Poultry Journal.
American Poultry Journal.
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O. K. Poultry Journal.
Poultry Success
Reliable Poultry Journal.
CAPPER'S FARMER.... Regular Price \$2.75

All for Only—\$1.50

Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines. Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Off to a Good Start?

BILL:

Yes, they're off to a good start. They sucked lots of milk. Now they are eating Pig Chow. That's why they are 'hittin' the ball.' Pig Chow for sows and pigs. That's what I feed.

FRANK: Just one look at your sows and pigs shows me that you feed right. I'm going to follow your advice and feed from the Checkerboard Bag.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at the stores with the chackerboard sign for the United States and Canada

PURINA

PIG CHOW is for sows and growings pigs



HOG CHOW is for fattening hogs





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, Culled for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B. W. D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free. STEINHOFF & SONS,

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

To Thriftville Comfort 1

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Do You Know That

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery,

Read the Classified Advertisements





Now Baby Chicks Are Smart Enough to Feed Themselves, Thanks to the College

IN A RECENT issue of a popular and crevice after thoro cleaning, will magazine, Bruce Barton, an out control mites. Sodium fluoride powstanding present day author, had dered into the hens' feathers twice in an article regarding: "When We Are the spring with an interval of 10 days Thru Changing We Are Thru." Well, that applies to the poultry industry just the same as anything else. At any rate, the production of eggs and spring fries has undergone a great change from the "let 'em eat what they can find, and roost in the trees." age to the present "clean chicks—Kan-sas Straw Loft—balanced ration" pe-riod. And it is the folks who have changed and made improvements in keeping with the times that are mak-

the most profit today.

One of the most recent developments in poultry progress comes from our agricultural college. It is the new Kansas All-Mash ration for baby chicks. Everyone who has studied the proposition is enthrelegate over it. proposition is enthusiastic over it; proposition is enthusiastic over it; county agents say it works for their co-operators, and the folks who are using it say it exceeds all expectations. Nothing left to do but get in and enjoy the fruits of the labors of your experiment station at the college.
The feeds are no different and cost

no more, but they do give better results and the method cuts down labor and chances of failure. Instead of feeding starting mash, grain and skimmilk at various intervals through the day, everything is dumped together, quantities of each ingredient being used in the right proportion. This new mash is available to the chicks in self-

mash is available to the chicas affected at all times.

What Roy E. Gwin, county agent in Allen county, has to say of the mash is typical of county-agent opinion all over the state. "This method is much over the state, "This method is much bear likely to allow mistakes simpler, less likely to allow mistakes or neglect in feeding, and is a wonderor neglect in feeding, and is a wonderful labor-saver. The most important thing is that it gets results. Those who have tried it are unanimous in their endorsement of it. There have been practically no losses, the chicks have made more rapid growth than by other methods, and the saving of labor has methods, and the saving of labor has been a big factor."

That is getting things down pretty fine—when little chicks are smart enough to feed themselves. With dependable hatcheries, clean chicks, foolproof feeding rations and methods, and vigorous, high-producing flocks, there seems to be very little room left for advancement in way of production. But advancement will come. The thousands upon thousands of successful poultrymen thruout the country continually are looking for improvements; likewise the experiment stations always are on the job.

Had to Save Time

During the 15 years I have managed a flock of chickens I have accumulated valuable information. I have kept re-cords for several years and every year shows a profit, the amount depending on the care given the chickens. Having small children to care for, my biggest problem has been to give my hens good care without spending too much time with them. Bins in one room of the hen house where the necessary feeds can be kept help to save time; also large hoppers for mash and oyster shell. In the fall we fill one room of the hen house with fresh wheat straw where it is handy whenever the house is cleaned. If a woman will watch for slack times she can spare herself the heaviest part of the work by having the men clean the hen house—a job that should be done once a month from May to October and every two weeks during the winter. A flock of from 50 to 75 is large enough for a busy farm woman to care for, if she has small children and no help with the poultry.

For several years we had no mites. Then all at once they were in the nests, millions upon millions of them. We couldn't understand it until English sparrows' nests were discovered. Ever since then it has taken constant vigilance to keep rid of them. trying various remedies we have found carbolineum to be the best thing. An application of it, full strength, every six months if sprayed into every crack

the spring with an interval of 10 days between, and again in the fall, will practically eliminate the chicken louse. Just one experience with lousy chickens taught me to dust the sitting hens twice before the chickens hatched and to keep all young ones away from the adult flock.

