

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

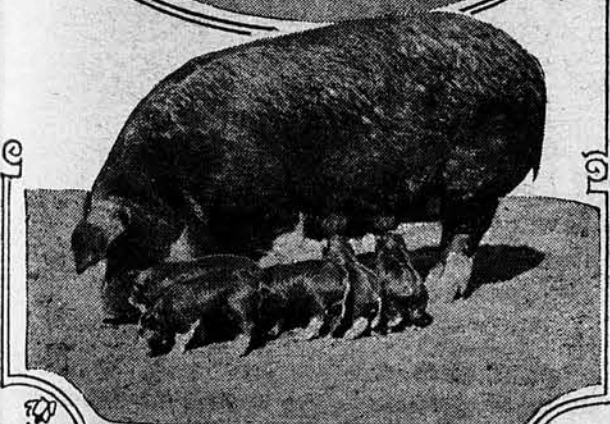
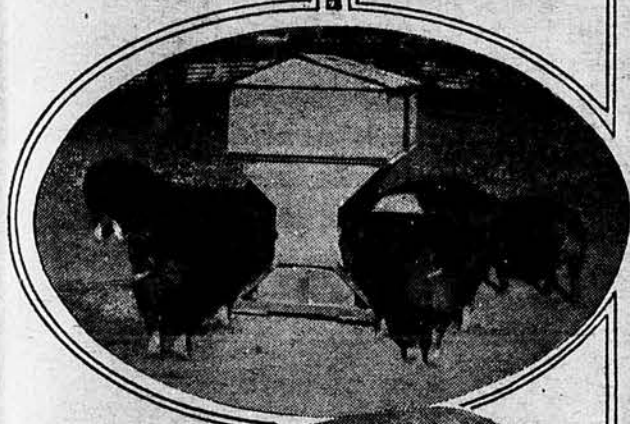
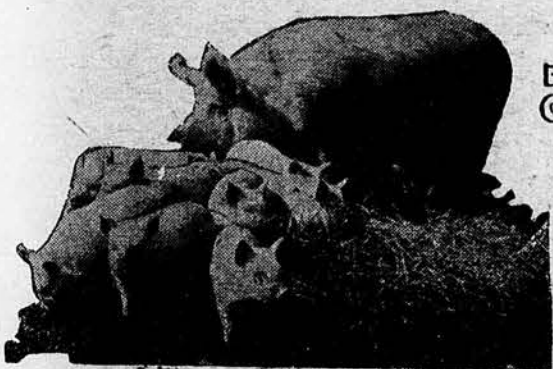
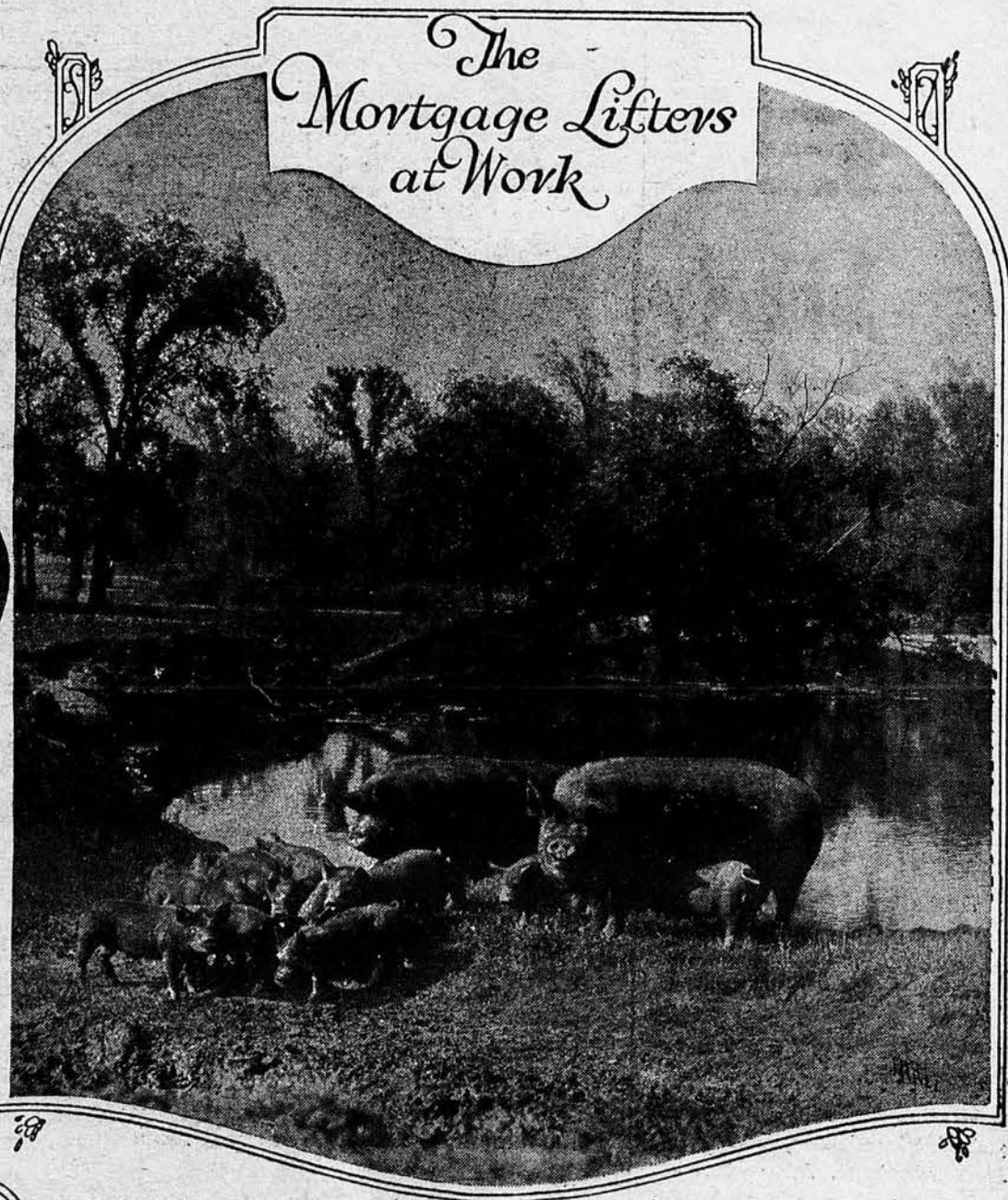
Volume 67

May 11, 1929

Number 19



*The
Mortgage Lifters
at Work*





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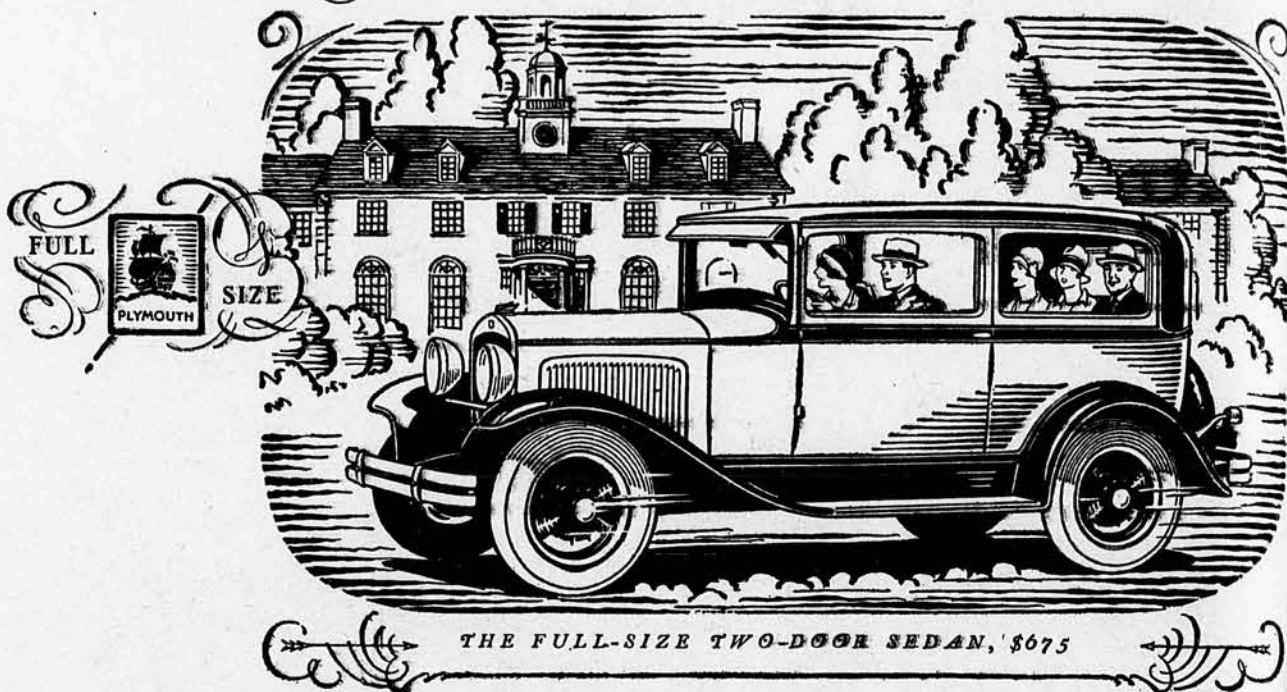
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PLYMOUTH
AMERICA'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE CAR

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

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Travis Specializes in Marketing, Too

Quality Products, Brand Names and Letters Keep Customers in Line

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SIX crops insure the necessities of life for A. W. Travis, Riley county, and some of the luxuries, including vacation trips to mild climates during the winter, if he so chooses. He is a farmer who specializes in truck crops, and he is so thoro in this work that he controls in a large measure, everything about his business from production to marketing.

Already he has realized on his earliest spring cash crop, which is certified sweet potato seed. This is the biggest crop and pays Mr. Travis in three ways—market potatoes, certified seed and the sale of plants. The early part of May finds him out transplanting the sweet potato crop into the sandy loam of his Kaw Bottom land. It will be a matter of comparatively few spring days until the asparagus crop is making a cash return, followed by tomatoes, Irish potatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes, and then it will be time to attend the sweet spuds again.

Some winter days are filled with book farming. During that time Mr. Travis plans his work for the spring and summer. He figures out the amount

must be thoroly fumigated. "It seems like a lot of work to one who isn't in the business," Mr. Travis volunteered, "but we get paid so well for doing this that we cannot let it go undone." Out in the field, sweet potatoes may be grown on the same ground two years with a change the third year, before coming back to produce certified seed.

It isn't just a matter of putting sweet potatoes in clean containers and storing them in a clean place. A lot of the success with the potatoes depends on storage temperature. When the sweets are put in the bins on the Travis farm, the cellar is held at a temperature of 85 degrees until the spuds go thru the sweat—a period of three to six weeks. Then the temperature can be dropped to 55 degrees for the winter.

Mr. Travis will sell something more than 500 bushels of certified sweet potatoes a year, and they go to points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma

plants, and when orders like that come in, total sales jump considerably over the average.

Market potatoes are sold in Colorado and Nebraska almost entirely. The most troublesome competitors are New Jersey and Virginia, but Mr. Travis usually gets in a little ahead of these states. The hotbeds are started, as a rule, about April 1, and planting is under way about May 5 to 10. A regular transplanter drawn by horses is used in getting the crop out, but perhaps the harvesting is somewhat different than usual. This starts about September 5, and a regular Irish potato digger pulled by a tractor, and minus all of the shakers so as not to skin the sweet potatoes, does the job. The tractor must be driven slowly, but at that it saves man power and time, and puts the potatoes right out on the top of the ground. This new method of digging has been used only three years, but figures show up the advantage. With the old digger, which was horse-drawn, eight men could get out about 1 acre a day. With the tractor and eight men, it is possible to dig double that area. "We must grow more crops to



The Big Photo Shows A. W. Travis, Riley County, Out in a Field of Sweet Potatoes at Harvest. Three Rows Have Been Thrown Into One. He Now Digs With an Irish Potato Digger and Has Doubled His Harvesting Capacity. Upper Right Corner Gives a Glimpse of the Muslin-Covered Hotbeds Where the Plants Are Grown. Note Also the Sign That Goes on Asparagus Crates

of fertility work he feels is needed, and this usually is quite some program. During the entire business year he keeps daily records, and then takes an annual inventory. He would have to do this to keep straight, he explains, even if it wasn't necessary to satisfy the income tax collector. The records are so complete that Mr. Travis knows the acre cost on all of his crops, and can tell the cost of labor, equipment, materials and other things involved. He also must keep a close account of his crop rotations, since he is producing certified seed, so that he will not invite trouble by putting the same crop on any one field too many years in succession.

Sweet potatoes under the care Mr. Travis gives them produce from 100 to 350 bushels an acre. A fair average would be about 175 to 200 bushels. But this couldn't be done if considerable attention wasn't centered on the seed, for one thing. Seed is hill-selected to eliminate stem rot, for type and for yield. "Like tends to produce like," Mr. Travis said. "What we are after is a hill that has five or six good spuds and two for seed. That is a real hill of sweet potatoes. You know, of course, that the seconds go for seed."

After obtaining such good quality potatoes every precaution is taken to prevent trouble. The potatoes must be put in containers and in a house, all of which have been properly fumigated. Hotbeds in which plants are produced must be on new ground each year, or the hotbed ground used for the second year in succession must be treated with formaldehyde. All lumber used in the hotbeds also

and Colorado. The bulk of the crop, of course, stays in the home state. The matter of supply and demand operates with this particular product, just like it does with everything else. But the fact that Mr. Travis produces certified seed gives him one little edge on the inside of the market. He gets 50 cents a bushel more than non-certified seed. Another thing that gives him control over the marketing end is the fact that he has established a regular trade for his potatoes. Each year folks keep coming back for more seed, because they have been satisfied in the past, and because Mr. Travis keeps in touch with them by correspondence. Here is a farmer who not only produces the highest quality, but he also concentrates considerable energy on marketing those quality products as well. Certified sweet potato seed is put up in 2-bushel crates which bear the name of the producer. This helps to get return customers. The fact that the name is on the crate builds confidence and invites return business by impressing the name "Travis" on the customer's mind. It is a rule that when folks discover they can depend absolutely on a certain source for whatever it is they want, they will stick to that source. Kansas farmers perhaps are leaders in learning that quality products help greatly in maintaining a steady farm income.

In addition to selling certified seed, Mr. Travis finds a ready market for sweet potato plants. He sells them at \$1 to \$4 a thousand, depending on the time of year, and will sell an average of 100,000 a season. Last year one customer took 50,000

the acre at less expense or we will not make progress," Mr. Travis said. "I figure that I net about \$100 an acre, taking an average over five or 10 years, from the sweet potatoes. That is a fair average, and should be reached or even bettered by folks who grow them right."

The rotation is planned to handle the big job of keeping up fertility. Alfalfa stands four to five years, Sweet clover one to two years, while cowpeas, turnips and rye are worked in after digging white potatoes, generally in July, for a green manure crop. As a matter of fact, the Irish potatoes are grown mainly because it is possible to get a crop and then put in cowpeas or rye to be plowed under for green manure to help the sweet spuds for the next spring.

Corrosive sublimate is used to treat the sweet potato seed, and the hotbeds are started about April 1. These are on new ground or treated ground, and everything from muslin to frames is carefully fumigated before being used. The hotbeds are 8 feet wide and covered by a good grade of unbleached muslin. This cloth is the best covering for hotbeds Mr. Travis has found so far.

Five acres of asparagus have proved to be a good thing for Mr. Travis, and a welcome spring cash crop. This also is shipped in special crates that carry signs bearing the information: "Kansas (Continued on Page 26)"

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT IS STRANGE that supposedly reputable papers and magazines will send the kind of men they do send out here to investigate the workings of prohibition. Some time ago Collier's Weekly sent a man to Topeka who was drunk when he arrived, and remained drunk most of the time he was here. He nearly had an attack of delirium tremens. Of course his report was utterly unreliable. Now the Chicago Tribune is running a series of articles written by some man the paper has sent to Kansas. If one who does not know something about the real conditions were to read and believe these articles, he would conclude that the streets of Topeka are filled with drunken men, that practically every politician and office holder is carrying a flask in his hip pocket and drinking like a fish. Of course that is an infamous lie, and I do not understand why a reputable paper like the Topeka Daily Journal gives space to the slanderous falsehoods about its own city.

Doubtless it was a tough job for President Coolbaugh, head of the Colorado School of Mines, to expel his own son from the school for "drinking and exceedingly disorderly conduct." I am wondering how the president feels about it, and whether he blames himself to any degree. One has a feeling that if he had managed the boy in the right way from the beginning he might not have had to be expelled "for drinking and exceedingly disorderly conduct."

Ed Howe in his Monthly tells of being the guest of a rich man at dinner, and the cost of the various dishes. The prices quoted seem so utterly preposterous that I am wondering if Ed's memory isn't failing him in his old age. For example, he says that they had a very nice steak which cost the host \$25 a plate, and other things in proportion. Now no beefsteak was ever broiled that was worth a tenth part of that price, and if this man who was entertaining Ed Howe actually paid for that dinner what Ed says he paid, then he was simply a vain fool who was doing it for display. The greatest fools in the world I think are the rich fools. The reason these exclusive places, like the Ritz-Carlton, are able to charge the prices they do is because there are enough rich fools who are not only willing but anxious to pay the extravagant rates. It is an exhibition of vanity on their part, and the hotel and restaurant managers take advantage of it. Apparently it does not require a great amount of brains to make money; if it did certainly there would not be so many rich fools.

Ex-President Coolidge declared just after he got out of office that no man ought to be President for more than eight years, because the constant adulation he received would finally give him the "big-head." He did not use that term, "big-head," but that was what he meant. He may be right, altho I have always had the notion that a man of really good sense will not be spoiled by adulation. He may enjoy having people defer to him and flatter him, but after all, he knows that he doesn't really deserve it, and that, comparatively speaking he doesn't know very much. If he has good sense he has observed that after a man gets out of a place of power people do not kow-tow to him very much. That ought to teach him that the reason they deferred to him and flattered him before was because he happened to be in a place where he had something to give which they wanted, or they were afraid that he might use his power to their disadvantage. It was his position and power they were kow-towing to, not himself. If he has sense enough to realize that, he will remain rather humble. Of course, if he is holding a life position of great power he may lose sight of that important fact. That is the reason why I think the tenure of judges ought to be limited.

The last legislature spent a good deal of time wrangling over bills to establish another teachers' college in Western Kansas. If it had not been for the fact that several towns wanted the school and would rather see all the bills defeated than see a rival town get the school, it would have passed; and yet at this very time there are twice as many teachers wanting jobs as there are jobs to give in the teaching line. The state has no need for more teachers' colleges or any more institutions of higher learning. But when the next legislature convenes there will be four or five towns sending delegations to Topeka to lobby for another col-

lege, and sometime I suppose they will get together on some log-rolling scheme and put the thing across.

We have been told so often that the government, national, state, or municipal, cannot successfully operate an enterprise like a railroad, or other public utility, that we have come to take it for granted that the statement is true, but the Canadians seem to be sort of knocking out that theory. The Canadian government is making a success of operating railroads and power plants, and the reason is because it is operating them on the same business principles on which successful private enterprises are operated. As a matter of fact, the government ought to operate a public utility at less cost to the consumer than any private enterprise, but if it is put into the hands of political job hunters and professional politicians it will not succeed, just as a private enterprise will fail if incompetent men are running it.

No President within my recollection has had such a grip on public confidence as President Hoover has right now. His speech on law breaking and the necessity for law enforcement has had a greater response than any speech made by any



Home Storage Would Relieve Some of This Annual Anxiety

President since Wilson spoke to Congress announcing that we were going to war. At present Congress seems to be eating out of his hand. Of course, all this may change. His administration has hardly begun yet, but just at present he certainly is holding the reins.

King George of England is up and around again and able to work a little at his job. He seems to be much pleased to know how the people all over the world sympathized with him when it seemed as if he was about to pass out. Every once in a while something happens which proves that while there is a lot of meanness in the world, after all the people as a rule are a rather sympathetic lot, and this goes with all classes and conditions. The most hardened criminals in the various penitentiaries have over and over again risked their lives to help save the lives of not only their fellow convicts, but also their guards. Perhaps the most sympathetic people in the world are found in the tenements. They haven't much to give, but what they have they are willing to share freely and unselfishly.

President Hoover wants to appoint Justice Stone of the Supreme Court at the head of his commission to investigate crime conditions thruout the country. That is a splendid selection, but it is not certain that Justice Stone will take the job. At present he has a life job on the greatest court in the world. If he takes the job President Hoover wants him to take he will have an immense amount of work and probably will get little thanks. He doesn't want to take this job, and no one can blame

him. If he does take it, it will be because of the urging of the President and from a high sense of public duty. However, from what I have heard and read of Justice Stone, no man in the United States is better qualified to fill the place.

Abe Was "Made Over"

THESE here surgeons are sure doin' some wonderful things, James, or else they are the worst liars that are permitted to walk around on this green earth," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins, as he laid down the paper he had been reading. "I see here where a surgeon managed to attach a livin' heart to the head uv a dog that hed just been separated from the dog, and the head went right along actin' like the head uv a reg'lar dog would act, but with no body attached to it. This here surgeon claims that it will be possible to attach a livin' heart to a human head and the head will go right along thinkin' and conversin' and actin' like any other normal human head, but havin' no body to bother with, no aches or pains, no liver complaint or consumption or verminiform appendix or cancer or any other disease to bother with; no clothes to buy, no grocery bills, nuthin' uv that kind to bother.

"As headaches result from some ailment in the stomach or other part uv the body, there would be no more headaches, and the head could just go on thinkin' and talkin', tho it looks as if there would be nuthin' in particular to think or talk about if there wuz no body to bother with. Now that story, James, looks durned improbable to me, but I will say that these modern surgeons do put over some remarkable things. I don't know as I ever told you about Abe Anderson, a feller I used to know back in Pennsylvania. Abe wuz an unfortunate critter who seemed to hev the faculty uv contractin' every disease that afflicts mankind. Startin' at the top, half uv his brain wuz affected with what the doctors said wuz an incurable disease. The sight uv both eyes wuz goin' fast with several different kinds uv eye trouble. He lost all his teeth with some disease uv the gums; one lung wuz practically gone; his liver wuz out uv commission or mighty near it; he hed cancer uv the stomach; one kidney hed quit workin' and the other wuz threatenin' to quit; both legs wuz sufferin' from partial paralysis and he hed white swellin' and a foot disease that wuz causin' his toes to drop off one by one.

"Abe hed himself hed practically give up hope, when one day an idee occurred to him. He hed heard where there wuz a surgeon who wuz makin' some wonderful experiments, and Abe said that he proposed to go and see that surgeon. When the surgeon looked him over he said, 'Well, Mr. Anderson, I must say that you are in about the worst shape uv any man I ever looked at. I would say that if you manage to hang on for another six months it will be little short uv a miracle.'

"You ain't tellin' me nuthin' new, Doc," said Abe. "That is the reason I'm here. The way it is now I'm bound to cash in within five or six months as I figure it, and it occurred to me that as you are great on experimentin' on the human frame, I would just let you turn loose on me. You can't any more than kill me, and at the worst clip off about five or six months uv my life, which, considerin' the condition I'm in, don't mean much to me, in fact it might save me quite a lot uv sufferin'. On the other hand, if you happen to fix me up so that I kin live fur quite a spell, think what a boost it would give you, and a lot uv other doctors would git pointers as a result uv your experimentin'. So, Doc, if you like, you kin turn yourself loose on me and go as fur as you like. I hev'n't got nuthin' to lose and maybe I might gain some thin'."

"Well, this here surgeon brightened up a lot when he heard what Abe hed to say—said that he hed been hopin' fur a chance to try some experiments, but hed not hoped to get a willin' subject.

"So Doc chloroformed Abe and commenced on him. He first took out the diseased lobe uv Abe's brain and substituted the brain uv a large Newfoundland dog. Then he took out both uv Abe's diseased eyes and slipped into the place uv one eye that uv a large Thomas cat, and into the place uv the other the eye uv a bull dog with a large under-shot jaw. The reason he didn't put in both eyes uv the Thomas cat wuz that he said it would be a durned shame to leave that cat entirely blind.

so he left one good eye. He said he knew that cat and that it could see a plenty with one eye. Then he wired up Abe's skull and bandaged his eyes, sayin' that wuz as far as he would dare to go that time.

"Well, astonishin' as it may seem, Abe recovered so far as his head and eyes were concerned, but the result wuzn't entirely satisfactory. You see half uv Abe's head wuz thinkin' like a dog, and the other half like a man, so that part uv the time when he tried to talk he would begin to bark, and at other times he would try to scratch himself with one foot, thinkin' apparently that he wuz bothered with fleas. Then when his eyes got well, part uv the time he wuz lookin' fur rats, and part uv the time he wuz tryin' to chase himself up a tree. However, the surgeon seemed to be satisfied—and more than satisfied.

"Next he took out one uv Abe's lungs, the diseased one, and slipped in the place uv it the lung uv a trottin' horse, and in place uv his stomach he substituted the stomach uv a large, loud smellin' William goat. Well, that surgeon jill kep on substitutin' one thing after another till he hed Abe completely made over. Abe got well, but he wuz the worst mixed up man you ever saw. Sometimes the dog part uv him would get the upper hand, and he would commence to growl and chase himself around the block.

"Sometimes he would happen to pass a clothes line where a 'wash' wuz hangin' up, and an impulse would come over him to eat the tail off a shirt or maybe make a meal on a pair uv B. V. D's. One day he went out to the fair ground and trotted three times round the mile track; that wuz caused by his race hoss lung. His body begin to be covered with hair, partly cat fur, and partly dog hair, so that he didn't dare to take off his clothes fur fear that he would hev to pay dog tax. Some uv his friends suggested that he could sue that surgeon fur damages, but Abe wouldn't hear to it. He said that he hed told Doc that he could go as fur as he liked, and anyway he knowed a lot more about how animals felt than he ever did before."

Suggestions for Farm Relief

THAT eminent agriculturist, Col. Charles L. Mitchell, contributes the following suggestions for farm relief:

1. No farmer can be a happy, successful farmer who is in debt. The first job of the Government should be that of getting every farmer out of debt. He shouldn't have anything to "worry him" and if the Government will just cancel a few of those "junket trips" the account will be about even.
2. No farmer's wife can be happy not to have the "modern conveniences" of her sister who lives in the city. These cold, wintry blasts of the midnight wouldn't make anyone happy. Let the Government build a "modern home" on every farm, equipped with every modern convenience, electric washing machine, electric churn, electric ice box, electric mangle, electric iron and electric hair curler.
3. No farmer can be a successful farmer without an up-to-date radio to get the market reports and baseball scores. The Government should standardize on some radio equipment and see that every farmer is furnished with one of them and an inspector to see to it that they are kept in perfect working order—keep his batteries charged, at "no charge."
4. No farm home is going to be complete without a modern victrola so the young folks can have their "jazz." If you expect to keep the young folks on the farm, you have got to entertain them. So, let the Government see to it that every home has an up-to-date orthophonic victrola and a selection of say 200 records, and insist on furnishing one each of the following records—"America," "Star Spangled Banner," "Nearer My God to Thee," "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and the balance "jazz." Just listened to a new one the other night—"Kiss Me for an Hour and See if I Will Scream." They say that everything is in the name you give a song. It ought to be.
5. The farmer's home should have plenty of spacious room for dancing and church socials, with spare bed rooms and sleeping porches and "cold rooms" air tight and sound proof.
6. And then the barn should be equipped with the

latest equipment for the efficient care of stock. Equipped with electric lights, electric hay forks, electric manure trams, hot and cold water and all that goes to make a modern barn. The Government should see to it that every farm is equipped with one of these barns and then every farm should have a shed for tools with a blacksmith shop and repair shop in addition to a milk house with an electric separator and frigid air plant.

7. And then again, let's make our farms modern with the use of trucks, tractors and automobiles and have a sufficient number of them to do it right. Every farmer should have one big sedan and sufficient small cars for every member of the family. Possibly the Government might be able to make a contract with our "antique collector" friend, who has practically all of the money of the world in his corn crib, to fully equip every farm on a "standard" basis. He has them pretty "golden" near standardized already, and it wouldn't cost the Government much more.

8. And then again, the farmer's daughter does not have the advantages of the city girl. Therefore, every farmer's daughter should be an heiress. Let the Government settle a good legacy on each farmer's daughter, and then watch these "hatless, sleek haired, cigarette pushing sheiks" from the city go after one of these heiresses. The only thing she will have to do is to learn the manly art of self-defense.

9. And then, if the Government does all of this for the farmer let the Government protect the farmer from the flood of shyster promoters who make life miserable for them. The flood of waters hasn't done one-hundredth of the damage to the farmers that the flood of



Approved by Boss Critic

these shyster promoters has selling swamp lands, sand dunes, the Brooklyn Bridge and the State House dome to our good farmer, friends.

10. I understand that a couple of weeks ago one of "them slickers" caught a good farmer from Iowa in Los Angeles and sold him all the flowers in the City Parks for \$500, and then when the farmer started cutting the flowers to market, the "police interfered."

11. And then again, make it compulsory for any farmer wanting to borrow money to have the personal endorsement of the Senator from his district, who will be responsible for the note if the farmer does not pay it.

12. Let these darned city dudes pay the price they should pay for the farmers' product and then watch this "back to the farm" movement.

