

Apr 2

# KANSAS FARMER

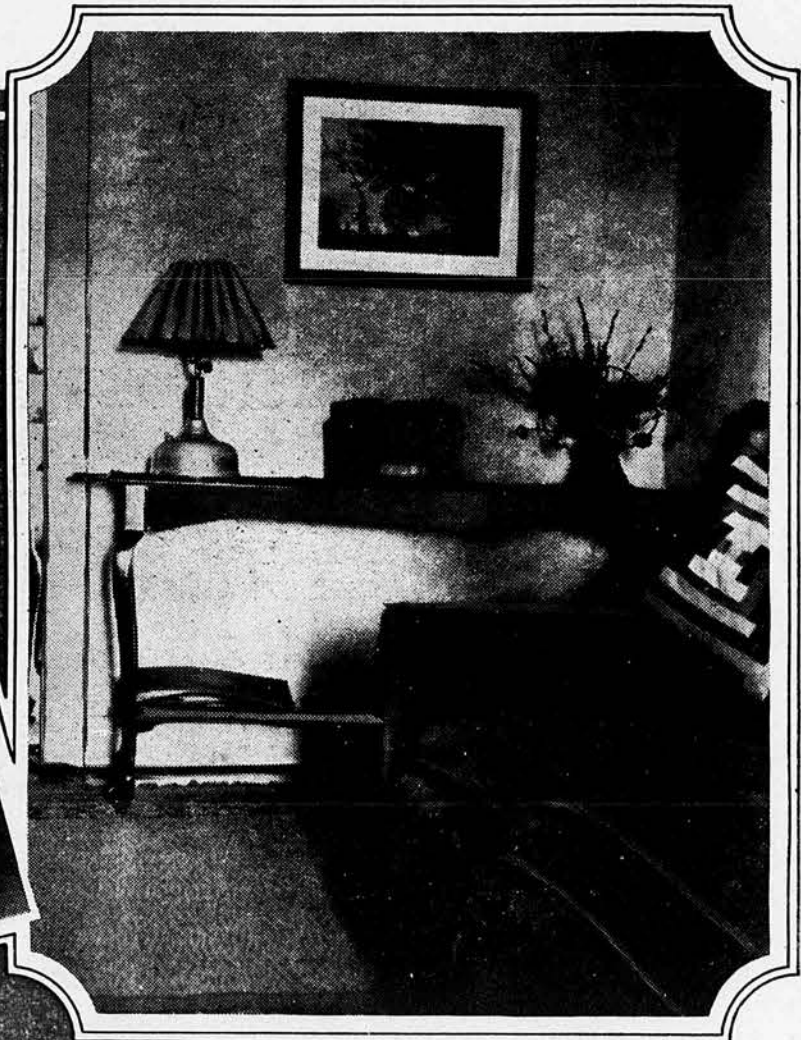
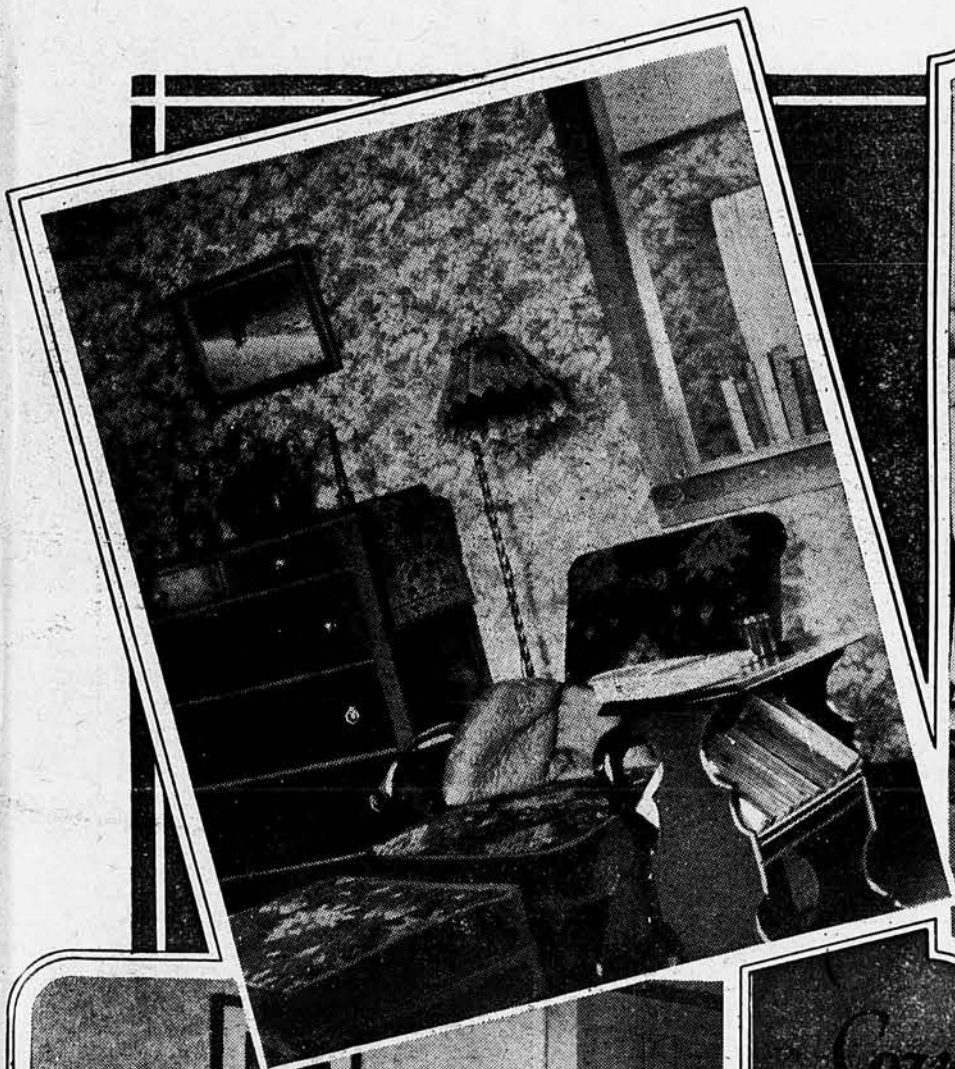
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

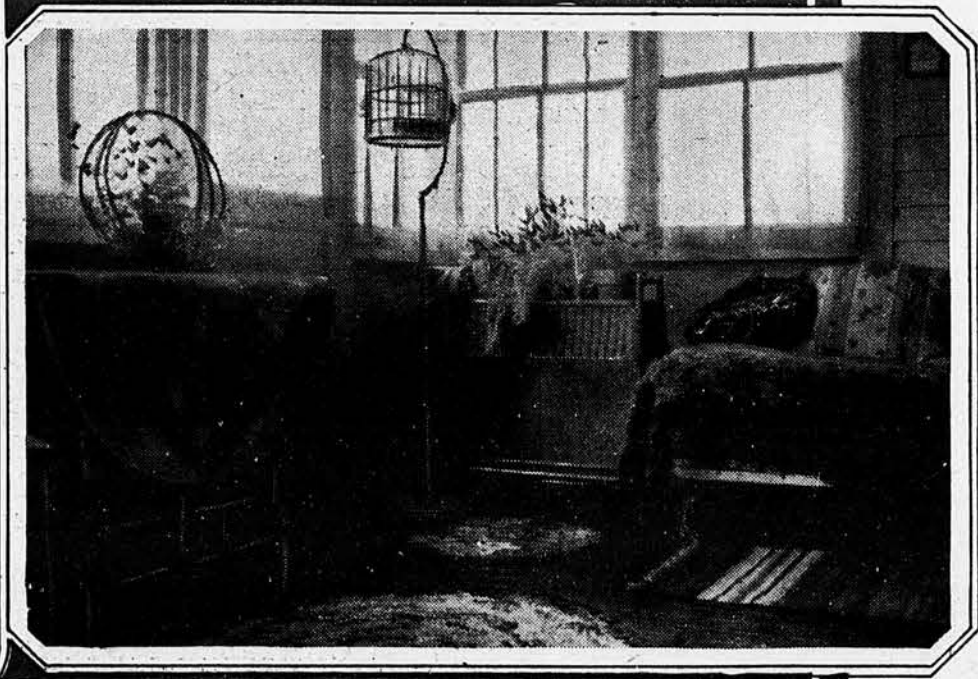
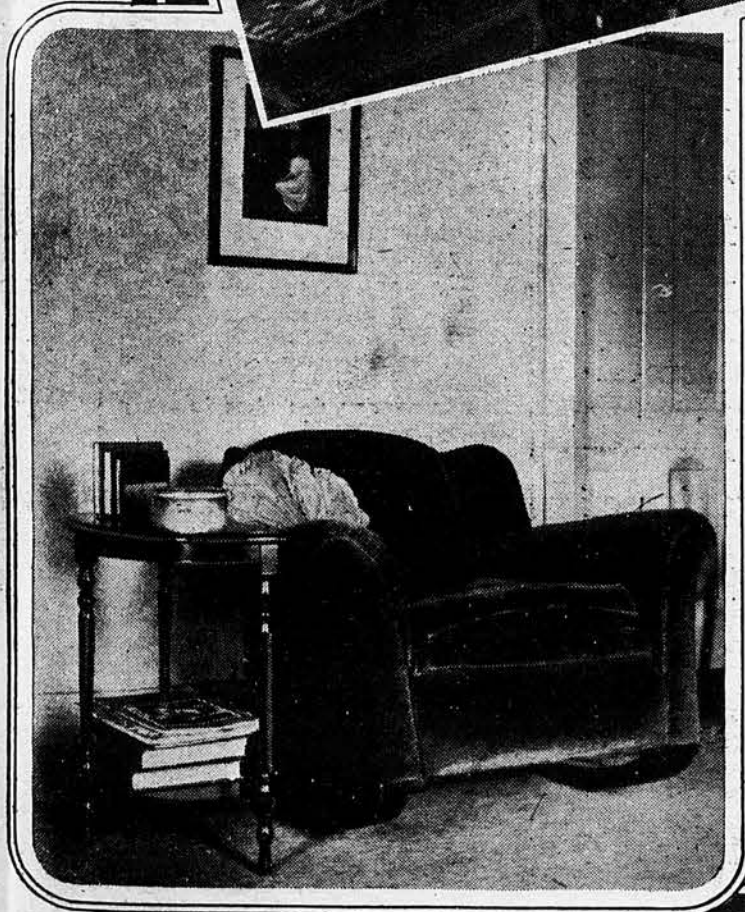
April 20, 1929



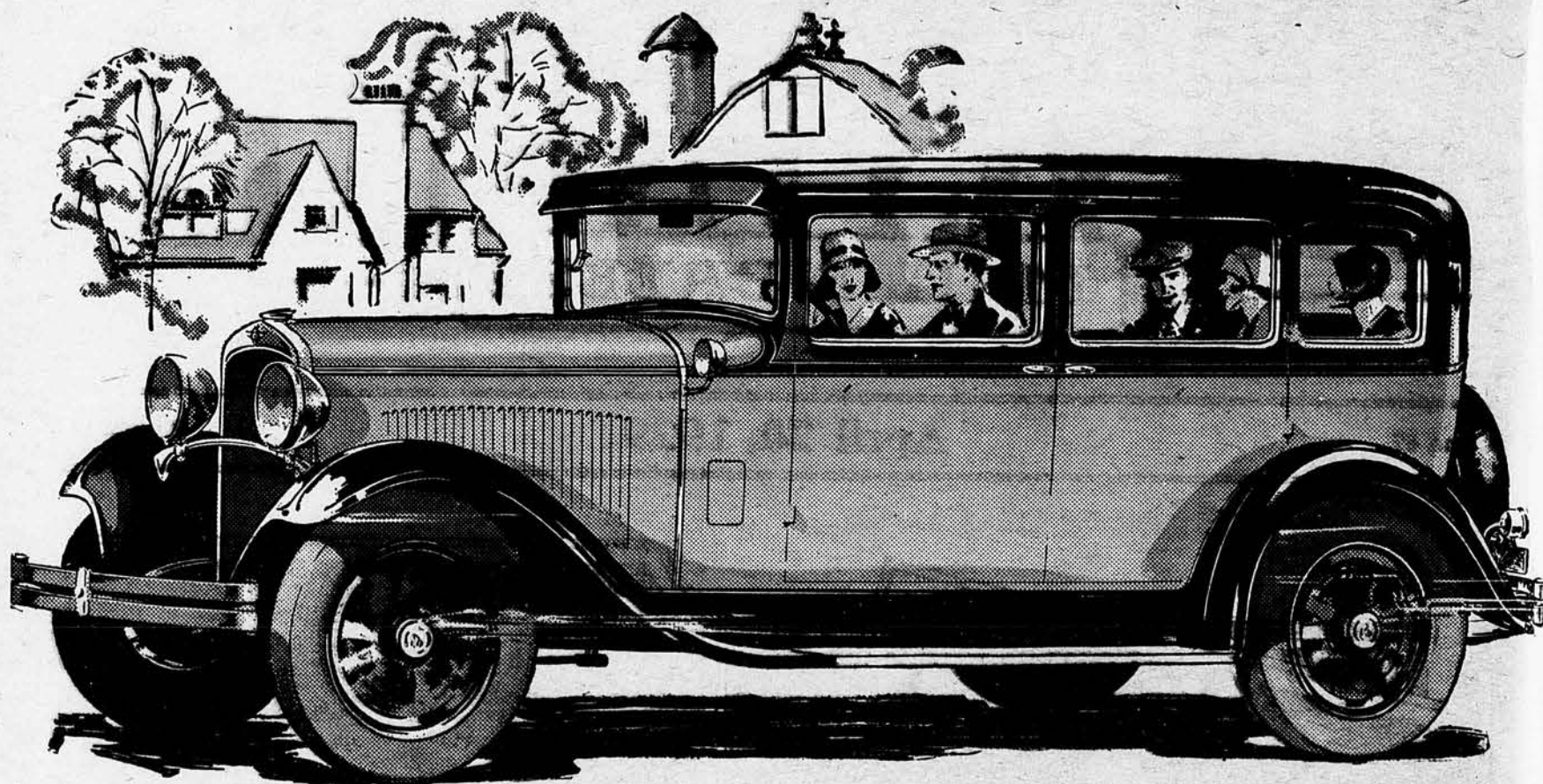
Number 16



*Cozy Corners In Kansas  
Farm Homes*







## Dependably Built to Thrive on Hard Work

JUST as the farmer of yesterday relied on Dodge Brothers cars for their dependability and stamina—the farm owner of today, with his modern wants and needs, now turns to the new Dodge Brothers Six. He knows from its name that it is a sound, sturdy and capable motor car. He finds, from an inspection of its many betterments and advancements, that it offers new dependability even for a Dodge Brothers car. He learns, from a trial ride, that it welcomes rough roads, thrives on hard work—sets the pace in performance for anything at or near its price. The new Dodge Brothers Six—with its new Mono-piece Body—its modern, good-looking lines—its spacious interiors, is as typical of the ability of Dodge Brothers as it is of the genius of

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The name Chrysler already stands, the world over, for originality and daring.

Now, Chrysler Motors vitalizes an entire group of automobiles truly combined, under one personal head, in the only sense in which individual products should ever be combined—for better public service.

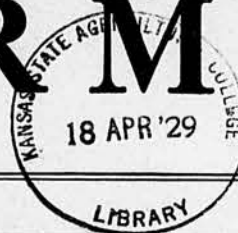
Chrysler Motors is accomplishing mutual efficiency and savings which are giving new benefits in quality, in reliability and in economy to the buyer of individual and commercial transportation in every price class in every country in the world.

## CHRYSLER MOTORS

BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE

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## Trapnest Selects the High Producers

*Detailed Records Show Which Matings Will Have Best Offspring*

**W**HEN health failed him six years ago, a high school principal in Northwest Kansas, E. B. Barnes, now a poultryman near Emporia, turned to breeding Tancred Leghorns as a profession. For several years he had kept poultry with his school work as a means of motivating his teaching of high school agriculture. When he left school he went into the breeding business to become a top-notch. He and Mrs.

By Carl L. Howard

feet. That year he raised and trapped 75 good pullets and sold 50 pedigreed cockerels to pay running expenses. Later he added smaller houses, 12 by 18 feet, which he uses for individual pen matings, and also for brooding chicks. He has increased his flock, but in limited numbers, practicing accurate trapnest selection all the way with first attention to vigor and good standard type. Each female is trapped the entire year, the egg

record being kept with the pedigree on her individual card. Also, her type, body weight, and size, shape and quality of her eggs all are recorded on her card at stated intervals. At mating time while trapping, with the hen in hand, with her egg in hand and with the complete record before him, keeping his goal for improvement constantly in mind, Mr. Barnes selects or rejects each hen as a breeder.

To be used as breeders, vigorous, standard-type layers are mated to vigorous, standard-type sons of good layers. The result of each individual mating is measured when the offspring is trapped the following season. To accomplish this accurately, each breeding hen's egg, when trapped, is marked with her band number. On the 18th day of incubation, each hen's eggs are placed together in her special compartment in the incubator; and when the chicks hatch they are given the mother's individual mark, to be carried for life. In this way Mr. Barnes knows exactly which matings have

(Continued on Page 21)



Barnes drove to the Pacific Coast, studied poultry production there, and more especially the world-famous accomplishments at the Tancred Farms at Kent, Wash. At Tancred Farms he purchased, for his sole foundation, five of the best birds that could be obtained, together with 15 eggs, at a total cost of \$750, all from the finest 300-egg matings. With a keen interest in his plans, as indicated by this unique preparation, he located on 5 acres adjacent to Emporia.

In the first year Mr. Barnes built his home; also two poultry houses, 14 by 20, and 22 by 40

At the Left is the 292-Egg Tancred Hen, Sired by Son of a World-Record Breeder. That Was Dam of Cockerels in 1929 Matings in Barnes Flock. Right, Son of 292-Egg Hen, and Sire of Some of Most Valuable Young Stock. Top Center, Emporia High School Class in Agriculture, Studying the Barnes Flock, and Lower, Cockerel Sons of 292-Egg Hen, to be Used in 1929 Matings

## But Net Profit Doesn't Have to Wait

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**T**HE thing H. H. Dix of Riley county has his heart set on is building up an outstanding herd of purebred dairy cows. He knows this is a long-time job if one is to reach the highest pinnacle of success. But in the meantime—and this is important—he doesn't have to wait long years to find profit and satisfaction in his work. Already he has had the high herd in his dairy improvement association, which tells a lot.

The word "already" suggests that Mr. Dix hasn't been so long in the game. Well, eight years, to look back on them, are not many; and eight years is a young age in the dairy game. The fact that Mr. Dix has made immediate progress in his chosen line certainly should be a source of encouragement to him, and to every dairy-minded farmer. Progress can be made!

Mr. Dix farmed in Pottawatomie county and also in Texas, before locating on the 100 acres he now has under his control. He is a practical-minded farmer. He could see exactly what type of farming would be best suited to his present farm—rotation of crops and marketing the bulk of them thru poultry and livestock, principally dairy cows. Undoubtedly he selected this farm because it would fit right into his plans so well. Dairying has been carried as a sideline for some time, but the best efforts have been concentrated on this work during the last eight years, since Mr. Dix moved to the farm he operates today.

The Holsteins now are mostly grades, with four or five purebreds and a single animal dignified with a pedigree. But everything is pointing to that ultimate goal of purebreds only. Mr. Dix belongs to the bull association, the dairy herd association and the Farm Bureau, so he is in line to "promote" himself to better profits from year to year thru better farming methods and a direct program of improvement.

But you will be interested in a "word's-eye view" of the Holsteins on this farm at present, so let's follow Mr. Dix out to the well-watered, well-shaded

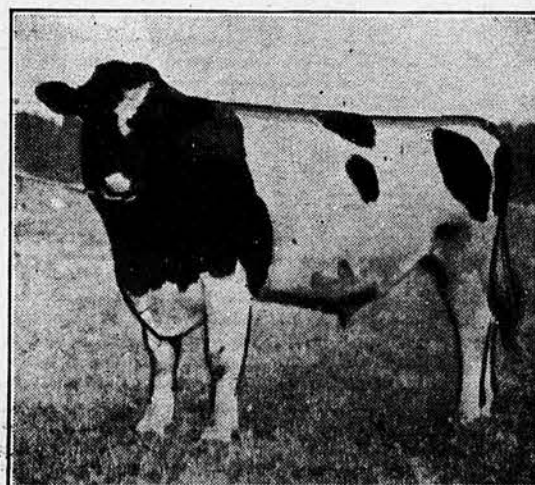
lots that stop at a creek on one side and edge off into alfalfa and corn fields on the others.

"See that grade cow over there?" Mr. Dix questions. "Well, sir, she netted \$208 more than her feed costs last year. That's 'Nlg,' and she's 9 years old. She beat that record the year before by \$3, paying me just \$211 net in addition to paying cash for all of the feed she consumed. That year she produced 10,374 pounds of milk and 415.7 pounds

(Continued on Page 25)



H. H. Dix, Riley County, is Making Grades Pay the Bills While He is Working Into Purebreds



The Purebred Holstein Herd Sire That Helps to Make the Daughters Better Producers Than Their Dams



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**I**ALREADY have made reference to the tempestuous career of Santo Domingo during the 70 years that elapsed between the declaration of its independence and the establishment of military rule by the United States marines in 1915. With the exception of the long, despotic and utterly ruthless reign of the black president Heu-reaux, who held his power by the sheer force of will and the fear engendered by his cold-blooded cruelty, for a continuous period of nearly 14 years, only three presidents were permitted to serve out the terms to which they were supposed to be elected. As a matter of fact, there was no such thing as a fair election or even the semblance of a fair election. Revolution was so common that no one expected that any president could be deposed in any other way, once seated in office.

It is only fair to say, however, that these revolutions sounded much more serious than they really were. There was a great deal of noise and shooting, but exceedingly few casualties. I was told of a battle which raged all day with much sound and fury, but only one man was wounded, and that was his own fault. He was afflicted with a fatal curiosity. He wanted to get a closer view, probably was short-sighted, and strolled out in front of the guns of the enemy. He was warned to get out of the way and not interfere with the progress of the festivities, but did not heed the warning; a stray shot hit him in the leg; the wound was not properly cared for; infection set in, and he died of blood poisoning.

These bloodless battles probably were due in large part to the fact that the rank and file on both sides had no personal interest in the outcome. So far as they were concerned it was immaterial who won, and probably also they knew that their own relatives had been impressed into the ranks of the opposing army; naturally they were not anxious to kill their own relatives. Once in office, however, a despot like Heu-reaux resorted to the most drastic and unscrupulous means at his command to continue himself in power. He reveled in murder, and robbery was his pastime. That he managed to escape death as long as he did is not so remarkable as it may seem. He succeeded by his daring audacity. If he had weakened he would not have lasted a week.

### Grant Had Real Vision

**O**NE of the most remarkable of the long list of revolutionary presidents was Santana, a light colored mulatto who managed several times to grasp the presidency and finally decided in 1861 to turn Santo Domingo back to Spain, with the understanding that he should have the job of royal governor. He figured that his tenure of office would be more nearly certain and the salary more adequate if he could have the government of Spain back of him ready to send over a Spanish army to quell any troublesome revolutions. The Spanish government, however, never seems to have been very enthusiastic over the proposition, altho it did take over the country, and held it with Santana as royal high governor for four years. Then the Spanish monarch was ready to drop the hot potato, and let Santo Domingo have its so-called republic and its revolutions.

In 1869 President Baez, who is reckoned as one of the ablest of the presidential despots fell in with the idea of President Grant of annexing Santo Domingo to the United States. Grant, with a foresighted vision, for which his critics have never given him credit, saw the time coming when the United States would construct a canal across the isthmus, and also saw that the island of Santo Domingo would be the logical outpost to guard the entrance not only to the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, but also the entrance to the future canal. I have always believed that Grant's abilities have been under-rated by his captious critics, and that he correctly appraised the strategic value of this island to the United States. President Baez also was laboring under no illusions concerning the Dominican republic. He knew that as an independent nation it would cut little figure; that it probably would never have stable government, and that it would be a long time if ever until its natural resources would be developed under the rule of its revolutionary despots. So he was ready to meet President Grant more than half way.

There seems to be no foundation for the charge

that was made against President Grant that he was trying to force our rule on the people of Santo Domingo. Also it is certain that the benefits of Santo Domingo would have been much greater than any benefit that might have accrued to the United States. A commission, of which Fred Douglass, the noted negro orator and statesman, was a member, was appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Dominican government, under the terms of which Santo Domingo would become a part of the United States. That treaty was ratified by the Dominican government in 1870, but Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, who had quarreled bitterly with President Grant, attacked the treaty savagely in the United States Senate, and defeated its ratification. Grant was charged with militarism, imperialism and attempting to impose our rule on a weak people and destroy an independent republic. To understand how little foundation there was for these charges one needs to spend some time in this so-called republic. No further attempt was made to renew the treaty. We are rather fed up on foreign possessions, and are not hankering particularly for any more, but so far as Santo Domingo is concerned there is little doubt about the benefit that would have resulted.

Unlike Porto Rico, Santo Domingo is not over-populated. It has an area of approximately 17,000 square miles, more than one-fifth the area of Kansas, and just about twice that of Massachusetts. It had at that time a population of perhaps 600,000 folks with large areas of undeveloped land.

It has a fertile soil; as a sugar producing country it rivals Cuba, and is adapted to the produc-

tion to supervise the collection of these customs Dominican bonds would not sell in the markets of the world except at a ruinous discount, and yet it must be humiliating for any government to feel that it must remain indefinitely, perhaps permanently, in the hands of a receiver.

Owing largely to the efforts of William E. Pulliam, receiver of customs at Santo Domingo, who takes a lively interest in that country, and who firmly believes that it has a great future, a movement was started several years ago to erect a great memorial in honor of the great discoverer which would not only be a structure of majesty and beauty but also serve several very useful purposes. Above a massive tomb, fashioned perhaps somewhat after that of Napoleon at Les Invalides in Paris, will rise a giant shaft, at the top of which will be perhaps the greatest beacon light in the world. The fund necessary to build it all the nations, members of the Pan American Union, will contribute in proportion to their wealth.

That means, of course, that the United States will contribute more than all the other contributors combined. When completed the cost is estimated at about 8 million dollars. There it is hoped will rest forever the dust of the great Italian who gave glory and untold wealth to Spain and died broken hearted because he received only ignominious treatment from the government he had enriched. It would have taken the bitterness from his last moments if he could have swept aside the veil of the coming centuries and seen his name honored by the people of all the world, and that at last on the island he most loved his bones would be interred in a monument more beautiful than any of which he had ever dreamed, and that at the top of the great tower superimposed upon his tomb a beacon light almost as powerful as the sun would shine out over the tropic sea, guiding the ships of commerce on their way to the canal which separates two vast continents.

### I Was Misunderstood

**I**READ your articles weekly in the Kansas Farmer and have always enjoyed them, but I was quite disappointed in what you said in the issue for March 30. I felt most antagonized over your statement "If the family were willing to live as the average farm family lived when I was a boy, work as hard and spend as little, that family could make twice as much money from that farm as the farmer made half a century ago."

I can't resist asking you, Mr. McNeal, would you be willing to go back to one of those farms and live as the average family lived when you were a boy, work as hard and spend as little? Why should the farmer be expected to live like that when other people do not?

Do you think that you could keep a family together under such conditions today? I do not. Improved methods and machinery have not made play out of farm work even today. A business that demands brains as well as brawn and keeps the real farmer using both until two or three hours after dark necessarily means work, hard work and lots of it.

Everyone knows that the farmer of today is living in an era of high taxes. I say from actual knowledge that a farm which rented for \$750 12 years ago is today carrying better than \$450 in taxes. Market prices for farm produce have increased, yes, but the buyers' demands for certain grades and qualities and the consequent subjection of the farmer's produce to a system of grading unheard of 30 years ago, together with high transportation charges and commissions for selling, have raised the farmer's production and marketing costs to such a level that this increase in market prices is made imperative.

The farmer is told that there is a surplus of wheat in the world, and down goes the price, yet there never seems to be so much of it that the price of flour is out materially. And may I ask what retribution a farmer has against a hog market that goes off 50 cents a day for three days or a stock market in which he must buy cattle at \$14.75, feed them four months and ship them back to get only \$12.25? And speaking of egg prices and a ready market at 25 cents even in the most plentiful season, the markets anywhere near here today are paying only from 19 to 22 cents. Perhaps you see now why I do not feel that your article is quite fair to farmers.

MRS. CHARLES C. NYHART.

Monrovia, Kan.

As I have received two other letters of a similar tenor to that of Mrs. Nyhart's, I conclude that I must have expressed myself rather badly in the article mentioned, because it is evident that Mrs. Nyhart and the others who have written have entirely misunderstood me. I did not think of saying that farmers should live now as farmers lived when I was a boy on the farm, or work as hard or with the same primitive tools. That would be impossible at least undesirable. What I did say and say still is that if farmers and their families were willing to live as farmers lived when I was a boy, worked as hard and spent as little, they



tion of every variety of fruits and vegetables that can be grown in the torrid zone. It has very considerable mineral deposits, and unlike most of the tropical islands in the West Indies, it has rivers that are reasonably constant and might furnish a large amount of water power. The harbor at Santo Domingo at present cannot be entered by large ships. If the United States had owned Santo Domingo this harbor would have long ago been deepened and improved so that it would be one of the best harbors on the Caribbean sea. Good schools would long ago have been established. Good roads and manufacturing establishments would have been numerous. Several bloody chapters in the history of the country would have been avoided, and of all the islands bordering on the Caribbean this would have been the most prosperous.

Santo Domingo has made progress, and is still making progress, but slowly. Whatever criticism may be made of the conduct of our marines when they were conducting the government, it must be said that they established what seems to be a lasting peace, but the credit of the island government still rests on the fact that an American is the receiver of customs and sees to it that interest on the bonds of the Dominican government is regularly paid. My opinion is that if we were to cease



could make twice as much money as farmers made then. Now the farmers of that day had plenty to eat and they lived comfortably. Neither was farm life, as I recall it, a continual round of drudgery and misery. We had to work hard, had little money to spend, and we had no automobile or even a family carriage. We plowed with a walking plow, planted corn by hand and cultivated it with either a single shovel or maybe a two-shovel plow drawn by a single horse, and ran the plow twice in the row.

We cut what wheat we raised with an old-fashioned reaper, and bound the sheaves by hand with straw bands. Five binders followed after the reaper, each keeping up his "station." It was as good an imitation of work as I have ever experienced. We cut our corn by hand, and that, too, was hard work. Aside from the old mower and reaper we had very little labor saving machinery. Necessarily the work on the farm was pretty hard, and the hours were long, but so far as complaining was concerned I have heard far more complaint from farmers who do almost all their work with improved machinery and almost none by hand than I ever heard from hard working farmers when I was a boy. The truth is that most farmers in those days seemed to take a pride and satisfaction in hard work. I am merely stating this as a fact, not as an argument against improved machinery and easier methods.

As to increased cost of transportation, the hard fact is that in that day it would have cost twice as much to ship a carload of cattle from my county seat town in Ohio to New York as it would cost now. Furthermore, the cost of production is less. I am certain that an up-to-date farmer today can produce more than twice as much as a farmer could produce when I was a boy, and with a good deal less hard work.

Taxes have increased greatly. My opinion is that a considerable part of the increase has been unnecessary. I believe that our government, national, state and local, is unnecessarily expensive, and that the cost might be decreased without decreasing the efficiency of government, but it also is fair to say that we certainly do get a great deal more in the way of public improvements and comforts than we got when I was a boy. We did not seem to pay much for roads, but if the time of the men who worked the roads had been counted even at the wages that were paid for labor in those days, the cost for road upkeep was considerable. Every able-bodied male citizen was required to work two days on the road, and wages for common labor was about \$1.50 a day. I suppose that in Ohio at that time at least half a million men in theory contributed two days every year to working the roads. Their time was worth 1½ million dollars at common labor wages. But that labor was literally thrown away, at least in most localities. The roads would have been just as good and generally better if no work had been done on them.

We thought we had pretty good schools, and some of them were, but for the most part the school houses were poorly equipped, and most of

the teachers were not well qualified. I know, because I was a country school teacher, and was counted as good as the average, but I really knew very little.

No, I do not expect or wish the farmers of today to go back to that period. I know that they are not going back to that style of living. Further, I am strong for making farm life attractive. What I say is that the farmer of today, if he is an up-to-date business man and reasonably industrious, can make more money than my father could make when I was a boy, and make it a good deal easier. Maybe this will not satisfy Mrs. Nyhart, or the others who have written me taking exceptions to what I said about the farms in the neighborhood in which I was born, but there is one thing I want



Qualified to Sympathize

to correct in their minds. I have not said—or even thought of saying that farmers should go back to the style of living to which I and other farm lads were accustomed 50 years ago. What hurt me was to see the old farm houses looking more rusty and rundown than they used to be; there ought to be farm improvements corresponding to the changed conditions of today.

So far as markets are concerned, either for farm products or for anything else, they have always been to me a profound and unexplainable mystery. The man who buys in a high market and sells in a low almost always insists that prices have been unfairly manipulated; the stock feeder who happens to buy in a low market and sell in a high market, so far as I now recall, does not complain

about manipulation of the market, tho to me the difference in price seems to be just as unexplainable in one case as in the other.

### Exemptions for Married Man

To what extent is a married man with a family, farming 160 acres of rented land, exempt in Kansas?—Subscriber.

He is allowed the following exemptions: His homestead if he owns one, that is, 160 acres of land in the country or an acre of land in town; a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand. If he is a mechanic he is in addition to his team and wagon and household furniture and the animals mentioned, allowed his work tools.

### Renter Owns the Stalks

Under the Kansas standard form of rental lease calling for payment of two-fifths of the grain or crib, the corn having been delivered to the crib, to whom does the stalk field belong, the landowner or the renter farming the land?—X. Y. Z.

The stalk field not being part of the grain, and the grain having been delivered according to the terms of the rental contract, the stalks belong to the renter.

### Write to Washington

A is a veteran of the World War with compensation certificate of \$1,582. He borrowed \$75 on this certificate before it had any loan value. When his note came due the bank was broke. The note is in the hands of a liquidating company which is compounding 8 per cent on it. This note is past due 20 months. Who can this matter be taken up with?—E. E.

I would suggest that you take this up with the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C. Address Eugene Meyer, 1727 Massachusetts Ave.

### Would Inherit Nothing

A and B have an only son. They take a girl to raise at the age of 4 years. She is now 22 and has not been adopted but always has taken the name of A and B. At the death of A and B would she inherit equally with the son, or what part of the estate will she inherit without a will, if any?—Subscriber.

If she is not adopted, unless there is a will, she will not inherit any part of the estate.

### Will Could Change This

A and B are husband and wife. They buy property and B pays part of the purchase price. If A should die, there being no other heirs, would B get all the property under the laws of Kansas?—Subscriber.