I have learned to hatch chickens early, from February 15 to May 15. I hatch none later than that except for home consumption. Late chickens will

home consumption. Late chickens will not do so well and seldom sell at a profit. Early pullets are the ones that lay when eggs are a good price.

I have always kept Buff Orpingtons and like them because they are excellent winter layers and make a good table bird from brailers to fat hens. cellent winter layers and make a good table bird from broilers to fat hens. My hens during December, 1928, averaged 14 eggs a hen; twice the standard of production for all breeds for December. This is the best they have ever done and I believe it is a result of my 15 years of experience in breed. of my 15 years of experience in breeding, culling and feeding. Every year I have tried to improve my flock by purchasing male birds or hatching eggs from accredited flocks.

Baby Chicks Paid Best

My poultry profits are derived from the following sources: Market eggs, hatching eggs, hen-hatched baby chick-ens, broilers, roasters, fat hens and from the sale of breeding stock. Of these, the baby chicks have paid the best for the time spent. I always of-fer a hen with each 15 chickens and this appeals to a lot of folks who are not fixed for keeping chickens without hens.

I sometimes ship fowls to firms in Topeka and Kansas City. They usually pay better than local dealers. But my experience in sending eggs to the same firms was disappointing. After selecting only clean, fresh, large eggs I lost from 5 cents to \$1.25 a case. It doesn't seem to pay to send eggs 250 to 350 miles unless one can find a special market.

Having a small flock it is not necsmart essary to advertise my surplus hatching eggs and cockerels, but I mail cards to owners of Buff Orpingtons within motoring distance and usually have more orders than I can fill. Two years in succession disease made in-roads on my profits. This taught me to reduce the size of my flock to where I could keep the poultry quarters clean; also to mark my hens every year so that all hens could be sold when they are about 2 years old. Young hens are not so susceptible to disease as old ones. May and June disease as old ones. May and June usually are the most profitable months to sell hens of the heavier breeds; they have done their best laying by this time and still are a good price before the young chickens are thrown on the market in great numbers. I aim to replace one-half of my hens with pullets every year, making it possible to have a good flock both for layers and for breeders.

BAE Sel Kan. ACC: Re ery, THR 20c. PRE 100 Seim PUR Live Wich

Will Enlarge on This Work

I have used only hens for hatching and brooding because my available time would not warrant the use of the more expensive artificial equipment. We expect to begin enlarging our poul-try business and will use incubator and brooder this year.

Children from 5 years up are a big help in caring for poultry and it is one of the best means of giving a child one of the best means of giving a children profitable work. As our children grow old enough we give them a share in the work and in the profits.

We have lowered the cost of feeding we have lowered the cost of feeding our hens this year by raising our grains and feeding a home-grown, home-ground mash of barley, wheat, yellow corn and feterita. For several years I couldn't persuade Mr. Bentley to plant grains for my hens, but after I had shown him my records of a cash profit, besides the 100 fowls and many dozens of eggs consumed every year, he came to realize that the farm poultry flock is worthy of care.

Mrs. A. R. Bentley.

Pendennis, Kan.



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 inimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on
70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 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
abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy
must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication. REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and Save money on your farm products purchases

TABLE OF BATES

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line, With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

4 1000	One	Four			One	Four
Inches	Time	Times	I	nches		Times
		\$4.20				\$21.00
%	7.85		2	%	26.95	23.10
1	9.80	8.40			29.40	
1%	12.25	10.50			81.85	27.80
14		12.60		¥		29.40
1%		14.70		%		31.50
2	19.60	16.80	4		39.20	33.60
214	22.05	18.90		-3500000		
The fou	r time	rate s	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

BABY CHICKS-WHITE ROCKS, FROM selected layers. Flora Larson, Chanute,

Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS. LEGHORNS 10c, Red 11c, other varieties. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

THREE WEEKS OLD CHICKS FROM certified flocks. Heavies, 25c, Leghorns, 20c. Rosalynn Nall, Lewiston, Mo.