13. If the coming session of Congress will just take these suggestions, this may be about the last letter you will get from the writer. Just watch me buy a farm fully equipped with White Leghorn cows, Duroc chickens, those Yellow Jersey pigs and Short Horn sheep. Will raise suet and bologna by the bushel and Rocky Mountain oysters by the quart.

14. As I have said before, let the Government establish the price. The orange and lemon growers and the

potato growers let thousands of bushels rot on the ground to "maintain the price." Why shouldn't the Government give the farmer this same protection? If the merchants or manufacturers make the same price they are investigated by the Federal Trade Commission. They ought to be. They shouldn't be in that business. They should be farmers.

15. If the Government is going to give real farm relief, let them be real sports and not be picayunish about it. Treat the farmer right and in such a manner that he will be proud of his Government.

16. Write or telegraph your Congressman immediately, giving him these suggestions, and every farm in the United States will be "occupied" within 30 days. In the meantime, tho, until we get this law passed, won't you please help us out with your orders for printing, binding, lithographing, embossing, stationery and office equipment, for we will have to have some money for the original investment.

Land Is Sold for Taxes

Our board of county commissioners say there is a law in Kansas providing that where taxes are unpaid for three years, they can collect 15 per cent yearly on each dollar which is delinquent, and at the end of the three years they can sell the said land, farm or town lot. Has the county board in Kansas such a right? When was the law made? When can the owner be dispossessed of his land or lot, and how long a time would he have to redeem said land? Does a man who has a family have to live on his farm on which a mortgage has been foreclosed to have the benefit of the 18 months' redemption, or if he paid one-third cash down at the time he made the purchase? If A buys a place for \$3,000 and has \$1,000 to pay on said place and then borrows \$2,000 from B, can B then foreclose this mortgage and get possession of said place because A does not live on this place? Does that make any difference if the mortgagor has paid one-third of the cash price? R.

Land on which taxes have not been paid is subject to sale for taxes in the September following the default. At the time of the sale for taxes a certificate is issued to the purchaser at said sale, or if there is no purchaser, the county may buy the land. Then if the taxes are not paid for three years a tax deed is issued. The owner of the land has a right to redeem at any time before the tax deed is issued on the payment of the taxes and interest on the same at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, and at the same rate on all subsequent taxes paid. The original tax law required the owner to pay interest at the rate of 24 per cent. This was the old law of 1876. It was amended in 1879, reducing the rate to 15 per cent.

When a tax deed is issued the holder of this deed has a right to possession of the land. Of course, the owner of the land may begin an action to set aside this deed, and the courts will hold that the deed must in every respect conform strictly with the letter of the law both in the matter of the sale of the land for taxes, the advertising of the same and in fact every step. If the law has not been complied with, the court would order the tax deed to be set aside. Of course, that would simply give the holder of the title the right to redeem the land, but it would not relieve him from payment of this interest on delinquent taxes.

In order to get the benefit of the 18 months' redemption it is necessary that the party holding the title shall reside upon the land. If he has abandoned it he would get the benefit of only six months. Where a mortgage is given to secure the purchase price and more than one-third of the purchase price has been paid, the 18 months' right of redemption would accrue. If less than this, the mortgagor would have only six months.

Time Has Been Extended

Has the time been extended in which a soldier can make application for his compensation which is to be paid in 20 years? R.

The adjutant of the Kansas department of the American Legion informs us that the time limit for applying for adjusted compensation is indefinite. In other words, no definite time has been set. The time limit for Government war risk insurance has been extended to December 30, 1930.

Taxes Piling Up on Land Owners

IT COST \$1,120,004,895 to run the 48 states the calendar year 1927, the Department of Commerce reports. This is \$9.25 for each inhabitant, for state taxes alone.

State expenditures the country over are three times as much as they were 10 years ago.

The states received \$1,758,381,361 in revenue in 1927, or \$14.99 for each inhabitant, compared to \$5.14 10 years ago. License fees and the general property tax were the chief sources of this revenue. That means the land-owner and the home-owner carried most of the load.

During these 10 years the net indebtedness of the states continued to increase. In 1927 this indebtedness stood at \$1,444,927,194, or \$12.32 for each inhabitant—an increase of nearly 300 per cent for the decade. In 1927 24 of the states decreased their indebtedness, but the other 24 borrowed enough to make the increase in state debt that year for all come to \$104,957,495.

Which is the way the cat that fell in the well finally landed in China.

Property and special taxes contributed 38.3 per cent of the \$1,758,381,361 in taxes collected by the 48 states in 1927. This shows an increase of 121.4 per cent in such taxes from 1917 to 1926 and there was a further increase of 4.4 per cent in 1926-'27. The levy for property and special taxes rose from

\$2.86 in 1917 to \$5.56 per capita in 1926 and \$5.73 in 1927.

Business and non-business licenses contributed 38.6 per cent of the total revenue of the 48 states in 1927. Ten years before, this levy was 22.3 per cent only. These taxes were collected from insurance companies and other corporations, and from the sales tax on gasoline; also from motor vehicles and for hunting and fishing licenses.

Special taxes collected in 1927 included \$105,947,031 in inheritance taxes in 45 states, and \$54,959,392 in income taxes in 12 states. No general property taxes for state purposes were levied that year in Pennsylvania, North Carolina or California.

The disturbing fact in these statistics is that altho there was \$1,758,381,361, or nearly 2 billion dollars, collected for state taxes in 1927, yet state indebtedness increased \$104,957,495 that year. While it is true that huge sums are being expended for highways, the total for this purpose is less than one-third, or 30 per cent, of this huge amount.

Here we have a situation of higher taxes and higher indebtedness and both constantly increasing. This cannot continue indefinitely.

A certain amount of tax relief can come to the property-owning taxpayer, especially the farmer taxpayer, thru a more equitable distribution of the tax burden by means of state income taxes, a gross

tax on mineral production and excise taxes on certain luxuries.

That will help for a while. But the real road to permanent relief from excessive taxation is thru economy of administration in government—good management and efficiency.

This means less politics and more business all along the line in the public service, and a reducing of all governmental activities down to what is actually required. The voter can do as much to start this going and to keep it going, as anybody.

The people are very weary of political jockeying with serious matters. If they take these problems into their own hands there will be a shake-up that will have no regard for anything but the main purpose. The people now expect support for measures of merit regardless of which party initiated them.

What I mean is that genuine tax relief and a strictly business-like administration of state and local government must come; and if legislators and office-holders do not themselves bring it about, the voters will.

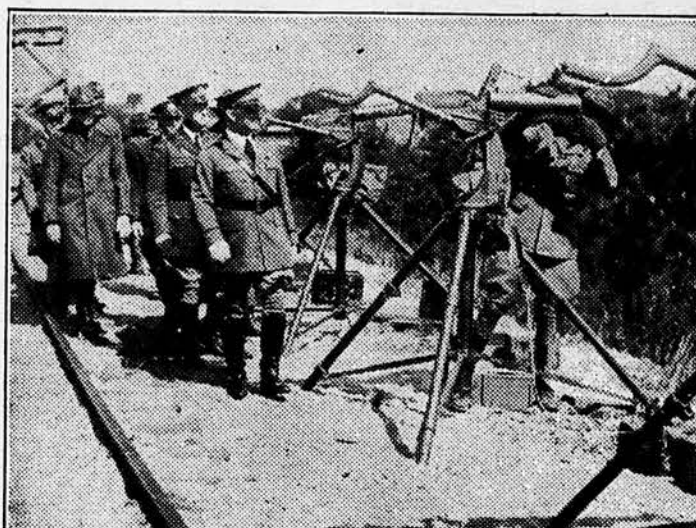
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



Two Circular Panels Form the Skirt of This Flowered Chiffon Frock. Pale Green, Lavender and Purplish Red Are Featured. The Yoke Extends Into a Scarf



General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, Inspecting the Latest Type Anti-Aircraft Guns of the 61st Coast Artillery at Ft. Story, Va. To the Uninitiated These Guns Might Appear Innocent Enough, But Put an Experienced Gunner Behind One and He Can Make Things Hot for the Birdmen



Elinor Smith, 17, of New York, Who Holds World's Endurance Record for Women Flyers. She is First Woman to Use Cabin Monoplane in Such a Test



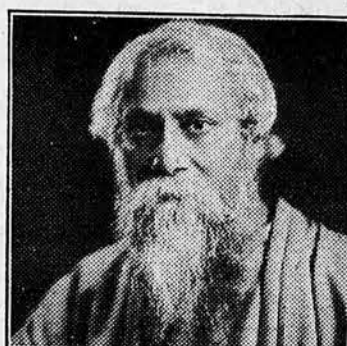
After Scrutinizing Hundreds of Photographs of Beautiful Women From 48 States, John Barrymore, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Voted Mrs. George F. Hester, Richmond, Va., "America's Loveliest Wife." Now What Will the Wives of These Judges Say to That?



As a Fitting Prelude to Their Annual Convention Held in Washington, Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Placed a Beautiful Floral Piece on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington



One of the Open-Air Restaurants on Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco, a Place Where Smart Folks Go When They Have a Longing for Boiled Crabs. The Crabs Are Brought in Fresh From the Sea and Cooked Before the Customer's Eyes



Rabindranth Tagore, Hindu Poet, is Enroute to Canada and the United States for an Extended Lecture Tour. Perhaps American Ideas Will Broaden His Philosophy of Life



Princess Kitashirakawa of the Japanese Royal Family, Who Selected an American-Made Roadster for Her Motor Jaunts. Her Ability in Handling the Car is Equal to That of American Girls. The Princess is Shown With the Car in the Driveway of the Palatial Home



Unloading Mail From the Argosy Liner Which Arrived at Croydon on Completing the Last Stage of the First Return Journey From Karachi, on the New Air Mail and Passenger Service Between England and India. Sir Vyell Vyvyan Made the Round Trip to India and Back in 15 Days



A Scene at the Mayfair Hotel, London, Where a Reception Was Given by the Society of Motor Manufacturers for Major Seagrave, World's Racing Champion. A Flower Model of the "Golden Arrow" Was Presented to Mrs. Seagrave. But Perhaps That Record Will Come Back to America Soon

As We View Current Farm News

Science Will Endeavor to Change the Sahara Into Farm Land

APPARENTLY farming is going to take to the Sahara desert. The formal incorporation of the Sahara Co., headed by Dwight Braman, New York engineer, brings near realization one of the most daring land reclamation schemes of all time. By it science is to wave her magic wand over 100,000 square miles of the Sahara desert and make blossoms appear, not only of the rose, either, as it is anticipated that on this present sandy waste, wheat, corn, cotton and sugar cane can be produced for the sustenance of 4½ million families.

Braman and his associates would transform the climate of the desert by connecting dry lake beds and areas below sea level in Southern Tunis and Algeria and along Western Tripoli with the Mediterranean at Gabes, Tunis, thru three great canals. Salt water to flood 60,000 square miles would be let in by the canals, forming an inland sea.

Well, if they can make the desert produce by turning in salt water, we certainly should make a grand showing in this state with good soil, rainfall and plenty of legumes.

From Corn Field to Party

KANSAS corn stalks that rustle in the summer breezes soon may be very much in evidence at our best social functions in the form of beautiful "silk" hose. At any rate, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, received a letter from a Chicago firm requesting information regarding the Kansas "corn-grain-crop" in order to "enable us to decide on locations in states where plants utilizing corn stalks can be erected."

Corn stalks are utilized for the manufacture of paper, rayon silk stockings and lingerie, wall board, motion picture films, radio insulation, and some 84 other useful products. Since Kansas takes a back seat for no state in progress and ranks high in corn production, it isn't unreasonable to believe that a corn stalk factory might land within our lines.

A Kick Worth \$2,000

COWS out in Washington state cut up some pretty high-priced capers. This isn't a story about a cow that kicked over a lantern and burned a city. It's rather the opposite. This particular milker owned by one R. Wormringer, Colville, Wash., became pretty frisky the other day and kicked some boards from the fence. When Mr. Wormringer went to repair the fence, he discovered a \$2,000 cache of stolen jewels in two tobacco tins.

The Right Place to Look

IT IS a noble ambition that Thomas A. Edison has of locating the brightest boy to be his successor. He has started the search and when he finds the lad, the first thing will be some schooling. The winner will be one of 49 to be picked, one from each state, and one from the District of Columbia. We just suggest, Mr. Edison, that you could find the fellow you want out on one of our farms.

Back in New York the other day, considerable "how-dee-doo" was made over the annual observance of "boys' day" on the New York Stock Exchange. That day the boys ran the exchange, an outstanding youngster serving as president, and other offices were filled by boys having records for being good workers.

We are not complaining about this stunt at all. It is a mighty fine thing to do. But if these big men of the stock exchange would like to see something to think about, let them visit most any Kansas farm where there is a boy 10 years old, and watch that youngster run the tractor and do a man's job of plowing or harvesting.

On the Heels of Husking

AGOOD many farmers over Kansas have had to rush their corn husking in order to plant the crop for 1929. Considerable corn from the crop of 1928 has been left in the field, due to the snow, cold weather and rains, so it hasn't been an uncommon sight to see huskers working in the same field with plows and harrows.

Thief Surrounded This Farm

STATE engineers had to be called out to "arrest" one Kansas thief. The loot consists of about 200 acres of river bottom land "stolen" from the Will Hanson farm in Cowley county, by the Arkansas River. During the high water the river changed its course several years ago, cutting thru Hanson's corn field and making an island of about 200 acres. The home, farm buildings and livestock were marooned on this island, which could be reached only by boat. Mr. Hanson now lives in an improved

house across the river and has moved his livestock and some of the buildings. But since the only way to reach the island is by boat, it has been impractical to cultivate the 200 acres.

He Buzzed Right Along

HERE is something that looks like a record. J. W. Axhelm, Dickinson county, with one helper took 50 stands of bees in a truck to Amherst, Mass., making the round trip in 7½ days, a total distance of 3,160 miles. Well, that quite likely is a record for truck transportation so far as distance is concerned, and for the kind of load, too. But with so many bees behind him, Mr. Axhelm should have buzzed right along.

These Twins Are Different

THE days of the unexpected certainly have not passed. In other words, anything can happen and usually does. This time it proves that the old gray mare is different, or to put it in those familiar words she "ain't what she used to be." This gray mare is owned by R. M. Pearson, Taylor county, Texas, and the other day produced twin colts. That isn't so strange, but the fact that one is a mule colt and the other a horse makes the difference. The twins are doing nicely, thank you.

Our "Get-Acquainted" Club

INTRODUCING Joe Nickel—Big Nik—our radio announcer and station superintendent, who is about 7 feet long and about 2 pounds bigger than a horse. In fact, he substituted for a horse at times during his sojourn in France. Picture, if you will, a sergeant rushing up to the commander and shouting: "Migosh, Persh, them Germans have shot one



of our artillery horses!" And Pershing replying, "Too bad. Send for Big Nik to take the unfortunate animal's place." When Nik came back to us, he didn't have a "rainbow 'round his shoulders," but he did have one on his sleeve, branding him as a veteran of the famous Rainbow Division. He left our organization a fine, upstanding young man, and returned with a decided hump in his back. He said he got that way because they didn't make the trenches and shell holes deep enough.

Kill 'em by Radio Now

EXPERIMENTS have been conducted in Berlin, which show that short wireless waves kill germs. Thirty mice were injected with tuberculosis germs and then treated with the radio waves. Half of the rodents were cured.

Now maybe they will find some of the big brothers of these germs, such as Chinch bugs and the like, can be fatally shocked by radio, and if they do we probably will have broadcasting sets to fight everything from cut worms to gophers. Or perhaps it would be best to focus these wireless waves on the "ills" of agriculture we read so much about.

They Plowed by Air

WE TOLD you on this page not long ago about a Dodge City man who was to attempt bull dogging from an airplane. He was to come down a rope ladder, drop aboard the steer's back, roll it

and tie it. Well, that might be all right, but when it comes to plowing by airplane, we think that is the limit.

The mayors of Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., set this new plowing pace when they broke ground for the new airport in that section of the country. The mayors worked double on the levers of the plow, but despite the modest speed of 50 miles an hour maintained by Capt. Richard Duncan, pilot of the plane that pulled the plow, they experienced difficulty. Grass, gravel and dirt uprooted by the speedy plow was hurled back into their faces by the hurricane blast from the taxing plane's propeller.

Incidentally the chief executives of our "twin cities" don't advise this type of power for plowing. It is speedy, of course, but there are some drawbacks.

Dust Off the Old Speller

MY! OH, MY! How time gallivants away from us! Entry blanks and rules already have been sent out for the statewide spelling contest, held every year in connection with the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, according to George A. Allen, Jr., state superintendent, who is in charge of the event.

One new contest has been added. It will be a match for the winners of the four divisions, A, B, C, and Old Folks. In order to bring the contest up to date, Allen has arranged this "sweepstakes" division so that winners of the four divisions in 1926, 1927 and 1928 will be eligible, as well as winners for 1929. Time surely flies. Soon be fair time again.

Cassoday Holds the Lead

THE little town of Cassoday doubtless will hold the record for the largest cattle receipts of the Flint Hills—pardon us, it's "Blue Stem Belt of Kansas," now. During a recent three-weeks' period this town received more than 1,600 cars. This would mean that approximately 40,000 head were unloaded there for distribution to pasture, in Chase, Butler and Greenwood counties.

Efficiency of Production

HERE are two stories about calves that are unusual. P. S. Robertson near Everest, owns two cows that recently brought twins, and in each case the twins were heifer calves. Quadruplet calves were born to a cow on the farm of Peter Pickman, near Atchison. Two of the calves died, but the others are alive and healthy. Anyway, that is efficiency of production.

More Cows Will Come

DAIRY development has made enough progress around Emporia in Lyon county to induce a cheese factory to locate there. And it is likely that more cows will be found in the vicinity a year after the factory gets to working well. Somehow dairy cows can improve farms and build bank accounts.

Green Mould is Fatal

GREEN mould poisoning on silage is fatal to livestock. Recently John Stowe and his son, Herman, in Franklin county, lost \$1,000 worth of horses and mules from this cause. It is believed the stalks of the silage were poisoned by damp weather after being cut in the field. A dozen head of cattle apparently escaped the mould.

Plenty of Sweetness, Tho

KEEPERS of the bees" in the vicinity of Sabetha are predicting a short honey crop for 1929. Losses in the apiaries are reported 30 to 50 per cent. Ice which covered the hives much of the winter, prevented adequate circulation of air, it is thought.

But on the other hand June is not so far off, and then there will be plenty of honey-moons, with Lindy leading the list, perhaps.

More Prizes Are Listed

OTHER evidence of the steady growth of our Southwestern country is recognized in the premium list of the Great Southwest Free Fair at Dodge City. Prizes total more for the coming event than at any time in the history of this fair. The list provides for some 1,500 classes in the various departments. And expansion of this show certainly indicates progress for this section of the country.

Bad Chimneys

Cost Farmers
\$20,000,000.00 a year!



A high price to pay for faulty chimney and flue construction—especially when at so little expense proper construction and maintenance are possible.

This ranks a close second to lightning as one of the chief causes of farm fires. Chimneys and flues may be defective because of fundamental faults in construction or installation, or because of lack of periodical repairs.

Blazes from this cause often gain great headway before discovery because the defects are usually concealed. They are hard fires to fight.

Assistance in proper chimney construction and maintenance is one of many fire prevention activities of the Stock Fire Insurance Companies—writing Legal Reserve Insurance. These Companies are concerned with saving your property as well as making fair settlements in case of loss.

The companies named below are represented by local agents in your vicinity. They are ready to help you in many ways, to the end that your family and property may be safeguarded and your insurance requirements adequately met.

Get in touch with one of these agents. Let him discuss your needs, and counsel with you. Also let us send you a complimentary copy of "Burning Up Farm Wealth."

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE
1029 Insurance Exchange - - Chicago, Ill.

SOUND . . . RELIABLE
STOCK (LEGAL RESERVE) FIRE INSURANCE

Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
Iowa National Fire Insurance Company
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
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Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
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Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Great American Insurance Company
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Please send me a complimentary copy of your booklet, "Burning Up Farm Wealth"

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Pitches Hay Like a Man!
Ask Your Dealer to Show You These DEMPSTER Hay Tools.

Rake and Stack Hay the DEMPSTER Way!

You'll save wages, time and trouble with DEMPSTER Hay Tools because they are built for convenience, speed and long life. Braced and cross-braced at every point of strain. Will not sag. Constructed of specially seasoned and carefully graded timber. All metal parts of highest quality. DEMPSTER Hay Stacker pitches hay like a crew of veteran farm hands. Swings a load into place quick and easy. Extending-arm principle eliminates strain. A brute for stability and strength.

Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.
716 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebraska

DEMPSTER RAKES Sweep Clean!

Dempster No. 16 2-Wheel Rake (at left) is the only rake with positive unloading device. Convenient foot trip makes unloading quick and sure.

Plenty of Rain This Spring And So Pastures and Meadows Have Made a Fine Start. Another Good Hay Year?

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST as we thought we could begin planting corn again, down came another shower, which has postponed that job for two or three days. If no more rain falls we may be able to start the two-row lister soon. A much greater proportion of the land to be planted to corn will be listed than usual; there will not be time now to plow and top plant much corn. A little wheat will be plowed up and the ground planted to corn; some thin wheat will be allowed to stand because the owners have enough corn ground without taking on any more. I judge that the acreage planted to kafir will be large because of the late season. May came in with the prairie sod well soaked, and this will give meadows a good start; a wet May, so our hay men say, usually means a good hay crop, which is a good thing to have even if it is not worth much to ship; it is worth as much, or more, to feed on the farm than in the days when it brought \$15 a ton.

Beef Is Profitable Now

The pastures in the Flint Hills—there it goes again, I mean the Bluestem Hills—are as full of cattle as usual despite the well known shortage in cattle numbers. But the tonnage will not be there, for the cattle, as in every section of the West, are 1 year short in age as compared with the ages a few years ago. I note that the map showing the Fl., I mean the Bluestem Pastures, takes in the west third of Coffey county. That places this farm in the Bluestem Belt, for we are but 1 mile from the Greenwood-Lyon county line, and one pasture adjoins Lyon county. Bluestem makes good pasture, and Texas folks have known it for more than 30 years, but the recent interest in the grass arises from the fact that it is growing cattle worth \$12 a hundred instead of \$4 to \$5, as in past years. With cattle at the present price I believe a good bluestem pasture carrying thrifty cattle will return more net profit than almost any cultivated land in the state, and in addition the fertility of the soil is not being depleted, nor is the soil being washed down into the creeks and rivers. How long this condition will last I am unable to say, but it explains why that good pasture land sells more quickly and for fully as much an acre as the ordinary improved upland farm.

Early Corn Is Up

The corn which we planted April 2 is up to a fair stand, and is showing the rows across a 60-rod field. Of course the weeds came up with the corn, and it will need cultivating before we resume planting. This morning it is nearly dry enough to start the cultivators, but the forecast is for rain tonight or tomorrow; if it comes that means more delay in all kinds of farm work—and the season already is two weeks late! But as the last two seasons have been both wet and late and as we raised a good crop both years we are not going to worry much about late planting unless we are held off 10 days longer. What this 20 acres of early planted corn of ours will do can better be told later. Owing to the cold weather it has a yellow tinge, but it could soon outgrow that with three days of warm sun. Years ago if we did not have all the corn planted by May 1 we thought we were 'way late, but of recent years planting has not been pushed so much. I believe that if corn can be planted early in April and a stand secured, the show for a crop is much better than if the planting is done in the first half of May, especially if the summer proves dry. It is certain that wet and cool weather will not rot seed so badly as will weather wet and hot.

Sell the Finished Product

A good friend living over in Chase county writes me regarding the different breeds of beef cattle. Of course, he has his preference, as do all of us who raise any of the leading beef breeds. One breed is better than an-

other when it is in better hands; breeding is a large part, but feeding and care count for still more. If we can have both and can raise our own feed it is going to be hard to keep us from making a living; if cattle go down to \$5 again everything else is going to go along, and in that case it doesn't make much difference what our property interests are, we all are going to lose. Farmers are deflated to the limit; if any more deflation is tried the industrial East is going to find that this time "the tail will go with the hide," to use an old saying. I don't believe in selling any raw material off the farm; the hay, corn, oats and feed of all kinds should be changed on the farm to beef, pork, poultry and eggs and dairy products. This plan of farming gives a fellow a year round job; it is pretty hard to prosper when one works only during the crop months and takes the rest of the year wearing out rubber tires and burning up gasoline. I may be too conservative, but I still believe in the old New England doctrine of earning your money before you spend it.

"Model T" Is in Order

It is true there always is something to do on a farm, but on this particular one we have pretty nearly run out of wet weather jobs. The last three wet weeks have allowed the boys on Jayhawk Farm plenty of time to get all the gas engines ready for use. One tractor is new and needed nothing done to it, but the Fordson which has been our standby for the last six seasons was all "worked over," and is in prime condition. The sedan was all cleaned up and the valves ground, but the main job was on the old "Model T," which is of the vintage of 1922. New pistons were put in and honed to fit, new connecting rods and a new crank shaft installed, the old paint all taken off and two new coats of enamel paint applied, and a new top put on. You may ask why we did so much for this old car; it was because the work done on it cost nothing but a lot of wet weather time, the repairs cost little and we have a "Model T" now which will be good for another seven years. Our aim is to keep this car for muddy roads; there never will be another car built better adapted to mud than the old "Model T," and as our hard surfaced roads seem some distance in the future, we wish to be able to navigate them, and "navigate" seems to be the right word.

Then Alfalfa Will Grow

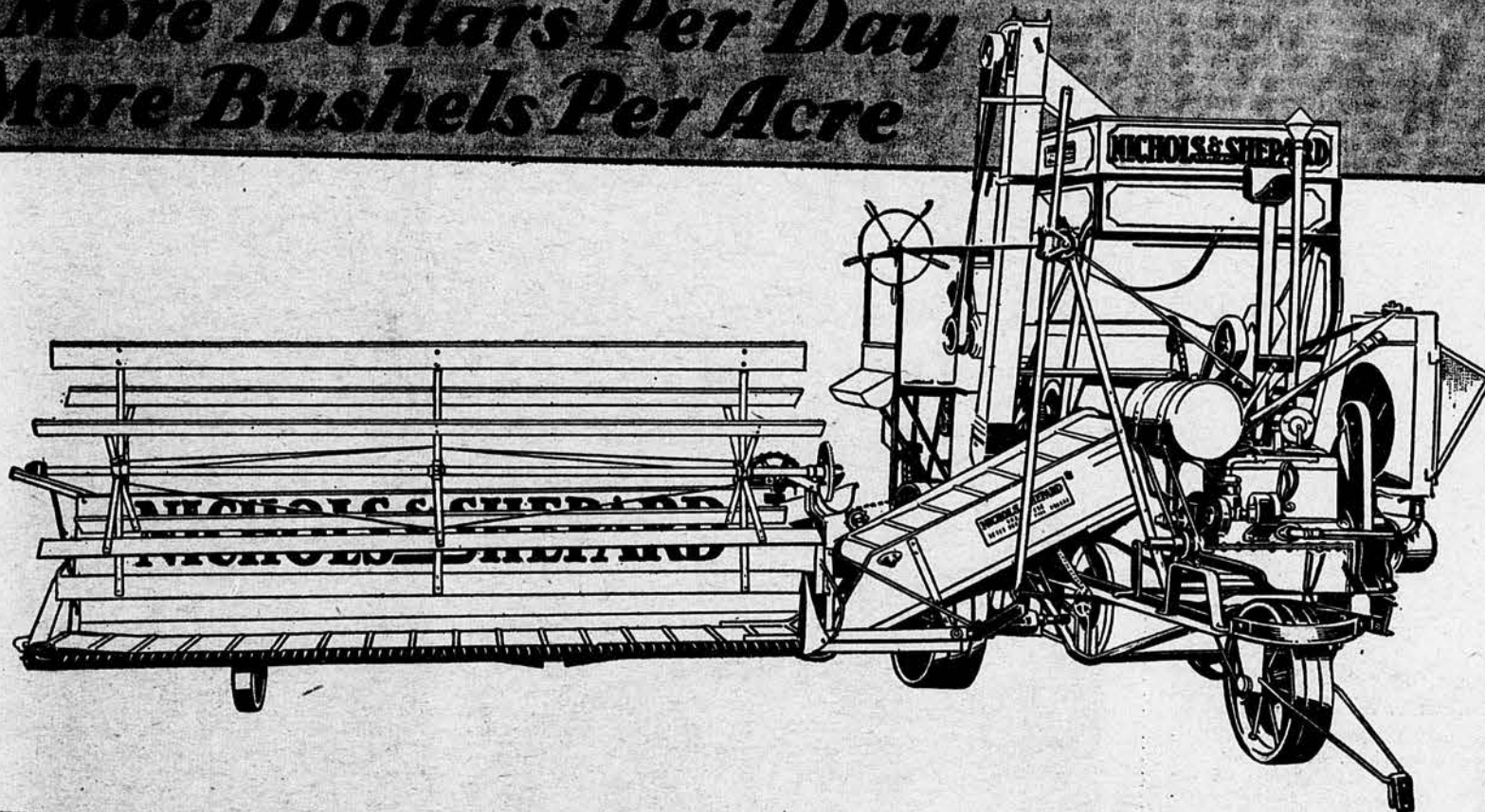
If there is anything plain to be seen on this farm this spring it is that manure produces a stand of Sweet clover. Where we spread horse manure last spring on cane stubble and then on this sowed Sweet clover in March without stirring the ground in any way we have a good stand of clover. Just below it where no manure was spread there is but a scattering stand, which will be plowed up. We find this true of all clovers and alfalfa; work plenty of manure into the soil and you will get a stand even tho the soil may lack lime. I presume lime would do the same; but with us manure is more plentiful than lime, and much cheaper. This does not mean I am not in favor of liming ground; the experience of neighbors who have used lime in preparing a seedbed for alfalfa invariably has proved favorable. But if you can't get lime easily try manure instead rather than not sow clover and alfalfa. One neighbor who used lime on one strip where he used a complete commercial fertilizer also got a good stand, but on a strip where he used both lime and fertilizer he got the best results of all. From this I judge that both lime and manure would be better than either alone.

