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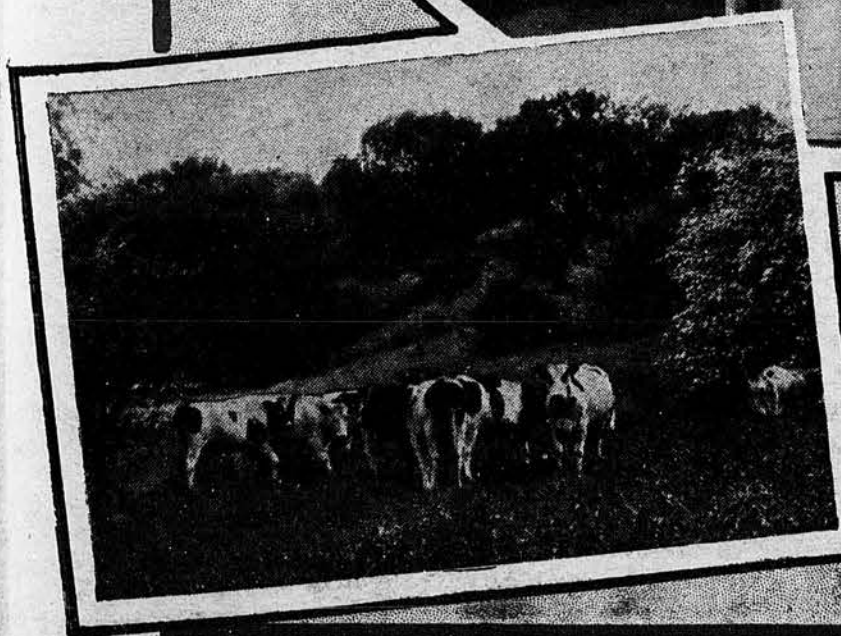
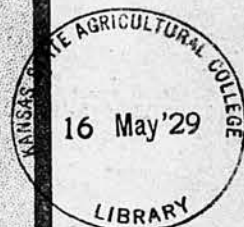
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

May 18, 1929

Number 20



614,979
DAIRY CATTLE
IN KANSAS
LAST YEAR

Value of Products Sold
\$38,190,703

For Good Tractor Work— *Use* **Polarine** MOTOR OIL

YOU'VE noticed a difference in the way men work. Some are real hustlers—always busy—right on the job, whether anybody is looking or not. Dependable. That's what counts!

Same way with oil—there's a difference in the way oils work. If your oil isn't dependable, your tractor won't be either. A tractor must have good lubrication to do good work.

Polarine is rich and sturdy—a *dependable* oil for your tractor. It lubricates every part of the engine. It is right on the job where it's needed.

Inside the whirring, whizzing engine it spreads cool cushions of oil. It protects every moving surface from heat, friction and the grind of grit. The engine of your tractor is *safe* with Polarine.

Polarine has a name behind it — and a service record worth thinking about! It is one of the major products of the Standard Oil Company [Indiana] whose name stands for dependability. On farms in every corner of ten great Middle Western states Polarine has been giving satisfactory service for ten—fifteen—twenty years!

There is a grade of Polarine made especially for your tractor. If you use it, your tractor will be lubricated with the best oil money can buy—it will do good work—it will run a long and a *useful* life!

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)
910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

May 18, 1929

Number 20

Cow Testing and Pig Sanitation Pay

Hatesohl's Results Show What Can Be Accomplished on Other Farms

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WHEN mention is made of Washington county, a good many folks all over Kansas show by the expression on their faces that they know what you are talking about. It is quite likely they will say: "Certainly, the county where dairying has made such progress." "Let's see, they have that famous co-operative creamery at Linn." "A leading county in hog sanitation." "Poultry flocks seem to make a good net return up there." In fact, here is one county in which a person can find on a good number of farms, practices in agriculture that are most highly recommended by agricultural experts, and invariably the results are highly satisfactory and profitable.

You cannot go into the county without hearing about H. J. Meierkord, who is responsible in a large measure for the success of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery at Linn, which is housed in a fine new plant, has a capacity sufficient to handle 3 million pounds of butterfat annually, and which during 1928, paid more than \$300,000 to the farmers in the territory for cream which was made into butter. Likewise you will hear of John V. Hepler, county agent, whose conscientious work has resulted in great strides in better practices in dairying, hog raising, poultry raising and farming in general. Among other names one is bound to hear in the county, is Henry Hatesohl, whom we wish to tell about just now.