PREPAID HEAVY BREED \$12.00 PER 100. Leghorns \$10.00 per 100. Circular free. Selmears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

PURE BRED REDS. WHITE AND BARRED Rocks, ship prepaid, \$12 per hundred. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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 \$40.00, Live delivery, postpaid, Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS blood testing. Twelve years flook culling, The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2000 free, \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHIX READY TO SHIP, FILL YOUR order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds, Prices & to 13c. 104% live delivery, Catalog ready to mall. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAV V layers, Leading breeds, \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive, Catalogue free, Chicks guaranteed, Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan. Y OUNG'S CHICKS LIVE — Diarrhea tested flocks, & up. Twelve varieties, 19th season, Aifred Young, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 12c. Catalog and price list free, Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; Rhode Island Whites, Langshans \$12; Brahmas \$13; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Beskridge, Kan.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 2003-18 egg pedigreed stock, Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. Sc up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM FLOCKS Increase your profits, poor chicks increase your refund full price paid for all normal losses first tree weeks. Missouri. Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schilchtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS FROM FLOCKS CULLED for egg production. Good chicks increase your profits, poor chicks increase your expense. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kansas.

MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS. ROCKS Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred. Legh

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, prepay and guarantee 100 % live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

Lamar, Mo.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEGhorns, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$11: Buff and
White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes,
\$12. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for
livability. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106,
Chillicothe, Mo.

Chillicothe, Mo.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn chicks and hatching eggs from our
thousand choice breeding hens mated to
cockerels from dams with records of 300
to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers
ten years breeding for high egg production
of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties
hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are producing bloodtested farm flocks care 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.

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS.
White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain.
112.00 per 100: \$57.00. 500. Specializing in
Certified and Record of Production Tancred.
English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser
Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

FOR BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS FROM R. E. Parcel flock of blood tested State Accredited Grade A Buffs. Ribbon winners and egg producers. Other high grade accredited, S. C. Reds, W. Rocks, large type White Leghorns, write Beeley Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Blood-tested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee. RISS HATCHERY AND PREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$11.00 per hundred; \$65.00 for 500; and Rose Comb Reds. \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$10.00 per thousand. Assorted \$10.00 per hundred; \$10.00 per five hundred; \$10.00 per

Chicks Replaced Free

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.

REX QUALITY CHICKS

Five years of blood testing parent stock for bacillary white diarrhea, and rigid cullings by authorized accredited inspectors. Have years of high production breeding back of them. Real money makers. Our chicks win many show prizes each year. They have stronger vitality and higher egg production. They live and grow. Send for our literature before buying. The Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

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 stand
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MINORCAS—WHITE

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greyhound, \$15. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

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helfer and bull calves, Also some yearling
helfers and bulls, Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.
FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER

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SAANEN MILK DOES, FRESH SOON. Waters' Store. Levant, Kan.

Let's Plant Clean Seed

Weeds are the most dangerous enweeds are the most dangerous enemies of crop yields, year in and year out. Yet, year after year, thousands of acres of valuable small grain crops are planted with uncleaned, bin-run seed. The resultant loss in yield, grade and quality of grain totals many millions of dollars annually.

No farm operator would deliberately saw weed seed but this is

No farm operator would deliberately sow weed seed, but this is exactly what happens when bin-run seed is planted. There can be a large percentage of weed seed in grain without it being especially noticeable. The same grain run thru a fanning mill or recleaner, however, will yield a surprisingly large amount of weed seed, cracked and light kernels, and other imperfect seed grains. imperfect seed grains.

One of the most valuable items of

One of the most valuable items of farm equipment, from the standpoint of the cash return on the investment, is a good fanning mill or recleaner. When equipped with the proper screens and operated at the correct speed, a fanning mill is capable of doing a surprisingly good job of cleaning and grading.

There are a number of different types of recleaners which may be used. Some are operated by air blast alone, some by sieves and screens and others by a combination of all three. Another type, the disk separator, has

others by a combination of all three. Another type, the disk separator, has different size pockets or cells in the sides of revolving disks. This type is especially efficient in regions where there is a high dockage content in the grain and where the dockage is practically the same diameter as the seed grain. making screen separation diffigrain, making screen separation diffi-

Operation of a fanning mill with a as engine or electric motor is congas engine or electric motor is con-ducive to more efficient separation, as the mill can thus be run at a more constant speed than by hand. Where grain is stored in overhead bins, op-eration of the recleaner can be made practically automatic when an engine or motor is used.