She would unless A should make a will, willing one-half of his property to someone else.

## Some Still Fear to Aid the Farmer

WE NOW are importing 3,216 million dollars worth of foreign farm products yearly. Of this huge total, 2,161 million dollars worth of these products compete directly with our own farm products. Owing to his cheaper land, cheaper labor and low-cost water freight to our shores and markets, the outland farmer is competing successfully with our home-grown farm stuffs to the disadvantage of our producers.

For instance, imported molasses made from cane or beets and used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol is displacing corn. In 1926 we imported 267,404,000 gallons of molasses for this purpose, or what would be equivalent to 40 million bushels of corn.

It is easy to see that the Middle West farmer would be benefited by an adequate tariff on molasses and by taking hides off the free list. Cost of the raw material, by the way, is not what makes shoes expensive.

Legislation to correct the farm tariff situation is one of the remedies proposed in the Hoover farm-relief program for the special session of Congress.

Something can be done in this direction.

The truth is that our farm tariff as a protective tariff has been a good deal of a sham. Except for a few products it has not protected the American farmer appreciably, if at all, as our huge importations of farm products show.

But if our industrial tariff schedules should again be marked up, whatever the special session may accomplish in giving the American farmer better protection in his home market will be more than discounted. President Hoover has made it very emphatic that the special session shall confine itself to a revision of the agricultural tariff only, so far as tariff matters are concerned at this time.

Lately I have been interested in observing the number of well-written articles in magazines, especially those devoted to manufacturing and corporate business, that express grave doubts that American agriculture can be benefited by anything we can do here. Which is a strange thing

to say of a country possessing the highest standard of living and the highest per capita consumption of food; or to say of an agricultural industry which has the greatest consuming market on the globe.

I suspect the inspiration of most of these pessimistic articles is the fear that someone's tariff ox may be gored. Most of these writers view any sort of tariff change, just now, with alarm. And of course, some may well be viewed with alarm. It seems evident these writers would feel safer, and be better pleased, if agriculture were left to its own devices entirely.

One writer tells us agriculture is undergoing a revolution, or evolution—as if everything else wasn't, in this rapidly changing world—and that only the highly scientific machine-using farmer can survive, or should survive, and the sooner all the rest pack up and go to town the better.

It seems to me, taking into consideration the depressed condition of the farming industry, that the individual farmer is getting into power farming and is taking up the use of the most modern farm implements, as rapidly as anyone could expect. A few weeks ago, in one day, one farm tractor manufacturer shipped a train load of farm tractors for distribution in Kansas along just one line of railroad. And the farm implement business has seldom, if ever, been so active as it is now.

Our farmers are no more backward in mechanizing their industry than is the mass-production manufacturer.

Those ultra-modern, pseudo-philosophic Jeremiahs who profess to see no hope for agriculture or for the continuation of the farm home—which they admit has done so much to give the nation leaders in all professions and callings—overlook an industrial evolution which is looming large right in front of them. This is the developing market for all sorts of farm wastes thru industrial chemistry. Along with rayon silk and cornstarch paper are more than 3,000 industrial products that can be made from such wastes as cornstalks, corncobs, oats chaff, cottonseed hulls, peanut shells, straw—even weeds.

The agricultural chemist already has laid the foundation for hundreds of new industries. And the prophets of science and industry foresee the Age of Steel surpassed by the Age of Cellulose.

Even if it were possible for the large population of the United States to exist without food, farmers and farm acres will be needed to produce the raw materials for the new age of industry, which is even now upon us.

Whatever we do we should not be letting our agricultural industry go by the board at a time when farmers are so soon to be twice as valuable to the world and to humanity as they ever have been.

Every year finds the farmer a better business man in the most modern meaning of that term. Today more than 2 million farmers in the United States are members of co-operative associations which did a business of more than 2,300 million dollars last year. Forty-four great co-operatives are linked together in the National Milk Producers' Association. Thirteen livestock terminal co-operative agencies work together as the National Livestock Producers' Association, to name just a few of the big ones.

So far as the farmer and the protective tariff system are concerned, the American farmer is entitled to an American price for what he sells in the United States and it will benefit all of us to have him get it. At present he is the one loose block in our arch of prosperity, an arch which cannot endure without him.

Agriculture is working toward that equality with the rest of American business and industry which will give it the permanent foundation of healthy progress, wholesome prosperity and soil conservation it must have to sustain our existence as a nation and maintain its own. And this special session of Congress is proof that the importance of agriculture's problem is being seen, and I hope provided for.

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.



# World Events in Pictures



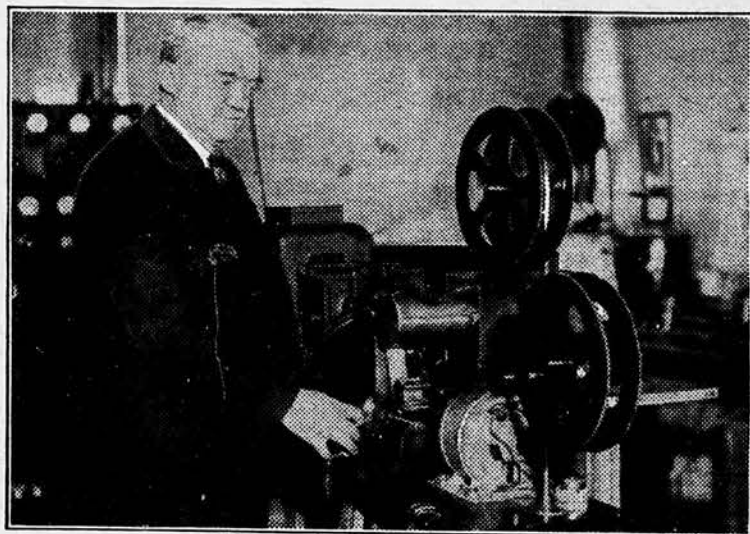
A Charming Frock of Sparkling, Washable Rayon Georgette. It Is Cleverly Made With Blouse Decorations of Plain Material, Relieved With Embroidered Circles



Gifts for the Hoovers: Left, First Penobscot River Salmon of the Season Caught at Bangor, Me., for the President, and Weighing 14½ Pounds; Right, a Member of the Junior Red Cross of Japan, With an Old-Fashioned Doll to be Presented to Mrs. Hoover, Celebrating Her Entry Into the White House



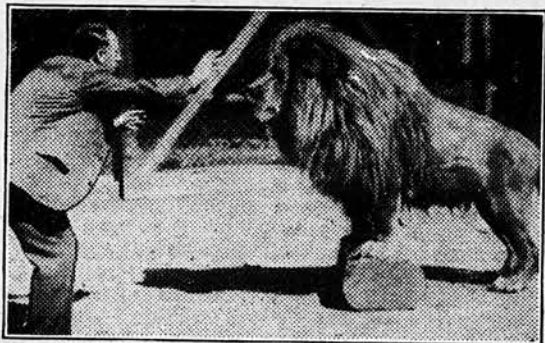
Left, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Noted Arctic Explorer, With His Pilot, Ready to Hop From New Jersey to San Francisco to Complete Plans for North Pole Trip in Submarine



C. F. Jenkins, Inventor of Home-Television Set, With Transmitter He Developed for Broadcasting Radio-Movies. These Movies Now Take the Form of Simple Silhouette Studies, But According to Jenkins, Home Radio-Movie Sets Soon Will be as Popular as the Present Receiving Set



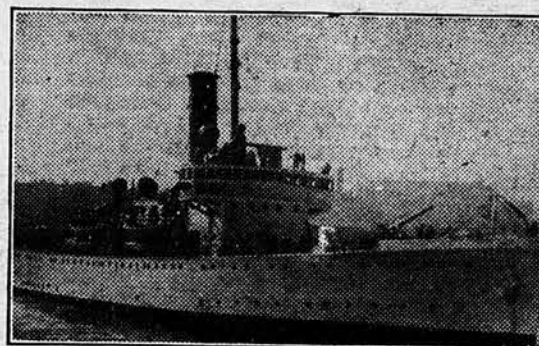
Macowin Tuttle, Noted American Engraver, Illustrator and Landscape Painter, at Work on a "Wood Gravure," an Old Art Which He Has Revived. Note the Scene Above Him and the Portrait of His Wife, Done in Wood. Instead of Putting Paint on a Canvas, He Cuts Away the Wood



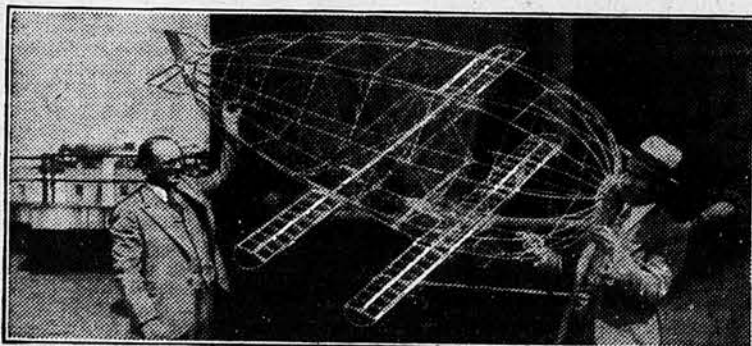
John Mand, Neurologist and Psychologist, Believes He Can Put Lions to Sleep, and Is Seen Performing Hypnotic Experiments on Numa, Famous Lion of Gay Farm, in California. Mand Claims Success in Hypnotizing Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Alligators



The New United States Senator From Kansas, Former Governor Henry J. Allen, Who Takes the Seat Vacated by Vice President Charles Curtis



The Powerful New United States Coast Guard Cutter, "Champlain," Which Has Been Added to the Fleet Operating From New York, to War on Rum Runners. It Is Electrically Powered and Carries 5-Inch, 3-Inch and One-Pounders in the Way of Guns



Skeleton Model of Proposed "Diri-Plane," Embodying Principles of Both Heavier and Lighter Than Air Crafts. It Is to be 224 Feet Long, 96 Feet Wide, to Contain 450,000 Cubic Feet of Gas, Have Two Pairs of Wings, Five Motors and a Speed of 180 Miles an Hour. It Will Accommodate 35 Persons and 3,300 Pounds of Freight

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Congress Demands That C. E. Mitchell, Left, Resign as Head of New York's Federal Reserve Bank; Center, London's Social Guide for Americans, Miss Elizabeth Ponsonby, Who Will Direct Ambitious Visitors to Royal Path; and Right, America's First Chinese Shriner, Peter Soohoo, Los Angeles



# The Profit and Loss of Oil Schedules

*There Are Grave Dangers Involved in the Proposed Tariff Advances on Some of the Vegetable Oils Used in Industrial Plants*

By W. W. Powell

**C**AN the tariff help the farmer? Certainly. Can it injure him? Unquestionably it has placed the farmer, in certain instances in the past, at a tremendous disadvantage. Pursuant to a campaign pledge, Congress is meeting in special session to revise certain tariff schedules in the hope that agriculture will share in the general prosperity. The evident intent of Congress is to help the farmer.

Whether in the end the farmer will have been helped or injured will depend in a large measure on how well he knows his own business and what he asks Congress to do for him. For he who approaches the problem of farm relief thru changes in the tariff is at once beset by more dangers than a blind man in a horse trade. The perils which threaten him grow out of the fact that the farmer in addition to being a producer also is a consumer—and a large one—of manufactured commodities.

Probably the last thing a farmer in his right mind would ask of Congress would be a law that would increase the price of what he has to buy. He might consent to some increases in the cost of what he consumes if he were assured of corresponding increases in the prices of what he sells. He has done so on occasions in the past, but never gained much by such a trade. Now the farmer is in distress. He wants relief. He needs a tariff that will increase the selling price of his products. He doesn't need and doesn't want a tariff that will increase the price of what he buys.

So when the farmer appears before the committees of Congress asking for changes in the agricultural schedules of the tariff law, he of all men should not forget nor let Congress forget that he is a consumer as well as a producer.

## To Prevent Unfair Competition

There are two ways to help the farmer by a protective tariff. One of these is by levying a duty where it will save him from unfair competition abroad. The other is to place or keep on the free list those commodities of which he is a large consumer or which enter as raw material into a manufactured product of which he is a large user. "It is at least surprising that some men assuming to speak for the farmer in the hearings now being held in Washington have utterly disregarded the welfare of the farmer as a consumer and have set up and declared a wholly new theory of the tariff. The program they propose is radical. They do not stop at merely advocating a sweeping tariff on all agricultural imports of every character, but they also demand heavy duties on certain imports which are not agricultural on the theory that these materials may affect domestic production because of their "interchangeability."

Just what the word "interchangeability" means may not be entirely clear, but as used by this tariff group it seems to express the idea that by levying a prohibitive duty, certain raw materials may be shut out entirely, and the users of such materials may be forced to substitute something that is home-grown. The effort to apply this principle to raw materials that are not produced in this country, and that do not enter into competition with any farm products in any field where they are now used, certainly is injecting a new note into tariff discussions.

A striking illustration of how this proposal would affect the farmer is found in the demand of this group that Congress place an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on all imported oils and fats. A large percentage of these oils and fats is used for industrial purposes, such as the manufacture of laundry soap, lubricating oils and greases, leather dressing, tanner's oils, roofing pitch and rubber substitutes. All these are used daily by the farmer. An ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on all imported oils and fats would add practically one-half to the cost of the raw materials used in many of these products, and when pyramided thru all the processes of manufacture and distribution the retail price of these commodities would be 50 per cent higher than at present. And the farmer as one of the large consumers would pay the extra price.

## 278 Million Dollars a Year

This increase in price is no small consideration. The nation's soap bill amounts to more than 278 million dollars annually. Farmers constitute at least one-third of the total population, and therefore pay at least one-third of that soap bill. The farmer uses his share of lubricating oil and greases—axle grease for his wagons and all horse-drawn farm implements, oil for his tractor, his automobile, his truck, and every power-driven machine. As the nation pays annually 22½ million dollars for such lubricating oil and grease, the farmer's share is a tidy portion of the total. Likewise, the farmer pays his part of the nation's varnish bill, which amounts to 136 million dollars a year. These are only a few of the things in the manufacture of which oils and fats play an important part, and which the farmer must buy. The

cost of these few items amounts to 436 billion dollars a year. Other articles the price of which would be affected by placing a duty of 45 per cent on oils and fats include leather, textiles, rubber substitutes, and even tin cans, all of which the farmer uses in large amounts. Tin cans alone cost the nation 235 million dollars every year. The sanitary enamel used to coat the inside of the cans as a preventive measure against the formation of poisonous salts is made from China wood oil. The manufacture of the tin plate itself requires the use of palm oil. Since the farmer's fruits and vegetables are preserved in these cans, he really pays the lion's share of the bill, because the cost of the tin can is taken out of the price which the canner pays the grower for the crop.

## Not to Industrial Fields

Thus we see that insofar as an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on oils and fats would increase the price of these commodities, it would be to the distinct disadvantage of the farmer. Where then is the advantage to the farmer in this proposed high duty on fats and oils?

He is producing practically nothing that goes into the products manufactured from imported oils and fats. The American farmer produces almost exclusively edible oils. The Bureau of the Census reports show that for any given year the oils and fats produced by the United States go almost 100 per cent into edible channels except for a little refuse and offal, and the paint-making oils, linseed and soybeans. He sells practically all of his oils and fats in a field where there is a higher range of prices. The price he gets for his fats automatically precludes them from the industrial field, even if manufacturers could make successful use of them in the production of laundry soap, varnish, tanner's oils, lubricating

*IN THE issue of the Kansas Farmer for February 16, on page 7, we printed a story which told of the demand of the agricultural interests for a heavy duty on vegetable oils. Mr. Powell, the author of this article, believes the proposed increase in duties is not a sound move. By referring to the original article you will have the arguments on both sides.*

oils, rubber substitutes and the dozen other articles which contain industrial oils and fats. A high duty on fats and oils would put those manufacturers who use them for manufacturing non-edible products into sharp competition with chemical and petroleum substitutes. Chemical soap substitutes would compete with laundry soap in laundries and in textile mills, chemical lacquers would supplant varnish, petroleum would fill the place now occupied by non-petroleum lubricants and leather dressings, tar would push out vegetable-oil roofing pitch, paraffine candles would crowd out candles made from fats. And these substitutes contain no vegetable or animal fats or oils. So the net result would be to curtail the consumption of vegetable oils.

## A Great Many Substitutes

And this brings us again to the word "interchangeability." From the foregoing statement concerning substitutes it must be evident that it will be extremely difficult to force manufacturers to use high-grade edible fats and oils in the making of such products as soaps, varnish, lubricating oils and tanner's oils. The range of substitutes is so great that the only possible result of the effort to force the use of edible oils in the industrial field by means of a high duty would be to reduce the consumption of vegetable oils. "Interchangeability" as applied to substituting high-priced edible oils and fats for the low-priced non-edible oils and fats now used in industry is a wildly visionary term.

And, in the sense that low-priced imported non-edible oils and fats might enter the field as competitors of the high-priced domestic edible oils and fats, "interchangeability" need excite no nightmares. Laying a 45 per cent ad valorem duty is not the only nor the most desirable method of shutting imported oils and fats out of the food field. Twenty years ago the framers of the Payne-Aldrich tariff found a way to protect American producers of edible olive oil and yet let in free of duty the great volume of olive oil needed for manufacturing purposes. They incorporated this phrase in the law: "Olive oil to be duty free if rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of

the Treasury and under regulations prescribed by him."

That phrase has been retained in every tariff act since 1909. It stands today in paragraph 1632 of the free list of the tariff act of 1922. For 20 years, under that phrase, olive oil for manufacturing purposes has entered the country duty free, and without injury to the domestic production of olive oil. What that phrase has done for olive oil it can do for all other domestically produced edible oils and fats such as lard, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, corn oil, oleo oil, edible tallow and oleo stearine.

That phrase is just as potent as any duty, no matter how high, if what is wanted is the protection of American edible oils and fats against the competition of imported oils in the food market. And it does not increase the price of anything the farmer has to buy.

Both the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture say that the denaturing of fats and oils is practical and effective. When asked if there had been any difficulty in preventing fraud in connection with the denaturing of olive oil, the Treasury Department replied that it had had no knowledge of any fraudulent act in 20 years of its administration of the law.

## Not Reclaimed for Food

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, which administers the Meat Inspection Act, is required to destroy for food purposes all importations of animal fats not suited under the act for use as human food and all carcasses or parts of animals condemned by inspectors. In effecting the destruction required, the bureau uses a mineral oil distillate, which imparts to fats a disagreeable taste and renders it inedible. The bureau reports, after its many years of experience in denaturing fats, that it "has no knowledge of any instance occurring within its jurisdiction in which fat so denatured has been reclaimed for food purposes."

From this it is apparent that a high duty on imported oils is not necessary to protect American produced edible oils from foreign competition.

In the judgment of many farm leaders, such a duty is not only unnecessary, but undesirable and injurious to the farmer's interests. R. J. Kinzer, an officer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, writing that association's ideas of tariff changes, says: "We went pretty thoroughly over the whole schedule of beef, canned meats and lides, and on most of these items asked for a higher tariff than is carried at the present time, but when it came to the matter of oils and fats we did not make any recommendation at all. It was the feeling of some of our committee that in case a higher protective duty was placed on these products it would encourage the use of substitutes and for that reason we passed them without any recommendations."

A. F. Stagg, Master of the West Virginia State Grange, says: "I have been discussing this thing with the agricultural people of our state and we are unanimously against any such tariff on non-edible oils and fats. Certainly no sound thinking farmer possessing two good grains of horse sense would accede to a 45 per cent ad valorem duty being placed on these articles."

Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Michigan, says: "I can see no reason for charging high duty rates on vegetable oils coming into this country where they do not compete with American grown or produced products."

W. L. Stockton, President of the Montana State Farm Bureau, writes: "I can see no excuse for raising the tariff on non-edible oils that do not come into competition with locally produced oils, just to increase our costs that much."

Other leaders who hold and have expressed similar ideas are Dr. H. C. Filley, Professor of Rural Economics, University of Nebraska; Edward G. Johnson, Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture at Pullman, Wash., and Andrew Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture of New Hampshire.

## Believe in Higher Duties

On the other hand, the proposal for a 45 per cent ad valorem duty on imported oils and fats is not without its supporters. The believers in this new-fangled and unsubstantiated theory of "interchangeability" constitute a considerable crew. And they are an industrious lot. They say: "If we do not shut out imported oils of all kinds they will compete with and displace our butterfat, our hog lard, and the cottonseed oil of our cotton growers."

One writer in a leading farm paper goes so far as to say: "That billion pounds of foreign oil shoved a billion pounds of American cottonseed oil out of the soap factories into cooking compounds, and that in turn shoved nearly a billion pounds of American lard and butter (mostly

(Continued on Page 28)



# "Fishin's Ripe," Says Truthful James

## He Broadcasts Over WIBW Every Wednesday Evening; You Also Will Hear Dr. A. M. Brunson and J. A. Hendriks Next Week

WELL, folks, we finally cornered Old Truthful James himself, so we can let you see what this individual, noted the world over for his truth and veracity, looks like. The other Wednesday evening he was at the "mike" up at WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, when there was a blinding flash. Truthful nearly swallowed his trusty pipe, but you never would get him to admit he was startled.

Finally he blinked his eyes into focus on the camera man, and discovered that his "pitcher had been took." That is the photo you see on this page in which he is pointing and looking toward the high heavens, caught in the act of telling how Bill Dusenberry refused to come out of his 300-foot well he was digging to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, saying that "At the rate I'm going down, I'll soon see the old lady anyway." Please note the sad expression on Truthful's face as he relates this heart-rending instance.

Truthful is naturally shy and backward, so it's a job to get him in front of a camera. Have to slip up on his blind side. He thought he had explained to the camera man quite plainly that he didn't want any more "sich tomfoolery," going on while he was talking to respectable folks over the radio, so he went back to work. Flash! Again everything assumed a burning brightness for an instant, and then everybody waited to see how "het up" Truthful would be over the second attack. Well, folks, would you believe it? He didn't do a thing but go on talking pleasant like, saying something to the effect that, "Yes, sir, 'twas this here long." And if you will look at the other picture of him on this page, you will know that he was talking about the biggest fish—just see how far apart the hands are—somebody ever caught, and fishin' is ripe again. Most likely caught it with one hand and then used it to bait a hook once, since Truthful is telling it. He just absolutely paid no attention to the second picture flash—until after he was thru talking over WIBW. But that is another story, so we won't tell you what happened to the camera handler. Maybe Truthful will tell you what he does to "flashy" photographers some time. Just tune in on him every Wednesday evening. Well, so much for the serious side of life.

On the special series of talks by farmers and specialists which is being sponsored by Kansas Farmer, we have, for next week, two outstanding features. The first one, on Tuesday, April 23, at exactly 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. A. M. Brunson, agronomist in the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and stationed at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, will go into some detail explaining hybrid corn and its possibilities. This talk will be given by Dr. Brunson at the special request of Kansas farmers thru this publication. And official approval for this radio talk has been obtained by telegram from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. What Dr. Brunson has to say will be authoritative.

The second special feature speaker who will come to Topeka to broadcast over WIBW at the special request of Kansas Farmer and a good many folks over the state, is J. A. Hendriks, county agent for Anderson county. You will recognize him as the man who originated the famous Hendriks Method for baby chicks. He is nothing less than a wizard in handling chicks. His method of caring for them, which has been used by thousands upon thousands of folks all over the United States, has helped them cut their losses of baby chicks from as high as 40 or 60 per cent of the birds hatched, to 5 and 10 per cent, and in some cases no losses have occurred. Mr. Hendriks constantly is experimenting, so you are sure to be interested in hearing his discussion, next Thursday, April 25, at exactly 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on "Time-ly Suggestions About Baby Chicks." Also, if you do not have a copy of the Hendriks Method of raising baby chicks, one will be sent to you upon request if you include a stamped and addressed return envelope. Send your request to WIBW, the Capper Publications Broadcasting Station, Topeka.

Just now we would like to say that the Capper Publications—all of them—are eager to see that you hear over WIBW, exactly the things that will do you the most good in a business way, and entertainment that will meet with your hearty approval. In order that we may make our programs of deepest interest to you, won't you please feel free to write WIBW, making suggestions about the programs? Tell us what features you now en-

joy, and name others you would like to hear. Again let us say that all of the hundreds upon hundreds of letters already received, are thoroly appreciated. You have helped greatly in improving the programs.

Your suggestions regarding one particular feature of WIBW's programs will be particularly helpful. This feature is the special series of farmer talks, sponsored by Kansas Farmer and presented over WIBW on Tuesday or Thursday of each week at exactly 1 o'clock.

What we would like to have you do, please, is to suggest subjects you would like to have discussed on these programs, and name speakers you would like to hear. Naturally it will be impossible to handle all of the subjects and to get all of the speakers, but we will do our best. Doubtless from time to time, you have said to yourself: "If someone would talk over the radio on such-and-such a subject, I would appreciate it." You wish to know ideas other folks have concerning problems that bother you. Just send us the names of topics you would like to have discussed. And tell us also, who you would like to hear broadcast. Perhaps some Kansas farmer you know can handle some subject in which you are particularly interested very ably. Just let us know about it and the invitation will be forthcoming.

You have noticed the picture of the group of children on this page, of course. This was snapped one day when these youngsters were having a party out on the front lawn. It might seem somewhat of a job to move the radio out doors for

3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Sheiks  
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. Margaret Morrison, soprano  
8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Company Program  
9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry  
9:20 p. m.—Helen Hays, pianologue  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### TUESDAY, APRIL 23

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio  
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers  
1:00 p. m.—Dr. A. M. Brunson, Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., stationed at the Kansas State Agricultural College, speaks on "Hybrid Corn." Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—E. A. Thomas, State High School Athletic Association. Late Markets, time, news, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble

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

### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist. Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio  
12:00 m.—Studio Program  
1:00 p. m.—Geo. S. Knapp, Chief Engineer, Division of Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on "Flood Control Problems in the Prairie States." Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Baritone  
5:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, time, news, weather  
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour  
6:45 p. m.—Reo Motor Company  
8:30 p. m.—Columbian Investors  
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James  
9:30 p. m.—Mildred Cox and Bernice Jones, harmony singers  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### THURSDAY, APRIL 25

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW—Trio  
12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band  
1:00 p. m.—J. A. Hendriks, County Agent at Garnett, speaks on "Time-ly Suggestions About Baby Chicks." Markets, time, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
3:30 p. m.—Classical Recording Period  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs. Late Markets, time, news, weather  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson  
8:30 p. m.—Owen B. Jones, and Jones Sisters, harmony team  
9:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor Program  
9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### FRIDAY, APRIL 26

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period  
10:10 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  
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers  
1:00 p. m.—Late Markets, time, news, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra  
3:30 p. m.—Any Old Thing  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party  
6:15 p. m.—Late Markets, time, news, weather  
6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
6:45 p. m.—Seaward Sales System  
8:30 p. m.—Steel Fixtures Company Program  
8:45 p. m.—Willard and Jerry  
9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak Program  
9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### SATURDAY, APRIL 27

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, love-lorn problems. WIBW—Trio  
12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, news, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, matinee program  
3:30 p. m.—A little bit o' melody  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather  
6:05 p. m.—Frederick Knapp, Topeka, speaks on "Life of Ulysses S. Grant"  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:30 p. m.—Florence Oberle, soprano  
9:00 p. m.—Elsa Jean Melone, concert pianist  
9:30 p. m.—Studio Program  
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club



Take a Look at the Two Pictures of the Same Character on This Page, and Guess Who He is. It is Truthful Himself. At the Center is a Happy, Rollicking Radio Party, Most Likely Listening to Uncle Dave. We Take Pleasure in Introducing J. A. Hendriks, Also, Who Will be One of the Feature Speakers Next Week

a party, and might not be practical at all. But in this case it wasn't unhandy and added a mighty happy note to the event. Our guess is that these folks were listening to Uncle Dave, when this photo was taken. If you plan to have a lawn party for the youngsters some day, you might turn the radio loudspeaker around to the open window, or even take it out doors. In either case it will help with the party. And we wouldn't be surprised but what WIBW could help with the party. Perhaps it will be held at a time when WIBW can broadcast a number especially for the folks who gather on your lawn. Anyway it is worth trying, because you will find the folks at WIBW very eager and happy to help.

### Program for Next Week

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 21

8:00 a. m.—Recreator Program  
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
3:00 p. m.—Musical Program by Holton Choir  
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  
8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air

#### MONDAY, APRIL 22

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  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Allard, director, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:00 m.—Luncheon Concert  
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, news, weather  
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield  
3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period



# We Planted Corn on April 2

## Then Came a Big Rain, and Some More Cold Weather—for a Change!

BY HARLEY HATCH

LAST week was windy and the wind was from the south. This raised the temperature to that of May, and it gave us the corn planting fever down here on Jayhawk Farm, some 90 miles north of the Oklahoma line. A 15-acre field had been manured, plowed, disked and harrowed, and on April 2 the check row planter was started. This field was finished at noon April 3, and that afternoon we tried out the new tractor drawn two-row lister on a 6-acre field that had been in alfalfa hog pasture but which had been plowed last fall. This field was disked, and the lister did very good work. As this small field is to be hogged down next fall—provided any corn is raised there—we used seed of an early variety brought from Riley county—Freed's White Dent. Yesterday I looked at all this planted corn and found long, healthy looking sprouts. This morning a heavy thunder shower brought us almost 1 inch of rain, and the weather has turned much cooler. Everybody is wishing for moderate weather, as all kinds of fruit trees are full of bloom.

### Small Farms Are Practicable

I have an inquiry from Sedgwick county which asks if a man on a small farm in eastern Kansas, preferably near some good town, can make a living, the farm to consist of 60 to 80 acres. I see no reason why it could not be done; in fact, it is being done on many small farms in Coffey, Lyon, Franklin and adjoining counties. It cannot be done by copying big farming on a small scale. One must specialize in something like poultry, milk cows or the like. There is not much chance for profit in raising garden truck; the climate and market oppose that in most instances. Small fruit pays well, especially strawberries and blackberries, but it would be the safest to make eggs and poultry the main crop, using the limited acreage to raise poultry feed and pasture for several milk cows. If several cows are milked some hogs can be kept, but if one has much of a stock of either on 60 to 80 acres some feed will have to be bought. Alfalfa would pay better than grain as cow feed; if one can raise alfalfa he can afford to buy some grain. I have often thought, of late, that the coming system of farming will comprise large farms where modern machinery can be used and rather small farms which will specialize in poultry and dairying.

### Eliminated the Overalls

Noting how comfortable the women are in warm weather in their rather limited attire, a movement has been started in the East to discard the hot, uncomfortable uniform men wear, especially in the cities. This has progressed to a certain extent; stiff, high collars have gone in the discard, and some other articles seem sure to follow. In this matter, the denizens of the eastern cities, particularly Washington, where the climate is very hot and muggy and the dress of the men more than commonly uncomfortable, might well copy after the Kansas farm uniform of shirt and overalls and 25-cent straw hat. Even in this we are not quite so comfortable as farm boys used to be some 40 years ago when they followed the old walking cultivator laying by corn in hot, dewy mornings when a 40-rod trip behind the corn plow left one as wet as if he had fallen in the creek. On such mornings when the corn was soaking wet I used to discard everything but a shirt and a straw hat, leaving my overalls at the point where I first entered the field. I can well remember the morning when a neighbor woman came to call on mother and she sat most of the morning near a window which had a full view of my overalls and, as luck would have it, she came out to go home just as I left the field and made a dive for them.

### John Fields is President

I was much pleased this week to note that John Fields has been elected president of the Federal Farm Loan

Bank located at Wichita. I am glad to consider Mr. Fields my friend, and I know that the Farm Loan Bank will be justly and carefully administered. I believe this Federal Loan system has done more for real "farm relief" than anything else enacted by Congress in the last 50 years. The man with a Federal Farm loan pays no greater interest rate than does one who borrows thru regular channels, and at the end of 33 years his bill is paid, both interest and principal, while the man who uses money borrowed in the old way pays as much interest, and at the end of 33 years still has his principal to pay. Too many farmers let the other man do their business; they say, "You just fix it up and I will come in and make it right the next time I am in town." With just a little extra trouble they can procure a Federal Farm loan, and in the end it may mean the difference between a mortgaged farm and one free from debt. If a man has a farm on which he wishes to procure a reasonable loan it will pay him to write to the Federal Land Bank at Wichita for information. Not only has this bank reduced interest rates to its

members, but it also has brought down the rate of interest on all other farm loans.

### Dry Floors Are Needed

I have an inquiry from Anderson county asking for my opinion as to the best material for granary or corn crib floors. On this farm our main crib has wood floors; this crib is used both for storing corn and small grain, but of late years we have stored virtually all our wheat, oats, kafir and cane in metal bins which also have metal floors. I like these metal bins for several reasons, but if I were again building a big central crib or granary I would make a hollow tile floor, as I prefer that to concrete from what I have seen of both types. Both for crib and granary floors and for floors in poultry and hog houses I do not think a hollow tile, rightly laid, can be beaten. Solid concrete draws more dampness and a wood floor gets broken up or rats and mice gnaw holes in it. Most tile makers make a special tile for floors; these tiles usually are 1 foot square and are not so thick as regular tile. A floor made of these is dry and solid, and it can be laid by the regular farm force, thus getting away from the \$1 to \$1.25 an hour charged by most masons.