To show you he is thoroly "dairy minded," we mention the fact that he has been president of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery Co., president and charter member of the cow testing association, and president of the bull association. Then out on his 280-acre farm we find that dairying is one of the main projects. Mr. Hatesohl has farmed in the county all of his life and has been on the same farm for 18 years. He has watched the dairy industry grow there from the "just milking a few cows" stage to its present leading

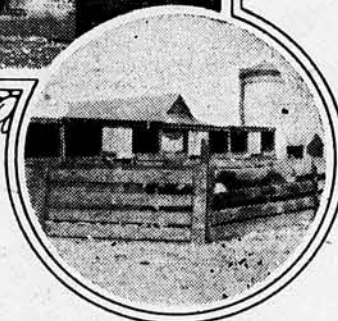
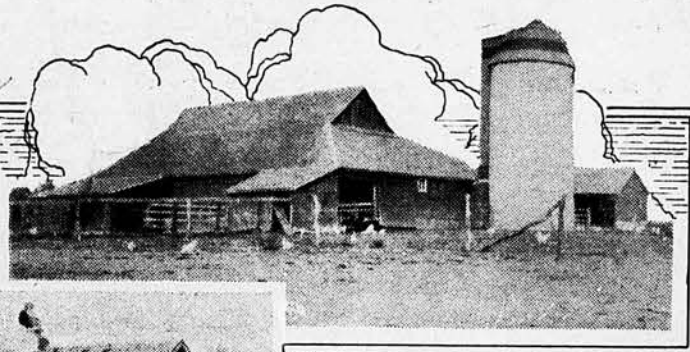
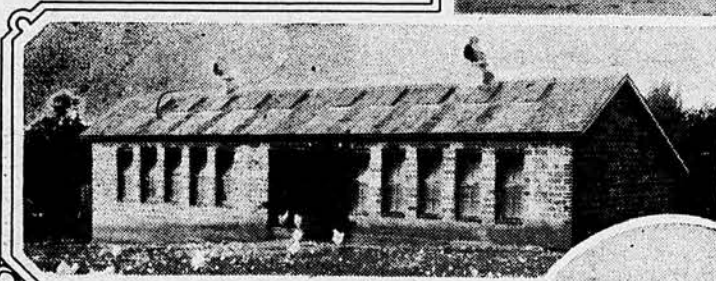
position. He had one of the first purebred herds in the county.

Quite a change has taken place in the county regarding the dairy industry. Some years ago cows were milked pretty much from habit. But the folks came along who saw the possibilities in boosting dairying on this county-wide basis, and the work has been carried thru in an excellent manner from increasing production to marketing the butterfat. Folks in Washington county know how to "merchandise" their dairy output. They even go so far as to set aside a "Dairy Products Utilization Week." They "preach" the gospel that milk and milk products used in the proper amounts are the basis for health, wealth and happiness for the community. Right at home they are boosting their big farm product.

To show that more milk could be used in Washington county, a survey of the schools was made. It was discovered at that time from some

1,500 questionnaires answered by the school children that 67 per cent were regular milk drinkers. 18 per cent reported that they drank at least a cup of milk daily, and as many more drank two or three cups of milk a day. Something more than 83 per cent were found to be regular users of butter, and 30 per cent of the total reporting had cheese at least twice each week. Altho 67 per cent of the school children reported that they drank milk regularly and others less frequently and in smaller amounts, 30 per cent of them were found to be under weight.

Those folks in Washington county have put dairying on a business basis from start to finish, and men like Henry Hatesohl are backing the



These Pictures Indicate the Variety of Farming Operations Found on the Hatesohl Farm in Washington County. At Top is the Dairy Barn That Houses the Purebred Holsteins; Center, the Modern Laying House for the White Leghorns; the Oval Shows a Section of the Individual Farrowing Houses Out on Clean Ground. While at Lower Left is the Central Feeding House

proposition to the limit. He had good grades until eight or nine years ago, when he changed to purebred Holsteins and he now has 30 head. He has been in the cow testing association since 1919, and his cows have been tested every month since. Quite obviously no cow in his herd could fool him. If production didn't hold up to what he thought it should, there wasn't room in the herd for the offending animal.

Perhaps this is a "hard boiled" attitude to take. (Turn to Page 31)

Quality Builds More Certain Incomes

By Harlan Deaver

EVERY producer of agricultural products either consciously or unconsciously determines the grade and quality of his output. There are a number of factors that enter into the production of good, high grade farm products. Weather and climate are beyond man's control, but most of the other factors are subject to his plans and management.