Two important operations can now be performed at once by means of at-tachments for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust to prevent

tachments for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate dust to prevent smut at the same time the grain is cleaned. These attachments treat the grain as it comes from the recleaner or fanning mill. In regions where smut causes heavy losses to grain growers, treating the seed grain is as important as cleaning it.

Barley scab is another fungus disease, and one which ruined a good share of the 1928 barley crop. If noninfected seed cannot be secured, it is advisable to "fan infected seed unusually hard," according to the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Badly infected grains are light, and most of them can be removed in this manner. Seed treatment for control of the scab can be most effectively done with "Ceresan," a new chemical dust treatment, Dr. Benjamin Koehler of the same institution reports.

Outs is another crop which suffers

Oats is another crop which suffers heavily from smut. Sprinkling the seed with a formaldehyde solution is the treatment usually recommended for

this crop.
Scab also can be prevented by plow ing under corn stalks on ground which is to be planted to barley, as the spores which infect the growing crop are harbored by the stalks.

Large Eggs Are Needed

BY D. C. WARREN

Market premiums for high quality eggs have aroused an interest in larger egg sizes. There are inherited tendencies toward large and small eggs. Careful selection at the time of placing eggs in the incubator should contribute to the improvement of the size of the eggs of a flock. If trapnesting is being done, a further step would be to eliminate even the larger eggs of females showing a tendency to lay eggs below the average size.

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Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

270 IMP.—150 best bottom, 120 upland, no overflow, \$17,500. Bersie Ag'y, Eldorado, Ks.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv.

Co. Independence, Kan.

800 ACRES of almost perfect wheat land all in grass, 14 miles from RR, market.

Co., Independence, Kan.

800 ACRES of almost perfect wheat land all in grass, 14 miles from RR, market, for sale on good terms for \$7.50 per acre. No trades, R. H. West, Oakley, Kansas.

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Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Ks.

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R. H. WEST of Oakley. Kansas, can sell you land on the crop payment plan with very little down payment and life time on balance. Write for list to R. H. West, Oakley, Kansas.

ance. Write for list to R. H. West, Oakley, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80, ½ ml. town on paved road. Beautiful tract land. \$8,000,00 terms on half 5%, Improved 80, 3 ml. town side road. Price \$4800.00, \$1500.00 will handle. Terms on balance, if wanted. Improved 160, acetylene light plant. Real bargain, \$60.00 acre. \$400.00 cash, bal. terms, Possession. Come at once. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan, KANSAS, the bread basket of the world is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of affaifa. 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.

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VERY CHEAP for cash, or trade for live-stock. A good unimproved 320. Fred Johnson, Holly, Colo.

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WE FURNISH YOU Farm, Irrigation water and seed, and give you 15 years to pay. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

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BARGAINS-E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or exchange write Real Estate Exchange Co., Washington, Iowa,

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED-To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER hav-ing farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black. Box 108, Chip-pewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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

Wanted to hear from owner having improved farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and stock raising. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

Written Leases Best

BY H. A. TURNER

Approximately 3 million American farmers operate land they do not own. Once a year most of these farmers re-new or alter the agreements they have had with landowners or enter into new farming agreements on other farms. Each year hundreds of thousands of inexperienced persons make their first contracts as landlord or as farm tenant.

A great many farms, perhaps most farms, are leased thru oral agree-ment without printed or written mem-oranda or lease of any kind, and some landlords and tenants take a certain pride in the fact that their contracts are informal to this extent. Whether the agreement of lease is in writing, it is dangerous for the contracting parties to slight the business of arriving at a complete understanding in all points where their interests are likely to clash later. The lease agreement is reach an agreement, and then write a

Many of the disputes and misunder-standings which arise during the lease

were made. If the lease has been put in writing, even tho it is never looked at again, its preparation will have cleared up points that might have remained obscure or might have led to later disputes.

If the farm is to be leased for a cash rental, the agreement is likely to be a simple one which may be satis-factorily expressed by a standard factorily expressed by a standard printed form with a few modifications or additions.