A feature of a new club for skating on artificial ice, we note, is the plunge bath. It is often a feature of skating on real ice.

The old-time girl usually was a clinging vine. The modern girl usually is a Rambler.

the Combine that Saves

*More Dollars Per Day
More Bushels Per Acre*



Keeps Running..Keeps Threshing..Keeps Saving

The Red River Special Line for 1929

Combines

10' Cut 12' Cut
15' Cut 16½' Cut
20' Cut

Windrowers and Windrow
Pick-Ups for all sizes.

Threshers

22 x 36 28 x 46
30 x 52 32 x 56

Tractors

4 Sizes

N & S Corn
Picker—Husker

*That is the Combine You Want; the one that
saves your dollars, your grain, and your work*

This is the one that does it—the Nichols & Shepard Combine. The best in materials, motors, lubrication, bearings, in pulleys, belts, and chains, canvases, and the host of things that go into the building of a combine were selected for the Nichols & Shepard because they do make a combine that costs less to operate; because they do protect the machine from breakdowns and costly delays, because they do add to the years of working life. They do save more dollars today. They do keep running, keep threshing, keep saving.

In addition to the famous Big Cylinder and the Man Behind the Gun—the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw—the Nichols & Shepard has the most efficient system of secondary separation ever devised to thresh out the last few kernels of grain.

Also, throughout, the machine is thoroughly protected to prevent loss of grain by slobbering at the header or feeder house, leaking in elevators, spilling at any point. It is built to get all the grain off the ground and to thresh it from the straw. It does save more Bushels Per Acre.

Compared to the old time method of harvesting and threshing any combine will save labor and money. Compared to all other combines the Nichols & Shepard will save more in labor and money.

Its many advanced features cut down on the operating attention required, lubrication is less of a chore, and its non-clogging, keep-threshing, keep-saving features mean less lost time when the wheat stands ripe in the head and time means money.

You will want to know more about this Combine. Send for our new illustrated book—that tells you why the Nichols & Shepard Combine is the Combine that Saves More Dollars per Day, More Bushels per Acre. We will gladly send it to anyone interested.

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Please send me the Book—
"The Combine that Keeps
Running, Keeps Threshing,
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Name.....

R. F. D.

City.....

State.....

I have..... acres of grain.

My tractor is a..... H. P.

..... make.

If you have a Combine state

size and make.....

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

COMPANY

In Continuous Business Since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

A Real Language Problem!

But at Last We Encountered Mg Mg Gyi, the Son of U Mg Gley, Who Was Very Helpful

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

ONE of our chief difficulties in addition to the continual rain, and the bad trail, and the long walk across Burma and Siam, was the language problem. Nearly always before, in Africa and India, we had found a few folks who could speak a little English or French, but in Eastern Burma and in the independent kingdom of Siam, Jim and I could talk only to each other.

At Meh Sod, near the Burma-Siam border, the problem became almost acute, because we had some talking that needed to be done. Our ox-cart which had carried our baggage 50 miles could go no farther. Our oxen-er must be paid off. We must plan our route from there on and get transport for our baggage—and we couldn't talk to a soul in the whole village.

That village was a most forlorn and muddy place indeed. For the full mile length of the one main street Jim and I tramped without finding anyone who was interested in us except to stare and then to babble excitedly the moment our backs were turned. On either side of the long and narrow street was a single plank sidewalk and it, in turn, was flanked by a continuous row of little wooden houses, each a combination of a shop and a home.

The Same Blank Stare

We stopped to interview the proprietor of one of these combination shanties, one that was typical of the dozens in the town, except that this proprietor appeared to be a little more intelligent and friendly than most of the others.

"Ni Ampur?" we asked him, giving the pronunciation of those two words all the possible variations in accent and sound that we could. We had been told in Burma that the "Ampur" was the Siamese for mayor or governor or chief of police or whatever the governing agent in a city might happen to be, and that when inquiring for this personage we should say something that sounded like "Ni Ampur?" We had said it to nearly everyone we had met in town, and received the same blank stare from them all.

Shirtless and yellow, his straight black hair hanging down in front of his slanting eyes, the grinning host in this particular shop came around from behind his little bench of dried fish and did his best to talk to us. He scooped two or three wooden bowls from the stools before a dingy table and bade us, in the old reliable sign language, to sit down. Then he served us each a piping cup of tea and a pan of English "biscuits" he had taken from his shelves. We had time to examine his place of business.

Wife Was Asleep

The front end was entirely open from the street, simply a wide, low, wooden porch, and this really constituted his shop or store. Cross-legged on some grass mats on the floor sat his business partner, or his chief clerk, counting out a handful of money and making some calculations on the wooden numeral frames which serve for adding machines in so many Oriental lands.

His "stock" was a collection of groceries, hardware, drygoods, and meats. There was one shelf full of rusty tins of sardines, berries, biscuits and a few assorted meats. A wooden box of rice sat on the floor, besides others of sugar, wheat, and beans. At the feet of his helper lay a collection of pan paus, mangoes and bananas. Suspended from the walls and ceilings were straw hats, faded night shirts, bull whips, cheap belts, fancy ribbons, some tin cutlery, and what not. He carried a stock of assorted baskets, clay pots, tin pans, granite cups, and even a crate of scrawny live chickens.

The back part of this house was the man's home, and thru the open doorway we could see a faded yellow woman lying on the floor asleep. The flies were buzzing about her face, and a damp-nosed little girl of 5 or 6 was up to her elbows in a juicy mango. There was one table, a few benches, and an open fireplace for the cooking.

After our repeated attempts to inquire for the Ampur, our amicable host sent some small boys scurrying down the muddy street. They returned in a few minutes with a policeman, who motioned for us to follow him. He was friendly and smiling, and so we followed him without any fear or question. He took us to the Ampur's office on the second floor of a court-house-looking place and bade us sit there while he dashed away again. In a half-hour he returned with a Chinaman who could speak a few words of English, and then we told our story.

The courteous Ampur, thru our Chinese interpreter, assured us that we were welcome in Siam, the only independent kingdom in Asia, that he would help us get some kind of transport for our baggage for the rest of our journey into the interior toward the river and railroad, and that he was most happy to give us the use of the government "rest house" as long as we would remain in town. He sent John Chinaman with us to this wooden

house built up on stilts, and ordered him to remain with us if we wished and see that we had everything we wanted. Old John was our private secretary until we left the village.

At first his idea was to have our baggage carried by coolies. He brought a dozen of these husky little men, muscled like bull dogs, short, and stocky, and yellow. They paired our baggage off into bundles as nearly the same weight as possible, strung them on to the opposite ends of short bamboo poles and lifted the poles to their shoulders. Some of the baggage would work all right, but our two suitcases in which we had packed our portable typewriter, cameras and a few books we had picked up were too heavy to be carried in this fashion.

In vain we scoffed at their laziness, while they simply squatted on their heels and stared like so many jaundiced Buddhas. I stooped to put my shoulder under the pole with the heaviest burden, thinking to put the coolies to shame. Of course, the rack that had been made for the little coolies was much too low for me, and I was fairly crouching on the ground when I essayed to rise.

I managed to get up with the hundred pound burden on my shoulder, but the effort was so apparent to the little yellow men who watched that my demonstration gave them more mirth than encouragement. I was at least a foot taller than the average of them,

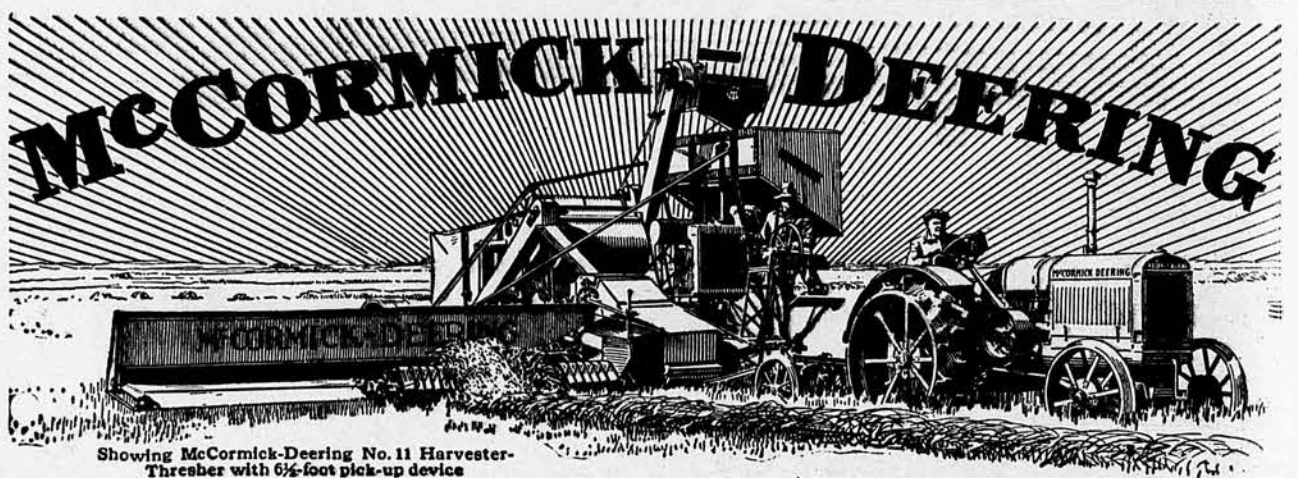
and yet was asking them to carry all day long a burden under which I could hardly rise myself. The coolies went away, chattering and laughing.

Paid 15 Ticals, or \$7

Then old John brought us ponies. Tiny little pack rats they were, no taller than a medium-sized burro but they looked to be as wiry and tough as a cat. Followed much palaver in regard to the wage for these carriers over the divide to Rehing, on the Me Ping River, 50 miles away. In spite of the fact that our interpreter knew probably less than a hundred English words altogether, our conversation required hours. We chartered three ponies and two men to "hostle" them and agreed to pay 15 ticals or \$7 for the four-day trip for the whole caravan. The men must feed their own ponies—and go back on their own time.

Just as we were ready to start, at daylight the next morning, a tall, young, black-haired Burmese boy appeared at our rest house door and saluted us most courteously in quasi-English. He was as polite and genial in his greeting as tho we were British instead of Americans. He was going to Bangkok himself, he said, our own destination, and prayed to travel with us, to do our cooking and our chores. We welcomed him as an interpreter, and bade him to fall in.

His name was Mg Mg Gyi, the son of U Mg Gley, of Tharrawaddy Dis-



How Many Times Do You Handle Your Grain?

TRACTOR farming, which has become largely the accepted method, has shown grain growers the desirability of putting all farm operations on a proportionately fast basis. As a result, the 1928 harvest season saw the most decided movement toward combine harvesting and motorized grain hauling yet experienced.

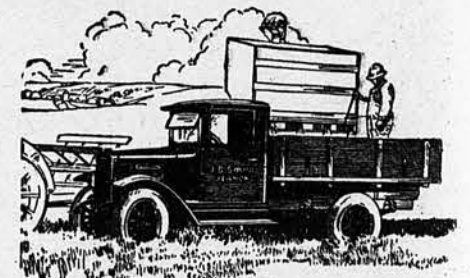
Many equipped with McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers and International Trucks, and proceeded to transport their golden grain from stalk to combine tank, to truck, and on to the elevator, with a single handling, saving themselves a lot of money and hard work, as well as valuable time.

The Trend Is All Toward Single-Handling System

It is the success of this single-handling system of harvesting and hauling during the 1928 season that leads farmers and agricultural authorities to look forward to an even more general swing to the tractor-combine-truck combination during 1929. And why not? It greatly reduces harvesting costs, saves much hard, heavy work, gets the big job done quickly, and relieves the farmer's wife of the task of feeding a big harvest crew. Often, dad and the boys do the whole job themselves.

The Harvester Company, with its experienced engineering staff, has developed a line of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, Windrow Harvesters, and Pick-Up Devices, and International Trucks, perfectly meeting grain harvesting and hauling requirements. The local McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly discuss your problems with you and make recommendations that will help toward working out a solution.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois



This New Truck

is entirely different from any other light truck on the market—it has 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse. And the difference shows up mighty plain when you run up against soft grain fields, loose soil, steep grades, plowed ground, deep sand, ditches, snow, etc. The SIX-SPEED SPECIAL is ahead of the others because it is built to go ahead on just the kind of work that farm folks have to do.

It is a truck of extraordinary ability, specially built to haul a 60-bushel load of wheat through fields at snail's pace and over good going at 35 miles an hour. There is exactly the right gear ratio for every road and every load.

SIX-SPEED SPECIAL

strict, Burma. We named him Neewah. He had learned his English in a mission school in Moulmein, but couldn't find any work in Burma that he liked, and wanted to apprentice himself as a machinist. He had tried once to get to Japan, but had no passport, and was returned. Just now he was up against the same difficulty. They would not let him past the Siam border because he carried no passport of any kind. But, so important is the prestige of an "European," as all white men are classified, that he knew that if Jim and I were properly equipped with passports ourselves the authorities would simply pass him thru with us as our "boy," and no questions asked.

A Personal Hired Man

Thus, for the first time in all our residence in the tropics, did Jim and I have a "boy." Nothing remarkable, of course, and yet it is strange indeed for even one white man in Africa or India or Burma not to have at least one personal servant or "bearer," as they are called, to serve as a sort of personal hired man.

Neewah carried our cameras for us, and when we stopped at noon to eat he built our fire and boiled our rice and washed our tin kettle and spoons. In the evening he would hunt us a place to sleep, usually using his influence with the Buddhist monks, so that they would let us spend the night in some shed connected with the monastery. He would buy our fruit—and get twice as much for the same money as we could buy ourselves.

That 50 miles was a tough hike, and we were glad that we had had 50 miles on foot the week before to fit us for it. It was a steep and rocky, mountain trail that climbed up to a rugged pass over that part of the continental divide that separates the Pacific from the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

We waded thru swollen, flooded streams, sometimes taking the trouble to remove our clothes and sometimes—later in the day when we were usually completely wet thru anyway—simply splashing thru with all our clothes on. We climbed up stony ridges and over stumps and fallen logs that were easy enough for us, but caused us to marvel again at the ability of those nimble little ponies who were struggling along behind.

A White Man Arrived

We decided again that those yellow human beings, the coolies, knew what they were talking about when they refused to tackle the job of carrying our heavy baggage along that difficult trail. And we marveled at the unbelievable endurance and sheer strength of scores of other little coolies whom we saw all along that route.

A dozen or so of them had stopped to rest one afternoon when we came along behind. Their loads were parked on the bamboo props which they always carried along for that very purpose. I stooped to put my shoulder beneath a carrying pole with a basket of freight slung from either end, and actually was barely able to stand under the weight of that heavy load. And here were those wiry little yellow men, a foot shorter than I, carrying these heavy burdens over that steep and stony trail. They earned their money and my complete respect.

Our third night we reached a little hill station in the bush where a detachment of Siamese military police were located, and they courteously quartered us in the stable back of the jail. It was a clean barn, for a barn, and we had taken off our shoes and were stretching our toes in the last sunlight of the day while Neewah was skimming the bugs from our daily kettle of rice when a white man—the first we had seen for two weeks—came striding over to us from the trail.

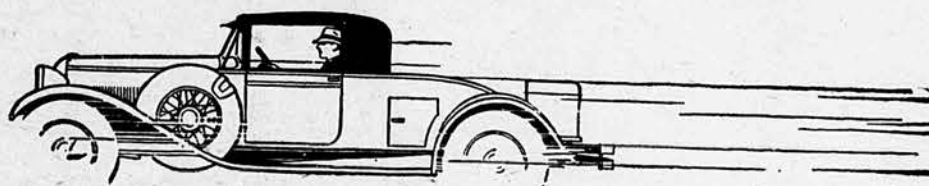
Holds 130,000 Bushels

The Copeland Farmers' Equity Exchange is building an elevator costing \$50,000 at Copeland, Gray county, with a capacity of 130,000 bushels. This is said to be the largest elevator owned by a co-operative organization in the United States.

Courting in automobiles is dangerous, says a police officer. Why specify automobiles?

It is typical of Colonel Lindbergh that he flies nonchalantly over a whole war to call on his fiancée.

Fast driving gives oil its hardest test



Oil which lasts longest at high speed lubricates best at any speed

You will find that the New Mobiloil outlasts other oils at high speeds. This explains why the New Mobiloil will save you money in operating car, truck or tractor.

Improved roads . . . higher speed limits . . . modern engines . . . have made fast drivers of us all. And probably you've noticed that the faster you drive the higher the oil consumption.

Our assurance that the New Mobiloil will stand up better and last longer than other oils under high speed is really a conservative reflection of the speed test records made in thousands of miles of running at the Atlantic City Speedway. And it is an established engineering fact that the oil which lasts longest and stands up best at high speed also lubricates best at ANY speed.

Repeated road and laboratory tests prove that when lubricated with the New Mobiloil engines commonly develop more power than with other oils of equal viscosity. In addition this New Mobiloil often reduces oil consumption as much as 50%. Other economies result from fewer repairs, less carbon, and time saved in costly breakdowns.

Substantial quantity discount

For a season's supply it is cheaper to buy in the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On these large containers your Mobiloil dealer will give you a substantial discount. His complete Mobiloil Chart tells you the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Make this chart your guide

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

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

the New  Mobiloil

Combines Continue to Gain

Kansas Used 18,000 of These Improved Harvesters in Cutting the Wheat Crop of 1928

THE march of the efficient combined harvester-thresher goes steadily on. The field of usefulness of this wonderful time and labor-saving machine is no longer limited to the semi-arid regions of the West. In the East, the South, and the Middle West, the machine has been proving itself the past several years in splendid fashion. The slogan, "Once Over And It's All Over," which applies so well to this machine, has an appeal that cannot be denied.

A number of harvester-threshers are now being utilized with much profit to their owners in the eastern states, and in the great agricultural states of the Midwest a considerable number have been used with success to harvest such small grain crops as wheat, oats, rye and barley, and also soybeans, clover seed and various kinds of grass seed. A very marked increase in the use of the machines in the West has also been noted in recent years. In Kansas, particularly, the worth of the combined harvester-thresher is being strikingly recognized, some 18,000 machines having been employed last season in this state alone. In the Northwest grain states—Montana, Washington, Oregon and the Dakotas, especially—a striking increase since 1925 has been noted.

In Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, grain sorghums are advantageously harvested the combine way, and in the Northwest flax is being efficiently harvested by harvester-threshers. Again, in Utah and Idaho, alfalfa seed is being extensively harvested at low cost by means of these combined machines. In the South, and also many of the northern states, much interest

is being evinced in soybeans as a new money crop; until the advent of the harvester-thresher, however, no efficient and non-wasteful means of harvest was available. In fact, the harvester-thresher promises to bring about a great increase in the acreage devoted to soybeans not only in the South but also in many other parts of the country.

As I. D. Mayer, agricultural engineer, Purdue University, in a paper entitled "The Combine in Indiana," read before a meeting of the Society of Agricultural Engineers in 1927, expressed it, "The adaptability of the combine to so many different crops will make it a profitable machine to own even on the comparatively small farms of the Corn Belt. The ease of transporting the smaller machines will make them profitable for custom threshing. One of our machines was hauled more than 150 miles over the road during the last season with very little ill effect."

It is interesting to examine harvester-thresher production and Census figures for the last 10 years to see how wide-spread the use of this labor-saving machine has become, and how it has been employed in ever increasing numbers in various states, especially where large crops of small grains, grass and clover seed, and soybeans are harvested. It is interesting, also to note how it has brought about noteworthy changes in farming methods and sociological conditions, and in so many ways has made living on the farm better and less burdensome. Finally, it is particularly interesting to note the extensive work that has been

The President's Challenging Speech

THE conscience of the country will respond to the timely and searching address of President Hoover before the Associated Press at Washington on the obligations of citizenship, the first deliverance from the White House since his inauguration, and on the same subject to which Mr. Hoover gave the premier place in his inaugural address. The country will recognize the appropriateness of the subject to the Associated Press meeting, and the President definitely, tho with tact, himself pointed to the power wielded by the press in giving direction to public thinking.

President Hoover's address strengthens the impression of his inaugural that he holds law observance to be the most important matter among many before the country. His description of the evident decline in respect for law corresponds to general knowledge. Law is not highly respected, and the President takes pains to show by facts and figures that this spirit that has become so ominous cannot be ascribed to the Eighteenth Amendment and did not manifest itself following its adoption. It is broader and deeper than feeling on the question of liquor drinking and liquor selling.

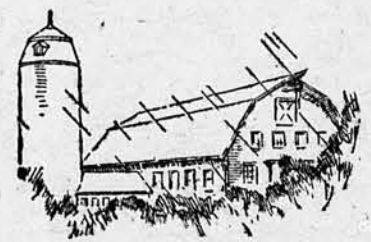
But President Hoover in this appeal to national conscience and citizenship does not leave it at that. He goes deeper into the manifestations of indifference to law and government and the obligations of the citizen. The most powerful passages in his address are those in which he seeks out the background and the causes of disrespect for law. American thought has largely been directed along economic and industrial channels, the success of the nation in a material sense, prosperity, American pre-eminence in finance, business and trade, the magical growth and upbuilding of material interests; an essential feature of which, as Mr. Hoover points out, is the extreme specialization in occupations. Carrying out this thought, the President seems to be on the right track when he says:

"We have carried this psychology into our state of mind toward government. We tend to regard the making of laws and their administration as a function of a group of specialists in government whom we hire for this purpose and whom we call public servants . . . This attitude of mind is destructive of self-government, for self-government is predicated on the fact that every responsible citizen will take his part in the creation of law, the obedience to law, and the selection of officials and methods for its enforcement."

The President well says that "if law can be upheld only by enforcement officials, then our scheme of government is at an end." This was not the original idea of the men who formed the union, adopted the Constitution and believed in the principles of democracy and self-government. If a President must call the people themselves to account, the republic is not in a healthy moral state. The people have their part to play, and every citizen is responsible for the part that he plays, if the government is to be carried on, and if self-government is to be preserved. Anything else is governmental absolutism as brutal as that of the former Czars of Russia.

The President's address is the most momentous that any President has delivered in a generation or more. It is fundamental. His suggestion is not overdrawn as to whether "the time has not come to realize that we are confronted with a national necessity of the first degree, that we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave, but from the subsidence of our foundations."

The wets will come back at President Hoover with the familiar plea that laws disapproved by a large minority cannot be enforced, but this solemn deliverance from the head of the nation will shake them notwithstanding. The situation is one that fully justifies President Hoover in challenging the whole nation to co-operate with the government to restore and rebuild reverence for the Constitution, respect for the laws and the performance in good faith of their own obligations in the partnership of government and people in a republic.



What it tells you

DO YOU know what happens when two kinds of metals touch in your castroughs and downspouts? What cinders do to underground tanks? How to secure absolute lightning protection? How and when to paint new metal roofs? How to keep rodents out of grain and feed bins? The proper care of milk cans? How to make roofing and siding seams wind and water-tight?

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done by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture, and state agricultural departments in investigating the uses of combines as described in numerous reports, booklets, articles, and papers read before various conventions.

Exports Are Heavy

Following are United States Census figures on number of harvester-threshers produced in the United States for 1920 to 1927 inclusive, and also on those sold in the United States and exported:

Year	Produced	Sold in U. S.	Exported
1920	3,627	2,717	929
1921	5,027	2,264	2,593
1922	2,846	1,608	854
1923	4,012	1,099	2,986
1924	5,823	1,590	3,671
1925	6,131	3,583	1,873
1926	11,769	6,277	4,707
1927	18,307	11,221	4,072
Total	56,538	30,339	21,696

To the above total sold in the United States, of course, would have to be added the number imported from Canada, which probably would increase the figure several thousand. The National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers estimates that 21,000 machines were sold in 1928, and that a total of about 60,000 machines were in use in the United States during the year; it also estimates that the total figure for 1929 will jump to between 80,000 and 90,000. Estimates of harvester-threshers in use in 1928 in some of the leading states are Montana, 3,650; Washington, 3,500; Nebraska, 3,200; Texas, 3,200; California, 2,600; Oregon, 1,800; North Dakota, 600; Illinois, 525; South Dakota, 500; Iowa, 90; Indiana, 90.

Just as has been the case in other big wheat growing sections, the combined harvester-thresher also has made a name for itself in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, one of the most important wheat producing sections of the world. From perhaps two or three combined harvester-threshers in use in the three provinces in 1924, the number jumped to 4,287 in 1928, of these 2,831 being used in Saskatchewan, 1,367 in Alberta and 189 in Manitoba. In Argentina and Australia large numbers also are being used.

A Patent in 1828

Altho the combined harvester-thresher has come into general use only in the last several years, and even in Kansas, the leading wheat-producing state of the Union and far in advance of other states in the number of machines now employed, it began to be utilized only in 1917 or 1918, it is by no means a new machine. As early as 1828, in fact, a patent was recorded on a combined harvester and thresher, and in 1836 another patent on such a machine was issued. As has been the case with other important labor-saving machines—notably the mechanical corn picker and husker—the development of which began years ago, farmers had to feel the pinch of a labor shortage that has existed since the World War before they thought seriously of combined harvesting machines to reduce their high labor costs. California grain growers felt the pinch of a labor shortage years ago, and as a result they began to harvest their crops the combine way as far back as the seventies.

One of the most comprehensive treatises on combined harvester-threshers is Bulletin No. 70, published February, 1928, by the United States Department of Agriculture. Following are paragraphs on the development of the machine taken from this bulletin: "Combines were first used in California and have now been used for many years in other wheat-growing districts of the Pacific Coast. Some of the combines used on the Pacific Coast cut a swath as wide as 40 feet, and required crews of five men, and as many as 36 horses or mules. The threshed grain was run into sacks, which were sewed when full, dumped to the ground, and picked up later. The threshing unit on these early machines obtained its power from a large ground-drive wheel. Later models were equipped with an engine which propelled the machine and furnished power for the threshing unit. Because of their size the use of combines of these types was not considered practicable for the farms of the Great Plains. About 15 years ago a few of these machines were brought into the Judith Basin of Montana, where some are still in use. One or two were carried as far south as Nebraska, but their usefulness there was short lived.

"The first small combine put on the market was manufactured early in the present century. In 1905 this small horse-drawn combine, which cut a 7-foot swath, was manufactured in Idaho. Satisfactory reports are made of its work; yet the duration of its existence was rather short, and its use was confined to the intermountain and Pacific Northwest states. A little later other small combines were manufactured. These machines were used only in the far West. The later small prairie-type combine, equipped with an auxiliary engine and pulled by horses or a tractor, was introduced in 1918. This gave the farmers of the Great Plains a machine which, with the developments that have followed in the succeeding years, has proved to be practical, efficient, and economical under most of the conditions of that region."

Farm machines have always been noted for their sturdy construction and hence their long years of usefulness. It is nothing unusual to find binders and mowers, for instance, that have been steadily employed for from 30 to 40 years or more and still going strong. So it is with some of those first big

California combines, built 35 to 40 years ago, and still performing useful service for their owners.

Bulletin No. 70 was based on an investigation in 1926 of the operation of 249 tractor-drawn combines (which harvested an average of 533 acres of small grain a machine during the season) and eight horse-drawn combines (which harvested an average of 511 acres of small grain a machine) in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana. Following are additional paragraphs from this very interesting bulletin, from which one may make significant deductions on reasons for the present popularity of the combine in harvesting small grain:

"The reduction in amount of hired harvest labor with combine harvesting, as compared with that used with other methods, is an important consideration with many farmers. On the tractor-drawn combines from which records were obtained, 53 per cent of the labor was that of the owner or unpaid labor on the farm. Some of the hired labor used was regularly employed on the farm, and a part represented labor exchanged with neighbors. The small amount of hired labor

renders the farmer comparatively independent of transient labor for his harvesting operations.

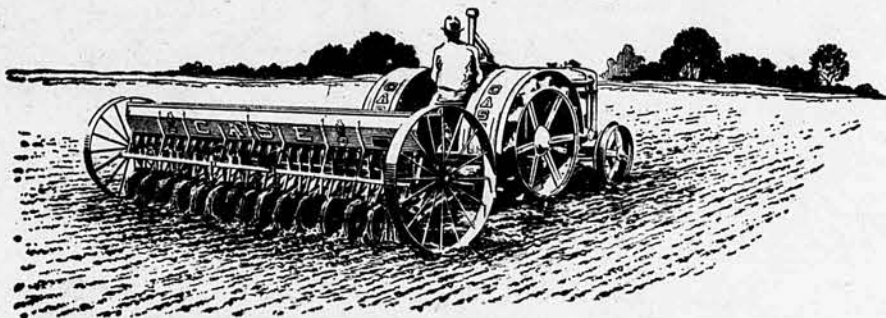
"The economy in the use of man labor is shown by a comparison of man-hours an acre for different methods of harvesting. Where a binder is used and the grain is cut, shocked, and threshed from the shock, the labor an acre is about 3.6 man-hours. Where the wheat is harvested with a header the labor an acre is about 2.8 man-hours, as compared with about 0.75 man-hour for harvesting with a combine.