### Don't Want Good Roads?

The state took over a good proportion of the county roads of Coffey county on April 1. There were five roads taken over, three of which had considerable mileage, No's 50S, 75 and

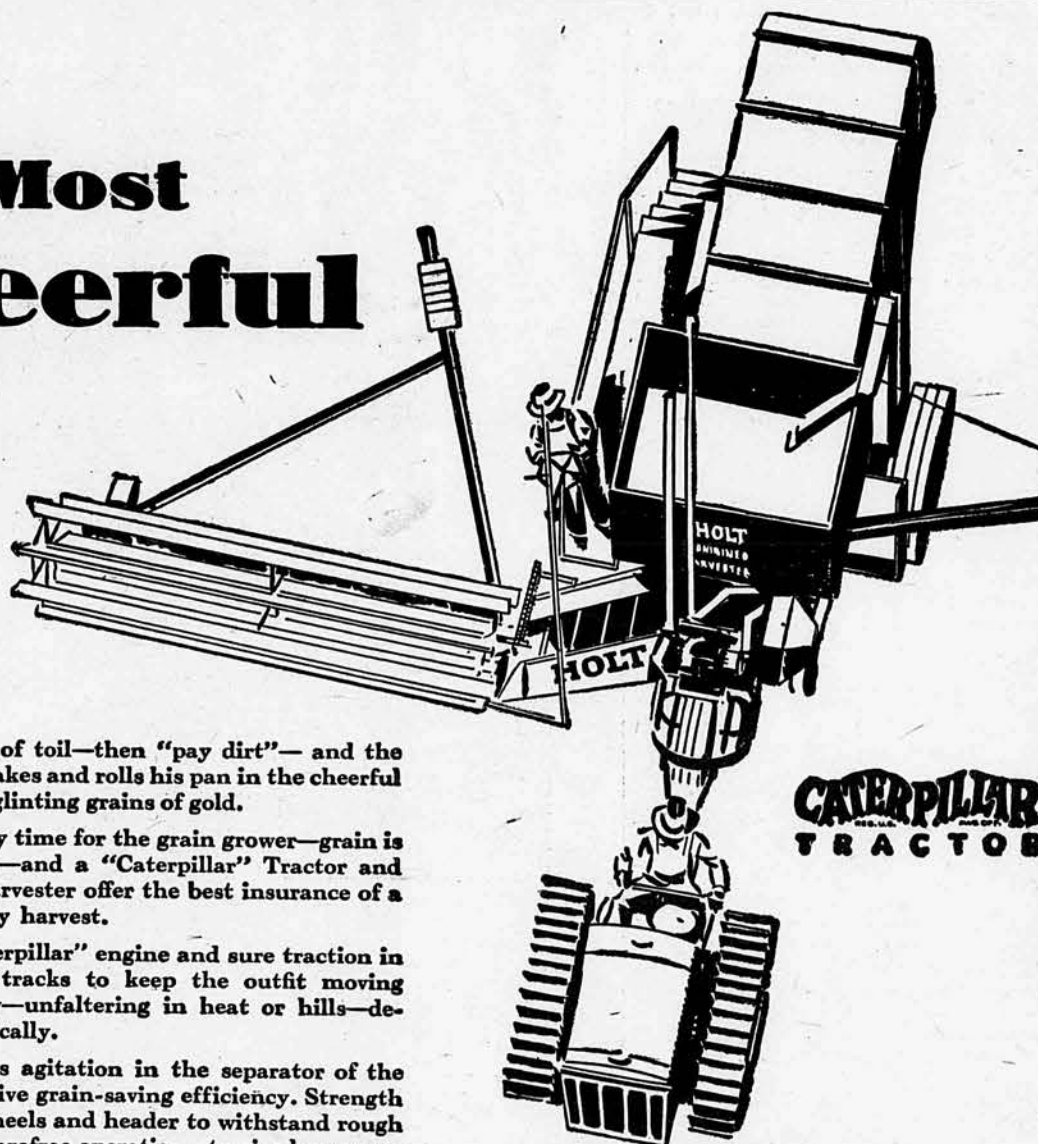
57. Folks who live near those roads are satisfied with the present situation, but some of those living on county roads not taken over wished to start graveling, as gravel of the best kind is easily available in nearly all of south Coffey county, and a good permanent gravel road can be made for but little more than \$2,000 a mile. In order to test sentiment, a mass meeting was called to meet at Burlington on April 6 to see if it would be feasible to circulate petitions calling an election giving the county commissioners power to make a 1 mill levy to be used in graveling county roads. Sentiment at this meeting was so strongly against such a proceeding that it is probable the project will be abandoned. It is probable that the meeting was "packed" by those opposed to the project, but if those in favor were not interested enough to turn out they have only themselves to blame. The impression seemed to be general that further road building should not be done by means of a property levy. If the voters are not willing to pay for roads they, of course, cannot expect to have them, for there is little of worth to be had these days free of cost.

### Solemn Occasion

Medical clinics and societies of Los Angeles today were preparing to do honor to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the birth-control movement.—Los Angeles Evening Herald.

Ship cream at least three times a week in hot weather.

## The Most Cheerful task



Weeks or months of toil—then "pay dirt"—and the miner tirelessly shakes and rolls his pan in the cheerful task of saving the glinting grains of gold.

Harvest time is pay time for the grain grower—grain is his golden reward—and a "Caterpillar" Tractor and Holt Combined Harvester offer the best insurance of a prompt and speedy harvest.

Power in the "Caterpillar" engine and sure traction in the "Caterpillar" tracks to keep the outfit moving smoothly, steadily—unfaltering in heat or hills—dependably, economically.

Thorough, vigorous agitation in the separator of the Holt combine to give grain-saving efficiency. Strength in frame, body, wheels and header to withstand rough travel—to insure carefree operation—to give long combine life. Power in the combine engine to handle heavy threshing.

Resolve this year to get the most out of your grain crop. You can do it with a "Caterpillar" Tractor and a Holt combine—both in sizes and with equipment to meet every kind and condition of ground, grain and grade—both sold by the "Caterpillar" dealer—see him.

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## COMBINED HARVESTERS



# Kipling Too Enthusiastic?

## Personally I Can't Become Optimistic Over the Young Ladies of Burma

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

IF WE had visited all the temples in Rangoon, Burma, and made our bows before each smiling fat Buddha that we found therein I think we would have been there yet. And I am sure we would have worn out all our socks or burned our feet unmercifully on those hot paving stones, for in each temple we had to take off at least our shoes and in some temples our socks as well. I don't know what difference this going barefooted could have made to the idols themselves, but it did make a few cents worth of difference—the amount of the checking fee—to the guards at the gates and so the rule was carefully enforced.

Come you back to Mandalay,  
Where the old Flotilla lay:  
Can't you hear their paddles chunckin'  
from Rangoon to Mandalay?  
On the road to Mandalay,  
Where the flyin'-fishes play,  
An' the dawn comes up like thunder  
outer China 'cross the Bay!  
'Er petticoat was yell'er an' 'er little cap  
was green.  
An' 'er name was Supi-vaw-lat-jes' the  
same as Theebaw's Queen.  
An' I seed her first a-smokin' of a whackin'  
white cheroot.  
An' a-wastin' Christian kisses on an' 'eathen  
idol's foot:  
Bloomin' idol made o' mud—  
Wot they called the Great Gawd Budd—  
Plucky lot she cared for idols when I  
kissed 'er where she stud!  
On the road to Mandalay,  
The 'I walks with fifty 'ousemaids  
outer Chelsea to the Strand.  
An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do  
they understand?  
Beefy face an' grubby hand—  
Law! wot do they understand?  
I've a neater, sweeter maiden in a cleaner,  
greener land!  
On the road to Mandalay. (Kipling.)

### Prefers English Cousins

It has always seemed to me that Kipling must have been a little too enthusiastic, possibly on account of kissing that Burma girl, for I cannot see how anyone could call Burma a "cleaner, greener land" than England. As for myself, if there is any such female a-settin' and a-waitin' for me on the Road to Mandalay I will just let her wait.

I have walked thru London, too, from Chelsea to the Strand—never with any bloomin' 'ousemaid to be sure, but all English girls look much the same, in Hyde Park or anywhere else. And I have seen those dark-skinned Burma gals a-squatin' at the foot of the great idols made of mud, on the Road to Mandalay, and—well, I prefer our English cousins every time.

Kipling's Tommy Atkins may not have had the same tastes in women or the same point of view, but I could never see so much in those dull-eyed sluggish Burmese girls with their shuffling walk, their flat chests, and their continual puffing away on their "whacking white cheroots."

### Cheroots Are Rather Mild

I tried one of these cheroots myself and found it to be much milder than the tobacco that our own girls use in their cigarettes in this country. The big white cheroots don't look so "fashionable" to us because they are not exactly what we have become used to, yet. Almost every little child, boys and girls alike, apparently as soon as they are old enough to know how to light a match, are smoking continually in Burma where their mothers have set the style.

One of the sights of Rangoon, we were told, is the elephants working in the log booming grounds of the saw mills. We chartered a rickshaw each and went out to watch the elephants work. In Darjeeling, India, we had traveled in rickshaws once before, but those were freight trucks compared with the light nervous carts into which we climbed there in Rangoon that hot afternoon.

In Darjeeling we had sworn never again to subject a fellow man to the indignity of performing the duties of a draft horse to save us the trouble of walking. But this one was different. Here was a man transformed into a race horse. Here was an airplane motor in short pants and a night shirt ready—and anxious—to whisk us along as if in a taxi, and apparently with little more effort.

We were in no particular hurry and didn't mean to keep our rickshaw man tearing madly along on a dead run as if we were rushing to a fire. But once

started he never slackened that long-limbed gallop of his, in spite of the hills and in spite of the heat and in spite of the long, long haul.

When we finally came to a park, a beautiful zoological garden, we held him up, and got down to stroll about the park and watch the snakes and elephants and tigers and those other beasts of India and Burma and South-eastern Asia thru whose jungles we were proposing to walk for a few hundred miles, alone. We gave our man a rest and a few chunks of brick-colored candy which a ragged little "Theebaw's Queen" was peddling before the gates of the park, and then he dashed away with us again, as pell-mell as before, as if he were trying to make up for all the time we had lost.

Another half hour was lost when Jim espied an Eskimo Pie sign, which naturally could not be ignored. Occasionally we had tasted ice cream in various foreign countries, but it was ice cream in name only, never had we found any of that great American specialty that really deserved the

name. The United States is the only place in the world for real pie and real ice cream—and I am a connoisseur of both. This sign apparently was advertising the real product, and it was. Jim and I each ate three of this delightful reminder of America, and we gave one to our wondering rickshaw boy. I think he would have preferred quinine.

Finally we came to the lumber mill—and there were the elephants. A tangled boom of teak logs was the problem which two hulking elephants, and their little brown handlers were trying to straighten out. Jim and I stood entranced. Here was an elephant show that easily beat any demonstration I had ever seen in a circus—and it was real. It was simply a part of the ordinary day's work in a Rangoon saw mill.

### There Were the Elephants

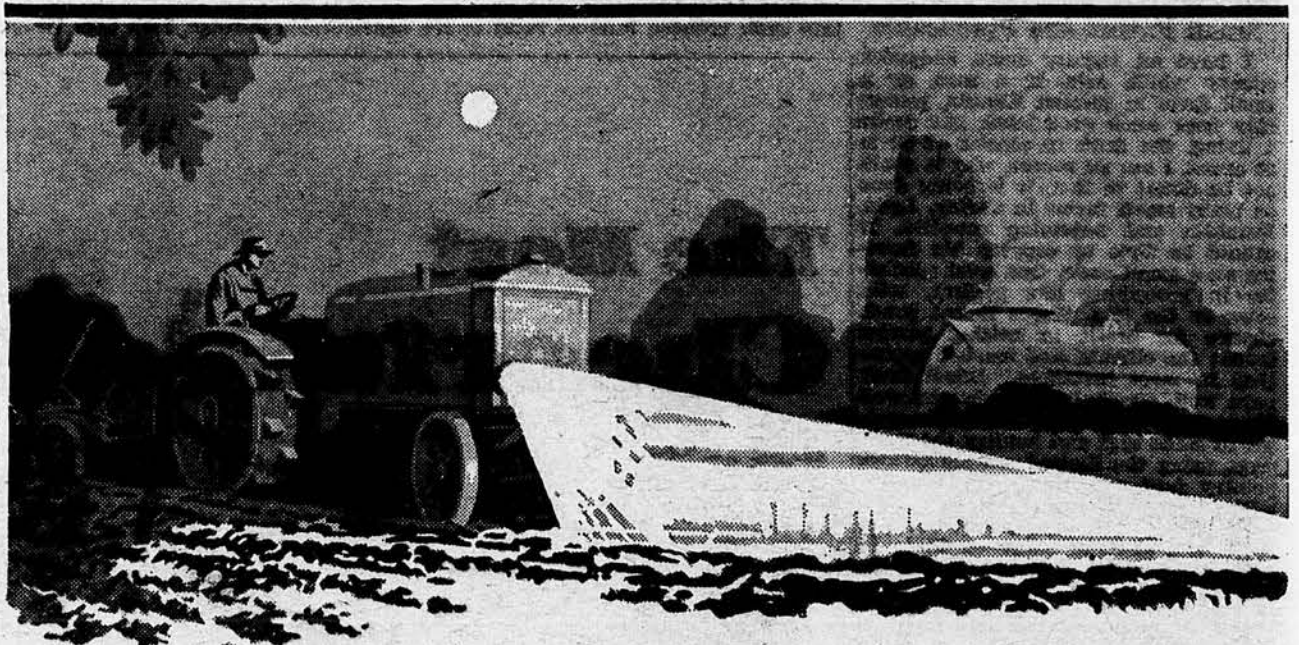
The elephants seemed to know quite as much about what was to be done as their little brown masters who squatted upon the top of their ponderous heads. The elephant would seize one end of a log with its great trunk and lift it clear of the tangle, then step back and lift the other end and nudge it gently into place. When two or three of these logs were lying loose on the pile, a mere human on the ground would lash a chain about the logs and hook the other end into the elephant's collar, and then that great living tractor would start pon-

derously on its way, dragging the logs behind.

The two huge beasts were almost like a pair of combination derricks and tractors, their "chauffeurs" perched upon their heads like a locomotive driver in his cab—with one big difference. The tractor or the truck is entirely dependent on its driver and will do nothing except as directed, while these colossal living engines, as powerful as a truck themselves, were also endowed with a marvelous intelligence and a clumsy willingness that required only a grunt here or a kick there to direct the most delicate of co-operation even between the two elephants themselves.

In some sawmills the elephants even carry the log to the saw rack, lift it to its place and nudge it carefully with a push here and a shove there until it fits snugly where it belongs. They are of great service in the logging camps in Burma and Siam in helping to handle the teak in the river booms and carrying big loads of baggage to and from the camps. In Rangoon, during the warm season, the elephants may not be worked during the hotter hours. Machinery, of course, will ultimately displace these clumsy, picturesque, docile and intelligent beasts, but until it does there remains one of the most picturesque scenes in the picturesque East.

We renewed our determination to charter one of these magnificent creatures for a part of our journey thru



## No Time for Trouble

SPRINGTIME is top-speed time on the farm. Cars, trucks and tractors must be ever ready for any demand which may be made on them.

First in importance is motor oil. It must be able to stand up and keep its "body" against the intense heat and sledge-like hammering of a motor working at full power for long hours.

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the jungles of Burma and Siam on our attempted trek across to the Pacific slope. One elephant we thought, could surely carry both Jim and me and all our baggage as well.

That evening we left Rangoon, by train, for Moulmein, Burma. It is an all-night ride. When we appeared at the station it was train time, and all first and second class space was sold out. So was third class for that matter, but they kept on selling tickets just the same. We had the tickets but no room on the train to ride. Those third class "carriages" were just completely jammed full; there was certainly no place for a white man to spend the entire night.

Suddenly Jim dashed toward me from the other end of the platform and told me to hurry along with him. He had a place to ride. He had found a half-caste police officer riding alone in a whole compartment that was meant for eight soldiers. Jim had explained to this jaunty young dark-skinned officer in his blue suit and Sam Browne belt that they would not sell us second or first class tickets, because all reservations were gone—and third class was, of course, impossible. The wise young police grafter accepted Jim's explanations, along with the Burmese equivalent of about \$2, and invited us to ride in the private compartment with him.

Then he closed the door and locked it, and we were safe inside. And for the next two or three hours he explained, in good English, the various and easy methods whereby policemen get their graft in Burma. His present job was this railroad work. He was assigned to ride on the train from Rangoon to Moulmein and arrest anyone who would be found riding in a second or first class carriage while holding only a third class ticket. The penalty, if caught, was a fine of three times the value of the ticket.

#### An Efficient Grafter

This policeman would guarantee protection to a half-dozen or so "safe" looking passengers every trip. That is, he would accept from each one a certain amount of money and guarantee to pay their fine if they should get caught by the conductor. Once in a great while, he said, one would be caught and turned over to him. He would pay the fine to the conductor out of his profits on the others who escaped. And then, during his spare time on the long, long ride he would go up and down the train examining tickets himself. If he found one riding on the wrong kind of a ticket he would "fine" the culprit himself and stick the money in his pocket. Another graft of his was to carry passengers in his own compartment and collect the fare himself.

But the railroad "game" was only one of the many grafts in which he and, apparently, all his fellow policemen as well were interested. The biggest and safest game of them all, he explained, and the one in which he expected to be able to participate very shortly was the opium smuggling "protection" along the Siamese border. Our own policemen and prohibition officers may be corrupt in this country, but it seems to be equally popular in other lands. We deplore the selling out of officers charged with enforcement of the liquor laws in our own country, laws which restrict the "personal liberty" of those who wish to indulge in alcohol. And yet here was an example of another law restricting the "personal liberty" of those who wished to indulge in opium being evaded by the same corruption.

#### 1 Cent Brings \$1

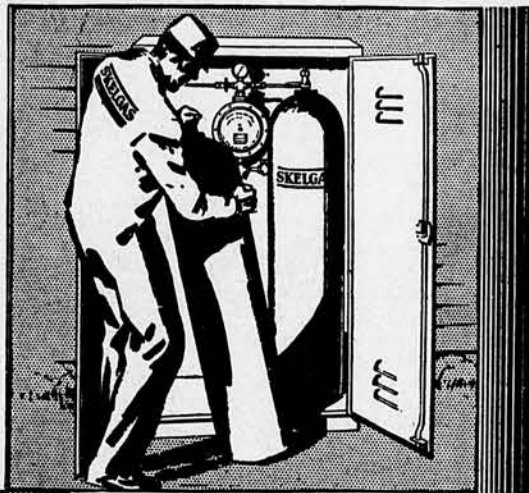
BY C. E. GRAVES

A million dollar profit is the possible reward if all Kansas farmers will treat their kafir seed this spring. Half this amount was received by Kansas farmers last year. The practice of treating is on the increase in this state, as it has been found to pay big returns. It costs only a cent an acre to treat seed. The profit will average more than a dollar for the penny invested.

A much larger tonnage of commercial fertilizers could be used profitably in Kansas, especially in the southeastern part of the state.

Hogs should sell on profitable levels all thru this year, judging from the supplies available.

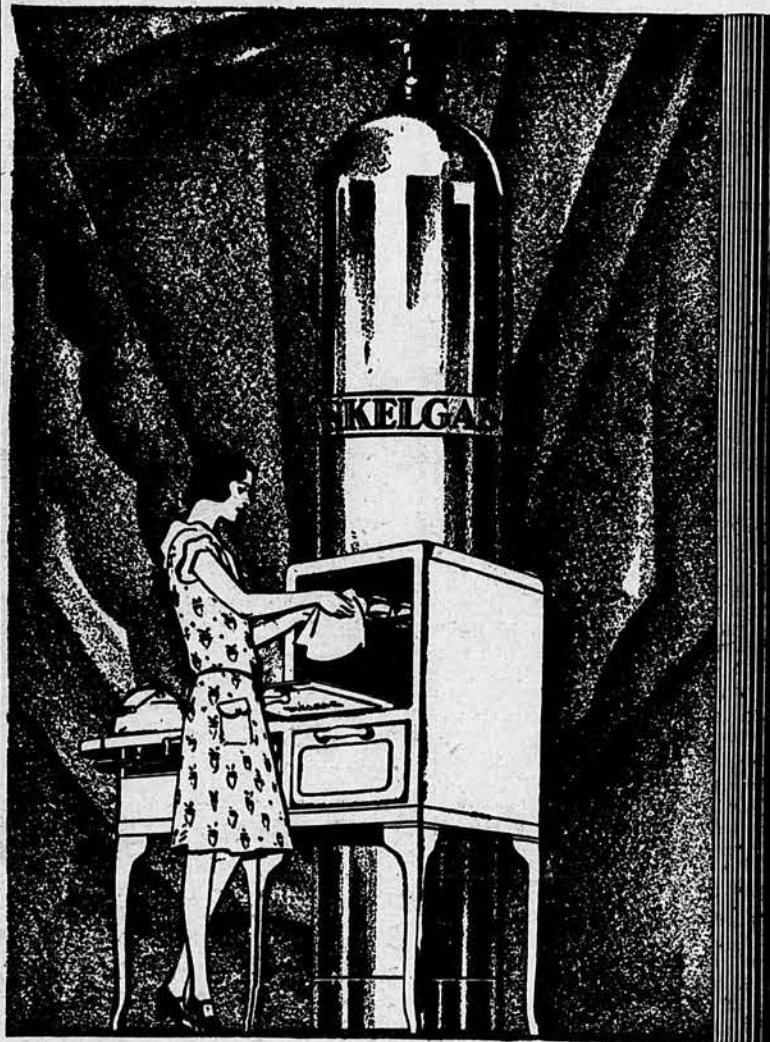
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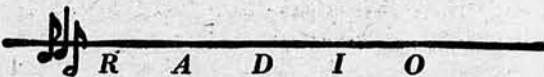


(S974-3)

Dorothy W. Kirk

Home Economics Consultant, Graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University—says:—"Modern family cookery with gas is a well established and satisfactory method which practically all housewives want. Women who

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# Hunt for New Farm Markets

## Will Industrial Demands Aid Greatly in Taking Our Waste Production?

BY WILLIAM HARPER DEAN

IN 1803 a popular treatise on chemistry by Frederick Accum was printed on paper made from straw to show what chemistry could do in providing a profitable outlet for that by-product of the farm. The accomplishment was hailed as a great benefit to agriculture altho the paper was not of high grade even by the standards of that day.

More than 20 years ago Congress passed a bill permitting the sale of untaxed denatured alcohol. This, too, was heralded as a boon to agriculture, as it would permit farmers to convert their surplus and waste grain, potatoes, fruits, sorghum, cornstalks and the like into a valuable commercial product.

Manufacturers and research workers seeking commercial utilization of farm waste products have learned how to make some 51 products from corn cobs, 24 from cornstalks, 12 from straw, and 103 from corn husks.

There is a vast difference between laboratory discoveries and their commercial application. Manufacture of paper from straw never has developed into a well established industry. Little actual benefit resulted from the passage of the bill permitting the sale of untaxed denatured alcohol. Few of the products developed from cornstalks, corn husks and corn cobs thus far have achieved economic importance—the problems involved in their collection and handling have made the use of other raw materials more economical.

### Discoveries Not Always Practical

This introduction to a subject which during recent years has gripped popular imagination is not intended to minimize the future possibilities of converting certain of our agricultural wastes into important commercial products. At any moment experiments in laboratories or commercial plants may result in discoveries giving corn cobs, cornstalks and straw enhanced commercial values.

But it is intended to emphasize the fact that a triumph in the laboratory may not become a commercial triumph until the problem of the collection of raw materials in sufficient quantities at central points has been simplified. The by-products of the packing industry, from which a large proportion of that industry's total income is derived, never would have assumed the commercial importance they have today but for their heavy concentration at packing centers as an incident to the conversion of the live animals into meat products.

By the same token, small unregulated plants working on a variety of low-sugar products in the production of alcohol cannot compete with large, well organized and scientifically managed plants using more concentrated raw material.

This whole question of commercial-

izing farm wastes and by-products is largely one of concentration of supplies of sufficient raw material to make the ventures economically feasible. For instance, much progress has been made in extracting cellulose from cornstalks. Extensive investigations indicate that almost any grade of paper, from the finest tissues to the coarsest grade, can be made from these stalks. However, as nearly as can be determined from published reports and interviews with persons intimately in touch with the situation, the utilization of cornstalks for such a purpose still is in a purely experimental stage, because of the problem of gathering the raw material and, in addition, the question of the farmers' own interests.

### Collected Stalks by Machinery

For more than a year a plant in the Middle West has operated to manufacture cellulose from cornstalks. Some of its products are beginning to find their way into commercial channels, but the problem of collecting the stalks still is present. In the fall of 1927 the plant assembled some 12,000 tons of stalks from farms in the vicinity. There was practically no previous experience to guide this operation. The company paid \$5 an acre for good fields of stalks within 5 miles of the plant. Poorer fields or those at greater distances were purchased for less.

The company collected and hauled the stalks. Special machinery was developed for gathering and baling them. One method was to cut the stalks with a mowing machine, rake them into piles with a hay rake and bale them with a hay baler. Another scheme was to cut the entire stalk, including the ear, with a corn binder. A cornhusker or shredder separated the ear from the stalk and husk which went directly into a baler.

Similar investigations have been under way for several years at the Ames, Iowa, Experiment Station. There considerable progress has been made in developing methods of preparing stalks for delivery at the mill.

### Raw Material is Cheap

Another Middle Western plant is making ready to convert corn stalks into cellulose. This company expects to operate on rather a large scale, manufacturing paper pulp and wallboard.

The outcome of these experiments cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty. Those in closest touch with the efforts feel that the cost of raw material will determine, to a large extent, whether corn stalks will provide an economic supply of cellulose. Experiments indicate that stalks can be delivered to the plants at from \$7 to \$10 a ton. Under more favorable conditions with improved machinery and within a 20-mile radius it might be done for less.

But while these attempts to solve the

## Who Will Be 1929 Master Farmers?

OF COURSE, you have been reading about the Master Farmer project, thru which Kansas Farmer honors, in a very fitting manner, the outstanding men of the soil in this state. This is the third year for the project, and in the last two years, 25 Kansas farmers have received the degree.

During 1929, Kansas Farmer is going to add 10 more names to this honor roll. The opening of the project for 1929 was announced in our March 16 issue of Kansas Farmer. Last week the judges were introduced. In both issues, the score card, or nomination blank was printed, along with an invitation for anyone interested to nominate one or more candidates to be considered for the Master Farmer Degree.

These invitations again met with spontaneous approval, because already the nominations received count well over the 100 mark.

But it doesn't matter how many farmers have been nominated, or how many score cards you have sent in. Kansas Farmer urges you to make a nomination today if you haven't already done so. You may have a Master Farmer living near you. Please get your copy of Kansas Farmer for March 16 or April 13, and read the details of the award. Having done that, nominate the farmer who seems most likely to come up to the standard that has been worked out.

Additional score cards and directions for scoring supplied on request. Please address all communications regarding the award to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. Every nomination you make will be acknowledged by letter from this office, and every candidate will receive the most careful consideration.

## Turn 'Em Loose!



Blue Buckle Overalls for Boys are a match for all the punishment that "reg'lar fellers" give their garments. Tree-climbing, briar-defying Overalls that are not afraid of a wash-tub—that can be outgrown but not outworn. Every pair is guaranteed. Look for the guarantee in the pocket.

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That experience and those high standards resulted in the development of a farm fence that included not only all standard fencing features but these three important improvements:

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- 2—A steel made in Sheffield open hearth furnaces especially for fence, providing unusual strength, uniformity and flexibility.
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problem of initial raw material costs are under way, consideration must be given to the question of whether the farmer himself would profit more by selling his stalks or by keeping them on his land. When they are removed from the field considerable plant food, such as nitrogen, phosphates and potassium, is lost. Experiments have indicated values of \$2.90 to \$3.50 a ton of stalks for these elements. And whether these plant food elements can be supplied from other sources more cheaply is a matter to be determined by further research into the value of decomposed stalks to the soil. The state experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture are giving this problem attention. The value of stalks as a livestock feed also must be considered.

This same problem of collection must be solved before corn cobs can be expected to take an important place in commerce. All the products that might be derived from cobs are now obtained from other sources which, although often less suitable, are more easily available. This availability is an important factor in reducing assembling costs, which, in the case of cobs, constitute a large item.

Years ago when corn was hauled unshelled to the market, large quantities of cobs collected at the elevators. Now more corn is shelled on the farm. Few of the commercial uses for which cobs are suitable would warrant a price that would induce the farmer to haul them to market. So they are used as fuel—a satisfactory use since the fuel value of a ton of cobs is more than one-half that of a ton of coal. But should it develop that industrial utilization of cobs will permit the paying of at least one-half coal prices a ton at country stations, it is probable the quantity of cobs available for commercial uses would be unlimited.

Although straw adapts itself to paper making, use as a fertilizer or even the manufacture of gas, and is produced in large quantities by the grain crops of this and foreign countries, a large percentage is allowed to rot or is burned where it accumulates at threshing time.

The manufacture of strawboard may utilize large quantities of straw. Indications are that approximately 50,000 tons, principally wheat straw, will be used this year for that purpose. At one time practically all egg-cases, fillers were made of straw—now wood pulp is used. Coarse wrapping paper also was made from straw—again wood pulp has superseded it.

The bulkiness of straw is a major handicap to its commercialization. This bulkiness makes it unpopular as a fertilizer, especially where it is necessary to return it to the soil before at least partial decomposition has set in. A new chemical combination which quickly reduces its bulk and puts it into more suitable form for plant food may increase its use as a fertilizer.

#### Puts Waste to Good Use

Experiments have indicated that from 40 to 50 tons of straw would yield a year's supply of gas for cooking, lighting and heating on the average Northern farm, but the labor of getting it to the furnace, and relatively large investment needed and the hazards of making gas have made this use infrequent. What is needed is a careful determination of the value of straw for each of its uses under different conditions of climate, location, commercial development, markets and the like. Only patient, searching inquiry can provide this information.

Oats hulls have found a more ready market beyond the farm. They have proved a most convenient, suitable material for making furfural, a liquid solvent. Unlike corn cobs, which otherwise might be equally desirable, oat hulls are available in quantities as they accumulate rapidly at cereal mills. One cereal plant is producing more than 200 tons of hulls a day, an ample supply for all present furfural demands in this country. Unless the demand for furfural increases rapidly there will be no need of seeking new sources of raw material for its manufacture.

For many years bagasse, that portion of sugar cane remaining after sugar is extracted, was burned or allowed to rot. A committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, which has been in existence a decade or more, devoted much time trying to discover uses for this by-product.

At Oiaa Plantation, there is a plant using bagasse to produce paper used

primarily for mulching. Mixed with blackstrap molasses, bagasse gave favorable results as a stock feed but obtained no commercial success. Neither of these enterprises as yet has opened a large market for the by-product.

A wallboard manufacturer found in bagasse exactly the raw material needed. One plant, manufacturing this product, represents an investment of more than 4 million dollars, and occupies 130 acres. It manufactures fiber board and other products from bagasse in such quantities that new sections are being investigated to find suitable lands for the growing of cane, and new varieties of cane are being studied to the end of obtaining a higher yield of bagasse.

The fact that a sugar mill operates but 75 to 100 days a year, while the fiber-board plant operates continuously, day and night, necessitates the handling and storage of large quantities of bagasse in a limited time. In the opinion of those immediately concerned, money and trouble could be saved if the supply of bagasse could be made continuous. Hopes are held that some use may be found for cane tops, now a total waste.

Another by-product with possibilities for commercial utilization is flax straw. The problems involved are being attacked by engineers at the Madison, Wis., Forest Products Laboratories. Flax straw is composed of two

fibers which differ chemically and cannot be used together. The bast fibers, when separated from the shives, make the finest quality of rag paper. The engineers' problem is to separate the bast and shives at one machine operation, delivering bast at one spout and shives at another. Experimental

**INDUSTRIAL** demands should aid greatly in adding to the American farm income, especially in supplying a market for waste products. The movement is developing quite rapidly. Mr. Dean, is manager of the Agricultural Service Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and he has made a careful study of this market. His article appeared originally in the April issue of *The Nation's Business*. It well deserves the study of every man interested in the progress of agriculture.

work indicates that 1,300 pounds of clean flax straw would yield 260 pounds of bast fibers which would produce a similar weight of paper pulp. Yields of 2,267 pounds of flax straw an acre have been obtained at the Fargo, North Dakota Experiment Station.

While utilization of flax straw would benefit flax growers, it might be well to remark in passing that the domestic "shortage" of wood pulp is not revealed in statistics. Although paper consumption has increased from 57 pounds per capita in 1899 to 202 pounds per capita today, wood taken from forests in the United States for paper requirements accounts for only 2.5 per cent of the annual forest drain. It is estimated that if we produced all the paper we used from our own forests, importing no pulp wood, pulp or paper, less than 6 per cent of the present annual forest drain would be required.

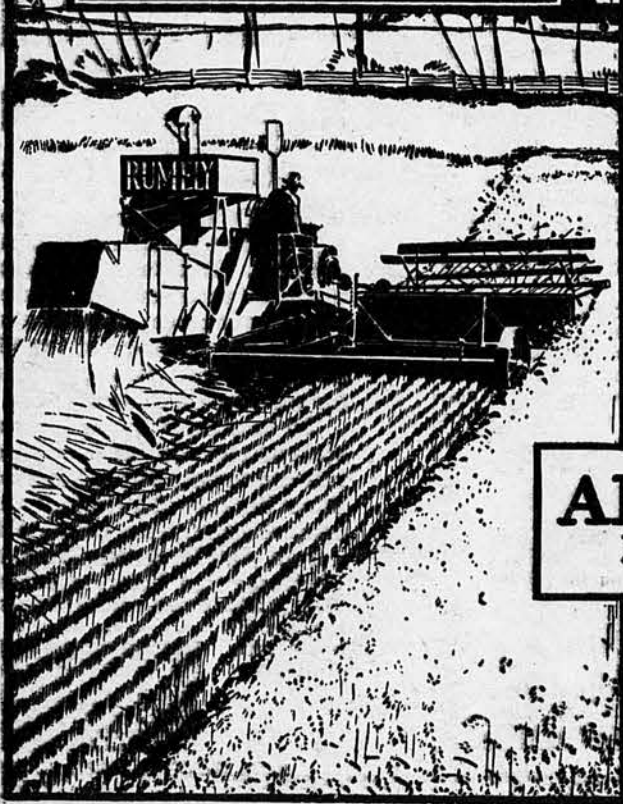
Moreover, it is claimed that should chemistry perfect a process for taking resin out of southern pine so that a satisfactory grade of newsprint could be made from it, there will be no more complaint about a wood pulp shortage. It is claimed that a tree large enough to cut for wood pulp can be grown in 15 years in the South as against 30 to 50 years required by northern spruce, the present chief source of newsprint. The fact that wood can be grown and harvested on a large scale, the transaction being conducted by a few folks, increases its favor over farm by-products as a source of pulp.

Federal, state and private agencies, patiently continuing their researches to find uses for the various farm wastes and by-products, constantly find en-

(Continued on Page 15)

### Facts about the RUMELY COMBINE-HARVESTER

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



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**...total cost for season  
only 55 cents an acre**

Mr. J. G. Roberts of Plains, Kansas, writes: "This year I combined 1326 acres of wheat in 63 days, our biggest day being 100 acres. My actual expense, over the season, for labor, fuel, oil and repairs on my Rumely Combine-Harvester and OilPull Tractor was 55 cents an acre, which I consider mighty good."

No matter how you figure it, a comparison of combine-harvesting with old, slow methods will show that this speedy, modern method pays... and pays big.

For example, compare the speed. Think what it means to complete your harvesting and threshing weeks earlier. Think of the time you gain for plowing and other work.

Compare the labor saving. Think how the big jobs of harvesting and threshing become a little job. You eliminate the binding, shocking, hauling, threshing and a great deal of other work.

Compare the convenience. Think how once over the field brings out the grain ready for market or storage. No more waiting your turn. No trading of labor, or hiring of high priced harvest hands.

And remember this: The stalk ripened grain often brings 15 to 20 cents more a bushel.

Every farmer owes it to himself to make these comparisons... to get all the facts. Mailing the coupon will bring them to you.