Most printed lease forms, because they contain only generalities likely to prove inadequate when landowner and tenant enter a share agree-ment. In share agreements, the capital, credit and particular ability, ex-perience and purposes of landowner and of tenant all need consideration, along with the conditions of farming and the opportunities afforded by the farm. Usually it is best for sharerenting landowners and tenants to confer on the features of the contract, much to do with promoting harmony and mutual satisfaction, lengthening the period of occupancy, and improving the methods of farming the land.

Satisfaction, lengthening advantage of obscure or questionably harmony phrased sections, it is best to seek the advice and assistance of a good law-the new advice and assistance of a good law-yer before signing the contract.

not only the fairness of the various parts of the bargain but the general desirability of the bargain as a whole. A sharp bargain may be the cause of hard feeling and proye a bad bargain. If unusual concessions are desired by either party, he can best obtain his ends by making it profitable for both parties to agree.

parties to agree.

Unless they fortify their memories by memoranda noted beforehand, it is unlikely that landowner and tenant, at a first meeting to consider a lease, will have in mind all the questions that should be settled. It will be well if each takes time, before the meeting, to reflect over matters of the agree. to reflect over matters of the agreement and make note of points which he wishes decided or discussed. A general list of points to be considered in drawing up a lease follows. problems.

Is its full meaning understood? Is it so written that its meaning will be clear at any later time?

Is it fair to both parties?

Does it give the tenant a reasonable opportunity to make a comfortable liv-

ing and to get ahead?

Does it require proper and conservative care of the premises leased?

Are all desired reservations to the lease made? Are the things stated which each

party is to do and to contribute?

Does it make clear the rights and

privileges of each party?

Does it define the relationship between landlord and tenant and provide for the settlement of differences of

opinion? Does it contain a statement of the procedure to be followed when the relationship of landlord and tenant is to be terminated?

Does it contain the following essen-

tials to a legally complete lease?

1. The date it was made.
2. The names and the final signatures of the contracting parties.

3. The period for which the lease is

to run. leased.

5. An agreement in respect to the amount of rent to be paid and the time when and the place where it is to be

With the Young Farmers

BY ALVA AGEE

Sometimes I wonder whether it pays to be continually disturbed about the irrigation developments on public lands. We are right as far as the protest against being taxed for it goes—that is an outrage—but the trend is toward too much production anyway. The quarterly and annual financial reports of our great farm implement corpora-tions reveal the demand made on them by farmers for modern labor-saving equipment. There is ability to handle more acres of cultivated crops within the farm, to prepare and plant land on time so that yields may be surer, and to harvest without waste and loss. wonder is that there is work for all those who stay in the country.

Greater production a farm results naturally. There are time and oppor-tunity to grow crops that require a lot of labor. Farm capacity is increased. If the increase runs up to 5 per cent, it is much like adding 5 per cent to the total acreage of the country. This is not criticism—I am not sure there is even any helpfulness in the statement of fact, except as it is well to recognize facts and base our thinking and planning on them.

Acres Grow Bigger

I do not care to risk the statement that the financial condition of the farmers would be better if the ability to get bigger yields thru use of comthe basis of the relationship between lease embodying the various stipulaif prosperity is to come only thru a
landowner and tenant, and a careful tions. If the values involved are conhome market for all we can grow, as
consideration of its terms may have siderable, or if one or both parties some men believe, the statement would mercial fertilizers were cut in two, but

Acres become larger units in production as fertilizer needs are met. All the new land that could be developed Many of the disputes and misunderstandings which arise during the lease
would not have arisen, or could be
quickly ironed out, if agreements of
lease were all entered into with due
care and were properly put down in
writing. The very attempt to put a
lease in writing is likely to result in in this country would have a power of production only a fraction of that se-cured thru the liberal use of fertiliz-ers. That is no reason for not watchwriting. The very attempt to put a has the proper attitude toward the if he did not expand his farm's power lease in writing is likely to result in a more complete understanding than would be reached if no such attempt each party should carefully consider see a home market able to take all we

produce at prices favoring the seller so long as the individual farmer must have more fertilizer and better imple-

ments at his command to meet the competition of his neighbors.