"The total labor for harvesting and threshing is reduced from approximately 4.6 man-hours for cutting with a binder and threshing with a stationary thresher, or 3.8 man-hours for cutting with a header and threshing with a stationary thresher, to about 0.75 man-hour an acre in cases where the work is done with a combine.

"The crew to operate a combine would be no larger than that for cutting grain with a binder and for shocking. For a grain acreage so large that more than one binder would be needed, a combine would reduce the size of

(Continued on Page 15)

Get a HEAVY STAND Uniform Growth with the CASE DRILL



THE CASE Fluted Force-Feed Drill delivers seed wheat and other small grain accurately and deposits it evenly. Extra wide indenture rings plus the deep fluted roll make even the smallest seed flow smoothly. Every kernel gets the same chance to germinate and come up at the same time, to assure you an even stand, even growth and as uniform ripening of your wheat as it is humanly possible to get. No skips—no bunches—no cracked seed. Better stands—bigger yields.

The all-steel single or double disk furrow openers are vital features on the Case Drill. Chilled, dust-proof bearings make them extremely long-lasting. They split the earth squarely—make clean furrows. Seed

has clear passage from hopper to extreme bottom of seed bed. Planting depth easily regulated.

The Case Drill plants so efficiently it soon pays for itself by saving seed and increasing yields. And its strong construction insures the amazingly long life which has made Case machines so popular since 1842.

Gears and feeds are "run-in"—planting mechanism is factory assembled, tested, and adjusted. A Case Drill is ready for work when you take it home.

See this new drill and find out how it helps you raise your yields and make more money every year. Visit your nearest Case dealer, or write direct for interesting, well-illustrated pamphlet.

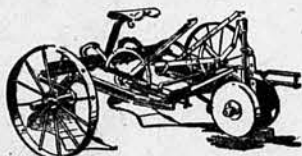
J. I. CASE T. M. CO., INC., Dept. 213E, RACINE, WISCONSIN

CASE

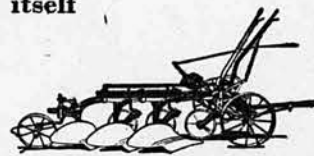
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E-B ~ OSBORNE ~ GRAND DETOUR

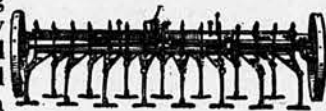
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CASE E-B Two-Row Lister. Works fast. Use it to prepare seed bed as well as plant. Cuts cost.



CASE GRAND-DETOUR Tractor Plow. Power lift. Quick detachable shares. Easily handled. Remarkably long life.



CASE FIELD TILLER. A terror to weeds. For tractor use only. Extremely rugged. Ideal for summer fallowing.

Co-operation Our Great Hope

More Than 2 Million Farmers Are Now Members of Buying or Selling Organizations

BY J. D. HARPER

THERE is no more encouraging prospect in the whole field of agriculture than the progress made by co-operative marketing associations during 1928. Farm leaders in this great work have emerged from the early hurrah stages of the organization period, when the starting of a new co-operative resembled more nearly a religious revival than a business gathering, and have now definitely launched their various commodity organizations on a dollars and cents program with clearly defined economic goals. They have achieved so many things which wise business observers said could not be done that they may be pardoned for a reasonable degree of pride in their achievements.

Surveying the field with Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we find that 11,400 farmers' associations of which his division has records handled a volume of business in 1928 totaling well over 2 billions of dollars. We also learn from him that 2 million farmers in this country are members of one or more co-operative associations. This means, counting five persons to the family, that 10 million folks throughout the country are working directly on a program which will,

the rank and file of farm leadership, altho they see all about them need for pooling their resources and combining their forces in a common cause of self-preservation. Centralization is needed today as never before.

300 Million Dollars a Year

Let Mr. Christensen, who has been watching this co-operative movement more closely than perhaps anyone else in the country, tell how co-operatives are centralizing their work and what it will do for them. He says, "The trend toward centralization is illustrated by the way in which co-operative marketing and purchasing associations handling the same commodities are joining together into commodity trade organizations. Today 44 of the largest co-operative associations handling milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products are linked together in the National Milk Producers' Federation. Within the last year, several of the leading wool co-operatives have formed the National Wool Marketing Council. Thirteen of the livestock terminal co-operative agencies are work-

ing together in the National Live Stock Producers' Association. This trend of co-operatives within the various commodity groups is indicative of the progress being made toward greater co-operation among the co-operatives themselves.

"The linking together of certain marketing functions thru overhead agencies for the centralized control of selling, directing distribution to market, and grading and packing according to uniform standards, increases the effectiveness of the local co-operative association. The state-wide cotton associations making up the American Cotton Growers' Exchange this year have taken steps to have all sales made by branch offices operated by the exchange instead of by each association independently, as heretofore. A partial merger of two large butter-marketing associations also provides for similar centralization of sales. The farmers' elevators are interested in the development of terminal sales agencies. The livestock producers, of course, have made tremendous progress in this direction—the combined business of 25 co-operative agencies in the terminal livestock markets exceeded 300 million dollars during 1928.

"During the last four years, agricultural co-operative associations in all sections of the United States and the general farm organizations have worked together in a national educational enterprise—the American Institute of Co-operation. Within the last few months, the agricultural co-operative associa-

tions, thru their commodity group organizations, have been considering and developing plans for a national organization of agricultural co-operatives which will assist in co-ordinating those marketing problems that are of interest to all farmers' business organizations. Thru this central body, the co-operatives would be able to deal with protective, educational, legislative and other similar matters of common interest to agricultural co-operative associations."

Responsible to the Producers

One of the finest examples of co-operative development along the centralized unit plan for a commodity group is that of the National Live Stock Producers' Association. Decentralized operations and responsibilities are carried on by the 12 terminal co-operative commission associations which together make up the national organization and which elect representatives to the national board. This board co-ordinates control and defines broad general policies. Each one of the divisions or commission associations, from the standpoint of administrative management, has a fully contained organization with a livestock producer board of directors and a general manager who is responsible over all of the usual activities of merchandising livestock to packers, order buyers and men in the trade.

The great advantages derived from combined size and importance in dealing with opposition and in co-operating

MORE than 2 million farmers in the United States are members of co-operative organizations which are doing a business of 2 billion dollars a year. This form of united effort offers one of the most hopeful angles to a solution of the economic problems of agriculture. In this article, which appeared first in the National Live Stock Producer, Mr. Harper traces the growth of the movement. It well deserves the careful study of every person who has the welfare of American agriculture at heart.

as time goes on, become one of their most valuable aids in helping themselves to a position of economic independence in our American life. Co-operation is no longer a sentiment, as it may have been at the beginning, but is truly an economic necessity today.

Many Interests in Common

In keeping with the spirit of the great business world, of which the membership corporations of the farm group are a part, leaders have been quick to recognize the need for large scale units and for united action. Forward looking men in all lines of commodity organization have seen, for example, that despite old feuds the sheep and wool men have a common cause with the cattlemen; that the fruit and vegetable men have common problems with the grain and cotton men; that the dairymen are interested in the success of the poultrymen, and that each group is interested in the success of every other group.

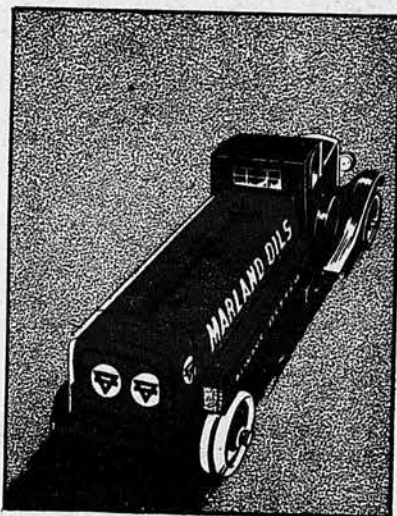
All groups have been coming together in a spirit of growing faith in the belief that they must eventually be in a position to treat with the great combinations in industry and finance with which they have to deal. The much discussed chain store and its relationship to the farmer depends entirely on the determination that is back of the organization and leadership in the co-operative field. If these great distributing agencies eliminate competition and use their combined buying strength to assemble food products at the lowest price possible, the farmers of these large business groups, who are interested in obtaining the highest net dollar for their products consistent with sound business practice, know they must be in a position to bargain on a basis of equality. The chilly fears which now are chasing up and down the spines of some of our great industrial leaders, when contemplating the rapidly expanding chain store business, have not yet been fully appreciated by

The More You Know about Gasoline

the Quicker you'll Recognize the Reasons for the instant popularity of

The New and Finer

MARLAND GASOLINE



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HIGH GRAVITY 60-62 A. P. I.

This high gravity, unusual in a regular priced gasoline, insures high volatility and full vaporization. It gives the utmost in power, yet it is so stabilized that "gas lock" cannot occur and loss from dissipation is slight.

LOW I. B. P. 90-100° F.

The "initial boiling point" is that temperature at which the first drop distills over when the gasoline is tested in a United States Bureau of Standards apparatus. The I. B. P. of New Marland Gasoline is accurately controlled to give immediate starting in zero weather, instantaneous pick-up at the touch of the accelerator and perfect flexibility.

LOW E. P. 400-410° F.

The "end point" is the maximum temperature reached in testing gasoline. The low "end point" for New Marland Gasoline assures complete vaporization, full combustion and the liberation of the maximum available power. It contains no "heavy ends" or "kerosene fractions," which cause engine sluggishness and excessive crankcase oil dilution.

ANTI-DETONATING PROPERTIES

New Marland Gasoline is blended from selected petroleum fractions high in natural anti-knock qualities. It is not doped with chemicals, but is the product of adept refining, stabilized to maintain uniform power thrust at all ranges of speed and in all temperatures.

STABILITY

New Marland Gasoline is water-white, sweet, clean and full-powered. Tar, resins and all deleterious coloring materials are completely eliminated by patented processes. Another patented process protects it against the formation of gums or other substances. Compare the clear, clean New Marland Gasoline in the pump bowls at Marland stations with the dull, yellowish appearance of other gasolines which have been exposed to sunlight.

Prove out the new and finer Marland Gasoline in your own car. It's delivered right to your door at the same price as ordinary gasoline. Give the Marland truck salesman your order, telephone it to your Marland Station, or stop anywhere at the sign of the Red Triangle. Remember—one Marland Gas—one price—high test at no extra cost!



New MARLAND GASOLINE

Hi-test at no extra cost

with farmers' membership corporations, with educational institutions and with all others, are obtained thru the national board. Thru its intimate acquaintance with all of the wide variety of problems confronting the livestock industry, from Sioux City to Buffalo, this board at all times endeavors to assure the proper co-ordination of the various phases of the work. It also endeavors to increase the effectiveness of the terminal units by delegating authority and encouraging initiative in the various boards, as well as the local units and the individuals supporting the program of organization for the livestock industry. The entire plan of organization from the standpoint of administrative management is almost identical with the plan of operation followed by the General Motors Corporation.

Considerable stability has been achieved by this livestock co-operative during the past seven years of successful operation. It has, during the year just closed, handled a combined total of 84,485 cars of livestock, valued at nearly 140 million dollars. Thru a subsidiary corporation, the National Producers' Feeder Pool, it has handled 22,000 cattle valued at 1 1/4 million dollars, and also has handled 82,000 head of feeder lambs with a value of \$600,000. During the last three years this Feeder Pool, which has been developed as an additional service for members who wish to buy their feeding animals direct from the range countries, has handled 48,776 cattle and 206,203 lambs. This is a type of service which has remarkable possibilities for further development, and which in time will greatly assist in bringing the range grower and the central states feeder to recognize their common interests in this great national co-operative enterprise.

Combines Continue to Gain

(Continued from Page 13)

the harvest crew. As compared with the crew of a header, the crew of a combine would be two or three men, rather than six men. The use of the combine also eliminates the crew necessary for stationary threshing.

"The number of haulers used depends on the bushels threshed a day, the distance hauled, the facilities for loading and unloading, and equipment for hauling. The man labor required probably is least when the grain can be run directly from the combine tank into a truck and can be unloaded by dumping. Unless the distance is too great, one man can haul the grain from the machine.

"A farmer who has a small acreage of grain may find it advisable to obtain a combine for his own grain and to depend on doing some custom cutting for his neighbors. More than half of the combine owners did some custom work with their machines.

Up to \$4 an Acre

"The profit in custom cutting depends largely on the rate received an acre. In those districts in which the combine had been used for only a short time the rate an acre was higher than in other districts in which the machines were in more general use. The acre rates varied from \$4 in Texas to \$2.50 in Montana. The general rates were about \$3 an acre in most of the localities.

"The weighted average loss in harvesting winter wheat with combines was 2.63 per cent. Losses in the use of headers in the same districts averaged 3.27 per cent. Losses in the use of the binder, as determined in two districts, were calculated as 6.06 per cent for conditions that were the same as those for which the above average losses for the combine and header were determined. These average percentage losses are based on an average yield of 20.4 bushels an acre. The average total losses as computed would be 32 pounds an acre for combines, 40 pounds for headers, and 74 pounds for binders. The loss figures do not include any losses around the stacks and threshing machines, incident to threshing headed and bound wheat, which are of considerable importance.

"Tests were made on 33 combines and nine stationary separators in an attempt to determine which did the best threshing. The results show that, whereas, on the average, the combines were wasting more grain than were the separators, many of the combines

were operated with no greater waste. One combine in Montana was losing practically no grain. The more uniform feeding of the combine partly offsets the generally more skillful operation of the separators."

As may be expected, some radical changes in farming methods have been brought about in those sections where the combined harvester-thresher is now generally used. This is especially the case in Kansas. By means of tractors and larger capacity, tractor-operated tillage and seeding equipment in addition to combines and more lately the almost universal employment of motor trucks for transporting the grain directly from combines to elevators, farmers have increased their efficiency very considerably, and, owing to their ability to do more work in less time with this up-to-date equipment, many of them are enlarging their operations. The tendency, therefore, is toward larger farms in Kansas as well as in other states where wheat and other small grains are major crops and are being harvested in the combine manner.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been making an extensive study of this trend, and in 1928 published circular No. 142 on the subject entitled, "The Effect of the Combined Harvester-Thresher on Farm Organization in Southwestern Kansas and Northwestern Oklahoma."

In this circular it is stated that, "Farming in the southern great plains region has undergone rapid changes in recent years. Further changes are to be expected. The introduction of improved power machinery and of better adapted varieties of crops has resulted in rapid expansion of the acreage of crops, particularly of wheat. New land has been broken and seeded to wheat. The acreage that can be farmed profitably by one man has been increased through the use of improved machines and methods. More farms and larger farms have resulted and the agriculture of the entire region is undergoing transition."

The circular also dwells on the lessened demand for harvest labor and various social problems growing out of the probable reduction in farm population. "With reduced farm population," it goes on to state, "fewer children of school age are in the community and fewer schools may be needed. This may make necessary consolidation of districts or some other provision. Other social institutions such as churches are also affected. Good roads are needed to transport farm products to market and to permit easy access to community facilities which may be farther away from the usual farmer, due to the decreased farm population."

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Gas Tax, \$305,233,842

Gasoline taxes amounting to \$305,233,842 was collected on the sale of 10,178,344,771 gallons of motor fuel in 1928 in the District of Columbia and the 46 states in which a gas tax was effective. Of this amount, \$5,394,841 was collected in Kansas, on 269,742,067 gallons of gasoline. The two states without a tax last year, Massachusetts and New York, are collecting a tax this year, and Illinois has provided for a new law, effective August 1, in place of the tax which was declared unconstitutional in 1928. Thus all states now have a gas tax, 10 years after its adoption by Oregon and Colorado, the pioneer states.

More Interest in Apples

About 600 acres of apples were planted last year in Atchison county. It now has 40,000 non-bearing trees.

Hogs Weighed 245 Pounds

The hogs sold on the St. Joseph market in April averaged 245 pounds in weight, as compared to 240 pounds in April, 1928.

Oklahoma has now impeached two governors in succession, and might save time by defeating both candidates next election.

225-lb. HOGS in 5 months

You Can Do It! Free Book Tells How!

Thousands of hog raisers are now producing 225 lb. hogs in 5 months by following proved methods and using SANTONIN regularly. It is simple and easy.



Costs 1c a hog per week

SANTONIN prevents losses and reduces fattening period by at least one month. Saves feed; saves labor; gets the early market and higher profits.

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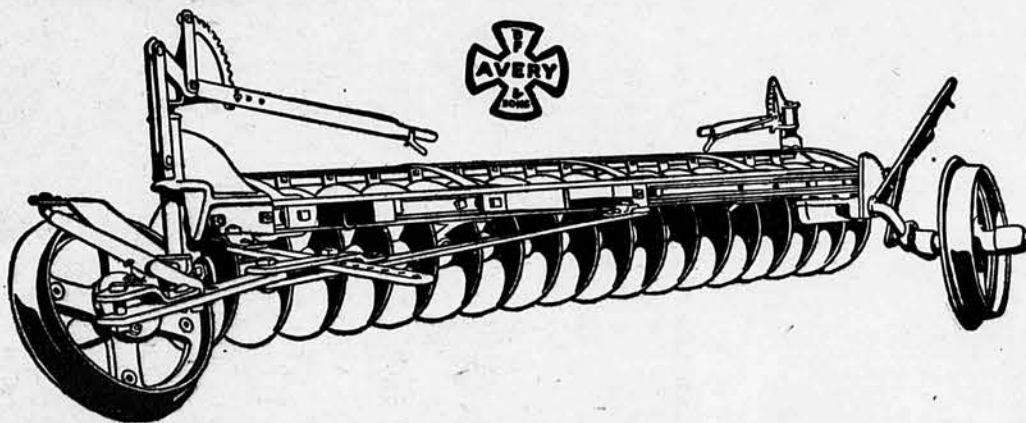
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HORNS are a nuisance. Prevent their growth by covering the horn button once with **Franklin Dehorning Paste**. No bleeding or infection. Quick, safe and humane. Guaranteed. Enough for 50 calves, \$1.00 postpaid.

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More Work and Better Work

A new and better implement of light draft and great strength that does a quicker, easier and more satisfactory plowing job—that is the New Avery One-Way Disc.

The New Avery is made in two sizes—10 foot with 18 discs, convertible to 8 foot with 14 discs, and 8 foot with 14 discs, convertible to 6 foot with 10 discs. The 20-inch electric heat treated steel discs, polished and sharpened, are mounted on heavy disc section bolts and are equipped with high carbon steel disc cleaners.

The convenient positions of the sturdily built hand levers and lifting quadrants assure a greater safety and ease of operation.

The "long radius" rear wheel construction provides for a wider and more accurate adjustment of the angle of the disc cylinder to the line of draft. This feature makes possible a working position in which the normal right hand swing of the cylinder is balanced against the soil pressure, thereby insuring steady, even work.

The turntable bearing on which the land wheel is mounted places the plow in transport position by bringing the wheels into parallel alignment. This reduces the width of the plow, allowing it to pass through a narrow farm gate.

Another special feature of the New Avery is the Universal Alemite-Zerk lubricated main thrust bearing with renewable cut steel bearing plates. See the New Avery at your dealer's and meanwhile write to us for a full description of it and its many superior features.

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

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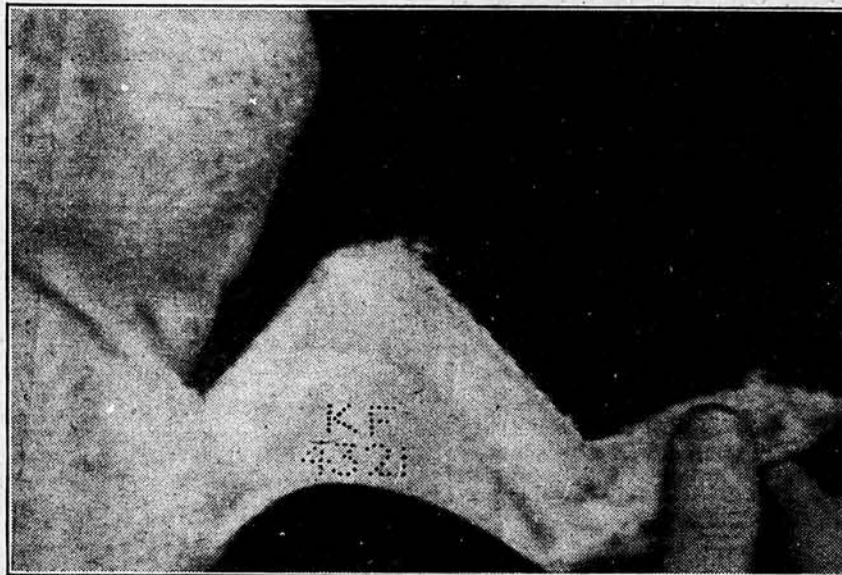


Protective Service



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

Poultry Marker for Protective Service Members Will Cause Capture of Thieves



With Wings of Poultry Tattooed and With the Individual Mark and Owner's Name Registered With Sheriffs and Poultry Dealers in Kansas, Thieves Will Find It Hard to Market Stolen Chickens

KANSAS Farmer's Poultry Marker now is ready to send out to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members. Every Protective Service member who marks his poultry with a distinctive mark which cannot be removed and which is registered as his mark with every sheriff in Kansas will make it mighty risky for a thief to sell stolen chickens without getting caught.

The Protective Service Department has experimented and investigated more than a year in finding the best poultry tattoo marker to make available to its members in Kansas. Thieves can remove legbands from chickens, and other means of marking poultry in making a positive identification of stolen chickens have not proved satisfactory.

In order to solve this problem, Kansas Farmer has made available an entirely new type of marker especially designed for poultry. It stencils an individual indelible tattoo mark in the web of the chicken wing. This mark is permanent. Enough different marks, made of numbers and figures, are possible so that every Protective Service member in Kansas can have his own unduplicated mark.

Poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker will not be discriminated against on the market.

Most important of all in putting a stop to poultry stealing is the registration system which the Protective Service Department will use in con-

nection with its poultry marker. Registration lists giving the mark assigned to each Protective Service member, together with his name and address, will be printed and sent to every sheriff. Kansas sheriffs will notify the poultry dealers in their counties regarding the tattoo mark to be found in the web of the wing on poultry belonging to Protective Service members. This will make it possible for the poultry dealer and sheriff to capture anyone offering for sale chickens with a tattooed number in the wing positively identifying the fowls as belonging to the Protective Service member from whom they were stolen. Arrest of the thief will follow and the stolen chickens will be returned to their owner.

More than two-thirds of the 77 rewards of \$50 each paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service have been paid for the capture and conviction of poultry thieves. Your chickens that you have worked hard to raise and that you cannot afford to lose, are not marked. If they are stolen, and the Protective Service Department gets numerous reports of stolen chickens, the thief can sell them with little risk. Mark your chickens with an individual mark registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Help make chicken stealing too much of a risk for thieves in Kansas and assure yourself that your poultry will be returned to you if stolen. Remember the \$50 cash reward. Right now is the time to send in the coupon below.

Protective Service Department
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

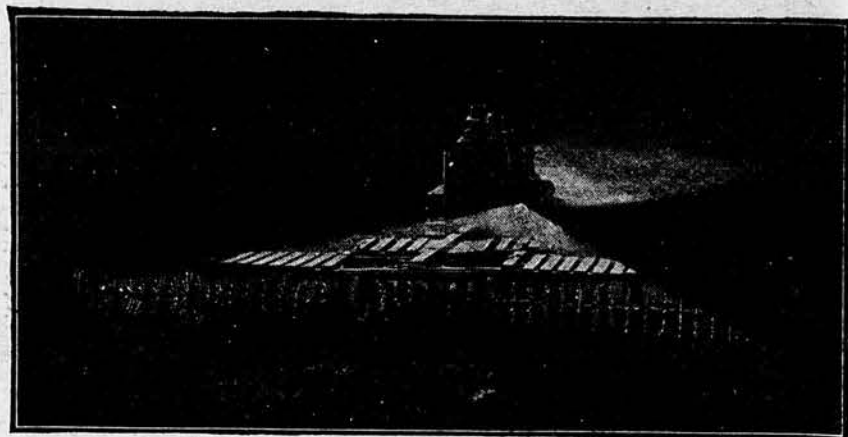
I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member and herewith inclose \$2.50 for which please assign me a registered poultry marker number and send me Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker thus assigned with complete marking instructions and with enough marking ink for 100 chickens. (Your assigned market number will be registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Sheriffs and the poultry dealers in their counties will use this information in capturing poultry thieves.)

Correct remittance inclosed. My name and address are:

Name

Town.....R. F. D.....Kansas Only

5-11-29



It Will Pay You to Equip with Prest-O-Lite

THOUSANDS of farmers have equipped their tractors with the Prest-O-Lite lighting system and now finish their plowing and harvesting without night time interruption. Then they hire out their equipment for the rest of the season. A few days' rent pays for their Prest-O-Lite equipment—the rest is added profit.

The simple Prest-O-Lite Gas Lighting system has made the 24-hour tractor day common. It has doubled the profit possibilities of your investment in tractors and tractor operated equipment.

See your local Prest-O-Lite or Tractor dealer—or write us direct.

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THE PREST-O-LITE COMPANY, Inc.

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

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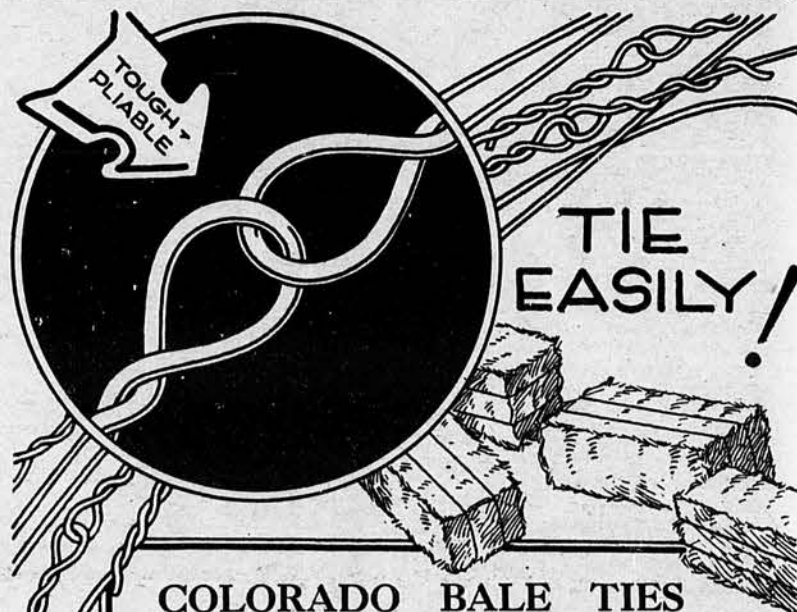
Please send me, without obligation, complete information about installing lights on my tractor.

Tractor.....Model.....

Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....



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Better, because they are

- absolutely full gauge
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Made from specially selected steel wire, of great tensile strength.

The ends of each bundle are protected by burlap. Put up in handy bundles of 250 ties; easy to handle and store. Because they are better, 150,000,000 of them are used yearly.

Yet they cost you no more than ordinary ties!

BUY THEM BY NAME—FROM WESTERN DEALERS

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The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company
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MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

When the wind blows in Kansas it really blows. I think on last Wednesday and part of Thursday it gave us all the wind there was on the North American Continent. If anyone was a bit skeptical about some of the stories that have been told about the wind in Kansas, those exhibitions would surely have taken away the last inkling of skepticism. The wind was almost directly from the west both days, and despite some pretty large wheat a few spots in the fields blew some. Part of the time a fine mist was falling, but I could not tell whether it was coming from the clouds or was being blown out of the Arkansas River, which is only 7 miles away. The temperature was quite low during two nights last week, and there was some frost, but no noticeable damage was done. At any rate, the severe weather of last week makes us appreciate the nice days that will be coming along now the remainder of the spring. Alfalfa cutting is going to be here almost before we know it. Coming so early it will mean that we can have the second cutting out of the way before harvest. This will be an advantage with the fall wheat work.

The baby chicks are doing fine. So far we are having the best success we have ever had. But we are not counting all of them raised yet, because a lot of trouble may happen almost any time. The early part of last week a few took to pecking at the toes of some of the bunch, and it seemed as if trouble had set in for sure. It had been so cold and windy we had not let the chicks out to get exercise and green material, so to offset this difficulty I provided it for them inside. I took a piece of inch mesh poultry netting about 2 feet long and fastened the ends together, thus making a cylinder about 8 or 10 inches in diameter. I ran a small stick thru the cylinder and fastened some pieces of binder twine to each end of the stick and tied them to the roof of the brooder house. Then I went out in the field and gathered enough wild lettuce to fill the netting container. The chicks nearly went wild in their eagerness for the lettuce. The toe and eye picking was all over after that. They worked and tugged in eating the lettuce until they were full and tired out. There is an abundance of the wild lettuce this spring. Our flock of chicks is eating about a peck measure full a day. It is much better for them than alfalfa or Sweet clover because there is so little fiber. If you keep the chicks working

and feed some green material the habit of cannibalism usually can be stopped.