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## Power and Light for \$1.40

### Our Neighbors Also Discover Possibilities in Individual Farm Electric Plants

USING electric current for lights and power, our individual electric plant, during the last three years has cost an average of \$16.80 a year, or \$1.40 a month to operate," says C. P. Kaiser, who farms 180 acres, 12 miles southeast of Peoria, Ill.

"The operation of our electric plant is cheaper than burning coal oil lamps, not taking into consideration the extra expense we had for gasoline to run a washing machine," he added.

According to Mr. Kaiser, his individual electric plant not only provides current for lights in the home, corn crib, hog house and workshop, but it also supplies power to operate an electric washing machine, electric iron, electric residence water system, feed grinder, several small motors and a 2 horsepower motor which operates a grain elevator in the corn crib. The elevator is about 30 feet high.

Whether owner-operator or tenant-operator, the interest of almost every farmer has been aroused by the value of electricity and its possible applications to the business of farming.

Like Mr. Kaiser, almost 500,000 other users of individual electric plants thruout the country have found that their plants, besides making possible many home conveniences, also provide cheap, dependable and adaptable power for the operation of electric motors for grinding, pumping water, milking, separating and similar jobs, that take up the valuable time of the farmer.

#### Greater Capacity Now Available

In a great many cases the individual electric plants now in use deliver from 750 watts to 1,250 watts of current, Mr. Kaiser having one of 1,250 watts capacity. Recently a greater capacity individual electric plant was placed on the market, this plant being of the four-cylinder, air-cooled type and delivering 1,500 watts of current. With an electric plant of this capacity now available, it is to be expected that an even greater use of electricity for power purposes on the farm will result.

Another farmer who has found that an individual electric plant gives cheap dependable service is Lewis Prestin, who lives near Kiron, Ia. "Our individual electric plant costs us an average of \$1 a month to operate," says Mr. Prestin, "but we find that the greater part of this operating expense comes during the winter months when we have electric lights going both morning and evening, in the hen house, over our flock of 380 laying hens."

In addition to the electric lights in the hen house, Mr. Prestin reports, there are lights in the home, barn, feed shed and other farm buildings, while power from the electric plant is used to operate an electric washing machine, electric iron, water system, electric cream separator twice a day and a small motor. "We cannot recommend an individual electric plant too highly to the farmer who wants economical, dependable electric service at all times," he says.

#### Is a Good Investment

E. T. Knapp, who operates a general farm near Merrill, Ia., says, "Electric service from an individual electric plant is so cheap that every farmer in the country should have one. For \$1.50 a month we operate our electric plant and have current to light our home and all other farm buildings, while power is used to operate a washing machine, electric iron, water system, charge radio batteries and do other little jobs about the place that

otherwise would take my time away from my fields."

According to Mr. Knapp, one of the best and most profitable uses he has found for current from the electric plant is to light up the hog house during the farrowing season. "We keep a light on all night in the hog house at this time of year and we feel that it has been the means of saving many little pigs that otherwise would have been laid on and suffocated by the mother sows," he says. "Five years of service from our electric plant has convinced us that it is one of the cheapest and best improvements that any farmer can make on his place."

#### Helps on His Dairy

After six years of service from an individual electric plant, George Mathews, who owns a 214-acre dairy farm near Mt. Hope, Wis., says, "An individual electric plant whether to be used for lights alone, or for lights and power, is the best equipment for the money a farmer can put on his place."

"Our electric plant costs us \$3.50 a month to operate over a 12-months period, and for this small amount of money we have lights in our nine-room house, at three barns, the hog house, machine shed and garage."

Aside from the lights, according to Mr. Mathews, power from the electric plant is used to operate several small motors, an electric washing machine, an electric iron, cream separator and two water pumps.

"One of the pumps is installed over a 96-foot well and the other one is installed over a cistern. By using two pumps we have hard and soft running water not only in the house, but also at all the barns, in the machine shed and at the garage," he says.

Little more than four years ago an individual electric plant was installed on the farm of J. W. Schwartz, near Sun Prairie, Wis., and it has been giving excellent service.

"As we specialize in poultry, we use a considerable number of lights in our chicken houses, particularly during the winter months when hens are laying but with all these lights going both morning and night for about six months out of the year, our operating costs for the electric plant have never been more than \$1 a month," he says.

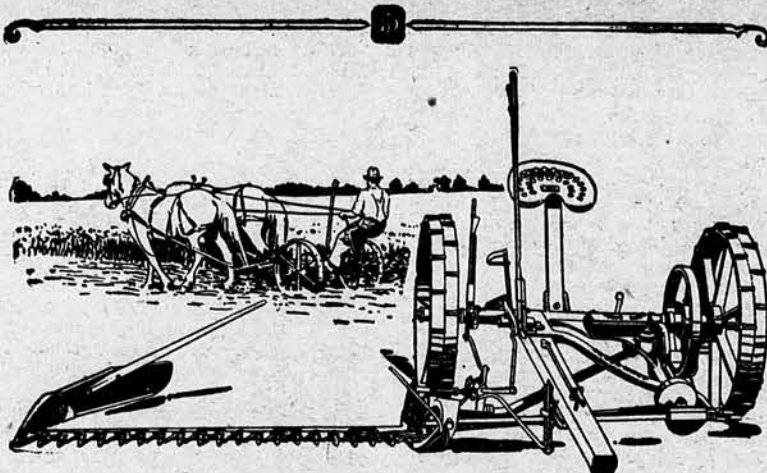
"Of course, that is not the only use we make of electric service," he continues, "for we have lights in our house, at the barn and in the garage, while we use power to operate an electric washing machine, iron and a water system."

#### A Thousand-Fold Return

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If President Hoover came to your county he might well repeat part of his inaugural address: "Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases, the eradication of which is a mere matter of administration and moderate expenditure. Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our Governmental system as is public education. The returns are a thousand-fold in economic benefits, and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness."

The 1929 Kansas legislature made it possible for your county to get the "thousand-fold returns" by passing a bill that legalizes a county health fund. But Hoover's words and the act of the legislature are both a total loss to your community unless action is taken.



### You'll Like Their Easy Handling

JUST as soon as you get into the field with these John Deere haying machines, you will appreciate the special features that make them easy to handle.

### John Deere High-Lift Mower

Handy controls give easy, high lift—35 inches at outer shoe with foot pedal; 44 inches with lever control.

The 21-point clutch insures instant starting of knife in heaviest hay. Carefully fitted, high-quality cutting parts mean clean cutting, long service.

Cutter bar floats—reduces draft. Great flexibility permits bar to follow ground evenly.

Any necessary adjustments are easily made. Repairs can

be made with ordinary farm tools.

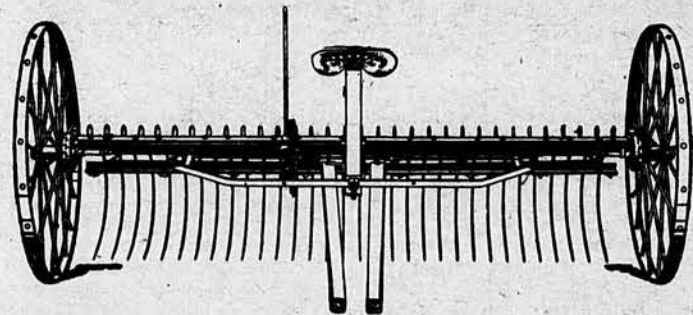
#### The Sulky Rake

Slight pressure on foot trip lever gives quick, clean dumping. Hand lever sets teeth high or low. Other adjustments are equally simple.

Interchangeable wheels give double wear on ratchet teeth. Dump rods are reversible.

Tooth holders accommodate minimum or maximum number of teeth—two rakes in one.

Inspect this easy handling mower and rake at your John Deere dealer's. For free literature write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet ND-611.



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## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

A lot of wind the last few days has made things very disagreeable. One day the wind was very strong and almost from the west. Some of the wheat ground got to blowing that day, altho the wheat is pretty good sized. The wind blowing down the drill rows got the top to drifting. A wind across the drill rows can't do much damage now. Three or four acres of our wheat was damaged considerably by the strong west wind. But we don't expect much more damage now. A good rain would help things. The oats and barley are coming up in streaks, and the stands are not so even as we would like. The ground is too dry to germinate the spring crops satisfactorily. We have been trying to get up enough nerve to seed about 15 acres of alfalfa, but it seems very much as if we were going to have a dry spring. We have had two wet springs in succession, and it is hardly possible we will have a third. So we have about decided to cultivate the ground and sow in June, or if it still is dry, to wait until early fall to sow. Fall sown alfalfa usually is the best. We mowed and raked the weeds off of the piece of ground we seeded last spring to alfalfa, and find we have a fair stand over most of the field.

For two years the White Leghorns have gotten most of the garden. Last week we got enough 6-foot poultry netting to go around the entire garden. For posts we bought 8-foot creosoted cedar, and set them close enough to prevent sagging of the wire. It will have to be a pretty energetic Leghorn hen to get over the fence we have built. We like to see the hens scratch, but not in the garden!

Pastures are greening up rapidly, and it seems as if we are going to move the extra stock to grass a little earlier than usual. About May 10 is the usual time to take stock to grass around here. If the warm weather continues I think stock can go by May 1. This has been one of the longest feeding periods we have had in many years. Ordinarily the stock can go on the wheat several weeks during the winter and spring, but this season every bite has been hauled. Several farmers have had stock on the wheat the last few days, but they will have to take the animals off in a few days, and then the animals will hardly eat any more dry feed. We have plenty of dry feed and silage left, so I think our stock will have to wait for grass to get something green.

Altho the weather has been dry and quite warm, there has been the usual amount of baby chick trouble in this community. Several folks have complained of the eggs hatching poorly. It has been our observation that following a cold winter eggs frequently hatch poorly. The flock usually is housed closely, secure less green feed and often many of the roosters and hens get their combs frosted, which all tends to lower the vitality of the flock. It has been rather difficult to regulate the stoves during such warm weather. Brooder pneumonia probably is taking its toll. This disease is caused by a mould getting into the body of the chick which affects the pulmonary system. Moldy litter, moldy grain and crowded conditions are predisposing factors for brooder pneumonia. A handy and profitable bit of literature to have about on poultry is the book on "Poultry in Kansas," issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

Of the poor luck with spring pigs is general it seems as if nature has decided to curtail the next year's production of hogs. Or according to some of the followers of signs, it means high priced hogs ahead. One of our neighbors has had five sows that have farrowed only 10 pigs. Another neighbor has had five sows farrow 27 pigs. The vitality of the pigs farrowed seems to be rather low. The lack of vitality and the few in number to the litter are attributed to too much corn and the lack of exercise during the past cold winter. During an open winter the sows get out more and get the needed exercise and eat less corn, and are fairly certain to bring larger and healthier litters.

To haul out our garden fence posts and wire this last week we borrowed a neighbor's four-wheel trailer. It is about the handiest thing we have seen for some time. We will surely have

to make one, as soon as possible. It is made from an old Ford chassis, with the bottom bed of a wagon bolted on in the place of the car body. Hounds were made for both the front and rear axles, and fastened to the frame. A short tongue was made and fastened to the front axle and to the cross steering rod. It is light, tracks perfectly behind the car and as much as a ton can be hauled with ease on good roads. The cost of the trailer equipped with new tires was less than \$25. Such a piece of equipment will in quite a measure replace a truck. If one has a truck the trailer could be used behind the truck occasionally, or behind the car.

## Sun Porches For Chicks

The importance of keeping growing chicks away from soil contaminated by older birds has led to new methods of raising them under confinement. Two new developments which proved satisfactory last year were the use of false floors in the brooder house, made of wire screen of 1/2 inch mesh, and of sun porches on the south side of the brooder house. With these two precautions plus proper care and feeding, chicks have been raised practically to maturity without setting foot on the soil.

The false wire floors are sanitary because they are self-cleaning, and thus check the spread of parasites and disease. The wire is attached to wooden frames which hold it 4 or 5 inches above the floor. Sun porches in front of the house may have either wire or wooden floors, and are screened in to keep out older chickens and other intruders.

One of the newer developments in brooder houses is the use of sheet steel houses which are fire and rodent proof. They can be mounted on skids if desired, and moved from place to place during the summer.

## Hunt for Farm Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

couragement in the success eventually obtained with bagasse and with cull lemons and oranges.

In 1925 approximately 40,000 tons of cull lemons were converted into 2 million pounds of citric acid, and a liability costing the producers from \$1 to \$3 a ton for disposal as waste became an asset yielding about \$12 a ton for the acid. The amount of lemon culls converted into citric acid has increased appreciably since then.

Similar results have been obtained from cull oranges. One plant has produced 50,000 pounds of orange oil, valued at \$100,000, from what formerly had been classed as waste oranges. Removal of the pulp remaining from the manufacture of orange juice was costing one plant \$800 a month. Discovery that this pulp was suitable as feed for dairy cows changed the expense to a profit of from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a month. Changed conditions and new demands may convert the waste products of today into valuable products of tomorrow. In this transition, however, it must be borne in mind that as one class of farmers is aided another may be seriously disturbed.

If cornstalks are converted into rayon the demand for cotton is affected. Preparation of citric acid from sugar cane helps the cane grower but works to the disadvantage of the grower of lemons. Other parallels might be cited, but fortunately the introduction of the newer methods ordinarily has been sufficiently slow to permit readjustments without serious disturbances.

With more or less continuous discussion of the question of "farm relief" during the last 10 years we have seen a renaissance of public interest in the commercial utilization of the farm waste and by-products. Certainly much progress has been made and obstacles to more speedy achievements in this field by no means should be regarded as insurmountable. In this day of triumphant industrial and chemical engineering, aged problems daily are being solved.

What will be the future of these efforts as applied to salvaging farm wastes remains to be seen, but neither uncontrolled optimism nor undue pessimism should bedevil the vision of those who attempt to survey these possibilities.

A successful farm cannot be located by observation alone.

# Bigger Cream Checks

... When You Use a ...

# NEW De Laval



In more than 1000 public tests, in which De Laval Separators "skimmed the skim-milk" from some separator in use in each community, held during the past two years in various parts of the country, De Laval Separators never failed to recover some butter-fat from the skim-milk.

The average yearly loss of butter-fat from these separators, as proved by the amount of butter-fat recovered from their skim-milk when run through a new De Laval, was \$78.80. That is a lot of money to lose because of a poor separator, and there are hundreds of thousands of separators now in use which are losing as much or more.

Is your separator wasting money for you? A good way to find out is to try a new De Laval—the world's best cream separator.

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

See your De Laval Agent ... or mail coupon ... Also ask for information on two new De Laval Milkers.

## Two Lines of De Laval

There are now two complete lines of De Laval Separators: the De Laval "Golden" Series for the man who wants the best—the De Laval "Utility" Series, a separator equally good in skimming efficiency and service, but selling at a lower price.

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More and more farmers are equipping their tractors with this inexpensive, dependable lighting system. It is especially designed to withstand the wear and tear of tractor service. It is a paying investment from the start.

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Please send me further data, with cost of installing lights on my tractor.

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# A Shabby House Becomes a Home

*Mrs. Case Plies the Arts of Home Making With Unusual Success*

By Florence G. Wells

**A** WILL to do and a woman's touch can transform the most discouraged dwelling place into a happy home provided of course she has the activating force of masculine appreciation and occasionally a little muscular co-operation from that same angle. Herewith is presented exhibit A—the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Case of Auburn.

Mr. Case is teacher of vocational agriculture in the high school at Auburn, which is such a tiny town that when everyone is at home there is not a vacant house in town. It looked for a while as if they would have to find employment elsewhere because there was no place for them to live. Finally an old bachelor who spends his winters in the South, regularly, offered his house.

It was a decrepit old brick house. The outside was almost crumbling, the inside in the state of disorder and disrepair that bachelors' quarters are wont to take on.

A thoro application of soap and water, paint and paper left no trace of mended plastering, scarred woodwork or grime from years of hard usage. Casual observers would little suspect the multitude of faulty boards that are hidden under the attractively patterned linoleum.

The background prepared, Mrs. Case surveyed her newest adventure in homemaking thoughtfully. The living room was just big enough for the davenport, arm chair, table, radio and a few other pieces that would be needed to make it homey, so the dining room would have to serve as library, sewing room and dining room combined. The two bed rooms were barely large enough for the furniture that would be needed there but the kitchen apparently offered the fewest possibilities, a bare room 5 by 12 feet and the cellar door occupying one end of that.

## The Art of Placing Furniture

Even after the furniture is placed there is much to be done before a house becomes a home. Beside his worship's favorite chair a table just large enough to hold his smoking things in an attractive container, and magazines and books just at the proper reach, form the charming group that you see at left below on the cover page of this week's Kansas Farmer.

At upper right on the cover page is another illustration of the artistry of Mrs. Case's homemaking. On the davenport the log cabin patchwork pattern so popular in other days, adapts itself to modernistic patchwork for a pillow. The gasoline lamp has its soft light still more modified by a shade. This shade has done service all winter, according to Mrs. Case and shows only a few scorched places where the mantle has broken and let a blaze shoot out. For this the largest size shade was used so that the paper was not allowed to come near the burner. Just at the right distance to balance the lamp is a winter bouquet and the whole group is given an air of stability by a group of books and a charming print from a painting by Corot, a famous French artist.

In front of the radio is provided a chair for the operator and Mr. Case's fraternity emblem stands guard above it, adding a touch of variety to the wall decorations.

Looking from the living room into the dining room, a set of wall shelves with the sewing kit beneath are centered in the doorway. The shelves form a lookout for the alarm clock. In one corner a set of homemade book shelves stand ready for instant selection from their contents. There too is more evidence of the possibilities of paint, for the book case, severe in every line, is softened by gay colors that contrast and harmonize with the various colored book bindings on its shelves. In the corner to the left of the book case is a comfortable cot which extends a standing invitation to drowsy browsers, as well as filling the need for a spare bed in case of overnight guests.

## Kitchen is Convenient

In the opposite corner is the heating stove which warms the whole house. A buffet, dining table and chairs complete the furnishings in this room.

There was no water in the kitchen and no sink, so an oil cloth-covered box has to serve for wash pan and water supply. The one window she framed in an oil cloth shade of a sunny color. The walls had been papered in a pebbled tan paper and the woodwork in blue and tan reflects all of the light that filters in. The white enamel kerosene range which is placed next to the window reflects the

light that passes over it so that the kitchen is really very light and cheery.

With a long narrow kitchen there is only one arrangement of space possible and that is to line up the equipment as nearly in the order it will be used, as possible. The cabinet was placed in the middle of the wall space and faces the dining room door. To the right is the stove with the garbage can between and a rack containing spoons and knives for cooking. To the left is the ice box.

## A Recipe for Homemaking

Just opposite the ice box is the cellar door which opens into the floor. With such a tiny kitchen and part of that taken up by a cellar door, a breakfast table in the kitchen would seem out of the question—but not for Mrs. Case. She arranged a convenient sized board for a table top and hinged it to the wall with a leg that lets down and makes it steady. After she is thru in the cellar she can let the table down and set it for breakfast. This table also serves as a work surface. Just back of the table is a niche in the wall that serves as a spice cupboard and is very efficient. It will accommodate only one row of spices so that every box is always in plain sight. Curtains of muslin, bound and tied back with blue, are used over this cupboard. Originally dreary, lacking all modern conveniences and cramped for space, this kitchen like the rest of the house has been made into a delightful, cheerful work room.

One of the charming features of this lovely home is its restraint. There are a few good pieces of furniture, a few good prints from

of the farm bureau club, her home is constantly open to guests. She is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and for several years after her marriage taught home economics in addition to her homemaking job.

If any one wishes Mrs. Case's recipe for a charming home, it is not possession of fine furniture or spacious rooms. It is the tiny touches, a foot stool where tired toes can touch it, the latest magazine within easy reach from a favorite chair, a pleasing picture at eye level and softly harmonizing colors everywhere as well as a dainty table, wholesome food with a happy, charming woman in the foreground. In other words the magic that has restored this tumbled down house to a livable



place is the ample provision that is made for the heap of livin' that it takes to make a place a home.

## Habits, How They Grow

**J**OHN, aged 3—or 6 or 10 years—decides suddenly that he does not want to wash his hands before lunch. He has faced a question of choice. The parent faces a problem, at such a time. "How can I make the wisest choice easiest for him to make?" The answer is that in so far as possible necessary daily tasks should be made a part of the routine. Fundamental good habits of eating, sleeping and cleanliness should be initiated at birth and continuously trained.

1. If a child refuses to drink his milk the parent must determine upon a way that will make him want to drink it without forming a bad habit at the same time. Refusing the desert until the milk is gone is safe.

2. The first time a child puts his toys away on the shelf he must be carefully shown how to do it. For a few times he will need supervision.

3. If the rule is for hands to be washed before meals—see that they always are.

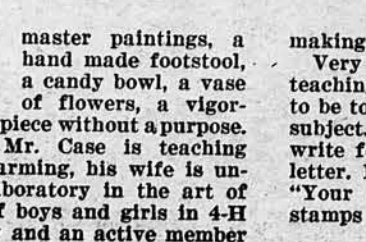
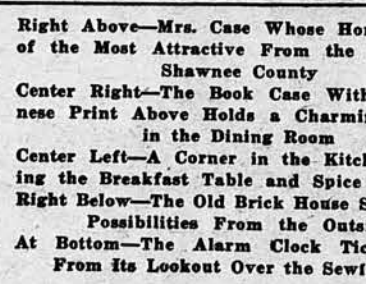
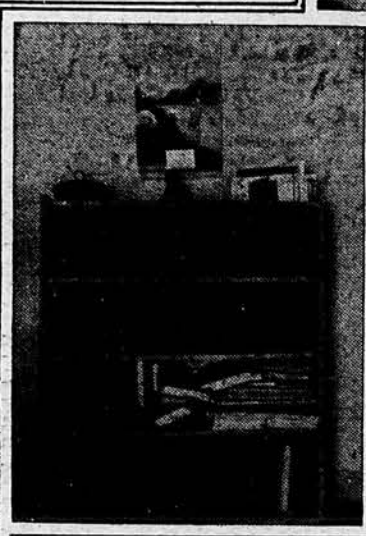
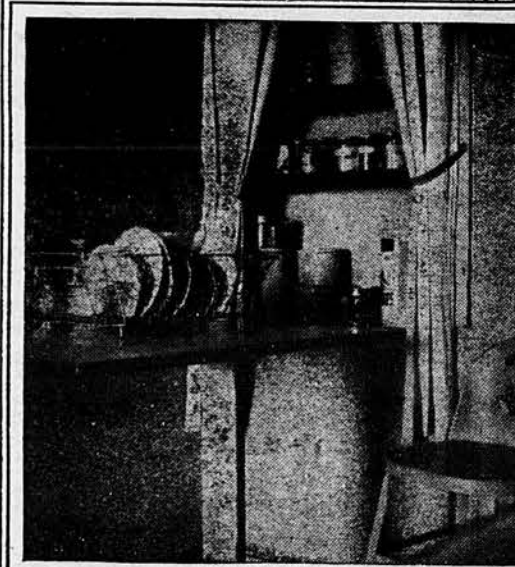
4. If the child's successes are commended and his failures ignored he will gain confidence in his ability, and will want to do the successful things again.

5. Paths in our brains are worn the same way as in the fields. The more often a child does the same thing in the same way, the easier it will be.

Since learning to make correct choices is one phase of a child's education, we must help him in every way possible to form good habits which will release his energy for the

making of more unusual and difficult choices. Very closely related to habit formation is the teaching of obedience, but that is too long a story to be told here so I have prepared a leaflet on that subject. I will be glad to send it to you if you will write for it and inclose a 2 cent stamp with your letter. If you do not already have my first leaflet "Your Child From Birth to 6 Years Old," two stamps will bring both leaflets.

Catharine Wright Menninger.

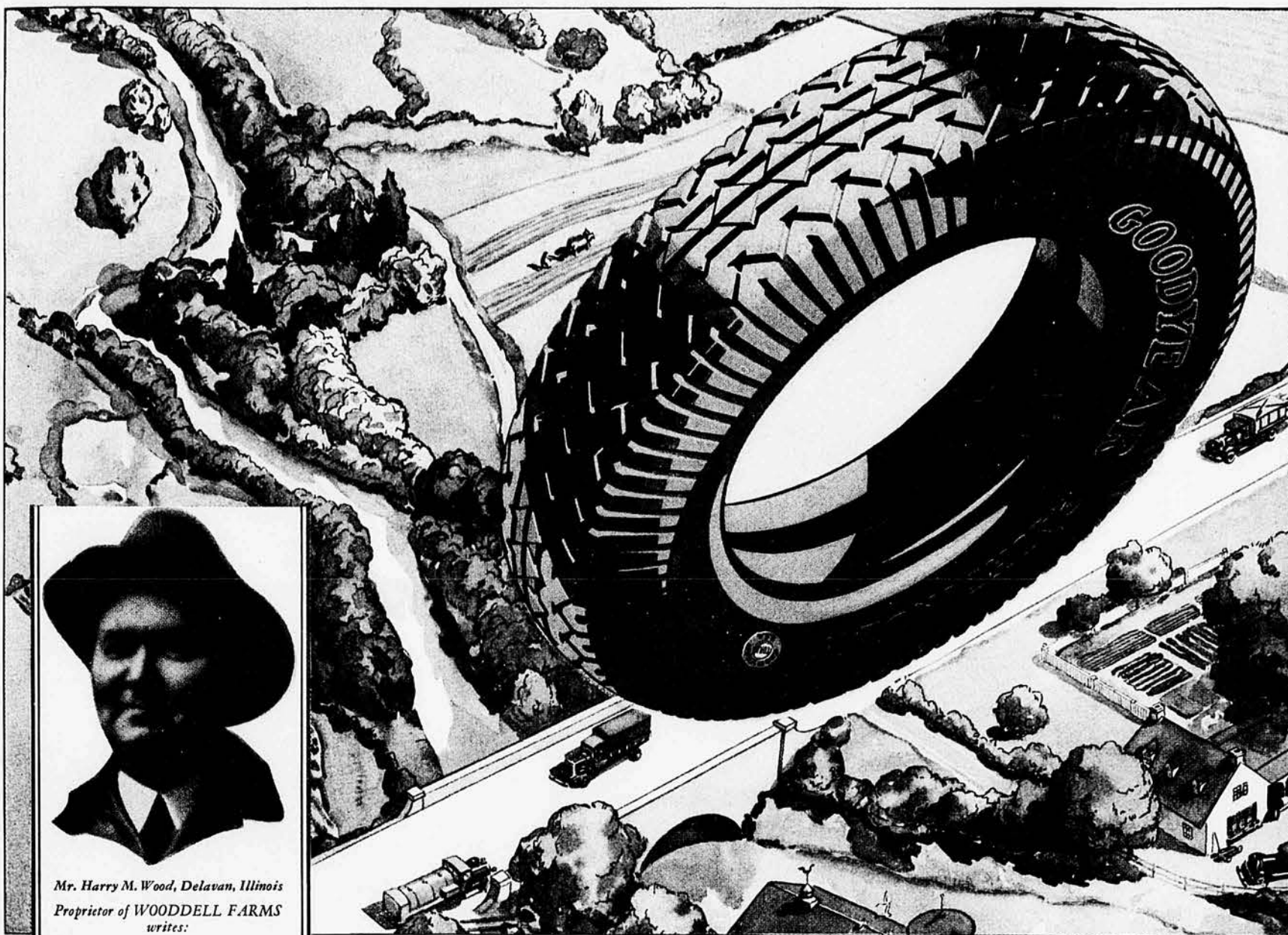


Right Above—Mrs. Case Whose Home is One of the Most Attractive From the Inside, in Shawnee County  
Center Right—The Book Case With a Japanese Print Above Holds a Charming Corner in the Dining Room  
Center Left—A Corner in the Kitchen Showing the Breakfast Table and Spice Cupboard  
Right Below—The Old Brick House Shows Few Possibilities From the Outside  
At Bottom—The Alarm Clock Ticks Away From Its Lookout Over the Sewing Kit

master paintings, a hand made footstool, a candy bowl, a vase of flowers, a vigorous

ously growing fern, but not a piece without a purpose. Needless to say, while Mr. Case is teaching youngsters the science of farming, his wife is unconsciously conducting a laboratory in the art of homemaking. As a leader of boys and girls in 4-H club work in the community and an active member





Mr. Harry M. Wood, Delavan, Illinois  
Proprietor of WOODDELL FARMS  
writes:

"My first car was bought in 1912. It was equipped with Goodyear Tires. I am still using Goodyears and have used them almost constantly ever since, both on my passenger cars and truck. That should indicate my complete satisfaction with the high order of service Goodyears constantly give."

## Here's a low-price tire you can't call a "Second-liner"!

*Outstanding quality makes the new Goodyear Pathfinder superior to many makers' highest priced tires*

If that headline is true, you'll admit it's great news for the tire-user.

Well, it *is* true. Just you try the new Goodyear Pathfinder tire and you'll see how completely true it is.

Goodyear considers this great new tire for the moderate-price field an economic triumph, and is proud to mark it with its name and seal.

You'll agree—when you experience the benefits of the new Pathfinder's massive and rugged construction, its deep-cut thick tread, and of other important features like these:

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

5. Materials, workmanship, and inspection are to the strict Goodyear standard.

6. Available in both High Pressure and Balloon sizes.

No, even if it is low-priced, you can't call the new Goodyear Pathfinder a "second-line" tire—it is "first-line" quality and superior in most cases to the highest price tires built by many manufacturers.

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

# GOODYEAR

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**THE GREATEST NAME  
IN RUBBER**

No story makes more fascinating reading than "The Story of the Tire," which, as a tire-user, you will find it to your advantage to read. We have prepared a very complete and interesting book for you on this subject, which we shall be happy to send to you Free upon request.  
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Publishing Department, Akron, Ohio  
Gentlemen: I should appreciate your sending me a free copy of "The Story of the Tire."

Name..... Address.....



# "Cheap" paint, like "Cheap" seed, "Cheap" land and "Cheap" help is money wasted!

*Only the best paint, skillfully applied, is ever economical*

"Cheap" seed will produce a cheap harvest. "Cheap" land will be comparatively unproductive. "Cheap" labor will be shiftless, incompetent and more of a loss than a profit. These are self-evident facts.

And so it is with "cheap" paint. It is offered at a "low" price—with claims that are usually extreme—with reasons that are sometimes plausible in a superficial way. But it is always a waste of money.

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all. Price per gallon has little to do with economy. It is service on the wall that counts.

"Cheap" paint can't cover because of its poor body. Where fine old SWP House Paint covers

360 sq. feet per gallon (2 coats) the best of "cheap" paints covers only 250 sq. feet per gallon (2 coats).

Where 7 gallons of fine old SWP will do a two-coat job on an average size house or other building, 4 gallons more of "cheap" paint are required.

Figure that out and you'll find that the "cheap" paint required costs just as much or more than fine old SWP.

BUT a beautiful SWP job needs renewing only once in five years, on the average. "Cheap" paint begins to chip, chalk, peel—in no time. In five years, it may have to be done over completely, one, two or even three times. And it always has a cheap look.

So fine old SWP—even at a little higher price per gallon—costs only about half as much as "cheap" paint on the wall.

See "Paint Headquarters" before you buy any paint

Don't fall for any "slick" paint propositions. They are terribly costly—as many a man has found to his



The extravagant "low price" offer is usually "cheap" paint

sorrow. You will save money by calling upon your local Sherwin-Williams dealer at "Paint Headquarters." He is a reputable dealer whose integrity is established and whom you know personally.

Let him give you an estimate on the gallonage of fine old SWP that you will need. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you. And for real economy have your painting done by an experienced Master Painter, if possible.

If you do not know the local Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and address and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams "Farm Painting Guide," which saves costly mistakes. It is free.

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World*



## SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SWP HOUSE PAINT

PAINTS • VARNISHES • ENAMELS • INSECTICIDES



# Kansas Homemakers Adjust Misfits

*Storage Space May Be Provided in the Living Room With Attractive Results*

**N**OW that fashions in houses have taken a direct face about in favor of small houses, there is often a problem of storage. No place for storing table linens, bed linens or maybe there is one too many in the family for the normal storage space. This may look like a formidable handicap to a comfortable home and it is, if storage space is not provided.

We are all creatures of least resistance more or less, and if it is not fairly easy to keep our things put away or to find them when we want them the chances for forming untidy habits are many. In case of deficient storage space in other parts of the house, the problem can be taken into the living room for settlement with very attractive results.

In the picture opposite, an old dresser has been made over and is now a very attractive piece of living room furniture. Home makers of 25 years or more experience will recognize the old bureaus which this charming chest represents—two small drawers on the top and a tiny mirror set at an awkward angle. There were only a few screw holes to fill with putty when the drawers and looking-glass were removed from the top of this chest. The mirror was broken so a mirror from another old dresser was used above it. Two tall candle sticks serve to tie the chest and mirror together and the whole group lends a charming atmosphere to the room. This chest holds the household table linens and tea towels.

The picture at upper left on the cover page represents another solution of the living room storage problem. The new low boy type of chest was chosen for the corner of this living room. With a simple tapestry scarf, it is fitted into the picture by a jar of flowers and a picture, and detracts not one bit from the air of coziness about the place.

## An Old Porch Transformed

**T**HE attractive sun parlor at the lower right on the cover page of this week's Kansas Farmer is part of the Callahan home in Miami county. This delightful room was once a very ordinary porch built into a jog in the contour of the house. Extending it out a few feet and glassing in the outside walls makes it a charming room for lounging, a good growing spot for flowers and a corner to delight the canary.

A lacquered gate leg table and chairs in bright blue suggest another use to which the porch is often put and it is conveniently located for this since it opens off the dining room. In another corner of the room is a sewing chair and a mending basket.

## Stuffed Dates

**W**IPE and pit a box of dates, stuff some with whole pecan meats and roll in powdered sugar. Fill others with softened cream cheese and roll in shredded coconut. Others stuff with crystallized ginger or fruit and roll in powdered sugar. Make a paste of 1 tablespoon cream and powdered sugar, add 2 tablespoons almonds, which have been blanched and pounded fine. Fill some of the dates with this. Fill some with plain fondant and decorate with nut meats and pieces of candied fruit.

## A Little Cook Cleans House

**D**EAR Little Cooks: Until Mother gets the house cleaned up for another long year let's call ourselves Little Housecleaners, for that is really what we are when we aren't cooking. Of course Mother will superintend the job, but there will be plenty for us to do without Mother's guidance, and that is to pick up all of our toys and put them together some place where they won't take up so much room. Maybe you have been reading a book and left it out on the table and Mother decides that she wants that table kept clear for it doesn't look well if it is all cluttered up with books and papers. You can find some little corner in your room for the extra books. Then after you've put all of your toys out of Mother's way I'm sure she would let you "stir up a dust" in your room and get things cleaned there. Take your rugs outdoors and beat them.