The foregoing paragraphs furnish a rightly conservative background for the question whether there is reason that the tens of thousands of young men that the tens of thousands of young men who are wanting to go into farming for themselves next spring should hold back. There is no good reason in the case of those who have some capital, some skill and an ambition to own a farm. I don't like to see agriculture

in drawing up a lease follows. It for the farmer who does not put his should be supplemented by detailed labor into land that can be made caplists prepared by landowner and tenable of competing with productive soils, ant themselves, covering their specific but the chances are that some lean streaks may develop in industry either in the latter part of this year, or a little later on. Then it is the man on his own land who can feel most surely at home.

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Ere

Land can be bought in some sections at a fairly low price today, and danger of loss of capital thru depreciation is seemingly small if one uses judgment in buying. Then, too, one is in the kind of work he likes, and that counts. It is a better time to begin farming than it has been at any time in the lest 10 years.

in the last 10 years.

The beginner, with small capital, should want only a small farm. Big farms cannot drive small ones to the wall. Labor income is the big item in most farming, and the small farmer gets that, and increases it as he puts skill and self-interest into it. He is secure in an era of good times or poor times, provided always that he is not carrying too much debt. There is reason for emphasizing the word "small." Nobody knows how much risk another should take, but usually it is poor business to buy more land than will permit one to pay half the purchase 3. The period for which the lease is price and to have enough cash to finance has work and living for the year.

4. A description of the property nance his work and living for the year.

No Sell-No Buy

Two knights of the road were walking along the railroad tracks and found a bottle of white mule. One took a drink and passed it to the other. And so forth until the bottle was empty.

After a while one puffed out his chest and said, "You know, Bill, to-morrow I'm going to buy this railroad. I'm going to buy all the railroads in the country, all the automobiles, all the steamships—everything. What the country, all the automobiles, the steamships—everything. What do you think of that?"

Bill looked at his companion dis-

paragingly and replied, can't do it." "Why not?"

"I won't sell!"

The common man is endowed with certain inalienable rights, all of which he must keep fighting for.

THEFTS REPORTED



D. C. O'Neal, Lawrence. Four gallons of

D. C. O'Neal, Lawrence. Four gallons of gasoline.

Howard Henry, Big Springs, Hundred White Leghorns.

Angelo Williams, Pittsburg. John Deer disc, 72 tooth John Deer harrow.

W. W. Meyer, Tonganoxie. Steel hamed harness with brass knobs, 1½ inch double stitched traces, 1½ inch breast straps with 8 inch extension, 1½ inch breast straps with 8 inch extension, 1½ inch pole strap 1½ inch high straps, all leather back band, 1½ inch high straps, flat leather breeching 2½ inches wide, 20 foot 1½ inch lines with buckle cut off. Two bridles with round blinds and round reins, two 1 inch hitch reins with one snap broken. Two all leather, adjustable Bradshaw collars with pads.

D. T. Thorp, Hutchinson. English male coach pup about 16 inches high, two small spots over left eye, right ear all black, 4 white toe nails on left hind foot. English female coach pup with broken hip.

W. C. Herren, Nickerson, Wheat.

Theodore Shirley, Grantville, Four mostly black Poland China shotes, average 125 pounds.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs

April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kan.

Duroc Hogs April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

March 19—J. C. Seyb and others, Pretty
Prairie, Kan.
March 21—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs.

Kan. Kan. April 9—Ed. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas. Jersey Cattle

March 12-Consignment sale, Frankfort, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kai



Kohrs Bros., Riverton, Neb., sold 51 Spotted Poland China bred sows and glits at auction February 25 for an average of \$55.89. The top was \$82.50.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, sold Duroc bred sows and glits at Bendena, February 21, for an average of \$41. The top was a nice fall glit, bred to Big Pathfinder, that sold for \$140. Mr. Peterson reports the roads very bad and the attendance retarded because of that fact.

Seven hundred sixty-four registered Ayrshires have been reported sold at auction in the United States during the year 1928, at an average of \$184.57, which is a substantial increase in prices over 1927. Three hundred and two cows averaged \$242; 90 two year old heifers, \$204; 121 yearling heifers, \$149; 92 heifer calves, \$106; 29 bulls, yearlings and over, \$205.