One of the first things he must decide is the kind of foundation or breeding stock he will use. He must never expect to grow crops of high quality and market value from inferior seed. The same is true of the breeder of livestock who does not select his breeding stock properly.

The first cost of well-bred seed or livestock is the greatest. The labor involved in planting and cultivating a good crop of high-grade grain, hay, seed or whatever it may be, is no more than that of a poor crop of inferior grade. The harvesting cost will be a little greater because of the increase in yield. This is considerably more than paid for by the increased value of that quality product. With livestock we find that the production costs of well-bred animals are less than that of the scrub. Furthermore, there is a considerable degree of pride and satisfaction in knowing that you have high-grade products that will sell at a premium. It is well to remember that all grain is bought on a graded basis as are our hay, cream and eggs. Livestock always sells according to quality. The breeding back of the livestock is the foundation upon which the feeder must build.

The farmers of Kansas are fortunate in having

a pure seed law that makes it necessary for all seed put on the market to be either labeled as tested or untested seed. All tested seed must have a tag giving variety name, locality where grown, purity and germination. From this the prospective purchaser will know the quality of the seed for sale. With the untested seed it is a gamble. He knows nothing of the source or the purity and germination of the seed for sale. It may also contain noxious weed seed. He can rest assured that there is a reason for it being so labeled, and altho

KANSAS FARMER is happy to print this article in which Harlan Deaver, successful Brown county farmer, tells how quality products help to insure more certain farm incomes. This first was presented over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, at Topeka, on the special series of talks by farmers. What Mr. Deaver tells here is out of his experience. One thing that impresses itself on the minds of folks who visit the Deaver farm, is the fact that success has been developed there with exactly the same methods of farming that can be duplicated on the average Kansas farm.

it may be cheaper in price it will be the most expensive seed to buy.

It is estimated that the seed planted in Kansas each year is valued at 20 million dollars, for which it receives a return of 300 million dollars. This return could be considerably increased by using more of the best seed of the adapted varieties.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association, whose membership is composed of farmers who grow pure, certified seed, and seed dealers interested in selling better quality seed, have been responsible for a great deal of the interest that is shown over the state in using better quality seed. This association did much to get the pure seed law enacted. The association has rigid requirements in regard to the certification of seed to be sold by the members. Since most of its members are producers of seed, they must have their seed inspected in the field and in the bin, and it must come up to a certain standard of purity and germination before it can be certified and can be sold as such.

Kanota oats and Kanred wheat are two varieties that have been developed by the Kansas Experiment Station and their distribution has been greatly and more rapidly increased thru the work of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. Kanota oats have increased in acreage in Kansas from about 300 acres in 1921, to more than a million acres in 1926. The increase in yield over other varieties has been from 5 to 10 bushels to the acre. Kanred wheat has done as much toward increased production of high quality grain as has Kanota oats.

(Continued on Page 41)

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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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 partment, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

TO THE young person a half century in prospect seems like a considerable segment of eternity; to one who can contemplate it in retrospect it seems almost as brief and evanescent as the fantastic panorama of a dream. And yet in a sense the last half century does seem long, for into it have been crowded more important events, more dynamic history and more revolutionary economic changes than were previously recorded on the pages of history for a thousand years, if we except the developments of the first three-quarters of the Nineteenth Century.

Some individuals live more, see more and accomplish far more in 10 years than the average citizen does if he lives a century. If time is to be reckoned by achievement rather than by the diurnal revolutions of the earth, then the last half century should be counted as a longer period than any hundred years since the dawn of civilization.

Within these 50 years quiet villages have grown to vast cities; time and space have been practically annihilated; limitations of speech no longer exist; titanic forces, undreamed of at the beginning of the period, have been harnessed and directed by the genius of man; the depths of the sea have been explored, and he has established his dominion over the air as well as the land.

160 Million Dollars of Property

IF DURING this marvelous half century Kansas has not shown as spectacular development as some other localities, her progress has exceeded the prediction of her most enthusiastic prophets. Fifty years ago the total assessed valuation of all kinds of taxable property in Kansas was less than 160 million dollars; even one year later the assessment of the various kinds of property, according to the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was lands, \$87,179,101; personal property, \$31,922,921; railroads, \$20,574,802; city lots, \$20,922,921. By way of contrast, according to the figures of the State Tax Commission for 1926, the valuation of all kinds of taxable property in the state was \$3,669,163,925, more than 20 times the valuation of all taxable property at the beginning of the half century. The assessed value of lands has risen from 87 million dollars to \$1,742,405,759; the assessed value of personal property from 31 million dollars to \$760,112,282; the assessed value of city lots from 20 million dollars to \$636,559,480, and the assessed valuation of public service corporations, including railroads, from 20 million dollars to \$530,086,404.