I have been trying some of the salad recipes and they are just fine. I will announce the winner next time we get together. I am looking over the notebooks too, and what fun I am having! I am so proud of the work you did on them. When I am thru judging them I'll return them so you can keep them always. In a few weeks we'll start work on another notebook and I hope more little cooks will join us this time—but I'll tell you more about that later.



By Florence G. Wells

Did you ever plant a garden of your own? On May 4 I am going to tell you how to plant a garden and what to plant in it. There will be beans, beets, peas, tomatoes, and cabbage. Be sure to watch for this announcement, for we will use the vegetables when they grow, to make some delicious dishes.

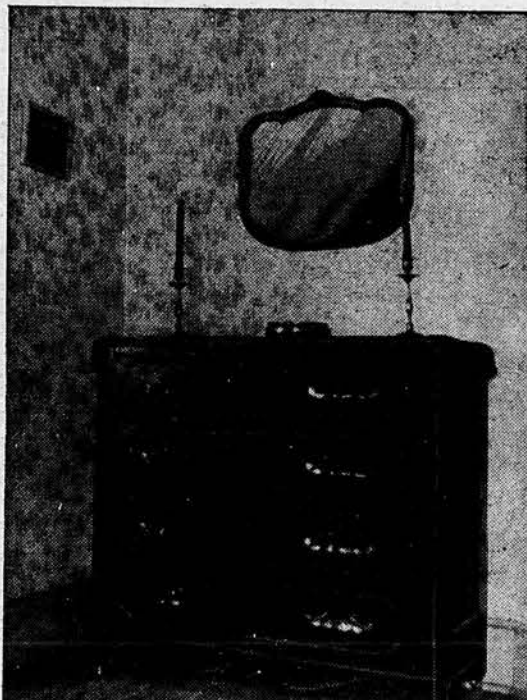
Your little girl cook-housecleaner friend,  
Naida Gardner.

## How I Solved My Curtain Problem

BY JULIA M. ROCHEFORD

**S**OME of your readers may have had an experience similar to mine, and met the same problem that I did when I moved into a house that had high ceilings and long narrow windows. My glass curtains were all too short, and the narrow windows needed to appear wider if the rooms were to be made livable.

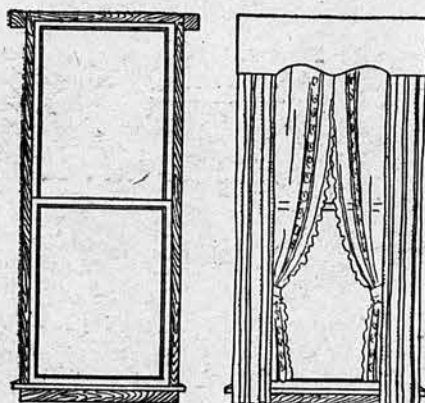
I first pieced my glass curtains at the top to make them long enough. Next I nailed some small wooden blocks 1 inch thick on the wall beside



This Charming Chest Made From an Old Walnut Dresser is an Attractive Solution to One Storage Problem. You Have Met the Spring and Frame Rockers of a Generation Ago. The Model Opposite Dons Modern Attire with Pleasing Results

the window frame at the top of the frame. Then I fastened the fixtures for holding the rod for the draperies on the blocks. My glass curtains were put on a separate rod and extended across the window from side to side of the frame. My side draperies were put up and extended from the outer edge of the block to the inner edge of the window frame, covering about 4 inches of wall, the width of the window frame, and barely extending over the edge of the glass curtains.

Then a valance about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the window in depth, was extended across the side draperies. This hid the extension on the glass curtains.



A Block on Either Side of the Window Frame Gave It Greater Appearance of Width When the Curtains Were Hung. The Valance Detracts from the Apparent Height

**T**HE week beginning April 21 has been dedicated to America's homes. Herbert Hoover is chairman of the organization Better Homes in America, which sponsors the movement, and the advisory council is composed of many of America's best known men and women.

Last year more than 5,000 communities thruout the United States prepared demonstration homes, setting a standard by which each family might judge its own home. This year the movement will be still more widespread. Every Kansas homemaker is urged to take stock of the shortcomings and possibilities of her home and set as her goal the accomplishment of specific improvements for the coming year.

I sewed hooks on the back side of the top finish of the valance, and hooked it on over the rod on which the side draperies were hung.

This treatment gave the windows the appearance of having width in proportion to their length, and gave the rooms a more attractive appearance.

## An Old Timer Returns

BY NELLE CALLAHAN

**W**HEN my mother and father had been married five years a number of friends and neighbors came in a group to surprise them. The gifts of this occasion were two nice rocking chairs. They were unusually good chairs and they have come on down thru the years almost none the worse for the wear of a large family. Of course, as styles in furniture have changed these chairs have become most obsolete in appearance, being upholstered in brown plush and black leather. I could not relegate these treasures to the attic

nor dispose of them at the second hand store, and furthermore I did not want to. But I couldn't use them as they were.

I bought some stout, inexpensive, unbleached muslin and dyed it a very dark brown. I made a slip of this material and then used cretonne of red, brown, orange and black design to center the whole chair, as illustrated. The muslin cost about 12 cents a yard, and it required for this particular chair about 4 yards. The cretonne cost 40 cents a yard and it required 2 yards. With a few yards of bias tape to bind the edges at joining and a few cents worth of dye, the total cost

of the chair amounted to less than a dollar and a half. The result is a quaint chair that fits its old-fashioned bedroom surroundings much more admirably than even a high priced one could do.

The making of a slip is not so complicated as might seem at first thought. The simplest way is to drape the material over the back and down thru the center of the chair, and then measure one side from the seat over the arms and to the distance desired from the floor. After roughly draping it thus the specific measurements can be ascertained directly. Then cut the material, baste it together, place it wrong side out on the chair and make all necessary adjustments, pinning the material securely. It is then ready for stitching and the final finishing.

## Grindstone Takes Up Scouring

**A**BACHELOR once wrote a criticism of some housekeeper's methods for this periodical. He remarked that he kept the outer rims of his skillets free from burned, encrusted grease by rubbing them with a piece of grindstone. Having the criticism in mind, we thought of the grindstone when some berries burned onto the bottom of a heavy, aluminum kettle. The piece of grindstone that had scoured cultivator shovels was brought in for trial. It worked like magic in removing the burned berries and did not mar the kettle in its use.



# Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

I AM 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Peetz public school. My teacher's name is Miss Ruddy. For pets I have a cat. My brothers and I have a pony named Barney. I have three sisters. Their names are Catherine, Dorothy and Mary Ann. I have three brothers. Their names are Irwin, Louis and Jerome. I like to read the Kansas Farmer and I like to work the puzzles. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Peetz, Colo. Esther Fehringer.

## There Are Five of Us

I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Hazel and Leroy. For pets I have a cat and a dog. I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I live in town with my grandpa and grandma. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Betty B. Stewart.  
McDonald, Kan.

## LeRoy Likes to Skate

I am 9 years old. I like to go to school. I also like to solve puzzles. I have a dog for a pet. His name is Tige. I like to skate and go sleigh riding. I drive to school. I have 1½ miles to go to school. I missed only two days last winter. My teacher's name is Miss Martin.

LeRoy H. Wright.  
Council Grove, Kan.

to make the greatest possible number of words. You may discard any letters you cannot use. When you have finished, carefully paste the words thus formed on a piece of cardboard. 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.

## Let's Grow a Little Garden

Lesson I  
Of all the things  
Under the sun,  
Growing a garden's  
The greatest fun!

Both vegetables and flowers should go into our garden.

First, select the right spot, out of the shade and away from the reach of large tree roots. The soil should be neither sandy nor wet and sticky.



Next, spade up the ground. All lumps must be broken into fine pieces, both on the surface and below it. Plant roots cannot make their way readily

thru hard lumpy soil. Usually the soil should be enriched by spreading barnyard manure on it. It must be old and thoroughly rotted.

After spading and spreading the manure, go over the ground with an iron rake. "A field well prepared is a crop half grown," says Mr. Wise Farmer.

In Lesson II we'll arrange a flower bed.

Jane Carey Plummer.

## A Test for Your Guesser

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn? Falschood.

When does a ship tell a falsehood? When she lies at the wharf.

When does a dead ruler violate the truth? When he lies in state.

Why is a man who makes additions to a false rumor like one who has confidence in all that is told to him? Because he relies on all he hears.

What did the managing editor say when the horticultural editor said he had cultivated hot-house blue bushes

that attained a height of over fifty feet? I wish I could blue (lie like) that.

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

If a man gets up on a donkey, where does he get down from? A swan's breast.

How does one feel who has been kept after school for bad spelling? Spellbound.

## Gladys's Dog Shakes Hands

We enjoy the Kansas Farmer very much. I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. My birthday is August 29. I go to Harmony school, District No. 99. I like it very much. I have one sister. Her name is Bessie Lucille. She is 14 years old. I have five brothers. Two of them are married. I have one little niece. Her name is Rose Marie. For pets I have a Collie dog. I call him Shep. I do not have to tell him to take a chair when he comes in the house. He will shake hands. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Axtell, Kan. Gladys Marie Cain.



It takes the combined efforts of the whole family to make little Herbie take his medicine.

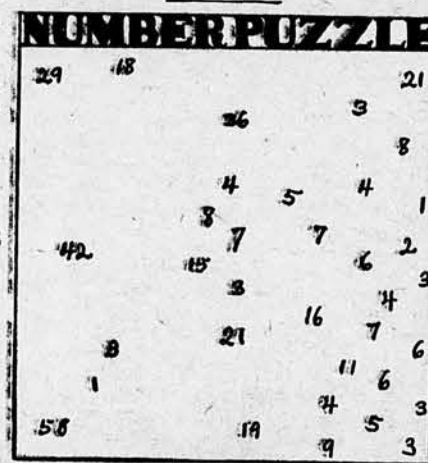
## Bessie and Buster Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 2 miles to Excelsior school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Woods. I like her very much. For pets I have a dog named Buster, a pony named Bessie and three cats. I have one brother and two sisters. Their names are

Floyd, Ruby and Myrtle. I live on an 80-acre farm near Welda. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Welda, Kan.

Ernestine Paul.



Carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Likes to Go to School

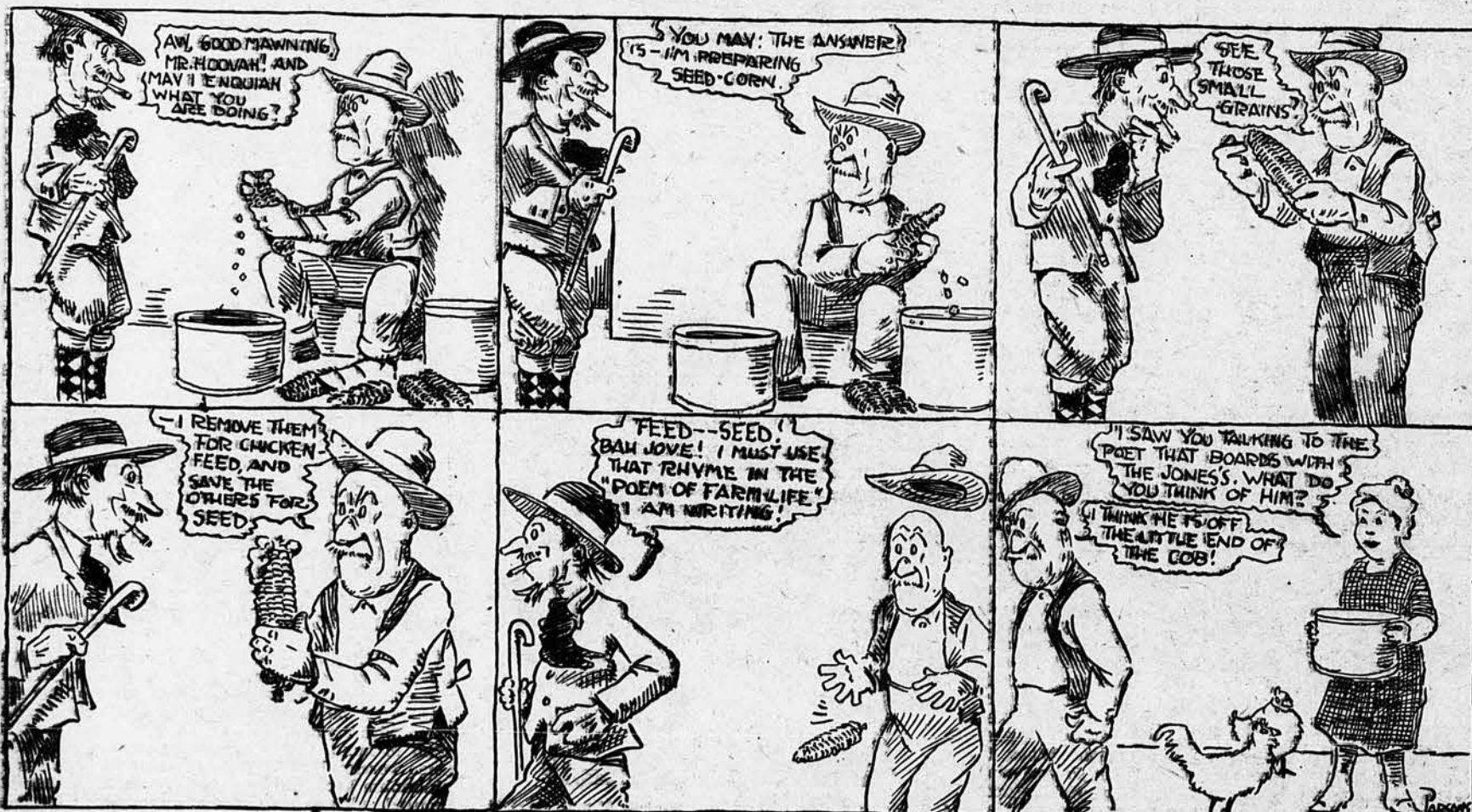
For pets I have a dog named Jiggs, two cats named White Foot and Nan, and a calf named Betty. I did have a bird but it died. I like to go to school. I go to Superior school. My teacher's name is Miss Myrtis. I like her very much. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have a brother Harold. He is in the first grade. Charles was 5 years old in March. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer their letters.

Stafford, Kan.

Roberta Lear.



Carefully cut along each line, separating each letter into a little square. Arrange these letters to suit yourself.







## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Insulin Has Been Used for Eight Years, and Is a Definite Success

ONE million Americans were helped by a discovery made in 1921 by two doctors working in the University of Toronto, Doctors Best and Banting. This was the celebrated discovery of Insulin, and since an average of 1 in 100 Americans has diabetes the discovery was of great importance to many folks.

Insulin, after eight years' trial, is pronounced a success. It does not cure diabetes. The discoverers made no claim that it would. Anyone interested in the matter may well spend a few moments to consider the philosophy of its use. Diabetes Mellitus (sugar diabetes) is not a contagious disease like typhoid fever, or even a septic disease like rheumatism. It is what is known as a deficiency disease. It arises when certain gland products greatly needed for digestion of carbohydrate foods are lacking. The investigators figured out that these important products came from certain glands of the pancreas. They conceived the idea of preparing an extract from animal glands that would supply the deficiency, and Insulin was found to do it. The person who lacks the power to manufacture in his own body the Insulin needed to digest his food now can use the artificial Insulin as a substitute. But he is not cured, for if he stops he is soon as badly off as ever.

Should Insulin be used by every person who has diabetes? No! Many diabetics have power to make in their own bodies enough Insulin to digest all the food they need, provided they are strict in observing certain rules of diet. These persons are much better off without Insulin. Not only are they spared the expense, but they also are saved the trouble of taking hypodermic injections every day. There is also one element of danger in using Insulin. It is possible to use too large a dose. This danger is easily met by those on the alert, because one or two lumps of sugar will serve as an antidote. But the fact remains that although Insulin is a wonderful remedy, it is not to be used thoughtlessly.

### Might Eat More Fats

"Can you tell me the cause of joints 'cracking,' and is there a remedy for it? My knees 'crack' at every step, and my elbows often crack. I am 42, mother of nine, youngest 9 months. Aside from ailments due to pregnancy, I am almost never sick, except a continual backache."

Mrs. L. D. A.

The theory is that these "cracking" noises in knees, elbows and sometimes the jaw come from a deficiency in the lubrication supplied by the synovial membrane that lines the joints. It seems to be not inconsistent with good health. My own experience is that it comes and goes, and that patients who can increase their intake of fatty foods (such as cream and butter) are thereby improved.

### See a Good Specialist

"Reader from Illinois" must learn that head noises and deafness from middle ear catarrh are very obstinate ailments for which little can be promised. Certainly it is worth while to have one thorough examination by a good specialist.

### What Does Your Doctor Say?

I should like to know if you consider these remedies advertised for reducing as injurious to health, and do you have to keep taking them after you start to keep from getting fat? What should a woman 29 years old and 5 feet 4 inches tall weigh? D. F. H.

It is not common sense to think that one can keep weight down by taking a harmless drug. Any medicine potent enough to produce reduction in weight is powerful indeed. Such preparations generally work by affecting the glands, and the most common gland to be affected is the thyroid. There are cases of overweight the real cause of which is some disturbance of the thyroid. In such cases a remedy of the nature suggested may do a lot of good, or it may do a lot of harm. If the person taking it has normal glands it is sure to do harm by seriously disturbing other organs, perhaps the heart. This explanation

will show why I consider all such preparations dangerous, and insist that the only excuse for taking them is in case your own physician has examined you and found that they fit your need. You should weigh 129 pounds at your height and age.

### Let's Use the Sun

I am told by my doctor that I need violet ray treatments and should take three a week. They are quite expensive. I can buy a small violet ray outfit for about \$50. Would you advise me to do so? T. D. S.

There is no apparatus on the market that will give you violet rays as efficiently as the sun. You are quite safe in taking sun-baths if you do it in moderation. That is not true of violet ray treatments, for they are capable of doing you injury, I don't know just why your doctor is advising treatments, but if you do not trust him go to another doctor.

### Trapnest Selects Producers

(Continued from Page 3)

produced his best layers. The next year he repeats those best matings, and makes additional similar ones.

Every chick is pedigreed so its ancestry may be traced back by individual birds to the paramount Tanager foundation pedigrees. Brooding is done in 12 by 18 feet, two-room houses, heated with furnace-type oil burners. Chicks are run out on clean board platforms to avoid soil contamination, and when pullets are 10 weeks old they are moved with the brooder houses to clean, shady range. March-hatched pullets begin laying in August, continue into November, and usually moult. Coming back into production on a low-protein ration, about January 1, they make the best of breeders, finishing the year's record with an average a little more than 200 eggs. Later-hatched pullets lay thru their first year without a moult, and make better records.

The chief income on the Barnes Breeding Farm has been from the sale of hatching eggs, pedigreed cockerels and pedigreed pullets, in addition to sale of market eggs.

Last year Mr. Barnes was fortunate in obtaining possession of a 292-egg hen of pure Tanager breeding, sired by the son of a world-record hen. This world-record hen laid 988 eggs in four years. She produced more than a hundred daughters in four years, and they averaged 263 eggs each in their pullet year. Two of her sons sired 23 300-egg pullets in one season. This constitutes a world record in the breeding of great layers, and in 1928 Mr. Barnes used the 292-egg descendant of this world-record hen to produce cockerels for his 1929 matings.

Grain and mash feeding is practiced in order to allow a hen to finish the job of balancing her ration. In addition to ground wheat, oats, flour and limited meat, the mash carries 10 per cent each of alfalfa-leaf meal and dried buttermilk, making in all a mixture similar to the Kansas ration. Cod-liver oil is fed in winter and early spring to breeding stock and growing chicks.

Mr. Barnes has regained his health. He keeps in touch with his former profession by teaching a class in poultry at the Kansas State Teachers College. Classes from the college, the Emporia high school, and from surrounding schools, visit his plant to study poultry methods first hand.

Pedigree breeding for improvement in the production of an abundance of large, white market eggs is a specialty, and Mr. Barnes is in it to make a success.

### A Gain in Motor Cars

The total registration of motor vehicles in the United States in 1928 was 24,493,124, a gain of 1,359,883, or 5.9 per cent, over 1927. Registrations in Kansas last year were 533,799, on which registration fees of \$5,394,448 were paid.

# Get China in each Box of Nourishing Oats

Every purchase of Mother's China Oats brings you a lovely piece



Richly appetizing, strong and flavorful, serve these oats that everybody likes. Now cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes

MADAM, here is beautiful china for your home—a lovely piece in every package you buy of this nourishing whole oat cereal.

And each box also brings you a valuable coupon that you redeem for a variety of other lovely premiums you've wanted, possibly could not afford.

Serve this delightful cereal at breakfast and make your family the gift of health—yourself the many things you get from Mother's China Oats.

No need now to deny your family hot oatmeal. Mother's Oats comes 2 ways: the Regular as you have always known it, and the "Quick" kind that cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes. Both have the incomparable rich Mother's Oats flavor that millions love.

### Coupon in every package

Every package of these celebrated full-flavored oats contains a coupon... a coupon redeemable for the most attractive premiums you can imagine. In this way you can get many delightful things



for yourself, for your home—and you can serve the family this most delicious and nourishing breakfast at the same time. Everyone enjoys this hot cereal, children and grown-ups alike.

Mother's Oats are made from the plump, full-flavored grains of which we get but ten pounds from each bushel. The rich, strong-flavored grains are crushed to bring out the delicious oat flavor.

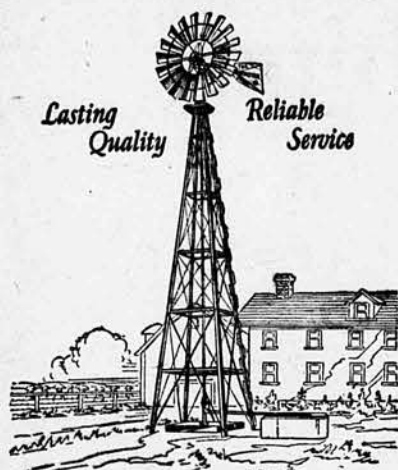
They make the old-fashioned, appetizing, strengthening porridge that everybody loves for breakfast—that builds bone and sinew, that brings the stimulation of perfectly balanced food values.

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

# Mother's Oats China Brand

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





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

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

When you buy a windmill it is important that you get one which will give you lasting and reliable service. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is the perfected product of fifteen years' experience in making self-oiling windmills.

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

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

**EL VAMPIRO kills Chicken Lice, Head Lice, Mites.**

Use EL VAMPIRO, the non-poisonous insecticide in the handy Bellows Box, a positive cure for lice, and mites without harm to baby chicks. Ask your dealer for EL VAMPIRO and a circular telling how to rid your chicks of vermin or order direct.

Specialty Dept.  
ALLAIRE, WOODWARD COMPANY  
Peoria, Illinois

**DUST YOUR BABY CHICKS with EL VAMPIRO.**

**10-25**

**Kill Rats Without Poison**

**A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks**

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison**. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

**Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee.** Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

**K-R-O**  
**KILLS-RATS-ONLY,**



G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

## Protective Service

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

### Why Buy Life Insurance? Perryman Says "In Order to Protect Your Plans"

**L**IFE insurance should be bought for some specific purpose or need, according to Lloyd Perryman, Franklin Life Insurance General Agent in Eastern Kansas, who broadcasted recently on a program arranged by the Protective Service Department over the Capper Publications station at Topeka. In his talk, Mr. Perryman said: "Many people buy life insurance at random and do not plan on what the policy contract is for. There is a life insurance contract available to carry out anything you plan to do if you live. What you have to do is get life insurance in force while you are in good health, and not put it off until it is too late for you to obtain it. You do not want to experience the realization that your hopes and plans never will be carried out completely."

#### Cover Mortgages With Insurance

"It seems to me that all mortgages, however large or small, should be covered at all times with a life insurance contract. The cost is small. In the majority of cases it would not amount to more than 2 per cent, and surely for every thousand dollars for which you are going in debt you would be wise to add \$20 more and cover the loan in full. It may take you a little longer to get the debt clear because of the added 2 per cent, but the satisfaction of knowing, all the time you are paying, that if you do not live to get it clear it will be clear for the family the day of your death, will surely repay for the longer payment period. You and your family are more able to add the 2 per cent additional now than they will be to pay the balance of the indebtedness without you as the family head. And some day all you have paid will be returned with interest."

"If every dollar of farm indebtedness were covered with a contract of this kind at all times the burden of the mortgage and interest would be lifted from the next generation. Life insurance is doing more than all other plans to decrease the indebtedness of our country. If you do not have your mortgage covered by this plan, you will be giving your family what is due when you call your life insurance man and ask him to explain a policy which will cover your insurance needs."

"Another thing to remember in buying your life insurance is to buy from someone you know and have confi-

dence in. Not a one of us would let a stranger take charge of our pocket book or bank account. And yet we may buy our life insurance from a man we never have seen before. Why do that? Nearly 90 per cent of all estates are life insurance moneys, so we surely do not want to have a stranger have charge of the family pocket book after we are gone. Buy from the man

#### Watch for Two Quacks

Following is a letter received by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service from Indiana Farmer's Guide Service Bureau. The Protective Service Departments and the Service Bureaus of the leading state farm paper publications co-operate in sending information to each other as an aid in their battle against unscrupulous agents and quack doctors. The letter:

"Watch out for the eye specialist who puts coagulating substance in eyes. Two 'unhung quacks' have visited Charles Van DePlas of near Auburn, Michigan and 'rolled' him for \$6,350 for an operation; have visited an Indiana farmer and gotten \$500 for extracting a 'cataract,' which the 'doctor' himself put into the eye, and now comes the report that they went to Martinsville, Ohio and 'rolled' a man for \$500 on the same old trick."

"Some one of your states will be visited next. If you can get this pair you will be saving thousands of dollars to farmers. The 'doctors' are clever and convincing. One of you will have them to contend with in your state."

you know. If you do not know him be sure to take time to look him up before you give your check. If he is the right kind of an agent he will be glad to have you look him up in any way you wish. If he is not the right kind, you surely want to know it. The Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer is maintained for your use, and at any time you are considering an insurance proposition you do not



You Might Raise a Crop With Seed of Unknown Quality. A Better Crop Is Assured From Seed of Known Quality. You Might Pay Off Your Mortgage Without Life Insurance. Assure Yourself That This Financial Burden Will Not be Left for Your Family. Talk Regarding a Policy Contract to Cover Your Mortgage to a Reliable Agent of a Reliable Insurance Company

know about, write to the manager and he will gladly give you the facts.

"The main thing in buying life insurance is to buy it now—while you can get it. And then each night when you retire you can add to your prayer, 'Now I lay me down to sleep, insured for fifty-grand, or more; if I should die before I wake, my wife will get her first good break.'"

Life insurance is one of the most important links in our scheme of living today. It is one of the finest gifts of modern times. As important and of even more benefit to the people as a whole than many of the wonderful inventions of recent years. Like all other good things, it is the outgrowth of education. In other words, we have learned to insure ourselves and the happiness of our family every way possible against failure.

#### Creep Adds 15 Pounds

Several practical demonstrations made the second annual sheep day program, at the Kansas State Agricultural College on April 6, a complete success. Something more than 200 farmers gathered there to talk over lambs, wool and mutton, and returned home feeling more than ever that the college folks practice what they preach.

The demonstrations included selection and care of rams, lambing time, creep feeding, docking, castrating, treatment for stomach worms, shearing and preparing wool for market. The speaking program was right to the point, climaxed with an interesting question box.

President F. D. Farrell, of the college, extended cordial greetings, while other speakers included Dr. C. W. McCampbell, H. E. Reed, T. W. Kirton, E. G. Elling, M. A. Alexander, C. E. Ansel, D. L. Mackintosh and L. E. Call, all of the college; A. M. Pater-son, Kansas City and Joe Goodwin, county agent for Atchison county.

Mr. Goodwin explained how among 1,000 Western ewes in a project in his county, the mortality has been less than 1 per cent. They are old ewes and a lot of folks would expect to lose a good many of them, but coming from the ranges of Utah they found grazing here particularly good. Thru the cold weather they received alfalfa and grain. The lamb crop is 120 per cent. Mr. Goodwin thinks the Utah old ewes are better feeders than those from Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, where they get alfalfa hay thru the winter, instead of working their living out of the ranges.

In speaking on the selection and care of ewes for the farm flock, A. M. Pater-son explained in detail about type, conformation, and urged the visitors to use care in examining conditions of mouth and udder when purchasing ewes.

"Keep the cull lambs off of the market," he advised, getting around to that subject. "Culls kill demand, while the tender, palatable meat builds up consumer trade. Culls break down and cannot be handled by packers and retailers, while choice lambs don't. As soon as lambs start to eat, put them on the creep. That adds 15 pounds gain and \$5 to \$6 a hundred in price over non-creep fed lambs, insuring choice animals for market."

C. G. Elling struck an optimistic note in saying there is no danger of our wool market being overloaded from home production, as we import 2 pounds of wool to every pound we produce. "There is a tariff of about 15 cents a pound in the grease and 29 cents scoured," he said, "so this gives Kansas producers a good opportunity. Sheep men should produce good wool, prepare it for market well and then sell it on a grade basis."

The acreage of alfalfa and Sweet clover being sown this spring on Kansas farms is much larger than usual.

#### 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.

Paul H. A. Myer, North Topeka. Stevens single barrel, 20 gauge shotgun. Mrs. Abbie Sidesbottom, Rozel. Eighteen purebred White Rock hens, holes punched in web of feet, blue ointment had been applied at base of feathers below the vent. Raymond Balner, Pomona. Two hundred sixty chickens. Alfred S. Koby, Sedgwick. Fifty-seven white Wyandotte hens. Dan Maskil, Manhattan. Fourteen white Orpington hens, marked with leg bands bearing "A. P. A. Class A, Licensed Judge No. 11."

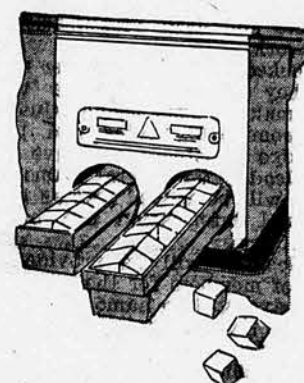




Crisp, chilled salads—delicious frozen desserts, fresh fruits—a myriad of culinary delights are possible with SUPERFEX



The illustration shows Model K.L.P. 50. Other sizes, models and finishes from \$198.00 up



Sparkling ice cubes make cold beverages available any hour of the day, any day in the year... from SUPERFEX

# now! Refrigeration from Oil

*Two Cents worth of Kerosene provides Arctic Zone refrigeration to rural homes—anywhere*

**N**OTHING like it has ever before been offered the rural housewife. A new invention that will instantly arouse your delighted interest when you see it... positively unique in its operation, yet simple in construction.

Operates from kerosene alone, and only about a pint of that a day. No electricity—no gas required. Almost incredible, yet true. This wonderful new device will forever free rural homes from dependence upon cisterns, caves, cellars and spring houses for the preservation of foods.

For the trifling sum of from one to three cents a day—the mere cost of a stamp—you can safeguard your family's health by keeping foods of all kinds cold, clean and pure—fresh meats and vegetables—sweet pure milk—chilled salads—fresh, delectable fruits—frozen desserts—cold beverages and sparkling ice cubes.

Year around refrigeration is necessary to prevent food spoilage and safeguard health.

SUPERFEX gives 365 days' refrigeration at the cost of less than two months' ice supply—the most economical household refrigeration ever known!

SUPERFEX is placed in the kitchen—right where you need it. Saves many hundreds of steps in the preparation of every meal by having everything close at hand. You need no longer use cooling methods in vogue in colonial days.

## *A Brand New Idea for a Long Felt Need*

No rural home can afford to be without this greatest modern convenience for the housewife—the SUPERFEX Oil-burning Refrigerator. It is noiseless, simple in operation, trouble-proof, requires no "servicing" because it has no valves, no moving parts, nothing to get out of order. The only outside connection required is with the cold water supply line of the water system. The cooling water need be used only during the short heating period.

## *The Rural World Has Been Waiting for SUPERFEX*

SUPERFEX, although just being announced to a waiting public is a thoroughly tested and successful refrigerator, built and guaranteed by the largest manufacturer of household oil-burning equipment in the world.

Made in a wide range of sizes and models—a complete line, from \$198.00 upwards. Your dealer will be glad to arrange terms to suit you.

## *Send Coupon for SUPERFEX Literature Today*

See SUPERFEX on your dealer's floor. You will be immediately taken with the brand new idea of its operation. You'll be delighted with its handsome appearance, its splendid materials and workmanship, but above all, by its numerous advantages in the home.

Send in the coupon today for handsomely illustrated literature on SUPERFEX. You will find it intensely interesting.

## *"Light It and Leave It"*

Once a day, simply fill the glass fuel reservoir which holds about a pint of kerosene (cost two or three cents), and light the two burners. When the fuel is consumed in about an hour and a quarter, the burners go out automatically. The refrigerating process is then completed. The low temperature necessary for perfect food preservation will be maintained consistently for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

# SUPERFEX OIL BURNING Refrigerator

*Manufactured and guaranteed by the*  
**PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

REFRIGERATION DIVISION  
PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY  
Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Gentlemen: Please send us at once, complete illustrated literature on SUPERFEX Oil-burning REFRIGERATORS.

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Address.....

RFD.....

KF-4-20-29

*A limited number of Authorized Superfex dealerships are still open. Dealers who reach the rural market should write at once for information*



# Able Leaders Are Appointed

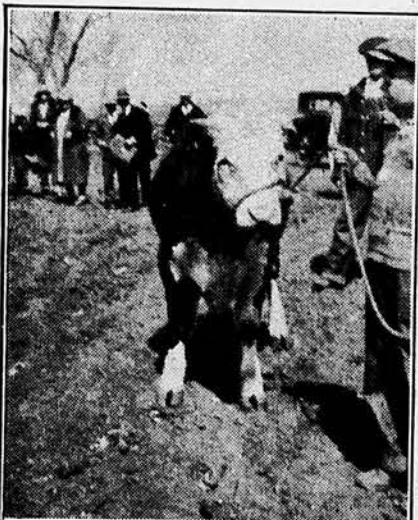
## Club Members Had the Privilege of Expressing Their Choice by Popular Ballot

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

ONE of the aims of the Capper Clubs is to develop leadership among its members. For that reason boys and girls actively engaged in caring for club projects are held responsible for local organization and team work.

We asked each club member to name some boy or girl who he thought would make a good leader. Guided by these nominating votes and by our knowledge of fitness, we have chosen county leaders for several teams. Other leaders will be named just as soon as additional information can be gathered.

All leaders will be provided with names of members for their teams and will be expected to name the time and place for the first meeting and to see that every member is invited to be there. At this get-acquainted meeting, the leader will act as president and arrange for election of other officers.



Earl Simpson, Osage County, and His Short-horn Calf

Full instructions for organization will be sent to all leaders in plenty of time for the first meetings to be held during April.