The largest crowd that has been out for a pure bred hog sale in northeast Kansas in years, attended the A. C. Steinbrink Spotted Poland China sale at Hiawatha, February 23. The 44 sows and glits sold, averaged \$58.08 and the top was \$140 for number 36 and lots 36, 2 and 7 sold above \$100. Three summer boars averaged \$40. Sows bred to Dynamo were at a premium and there was not enough to supply the demand, of the 44 sows, 17 went to Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Illinois. The sale was a very satisfactory sale and was held at Hiawatha because of the better facilities. Mr. Steinbrink lives near Netawaka, Kan., which is his postoffice address.

John Heinen & Sons, Cawker City, sold 40 Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts at their farm near that place last Tuesday, February 26, for an average of \$47.50. The prices ranged very even, there being two tops of \$75 each, Several went to Nebraska, lowa and Missouri, at a little above the average, It was a good offering, in splendid breeding condition. It possibly would have been to the advantage of the Heinens if the offering had been carrying more flesh, but not as good buys, as they were conditioned

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CONCORDIA CONCRETE PROD-UCTS COMPANY W. A. Dehner, Mgr. Concordia, Kansas as they were. There was a nice crowd out as the day was nice over head. The roads to the west of Cawker City were not had and J.A. Sanderson of Oronoque (Norton coun-ty) drove through in his car.

Robert Hanson, who is a successful Cloud county farmer living near Yuma, a small station on the Missouri Pacific just west of Concordia, has a big pile of corn in the ear that is 16 feet high, 14 feet wide and 340 feet long and represents the yield from 850 acres of Mr. Hanson's farm. There is 41,000 bushels in the huge pile. Mr. Hanson has ocntracted the corn at 75 cents a bushel, to a Kansas City firm with July 1 as their final delivery date.

A letter from Harold Cary, Ogden, says he had a dandy sale at his farm February 22. It was a general clean up sale and everything sold well. One team of young mares brought \$270. A.six year old gelding sold for \$125, and a three year old gelding sold for \$125, and a three year old gelding \$118. A three year old grade Holstein cow sold for \$142, and a two year old heifer, brought \$130. Duroc bred sows averaged \$55, and the gilts averaged \$55. The fall gilts averaged \$23, and the fall boars, two of them. \$29 and \$31.50 each. The machinery and poultry sold well. Mr. Carey says it was the snapplest sale for that section this season and they started at 12:30 b, m. and sold 180 items by five o'clock. This was the big clean up sale advertised in the Kansas Farmer recently. The sale was conducted by Vernon C. Noble of Manhattan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson 468 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan



At no time since the late war has there been such a demand for different kinds of breeding stock. Every week brings letters from readers of Kansas Farmer wanting to know where they can buy stock of different kinds. I have before me a letter from R. C. Syphord of Stafford, asking where he can secure registered Guernesy calves, and one from B. R. Glasgow of Baca county, Colo., inquiring about a Spotted Poland China gilt.

A group of the good Shorthorn breeders living in southern Reno and northern Kingman counties have joined forces and will hold a sale on the Davenport farm near Pretty Prairie, and about 20 miles southwest of Hutchinson. The offering will be made up of a few choice individuals from the different herds and will include some individuals from milking bred herds. The 16 bulls are for the most part low, blocky fellows ready for service. Over half of them have straight Scotch pedigrees and the others are good Scotch tops. I know of no locality in the state where good herd bulls have been so presistently used as here and parties attending the sale can expect a chance to buy good useful cattle.

The Barwood farm, located at Farmington, is the home of one of the outstanding registered Ayrshire herds to be found in Kansas. The females comprise about 50 head, over half of them registered animals and the rest very high grade, John C. Keays, manager and part owner of the herd is an experienced Ayrshire breeder and has been connected with some of the best herds in the Middle West. The great breeding built, K. S. A. C. Bangora, a son of B. M's Bangora Melrose, heads the herd. Mr. Keays writes me that he has 24 calves from his last 23 cows to freshen. He adds further that he has just completed another Tuberculin test without a single reactor.