We were asked, a few days ago, if the owner of good dairy heifers can afford to put the heifers out for five years on a partnership basis and take half of the heifer calves produced. The owner would get back his original stock and one-fourth of the calf crop, all of which must be heifers. The other partner would get all of the bull calves produced and half of the heifer calves. At first thought it seems like a poor deal for both parties, but when you figure out the possible return to both and the actual amount of money invested it is a very good proposition for both. At the end of five years the original heifers will be cows in their prime. Their value will increase, and it will not take many of the heifer calves produced to make good interest on the worth of the original heifers. The caretaker partner gets the milk and three-fourths of the increase with nothing invested. A deal of this kind was made in our community last week.

Several folks from this locality left for Western Kansas last week to plow sod for wheat this fall. Most of them are going to break out land they have bought. Several, however, have rented new land, and are going to break it out. In another year or two there will be little or no grassland remaining in Western Kansas. So much new land going into wheat means that the Kansas wheat acreage and bushel production are going to take quite a jump. Whether an expansion in acreage will have any direct influence on prices is hard to tell. At any rate, the prospect for the coming harvest market doesn't indicate that more acres of wheat are going to be profitable. Market prospects are bad, with the large amount of storage wheat in the terminal elevators and crop prospects good for another bumper crop. It could very easily be that some of the present day land purchases and high priced machinery needed in wheat raising would have to be paid for with wheat selling at 60 to 90 cents a bushel. We are hoping for at least dollar wheat, but if everything is full of wheat and another big crop comes right along it is going to make the farm relief boys sit up pretty late to solve the situation.

The chief objection to treating a guest like home folks is that he might get mad and retaliate.

Folks say 90,000 New Yorkers get a living from bootlegging, but this doubtless includes morticians.

191 Nominees in 64 Counties

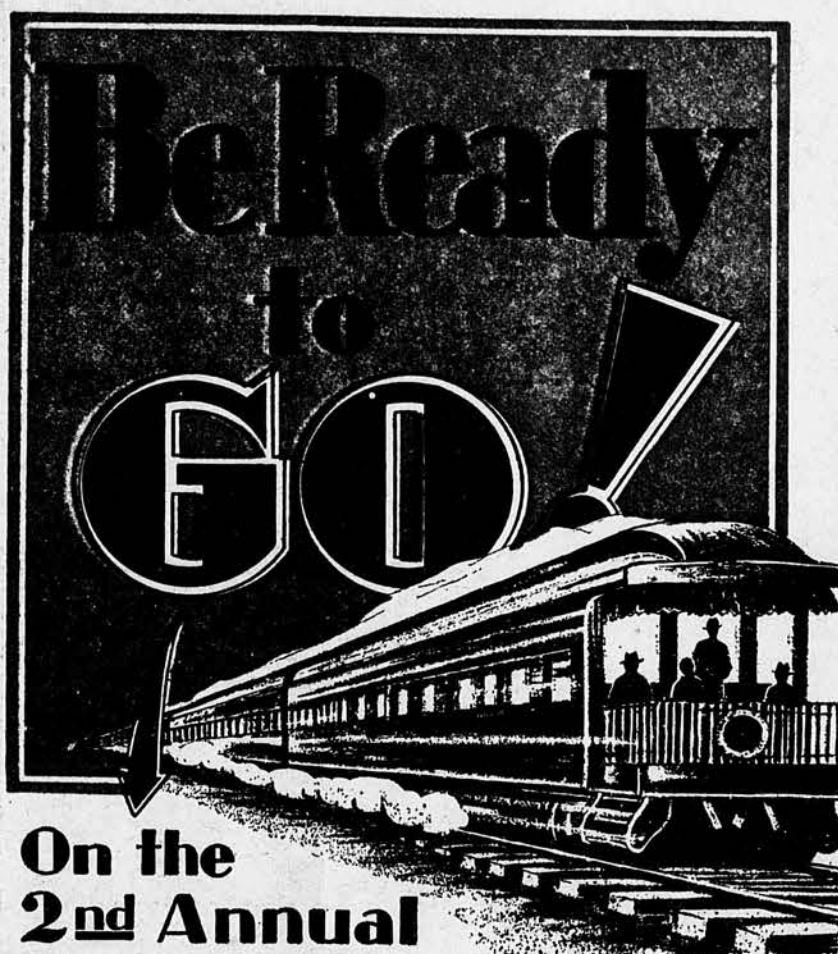
THE Master Farmer work for 1929 is making wonderful progress. We announced its opening on March 16, at that time requesting anyone who was interested to nominate outstanding farmers as candidates to be considered for the honor degree. To date we have received 191 nominations representing 64 counties, and every single man who fills out the work sheet that is sent to him and returns it to Kansas Farmer, will receive very careful consideration.

Nominations still may be made until June 1, so if you are acquainted with a farmer of the Master Farmer caliber, you are urged to send in a score card for him. This card appeared in Kansas Farmer in the issues of March 16 and 30, and in the one for April 13. However, if you do not have any of these papers available, we will be glad to send you extra nomination blanks or score cards at your request. Perhaps you feel that you cannot score a candidate and for that reason you are not making your nomination. If that is the case we can help out. Just send the name of the farmer you feel is deserving of consideration for the Master Farmer Degree, and we will make investigations and do the scoring for you.

There is no limit to the number of nominations that may come from any community or county, and any person may make as many nominations as he wishes. Please remember that it isn't how much a man farms that counts, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that means most; it is the kind of home he makes there. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates, and the best farmers in your neighborhood should be nominated.

Perhaps you will be interested in knowing which counties already are represented, so here they are: Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Gray, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Meade, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Norton, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Wyandotte.

We would like to have every county in the state represented, so to make sure that yours is put in the running, send in your nomination today. Remember also, please, that there is no limit to the number of nominations that may be made in any county. Address all correspondence regarding this work to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.



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START getting ready! For of course you are going to stake your family on the second annual Jayhawker Tour through the enchanting Pacific Northwest. It's the vacation trip you've longed for. A specially arranged summer tour of the Northwest, North Pacific and Canada—sponsored for Middle Western Farmers by the Kansas Farmer. Lasts two weeks—when you can best get away—Aug. 11 to 25.

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Coupon below brings you complete information and special low rate. Talk to your friends. Try to get up a congenial party from your neighborhood. Mail Coupon Today!

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Please send me at once your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual 'Adventure-land' Tour", and other descriptive literature by the Kansas Farmer.

Name.....

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Here's What Last Year's Tourists Write
"It was two weeks of real vacation. Nothing to worry about. All we had to do was eat, sleep and look; the management taking care of everything else."—Alex Lawson; Kanopolis, Kan.
"One going alone could not possibly see all the points of interest and receive the treatment we did, at any price."—Clarence Neill; Clay Center, Kan.
"From the beginning of the journey to the close, we were free from bothersome details and worries which generally mar the usual vacation."—Gust Palmquist; Concordia, Kan.
"We would advise anyone who would spend his or her vacation pleasantly and profitably not to fail to take this wonderful trip."—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hibbard; Topeka, Kan.
"I had such a royal good time, met so many fine people and saw so much beautiful country, I felt I had my money's worth before the trip was half over."—Anna Van Lew; Blue Rapids, Kan.



From Station WIBW

Here is the program that is coming next week from WIBW of Topeka, the radio station of The Capper Publications.

SUNDAY, MAY 12
 8:00 a. m.—Recreator program
 10:40 a. m.—Chimes from Grace Cathedral
 Organ prelude. Sermon by the Very Reverend John Warren Day
 12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra
 3:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church
 3:30 p. m.—Watchtower program
 4:00 p. m.—Howard's Hawaiians
 4:15 p. m.—Organ concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
 6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra

MONDAY, MAY 13
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Allard, director. Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Luncheon concert by Rene and Kathryn Hartley
 1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get acquainted club, with Bob Canfield
 3:00 p. m.—Cora B. Lanham's Dramatic period
 3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry. Pumpkin Center sheiks
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather, late markets
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra. Margaret Morrison, soprano
 8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Company program
 9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters
 9:20 p. m.—Helen Hay, pianologue
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MAY 14
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Florence Wells, home editor. Kansas Farmer. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
 1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 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, time, weather, news
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra
 8:30 p. m.—Studio program
 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15
 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist. Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Maudie Shreffler's piano request program
 1:10 p. m.—F. M. Aiman, Inspector, Control Division, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on "Seed Law Benefits," markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 3:00 p. m.—WIBW—baritone
 3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather, late markets
 6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour
 8:30 p. m.—Columbian Investors
 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James.
 9:30 p. m.—Studio program

9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, MAY 16

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene gives her weekly budget menu.
 12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Orchestra
 1:10 p. m.—Lloyd Davies, Emporia, speaks on "The Why of 4-H Club." Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his ukelele
 3:30 p. m.—Old Ford Trio
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra
 8:40 p. m.—International Sunday School lesson, sponsored by the Sterling-Porterfield Funeral Home
 8:50 p. m.—Studio program
 9:00 p. m.—Hot Point Spunkers
 9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, MAY 17

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor. Capper's Weekly. Ada Montgomery, society editor. Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
 1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra
 3:30 p. m.—Anv Old Thing
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:15 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
 6:15 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather
 6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra
 8:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry
 9:00 p. m.—Studio program
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, MAY 18

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, lovelorn problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his ukelele
 12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's piano request program
 1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, with Florence Oberle, soprano
 3:30 p. m.—Mildred and Gwen
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria orchestra
 8:30 p. m.—Studio program
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

A bandit entered a New York supper club the other night, and got away with \$82. It is estimated that this was only about \$27 less than he had when he went in.

Before the talkies came, the motion-picture double usually was a desperate dare-devil. Now he frequently is a tenor.



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Store Your Grain for HIGHER PRICES

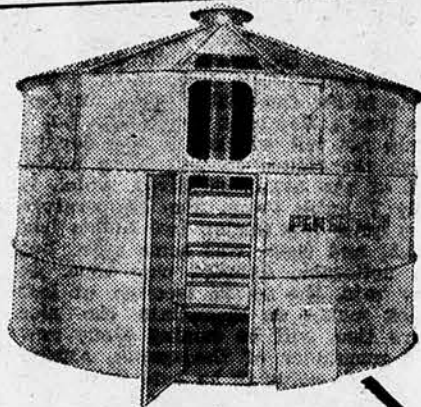
Make more money from your wheat. Hold it for higher after-harvest prices. For safety and proper ripening store it in a Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin. This bin many times over pays for itself in increased profits.

Unusually stable, the Perfection stands up for many years under roughest handling and bad weather. Cannot bulge, burst nor collapse. Is proof against fire, water, wind, lightning, rodents and vermin. Sizes to fill any requirements. Lower prices.

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Your Dealer will tell you why it is more profitable to own a Perfection Grain Bin. See him at your first opportunity. Let the Perfection increase your wheat profits for years to come.

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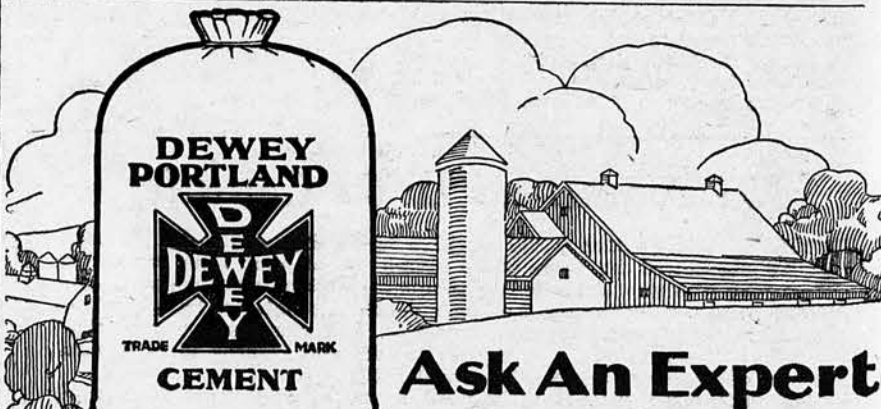


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 Gentlemen—Please send me at once FREE Literature containing complete information about Perfection Bins.

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 KANSAS CITY, MO. DAVENPORT, IOWA.

We Make Tours by Radio

"Oldtimers" and "Nu Yoikers" Learn the Meaning of "Purebred" and "Balanced Rations"

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

PERHAPS most of you members of the Capper Clubs have gone on club tours in your communities at one time or another. You know how such a tour is conducted. Several cars or trucks are provided to give transportation to club members and their families. Usually a county agent, vocational instructor or other expert goes along to comment on the projects, rations fed, methods of caring for livestock, and so on.

At each farm home visited, the owner of the project—calf, pig or poultry—exhibits his property, tells of feed costs and other items of interest. In this way valuable experiences are exchanged and new ideas gathered.

As manager of the Capper Clubs, I would be glad to visit every club project in the state along with others, making up a tour as mentioned above. But since members of the Capper Clubs number several hundred and are scattered over more than 50 counties, I'm sure I'll not get to make a personal call at every home. I hope, however, to be in some actual tours.

But there is a way in which all of us throught the state can tour the club projects together. that is by radio. Be-

To make the plays entertaining as well as instructive, we take along with us on each tour several comical characters. Dr. and Mrs. Sudermann of "Nu Yoik" never had the privilege of seeing chickens and pigs before, as they have always lived in town. Doctor Sudermann wonders which breed of chickens lays the cold storage eggs, and searches every flock he sees for one of those Jayhawk "boids" so famous in Kansas. Mrs. Sudermann speaks of calves as "cowlets" and wonders if the striped chicks are "hand-painted."

Uncle Able always misunderstands. "Don't forget your coat" sounds to him like "You say they get your goat." "Wyandotte chickens" is interpreted by him to mean, "Dine on hot chickens."

Ole, the Swede hired man who drives the truck, gets into all kinds of laughable predicaments. Abner Crabtree knows much more about "razor-backs" than he does about purebred Durocs.

But the tours are not all fun. We have along with us county agents, vocational agriculture instructors and other experts who impart worth while instruction. In several instances we have had with us actual club members. In other cases where the members live too far from WIBW, we use their own stories of their projects, but have some other characters do the speaking for them.

To make the programs seem more real and to provide the right "atmosphere" we often have a basket of baby chicks, a pig or a dog at the mike sometime during the program.

To drown out the noise of the truck and cars while we drive from

(Continued on Page 25)

Right—The illustrious (?) Trio, Uncle Able, Abner Crabtree and Ole Group Picture Shows Radio Tourists Just Before Ole "Cranks Up." Front Row, Left to Right, Ole, the Swede Hired Man; Uncle Able, Who Hears Things Wrong; Dr. and Mrs. Sudermann of "Nu Yoik"; Mrs. Mildred Barrow, Pianist; Abner Crabtree, Champion of Razor-Back Hogs; Miss Phil Beseau, Pianist. Back Row, Left to Right, J. M. Parks, Club Manager; F. L. Hockenhull, Violin; R. W. Wohlford, Guitar; Harve Langford, Guitar



Mrs. Sudermann—
Oh, Dr. Sudermann, Will You Hold My Binoculars While I Powder My Nose?

Dr. Sudermann—
Will I? Why, I Already Have Your Handbag, Your Parasol, Your Raincoat, Your Rubbers, Your Diary, Your Painting Kit and Your Kodak. What Do You Think I Am, a Moving Van?

Mrs. Sudermann—
Men Are so Impractical. Here, Hang Your Cane on Your Arm, Run Your Hand Thru This Kodak Strap and—

Dr. Sudermann—
Take Your Foot off My Spat, Will You!

ginning a few weeks ago, we started to broadcast over station WIBW a club play at our regular club hour on Thursdays. Each play is in the form of a club tour and lasts about 45 minutes—6:05 to 6:30.



DAY after DAY SEASON after SEASON

DAY after day of steady service . . . each a full, uninterrupted day . . . so the "Caterpillar" proves its metal.

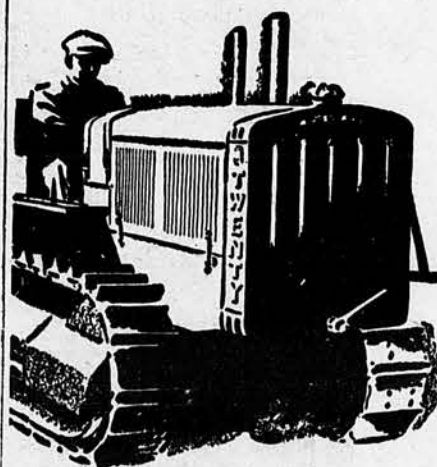
All it asks is proper lubrication . . . a load to suit its size and a brief inspection.

For into the "Caterpillar" of today is built the results of twenty years of vigilant watchfulness in the field. Dust protection is thorough! No weak link in "Caterpillar" design. Steels are hardened and toughened to meet the most unusual working strains . . . to resist wear . . . to stand shock . . . to conquer all soils.

The comfortable feeling that his tractor will work right through the busy seasons without being laid up for repairs . . . that's about the biggest thing the purchaser of a "Caterpillar" track-type tractor buys.

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Every bolt a special bolt

Every bolt in the "Caterpillar" is of chrome nickel steel. You'll find no ordinary bolts . . . the sort you can buy in the hardware store . . . they won't keep pace with "Caterpillar" quality construction. That's why we are one of the largest users in the world of alloy steel bolts.

CATERPILLAR
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T R A C T O R



Helen Plays the Piano

I was 13 years old January 24 and am in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Butler. I like her very much. I live about one block from the school house. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog is black and white and his name is Teddy. I have a sister named Ruby Mae. I play the piano. I often play for our Sunday school. I enjoy it very much. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Anness, Kan. Helen Pickens.

Let's Grow a Little Garden

Lesson IV

Flowers grow the sweeter,
My grandma once declared,
If with other people
Their blossoms can be shared.

Sun-down is a good time to water and weed your flower bed. Sun-up, when the dew is on the blossoms, is a good time to pick the flowers for the



house. When gathering flowers, use an old pair of scissors. Always cut the stems as long as possible, as the flowers are more graceful nodding from a length of green stem.

Tall vases make flowers look stiff. The ideal in arranging them is to have them look as natural as possible. A low bowl or a basket make pretty

Girls and Boys

holders for flowers. Take care not to crowd the flowers when arranging them. Odd numbers of flowers, such as five roses, or seven zinnias, make more interesting groups than even numbers do. An attractive flower arrangement is made by placing a little mound of pebbles in a low, flat bowl and sticking stiff-stemmed flowers among the stones, so they will look as if they grew out of the rocks. Do not use an amount of water which will come up over the stones. This arrangement is pretty for flowers like narcissus or jonquils. Some of the flowers' own foliage usually adds to the beauty of a bouquet. Plumes of asparagus from the vegetable garden also add a graceful touch to a flower arrangement.

Jane Carey Plummer.

Mut Is Our Dog's Name

I enjoy reading the letters from the girls and boys. I am 11 years old and dark complexioned. I am in the fifth grade. I like my school and teacher very much. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Naomi and James. We do not live on a ranch now—we just have a garden plot. We have a dog for a pet. He is a wolf hound and goes by the name of Mut. I will gladly answer letters from any of the girls and boys.

Wilma Van Ort.

Hotchkiss, Colo.

When We Are Seven

There are so many things for me to see
When shadows fall and bedtime swings
around.
The sky becomes all gay with silver
stars,
And in the grass pink fairies can be
found.

The trees begin to sing, and the round
moon
Climbs from the east in veils of red
and gold.
Now I must go to bed and leave it all,
But I'll stay up till nine when I am
old.

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

Millie Rides a Pony

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Delia grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Noonan. I have one sister. Her name is Viola. I have four brothers. Their names are Frank, Edward, Louis and Clyde.

My birthday is August 19. I live 2 miles from school. I ride a pony most of the time and ride in a car sometimes. I live on a 226-acre farm. I am 4 feet 9½ inches tall. I have light hair and blue eyes. I would like to hear from some of the girls of my age.

Millie Anna Kovar.

Rossville, Kan.

Lorna Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Fairview school. There are 26 pupils in our school. There are two teachers and two rooms. For pets I have three dogs named Penny, Bounce and Jack. I have two Shetland ponies named Jodene and Sparkle. I have two brothers. Their names are Eugene and Donley. Eugene is 8 years old and Donley is 6. We are practicing for the county track meet. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Acres, Kan.

Lorna McCarty.

Try to Guess These

Why is a man that has fallen off a tree, and is determined to go up again, like a man emigrating? He is going to try another "climb" (clime).

What is the difference between fog and a falling star? One is a mist on

earth, the other is missed in Heaven.

Why is a cunning man like a shoe-maker? Because he'll pump you.

Why is a tear shed in secret like a vessel of war? Because it is a private tear.

Why is a cry-baby's mouth like a tavern door? It is always open.

What kind of sense does a girl long for in a disagreeable suitor? Absence.

Why is a lady's belt like a garbage cart? Because it goes around and gathers the waste.

Why is a lady in a cotton dress like anything published? Because she appears in print.

When is an altered dress like a secret? When it's let out.

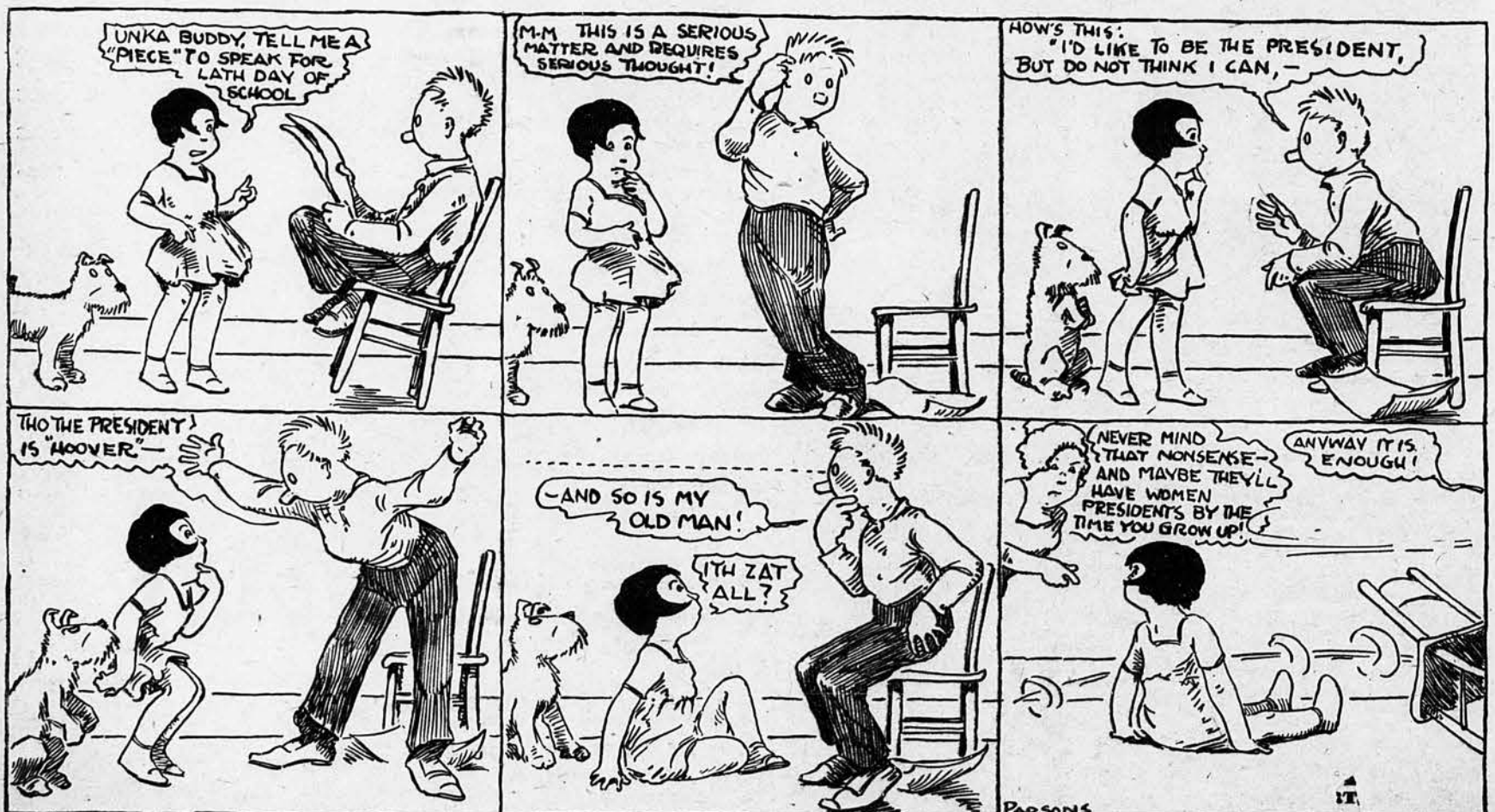
Why are birds melancholy in the morning? Because their little bills are all over-due (dew).

Why is an empty purse expressive of constancy? Because you find no change in it.

What author's name repeats the waiter's advice regarding a tough steak? Chaucer (chaw, sir).



There are 13 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with V. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Between We Suffragettes



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

The Pill Habit Is Worse Than Constipation; Eat Plenty of Fresh Vegetables and Fruit

THERE are persons so constipated that they are never clean. They have an unclean skin, an unclean color, and an unclean odor. They pass their days in a condition of poor health, and their lives are soured and stunted without their actual knowledge of the reason. Such folks find constipation a real curse. The addition to their diet of spinach, lettuce and other greens would go far to sweeten and brighten their lives.

Far more people are so obsessed by the fear of constipation that they never allow the bowels to perform their normal function. They must be forever dosing themselves with this pill or that salt, perhaps because of some inordinate fear that nature, in resentment that man no longer sways his body on all fours, will refuse to allow his scavenger system to function.

This dread of constipation is decidedly overworked, and capable of causing serious damage to the victim unless good judgment is in control. If the patient who happens to miss the daily evacuation of the bowels simply says, "I must attend to that. I must drink more water. I must eat some fruit or spinach or head lettuce every day," well and good. No harm will follow, but much good.

But that is not the usual outcome. Eating fruit or drinking water is too normal a method of correction to commend itself to the average person as a remedy for constipation. He must have something strong (and usually nasty.) A pill or a dose of salts are the common agents employed, and since one dose calls for another the taker soon becomes a regular devotee of the pill habit. Far better for him to make up his mind that nothing very terrible happens if the bowel evacuation is occasionally missed; that individuals differ; that there are even people for whom clearance of the bowels every two or three days is normal. Have a daily bowel habit if possible, cultivate it, encourage it; but do not try to drive it by repeatedly taking pills and purgatives or you will soon be the worst kind of a constipated hiped.

Zinc Ointment May Help

What is the cause of gangrene in the feet? If anything causes one's toes to become sore between them, can such a treatment be given that will tighten the skin to prevent it?

Several things may cause gangrene of the feet. Diabetes often does it. It is a common sequel to freezing of toes. In case of irritation between toes be careful to bathe the feet in cool water night and morning, put on clean hose every day, have extra shoes so that you can always give them a day to air after a day of wear. If ordinary cleanliness does not cure the trouble, wipe the web of the toes clean with dilute alcohol on cotton swab and then apply zinc ointment.

A Nerve Complaint?

I have cold spots over my body. Sometimes my heels, sometimes in my left hip and other times my nose and temples.

Mrs. G. D. W.

The cold spots are symptoms of a nerve complaint. If they remain cold all the time it probably is a disease of the central nervous system, and it demands serious attention. If the cold sensation comes and goes, being present one day and gone the next, it is not so serious, and needs no special attention.

See a Good Doctor

I think I have had kidney trouble for years. My ankles have been puffed and my back has always been weak. The last few days my left ankle puffs more after I have been on my feet a half day and hurts. My kidneys act a good deal of the time, once in the night, and sometimes about a half hour after going to bed I have to get up again. And at times I will break out in a sweat without any exertion. Please give me a good prescription.

Mrs. R. D. S.

There is no greater delusion than the thought that there is a disease known as "kidney trouble" for which a doctor may give a prescription that will cure any and every case. There is no such "shot-gun prescription" pos-

sible. Real disease of the kidneys is one of the most serious in the whole list of diseases. It is fourth in the death list. Every case must be treated on its own merits. The urine must be carefully analyzed, and tests must be made of heart action and blood pressure. After the analysis has been made the doctor can tell you what you should eat and drink, what work you may do, perhaps what climate you can live in. These things are vastly more important than a prescription of medicine.

Better See a Specialist

I have a daughter 16 years old. She is a big, strong girl. But she has trouble with the glands in her neck swelling and getting sore. It gathered and broke under her tongue. I have another daughter 10 years old in the State Sanatorium at Norton. Is there any connection between the trouble of the two girls? I am worried.

Mrs. G.

I fear there is. Glands of the neck may become swollen and diseased from causes other than tuberculosis. Diseased tonsils or bad teeth will do it. But the most frequent cause is tuberculosis, and with the history you give I should consider it very important to have this girl examined by a specialist in tuberculosis.

Iodin Should Help

My little girl, 3 years old, seems to have a ringworm on her arm. It is a circle with a spot in the center. What simple remedy can I use to get rid of it?

Mrs. L. S. R.

Common treatment for ringworm is to paint with iodine. In stubborn cases one may use a mild solution of bichloride of mercury. However, this application is better left to a doctor. It must be borne in mind that the remedy is a very active poison.