Allen county leader, Wanda Reade, Moran, Route 2. Last year Wanda was a Capper Club member from Allen county but had to get along without the help of an organized team. Despite that handicap she sent every report in on time, and at the end of the club year held fourth place in the small pen department. This year, with the aid of some good team mates, she will compete for the pep cup.

Butler county leader, Virgil Stigers, Potwin, Route 1. Butler is another county that was not organized last year and now is starting in with a full team.

Coffey county leader, Leota Harrell, LeRoy. Coffey county begins the year with 11 members, the same number as in '28. Some have dropped out but others have taken their places.

Comanche county leader, Richard Bird, Protection. Comanche had no part in the 1928 Capper Clubs, but is entering this year's contest with a workable team and an outstanding leader—not the Richard Byrd of South Pole fame, however.

Cowley county leader, Gail Thompson, Burden. Cowley begins the new year with a team three times the size of its last year's team and with a leader that wins at anything he undertakes.

Dickinson county leader, Douglas E. Hull, Hope. Altho Douglas is entering the Capper Clubs for the first time this year, he has already shown himself to be a worthy leader. He has a good-sized team, most of whom are situated conveniently enough to insure good attendance at club meetings.

Douglas county leader, Faye Boose, Lecompton, Route 1. Douglas has an entirely new team three times as large as last year's club. Faye Boose has shown much interest. You will hear more of her team.

Edwards county leader, John Ary, Lewis. John heads a fine team where

no team existed last year. The very fact that many of the members were influenced to join by John shows that he is the logical one for leader.

Elk county leader, George Edwin Turner, Moline. George Edwin led most of the others into the club and hopes to lead them to victory.

Finney county leader, Ruth E. Zirkle, Garden City. A new team, headed by Ruth, has chosen the name "Finney Stickers." Now, if a name means anything, you'll know what to expect from this group.

Gove county leader, Reva Bentley, Pendennis, Route 2. Gove has a small team that is planning big things.

Jefferson county leaders: Team number 1, Mary McCoy, Perry, Box 73; team number 2, Leland F. Thompson, Ozawie, Route 1. Jefferson has two evenly matched teams well located for some interesting competition.

Jewell county leader, Merle Crispin, Webber. Last year Merle was the only member from Jewell county. Now he has several team mates and may have to compete with a rival team from Jewell City. Merle won the silver cup in 1928 offered for highest profits in the sow and litter department. If he can inspire other members in his team to do as well as he, watch out for some new records.

Lincoln county leader, Ethel Mae Blazer, Vesper, Route 2. Lincoln starts off with a team smaller by two members than last year's enrollment, but with the advantage of an experienced and successful leader.

### Will Have Two Teams

Marshall county leader, Howard Heglar, Marysville, Route 2. Marshall has more than doubled its last year's enrollment and will have two teams, the other leader to be appointed soon.

Miami county leader, Ernest Bennett, Paola, Route 1. Miami had no team last year, but is lining up a good one for this year's contests.

Osage county leader, Lee W. Kaff, Carbondale, Route 4. Osage has an increase of one member over last year's enrollment. The team is not large but the quality is high.

Pottawatomie county leader, John Ross, Belvue, Pottawatomie has a new team, ambitious to make good.

Reno county leader, Edna E. Dunn, Sylvia, Route 2. Reno's team is small but it makes up for numbers in enthusiasm.

Republic county leader, Loren Everett, Scandia. Republic did not have the required number to form a team last year, but those who did enroll in 1928 made good records, thus attracting others.

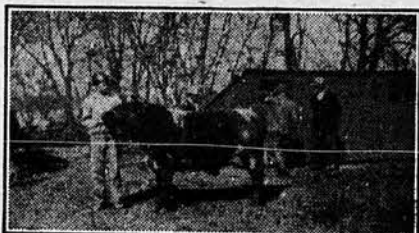
Rooks county leader, James J. Hessler, Webster, Route 1. Rooks county team jumped from a membership of three in 1928, to 28 for this year. The growth of the team is due largely to the enthusiasm of its leader.

Rush county leader, Edgar H. Beahm, Bison, Route 2. Rush county held all of its members of last year and added five more to make up the 1929 team. This is the team that produces poetry as well as poultry.


Shawnee county leaders: Team number 1, Roy Freer, North Topeka, Route 6; team number 2, Brooks Vermillion, Topeka. Shawnee moved up from a membership of seven in 1928, to 24 this year. The two teams show promise of strong rivalry for high honors.

Sherman county leader, Millard Kohler, Goodwin, Route 3. Sherman had no organized team in the 1928 contests.

Trego county leader, Elva Ruppe,



Willis Van, Osage County, and His Hereford Calf



## PROVE TO YOURSELF THE EXTRA MILEAGE IN A GILLETTE

**GILLETTE** Tires need no coddling. You can bounce over rough uneven roads, pound over car tracks and "burn up" the concrete. Gillettes will stand up.

As pioneers in modern tire building methods, Gillette knows how to build more wear into tires. There's more pure, live rubber around the cords, cushioning them against shock and strain. Tougher and more massive treads give added protection to the cords and longer life to the tire.

Test one yourself. Find out how much extra mileage you actually get from a Gillette. Then you'll want Gillettes all around.

GILLETTE RUBBER CO.,  
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

15-1-29



### RADIO

Tune in on Station WTAO, (1330 Kilocycles) owned and operated by the Gillette Rubber Co., Eau Claire, Wis. Educational and entertaining programs, including the popular Gillette Bears.

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### 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.**



### Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—make to consumer.

Justin's Boots of Lowest Price

**The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.**  
Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

### New Riding Ease for Any Implement

Amazing "Comfort-Seat" Banishes Field Strain—Makes Work Easy!

Now, new magic relief from nerve-racking tractors, mowers, discs, hay-bucks. Rides 10 times easier, with a "Comfort-Seat." Soft, resilient springs under seat and back. No sideways, bouncing, jolting! Fits any implement. Invaluable where women and children do field work. Easy to adjust. Interchangeable. Durable. Remarkable low price. Get one at dealers, or write direct. Booklet Free. WRITE!



Willrodt Tractor Guide Co., Dept. B-51, Omaha, Nebr.



### Briggs & Stratton Fullpower

4-CYCLE AIR-COOLED GASOLINE ENGINE

**America's Finest Washing Machine Engine!**

The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year.

Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. K.F. for Free Booklet.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

### Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS  
DEPT. H  
TOPEKA-WICHITA



Ogallah, Route 2. Trego makes a gain of three members over last year's team, which gave Norton a close race for the cup.

Wichita county leader, Kenneth Gardner, Leoti, Route A. All members of Wichita county are new except the leader who made a perfect record last year. Kenneth's example will mean much to his team mates.

## Profit Doesn't Have to Wait

(Continued from Page 3)

of butterfat. Last year it was 11,163 pounds of milk and 420.7 pounds of butterfat.

"Here is 'Verde', another good cow, 6 years old. Last year she paid \$184.34 more than feed costs, producing 10,247 pounds of milk and 340.8 pounds of butterfat. The previous year, and her best, she produced 11,145 pounds of milk and 405.5 pounds of butterfat, netting \$231.42 more than feed costs.

"You know," Mr. Dix said with emphasis, "I have noticed that with a good cow, the production alternates high and low every other year. If a cow produces high this year she likely will fall off next year. It is my theory that good cows need more rest, and they take it by cutting down on production."

Several cows in this herd pay more than \$150 over feed costs, so it is quite evident that Mr. Dix doesn't have to wait for profit on this venture until he ascends to the heights of purebred land. Last year in July he had high herd in his association, with 10 cows milking. For the year, the herd averaged 800 pounds of butterfat and 7,761.4 pounds of milk. Thru this last winter, 14 cows have been milking, and some good heifers are coming on. The records, of course, are official.

The "off year" theory accounts to the satisfaction of Mr. Dix, for a slump in the dairy income some years and the other factor is feed. "You see, he explained, "It isn't possible, or at least it is difficult, to get the alfalfa all up in the very best condition every year. And the quality of alfalfa makes a big difference in production. I buy nothing now in the way of feeds except some cottonseed meal and tankage. The balance of my livestock rations is produced on the farm. I used to buy mill feeds, but since the newer type of mills came out I have been able to grind all I want in a very satisfactory way."

The dairy ration is built up economically, but apparently it is quite satisfactory, judging from net returns. It consists of corn cob meal, corn silage, alfalfa and cottonseed. "Ground oats would improve the ration," Mr. Dix suggested, "but it doesn't pay me to grow oats. The crop goes too much to straw on this farm. I have discovered the cost of handling small grain here is too much for profit."

With a tractor and two-row machinery, Mr. Dix goes out and handles his field work alone and considers it an easy job. He is able to get big corn yields and market them thru the dairy herd profitably. Alfalfa is changed about every five years, and for two reasons. The land needs the rotation for one thing, and then it is difficult to hold a stand of alfalfa more than five years.

Whole milk goes to the creamery now, and for that reason the hog end has not been pushed heavily. About 40 head were fattened out last year. A power line supplies electricity for water pump, washer, iron, milking machine and numerous other appliances.

"I'm not fixed like I will be some day," Mr. Dix said. "I'm going to build a good dairy barn soon and other buildings we need." And therein one finds the inspirational factor of this—or any—business: The desire to make progress, improve, build up. Mr. Dix is putting money into a purebred herd and a good dairy plant, but what is more important, he is investing adequately in education for his children. He is making money from his dairy herd. But present profits are not lulling him into forgetfulness regarding his ultimate aim.

## Turn on the Screws

"I just heard an awful story about your husband."

"Tell me; I need a new dress."

"The true idiot cannot read," says an alienist. Then where in the world do magazines like that get their circulation?

# ICE, 2¢ a cake!

The proper preservation of food prevents the growth of disease germs and bacteria.

The harvesting or cutting of natural ice is costly. In many parts of the country natural ice is not available and the cost of transporting makes it prohibitive. Artificial ice is also expensive.

The modern Icyball way gives you constant refrigeration at low first cost and low cost of operation. A clean, labor free method of refrigerating. Icyball does not require electric current.

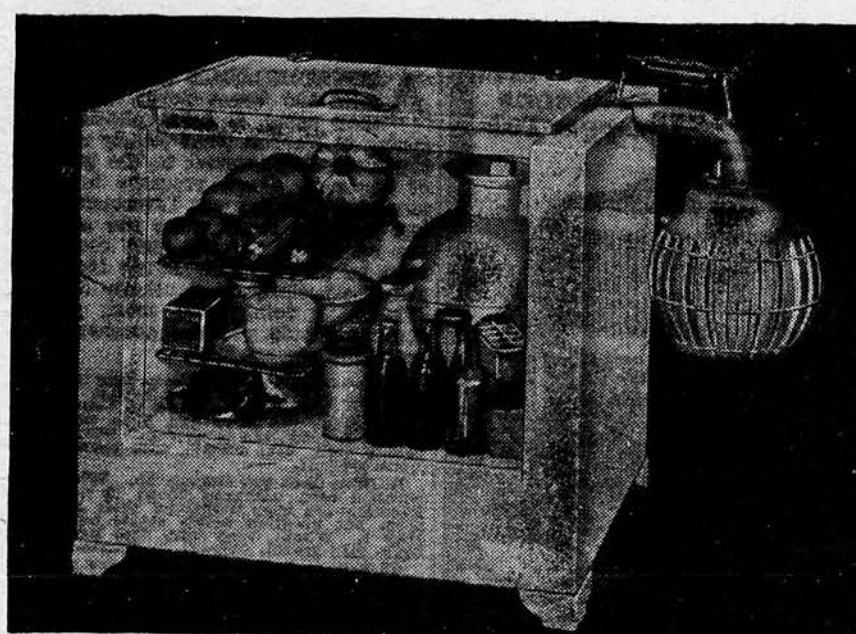
There are also many homes not close enough to the thickly populated districts, to be served with the regular deliveries of artificial ice. Up to the present time, for these homes, there existed no efficient refrigeration.

Now comes a revolutionary invention. A device known as the Crosley Icyball Refrigerating Unit, which in combination with a refrigerator cabinet of attractive design becomes a Crosley Icyball Refrigerator. The Crosley Icyball Refrigerating Unit keeps the contents of the refrigerator cabinet cold, preventing the formation of dangerous germs or bacteria, protecting the health of babies and children as well as the more hardy grown-ups. The Crosley Icyball Unit keeps the refrigerator cabinet cold so that foods which in ordinary room temperature would quickly spoil, can be preserved indefinitely. Bacteria and germs do not develop rapidly in a cold temperature.

The Icyball Refrigerator unit will freeze desserts and chill salads. In fact, it will do anything that any other modern refrigerator will do. The Icyball unit is made operative by removing the unit from the cabinet and heating it for one and a half hours on a gas or oil stove. This period is known as cooking.

After the cooking operation, the unit is placed in refrigerator cabinet where it immediately goes to work removing the heat from the cabinet interior, producing a clean, dry, cold temperature which cools the foodstuffs and preserves them. Water placed in the ice cube tray in the lower part of cooling unit, is frozen into ice cubes.

Over twenty-two thousand of these devices have been sold. Some of them have been shipped to most every nation of the globe. Most of the twenty-two thousand have been sold, however, in the United States, where they were in use all last



summer. Witness this testimonial from an owner:

"We are milking seven cows and have been able to deliver Grade One cream all summer. This has averaged \$2.20 more per week than I would have received in the past for Grade Two or Three."

Since last summer several definite improvements have been made in the Crosley Icyball Refrigerator, making it even better than it was a year ago. One of these improvements is the addition of the stabilizer which prolongs the cycle of clean, dry cooling, extending the life of each cooking.

The Crosley Icyball Refrigerating Unit in operation needs no renewing of the liquid it contains. The cost of the complete device is low; surprisingly less than any other device for the purpose of refrigeration ever offered.

The price of \$85 includes the unit, the refrigerator cabinet, a cooling tub, and the stabilizer. Nothing else to buy if you use your regular oil or gas cooking stove for heating it. The amount of fuel consumed in cooking the device daily is approximately the same as that which would be used to boil a tea kettle for one hour and a half—

about two cents worth of kerosene or gas a day. One two-cent cooking of the Icyball is equivalent in refrigeration to the use of about 35 pounds of ice. It is, therefore, equivalent to the purchase of a 35-pound cake of ice for two cents.

The Crosley Icyball brings the lowest cost refrigeration into any home anywhere. It is adaptable to many uses—homes everywhere, camps, farms, dairies, stores, restaurants and road side stands. Special models are shown by Crosley dealers for dairy use—cooling soft drinks and cooling water in stores and offices.

The Crosley Icyball Refrigerator is made by one of the largest radio manufacturers in the world. It is sold by the distributors and dealers who handle Crosley radio receiving sets in all parts of the world. There is a Crosley dealer near you who will be glad to demonstrate this device to you and show you why you should have one in your home. Use the coupon for further information about the Crosley Icyball Refrigerator.

# \$85

COMPLETE WITH  
CABINET  
FOR FACTORIES

The Crosley Radio Corp.,  
Dept. 147, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Gentlemen: Please send me all information  
about your Icyball Refrigerator, without  
any obligation on my part.

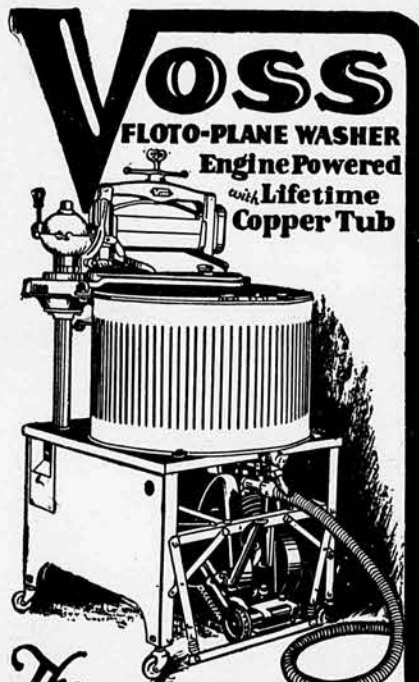
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address or R.F.D. Route No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## CROSLEY ICYBALL REFRIGERATION

Distributed by Radio Corp. of Kansas, Wichita  
DEALERS

NAME	TOWN	STATE	NAME	TOWN	STATE
J. M. Miller Radio	Kiowa	Kansas	Crosley Radio Shop	Chase & Lyons	Kansas
Hibbard's Rexall Drug Co.	Medicine Lodge	Kansas	McKelvey's Music Co.	Sterling	Kansas
The Wilson Hdw. Co.	El Dorado	Kansas	V. L. Lundberg	Fallun	Kansas
McKenzie Furn. Co.	Cottonwood Falls	Kansas	Miller Lumber Co.	Kipp	Kansas
Bad Person	Sedan	Kansas	Carlisle Radio Co.	Salina	Kansas
Roberts Hdw. Co.	Coldwater	Kansas	John I. Saunders	Wichita	Kansas
Hill-Howard Motor Co.	Arkansas City	Kansas	Hill Hdw. Co.	Wichita	Kansas
Orange Elec. Co.	Arkansas City	Kansas	Home Furn. Co.	Wichita	Kansas
McGregor Hdw. Co.	Winfield	Kansas	Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.	Wichita	Kansas
Atkins Mercantile Co.	Pittsburg	Kansas	Sanger Bros., Inc.	Wichita	Kansas
Demain Pharmacy	Kinsley	Kansas	Vowell Furn. Co.	Wichita	Kansas
M. W. Oliphant	Offerle	Kansas	Hettie & Woltman Elec. Co.	Liberal	Kansas
Strachan Furn. Co.	Howard	Kansas	Mark Galloway	Macksville	Kansas
Leonard H. Smith	Garden City	Kansas	Collingwood Grain Co.	Johnson	Kansas
Goff & Banning Hdw. Co.	Backlin	Kansas	Lawson Tucker	Hugoton	Kansas
E. F. Lahmeyer	Copeland	Kansas	J. B. Porter	Argonia	Kansas
Lyon Hdw. Co.	Barck	Kansas	Johnson Bros. Supply Co.	Mulvane	Kansas
Sanders Radio Shop	Madison	Kansas	F. E. Shaw	Fredonia	Kansas
Madison Battery & Elec. Co.	Syracuse	Kansas	Ralph & Ralph	Neodesha	Kansas
James Ford Estate	Anthony	Kansas	Rath Hdw. Co.	Toronto	Kansas
Justice Battery Co.	Anthony	Kansas	Toronto Hdw. Co.	Holington	Kansas
Wood Music Co.	Newton	Kansas	Farnsworth Drug Co.		
Lehman Hdw. Co.	Sublette	Kansas			
H & H Elec. Co.	Leakin	Kansas			
Ora Carter	Kanman	Kansas			
Graber Hdw. Co.	Haviland	Kansas			
Bryant Bros.	Parsons	Kansas			
Coon Hdw. Co.	Emporia	Kansas			
Fulmer Hdw. Co.	Hartford	Kansas			
West Hdw. Co.	Reading	Kansas			
E. C. Duggett	Canton	Kansas			
Canton Hdw. & Lbr. Co.	Lindsborg	Kansas			
Theodore Lyell	Marquette	Kansas			
Carlson & Brown	Pawnee	Kansas			
H. M. Boyd	Meade	Kansas			
M. E. Hoon	Plains	Kansas			
Collingwood Grain Co.	Independence	Kansas			
Sanders Elec. Co.	Chanute	Kansas			
Sunflower Elec. & Sup. Co.	Larned	Kansas			
S & K Battery Co.	Pratt	Kansas			
Stewart Elec. Co.	Hutchinson	Kansas			
Robinson Radio Co.	Partridge	Kansas			
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## The Low Priced Quality Washer FOR THE FARM HOME

**BEFORE** you buy any washer, investigate the VOSS. Compare it, feature for feature, with any washer on the market today, and you will find that it is the best washer for the farm home that money can buy, regardless of the price you pay.

Then remember that the VOSS can be purchased for \$5 to \$30 less than other washers of comparable quality.

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Every part that goes into its making, from the reliable Briggs & Stratton Gasoline Engine, to the dependable Timken Bearings, is of highest quality. Your VOSS will give you a lifetime of trouble free service.

## There is a VOSS Dealer Nearby

Visit the VOSS Dealer in your neighborhood. He will explain the tremendous advantage of the Bouyancy Washing principle which is entirely different and can be had only in the VOSS. He will demonstrate the economical gasoline engine, which starts easily and unfailingly at the pressure of your foot, and point out the 12 big features of VOSS superiority.

Send Coupon for FREE copy of interesting booklet describing VOSS Floto-Plane Washers.

VOSS Floto-Plane Washers with Electric Motors are also available.

**\$145**

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VOSS BROS. MFG. CO., Davenport, Iowa  
Please send me information on the VOSS Floto-Plane Washer as checked.

☐ Gasoline Power ☐ Electric Power

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## Farm Crops and Markets

### More Alfalfa Than Usual Is Being Planted This Spring in Kansas

**A** CONSIDERABLE acreage of alfalfa and Sweet clover, far larger than usual, is being planted this spring in Kansas. That clearly reflects the increasing interest in the growing of legumes. Good progress is being made with farm work. Livestock is doing well; in many cases the animals are on wheat pasture, and they will soon be getting their living from the grass, especially in Southern Kansas. Wheat is doing well most places; Kansas should produce another large crop this season.

**Barton**—Farmers have been busy planting potatoes, gardens, oats and barley. A considerable acreage of alfalfa is being sown this spring. We have had high winds recently; a good rain is needed. Wheat, 94c; yellow corn, 68c; cream, 43c; eggs, 20c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—Oats are coming up. Wheat has perhaps been damaged about 10 per cent. Farmers are busy preparing their land for corn, but planting rarely starts here until May 1. Wheat, 95c; corn, 73c; hogs, \$10; eggs, 21c; cream, 48c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne**—Spring days are here, although a little late. Most of the oats and barley have been sown and disking for corn has started. Recent high, south winds did considerable damage to wheat fields and a few destructive prairie fires were reported. A good rain would be welcome. Butterfat, 40c; eggs, 20c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Wheat is making a fine growth. A rain would be helpful so far as the surface soil is concerned; there is plenty of moisture in the subsoil. Pastures are doing well; livestock will go on grass early this year. Alfalfa also is making a fine growth. High prices are being paid for livestock at public sales. Hogs, \$9.90 to \$10.50; cream, 44c; eggs, 20c; hens, 17c to 22c; broilers, 14c to 19c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Dickinson**—The weather has been windy, and brought on a hard, beating rain of 1 1/2 inches. Wheat is growing nicely, although there are some fields that show a thin stand. Oats are up and show a good stand. Apricot and peach trees are in bloom, and it looks as if they would escape a freeze. Farmers are disking and cutting stalks, getting corn ground ready. A good acreage will be planted. Some men still are pasturing wheat. There will be plenty of hay and rough feed.—F. M. Lorson.

**Franklin**—Several days of very windy weather were followed by rain. Peach, plum and pear trees are full of blossoms. Farm work is progressing nicely. The spring pig crop isn't very large, but my neighbors have some mighty fine little porkers. Early gardens are looking fine. Some farmers just recently finished sowing oats. Kafir threshing is about completed. Some of the "early birds" are talking about planting corn. Many fields of alfalfa will have to be plowed up. The assessors have been making their annual visits to see whether we have prospered. Farm sales are about over, but the Ottawa market sale, founded by our good friend Steve Day, is held every two weeks on Saturday, and has proved to be a grand success. Not much corn is being marketed at present. Wheat, 90c; corn, 68c to 72c; eggs, 23c; heavy hens, 28c; light hens, 20c; ducks, 12c to 14c. Roads are pretty fair.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—The weather is dry, windy and changeable. Wheat prospects are good. Spring grain is needing rain to make it come up evenly. We are having several harvester, threshing and machine demonstration schools. Some public sales are being held with good prices. Stock is looking fair. From the present outlook there will be plenty of feed to last until grass comes, which will be late in starting, owing to the dry spring.—John Aldrich.

**Graham**—The weather is dry and windy; some fields of wheat have been damaged by blowing. Spring crops are coming up very well, as the soil is too dry. Livestock wintered well. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, 95c; barley, 50c; eggs, 20c; cream, 48c.—C. F. Welty.

**Harper**—Perhaps 10 per cent of the wheat was "blown out" by high winds in March. The crop is now making a good growth, but additional moisture is needed. Oats are in good condition. Corn planting is in progress. A larger acreage than usual of alfalfa and Sweet clover is being planted. There is plenty of farm labor.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

**Harvey**—Wheat fields are showing green, but the stand would be very thin if it were not for the volunteer crop. Both wheat and oats need a good rain. Wheat, 92c; oats, 42c; kafir, 70c; corn, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Lane**—Barley sowing is about finished. The ground is in fine condition. We are having a great deal of wind. Weeds are starting well. Wheat looks fine. Cattle wintered in fine condition, despite poor grass.—A. B. Bentley.

**Lyon**—Lyon county has had considerable high wind, and a big supply of automobile salesmen. Showers every week make the alfalfa, oats, wheat and grass grow better. Stock has been turned on tame pastures. Oats, alfalfa and potatoes have been planted. Stock is in fair condition. There are plenty of farm hands.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—We had a real cold spell last week. The spring pig crop is rather light. Baby chicks are numerous and everybody seems to be having good luck with them. The hog market is facing skyward. Corn, 75c; wheat, 98c; oats, 40c; potatoes, 50c; cream, 48c; eggs, 22c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—High winds recently did some damage to the wheat. A good rain would be helpful. Farmers have been busy planting barley.—James McHill.

**Ottawa**—Spring is here at last! Farmers are busy preparing their corn land, repairing fences and hauling manure. Wheat is in fairly good condition, but it needs rain. Pastures are greening up; there is plenty of feed to take the livestock thru to grass. Wheat, 95c; corn, 65c; cream, 46c; eggs, 20c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Republic**—Hard winds have done some damage to wheat, and to brooder houses. But these were followed by a good rain and some hail—the hail stones were exceptionally large in the south and east parts of the county. Quite a large acreage of alfalfa is being planted; the soil is in good condition. There is a fine stand of oats. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 45c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Wheat is making a good growth and in most places is thin on the ground. Many fields are blowing, so it is difficult to tell just how the crop is

going to come out. We have plenty of moisture and the soil is in good condition for spring crops. The acreage of these crops will be about normal this year. Farm labor is scarce. Most livestock is in fairly good condition and grass is making a good start. A few public sales are being held and are bringing good prices. Farmers in general are taking quite an interest in poultry, and baby chicks are making a good start.—Art McNarney.

**Rice**—Wheat is making a splendid growth, although a good rain would be helpful. It seems probable that there will be less trouble with Hessian fly than usual this year in Rice county, due to late planting. High prices are being paid at public sales. Pastures are greening up; livestock is doing well. Wheat, 97c; cream, 43c; eggs, 19c; hens, 21c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rush**—In the main, winter wheat is in good condition; a few fields have been damaged by soil blowing. The stand of oats is good. Pastures are becoming green. Livestock is in good condition. Rough feed is abundant. A few public sales are being held; horse drawn tools sell at very low prices. Farm labor is very scarce. Wheat, 92c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crottinger.

**Stanton**—Wheat is in fine condition; we had a rain here a few days ago that was very helpful to the crop. Quite a large acreage of barley is being sown. High prices are being paid at public sales. There has been some damage from high winds. A considerable acreage of sod is being broken this spring. Eggs, 21c; cream, 42c; milo, 55c a cwt.; kafir, 90c a cwt.; corn, 68c; potatoes, \$1.50 a cwt.—R. L. Creamer.

**Sumner**—We need a good rain badly. Oats and barley are not doing very well. Some of the wheat is in fairly good condition, but many wheat fields will be planted to corn. Wheat, 95c; corn, 85c; oats, 60c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Wallace**—Dust storms have done some damage recently. The acreage of barley this year is considerably larger than normal. Farmers will plant about the usual acreage to corn; they are now preparing the land. A good rain would be welcome.—Everett Hughes.

**Washington**—We have been having fine spring weather. Farmers are busy preparing the land for corn and other crops. Wheat and pastures are greening up, and fruit trees are in bloom. A good rain is needed. Roads are in fine condition. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 45c; hens, 22c; wheat, 96c; corn, 70c.—Ralph B. Cole.

### Kansas April Crop Report

Kansas wheat condition, as of April 1, is rated at 77 per cent of normal, compared with 77 per cent a year ago, 82 per cent last December, and a 10-year average on April 1 of 78.4 per cent. Of the last 10 Kansas wheat crops, five have shown improved prospects from December to April, four have declined in prospect and one has held equal promise after the winter was over. In those years when the April condition has shown better than December condition, the state has regularly produced above an average crop.

Correspondents were asked to estimate probable abandonment April 1 this year for the first time. Not all the factors influencing wheat losses have had time to operate by this date, and final abandonment may be either more or less than indicated as probable at this date. From the best judgment available it seems evident that at least 7.5 per cent of the wheat sown in the state last fall is not likely to prove worth leaving for harvest. Heavy winds probably have increased this prospective loss since the survey was made. Last year the final estimate was for about 15.3 per cent abandonment of the acreage planted. The average loss for the last five years has been 14.1 per cent, and for 10 years has averaged 13.9 per cent.

The principal cause of loss in acreage as well as for the present condition is the severe winter. Very little of the Kansas acreage died from lack of fall or winter moisture, as usually is the case in some sections of the state when abandonment is average or higher. There is more genuine winter killing in evidence than any other spring since 1925. Even where such killing has not caused the entire loss of fields, it has thinned the stand materially. As a rule winter losses and thinning of the stand are most severe where the variety planted is reported to be lacking in winter hardiness. The April condition does not vary widely from the state average in any section of the state. Rather heavy losses and lower conditions are registered in the Wichita territory, especially south of Wichita. Rice county also has lost heavily from winter kill and a section in Eastern Kansas centering in Coffey county was rather hard hit. A few extreme southwestern and a few extreme northwestern counties also report fairly large losses, but not entirely attributed to winter killing.

Kansas rye condition is rated at 81 per cent April 1, compared with 83 per cent a year ago, 85 per cent last December, and 81.8 per cent the 10-year April average.

Pasture outlook is rated at 85 per cent of normal, compared with 86 per cent last April, and a 5-year average of 83 per cent. The present outlook is the best in the blue-stem region and lowest in the short grass section of the northwest, but not seriously sub-normal anywhere.

The April first condition of winter wheat in the United States is estimated at 82.7 per cent of normal, compared with 84.4 per cent last December, 68.8 per cent April 1, 1928, 84.5 per cent April 1, 1927, and a 10-year average on April 1 of 80.9 per cent.

### A Cosmetic Champion

Miss Mina Morris was the fortunate winner of the 12 free greasings offered by the Callaway Service Station.—Alabama paper.

### Emotional By-Product

Let us weave your rage into artistic rugs.—Ad. in the Salt Lake Tribune.

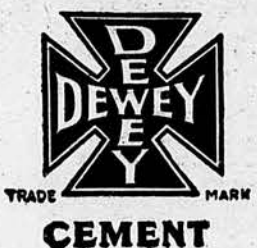
Kansas farmers operated 50,000 tractors and 18,000 combines in 1928 in the production of a wheat crop of 179 million bushels. Judging from the sales of power equipment so far, the number of combines and tractors operated this year will be much larger.



## Increased Dairy Profits

Clean dairy barns mean healthy, contented cows, a greater quantity and a better quality of milk—hence increased dairy profits. Dewey Cement concrete in the barn is easy to clean and keep clean.

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Concrete gives fire protection. It protects people in houses, cattle in barns and feed in silos. It is firesafe. No better concrete can be made than that made with Dewey Cement. Its superior quality is sure to please you. Buy it from your local retail lumber dealer.

**DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Davenport, Iowa



## Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THIS old word comfort has an interesting background. It is from two words, and means to make strong, to strengthen much, to invigorate. The last syllable of the word is the same as fort, when used in a military sense, as of a place which is secure from the enemy. So the prophet was putting strength and vigor into these poor folks who were far from home and who had no hope, or not much, of ever seeing their beloved home-land again.

Take your Bible and look at the map in the back, and you will see that it was something like 500 miles, in a straight line, from Jerusalem to Babylon, and of course it was a good deal more than that in actual travel. In those days, when you had 600 miles of desert between you and your desired haven, it was a question of staying where you were. This is borne out by some of the literature that has come down to us from the exiles. Take Psalm 137. We will use Moffatt's modern translation of the Psalms, to make the language more familiar and vivid. "By the streams of Babylon, there we sat and wept at the thought of Zion! There on the willows we hung up our harps, when our tyrants asked for a song." And from Psalm 130 we get these words: "I cannot sleep, I mourn like a lonely bird on the roof; all day long my foes are haunting me, those who mock me call me, 'The accursed.' I eat ashes with my food, and tears fall into my drink. My days are brief as any evening shadow, and I am withering away like grass."

The chapters of Isaiah from 39 to the end of the book were evidently written by another hand than the first 39 chapters. The conditions are altogether different. The writer is endeavoring to encourage and hearten his people. Who this writer was is unknown. That is nothing unusual in the Bible, as many of the books are anonymous. The fact that we do not know who wrote them does not make any difference with the value of the books. These chapters in Isaiah are among the greatest chapters in the Bible. They rise to the heavens, in the grandeur of their conception of God. There is nothing higher in the Bible, outside of the teachings of Christ. He must have been a great soul. If he had not been He could never have risen above the desperate plight in which he and his people found themselves. It is a picture of what faith will do.

It will be interesting to note some other examples of literature that come out of that Babylon experience. The little book of Baruch is not in most Bibles, but it is in the Apocrypha. Baruch was Jeremiah's scribe, and this is supposed to have been written by him, during the exile. He is cautioning his people not to yield to idol-worship, in the strange land of Babylon. "Now shall we see Babylon gods of silver, and of gold, and of wood, borne upon shoulders, which cause nations to fear. Beware therefore that ye in no wise be like strangers, neither be ye afraid of them, when ye see the multitude before them and behind them, worshipping them. But say ye in your hearts, O Lord, we must worship thee. For mine angel is with you, and I myself am caring for your souls."

Then, there is the "Song of the Three Holy Children." It is a continuation of the third chapter of Daniel, where the three Hebrew youths were hurled into the furnace. "But the angel of the Lord came down into the oven together with Azarias and his fellows, and smote the flame of fire out of the oven; and made the midst of the furnace as it had been a moist whistling wind, so that the fire touched them not at all, neither hurt nor troubled them."

And there also is the beautiful story of Susanna, and how she was given a choice between death and dishonor. She said, "If I do this thing, it is death unto me; and if I do it not, I cannot escape your hands. It is better for me to fall into your hands and not do it, than to sin in the sight of the Lord."

With such intense moral instructions the people were exhorted to remain faithful to their belief in God. The idea they convey is, that even tho one

dies when doing right, he really does not lose. There is no death to him who follows the leadings of the Divine Spirit to the end.