The assessed valuation of property in the single county of Sedgwick is now greater by 25 million dollars than the entire assessed value of all kinds of property in the entire state 50 years ago. The assessed valuation of all kinds of property in the county of Wyandotte is now 12 million dollars greater than the assessed value of all the property of the state 50 years ago, and in the county of Shawnee the total assessed valuation is only 33 million dollars less than the total assessed valuation of all lands, city property, personal property and railroads in the state half a century ago.

Kansas boasted even then of her crops, her schools and other civic improvements. Three years before the beginning of this last half century, the Kansas exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition was the most notable of all the state exhibits and attracted more attention and comment. In fact, that remarkable exhibit had much to do with starting the flood of immigration which swept over the prairies of Kansas and increased its population from 529,742 in 1875 to 996,096 in 1880, a greater per cent of increase than was shown by any other state. And yet when we compare the products of Kansas in that centennial year with the products of half a century later they seem rather unimportant. That year the state produced 14,620,225 bushels of wheat, with a market value of \$12,413,780.89; half a century later the wheat crop of the state was 149,983,056 bushels, with a market value of \$179,995,914.45. The volume of the crop had increased 10 times and the value was 15 times greater than in 1876.

In 1879, just a half century ago, the wheat crop of the state amounted to 20,550,936 bushels, with a market value of \$18,448,711.14; last year the crop of the state totaled 177,860,700 bushels, with a market valuation of 177 million dollars, very nearly 10 times the value of the crop of 1879 and very nearly nine times the volume. Last year the four counties of Ford, Barton, Pawnee and Pratt

harvested 23,439,956 bushels of wheat, nearly 3 million bushels more than the entire crop of the state in 1879, and 9 million bushels more than the entire wheat crop of the state in 1876, when the Kansas exhibit astonished the millions of visitors to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Speaking further of the Centennial, Kansas not only took first premium for the best wheat on exhibition, but another interesting and curious fact is that the particular wheat which drew first prize was grown in Barber county, which was not a farming county at all. Up in the northwest part of the county there was a man who mixed merchandising, farming and cattle raising. He had acquired a half section of river bottom land, and in the fall of 1875 had sowed part of it in wheat. The next year the yield was enormous and the quality excellent. It was afterward reported to me that the yield was 57 bushels an acre, perhaps not for the entire field but for a measured acre. That wheat was sent to Philadelphia and won the prize. However, the total wheat crop of Barber county that year was less than 9,000 bushels; last year the county produced 2,240,848 bushels, and would have produced a million bushels more if the best wheat growing part of the county had not suffered from a destructive hailstorm.

Half a century ago the entire value of poultry and eggs in the state was \$393,070.48. In 1926 the value of the helpful hen, her progeny and their output was \$24,322,476, and each of 11 counties in the state produced a greater value of poultry and eggs than the entire state produced half a century ago. One county, Osage, sold poultry and eggs aggregating nearly twice the value of the output of poultry and eggs in the entire state 50 years ago. While the aggregate assessed wealth of the state has increased 20 times within the last half century, the population has just about doubled, and the average per capita of wealth is therefore 10 times as great as in 1879.

In 1879 there were 99 school houses in the state built of sod or logs, most of them sod. The total value of all school property in the state was \$4,633,044.71. In only five counties in the state did the average monthly salaries of male teachers exceed \$40 a month, and in not a single county was the average wage paid female teachers above \$39 a month. In only one county did female teachers appear to be preferred to males; that was in Decatur county, where the male teachers received an average monthly wage of \$11, and female teachers \$14.62. In Hodgeman county the male teachers received the munificent wage of \$11.66 a month on the average, and females \$10.22. Even at that the instruction probably was not worth what it cost. The average wages paid teachers 50 years ago in Kansas was not to exceed \$30 a month, and probably was under that figure.

In comparison with a valuation of \$4,633,044.71 half a century ago, the total valuation of school property in the state in 1926 was \$73,031,746.64. The population has doubled, but the value of school property has been multiplied almost 18 times.