Away With Crossings

In 1929, 390 grade railroad crossings were eliminated from the Federal Highway System of the country. Of these 23 were in Kansas; three were excluded by grade separations and 20 by a relocation of the highway. Since the federal system was started, 153 crossings have been eliminated in Kansas; 27 by grade separation and 126 by a relocation of the highway. Several more will be eliminated this year, especially between Topeka and Manhattan.

A Big Sugar Year

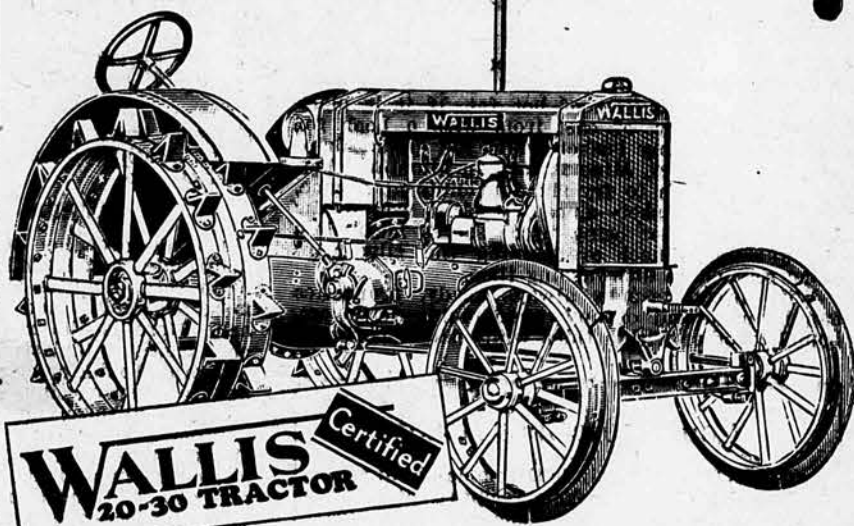
The Garden City Sugar Company manufactured 13,605,000 pounds of sugar from the 1928 crop of 50,125 tons. This was about 2 million pounds more than the output in 1927. About 5 million pounds of dried beet pulp was shipped east to be manufactured into stock feed. The average sugar content of the beet crop of last year was 14.73 per cent. The company's payroll during the sugar making campaign averaged \$1,000 a day.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

Goldia Bourn, Emmett. Fifty chickens. Agnes Nowha, McLouth. New set of brass mounted harness. Harness worked about a year. Mrs. W. H. Mohler, Lawrence. Hens. M. A. Gerard, Concordia. Large red milk cow. F. O. Matkin, Bucklin. Pair of silver mounted spurs. M. N. Zachariah, McLouth. Set of harness with 1 1/2 inch traces. Jay Van Garrett, McLouth. Set of harness worked about a year. R. E. Edson, Attamont. Ford tire, rim, radiator, radiator cap, radiator hood, engine hood, lights, horn and side curtains. Mrs. Frank B. Stoskopf, Holsington. Seventy-five chickens, money, clothing and other personal property. Earl Madion, Mound Valley. Twenty banded White Rock hens. Claude Bridgeman, Abbeville. Hundred twenty-five, month old Buff Orpington chicks. M. C. Tiemeier, Lincolnville. White face steer weighing about 1200 pounds with J/ branded on left thigh. Charles L. Swain, Admire. One hundred pounds of meat. Ralph Blanton, Ingalls. Ten, 12 and 18 inch crescent wrenches, 10 and 18 inch crescent wrenches, 16 inch trimo wrench, 2 pound hammer, several punches and chisels and 30 gallons of gasoline.

Lowest Cost Power for any Tractor Job!



The Wallis "Certified" 20-30 Tractor offers you the biggest tractor value your money can buy...three plow power, two plow weight. In 14 years we have no record of a Wallis Tractor wearing out in service.

Users of eight, ten and twelve year old Wallis' write that they would not trade their machines for any other kind.

A few of the features of the engineered Wallis Tractor are: Single adjustment carburetor, Rodgers' Fuel Saving Vaporizer for either high or low grade fuel, Wallis oil air cleaner, high tension magneto with impulse starter, quick acting governor, geared oil pump, special balanced lightweight Wallis pistons, chrome vanadium steel crank shaft, large radiator, centrifugal water pump, large air fan, 3 plate disc clutch, ball bearing non-reversible steering gear, hand hole inspection plates in the U-Frame, Boiler Plate U-Frame weighing only 153 pounds, high grade material and "Certified" workmanship throughout.

The Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher

is the ideal companion machine with the Wallis "Certified" Tractor for modern harvesting. Twenty six years of field experience is built into Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers. The most efficient type cylinder built—no teeth to loosen, break or crack grain. End play does not effect operating efficiency. No concaves to be removed or inserted for dry or tough grain. Cylinder grate adjusted with machine in motion. Large separating capacity. Built in two sizes—9A, 12 ft. and 9B, 15 ft.

Also Windrow Harvesters, 12 ft., end delivery, 16 ft. end or center delivery. Under full control of a single operator from tractor seat.

Pick-up attachment supplied for both sizes of Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers. Light running, quickly attached, efficient in operation. See this equipment at your Massey-Harris dealers or write for complete facts.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

General Offices: Racine, Wis.

Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

Dept. D95, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen: Please send me complete information about Wallis "Certified" Tractors ☐ Combined Reaper-Threshers ☐ Windrow Harvesters ☐ other Massey-Harris products ☐.

Name

Address



Decoration Day Wreaths, \$3.00

— POSTPAID —

Beautiful, permanent wreaths, specially priced for Decoration Day, \$3.00 postpaid

Mrs. Lord's Flowers

112 W. 8th St.,

Topeka, Kan.

Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample

DOLESE BROS. COMPANY

220 W. 2nd St.,

Wichita, Kansas.

Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.



Johnson Ideal Halter

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ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US

Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarantee. Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitches. Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

7% Telephone Securities

Write for Descriptive Circulars.

MUNICIPAL UTILITY INVESTMENT CO.

618 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Tasty Delicacies From the Frying Pan

Quick Cooking in Hot Fat is the Secret to This Culinary Art

CRISP French fried potatoes, croquettes, and doughnuts, all favorites, may come from the same kettle of hot fat. If it is black and heavy, of cast iron, with a hook for holding the frying basket while the grease drips off, that is better. Mine is just an aluminum kettle, large enough to fry six doughnuts at a time, and the wire basket—since I wash it well in the dishpan when not being used—serves meanwhile for washing spinach or draining the silverware when scalded at dishwashing time.

With bread crumbs always ready, croquettes can be made out of any unadaptable left-overs, bound together with a thick white sauce. Left-over

By Doris W. McCray

shaped. They get hot thru with a crispy, tasty crust. Mashed sweet potatoes make good croquettes, too.

Cream Fried Cakes

I made over my doughnut recipe because the doughnuts tasted good when hot, but did not remain soft and nice the following day. I decided more shortening, and the use of cake flour would help. Here is the recipe, tested many times: 1 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons butter, 3 eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup evaporated milk or cream, 4 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 cups pastry flour, 2 cups bread flour. Cream butter and sugar thoroughly, add beaten eggs, sifted dry ingredients alternating with the cream, and enough flour to make a soft dough, but one that can be easily handled with deft fingers. Chill if possible, roll, and cut with floured cutter, then fry in hot fat. Drain and roll in confectioners' sugar.

Shoe String Potatoes

If left in the fat too long they are ruined. If put into the oven they get dried out. On the dining table they get cold. However you can be sure they are good by having the grease hot enough, removing them when brown, draining well, and sprinkling lightly with salt.

In case you wish to fry doughnuts after you have fried fish, you will find putting a cold raw potato, cut up, into the cold fat, then heating it, and cooking the potato, will remove odor.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Two Crust Lemon Pie

LINE tin with crust and put in 1 cup sugar. Pare 1 large lemon, leaving no white rind. Slice thin, removing the seeds. Arrange top crust, crimp edges carefully together. Bake quickly. Serve cold. Brush the top with sweet milk before baking.

Doniphan County.

Mrs. Lida E. Massey.

Testing Incubator Eggs

MOVE a flashlight along under a tray of incubator eggs to test them. The contents of the egg can be seen at a glance.

Labette County.

Mrs. Arthur Haggard.

Extra Patch for Child's Dress

WHEN making children's wash dresses, fasten a piece of the material to the inside of the garment where it will not be noticed. This is to be used for patching and will be the same shade as the dress after washing.

Miami County.

Mrs. C. G. Fleming.

Quick Dessert

4 oranges
3 teaspoons sugar

3 apples
6 tablespoons coconut

Peel oranges and apples and cut in small cubes

into individual serving dishes. Sprinkle with sugar and coconut. This may be varied by adding chopped nuts or dates. This amount will serve six people.

Cowley County.

Mrs. Walter Hunt.

To Featherproof Ticking

BEFORE new ticking is made into pillows, iron it on the wrong side with a hot iron that has been rubbed over beeswax. This keeps the feathers



MARY ANN SAYS:

Dame Fashion is as fickle a lady as Dame Fortune. I found myself with two perfectly good silk scarfs on my hands this fall—and neither of them are "being worn any longer." One of them looked as if it was hand-painted. What could I do with them? A glance about the house and I made my decision and two pillows. The pillows are different, durable and very highly prized by my youngsters, both of whom like pillows. Things are queer in this world... who would have supposed that being pillows would be the apex of their career? And I know I never thought being the mother of near twins was part of my destiny—but here we are, all together, and having a merry time of it!

and down from working thru the ticking, as the wax coating acts as a sort of varnish.

Labette County.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

Youngsters Step Out in Style

458—Crisp, summery prints have been mentioned for this model. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

344—This style of romper is easily laundered and therefore popular as a play suit. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

476—When sonny ventures into the realm of masculine attire this is the style that his mother chooses for him. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

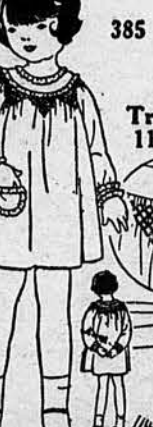
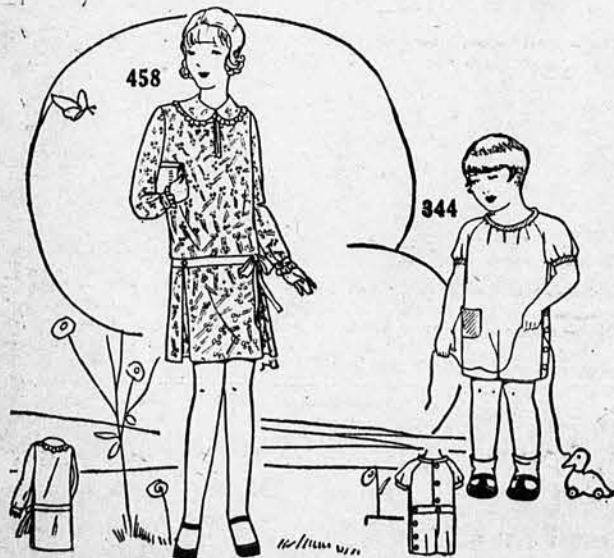
2696—Extremely short play suits are chosen now for sunny day suits that the youngsters may get their ultra-violet rays. Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years.

454—Simplicity for the young lady, with a yoke that gives opportunity for smocking. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2731—This dainty dress is modeled after some of big sister's favorites. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

385—Smart little dress in Mother Hubbard style. Smocking around the narrow yoke gives width to the hem in a very simple fashion. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

11152—Transfer pattern for smocking.



Vitamin C Abhors Heat

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables Supply This Important Food Element

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

IF YOU like orange and tomato juices, fruit salads and cocktails and uncooked vegetables and fruits, you need not worry about getting your share of vitamin C. These foods contain an abundance of this substance. This explains why doctors urge mothers to give young babies and children orange or tomato juice daily. These are the only two foods that the infant can take to supply his body with adequate amounts of vitamin C.

What would happen if the meals were lacking in this vitamin? If the hundreds of sailors who roamed the

If there is some little tangle or puzzle that arises concerning care, training or feeding we are delighted to have you write us about it.

If baby is not gaining as rapidly as he should and you would like to know how to supplement his feedings or how to increase his formula; or if you think he is old enough for something besides breast or bottle feedings and you want to know what it should be and how to prepare it, these are things in which I like to be of help to mothers. Also I like to help mothers know what to expect of their babies and little ones in the way of physical and mental development.

Now here is how you can help me help you, by giving full information concerning the baby, when you write. Some questions come in similar to this one: "Please tell me how to modify cow's milk for my 4 months old baby." When a mother wants information of this kind she should give her baby's weight at birth, weight at the time she writes and how much the baby is gaining a week, whether the baby has been breast or bottle fed, and if bottle fed, how the formula is prepared. Also tell how often the baby is fed. With these facts I can have a more definite idea of the baby's condition and needs and can give definite suggestions. You see, milk is modified according to a baby's weight and how he has been fed, so the age alone is not sufficient information to work with.

Jade for Luck and Style

WEAR jade if you would be among the fashionable 'set,' and if you would be lucky, superstition suggests—wear jade. From China comes the best jade and it carries with it the traditional good fortune of the East. At a fashionable wedding recently the bride wore a simple necklace of jade beads—a present from the noble father to wish his daughter "A life of eternal bliss."

seas during the age of world explorations, the Fifteenth to Eighteenth Centuries, were alive they could tell from first-hand experience. They were deprived of fresh foods for weeks at a time. Scurvy was a common disease. This malady is caused by a lack of vitamin C. It starts with sore joints; the gums become sore, too, and there is loss of weight. Sometimes when a baby is fed boiled or pasteurized milk, he cries whenever taken up. It may be an indication that his joints are sore. In such cases daily doses of tomato or orange juice is the way out.

Vitamin C dissolves quickly in water. It also is easily destroyed in cooking. Of all the vitamins, it is the most sensitive to heat. There always is an exception to the rule. This time it is with tomatoes. There is so much acid in this fruit-vegetable that vitamin C is not destroyed in cooking and canning. The acid seems to protect the vitamin, just as it does if orange juice is boiled. In interesting tests it has been found that home canning destroys vitamin C. With apples, however, there is a way to escape this. It is to soak the fruit, after it is prepared for canning, in a weak salt solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt to 1 gallon water, for 12 hours. The apples then are drained and canned.

A good way to play safe, so far as vitamin C is concerned, is to include at least one serving of uncooked food or tomatoes in every day's meals. This is not difficult when there are so many salads that appeal. Then there are fruits that are enjoyed uncooked. In France the dessert course in luncheon or supper frequently is fresh fruit, strawberries, cherries, peaches, apricots, apples and the various offerings of orchards. These usually are brought to the table in baskets, lined with green leaves. They are handsome. That is not all. They are delicious. So if in doubt about a way to secure an adequate amount of vitamin C, why not try this charming French custom?

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. L. R. Page

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

Help Me to Help You

THIS little department aims to help mothers with their problems concerning the care and feeding of babies and young children. But as we have said before it does not intend in any way to take the place of the doctor and his advice in case of illness.

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.

The Best Care of the Face

My face is exposed to the sun and dust a good deal and I should like to know if there is a way that I can give it good care and keep away as much trouble with pimples, large pores, etc., as possible. Laura.

Your face should be thoroughly cleansed every day with a good pure toilet soap or cold cream or both. I have a long list of these remedies which you would find helpful, I am sure. You may have these if you will write again giving me your full name and address. My address is Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Please send a 2-cent stamp for your answer.



SUMMER Fashions is just off the press with the advance "dope" on what will be worn this summer. Summer Fashions had its inspiration in New York which shares honors with Paris as the world's style center. It brings you riches of suggestions about your costumes and how to fit them to the most delicate tastes. Price is 15 cents or 10 cents when ordered with a pattern. Send all orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

washes

SWIFTLY - GENTLY

clothes

THOROUGHLY

CLEAN

The
HORTON
New Perfect "36"

PUT a full load of the weekly wash into the generous-size tub of the Horton Perfect 36, and start the motor.

In a few minutes watch the clothes come out, through the big, semi-soft rollers of the Horton wringer. *Extraordinarily dry*... yet every button intact, every fastener unharmed. And *clean*... washed free of every particle of embedded dirt.

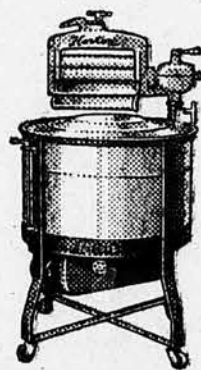
And the Horton Perfect 36 matches this service with a striking new beauty. You may have your choice of porcelain or copper tub, and several two-tone color combinations.

The Horton factory-sealed mechanism is your assurance of dependable, trouble-free service, week in and week out.

FREE, and without obligation! Your Horton dealer will gladly do your next washing with a Perfect 36. Send coupon now for name of your dealer and literature which tells why the Perfect 36 is the washer for you.

HORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Fort Wayne, Indiana

A. J. HARWI HARDWARE CO.
Atchison, Kansas
EXCLUSIVE KANSAS DISTRIBUTORS



For farm homes the Perfect 36 is supplied with a dependable four-cycle gasoline motor of standard make, as illustrated at the top of this advertisement.

It may also be had with electric motor, as shown immediately above, for use with standard current or farm lighting systems. In addition, a power pulley type is available.

HORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 537 Fry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in the actual colors of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

Name _____
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A Good Name for 58 Years

This
picture says,
change spark
plugs every
10,000
miles



THIS is what happens in time
to the spark plugs in your engine. Plugs like this mean hard starting, slow pick-up, poor idling, loss of power.

All spark plugs deteriorate in use and need to be changed. After a season's driving, or 10,000 miles, put in a new set of AC's.

Because of their patented one-piece, gas-tight construction and welded side-electrode, AC Spark Plugs insure easy starting, fast pick-up, increased power, brilliant performance. Sold by the best dealers everywhere.

THE STANDARD
SPARK PLUG OF
THE WORLD



AC Spark Plug Company
Flint, Michigan

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Farm Crops and Markets

A Big Winter Wheat Crop is in Sight Again This Spring in Kansas

WHEAT is making good progress over most of Kansas. Oats and barley also are making better than an average growth. Livestock has secured a satisfactory start on the pastures. The first crop of alfalfa will be considerably above the average. Corn planting will average a little later than usual, due to the heavy rains in April, which delayed farm work.

Allen—Pastures are in fine condition. Wheat, oats and flax are making an excellent growth. Plowing was delayed considerably by the heavy rains of April. Hogs and cattle are selling at very attractive price levels. Milk, \$2.20 a cwt, 4 per cent butterfat basis; cream, 46c; eggs, 22c.—T. E. Whitelaw.

Atchison—The recent wet weather has delayed farm work greatly; corn planting will be late. Livestock is in good condition; the animals are obtaining ample feed on the pastures. The spring pig "crop" is quite satisfactory. Little chicks, however, have made a poor start; large losses are reported. Eggs, 24c; cream, 44c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Farmers have been busy listing corn. The recent frosts did not do any damage to the fruit, and the outlook for a crop is good. Several local units of the county bureau have been organized in the county recently. Wheat, 91c; corn, 70c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—We have been having plenty of moisture this spring. Pastures are coming along fine, and wheat also is making a good growth, altho the stand on some fields is rather thin. Oats have been making somewhat slower progress. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Some damage from cutworms is reported. Gardens have been backward, on account of the cool weather. The first crop of alfalfa will be quite large. Folks have been quite busy with their baby chicks, as there is a growing interest in poultry raising here. Hatcherymen report a good demand for chicks this year.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have had a great deal of rain here recently; the soil contains ample moisture, and crops are making a fine growth. Farm work was at a standstill for several days. The outlook for a fruit crop is good. Cattle are on pasture; cows are gaining in milk production. High winds a few days ago did some damage to light farm buildings.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—We have had a great deal of rain recently; corn planting has been delayed considerably. Oats is making a fine growth; good stands of potatoes have been obtained. Due to the cold, wet weather the gardens have made a rather slow growth. Corn, 78c; butterfat, 45c; heavy hens, 22c; fancy eggs, 24c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—Corn planting is late this year; farmers have been delayed considerably by their farm work by wet fields. Alfalfa and Sweet clover are making a fine growth. Fruit trees have received the first spray; products are quite optimistic over the prospects for a fruit crop. Some dock for greens is becoming quite popular here as a garden crop, as it may be grown so early in the season.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—The weather has been unsettled; we have received more moisture recently. Wheat is in good condition; it has made a rank growth, and it will require considerable moisture to mature the crop properly. Fruit trees are in full bloom. Good prices are being paid at public sales. No much old grain remains in the hands of farmers here. Butter, 47c; eggs, 19c; wheat, 85c; corn, 73c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—We have been having fine growing weather, and have received considerable moisture recently. The soil is in good condition; most of the corn is planted. Wheat is doing very well as a rule, but some of the fields have a yellow color. The first crop of alfalfa will be quite large. Gardens are making a slow growth; potatoes are coming up. There will be a fairly good fruit crop. Many chicks are being hatched; the folks here are taking an increasing interest in poultry raising. Livestock is selling well at public auctions.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Farm work has been delayed considerably by wet weather; the county needs more sunshine, which it likely will get this month. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Fruit growers have been busy spraying. Sixty-nine head of cattle were killed a few days ago near Pomona by a train; they were then shipped to Topeka Rendering Works. Wheat, 90c; corn, 76c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 45c; No. 1 eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 23c; roosters, 12c; geese, 12c; ducks, 12c to 14c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gray—Wheat, oats and barley are making fine headway. Corn planting is late, on account of the cold, wet weather. Pastures are late, but are greening up rapidly. Cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices! Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 23c.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—The weather still continues cool, and the growing conditions have been very favorable for wheat, oats and alfalfa. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 90c; oats, 43c; corn, 78c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.65; kafir, 68c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 24c; roosters, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Pastures are in excellent condition. Farmers have been busy planting corn. The wet weather of two weeks ago did some damage in the low places, especially to potatoes. Corn, 70c; oats, 55c; eggs, 23c; cream, 46c; hens, 23c.—J. J. Blevins.

Lane—Good progress has been made with corn planting. Barley and wheat are making a fine growth. We had rain recently, and the soil contains ample moisture. Eggs, 21c; hens, 20c; barley, 47c; corn, 70c.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Corn planting is much later than usual here, because of wet weather in April. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Livestock is in good condition, on pastures which are supplying ample feed. Milk cows and poultry have been doing a good job in supplying additional additions to the farm income. Roads are in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—Continued rains during April kept farmers out of the fields most of the time, and thus delayed spring work considerably. Corn planting will average later than usual. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and pastures are making a fine growth. Cattle are doing well on grass. A good many corn fed cattle have been shipped recently, at very satisfactory prices. The spring pig crop is light. Corn, 68c; kafir, 55c.—J. R. Henry.

Ottawa—We have had several good rains recently. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Farmers are busy listing corn. There is a fine outlook for a wheat crop. Fall sown alfalfa has made a good start. Wheat, 90c; corn, 68c; cream, 47c; eggs, 22c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rush—Spring crops are making a fine growth. Wheat is doing well generally, except that a few fields have a yellowish color. Farmers have been planting corn. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—The whole county was soaked by the recent rains; wheat and barley are making an excellent growth. Farmers are busy planting corn; the acreage will be large. High prices are being paid at public sales. The late freezes injured the fruit crop somewhat. Most of the steers on full feed have been shipped. Feeders did very well this year, on account of the large corn crop and plenty of hogs. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; barley, 45c; cream, 48c; hens, 20c; eggs, 20c.—Harry Andrews.

Sumner—The condition of the wheat has been improving rapidly in the last few days. Oats is making a slow growth. The corn planted early must be listed over, on account of the heavy rains. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wallace—We have had a great deal of moisture recently; it came slowly, and all went into the soil. Some corn has been planted, and farmers will get the rest of the crop into the ground as soon as possible.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—We have had plenty of rain recently; small grains and pastures are making a fine growth. Alfalfa also is growing rapidly, and the first crop will be large. Farmers are waiting for the ground to dry so they can plant corn. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 21c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Why Soils Need Lime

BY E. B. WELLS

Just how much longer farmers may follow a continuous grain farming program in this state in producing profitable crops of good quality is the all-important question. If future farming in Kansas could be judged by the past there would be no cause for alarm. If the history of foreign countries or even older sections of this country can be taken as a criterion, then there is room even in Kansas for more serious thought concerning the future productive power of the soils.

A recent chemical analysis of some of the most important soil types in Kansas revealed the fact that many soils have lost from 30 to 40 per cent of their nitrogen and from 40 to 50 per cent of their organic matter. The life or bacterial activity of these soils has become greatly impaired. Naturally, questions are beginning to pour in from all sections of the state concerning the most economical method of soil rebuilding.

The key to any permanent system of agriculture is lime. Without lime, legumes fail, and without legumes, the maintenance of soil fertility becomes uncertain as well as expensive.

1. Why is it necessary to use lime? The primary purpose for using lime is to sweeten the soil.

2. How do soils become sour or acid? Soils become acid as a result of the breaking down of small soil particles which set free new compounds which have an acid reaction. So long as there is plenty of lime in the soil, the acid that is constantly being liberated is used up and no harmful effects are produced. The rate at which this acidity develops will depend on the amount of lime originally in the soil. Soils formed from limestone are naturally slower to develop acidity than those formed from sandstone and shale. Average annual rainfall must be considered in rate of acidity development. The higher the rainfall the more lime is leached out of the soil, and the sooner soil acidity naturally develops. The longer soil is cropped the more lime is used and the more acid produced.

3. Is lime a fertilizer? No! Lime is not a fertilizer in the true sense. It is true that all plants require a certain amount of lime in building their tissues, but most soils contain sufficient lime for that purpose. Lime is not a fertilizer but a soil amendment added for its direct effect on the soil and its indirect effect on plants.

4. Do limestone soils ever need lime? Limestone soils may or may not need lime. The upland soils in the eastern section of the state where the average annual rainfall is 30 inches or more are showing a need of lime varying from 1 to 2 tons an acre. The higher the rainfall generally the higher the acidity.

5. What legume crops grown in this state are the most sensitive to soil acidity? Alfalfa, Sweet clover, Red

Busse tops market with hogs that had been dying 2 months before



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Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

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—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

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clover, soybeans and cowpeas are the most sensitive to lime, in the order named.

6. Do legume crops actually use more lime than other plants? Legume plants in general usually contain from two to three times as much lime a pound of dry matter as do the non-legumes, such as corn and wheat.

7. How can I tell whether my soil needs lime? Either have your county agent test it for you or send a sample to the Kansas State Agricultural College.

8. How much soil is necessary and how should the sample be taken? About ½ pint of soil will be sufficient. The best method of taking the sample is to use a spade and remove about 1 inch of surface soil, then secure a thin slice of soil to a depth of 6 or 7 inches. Take a similar sample from half a dozen other places in the field (providing the soil is all one type) and mix together, making one composite sample.

9. What form of lime is most satisfactory? The form of lime that will be the most satisfactory is the one that will give the greatest sweetening power a dollar invested. Fine ground limestone will be the most desirable form to use in this state. It should be ground fine enough that 90 to 100 per cent of it will pass a 10-mesh sieve.

10. After lime is once applied, will it have to be repeated? Just as soon as the lime applied has all been used in correcting the acidity, it will be necessary to repeat the application. One application of fine ground limestone is good for 8 to 10 years.

11. How should limestone be applied? The best results usually are secured by applying the lime immediately after plowing and thoroughly working the lime into the top soil with a disk and harrow.

12. How much will it cost to lime an acre of soil? It usually will cost from \$3.50 to \$5 an acre, depending on the quality, degree of fineness, and source from which the lime is secured.

As soon as the value of lime is fully appreciated, from one-eighth to one-tenth of the cultivated land in the eastern quarter of the state will receive an application of lime annually.

Geese Bring \$2 Apiece

BY MRS. EMORY KIGER
Holsington, Kansas

In 1926, I purchased two old geese hens and a young gander. I was told that was the proper mating to insure fertility, and I have found this to be true. The season was well advanced when I got my geese, so I raised only 19 the first year. In 1927, I raised 29 geese from the same trio, and in 1928 raised 37 from the original geese.

My geese began to lay in February, and as soon as I had five eggs I put them under sitting hens. I turn the eggs every day and dampen them the 27th day. The young goslings are left with the chicken hen until the old goose hatches, at which time she will claim all the goslings that will follow.

I feed the young goslings cornmeal mixed with clabber milk, fine ground oyster shell, greens, scraps of meat, fish worms and table scraps. Our geese have the run of the place, and take very little feed after they are 4 to 6 weeks old. They eat bugs, weeds and grass. They have access to a shed, but seldom use it. The old geese protect the goslings from most all "varmints."

Every year at Thanksgiving time I dress the geese and receive \$2 each for them. In 1926, I received \$38 for dressed geese and \$4 for feathers. In 1927, I took in \$58 for dressed geese and \$4 for feathers. Last fall I sold geese to the amount of \$75 and still have \$10 worth of feathers on hand. I know of no other farm fowl or animal that pays as great a profit on the investment as geese.

We Make Tours by Radio

(Continued from Page 19)

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A.M. Cune

ONE of the sayings in Revelation that strikes home is, "Be thou faithful unto death." Long, long before Revelation was written, Jeremiah had been faithful unto death. Beyond that, higher than that, no man can go. He had been called when a young man, and he knew in advance that there was trouble in store for him. But he went.

Great religious movements make their way against the current of the times. A revival of religion, if it is genuine, means the knocking over of many things, the bringing to light of dark deeds, and the disinfecting of hidden motives and purposes that otherwise would not see the light of day.