It was a fearful ordeal thru which the people were passing. Their leaders—many of them, at least—saw that it had come upon them because they had been faithless to their religion. By that I don't mean that they felt that God had deliberately punished them because they had failed to worship Him. But in failing to acknowledge and obey their God-sent leaders, they had fallen into all sorts of badness. Injustice had sprung up. The rich took away the lands of the poor and made huge estates for themselves and reduced the original owners practically to slavery. People had lost faith in their courts of justice. Immorality and social disease had come in. The nation had become weakened, and when the enemy appeared, they could offer no effective resistance. The mills of God had ground slowly, but surely, and the people were now suffering for the past. But even so there was hope ahead. There was a way back. "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people."

Lesson for April 21—The Source of True Comfort. Isa. 40:1 to 11. Golden Text, Isa. 66:13.

### 284,635 Hills of Corn

It is more or less commonly thought that farm implements and machinery are loosely fitted and put together with a hammer and monkey wrench. Farm work is not generally regarded as requiring machinery which must perform with a high degree of accuracy. Nothing could be further from the truth. Take the corn planter, for example. It is expected to run year after year, planting every hill without a miss. And, if given an "even break" by being supplied with graded seed, it will plant the desired number of kernels, hill after hill, row after row, without a miss or variation in the number of kernels planted.

In an 80-acre field of corn, rows 3 feet 6 inches each way, there are some 284,635 hills. If every hill is planted with three kernels, it means that the planter must pick and choose, one kernel at a time in the case of edge drop planters, or three at a time for the full hill drop machines, 853,905 kernels with almost perfect accuracy.

Added to these requirements is the demand for a machine which can be shifted from three to four or two kernels at the option of the operator, and without stopping. This wish also has been gratified in the modern planters. Then they must drill or check, plant all kinds of seed from beans to cotton and add choice morsels of plant food in the form of commercial fertilizers. And they will, and do. Truly, the corn planter is a modern example of mechanical accuracy!

### Specials for the Ladies

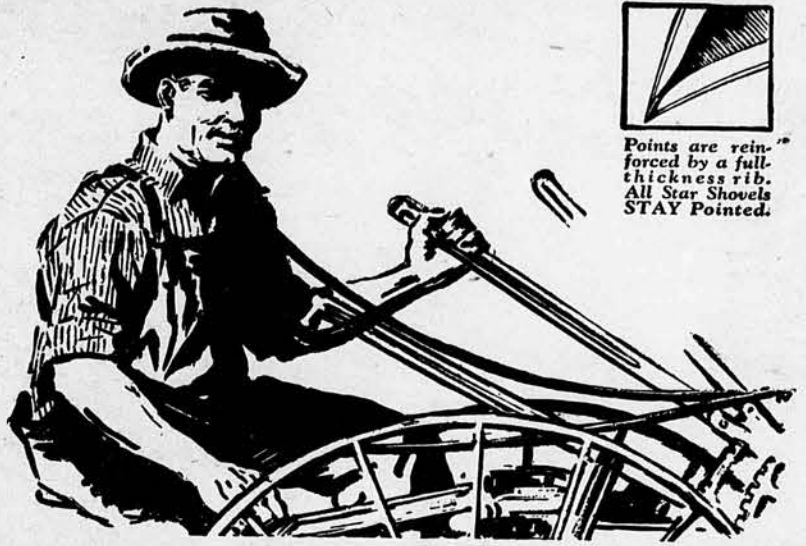
Farm women will be well represented at the Annual Fort Hays Experiment Station Roundup, Saturday, April 27, at Hays. Superintendent L. C. Aicher announces that a program replete with interest and information has been arranged by Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, who has charge of this special part of the Roundup.

The morning session will be a joint meeting of general interest to men and women. George C. Wheeler, editor of Western Farm Life, Denver, and Prof. David L. Mackintosh of K. S. A. C., are scheduled to speak at the morning program. Prof. Mackintosh will talk on the home caring of meat.

The afternoon session for the women will be devoted to problems of the home. Speakers at the women's program will be Amy Kelly in charge; L. E. Call, director of the station; Mrs. Harriet B. Allard, director of The Household Searchlight, Topeka; Iva Carter, educational field service, Postum Company.

A tour of the greenhouse and state forest nursery, conducted by E. W. Johnson, forest nurseryman, will complete the afternoon program for the farm women.

Shut the sheep in at night, allowing them to bed in the corral or shed.



Points are reinforced by a full-thickness rib. All Star Shovels STAY Pointed.

## "My Reasons for Choosing Star"

"LAST year I used Star Shovels on one of my cultivators. They scoured up quick and stayed sharp so long that I put them on all my cultivators this year. That reinforced point sure makes a difference—keeps the shovel from wearing off blunt—and the sharper the point the better the job of cultivating."

Star Cultivator Shovels are the result of a half century of experience. Made from the best steel for the purpose—shaped right for quick scouring—they are used by more farmers every year. Get them from your dealer for any make of cultivator.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873



# STAR

## CULTIVATOR SHOVELS

### Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

## KC

### Baking Powder

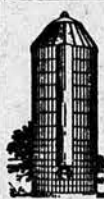
**DOUBLE ACTION**  
First—in the dough  
Then in the oven

**Same Price**  
for over 38 years

**25 ounces for 25¢**

**Use less than of**  
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**MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED**  
BY OUR GOVERNMENT



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Erected by us. Freight paid.  
Big discount now.  
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## Concrete Stave SILOS

Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

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### EVERY TIME YOU DRIVE YOU TAKE THIS CHANCE

C-R-A-S-H! Crushed! Crippled! THAT may be your fate, any day. Despite precautions, auto accidents are increasing. 500,000 are riding to sure injury this year. 30,000 will be killed. Records prove it!

And countless thousands of farmers will suffer costly injuries in a hundred other ways. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 is badly hurt every year. YOU MAY BE NEXT!

How you'll hate to pay out good money to doctor and hired help... when you could have avoided it! Trifling cost protects you up to \$1,000 with an ideal accident policy for farmers.

### 2½¢ a Day Protects You

You'll be surprised how generously the Woodmen Accident Company pays for injuries. Send for details. See how it pays every day you are laid up, double if it's a hospital case. Learn how it has saved policy holders millions of dollars. You can't afford to be without it. One tiny accident may cost you more than a year's protection. Get complete facts, TODAY. Don't delay. Send NOW!

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We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 18 to 60)

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SEE package at sight—one horse only. Just 2 words—CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Made in U.S.A. Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle—\$2.00. All druggists or direct.

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THE PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILO, built entirely of concrete and steel. All doors steel and on hinges. Our price includes freight, and all material entering into silo. Rust proof cadmium plated reinforcing rods. We furnish complete erection crew. Big discount for early orders. Fully guaranteed. Write for circular.

Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.

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BREED NAME	Single	Double	Master	Best
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$20.00
Anscombs	11.00	14.00	17.00	19.00
Barnyard Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00	19.00
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Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
Light Brahms	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00

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

## The Profit and Loss of Oil

(Continued from Page 7)

lard) into the cheap foreign trade." These statements, of course, are ridiculous. They are calculated to alarm farm folks and to cause them to rush blindly into a foolish demand which would cost every farmer many dollars every year. The price of cottonseed oil was stepped up, of course, when the development of the hydrogenation process brought it 100 per cent into the food field in the form of the modern type of lard substitute, using up the surplus in this new outlet which is left over after great quantities have gone into high grade cooking and salad oils. But this increased price was a benefit to the cotton farmer. Twenty years back, before cottonseed oil became a popular edible oil, it sold at not much less than 5 cents a pound. In recent years it has brought almost twice that much for edible purposes. Hence, the suggestion that cottonseed oil should be forced back into the soap kettle will not be received any more enthusiastically by cotton farmers than would a proposal to wheat growers that they use their wheat production as horse feed.

### A Surplus of Lard

Furthermore, it cannot be shown that the use of lard substitute has reduced the price of lard, nor "shoved it into the cheap foreign trade." We always have produced more lard than we can consume. We always have sold great quantities of lard abroad. The price of lard is set and supported by the foreign market. That is the reason why our lard price in the United States remains high above the common run of lard substitute prices. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the wholesale price of lard at Chicago averaged for February, 1929, 12½ cents a pound, while in Hamburg, our chief export market, it averaged for February 14.14 cents a pound. It is plain, therefore, that all the talk about forcing up the price of lard, by some sort of legerdemain in the vegetable oils tariff schedule is futile. Our lard prices will continue to be set by the higher foreign price, so long as we have a surplus.

Nearly half of that billion pounds of imported oils mentioned in the farm paper article referred to, was linseed oil, China wood oil, and similar non-edible oils used in making paint, linoleum, varnish and enamels. It has been deemed good policy to try to grow our linseed oil in the United States, and no one is objecting to the imposition of fully protective duties on this oil for any purpose it might be used.

This same observation applies to the soybean crop. We have had since 1921 a duty on soybeans heavy enough to keep out both the beans and the oil which is made from them. Yet there has been very little expansion of soybean growing for oil producing purposes. And there is a reason. For every ton of soybean oil produced, there are over 7 tons of meal resulting from the process of manufacture. Soybeans cannot be used profitably for the manufacture of oil unless there is a market for the meal. The soybean meal finds itself in competition with the products of every feed-growing farmer. It competes with cottonseed and flaxseed meal. It competes with the mill feed byproducts from both wheat and corn. This is the important factor that probably will prevent much expansion of soybean growing in America as an oil crop. Last year we exported ½ million tons of oil cake and meal, principally cottonseed and linseed, because our home markets would not absorb it. The difficulty of finding a market for the meal or oil cake which would arise, were any important volume of soybeans to be crushed in the United States, constitutes a serious problem. Nevertheless, the soybean oil tariff should be continued in full effect.

### Coconut Oil in View

This brings us to a consideration of coconut oil and the whole Philippine problem. Coconut oil is what the dairy group is really interested in. They may talk a great deal about other oils, but it is the coconut oil used in making butter substitute that they are after. By increasing the cost of this oil they hope further to discourage production of oleomargarine and the nut margarine, and thereby perhaps slightly improve the butter market.

To accomplish this purpose some dairy interests are demanding tariff rates on all oils that would add far more to the cost of laundry soap, varnishes, lubricating oils and greases, leather harnesses, and dozens of other articles that the farmer buys, than the farmer could possibly get back.

Now so far as the Philippines are concerned, it is not to be conceived that President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson, former Governor General of the Philippines, would countenance the placing of duty on any such product of the Philippines. As has been shown before, this vegetable oil problem has a simple solution. It consists solely of keeping the imported oils and fats out of the edible field. They already, by their chemical nature are disqualified from competing with the domestic paint-making oils such as linseed and soybean oils because none of them, with the exception of China wood and perilla oil, can be used for drying purposes, drying oils being the oils required in the making of paint, linoleum, etc. When it comes to varnish, only one oil exists which will make a waterproof varnish, and that is China wood oil, or tung oil, hence there is no reason why this oil should be held dutiable.

Under the program proposed for keeping vegetable oils out of the food field, all vegetable oils produced in appreciable quantities by farmers in this country, would be protected by high duties. Also all edible oils whether grown or not grown extensively by our farmers could be dutiable at high tariff rates unless denatured and rendered unfit for food by the same methods so successfully used by the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Animal Industry for many years. When so denatured these oil would be admitted duty free. Inedible oils like China wood oil and perilla oil used in varnishes would remain on the free list as at present. Soybean oil, while not produced in much volume in the United States would continue to bear a high duty no matter for what purpose used as would be the case with linseed oil.

By this arrangement dairy interests would be protected because this denaturing provision would not interfere with any plan or schedule the Congress might adopt in levying duties on the edible oils, for if they happen to be edible they could be denatured before being imported for use in manufacturing non-edible products.

### Atlas Sorgo Shows Promise

A good deal of interest has been created in Atlas sorgo in eastern Kansas, so for the benefit of farmers in that section Kansas Farmer passes on the findings of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

Atlas sorgo is a new variety developed by the Experiment Station plant breeder, from a cross between Black-hull kafir and "Sourless cane," made by I. N. Farr of Stockton, Kan. The new variety combines some of the desirable characters of the kafir and "cane" parents. This new sorgo has the stiff stalks—hence the name Atlas—and the white, palatable grain of the kafir parent. It has the leafiness and the sweet, juicy stalks, and capacity to produce heavy yields of forage, of the sweet sorghum or "cane" parent.

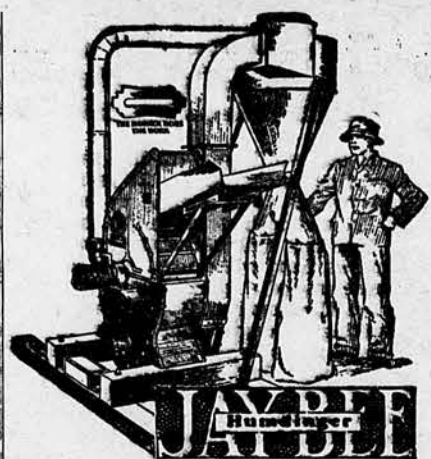
In tests at Manhattan, at Hays, on the experimental fields in southeastern Kansas, and in co-operative experiments with farmers in eastern Kansas, Atlas sorgo has made nearly as high yields as Kansas Orange, and has not lodged nearly so often. Chemical tests were made on samples of Atlas and Kansas Orange grown at Manhattan in 1928, which indicate that Atlas has a higher sugar content than Kansas Orange.

Atlas sorgo is as late as Kansas Orange, and is not well adapted to northern and western sections of Kansas. On the basis of present information, it can only be recommended south of the Kansas River and east of Salina. The present strain of Atlas sorgo contains a "trace" of off-type hybrid plants, some of which have brown seeded heads.

### Returning the Ring

"No noose is good news," says the pardoned murderer.—Annapolis Log.

The great difference in rank was shown when only six lines were devoted to a fall from a horse by the brother of the Prince of Wales.



## Oldest, Best-Proved All Steel Hammer Mill

The most satisfactory—most dependable—most economical feed grinder

We have a size mill to meet your exact requirements. 7 H. P. to 30 H. P. 10-20 tractor will operate successfully. A grinder you can always depend on. Free from costly breakdowns and repairs. Grinds more kinds of feed, cool, finer, better, at less cost per ton than any other feed grinder made.

Over 11,000 users have proved "Jay Bee" the best—most economical feed grinder.

All steel construction. Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. Many "Jay Bee" mills in use three to five years without one cent expense for repairs.

### Big Feed Saving

Users report saving \$15 to \$25 a ton over cost of commercial feeds, grinding their own feed with "Jay Bee"—saving \$3 per head, per month. And they know exactly what is in their feed.

### Easy Payment Plan

The "Jay Bee" Humminger is sold on easy monthly payments. Send for Free Feeding Booklet (very valuable) and detailed descriptive literature. Stock in all principal cities.

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The Hutchinson Concrete Co., Hutchinson, Kansas  
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Better and Quicker

Changing types in planes, ultra modern instruments and equipment make it imperative for flyers and mechanics to keep abreast of the times. That's why it is so important that you get your first training where only the newest methods are taught and only the newest ships are provided.

I teach you to fly in new ships, monoplanes and biplanes, including Travelair, Swallow, Lincoln Paige, Eagle Rock, American Eagle, Ryan Monoplane and our own make the "Dove". You help build new planes in our factory and rebuild old ones. Your training will be entirely practical and you work under the finest, experienced instructors in the country today. Right here in my school is the best place to get the right start for success.

## MEN WANTED NOW!

Thousands of pilots and mechanics are needed NOW. Every day I have calls for men fully trained for Aviation. Aviation will soon be one of the biggest businesses in the world and now is the time to get on the ground floor, while it is still young.

At Lowest Cost—I have built up a wonderful school because I give every student his money's worth. I have made my courses just as low as is consistent with the best training. My school is rapidly filling up and you must hurry if you want to get in while prices are still low.

Large Class of Women Students Opportunity is opening for women in flying. We have a large class already in training and are receiving more enrollments every week. Finest accommodations for young women.

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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Water May Improve an Egg's Complexion But Also Spoil Its Market Value

NATURE wins again. We say that because experts on every hand agree that one of the surest and quickest ways of changing good eggs into bad eggs is to try to improve their complexion. Let's just "suppose" for a minute. Suppose you go out to your laying house and gather some mighty fine eggs—fine, except that they are soiled. Maybe you are selling on a grade basis, to special houses or to any man who knows something about eggs. You want these eggs you sell to appear their best out in such company, so you give them a Saturday night tubbing, regardless of the day in the week. After their bath they seem clean enough, but you notice in putting them in the case that they aren't quite so smooth as they were before their contact with water.

But on to the selling agency you take the eggs, and bang! Right away the man who knows his eggs says: "Washed 'em, didn't you?" and he gives you one of those "5-cents-a-dozen-reduction" smiles.

"Nice fresh eggs collected for deposit only 6 hours ago not worth the top price?" you want to know.

"Nice fresh eggs, all right," he replies, "but you spoiled 'em by trying to wash away their stains." And he talks along that line until you feel lucky he didn't ask you to pay him for the trouble of looking over the most recent offering from your henryery.

However, the egg man is right and you are wrong; oh, you aren't wrong, because you wouldn't have dirty eggs in the first place. You would make sure that your hens had clean nests in which to lay, and the eggs wouldn't have a chance of being soiled. If good nests are provided the hens will use them every time in preference to dirty nests or the floor.

Just the same, any person who washes eggs would be wrong in expecting top prices, and the egg dealer would be right in bidding low.

To put it straight, we can't improve on nature's way of doing things. When eggs are laid they are covered by a gelatinous coating which quite effectively seals the shells against air and germs, and this coating should be left intact for best keeping qualities. Washing eggs removes this coating and good eggs, unless they are used for immediate consumption, turn bad.

"But keep 'em in the ice box!" somebody shouts. No sir, that won't do. Unwashed eggs and those that have been thru the Saturday night tortures have been put in the same cooling plants and removed at the same time. Washed eggs come out of cold storage as much as 50 per cent inferior to unwashed eggs.

Naturally egg buyers are not going to pay top prices for eggs that will spoil quickly, and they are right. Washing, sand blasting or any other method of covering up the mistake of allowing hens to use dirty nests, cuts the keeping qualities of eggs.

### Paid \$556 Clear Profit

A few years ago my husband and I quit the store business and moved to our 320-acre farm. We always liked chickens and have kept a few most of the time. After moving to the farm we decided to give them a thoro trial and see whether they would pay.

The Buff Orpingtons were very satisfactory town chickens, but we decided on the Single Comb White Leghorns for the farm, because they mature quickly, are good rustlers, require less feed than the larger breeds and lay lots of big, white eggs.

Since the necessary equipment for hatching chicks costs so much, and those who make a business of hatching understand it and can do it so much better than those who have not had much experience along that line, we decided to buy baby chicks.

We built a brooder house 12 by 20 feet and divided it into two rooms. Each room has a coal-burning brooder stove, and we find this way of brooding chicks very satisfactory indeed. One thing we learned by dear experience about brooding chicks was not to put too many chicks under one

brooder. About 400 chicks to a 1,000-chick size brooder is enough.

One of the very best feeds for chicks is sour milk, but it must never be fed in iron vessels or those in which the enamel is off. A very satisfactory trough is made of laths. Saw two laths in two in the middle. Use one piece for the bottom and two for the sides. Let the end pieces extend up an inch higher than the sides, then nail the remaining piece of lath on these to form a cover for the trough. This leaves room for the chicks to drink from each side. A few of the tinest may crawl into the trough at first, but they soon will get too large for that. These troughs should be cleaned frequently.

The chicks are not fed until about 72 hours old, then the first thing they get is sour milk, and if I have plenty of it no water is given until they are 3 weeks old. A very little commercial chick starter mash is fed at frequent intervals at first. This may be alternated with chick grains. After the second week the mash is kept before the chicks at all times in open hoppers and the grain fed twice daily.

My best success with chicks was raising 800 out of 825, and 425 were pullets. The profit that year was \$556.88. We sell market eggs mostly. We are trying to work out a plan to cut down on our feed expense, as we realize it is too much. We built a new hen house last summer, 20 by 100 feet, with 20 feet off for feed rooms, which saves time and labor in feeding the chickens. It has a straw loft, and an open front on the south, with the exception of four windows. We covered the opening with a light grade of muslin for winter. Of course, this muslin must be swept clean every day. There are small windows near the floor under the roosting boards to give more light and prevent the hens from scratching the litter to the back of the building. We certainly do like this house. It is so light, and there is plenty of fresh air without drafts.

Mrs. C. L. Vastine.

Deerfield, Kan.

### Let Experts Do the Job

We own incubators of the best makes of around 250-egg capacity, but we used to set hens, also, letting the hens raise the chickens. As we raised around 1,000 it was some job.

A change was made. We sold all the old sitting hens, which was about all they were good for, and bought two large-size, coal-burning brooders. We covered two sheds with roofing paper—top, back and ends—and left the south side open for ventilators and glass cloth covered windows. We discontinued home hatching, as the problems of ventilation and moisture content were too great for a busy farm wife, and poor hatches or weak chicks are expensive.

We bought our chicks, all the same age and good ones. We used the Hendriks method because Kansas Farmer advised it, and raised nearly all the chickens. We sold the cockerels for the cost of all the chicks. This improved our flock and the pullets were ready for heavy fall and winter production. We really were money ahead at the start, but it was when the layers went into the pullet houses that we were convinced the new method is best.

Have your chicks hatched by experts, buy good brooders, have everything ready. Then study your job until you are an expert at brooding.

Thayer, Kan. Maud Commons.

### More New Houses

Forty-five new movable brooder houses and 20 new straw-loft poultry houses among Farm Bureau members indicates progress made last year in Washington county. This year we are pushing the feeding of pullets for production, clean ground for chicks and more and better poultry houses.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Kansas needs more alfalfa.



## Make Yourself a Present of a Good Knife

HERE'S a fine, practical knife for use around the farm. Such quality at such a moderate price is made possible by the large output of the world's largest producer of pocket cutlery.

The blades in this knife are sharp. They are hand-honed at the factory. The steel is high-carbon, tough, durable. Stag handle; bolsters, shield and linings of nickel silver that will not rust or corrode—an important point in a knife used for farm surgery. There is a spey blade correctly shaped for altering stock. Also a sturdy clip blade for general use; a punch or reamer blade for making holes, cleaning spark-plugs, scraping off insulation, and for a hundred other purposes. It is solid forged and may be easily sharpened when necessary.

Your dealer probably has this knife. If not, send us his name with \$1.50 and ask for knife No. R 3963. It will be mailed to you promptly.

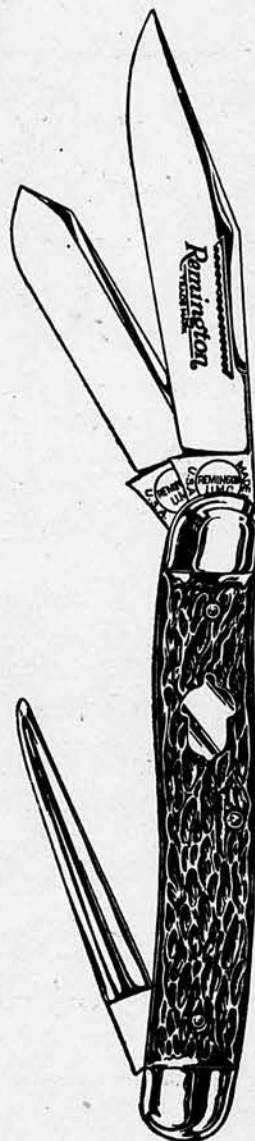
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25 Broadway New York City

**Remington**

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Remington Knife No.  
R 3963 Price \$1.50



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Valuable Turkey Book FREE



Thousands of turkey raisers from all parts of the United States have found that Rayzem takes the bad luck out of Turkey raising. Rayzem is a stomach and intestinal antiseptic that is guaranteed to prevent blackhead. Follow our instructions use Rayzem and you will have good luck. Large trial size \$1.10 postpaid; medium size \$2.50; large size \$5.00. C. O. D. if you wish. Money back if you are not satisfied. Order now.

EVERARD-MORRIS CO. St. Paul, Minn.

918 Rice St.,



## Just Paint it on the Roosts!

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

**"Black Leaf 40"**  
Kills Poultry Lice

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12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

## DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

## RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

Inches	Time	Four Times	Inches	Time	Four Times
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.85	6.30	2 1/2.....	26.95	23.10
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.....	14.70	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 rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

## POULTRY

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

## BABY CHICKS

**YOUNG'S CHICKS—DIARRHEA TESTED** Flocks 8c up. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

**HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS** blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

**18 BREEDS BABY CHICKS AS LOW AS** 7 1/2 cents each. Free catalogue. Prompt shipments. Riverview Poultry Farms, Grand River, Iowa.

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

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

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

**CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS.** Wyandottes \$11.00. Langshans \$12.00. Leghorns \$10.00. Assorted \$8.00. Live delivery. postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Bekridge, Kan.

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

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. BLOOD** tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 11c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

**GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM** 300-318 eggs. Pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. 8c 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, pedigree males. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

**MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS. ROCKS** Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred. Leghorns heavy assorted \$10. White Minorcas, \$14 prepaid. 100% live delivery. Free book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

**PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE** refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 3c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

**STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS.** White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain: \$12.00 per 100; \$57.00, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanager, English and Hollywood strains. Tishauer Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

## BABY CHICKS

**24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL** guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates. 3 by 24 inch birds eye view. Smashed prices on all chicks. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

**BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEG-** horns \$10; Barred Rocks \$11; Buff & White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

**WANTED THOUSANDS OF BABY CHICKS** weekly for April, May. Will pay 1c for Leghorns. Heavy Mixed, 9c for all other heavy purebred breeds. Light Mixed, 6c. Hatchery to guarantee. 100% alive delivery and ship direct to my customers. Thompson's Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

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

**ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 13 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

## Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds 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 guarantee. **ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

## Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate. **MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGTON, KAN.**

## 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? 50,000 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.

## 95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details. \$5 per cent Pullets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free.

**MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Dept. C, Burlingame, Kansas**

## BABY CHICKS

## 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 men. 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.**

## 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; catalogue free. Order early. **STEINHOFF'S HATCHERY, OSAGE CITY, KANS.**

## State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds. \$13.50 per 100, \$55.00-500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tishauer Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live. Only 7 1/2c up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our big free catalogue. **Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.**

## 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 Brahmans. Our flocks are standard bred, and culled for high production. Write us for prices. **Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.**

## BRAHMA EGGS

**LIGHT BRAHMAS. EGGS 6 CENTS. CORA** Chaffain, Severy, Kan.

**CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS. \$5 HUN-** dred. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.

**GIANT LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$5.00-100.** Good fertile eggs. William Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

**CHAMPION PRIZE LIGHT BRAHMAS.** Pens \$3-\$5 per 15, range \$6.00-100. Lewis Czapanasky, Aurora, Kan.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS. LARGE WELL** marked. Eggs \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Prepaid. Enoch Derrick, Route 6, Abilene, Kan.

## CORNISH

**DARK CORNISH EGGS. PREPAID, \$6.00** 100; \$1.50 15. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE

**FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS \$1.25** doz. Sperling, Hill City, Kan.

**MALLARD DUCKLINGS-25 FOR \$5.00.** Prepaid. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS 10 CENTS.** \$4.50 for 50. Ganders, R. C. McCollum, Wenona, Ill.

**IMPERIAL WHITE PEKIN DUCKS. \$2.50;** Drakes, \$2.50. Eggs, \$1.75, 12. Prize winners. A. K. Hayden, Lawrence, Kan.

## DUCKS AND GEESE-EGGS

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

**TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS 25c EACH. PRE-** paid. Stamps appreciated. Sadie Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** \$1.50 12, prize winners. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

**MAMMOTH ROUEN DUCK EGGS \$2.50** per doz. postpaid. 11 lb. stock. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** \$1.25-12, \$8.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Harry Benner, Sabetha, Kan.

**6000 EGGS THIS MONTH FROM BANK-** er'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-EGGS

**MARCY STRAIN. \$1.50 SETTING; \$9 HUN-** dred. Sperling, Hill City, Kan.

**MARCY STRAIN. 110 EGGS \$6.75 PRE-** paid. Guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

## JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

**MARCY FARMS STRAIN. CHICKS AND** eggs. Nolan's Jersey Giant Farm, Lane, Kan.

**BEST QUALITY BLACK GIANTS. CHICKS,** eggs; new prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

## LANGSHANS

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS.** cockerels from trap nested strain \$5.00-100. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

## LANGSHANS-EGGS

**WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 POST-** paid. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

## LEGHORNS-BUFF

**LARGE HUSKY CHICKS \$10.00. FROM** range flocks Buff Leghorns, culled, prize winners, layers. Eggs \$4.25 hundred. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

## LEGHORNS-BUFF-EGGS

**PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN** eggs, \$4.50 per 105, postpaid. John Sadey, Galva, Kan.

## LEGHORNS-BROWN

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-** horns. Eggs. Chicks. Della Gamble, Bartlett, Kan.

**"EVERLAY" SINGLE COMB DARK** brown Leghorns lay-win-pay. Eggs, \$5.50 100 postpaid. Mrs. Harvey Crabbs, Bucklin, Kan.

**KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS.** 5c each. Postpaid. Chicks, 12c each. F. O. B. Seneca. Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 5, Seneca, Kan.

## LEGHORNS-WHITE

**337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON LEG-** horns, May and June chicks, \$10 to \$12. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

**TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS. CHICKS,** eggs, reasonable. 300-336 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.

**300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON** strain White Leghorn eggs 5c, chicks 10c, express 1/2 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

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

**ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN SINGLE** comb White Leghorns, the winter producers of large white eggs. Chicks \$12.00 per hundred. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred prepaid. Morrison Bros., Box 266, Chapman, Kan.

**Capitol City Egg Farm**

Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs, \$7.50 per hundred; baby chicks, \$15 per hundred. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **M. A. HUTCHESON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr., Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.**

## 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.**

Member of Colorado Baby Chick Association. International Baby Chick Association

## LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

**ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. PEDIG-** reed males, large eggs 100-\$4.00, 200-\$7.50. Caroline Woodward, Barnard, Kan.

**CERTIFIED, BLOOD TESTED ENGLISH** S. C. W. Leghorns, heavy producers. Eggs \$5.00, 100. Dale Lundblade, Jamestown, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** heavy laying strain, breeders, culled during their pullet year for size as well as eggs, \$5.00-100. M. A. Scott, Topeka, Kan. Route 1.

## MINORCAS-BUFF

**LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA CHIX.** \$15. Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.

**BUFF MINORCAS WEIGH AND LAY.** Chicks, \$15.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

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

**MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS.** chicks, eggs; new prices. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, 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.  
 TRAPNESTED, BLOOD TESTED WHITE MINORCAS. Eggs. Chicks. E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS. \$5.00 hundred. Free range. Florence Erickson, Rt. 1, Clyde, Kan.  
 GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS, eggs, chicks. Baby cockerel. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS from free range flock, \$5.00 per hundred. \$15.00 per Standard Case prepaid. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

## MINORCAS—EGGS

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA eggs, \$6.00. Mrs. V. Costa, Richland, Kan.  
 LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100, prepaid. Ben Albers, Cunningham, Kan.  
 STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Free range. Eggs \$6 per hundred prepaid. \$18.00 per case by express. Mrs. Jess Wilcox, Rt. 1, Ford, 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 SUPERIOR QUALITY, LARGE type Buff Orpingtons. Unique Farm, Little River, Kan.  
 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—WHITE

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5 HUNDRED, culled, range, prepaid. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.  
 FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT, STATE ACCREDITED "A". Bloodtested 4 years. Pedigreed males from 240 egg hens. Eggs \$6 100; \$3.50, 50; \$1.25, 15. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Murdock, Kan.  
 GRAND CHAMPION WHITE ROCKS, 10 Champions this season. High production, large size. Eggs and Baby chicks, catalogue free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.  
 WHITE ROCK EGGS. E. O. P. SUPERVISOR. Male's dams 175, 25 eggs \$5.50, 100. Baby chicks, \$17.00, 100. April 30 delivery. Mrs. Fred Dybach Jr., Wathena, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

100 CERTIFIED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 Mrs. Milo Orton, Alta Vista, Kan.  
 QUALITY HATCHING EGGS, PRICE REASONABLE. Brewer's Golden Rods, Delia, Kan.  
 PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-100; \$3.50-50, prepaid. Mrs. Joseph Hynek, Bremen, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$4.50, MRS. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.  
 PARKS PERMIT C. EGGS, 50—\$3.25; 105—\$6, prepaid, guaranteed. M. Geer, Subetha, Kan.  
 HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.  
 BARRED ROCKS—LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged, heavy laying, Bradley strain, 100 eggs \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; 15 \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. E. Emig, Abilene, Kan.  
 PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS. Heavy winter layers. Dark. Range only. \$5.00; 100, \$5.00. Postpaid in first and second zones. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB REDS TRAP NEST. "B" bred. \$8.12-220 egg lines. 15 eggs \$2.00; 100—\$10.00. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

S. C. RED EGGS ACCREDITED; \$4.00 home, \$5.00 per 100 delivered. Elmer Graves, Clinton, Kan.  
 KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" GRADE S. C. R. I. Red eggs \$7.50 per hundred delivered. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan.  
 PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS BRED FOR size, color and egg production, 100, \$6 postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.  
 SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, EXTRA GOOD dark Red, large type chickens. 100 \$6.50; 15 \$1.25 postpaid. H. F. Enz, Fredonia, Kan.  
 BLOOD TESTED SINGLE COMB REDS, best egg production strains, \$6.00-100. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.  
 PURE BRED, ROSE COMB EGGS, 100—\$5.50 Postpaid. Culled, blood tested 2 years. High quality. Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Wakefield, Kan.  
 PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.  
 EGGS FROM HEAVY LAYING STANDARD bred Single Comb Reds; Range flock \$6.00-100; special pens \$10.00-100. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB REDS—SIXTEEN YEARS breeding for egg production, males from trapped pedigree stock. Eggs, 100, \$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.  
 HALF-PRICE EGGS ROSE COMB REDS. Tompkins strain. Pen headed 1st cock \$1.25, 15; \$5.50, 100. H. L. Files, Quinter, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, eggs \$5.50 100 postpaid. Roy Blackwelder, Leola, Kan.  
 ROSE COMB WHITES, LARGE, HEALTHY, wonderful winter layers, 100 eggs \$5.50 postpaid. E. Biddleman, Kinsley, Kan.  
 PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White hatchling eggs; flock culled by world's champion poultry culturist; \$5.50 per 100 postpaid. John P. Mueller, Cleveland, Kan.