With a population half as great as the present it was to a much greater extent rural than now. Less than 10 per cent of the entire population lived in towns of 1,000 population or more. The largest city was Leavenworth, and it had a population of only 16,550. Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kan., had a population of about 6,000. Wichita had a population of considerably less than 5,000. Topeka had a population of a little more than 15,000. Hutchinson boasted of a population of a little more than 1,500. Salina claimed to have a population of over 3,000, but it probably was figured by a town booster. Humboldt was nearly a third larger than Iola, but Humboldt's population did not exceed 1,500. The one city in the state which has not increased in population is Atchison, which was credited with a few more people in 1879 than it has today. Dodge City had a reputation for hilarious wickedness that extended from ocean to ocean, but of actual population it had less than 1,000. Hays City, which almost rivaled Dodge in the matter of lurid fame, had a population of about 800.

Kansas, half a century ago, was a land of wide open spaces. There were many millions of acres still open to settlement by homestead or pre-emption. The tide of immigration had not yet rolled over the western third of the state; it was still the paradise of the range cattleman, who scoffed at any claim that it could ever be successfully

cultivated, and looked on the "granger" as almost as much of a nuisance as the grasshopper or the Texas fever.

Even such enthusiasts as F. D. Coburn believed that it was a mistake to turn under the nutritious Buffalo grass, which was nature's certain crop, for the doubtful possibility of a crop of sod corn, sorghum or wheat. And there have been times during the last half century when it appeared as if those who insisted that Western Kansas was unfitted for any kind of farming were right. During the decade from 1880 to 1890, 250,000 settlers, lured by the prospect of free land and fabulous profits in town lots, located in the western third of Kansas. Their hastily built claim shanties dotted the prairie, and the garish fronts of business houses lined the sides of main streets in which patches of Buffalo grass still lingered.

The fever of speculation and fierce rivalry of contending town builders drowned the voice of conscience. Dishonesty became the fashion, fair dealing the rare exception and the unleashed passions of men found vent in bloody conflict. Then came the seasons of discouragement and failure. Winds, blowing hot as the breath from the furnace of Perdition, withered and scorched the sod crops of the hopeful homesteaders, filled the air with the loosened soil until the light of the sun was almost darkened and the orb of day showed thru the murk a dull red circle, the color of coals beginning to die and seeming to mock the futile efforts to overcome the baleful forces of nature. To intensify the blast came the dread prairie fire, outrunning the swiftest horses, a demon of flame which destroyed every living thing in its path, leaving only a blackened stretch of prairie reaching away to the far horizon. Discouraged, disheartened and hopeless, the living tide rolled back eastward; the towns were deserted; in many cases even the buildings were removed, leaving only the weed grown excavations for foundations, like scars upon the bosom of the earth, reminders of bootless conflicts and unrealized ambition. So the old impression that Western Kansas was totally unfit for cultivation, only fit for grazing by wandering herds of cattle, was strengthened, and the estimate of Captain Zebulon Pike, made nearly a century before, seemed not so far from the truth. "From these immense prairies," said Pike, "may be derived one great advantage to the United States, namely, the restriction of our population to some certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the union. Our citizens being so prone to rambling and extending themselves to the frontier, will, thru necessity, be constrained to limit their extent to the west to the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, while they leave the prairies, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of the country."

A Land of Combines Now

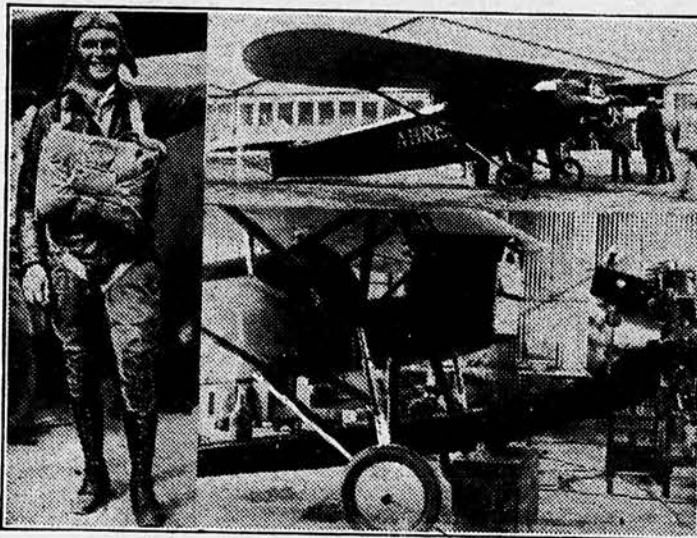
IF FROM some celestial vantage ground the spirit of the intrepid explorer can now look down on the prairies he explored he must be filled with amazement as he realizes how short-sighted was his vision of a century and a quarter ago. He would see in the two great states of Kansas and Nebraska, thru which he traveled when they were both a part of the wilderness where no white man except possibly a few wandering and venturesome trappers had ever traveled, 40 million acres of cultivated lands, larger in area than all the six New England states, yielding crops in a single year worth more than 800 million dollars, and feeding livestock worth 500 million dollars. He would be able to count, if he took the time, nearly a million motor cars. He would view a people ranking far ahead of the historic state of Massachusetts in their per capita wealth and in the number of college students in proportion to their population. Within the great parallelogram constituting the state of Kansas he would find more than 50,000 radios and 20,000 combined harvesters capable of cutting and threshing 1/2 million acres of wheat in a single day.