"Be not afraid of them," says the voice to young Jeremiah, as he hesitates to heed it. How oft does the refrain occur in Holy Writ, "Be not afraid of them!" "Fear not!" "Ye shall not be afraid of the face of man," says God to Moses. "Be not afraid of them," is the encouraging word to the people, at a time of peril. The famous command to Joshua is as pertinent now as it was then: "Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee, whithersoever thou goest." When the Psalmist thinks of the bulwark of God behind him, he is not afraid of anything, anybody: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" Jesus often encouraged his followers not to be afraid, "Fear not them which kill the body." "Fear not, little flock." It is heartening for us to know all this. It shows that the folks of Bible times were not greatly different from us. They needed the same sort of spiritual bread and the same kind of tuning-up that we need. The human side of Jeremiah comes out in the last of Chapter 39, when we are told that he was afraid of some individuals. "Thou shalt not be given into the hand of the men of whom thou art afraid."

The Bible is the greatest moral tonic that ever came into the hands of human kind. It can rid the soul of fear, put a new note in one's life, and change the horizon from dull gray to the rosy hues of daybreak. Everlastingly it is saying, "Be strong, be strong. Don't be afraid of anything, anybody. Learn to trust God, as a child trusts his father. Nothing can hurt you. The eternal God is your dwelling-place, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

But of course all this does not mean that Jeremiah was to be free from trouble, nor does it mean that we shall be able to take easy detours that will take us around the bad spots in the road. If we are followers of the Galilean, we will have to go thru, and no mistake about it. The point is that we will be able to get thru, colors flying, bands playing. There is no defeat to those who know God.

The pillars of Jeremiah's day said that he was worthy to be put to death. There always are upholders of orthodoxy who are very willing to hang anybody who goes contrary to what they think is proper. When Garrison told Boston that he was for abolition, the cultured Bostonians tied a rope around him and dragged him thru the streets, and that he was not hanged was not their fault. During the strike of the silk workers in Paterson, N. J. in 1924, a young man stood up on the steps of the City Hall as chairman of an outdoor meeting, and began to read the Bill of Rights. He was arrested, and sentenced to spend six months in jail, the supreme court sustaining the verdict of the lower court. But the Court of Errors and Appeals reversed the decision of the other two courts, and set the young man free, after the customary legal delays. It is happy to find a court like this Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, which is not affected by popular opinion, nor stampeded by the passions let loose in strike. The reformer always has a hard time of it, until he has won the day, and his reforms have been accepted, and then everybody says, "Of course! I told you so. I always believed that."

The price paid for some of the commonest things of life has been high. Freedom of religious worship, for instance. Today we may worship where we please, and the sad part of it is that many of us don't please to wor-

ship at all. But maybe if we knew what such liberties had cost, we would be more particular about it. When George Fox was preaching his simple doctrine of conversion, and the personal knowledge of God, he was often treated with cruel violence. In his most interesting "Journal" he says that one day, "the constables and other officers gave me blows on my back with their willow rods, and so thrust me among the rude multitude, who, having furnished themselves with staves, some with hedge-stakes, and others with holm-bushes, fell upon me, beat my head and arms, that they mazed me, so that I fell down upon the wet common. When I recovered again, and saw myself lying down in a watery common, and the people all about me, I lay still a little while; and the power of the Lord sprang thru me, and the eternal refreshings refreshed me, so that I stood again in the strengthening power of the eternal God." And so this brave and simple man went from town to town, while hundreds of his followers rotted in England's filthy jails. This, then, is part of the price to be paid for real progress.

Lesson for May 12—Fidelity in the Face of Difficulties. Jer. 1:1-10 and 28:1-24. Golden Text, Acts 5:29.

Specializes in Marketing

(Continued from Page 3)

Brand—then a picture of a bunch of asparagus—Extra Quality. A. W. Travis & Son, Manhattan, Kansas." And wherever that sign is seen in its special markets, it is recognized as a mark of quality. Most of the crop is sold in Kansas and Colorado, but some crates find their way to Detroit and perhaps some other more distant cities.

For total gross income, 5 acres of asparagus can stand pretty high in the list. Mr. Travis receives a total income of from \$800 to \$1,500 a year from his patch. Five acres doesn't mean anything if you are thinking of wheat, but it changes into quite a tract when it is in a crop like asparagus, which requires a lot of work. Mr. Travis never has taken less than \$800 from his 5 acres. "There is a good deal of expense to this crop," he said, "but it means that I am clearing from \$100 to \$200 an acre every year; this land is worth \$350 an acre."

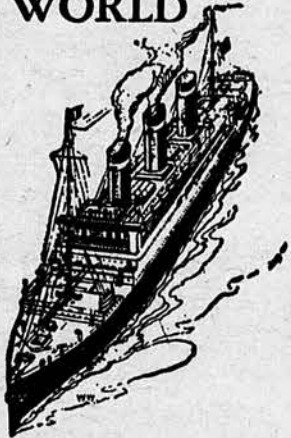
"We have no problems except that of rust, and I haven't been bothered to any extent because we now have the rust-resistant varieties. One thing necessary, however, is an abundance of manure on the land every year. Asparagus runs about 20 years. After it is planted it gets better every year for 10 years, and then it starts on the down grade until at 20 years old it must be plowed up. The crop isn't especially difficult to harvest, but a person has to get down on his hands and knees to cut it. A handful is cut and laid in piles in the rows. This all is gathered in baskets to be collected by the truck and hauled to the packing shed. In the final handling for shipping it is put in half-pound bunches and held together by rubber bands, and packed in 20-pound pyramid boxes with wet moss in the bottom. This crop is highly perishable, so it must be handled with considerable care. The Travis asparagus is considered "A" grade, and brings 3 cents a pound more on the Colorado market than grass grown in that state. Having the name on the crates has had a good deal to do with building up a regular trade. Of course, most of this is shipped to wholesalers.

Mr. Travis ordinarily plants something like 25 acres of Irish Cobblers, but occasionally the rotation calls for as much as 50 acres. He uses northern certified seed and treats with hot formaldehyde. He has obtained as high as 300 bushels an acre, but a fair average, according to him, will be 125 bushels.

Two or 3 acres of tomatoes require considerable work, but they will gross about \$350 an acre, according to Mr. Travis, and after all costs are paid about 50 per cent is left for net profit. Mr. Travis, is manager of the Manhattan Co-operative Truck Growers' Association, which ships 2,500 or more baskets a season. Here again Colorado and Nebraska prove to be profitable markets.

There are 8 acres of watermelons

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and 2 acres of cantaloupes to present their problems, but Mr. Travis goes after these crops as intelligently as he handles the others. The result is profit. Watermelons are shipped, but trucks come to the farm and pick up the cantaloupes. Ralph, a son, having been graduated from high school, now is farming with his father. The big variety of crops utilizes their time to good advantage thru the spring and summer. Keeping everything in condition, planning the next year's work and book farming fill winter days. With six crops the Travis family isn't likely to go hungry or find it necessary to give up an annual vacation.

Sorghums, 2 Million Acres

BY A. L. CLAPP

Sorghums were grown in Kansas as early as 1880, but at first were not considered of sufficient value ever to become of great commercial importance. The introduction of better varieties and those more nearly adapted to conditions in the state caused the acreage to increase rapidly, until the present area devoted to sorghums approaches 2 million acres.

The variety of Kansas Orange is an improved selection from Orange made by the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. It is the most commonly grown sorgho in Eastern Kansas. It gives higher tonnage yields than any other sweet sorghum in the eastern half of the state. It will mature in from 110 to 120 days. Many growers in Western and Northwestern Kansas find it profitable to plant Kansas Orange in cultivated rows for roughage or drill it for hay, even tho it is necessary to buy seed every year.

The co-operative tests, conducted over a 15-year period, show that Kansas Orange is the highest producer of forage in all sections in the state, with the exception of the northwest. In Northeastern Kansas over this 15-year period it beat its closest competitor, Early Sumac, by .62 of a ton an acre. In the Southeast, Kansas Orange yielded 1.39 tons an acre more forage than its nearest competitor, Red Amber. In all other sections, except the Northwest, Kansas Orange runs first, with Red Amber and Early Sumac running second. In the Northwest, Early Sumac has outyielded Kansas Orange an average of .21 tons.

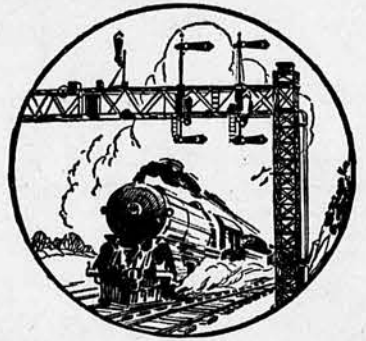
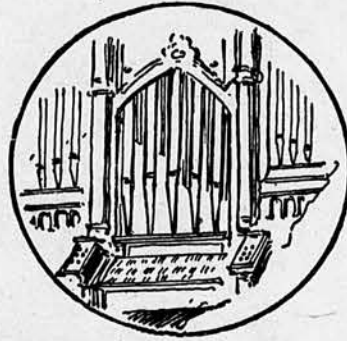
Atlas sorgho was developed by the Kansas Experiment Station from a cross between Blackhull kafir and Sourless sorgho made by I. N. Farr, of Stockton, Rooks county. Atlas has acquired some of the desirable characteristics of both Blackhull kafir and Sourless sorgho. From the Blackhull kafir it has gotten the white seed and stiff stalk. From the Sourless sorgho it has acquired leafiness, sweet stalks, and a heavier tonnage of forage than any of the kafirs. The co-operative tests conducted with farmers, from the east line of the state to as far west as Garden City, gave a forage yield over the three-year period, 1926-1928, of 6.1 tons for Atlas, and 7.3 tons for Kansas Orange. In the area south of the Kansas River and east of a line drawn south from Salina, in which Atlas is best adapted, it made an average yield of 7.2 tons, compared to 8.7 tons for Kansas Orange. In general for this territory, Atlas will yield from 85 to 95 per cent as much as Kansas Orange.

When Atlas was compared to Pink kafir for grain yield over the three-year period, 1926-1928, Atlas produced an average yield of 25 bushels of grain, while Pink kafir produced 32.5 bushels. In 1928, Atlas produced 3.4 bushels less than Pink kafir, and 4.5 bushels more than Kansas Orange. In general, Atlas will produce more grain than Kansas Orange, and less than Pink kafir. Thirteen tests in 1928 gave a test weight of 59.9 pounds for Atlas, 60.1 pounds for Pink, and 58.7 pounds for Kansas Orange.

The advantages of Atlas sorgho are that it produces a good yield of white seed and a good tonnage of leafy sweet forage. It is defeated in grain yield by the kafirs and in forage in its adapted area by Kansas Orange. It has the disadvantage in that the seed is softer than Kansas Orange seed and threshes clean, giving slight protection by glumes when planted. These facts make it more difficult for the grower to secure a stand than with Kansas Orange. More attention must be given to seedbed preparation and time of planting to secure a stand.

Atlas Orange is not smut resistant. If exposed to smut, it should be tested.

What Have Pipe Organs . . . Or Railroad Signals . . .



.. To Do With .. De Laval Magnetic Milkers?

MAGNETIC force, which is used to control the pulsations in the new De Laval Magnetic Milker, is also used extensively for many other purposes; wherever efficiency, lightning speed and dependability are required. Magnetic force is employed in the marvelous pipe organs to control hundreds of valves; in the operation of railway signals, switches;

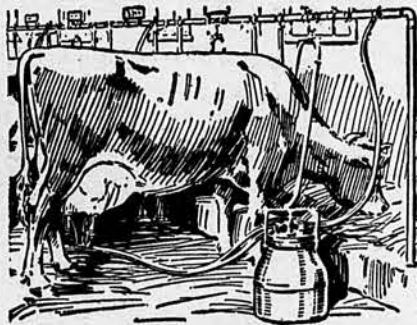
in your telephone, radio, and for many other uses.

In the De Laval Magnetic Milker, the use of magnetic force provides the most dependable, most effective and uniform pulsation control ever devised. In addition, the Magnetic has 14 other exclusive features, making it the world's best milker. It has all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers but requires much less power, is easier to handle and install. Made in a variety of sizes. Can be operated with engine or motor.

A De Laval Magnetic will milk cows better, save you more time and give every dairyman greater profit and satisfaction than anything he can buy.

Also the De Laval Utility Milker — For the Low Price Field

The best milker of its kind. Units can be used on any single pipe line milker installation. Made in one and two unit sizes for milking one to 20 cows. Send coupon for information.

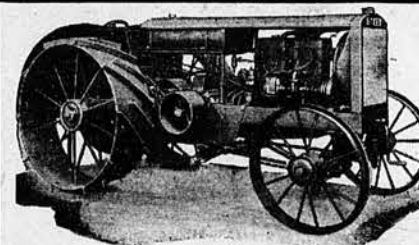


Send coupon for full information . . . Either the De Laval Magnetic or Utility Milkers are sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves . . . Ask for information on De Laval Separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4238
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on ☐ Milker ☐ Separator ☐ check which

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....



The Baker Gas Tractor

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

The tractor with the answer. Strong substantial frame. Heavy duty Foote Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed drive pulley shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair.

Complete tractor and thresher catalogues free.

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY, SWANTON, OHIO

Offices with complete service of whole machines and parts carried at Hastings, Neb., with Smith Machinery Co., at Lincoln with Thorpe-Wood Machinery Co., giving assurance of prompt service and delivery. Write today.

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in **KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE** which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

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

THE FEED THAT PROTECTS

OF YOUR BABY CHICKS

STOP your costly chick losses! Be sure of strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that thrive and grow every day. It's easy when you feed Gee Bee Chick Starter and Developer. Because this scientifically blended feed contains everything needed for proper and profitable growth.

Gee Bee Chick Starter and Developer contains the natural minerals needed for growing flesh, bone, feathers... making life blood, maintaining bodily warmth. Gives your chicks the right start during the critical first four weeks. Turns them into early-laying pullets and big, lively cockerels.

And remember, Gee Bee Chick Starter and Developer is economical to feed: 100 pounds feeds 100 little chicks thirty days.

Your local Gee Bee dealer can supply you with Gee Bee Chick Starter and Developer, Chick Scratch and other proved Gee Bee Feeds. Use the coupon for valuable free literature.

GRAIN BELT MILLS COMPANY
SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

GEE BEE

CHICK STARTER AND DEVELOPER

TESTED and PROVED at our own Poultry Experimental Station under the management of Prof. L. S. Kleinschmidt, formerly of Pennsylvania State University.

102

MAIL COUPON

FEED SERVICE DEPT., GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.

Desk B529, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Please mail me free literature on How to Save 90 Per Cent of My Baby Chicks.

Name.....

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

State.....



Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

BREED NAME	Utility	Strain	Egg Prod Quality	Master Breed
Leghorns.....	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$16.00
Anconas.....	11.00	14.00	14.00	17.00
Barred Rocks.....	11.00	14.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks.....	12.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
B. & R. C. Reds.....	12.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes.....	12.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons.....	12.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
Light Brahmas.....	15.00	18.00	18.00	21.00

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.



Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers; killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us.

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

SILO

A Tongue-Lock Concrete Stave. BEST SILO on the market. Five years "GUARANTEE." Seventeen years experience. Write for prices. Agents wanted.

McPherson Concrete Products Co.,
McPherson, Kansas

Buy Direct

and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.,
1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Early Chicks Get a Head Start on Parasites So Pay Better Than Late Hatches

ANOTHER one of the laws that experience lays down for poultry folks has to do with the time-limit for hatching. It is the same in any line of production. If certain rules are followed a minimum of trouble-some problems will arise. However, if one is inclined to go over the line on the wrong side, difficulty in plenty is discovered.

It has been found in poultry production that chicks hatched after the latter part of April or the very first part of May are not as a rule very profitable. In a good many cases these late arrivals cause a loss. The reason they fall as a profitable investment is due to the fact that enemy parasites of the chicks begin to multiply, and they cause chick sickness and loss to such an extent that the potential egg producers do not have a chance to get the right kind of start. Earlier-hatched chicks have time to develop some vigor and resistance before warm days start parasite reproduction, so they are better able to fight off some of their many enemies. On the other hand, the late hatched chicks come at a time when the danger of their being infested is greater, and so early in their lives that they have no chance to become immune to such attacks.

Kept Us on the Farm

Out here in Western Kansas where we have not had a fair crop since 1923, incubators and brooders have proved their value, wherever given a chance. Without them, we on our farm could not have continued to keep up a good flock of White Leghorns, and minus them it would have been impossible for us to remain on the farm the last three years.

Many persons prefer to buy day-old chicks, but for us we can hatch them for less than half what we would have to pay for good quality chicks. Our incubators all are hot-water machines, heated by coal-oil lamps. The total capacity is 1,000 eggs a setting. They give us little trouble when operated in a well-ventilated cave, and we consider them profitable, economical, easy to operate, and indispensable to successful poultry raising. We hatch all chicks raised on the farm, besides filling orders for \$75 to \$400 worth of baby chicks a year.

Our brooders are coal-burners. We use a good grade of soft coal and like it better than hard coal for brooders. With proper care this is very satisfactory. We consider brooders essential, profitable, and economical in raising large numbers of chickens.

Mrs. Andrew Gilbert.

Kanorado, Kan.

Early Chicks Pay Best

Incubators and brooders are an essential part of every poultry raiser's equipment. One might as well try to farm with a hoe and rake as to attempt to raise chickens without adequate equipment.

The incubators save the hen's time when she should be producing eggs and does the job of hatching quite as well as Biddy. Early chicks are more profitable than late chicks. The early broilers are ready for market while prices still are high, and the early-hatched pullets will lay in the fall when eggs are scarce and high. The early chick can be produced at less cost for feed, because it does not have the parasites to fight. With an incubator one always can be sure to have early hatches. With hens, one must wait until they are ready to sit, and too often this is late in the spring. It takes considerable feed to get a hen in good flesh after she has been sitting a few weeks.

A portable brooder house 10 by 12 feet will accommodate 350 chicks, and can be moved from place to place. Parasites comprise one big problem that the poultryman has to solve. The chicks must be raised on clean soil that has not become contaminated with droppings from the flock or older chicks. The easiest way to accomplish this is to move the brooder houses to new ground every year. One can take

care of 350 chicks in a brooder house with much less work than the same number with hens. Brooder chicks soon learn to shift for themselves and will run for the shelter of the brooder house if a rain storm comes up or a hawk flies near. Every year more people are using incubators and brooders, giving Biddy a chance to lay eggs.

Mrs. Frank Williams.

Marysville, Kan.

Can See I Lost Money

I have raised chickens for 19 years, and always have hatched them with hens until two years ago, when I bought from a hatchery. I think I never will go back to the old way of hatching with hens again, because I can see from experience where I lost money.

Last year I bought 300 White Leghorns from a reliable hatchery and put them under the brooder, keeping the heat over 100 degrees the first five days, and then followed directions on a pamphlet which came with the brooder stove. I hung a thermometer from the ceiling of the house to within 3 inches of the floor. I did no guess work as to heat. I fed the chicks by the Hendriks Method on clean papers, sweeping the floor every morning and washing the milk containers. I gave them sour milk to drink the first 15 days without a drop of water. I lost only five chickens in the first five weeks, and never have raised a healthier flock.

Mrs. Bertha Shean.

Gardner, Kan.

Plenty of milk and good pasture makes lambs fat, tender and juicy.

BUTLER

READY-MADE
FARM STORAGE

Farm Elevators—Farm Tanks

BECAUSE of its reputation for prime quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction, strength and durability, you may have the idea that Butler Farm Storage is expensive. To the contrary, it costs less than 15¢ per bushel of capacity delivered. Compare these prices on the popular Butler Economy Bins with any other type:

500 Bu. | 1000 Bu.
\$85.50 | \$126.00

FREIGHT PREPAID

to any freight station in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. (Delivered prices slightly higher in other states.)

Owners report Butler Bins 20 years old still in use. Usually they pay back the investment the first year by improving condition of grain, saving protein and moisture, cutting shrinkage, protecting grain until market prices go up.

Ready-made construction and volume manufacturing make such prices possible. Plan on installing Butler Farm Storage now. Don't wait until the harvest rush. Write for FREE BOOKLET and delivered prices on larger sizes—both round and rectangular styles. A post card will do.



Butler Farm Tanks

Insured 5 years. Standard quality nearly 30 years. Ask your dealer for Butler Bros. Free or Re-proof Jr. Get both quality and strong construction.

Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator
F. A. Shacklee, Exld, Oklahoma has used one for elevating and cleaning wheat since 1920. Handiest, greatest labor, time and money saver since combine or tractor. Handles 300 to 750 bushels grain per hour. Airs, cleans and conditions all small grains. Write for complete data and prices.

BUTLER MFG. COMPANY

1204 Eastern Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.
904 6th Ave., S. E.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





Our FARMERS MARKET Place



Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and Save money on your farm products purchases.

RATES 5 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 15 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.00 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$5.40 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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	25.....	\$2.50	\$8.00
11.....	1.10	3.52	26.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	27.....	2.80	9.12
13.....	1.30	4.16	28.....	2.90	9.60
14.....	1.40	4.48	29.....	3.00	10.08
15.....	1.50	4.80	30.....	3.10	10.56
16.....	1.60	5.12	31.....	3.20	11.04
17.....	1.70	5.44	32.....	3.30	11.52
18.....	1.80	5.76	33.....	3.40	12.00
19.....	1.90	6.08	34.....	3.50	12.48
20.....	2.00	6.40	35.....	3.60	12.96
21.....	2.10	6.72	36.....	3.70	13.44
22.....	2.20	7.04	37.....	3.80	13.92
23.....	2.30	7.36	38.....	3.90	14.40
24.....	2.40	7.68	39.....	4.00	14.88
25.....	2.50	8.00	40.....	4.10	15.36

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the also 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)

One line	Four lines	One line	Four lines
Inches Time Times	Inches Time Times	Inches Time Times	Inches Time Times
1/4.....	\$4.00 \$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50 \$21.00
1/2.....	7.25 6.30	2 1/2.....	26.25 22.10
3/4.....	9.80 8.40	3.....	29.40 25.20
1.....	12.25 10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85 27.30
1 1/4.....	14.75 12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30 29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15 14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75 31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60 16.80	4.....	39.20 33.60
2.....	22.05 18.90		

The four time rates 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. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS

EGGS FROM OFFICIAL RECORD 200 egg hens. Five dollars per setting. Range flock \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Frank Williams, Rt. 6, Marysville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS \$10 TO \$14 HUNDRED. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan. YOUNG'S CHICKS—DIARRHEA TESTED Flocks 8c up. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED REDS, WHITE AND BARRED Rocks, ship prepaid, \$12 per hundred. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

18 BREEDS BABY CHICKS AS LOW AS 7c cents each. Free catalogue. Prompt shipments. Riverview Poultry Farms, Grand River, Iowa.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free, \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$10.00. Langshans \$11.00. Leghorns \$9.00. Assorted \$8.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

JUNE CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$9. ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites \$10. Langshans, Brahmas \$11. Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHICK READY TO SHIP. FILL YOUR order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds. Prices 8c to 13c. 104% live delivery. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds. \$7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. 7c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE: VIGOROUS CHICKS WITH A clean bill of health. White Diarrhea free. State Certified large Tanager White Leghorns, pedigreed males. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 9c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS: BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, \$12; Brown, White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, or heavy assorted, \$10. Prompt live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS. White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$10.00 per 100; \$48.00, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanager, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS. WHITE AND BARRED Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12. White and Brown Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks, prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates. 8 by 24 inch birds eye view. Shaded prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, 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% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

THE REASON McMASTER'S CHICKS HAVE such an enormous sale, is because they are big, strong, healthy "Smith Hatched" fellows that live and thrive, are hatched right, and priced to save you money. Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00 per hundred; \$48.00 per 500. S. C. Reds and Barred Rocks \$11.00 per hundred; \$53.00 per 500. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$58.00 per 500. Heavy assorted, no choice of color \$10.00 per 100. Prepaid live delivery and prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds chicks from Accredited, Blood-tested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled and A. P. A. certified by Judge Wm. H. Scott. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free Catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guaranteed ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from blood-tested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee livability; chicks dying first week replaced free of charge; no strings attached. We have been blood-testing by officially recognized test for five seasons; \$1 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery guaranteed; save money by getting our free catalog and price list; pamphlet free containing most modern methods of raising chicks; order from the hatchery with the satisfied customers. TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details how we ship 95% pullets from 100 chicks. Free, the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. Flocks blood-tested and endorsed by the State Livestock Commission and A. P. A. certified by a licensed A. P. A. judge. Our chicks won highest score at Baby Chick Show, Manhattan, April this year. Reduced prices June 3rd. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Burlingame, Kansas, Dept. F.

State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$15.00 per 100, \$58.00-500. Heavy assorted, \$30.00-100; \$45.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

Younkin's Chicks

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog. YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Quality and sanitation are the two big factors in producing baby chicks. Every flock producing our eggs has been standardized and rigidly culled for type, color, health and production. Strict sanitation is practiced in our incubators and hatchery at all times, thereby producing chicks that will live and produce greater profits for you. Write for free illustrated catalogue.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY
218-C West First St., Topeka, Kan.

BUY GUARANTEED High Grade Baby Chicks

of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" or Husky Quality stock. We have started hundreds in raising poultry of heavier eggs production thru buying our Baby Chicks, why not you? 80,000 Chicks hatching each week, 104 Trains daily direct. Shipment to all points. Call at our nearest hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington and Lyons, Kan., or write The Shaw Hatcheries, Box 139, Ottawa, Kan.

Buy Healthy Chicks

Steinhoff's Chicks—27 years' hatchery experience. U. S. standard B. W. D.; blood tested; culled by competent men; prices low as consistent for quality we offer; when offered lower prices you lose the difference in quality and vitality of the chicks; catalog free; order early.

STEINHOFF HATCHERY,
OSAGE CITY, KAN.

SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery that will live and grow. Twelve varieties. Best shipping point in state. Most reasonable prices. Setting eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. Flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Tudor's Quality Chicks

Chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea under the agglutination method. All rigidly culled by competent men. State certified White Leghorns and all Leghorns blood-tested. Prices very low for quality of stock. Twentieth year in business. Write us. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. F., Topeka, Kansas.

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tanager, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprowl, Beuoy, Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Ks.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. WE MAKE A specialty of light Brahmas. Our flocks are standard bred, and culled for high production. Write us for prices. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

BRAHMA EGGS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$4 HUNDRED. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE—EGGS

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$2 a setting. \$8-100. Mary H. Bjork, Colby, Kan.

6000 EGGS THIS MONTH FROM BANKER'S flock of Gold Medal egg-laying ducks. Pay better than hens. Fill your incubator. Special prices. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MAMMOTH BLACK GIANTS. QUANTITIES chicks, eggs. 1929 pullets, cockerels, \$1.50 each. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

GUINEA—EGGS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17, \$1.50 postpaid. Mrs. C. H. Case, Rt. 4, El Dorado, Kan.

WHITE AFRICAN \$1.50 FOR 17 OR \$8.00 per hundred, postpaid. Mrs. Wm. Skaer, Route 2, Augusta, Kan.

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHANS. PURE BRED PRIZE winners, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Chicks, 16c. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LANGSHANS—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 POSTPAID. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, Chicks, Della Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, CHICKS, Eggs, reasonable. 300-336 egg descent. Circular. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money, world's best strains only \$10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, Chicks 100, \$12; Eggs, \$6. March cockerels. Order now! Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON Strain White Leghorn chicks 9c Ex. 1/2 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kansas.

ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorns, Chicks \$10.00 per hundred. Eggs \$4.50 per hundred, prepaid. Morrison Bros., Chapman, Kansas, Box 266.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns trapnested record 303 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns 260-330 Egg Blood Lines Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs: guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets: strong, large and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free. ROY O. FRANTZ, BOX K, ROCKY FORD, COLO.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS. Quantities chicks, eggs. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BUFF MINORCAS, HEAVY TYPE, eggs \$5 100 prepaid. Mrs. Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS: STATE ACCREDITED. Chicks that live. Eggs, chicks, J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

MAMMOTH ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—EGGS. Chix. Faye Green, Earleton, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS, eggs, chicks. Baby cockerel. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. J. W. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.50 hundred, prepaid, also chicks. Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

EGGS FROM FINE PURE BRED WHITE Orpingtons, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Charles Cleland, Eskridge, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

STATE ACCREDITED A-BLOOD TESTED dark Ringlets, Eggs 100 \$7. Chicks 15c each. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Ralph McIlrath, Rt. 2, Kingman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$4.50, MRS. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE Accredited Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING, 100 Eggs \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50 Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5.50, 100. R. O. P. supervised. Male's dams 175-264. Blood-tested. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Watheana, Ks. MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS 309 EGG strain. Eggs 100-\$5.50; 300-\$15.00. Prepaid. Insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—LARGE BONED, YEL-low legged, heavy laying, Bradley strain, 100 eggs \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; 15 \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Heavy winter layers. Dark Range only 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. Postpaid in first and second zones. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLETS. CERTIFIED A. B. W. D. tested. Males from 278 egg hens. \$7.00, 100; \$4.00, 50; \$1.50, 15, prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

GET YOUR HATCHING EGGS FROM White Rock flock that produced second highest contest record in United States and Canada 1928. Highest R. O. P. flock average for heavy breeds for March. Blood-tested, 100 eggs, \$5.00. 5 pen eggs free. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

ROSE COMB REDS. ACCREDITED GRADE A. Vigorous range flock. Eggs \$6.00, 100. Nelson Smith, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—SIXTEEN YEARS breeding for egg production, males from trapnested pedigreed stock, Eggs 100, \$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

BLOOD TESTED, HIGH PRODUCTION Single Comb Reds. Eggs \$6-100, \$3.50-50. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. \$5; HENS, \$4. Eggs. Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS 32 LBS. \$10, hens 17 lbs. \$6, eggs 35c. Clara McDonald, Wallace, Nebr.
BABY TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE, 85c, eggs 40c postpaid. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE BABY TURKEYS 90 cents. Hatch May 20. Order today, Mrs. Andrew Gilbert, Kanorado, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, vaccinated, \$8.00 to \$6.00, hens \$3.90 to \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, reduced price, select 35c each. Choice 25c each. Foults 75c each, special price for 300 or more, 25% with order, balance COD. Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEY POULTRY—NOW BOOKING orders for day old Mammoth Bronze poults for May, June and July delivery. Hatch off every Monday. 100% live delivery guaranteed. A limited number of turkey eggs for sale at \$4.00 per dozen plus postage. George R. McMahon, Attica, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS 35 cents. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c each. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c Postpaid. Robert Still, Monte Vista, Colo.
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS 50c. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S. SILVERSHEN NARRAGANSETT EGGS 40c each insured. Len Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 per dozen. Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs 40c each insured postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.
GET MY AFTER MAY 15TH REDUCED prices on Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. Choular. It will pay. W. R. James, Parker, Colo.
LARGE TYPE MAMMOTH BRONZE. Prize stock, 10 eggs, \$3.50; 25—\$8.25; 100—\$32.00. Yager Turkey Ranch, Route 3, Houston, Tex.
TURKEY EGGS FROM OUR IMPROVED Mammoth Bronze turkeys at \$4.00 per dozen, postage paid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs 40c. Hens and toms from prize winners. Insured postpaid. All orders filled. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy finely colored. Eggs 40 cents prepaid. Fertility and safe delivery 100 per cent guaranteed. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKENS

LARGE TURKEN EGGS, NOT TURKEY, from good laying strain, setting \$2.00, two settings \$3.50, three \$5.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WANTED BABY CHICKS ANY QUANTITY. Address P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.
BROILERS AND EGGS WANTED. SEASON contracts on Leghorns available. Write "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

HIGH QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Free Range. Second year officially tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea; Eggs 85c Fertile, \$5-108; Chicks, \$12-100. Prices prepaid. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS MARTIN strain prize winners. \$5.00-100. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIVE-YEAR state accredited flock. 100, \$5.50. Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

RUMELY 15-25 POWER TAKE-OFF, GOOD as new, half price. A. E. Anderson, Smolan, Kan.
WOOD BROS. STEEL SEPARATOR 21x36. Roller Bearings priced to sell. Bryan Caldwell, Kincaid, Kan.
FOR SALE: COMPLETE RUMELY THRESHING Rig, 32-52 separator, 20-40 tractor. Write for terms. F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.
COMBINES FOR SALE: LATE MODEL Baldwin shedded good condition. Also Gleaner. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
A REAL BUY—24 FOOT HOLT COMBINE just what you want for big crop, does a No. 1 job. Come and look it over before you buy one. Chas. F. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.
ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co., "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

DOGS

WANTED, ENTIRE LITTERS OF FOX Terrier puppies, Box 261, Stafford, Kan.
REGISTERED GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR sale. Jos. Staibauer, Frankfort, Kan.
WOLF SHEPHERDS, WOLF POLICE LIST 10 cents. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. NATURAL Heelers. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.
RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RAT-Kennels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.
REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. ALSO Police. Reasonable. Guaranteed. West-ern Kennels, Phoenix, Arizona.

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN, OVER 100 LBS., 6 1/2c LB. WM. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.
CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILO, 4c pound. W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.
CERTIFIED SUNRISE KAFIR \$3.00 PER hundred. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kan.
STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn, certified. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.
PURE ATLAS SORGO SEED, \$2 PER CENT germination, 4 cents per pound. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.
CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, 6 bus. or more \$2.75; smaller lots, \$3.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.
SUDAN, CERTIFIED, \$8.00, NON-CERTIFIED \$6.00 cwt. F. O. B. station. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED seed, 24 varieties. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.
CERTIFIED, PURE KANSAS ORANGE Cane 97% germination, \$2 per bushel. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.
CABBAGE PLANTS 500, \$1.00; 1000 AND UP \$1.40. F. O. B. Station. Large lots, W. Devine, Box 494, Vinita, Okla.
LOOK; 300 CABBAGE 100 TOMATO 200 onions 25 pepper plants all prepaid \$1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.
PRESIDENT CANNAS, BEST MAMMOTH flowering red. Special offer, dozen 50c, 100, \$3.00. Harmony Gardens, Wamego, Kan.
FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, ORDER today, pay postman—500, 60c; 1,000, \$1. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.
LOOK, 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 pepper plants \$1, prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponca, Tex.
PAY ON ARRIVAL—FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants, immediate shipment, 75c, 1,000. Empire Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.
ALFALFA \$8.50 BU. SWEET CLOVER \$1.80—\$4.50. Kansas Orange Cane \$1.50. Sudan \$3.20. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kansas.
NANCY HALL PORTO RICAN POTATO plants, 100—\$2.00; 500—\$5.00; 1,000—\$8.00. Sent prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.
CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN, GERMINATION 99%. "Red's Yellow Dent" \$3.00; "Laptad's 90 Day Red" \$3.50. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.
TOMATO EARLIANA, BONNIE BEST, Free, Sweet Potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100c, \$3.50-1000, postpaid. Ernest Darling, Codell, Kan.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, DISEASE treated. Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Big Stem, Jersey 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50 postpaid. Peter Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

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when you use white space around your copy. Simply make up your mind how much space you want; if an inch, cost is \$9.80; for one and one-half inches, \$14.70; two inches or more in the same proportion. Your ad set in this space measures two inches and would cost \$19.80; four insertions would cost \$12.80 per insertion.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion plants, Prepaid mail, 500—\$1.00; 1,000, \$2.00. Express, 5,000, \$3.75; 10,000, \$7.50. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL, Porto Rico or Key West. Strong, healthy, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Postpaid. Shipping daily. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.
SPECIAL, 500 CABBAGE OR TOMATO plants and 25 peppers or eggplants, \$1.00 postpaid. Peppers and eggplants, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50 postpaid. Star Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.
PLANTS, PLANTS, PLANTS. FROST-proof Cabbage and tomato plants, either or mixed, 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25; 2000-\$4.00 postpaid. T. T. Moseley, Rt. 4, Jacksonville, Texas.
PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita and Atlas Sorgo. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.
CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent Corn \$3.00 bushel. Blackhulled kafir 3c per pound. Non-Certified Midland Yellow Dent \$2.50 per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.
GOOD STALKY FIELD GROWN TOMATO and cabbage plants, all varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 1000, \$2.00. Onions Bermudas and wax 500 75c; 1000, \$1.25. Peppers, 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.50. All postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Tex.
FREE PLANTS—BY C. O. D. MAIL OR express, and charges: 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$3.75. Free Onion plants with every order for Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda yams, 100—60 cents; 500—\$1.50—\$2.25; 1000—\$4.00 postpaid. Healthy plants prompt shipment. Fred Wiseman, Macomb, Illinois.

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 200 onions and 25 peppers all \$1 prepaid. Large hand selected plants. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.
TOMATO PLANTS, MANY VARIETIES, also Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plant. Price 75c per 100, \$1.50 for 300, \$4.00 per 1000, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.
TOMATO PLANTS: TRANSPLANTED Earliana and Bonny Best \$1.00 per 100. Hotbed grown Bonny Best Chalky Early Jewel, John Baer, Marglobe, New Stone, Red Head, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Champion, Yellow Pear, Early and Late Peppers, Cabbage and eggplants, 75c per 100; \$1.50 per 300; \$4.00 per 1000 postpaid. Rolfe Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.
SWEET POTATO PLANTS GROWN FROM treated seed; Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, Improved Big Stem, Porto Rico, Common Big Stem, Red Jersey, Yellow Liepe, Pride of Kansas, Southern Queen, California Golden, 50c per 100; \$2.00 for 500; \$3.25 for 1000; \$12.50 for 5000. Plants of first 5 varieties grown from 1928 Hill selected-treated seed 60c per 100; \$4.00 for 1000; \$15.00 for 5000. The New Priestly 75c per 100. Plants ready for shipment May 1. All plants postpaid. Most of my crop of 40 acres each year is grown from Hill selected-treated seed. Rolfe Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO Tomatoes, strong hardy plants, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Peppers, Eggplant, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. Potatoes, 1,000, \$3.25 Everything postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.
TOMATO PLANTS: GREATER BALTIMORE (early large red) 250, 60c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75; 5000, \$7.50. Guaranteed to reach you not wilted. Also cabbage, Onion, Pepper and Sweet Potato Catalog Free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.
NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey, Porto Rico, 50c-100c; \$4.00-1000. Tomato, Bonnie Best, New Stone, Champion \$1.00-100. Cabbage, Early Wakefield, Copenhagen 50c-100c; \$3.50-1000 postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.
FOR SALE—AFRICAN KAFIR CORN seed, white and red, imported from Africa, raised in United States one year. Price 10c per pound. F. O. B. Onaga, Kan. sacks included. Amount limited. Address R. C. Leinbach, Onaga, Kan.
TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda onions, good hardy plants from grower, 200-500; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Peppers, eggplant, certified Porto Rico sweet plants, 25, 50c; 100, 65c. Sweet Potatoes, Bermuda onions, 500, 60c; 1000, \$1.00. Southern Plant Co., Texas.
"PLANTS THAT GROW" OTHERS KNOW. Why not you? Aster, Marguerite Carnation, Pansy, Verbena, Zinnia 25c dozen. Vegetable plants 65c hundred 50c on orders amounting to \$2.00. Potted plants to third zone, 75c dozen, postpaid. Richardson's, Ellinwood, Kan.
CABBAGE—LEADING VARIETIES, 100, 40c; 1,000, \$2.50. Tomato, leading varieties, 100, 50c; 500, \$2.00. Pepper and egg plants, 25, 50c; 100, 65c. Sweet Potatoes, Half's Jersey Bermuda, Porto Ricans, 100, 45c; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25. Seneca Plant Farm, Seneca, Kan.
PLANTS—MILLIONS READY, LARGE. Stalky, Field grown. Roots mossed. Tomato or cabbage, all varieties, 300 75c; 500 \$1.00; 1000 \$1.75; 25 peppers free. Potato or pepper plants, 100 50c; 500 \$1.50; 1000 \$2.50. Bermuda onions, 500 60c; 1000 \$1.00. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
ALFALFA \$9; RED CLOVER, \$13; AL-sike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$6; Timothy, \$3.25; Sudan Grass, \$2.80; Cane, \$1.35; Mil-lard, \$2; Yellow Soy Beans, \$2.60; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples Standard Seed Co., 18 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
POTATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN: NANCY HALL, Porto Ricans and Jerseys, 500—\$1.10; 1000—\$1.90; 5000—\$4.25; 10,000—\$18.00 postpaid. This price includes Okla. Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado. Other states 50c more. 1,000. Beg shipping about May 1st. Cabbage and tomatoes same prices, mail check if most convenient. A. L. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED)—Our large, vigorous Ozark grown plants outyield small, inferior plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Dr. Burrell, Klondike, Excelsior, Gandy, 200, \$1; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50. Premier, Cooper, 150, \$1; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.50. Everbearing Strawberries—Mastodon, the largest and best everbearer, \$2 per 100. Progressive, \$1. Trial offer, 50 Progressives and 25 Mastodon, \$1. Everything postpaid and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Large quantities less. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Oklahoma.
TOMATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN, choice stalky, hand-selected, well-rooted plants about 10 inches high, moss packed in strong ventilated boxes to reach you fresh. All varieties labeled and assorted as wanted. Livingston's Globe, Marglobe, John Baer, Earliana, Bonnie Best, New Stone, 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000, \$3.00. Sweet pepper plants same prices—25 with tomatoes free. Cabbage plants, 200, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. All postpaid. Safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.
PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true to name, 43 years in plant business. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guaranteed plants to reach in growing condition, 120 varieties to select from. Best of care orders large or small price prepaid first to fourth zone, 5% additional charges there after each additional zone. Sweet potatoes and tomatoes 50c-100c; \$4.00-1000; Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, onions 50c-100c; 1000-1000. Cauliflower, peppers, egg-plant, tobacco, celery 50c-100c. 1000. Tomatoes transplanted 35c additional per 100; winter onion sets 15c lb., \$3.20-32 lbs. Sweet corn White Evergreen 25c lb., \$11.00-100 lbs. Special prices on large quantity. Varieties and price list on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

Field Seeds

Recleaned Orange, Red Top Sumac Cane seed 3c, White Kafir, Red Kafir, Shrook, Dargo 2 1/2c, Sudan 6c per pound. Smut treated 1/2 cent more. Heavy Jutes 20c. Seedling Beans, The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

Sweet Potato Plants

Treated for diseases—Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem, Jersey, Red Jersey, Price of Kansas, Porto Rican, Black Spanish, Golden Glow, and Prinsely. Price except Prinsely, 50c per 100, \$2.00 per 500, \$3.25 per 1000, \$12.50 per 5000. Prinsely 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000. Plants postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.80 an inch, one insertion, or \$8.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.80.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED WEEKLY PAY—steady work, experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.
REPRESENT FACTORY SELLING GUARANTEED perfect-fitting Auto Seat Covers. Nationally advertised. \$100 weekly easy. Lowest prices. Largest commissions. 24-hour service. Complete outfit free. Supreme, 1243 Wabash, Dept. 526, Chicago.
\$10 to \$20 DAILY EASILY EARNED selling shoes for the largest direct to wear concern in the world. Having \$2 to \$3 pair, some good protected territory still open. Doublewear Shoe Co., Dept. I, Minneapolis, Minn.
BIG PAY EVERY DAY TAKING ORDERS for Dress Shirts, Work Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Sweaters, Underwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Play suits! Experience unnecessary. Outfit Free! Nimrod Co., Dept. 126, 4922-28 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Good 4 inch brush free and freight prepaid on 12 gal. order. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Mill-yard, Lakin, Kan.
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 734 9th St., Washington, D. C.
PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of In-vention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 150-S, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1813 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

LUMBER

LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

TOBACCO

30 DAYS SALE 7 POUNDS CHEWING OR 12 pounds smoking 98 cents. M. Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.
TOBACCO: SMOKING 15 POUNDS \$1.50. Chewing 15 \$2.25. Cigars 50 \$1.50. 30 twists or plugs \$1.50. Farmers League, Waverly, Kentucky.
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 15 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.
BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV-iceable fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS, weanling pigs, either sex. Best blood lines. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.
FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC WEAN-ling pigs. Double immune, crated, either sex, \$10.00. Frank Filipe, Oakley, Kan.
O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-greed pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.
FOR SALE—PURE BRED SPOTTED PO-land China boars, serviceable. Bred gilts. Also a good jack, self teaser, good producer. cheap. George Zeisner, Riley, Kan.
WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$2.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
FOR SALE OR TRADE, REGISTERED Ayrshire bull, 5 years old. Kenneth Bal-lou, Delphos, Kan.
FOR SALE—BULL, REGISTERED ABER-deen Angus, yearling, \$100. G. A. Bu-shong, Richland, Kan.
FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Toward a Higher Plane

BY G. W. McCUEN

Where is agriculture going? is a question asked by many leading agri-cultural men. Will it become too highly mechanized? is another question. To the serious-minded it is leading toward a higher plane, a parity with industry. It will be emancipated from the drud-gery of yesterday. It will not see the return to peasantry, as some critics are predicting. It will ever go forward, and a new era will be seen over the horizon of an old agricultural world. Fewer but better men will be found in the business of producing the food for the ever increasing population of the urban centers.

Queen Mary recently went shopping in a 10-cent store. Must be trying to establish her claim to the throne of Scotland.

Another difference between the United States and Mexico is that Mexican ex-presidents don't write magazine ar-ticles.

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BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND.
E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS. Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.

FOR RENT—Wheat and stock farm comprising 800 acres of farm land located northeast of Russell. See or write James Sinfield, Russell, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRES, 7 mi. Richmond, Kansas. Well rented. Want wheat land part pay. Easy terms on balance. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

1280 A. FARM-RANCH. Spring, Stream. Some bottom, good grass. Rich wheat land. Old Imp. 800 till. Real place, \$22.50 acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

EIGHT Hundred acres wheat land in crop. Three miles to elevator, six miles from Goodland. At bargain price with or without crop. No Commission. Thompson Motor Co., Goodland, Kan.

KANSAS Blue-stem: 960 acres Greenwood Co., \$40; Barker Co., 2,180 A., \$30. Hodgman, 2,180 A., \$15. Hamilton Co., fine wheat land, \$10.

M. J. SIMMONS,
Kansas City, Mo., Grand Ave. Temple.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn, alfalfa, dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

IDEAL LOCATION Grain and Stock Farm

One mile of station. High School, Churches, Elevators, and 431 A. One half in cultivation, balance best of bottom grass, 60 A. alfalfa land. Water in all pastures. Large improvement. Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for stock, 6 mi. to pavement, 28 mi. S. W. of Hutchinson, Kansas, \$100 per A. Best of terms. Would divide. Also consider part trade. One half crop up to June 10. J. C. Banbury, Owner, Pratt, Kansas.

COLORADO

GET THIS GOOD FARM HOME, 320 acres of good soil, well improved, lots of shade and fruit trees, good neighbors, only \$30 per acre. F. F. Horn, Fleming, Colo.

IDAHO

FARMS—Idaho offers excellent opportunity to men with little capital. Good producing farms available. Write Idaho Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho, for Booklet (7).

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA offers many advantages for farming. Meet farmers do better here. Fertile soil, plenty of rainfall, good pastures. Wonderful dairying opportunities in America's greatest butter state. **FREE BOOK** tells all. Get all the facts and figures. Learn about the low priced farms and easy payments. Write today! Ten Thousand Lakes—Greenland, Minnesota, 1410 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres. Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

OKLAHOMA

112 ACRES well improved, 2 miles from city on Highway 73. Write for list of farms. Wilkerson & Wickham, Pryor, Oklahoma.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

FURNISHED hotel, 16 rooms. Good business. Rates \$2.75 day. C. N. Phillips, Le Roy, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE

NO PAYMENTS, no interest, for five years: 20,000 acres of fertile cut-over soil; dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane; wood, water plentiful. Low prices; 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G Sandpoint, Idaho.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

1,100 ACRES, 1,000,000 FT. timber estimated, pasture for 200-500 head stock, 500 acres productive tillage; 5 dwellings, large barns, silos, etc.; on Ohio-Penn. border; bldgs. insured \$10,000; price only \$14,000. Terms: Details Pg. 99 catalog. 1,000 bargains and 553 pictures. Free. **STROUT AGENCY, 421-BE, Union Mortgage Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.**

Land Opening

The Great Northern Free Zone of Plenty Book explains opportunities for settlers in the Agricultural Empire it serves in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Special advantages in new land, rich soil and climate. Improved farms or undeveloped land. Lowest prices in many years. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, St. Paul, Minn. Low homeseekers rates.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Ill.

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 deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, farm, business or residence. No matter where located. Free information **INTERNATIONAL REALTY CO., Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

PROPERTY OR BUSINESS OWNERS Do you want to sell or trade your property or business? We place your deal in the hands of 500 Real Estate firms throughout the U. S. A. upon receipt of description, price, location and \$4.98. Address, Property & Business Service, P. O. Box 627, Salida, Colo.

tically all the native lambs are marketed by the end of October, although scattering shipments are made in November and December.

In the late fall and early winter, market receipts include a large number of "come-backs." These represent lambs which were bought earlier as feeders and sent out to clean up stubble fields and farm roughage. Supplies from January to early April consist mostly of fed lambs from the Corn Belt and the commercial feeding areas of Colorado and Western Nebraska. These fed lambs are older and heavier than those marketed at other seasons, and sometimes are in less demand because of their weight, although they rank high in quality and finish.

Lambs sold for slaughter bring producers more than 100 million dollars annually. At least 50 per cent of the inspected slaughter is consumed in the industrial East, comprising the region east of Ohio and north of the Potomac River. New York City alone takes almost one-third of the supply. Fifteen per cent of the slaughter is consumed in the three Pacific Coast states. The remaining 35 per cent is consumed in the other 34 states. If per capita consumption in these states equaled that in the East and on the Pacific Coast a great many more lambs would have to be raised to meet the demand.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

The May first wheat prospect is the best it has been for years in Thomas county. There is an abundance of subsoil moisture and only a small amount of rain now is necessary to insure a big crop. But there seems to be an undercurrent of indifference or lack of interest in wheat that is different from other years. Part of it is probably due to the present low price of wheat and the prediction that it may go still lower if the big crop of last year is again harvested. The truth, however, is that the Council of the Agricultural College, urging more diversified farming, calling attention to the danger of relying on one crop, and urging that more attention be given to dairying and poultry raising, has claimed the attention of more each year. Much valuable information has been passed out often from the experiences of farmers themselves who have learned better ways of doing things. Several farmers in Thomas county are planting upwards of a thousand acres of corn this year and thousands of acres are being planted to kafir and sorghums. Thomas county has 7,452 hogs and produced nearly 3 million bushels of corn last year. There are now about 2,800 dairy cattle in the county, and only 49 silos. The big wheat crop that is in prospect, and the low price it will probably sell for will most likely double the number of silos, and multiply by several times the dairy cattle and hogs in the county. This condition prevails pretty much all over Northwestern Kansas. Better machinery is coming to be a big factor in the production of corn and other row crops. As it has been in better wheat yields. Wheat combines were used by some farmers last year in harvesting their corn; the machine is being perfected so the corn grower can drive thru the field, cut, husk and shell his corn with one operation. This will make it possible to put the shelled corn on the market or in bins on the farm for at least 15 cents per bushel cheaper than formerly.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Emporia is to have a cheese factory and the business men of Emporia are back of it and it is to be in operation by January 1. It is to be a unit of the Kraft-Phenix cheese co-operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Marshall are breeders of registered Jerseys at Stockton, who started three years ago with four or five choice foundation cows and now their herd numbers 30 mighty nice Jerseys. They are selling around 80 quarts of milk in Stockton every day and both are very much interested in Jerseys and their nice young herd. They are located 2 miles south of town on highway No. 1.

Already 300,000 head of cattle have been moved into the pastures of Wabaunsee, Morris, Lyon, Chase and Greenwood counties, commonly known as the Flint Hills section. The value of these cattle, estimated at \$90.00 per head, amounts to \$27,000,000, and while it might be a little more highbrow to change the name of this section as some want to do, from the Flint Hills section to the Bluestem section, it is not important and it would be a long time before it would be known in Kansas by any other name than the Flint Hills country.

J. H. Brown, Selden, was unfortunate in the loss of his aged herd sire, Gay Monarch, a boar that he had shown and used very successfully. But he is fortunate in having a nice lot of spring pigs by him, and some older stuff. They were planning to show him again at the fair this fall. Gay Monarch was a big, smooth boar that weighed 1,010 pounds last fall in ordinary good condition, and was as smooth as a ribbon, which is unusual in a hog of his age, which was 3 years May 1. Mr. Brown is one of the successful breeders of Poland Chinas in Decatur county and has been in business there for around 25 years. He is planning a boar sale in October and February 15 is the date of his 1930 bred sow sale. These sales are always held in the Decatur county livestock sale pavilion in Oberlin.

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, breeder of Poland Chinas, is advertising some nice last fall boars for sale in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. They are by his herd boar, Wakeeney King, a big smooth boar that he bought of the Deming Ranch and a boar that has proved highly satisfactory. The dams of these young boars are of the large type and Wakeeney King is easily in the half-ton class if he was fat. Mr. Pearl has

HORSES AND JACKS

YOUNG REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS Carnot and Casino, breeding, size and quality. One dark bay 3 years old, 3 two year olds. Ready for service. Could use good old horse.
Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls on Approval

Two real bulls 10 mo. old from real producing cows and show prospects good enough to head any herd.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Jersey Cows and Heifers

for sale, best of breeding and production. Registered. Glad to show them.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

ONE THOUSAND BUYS FIVE REGISTERED GUERNSEY FEMALES
Four bred—Two freshen soon. Average fat test five and four tenths. Real foundation stuff.
F. E. Proctor, Oswego, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Four Choice Boars \$25 each
sired by my half ton Deming Ranch bred herd boar. Out of big type sows. Immune. Ready for service. Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan.

15 Fall Boars

30 Fall Gilts. Trios not related. Also spring pigs. JOHN D. HENRY, Leecompton, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts
for June and July farrow; some fall boars. Live in Crawford Co. Drive over or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

DUBOC HOGS

Outstanding Duboc Boars
for Breeders, Farmers, Commercial Pork Raisers. More cuts, on same feed from our Grand Champion bred Boars. Good feeding qualities have been bred into them for years. Bred Gilts, Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. W. E. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

CHOICE FALL BOARS

Wt. from 200 lb. to 240 lb. real breeders. Immured, reg., shipped on approval. Describe your wants.
D. M. Thompson, Rt. 2, Eskridge, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

HUSKY FALL BOARS

Ready for service, immured and shipped on approval. C.O.D. Sired by Nebraska champion 1928. Have gilts for fall farrow to place on produce payment plan to reliable parties. No money required.
ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Fall boars ready for service and choice gilts. All by champion boars and out of our prize winning sows. Priced right.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

35 spring pigs out of these sows and sired by this big boar, that are doing nicely. Mr. Pearl's farm is about 4 miles southwest of town and a short distance south of highway 40. He is offering them all at very attractive prices because he wants to move them at once. Many of the spring pigs are by his new herd boar, Open Hand Master by Open Hand.

Louis Kraus, Hays, is a 100 per cent Holstein dairyman and breeder that four years ago was raising wheat on his 1,000 acre ranch south of Hays, and while he still owns the big ranch, he is not so much interested in wheat growing as he is in the 150 Holsteins on his 160 acre dairy farm just north of town. About half of the herd are purebreds and the other half high graded. It is a modern dairy and known as the L. K. dairy and L. K. is stamped on every bottle he delivers. Every cow is a Holstein, and he is selling between 700 and 800 quarts of whole milk every day in Hays.

J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, are known favorably all over the country by Ayrshire breeders and those interested in Ayrshire cattle, because of his big herd of 175 registered cattle on his three ranches. If space would permit, a page could be written of very interesting facts about the breeding and backing of the splendid individuals in this herd, and Mr. Frank Walz, the senior member of the firm, knows his herd and the breeding as few men know Ayrshire history. There are four splendidly bred herd bulls in use, three from prominent herds of Pennsylvania and one from New York state. This is the largest herd of registered Ayrshire cattle in the state and divided as it is on three ranches near, there is a distinct advantage in handling a herd of this size. They have some nice young bulls, mostly calves, for sale at the present time. They sell whole milk and are distributing around 600 quarts of Ayrshire milk in Hays every day.

More Demand for Lambs

BY C. A. BURNMEISTER

Forty years ago the housewife bought very little lamb, because little was offered for sale. Most of the sheep slaughtered then were from 4 to 8 years old and were mostly of merino or fine-wool breeds. Total wholesale slaughter at that time was less than half that of the present day even though flock numbers probably were as large or larger. Sheep were then raised almost wholly for their wool, whereas now they are kept primarily for raising market lambs.

Instead of buying heavy mutton of uncertain age and flavor which carries excessive fat, the modern housewife buys lamb chops and leg and breast of lamb, obtained from the tender carcasses of lambs ranging from 4 to 12 months old. Lambs of this age now constitute at least 80 per cent of the market supply of all sheep. These market lambs come mostly from the mutton-type breeds or crosses between the wool and mutton types. When in good flesh condition these lambs yield meat that is considered a real luxury by meat connoisseurs.

Under the modern system of sheep raising the consumer is assured a steady supply of fresh lamb thruout the year even though 75 per cent of the annual lamb crop is born in March, April and May. Lambs born in the late fall and early winter reach market in the early spring, but they represent only a small part of the market supply at that time. Some of these extremely early lambs are given special care and attention and are mar-

keted very early as "hothouse" lambs.

The bulk of the so-called spring lambs, those marketed direct from their mothers, reach market during May and June. Lambs reaching market in the summer and fall usually are marketed off grass. Almost half of the yearly market receipts arrive during the four months of August to November. Fortunately for both producer and consumer, not all of the lambs reaching market during that period are slaughtered immediately. Many of them are taken back to the country to be fattened on grain, alfalfa and other feed and returned to market for slaughter during the winter and early spring, thus giving the consumer a year-round supply of lamb.

About 65 per cent of the nation's lamb crop is raised in 13 western states. Such lambs are raised under open-range conditions and are known in the trade as "westerns." Those raised in California are the first to reach market in the spring, but the bulk of the western lambs are marketed in the summer and fall. From them are selected most of the lambs which are returned to feed lots for fattening for the winter and early spring markets.

Lambs raised from small farm flocks in the Corn Belt and eastern half of the country are known generally as "natives" and because they usually are unsatisfactory for feeding purposes, most of them are sold for slaughter as soon as they reach desirable market weights. The first native lambs to reach market arrive in May from Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and usually they are in great demand as spring lambs. Prac-

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