## TURKEYS

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. 38c. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.  
 WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5; HENS, \$4. Eggs. Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.  
 FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE YOUNG toms 34 lbs. \$12.00, pullets 18 lbs. \$7.00. Eggs 50c. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Nebr.  
 OUR IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE Turkeys; dozen eggs, \$4.00; dozen day-old pullets, \$8. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.  
 HOOSIER GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, Indiana State Show Champions exhibition and breeding birds. Eggs. Mrs. O. S. Dooley, Danville, Ind.  
 BEAUTIFUL BRONZE "GOLDBANKS" big, lusty, range reared toms, pullets, \$10 up; eggs, 75c. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

## TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c each. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.  
 BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c postpaid. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS 50c. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S.  
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5.00 per dozen. Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.  
 BRONZE EGGS 40c. 15 \$5.50. POSTAGE 30c. Poult. 55c. Della Moore, Bunceton, Missouri.  
 PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs 40c each insured postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.  
 PURE BRED BRONZE FRESH EGGS, TEN \$3.50, Hundred, \$25. Postpaid. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS \$5.00 dozen. Write for quantity price. Emma Davis, Mound City, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE, ALSO Silversheen Narragansett, Eggs, \$40 hundred. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.  
 PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE EGGS, baby turkeys, 20 lb. pullets, 35 lb. toms. Mountain View Turkey Ranch, Fowler, Colo.  
 NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS FROM pure bred well marked flock, 60c each. Eleven \$6.00 postpaid. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BIG finely colored, healthy stock, Eggs, fertility guaranteed, 50 cents each. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.  
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE Holland turkey eggs, fifty cents each. Forty dollars hundred. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Geo. Long, Hugoton, Kan.  
 PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs 40c. Hens and toms from prize winners; orders filled promptly. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.  
 TURKEY EGGS, MAMMOTH BOURBON Reds, \$5 per 11. Postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. Stock dark red, all white tails. Percy Royer, Gove, Kan.  
 MAMMOTH BRONZE "GOLDBANK"—Large prolific stock. Eggs that hatch strong healthy pullets. Circular upon request. W. R. James, Parker, Colo.

## TURKENS—EGGS

TURKEN EGGS, \$2—\$15; FOLDER FREE. Orchard Grove Turken Farm, Oxford, Kan.  
 LARGE TURKEN EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain; fifteen, \$2.00; thirty, \$3.50; forty-five, \$5.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE ACCREDITED; Grade A, \$5.00 per 100; \$6.00 shipped. W. H. Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIVE-YEAR state accredited flock, 100, \$5.50. Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.  
 MARTIN STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, good range flock, \$5 per hundred. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTE DIRECT FROM Martin-Keelers pedigreed prize winners record layers. Eggs \$5.00-100. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.  
 WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FREE range flock, headed by Barron cockerels; fertility guaranteed, \$5.00 hundred prepaid. Mrs. Pearl Singley, Meade, Kan.  
 EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM OUR HIGH quality White Wyandottes. Officially tested by agglutination test for bacillary white diarrhea and reactors removed. Eggs \$5, 108; chicks, \$14, 100. Prices prepaid Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES—SILVER—EGGS

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Best strain. Circular. M. Dommer, Canton, Missouri.

## WYANDOTTE—PARTRIDGE—EGGS

PREMIER PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs \$5, 100. Wm. Hebbard, Milan, Kan.  
 PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SMALL orders filled. \$1.00 15. Hellen Smith, Stanberry, Mo.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB SILVER LACE Wyandotte eggs, \$5.00 per 100; also Light Brahma, same price. Lizzie M. Hess, Humboldt, 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.

## AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED WEEKLY PAYMENTS; steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.  
 AGENTS—MAKE \$25.00-100.00 WEEKLY, selling Comet Sprayers and Autowashers to farmers and autoists. All brass. Throws continuous stream. Established 35 years. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnstown, Ohio, Box C15.  
 BIG PAY EVERY DAY TAKING ORDERS for Dress Shirts, Work Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Sweaters, Underwear, Hosiery, pajamas. Playmates! Experience unnecessary. Outfit Free! Nimrod Co., Dept. 126, 4922-28 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

## MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McCann & Company, Room FB604, Winona, Minn.  
 WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country and sell reliable wearing apparel. Steady work. Good pay. Alltru Woolen Co., 329 Boston, Minneapolis, Minn.

## SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN, OVER 100 LBS., 6½c LB. WM. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.  
 SUDAN, STANDARD WHT. 6½c LB. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.  
 KRUG, SILVER MINE, DISEASE FREE: \$3 bushel. R. C. McCollum, Wenona, Ill.  
 SUDAN, CERTIFIED, \$8.00 CWT. F. O. B. station. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.  
 CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILO, 4c pound. W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.  
 STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn, certified. Harold E. Steadt, Ottawa, Kan.  
 LONG JOHN AND GOLDEN BEAUTY SEED Corn two dollars per bushel. John Starr, Vinita, Okla.  
 CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO 98% GERMINATION 99.99% pure, 5c per pound. E. G. Burt, Eureka, Kan.  
 PURE ATLAS SORGO SEED, \$2 PER CENT germination, 4 cents per pound. Bruce Wilson, Eureka, Kan.  
 ALFALFA \$8.50-16.00 bu; White Sweet clover \$1.50-4.50; yellow \$5.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.  
 CERTIFIED MIDLAND YELLOW SEED corn, test 99%, graded, \$3 F. O. B. Lyndon, Kansas. W. B. Banning.  
 CERTIFIED, PURE KANSAS ORANGE Cane 97% germination, \$2 per bushel. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kan.  
 REID'S YELLOW DENT SEED CORN. Grown from Certified seed. Philip Ljungdahl, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.  
 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.  
 50 BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS BULBS, large blooming size, all colors, for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
 CONCORD GRAPES—EXTRA 3-YR. BEARING size. Vines, 10 \$1; 100 \$7; 1,000 \$50. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, 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.  
 BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS, ALL COLORS, 1,000 small bulbs (bulbets) for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
 PAY ON ARRIVAL—FROSTPROOF CABBAGE Plants, immediate shipment. 75c, 1,000. Empire Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.

## EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST

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 \$19.60; four insertions would cost \$15.68 per insertion.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—MISCELLANEOUS, Klondike, Aroma, Dunlap, \$3, 1000; Early Ruth \$3. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES CLARAGE Seed Corn. Clarage produces world's highest yields. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN, GERMINATION 99%, "Reid's Yellow Dent" \$3.00; "Lapland's 90 Day Red" \$3.50. Lapland Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, pure, upland raised, field selected, tipped, shelled, graded, 6 bus or more \$2.75 per bu., smaller lots, \$3.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

CERTIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$6 bushel, scurfed \$5.00. Purity 99.92% and 99.97% respectively. H. E. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED corn, guaranteed .99%, \$2.25 bu. prices lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Leading varieties now ready. 500, 66c; 1,000 \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Farmers Plant Co., Tipton, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED OF PRIDE OF SALINE Corn, Sunrise Kafir and Atlas Sorghum. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kan.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 16 TO 18 IN. \$18 per hundred. Full line nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 98% PURE, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CERTIFIED AND GRADED—PRIDE OF SALINE White corn, germination test 85.5%. Price \$2.50 per bu. 1928 yield 77 bu. per acre. R. J. Haffa, Chapman, Kan.

PLANT SPECIAL—45 CABBAGE, 40 Tomatoes, 10 pepper, 5 egg plants. Strong transplanted, all \$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Greenhouse, Wichita, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. FROST PROOF Cabbage and onion plants. All varieties now ready. 500, 66c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Standard Plant Co., Tipton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUODA Onion plants. Prepaid mail, 500—\$1.00; 1,000, \$2.00. Express, 5,000, \$3.75; 10,000, \$7.50. Coleman Plant Farms, Tipton, 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.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent Corn \$2.00 bushel. Blackhull kafir 3c per pound. Non-Certified Midland Yellow Dent \$2.50 per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

## SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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, Tipton, Ga.

PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and Atlas Sorgo. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

BUY HARDY, NORTHERN ALFALFA SEED from the oldest and best authority on alfalfa culture since Coburn's time. High varieties to choose from. Free sample. Alfalfa John, Beaver City, Nebr.

RHUBARB NEW GIANT VICTORIA, stands the hot summers, 3-yr. Divisions 12-14. 1-yr. whole roots 20-31. Washington Asparagus 2-yr., 25-31. Prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS, MANY VARIETIES, also Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plant. Price 75c per 100, \$1.50 for 300, \$4.00 per 1000, postpaid. Hargis Garden Trucks Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.

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.

CABBAGE PLANTS—CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, Early Jersey, Flat Dutch 1000, \$1.75; 5000, \$7.00. Tomato plants—Stone Gulf State Market and Buckbees 50 day 500, \$1.40; 1000, \$2.25. A. C. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda onions, good hardy plants from grower. 200-500; 500-1,000; 1,000-5,000; \$7.50. Peppers, eggplant, certified. Porto Rico sweet potatoes, 100-500; 500-1,500. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponca, Texas.

CANNAS, FINEST VARIETIES, DOZ. \$1.00, mixed 75c. Gladiolus, 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.80. blooming size, 100—\$1.00. Rhubarb, doz. 50c; Asparagus, 25c. Postpaid. Annuals, Perennial and vegetable plant list free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS READY, FIELD GROWN, ROOTS mossed. Tomatoes, all varieties, 200-75c; 500-1.25; 1,000-2.00. Sweet pepper, 100, 50c; 1,000-2.50. Frostproof cabbage, 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1,000-1.75. Bermuda onions, 500-60c; 1,000-1.00. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO Tomatoes, strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Peppers, Eggplant 100, 1.00; 250, \$2.50. Prepaid and guaranteed. East Tex. Plant Co., Ponca, Tex.

CABBAGE PLANTS, NOW READY. MY frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices by parcel post prepaid: 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Express 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$7.50. Bermuda onion plants same prices as cabbage plants. Roots wrapped in moss and shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tipton, Ga.

RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; Alsike clover, \$15; White Sweet clover, \$3.75; mixed alsike and timothy, \$5; mixed Red clover and timothy, \$5; timothy, \$3.25; Sudan grass, \$3; cane, \$1.35; millet, \$2; yellow Soy beans, \$2.50; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples free. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

MAMMOTH RHUBARB ROOTS, \$1 DOZ.; cabbage, 35c, 100; \$2.50, 1,000; onions, 20c, 100; \$1.40, 1,000; Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Yellow Yams, 35c, 100; \$1.50, 500; \$2.75, 1,000. Transplanted tomatoes, cauliflower, eggplant, celery, sweet, hot and Pimento peppers, 15c doz., 60c, 100. Early dahlias and cannas, 10c each, 75c doz. All prepaid. Get price list. Adams & Son, Fayetteville, Ark.

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 101. 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; 500 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.50; 5,000 \$10.00. Sweet pepper plants same price—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.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUODA Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid; 200, \$7.50; 300, \$11.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.50. Express collect; 250, \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Tom-muda, Postpaid; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express collect; 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true to name, 43 years in plant business. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition, 120 varieties to select from. Best of care orders large or small price prepaid first to fourth zone. 50c additional charges there after each additional zone. Sweet potatoes and tomatoes 50c-100; \$4.00-10.00; Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, onions 35c-100; \$3.00-10.00; Cauliflower, peppers, egg-plant, tobacco, celery 60c-100, \$5.00-10.00. Tomatoes transplanted 35c additional per 100; winter onion sets 15c lb.; \$1.00-100 lbs. corn White Evergreen 25c lb.; \$1.00-100 lbs. Special prices on large quantity. Varieties and price list on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

## TESTED SEED CORN

Certified Reid's Yellow Dent, \$3; Early Minnesota 13 (80-day corn), \$3; Reid's Yellow Dent, \$2.25; Improved Yellow Dent (big-type), \$2.25; Boone County White, \$2.25; Pride of Saline, \$2.25. All seed germinates 97% or better, and these prices are all F. O. B. Wamego, sacks included. All seed hand selected, butted, tipped and cleaned. Order your seed early. The Wamego Milling Company, Wamego, Kansas.

## High Grade Seed Corn

Pride of Saline and Reid's Yellow Dent grown from certified seed. Imperial (Red Cobb) White Corn, and Hiawatha Yellow Dent. Price \$2.00 per bu. track. Wamego, New burlap bags free. Write for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.



## PATENT ATTORNEYS

**PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE**  
Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING** for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 150-R, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

## BUG WEAVING

**BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD CARPET.** Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

## DOGS

**ESQUIMO SPITZ DOGS PRICED RIGHT.** M. E. Clark, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

**WOLF SHEPHERDS, WOLF POLICE LIST** 10 cents. Ricketta Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

**FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds, Police, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND FOX** Terrier puppies, H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**COACH AND SUPPOSED MIXED BULL** puppies \$2.50 to \$5.00. Grant Burgess, Sublette, Kan.

**ONE WHITE POLICE DOG, ONE GREY** dog and grey puppies, W. W. Mollhagen, Frederick, Kan.

**GERMAN POLICE MALE PUPS OLD** enough to ship, nicely marked \$6.00 each. C. H. May, Roca, Nebr.

**RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-** ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

**56 BREEDS DOGS, FERRETS, MINKS,** Rabbits, Poultry, Baby Chicks, Book Free. Fairview Farms, Elmore, Minn.

**REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES, ALSO** Police, Reasonable. Guaranteed. Western Kennels, Phoenix, Arizona.

**EXTRA FINE MALE—REGISTERED GER-** man Police puppies, dark wolf color, \$15.00. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

## 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** pedigree registered parents. Mrs. A. Millard, Lakin, Kan.

**MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA** Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

## MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

**FOR SALE—POWER SHEEP SHEARING** machine. Two-man machine. Used one season. H. Croft, Beeler, Kan.

**A REAL BUY—29 FOOT HOLT COMBINE** just what you want for a big crop, does a No. 1 job. Come and look it over before you buy one. Chas. P. Johnson, Macksville, Kan.

**ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL-** type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$200 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.

**TEN TON HOLT TRACTOR 3 YEARS OLD.** Adams 12 ft. leaning wheel grader and Green & Sons Elevator grader. Priced right for immediate sale. J. Mallor, Box 224, Topeka, Kan.

## HONEY

**WHITE EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50;** 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

## 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.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—** Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

## 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.

## KODAK FINISHING

**PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS,** 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY-** tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**AGENTS' PRICES EASTMAN KODAKS.** Write, Kodak Shop, 20 South Division, Sapulpa, Okla.

**ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE** painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

**TRIAL OFFER—FIRST FILM DEVELOPED** 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

## STEEL FENCE POSTS

## Steel Fence Posts 21c each

Long Life tubular steel, 6 feet long 2 1/2 inches diameter. Longer lengths at little extra cost. Lowest prices. Excellent quality. Prompt delivery. Write for free catalogues today.

BROWN-STAUBS CORPORATION  
1515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**HOUSEWIVES—LARGE TWELVE OUNCE** bottle finest imitation vanilla, \$1.00 prepaid. Pay postman on arrival, plus small collection charges. Satisfaction guaranteed. Williams Sales Company, Manufacturers, Wellington, Kansas.

## LIVESTOCK

## HORSES AND JACKS

**YOUNG TON PERCHERON STALLION,** \$300. Mammoth jack, \$100. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS, FIVE TWO** year olds, blacks and greys, Carnot and Casino breeding. Size and quality. Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

## HOGS

**BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV-** iceable fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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**RATES—50c an Agate Line**  
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Write For Rates and Information

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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.

**TWO IMPROVED FARMS, at bargain** prices, possession, terms. G. A. Rathbun (owner) Sedan, Kansas.

**80 ACRES, improved. Paved road 1/4 mile** town. Well watered. Must sell. Write for list and description. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

**LAND: We have 75 quarter sections of land** in Greeley County, Kansas for sale; a few quarters on wheat payment plan. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kansas.

**WANT sell direct to farmer. I own several** rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

**BUSHELS 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.

**WE HAVE two or three special bargains** in improved wheat farms. Prices around \$35 per acre. Share of wheat goes. Write Southwest Investment Co., Eckles Building, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

## COLORADO

**BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER. Send for** list of our own wheat lands for sale in Eastern Colorado. Prairie Farms Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

## ILLINOIS

**FOR SALE BRICK HOTEL—22 R. in Dal-** las City, Ill. \$2750. Partly furnished, \$750 down. Terms. Might take in auto. Best bargain you ever saw. E. A. Dowell, LaBelle, Mo.

## 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.

## NEBRASKA

**NEBRASKA improved cattle ranch, 3560** acres \$4.75 Cline. 1759 Stout, Denver, Colo.

## NEW MEXICO

**WE FURNISH you farm, irrigation water** and seed and give you 15 years to pay. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

## 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.

## HOGS

**CHESTER WHITE CHOICE BOARS AND** gilts. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

**FOR SALE—BULL, REGISTERED ABER-** deen Angus, yearling, \$100. G. A. Bushong, Richland, Kan.

**O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-** gree, bred gilts and boars. Cholera immuned. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

**WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO** worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$1.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

## CATTLE

**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,** write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE, TWO VERY CHOICE YOUNG** Guernsey bulls, eleven and five months old. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**HOLSTEINS CHOICE HIGH GRADE** heifer calves shipped express safely. Clarke Bros., Rt. 1, New Brighton, Minn.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY** calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

**FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER** calves, practically purebred and Registered male (unrelated), six weeks, tested. \$175.00. F. E. Green, Evansville, Wis.

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## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The fore part of last week was fair with some wind. Thursday afternoon saw the sky fill with clouds, and that night we received our first rain, which was light, but was accompanied with a hard south wind which lasted 24 hours, and was as bad a wind storm as we have had during this spring. Had it not been for the light rain the damage done to the wheat would have been great, but the rain seemed to pack the surface soil so it couldn't blow so badly.

We were somewhat worried about the safety of the fruit buds when we went out last Monday morning and found frost on the surface and quarter inch ice in the hog troughs, but judging from the way the apricot buds have unfolded in all their beauty it seems as if they were not affected. We certainly hope this will be the last cold spell this spring to bother us. On a trip to Mankato and Smith Center the last of the week I noticed that the fruit trees in town were heavily in bloom, so it seems as if they were not affected with the freeze there either. As a rule the fruit trees in town are a few days ahead of the country trees in blooming, due to their having more protection from the wind than those on the farms.

A good deal of conversation among the farm women over the 'phone now days is about poultry. Some still set old biddy when she is in the notion, but she is fast losing that part of her job during these incubator days. A good many folks are having their eggs hatched by some large hatchery, thereby saving a good deal of bother and worry. In a few instances farmers' wives have started hatching chicks for others on a small scale, and have gradually worked up a business of their own.

A new law recently passed by the last Kansas legislature provides that where a farmer constructs dams on his farm he is given an exemption from the taxable valuation thereof, the amount being in accordance with the amount of storage space provided. In measuring the storage space the term "acre feet" is used, which means the amount of water required to cover an acre with water a foot deep. The law provides that for each acre foot of storage space provided a reduction of \$75 shall be made in the taxable valuation of the land. Thus if a space covering an acre to a depth of say 4 feet be provided this would be 4 acre feet, and the owner would be entitled to a reduction of \$300 from the taxable valuation of his land. Many farmers in this county are becoming deeply interested in this project.

The creamery companies purchasing cream thruout the country are making a change in their plan of buying cream here lately. The change has already been made in Eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and is being put in effect in the western parts of the states now. Instead of the creamery companies paying the local buyers a commission for handling the business as heretofore, they are paying the cream producers a higher price for their product, and are deducting a service charge of 31 cents from each cream check, 25 cents of which will go to the station to cover the handling, rent, light and fuel, and the 6 cents reverting back to the creamery for the use of the equipment, depreciation, acid and glassware. The large cream customers will profit by this change, but the small fellows who milk but one or two cows will be hard hit, as in some instances the 31 cents' charge will run all the way from 10 per cent to 20 per cent or more of the amount of the cream check. This plan will have a tendency to cause the farmers to market their cream in larger quantities, and therefore when warmer weather comes on is likely to result in a lot of cream being graded as No. 2. The local buyers are objecting to this plan, as they say it cuts their income, and the final result may be the elimination of some of the local stations. There are five stations in Lebanon, and the business could be handled by one or two. There is some speculation as to what effect the new plan of buying cream will have on those who ship direct to the large creameries. They have been receiving about 5 cents a pound more for butterfat than those who sell to the local stations.

Efficient use of man labor distinguishes the farmer from the failure.

## A Hardy Corn

Another product of Kansas agricultural experiment stations has been recommended this spring to farmers in certain sections of the state—Hays Golden Dent corn, a yellow variety which has been developed at Hays. The variety is a hardy one which had been grown in a limited area in Central Kansas as a local unnamed variety.

On a trip thru Ness county in the fall of 1923, A. F. Swanson of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the Hays station, saw a field of this corn, and was impressed with its apparent hardiness and ability to produce sound corn under adverse conditions. He obtained a supply of seed and took it back to the Hays station. For the last five years he has been growing and increasing it by careful selection. It has been widely tested over Kansas during the last three years.

These comparative tests show little or no difference between Freed White and Hays Golden Dent in yielding capacity, tho the latter's chief value is in its being a yellow corn. Where a hardy yellow variety is desired in Central or Western Kansas it is being recommended. At its last meeting the Kansas Crop Improvement Association voted to place it on the list eligible for certification.

## Where the Shoe Pinches

May be repaid \$15 monthly plus awful interest.—Ad in Bluefield, (W. Va.) paper.





## KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON  
263 W. 9TH.  
WICHITA, KANSASJ. W. JOHNSON  
KANSAS FARMER  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

## A Good Many Factors Are at Work to Hold Down the Cattle Surplus

PROBABLY no county in the entire state has given more attention to the production of livestock than has Riley, during the last two years. The number of brakes bordering its numerous streams affords a natural grazing ground, and only because it is too rough to be broken this country still has thousands of acres of excellent wild grazing pasture. This natural division of farm and pasture land has kept the farmers in the cattle business.

Riley, with 28,591 head of beef cattle, ranks about 11th in number. The large per cent of cattle fed out in this county is due to the heavy corn yield for the current year. More than 2,800,000 bushels were raised right at home and fed to the cattle produced on the farms. Along with the corn, 16,500 acres of alfalfa has helped to bring unusual prosperity to the farmers of this small, but favored Kansas county. The freight saved by feeders who raised the cattle on their farms or bought them from their neighbors is quite an item, as also is the difference in the cost of corn grown at home or shipped from other states or from Eastern Kansas.

The many herds of registered beef cattle in this county have stimulated commercial breeding. Better bulls are in use than formerly, and a better class of feeders has added profits. The use of calf creepers during the summer pasture months has proved worth while, and in the future perhaps will be generally used.

## Kansas Showed an Increase

Kansas was the only cattle growing state showing an increase in the number of cattle on feed in 1928. This might indicate that a larger number of females were being retained on the farms and ranches for breeding purposes. But the best advice from the ranges of Texas is to the effect that of the thousands of heifers that have been sold during the fall and winter, only a very small per cent have been sold for breeding purposes. The extremely high prices they have brought tended to discourage the rancher who might have bought for restocking.

In Kansas, near the better markets, high prices for dry cows and veals have drained the country of choice heifers that should have stayed on the farms. Anyone driving in any direction out of Wichita the first two or three days of the week will meet 30 truck loads of cattle or more on a 30-mile drive. Better roads and trucks have been a big factor in ridding the small farms of livestock. Good prices for beef have resulted in the slaughter of thousands of purebred cattle during the last few months.

John Regier, one of the leading Shorthorn breeders of Kansas, is feeding out some registered cows at this time and Clyde W. Miller, Polled Shorthorn breeder of Northern Kansas, recently sold a carload of registered cows on the fat stock market. In the last 10 years there has been a reduction of more than 15 million cattle in the United States. There have been few times when so many factors were at work to keep down the surplus.

In 1928 the American Jersey cattle club recorded over 73,000 Jersey cattle and nearly 58,000 transfers. This is a substantial gain over 1927 which was considered a record year.

V. and E. Curtis of Larned have recently purchased a choice white herd bull from the herd of W. F. Baer of Ransom, Kansas. The Curtis firm, formerly quite active Shorthorn breeders, has retained a small herd of their best breeding females and plan to increase the herd numbers in the near future.

The cheese factory at Holton has closed down. The high prices paid for cream was given as the reason for closing the factory. From 16,000 pounds per day the milk that had been going to the cheese factory went down to 500 pounds and the factory has probably closed for good.

Wyncrest Farm located near Saint John is the home of some mighty good milking Shorthorns. H. H. Cotton, the proprietor, bought his first registered cow paying \$250 for her eight years ago. Now he has six of her daughters in breeding together with the original cow. He has sold two bulls and two heifers descended from the above cow and estimates the stock on hand and those sold worth over \$1000. She has more than paid her way in milk and seems good for

several years yet. Mr. Cotton recently purchased from a leading Colorado firm two very choice bred heifers and a young bull. The bull is a grandson of the international grand champion Kirklevingsons King. The young bull's dam carries the blood of Colonel White and Clay White, both noted bulls.

B. E. Pierce and W. E. Haggard of Herington are breeders of purebred Holsteins and while their herds are not large they were founded with good foundation stock and are headed by good sires and the choicest heifers are being developed every year and these two herds are making real progress.

E. W. Obitts, Herington, a Rock Island dispatcher at that place owns a nice farm of 240 acres about four miles south of town and one of the good small herds of purebred Holsteins in that section. Heading the herd is Pemco Ollie Plebe, an Ormsby bred bull of real merit that Mr. Obitts secured from a good northern herd. The farm and herd are in charge of a competent herdsman but Mr. Obitts spends his evenings at the farm and takes a great interest in his herd of Holsteins.

John Paynter, Alton, will be remembered by Poland China breeders of 20 years ago as an Ontario county breeder of Poland and will be interested in knowing that as the result of an oil test on his farm near that place recently an artesian well was brought in instead of an oil well and the water came in so strongly that the neighborhood was almost flooded. If the well continues to produce as it does now it will provide water enough to irrigate on a large scale.

One of the best improved dairy farms in north central Kansas is the J. F. Laman & Son half section farm on the Solomon river in the north part of Osborne county. The Laman are butter makers and sell in Osborne around 15,000 pounds of butter annually in addition to their whole milk trade in Portis. Their dairy barn is one of the best in that section of the state and their herd of purebred Holstein cows compare very favorably with any in the state. They are extra large and good producers and it is a profitable herd of working Holsteins.

In February and March W. H. Mott, Herington, has been running a card in the Holstein section of Kansas Farmer offering bulls for sale and has sold bulls during that time to Herbert Pratt, Paola; Chas. Metzger, Alton; John Reuschhoff, Grinnell; E. L. Barnhart, Topeka; Walter May, Liberal; Vernon Ewing, Manchester; Schmitz, Ellsworth; M. H. McConnell, Downs and Rosecoe Spiker, Wetmore. Since the first of last December Doctor Mott has sold \$2250 worth of young bulls to breeders and dairymen in Kansas. This indicates the interest in Holsteins in this state and good prices are being realized.

R. L. Bach, Shorthorn breeder of Larned, has for a herd bull one of the few if not the only Anoka Farm bulls to be found in the state, he is a son of Maxwellton Raglan and his dam was the imported cow Julia's Lady. Mr. Bach is getting a second crop of calves from the above bull and he has proved a good sire. The cow herd is composed largely of Scotch females of good type. The herd was established about ten years ago and a careful process of culling has been adhered to. Mr. Bach practices diversified farming and has 600 acres of fine growing wheat at this time.

A busy place at all times of the year is the Conard Stock farm located at Timplin in Rush county. Elmer Conard, the capable owner and manager, has 2300 acres growing wheat and the herd of registered Shorthorns number over 150 headed by the outstanding herd bull Divide Magnet, the 2300 lb. bull that formerly headed the John Regier herd. He is assisted by a great son of the A. C. Shalshberger bull, Ashbourne Choice, his dam was a daughter of His Highness. Mr. Conard has sold 26 bulls during the winter and spring, these were the tops from 50 head, the other 24 were fed out for market.

Geo. E. Wooley, owner of the Newer Fall Holstein herd at Osborne is making real progress with his herd and a daughter of Segis Pauline Superior, the great foundation cow owned by him that according to his barn records has produced 24,000 pounds of milk in one year and 1500 pounds of butter, freshened March 4 and has not failed to produce 80 pounds of milk per day that tests better than four per cent. He believes that this heifer will produce as a mature cow better than 100 pounds of milk per day. These daughters and granddaughters of Segis Pauline Superior are developing into great cows and he has a nice lot of them in the herd at the present time.

The Love family located near Partidge in Reno county, love good Polled Shorthorns. The firm of W. A. Love & Co. is composed of Mr. Love and his daughter and son and his brother. The daughter won the Carey \$250 prize offered for the boy or girl in Reno having the largest number of registered cattle at the close of a five year period starting with one bred heifer and the son won the first prize offered by the Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce for the boy or girl having the greatest number of cattle during the same period starting with a calf. The daughter finished with 18 head and the son with 12 head. The firm now has about 50 females headed by Master Buttermilk. The herd was established sixteen years ago.

Buyers from eight different counties attended the E. L. Stunkel Shorthorn sale held on the Stunkel farm near Peck April 9th. The offering composed of bull and heifer calves, all but three head dropped in 1928 and all but two sired by the herd bull Collynie Supreme sold fast at prices ranging all the way from \$95.00 to \$150.00. It was one of the most uniform offerings that has been sold in any one sale in recent years and not since the more conservative prices set in 1921 has any sale crowd in southern Kansas bid so snappy and showed so much interest. The heifers sold mostly for about \$100.00 and were bought by beginners, older breeders some of them present gave way to young men starting herds. The top bull No. 4 went to C. L. White & Son of Bucklin, Kansas. J. V. Newby of Wilmore took No. 1 at \$137.50. Mrs. C. F. Rothrock of Wellington was a good buyer of females. Homer S. Call of Cedar Vale

bought a bull for \$130.00. H. T. Garretson of Cambridge took a bull at \$120.00. The bull calves averaged \$130.00 and the entire offering, all calves but two, sold for \$3,432.50. Boyd Newcom did the selling in a highly efficient manner, assisted by Chas. Cole of Wellington.

## What Electric Service Means

BY TAYLOR FOUTS

The arrival of electric service represents the realization of a dream which the farmer has long cherished without much hope. Every city, town and village now has service, but until recently the power companies have not been interested in the farm field. Perhaps they are now interested as it represents the next logical world to conquer. Furthermore, it now appears that the farm load has possibilities of being profitable to the serving company.

Electric service is obviously first of all a great boon to the home. Probably foremost of the benefits it offers to the home is lighting with its saving of labor, its comfort, and its elimination of skinned shins and even more serious injuries, or even fire, due to inadequate lighting. However, the heating pad, small heater, laundry equipment, vacuum cleaner, dinner horn, electric range, (no more ultimatums for coal), refrigerator, and burglar alarm, are all invaluable. They represent a substantial advance in the standard of living on the farm. Outside there are many other applications which are labor savers and money makers, enabling the farmer to enlarge his dairy herd or poultry flock without additional help, even on the general farm. Operation of shop equipment, the milking machine, cream separator, feed grinder, corn sheller, and fanning mill, as well as seed testing, and the use of yard lights (also useful for surprising night prowlers) might be mentioned as a partial list.

Of course, not all farmers are as yet prepared or disposed to make such general use of electric service—at least in the beginning. A good rate which takes the farmer's problem sincerely into consideration will help. Agitation for farm relief has increased interest in the problem, but exploitation of the farmer by the power company and equipment manufacturer must be avoided if satisfactory progress is to be made. The farmer's problems must be studied and solved economically and wisely.

## An Expectant Tourist

Man on Way to Italy to See Family Killed.—Headlines in a Pittsburgh paper.

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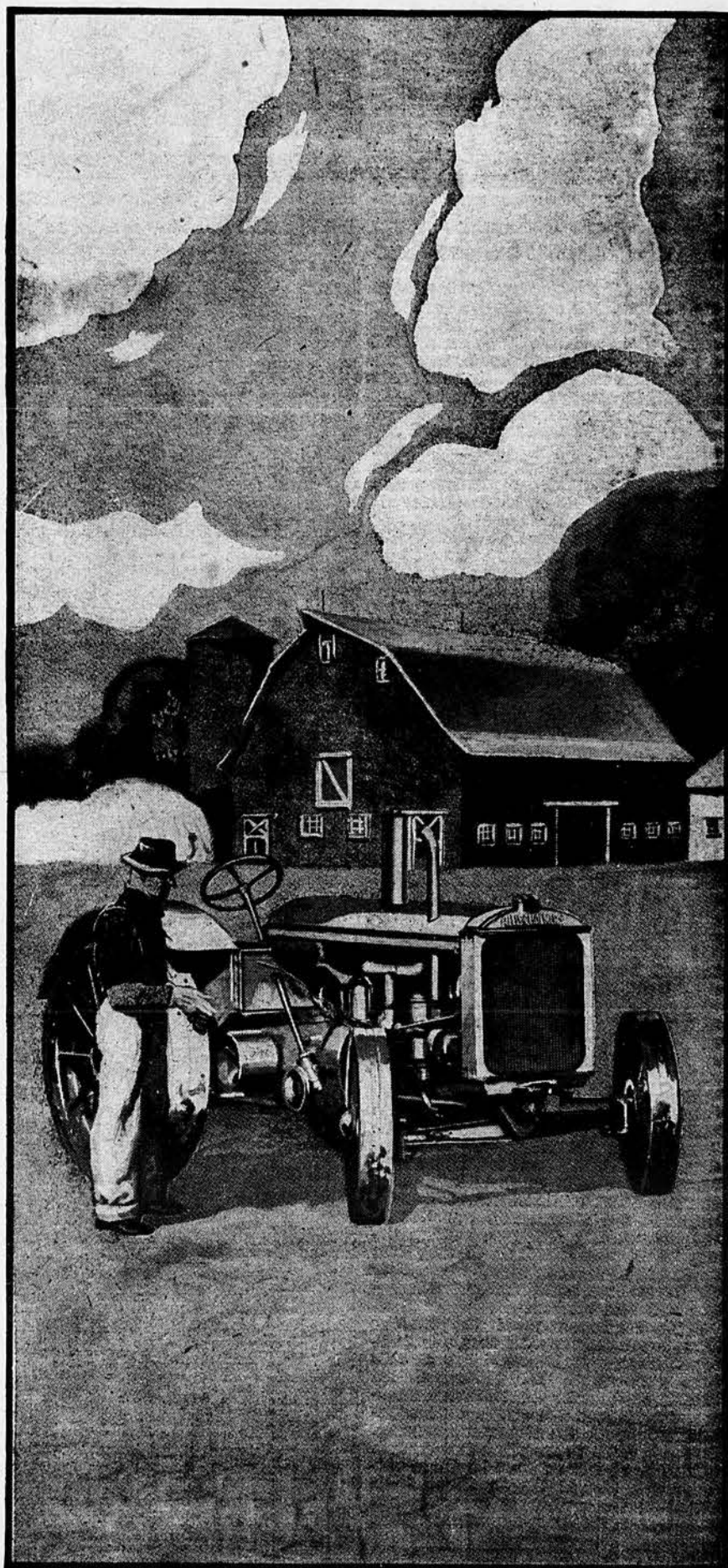
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