C. R. Day, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Pretty Prairie, reports the recent sale of the yearling White buil, Lord Baltimore to Leo F. Breeden & Co., of Great Bend, Lord Baltimore is a grandson of the noted buil, white Goods on his dam's side and his sire was the Day 'uil, Viscounts Dairyman, probably the greatest son of Pine Valley Viscount, whose dam has official record of 14.734 pounds of milk and 630 of butter. The dam of Viscounts Dairyman was the big roan bull Prince Dairyman, a grandson of General Clay, the most noted of all milking Shorthorns. Breeden & Co. are buying this bull for use on Otis Chieftain helfers. Mr. Day-is consigning a white buil bred almost exactly as this one is to the combination sale to be held near Pretty Prairie, March 19.

D. C. Thomas, breeder of registered Durocs, held a sale on his farm near Manchester, Okla., February 26. A very good crowd from over southern Kansas and Oklahoma assembled and the offering was choice from the standpoint of breeding. But the big mature sows, some of them a trifle old, were not greatly in demand. Prices bulked around \$40, much too low. The high price of corn locally, and the further fact that this section of the country is mostly given over to wheat growing, seems to make the swine breeding appeal not very urgent. Bennett Storey of Mulvane, was the heaviest buyer and took home with him some real snaps. Mr. Thomas expressed himself as not at all disappointed and looks upon the work he is now doing as rather of an educational affair. Mr. Goldsmith, his neighbor, held to the same view.

One of the best equipped stock farms I have visited for some time is the W. G. Butfington place, located seven miles west of Arkansas City and 15 miles south of Oxford. For nearly 20 years Mr. Butfington has been breeding registered Shorthorns to the farmers and breeders of southern Kansas and Oklahoma, using the proceeds to buy better seed stock and to improve his fine farm. Mr. Buffington holds to the idea that it doesn't pay to own livestock unless you give them care. His big slios, grinding and equipment, etc., indicate how well he carries out his theory. The day I was there he was busy hauling in gravel and filling the low places in order to add to the comfort of his stock. Annual production sales are held on this farm. That is the natural accumulation of the registered Shorthorns and Durocs are sold off once each year. The annual 'sale will be held March 21 next. at which time 25 cattle and 25 Durocs will be sold.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Central Shorthorn sale was held as advertised, and a large crowd of farmers and breeders were on hand to compete for the good cattle consigned. The bidding was snappy and at no time did the sale lack for interest. The champion bull of the show, Rodney 4th, owned by The Maryvale Farm, Martin City, Mo., was the top of the sale, going to the S. M. S. Ranch, Stamford, Tex. for \$700. The top price for females was paid for Woodale Victoria, owned by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., going to Sni-A-Bar farms at \$410. Sixty-two bulls averaged \$164. Twenty-four females averaged \$191. The \$6 head averaged \$171. The sale returns were satis-

Combination Shorthorn



to be held on the Davenport farm, three miles north of Pretty Prairie, 20 miles southwest of Hutchinson, 12 north and three west of Kingman.

Tuesday, March 19

41 HEAD, 16 bulls in age from 9 to 24 months. Half of them pure Scotch. 25 female cows, bred and open Much of the young stuff was sired by Narisses Dale, Bayton Maurader, Kansas Prince, and Viscounts Dairyman. The consignors: McIlrath Bros., C. L. White, Seyb Bros., C. R. Day and Mr. French. Sale starts promptly at 1 p. m. Big commercial cattle sale in forenoon. For catalog address, 1884

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Chester White Fall Boars large bone, square built, quick maturing kind, \$25 and \$30. Also gilts. LLOYD COLE, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., R. 3.

factory to J. C. Burns and to most all of

At a dinner at the Hoof and Horn Club, the evening of February 19, about 150 Shorthorn breeders were in attendance, one of the largest number we have had at any meeting of this kind in years. The following officers were elected: W. J. Sear, president, Manhattan, Kan.; Claud Lovett, vice president for Kansas, Neal, Kan.; Wm. Cheatum of Ravenwood Farm, vice president, Bunceton, Mo.; John C. Burns, secretary and treasurer, Kansas City, Mo. The secretary and treasurers as City, Mo. The secretary and treasurer is peport of the Central Shorthorn Association showed the association in a prosperous condition and a very substantial balance in the treasury. Immediately after the adjournment of the Central Shorhorn Association, The Kansas and Missouri Association held a business meeting.

Inexperienced

Hey-"Aren't you wild about bathing beauties?"
Hay—"I don't know, I never bathed

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