Instead of farming being an occupation where the cultivator of a few acres of soil toiled from the earliest break of day until the twilight had deepened into night, with crude heavy hand tools, he would see science applied to agriculture and modern invention the handmaiden of production. No doubt he would hear far more complaint than he ever heard among the few but venturesome settlers of a century and a quarter ago, for discontent

World Events in Pictures



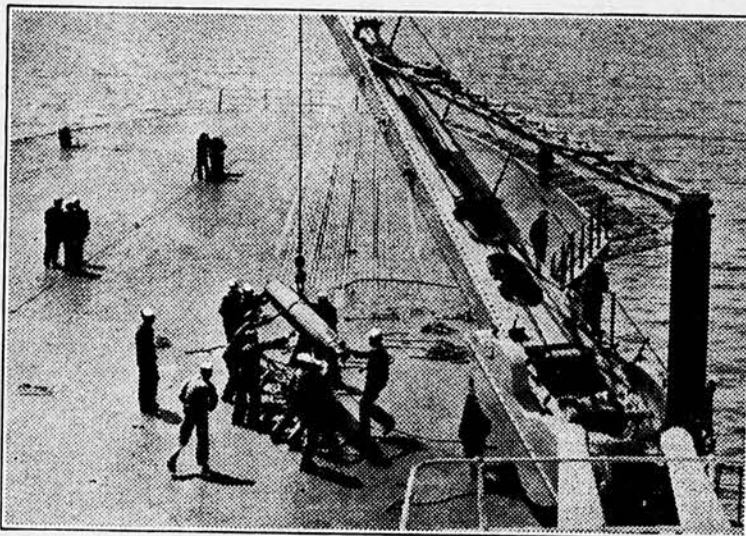
Premier Baron Tanaka of Japan, Putting on His Shoes After Leaving a House Where He Had Visited. Even the Premier Obeys This Custom of Removing the Shoes Before Entering a Household



Right at Top, the New Abreu Detachable Plane, and Below, the Plane with Motor and Fuel Tank Detached. At Left Is Reed Vowels, Alameda Airport, Calif., Daring Test Pilot Who First Demonstrated the Plane. At 5,500 Feet, by Special Levers, He Released the Motor and Fuel Tank, Which Fell to the Ground. He Then Glided Gently to Earth in the Plane. It Is Hoped This New "Detachable" Feature Will Mean Added Safety for Fliers



Arne Borg of Sweden, World's Champion Swimmer, and Buster Crabbe, Hawaiian Star, Photographed During an Interval Between Training Periods, Waikiki, H. I. They Will Engage in a Series of Meets



Interesting Activity Aboard the Great Aircraft-Carrier, U. S. S. Lexington; Hoisting Torpedoes to Be Used in the Maneuvers of the Battle Fleet off the Coast of San Pedro, Calif. Torpedoes Equipped with "Dummy Heads" Which Are Non-Explosive, Are Used as a Peace-time Precaution



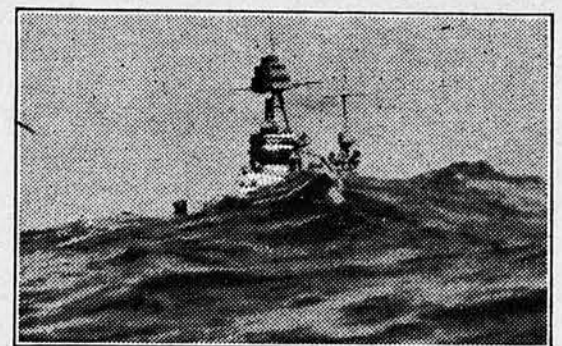
What Is Called the Most Famous, and One of the Largest, Sheep Markets in the World, at King's Lynn, England, Photographed During the Big Auction Which Attracts Sheep Herders and Buyers from All Parts of the World



Checking Over War Indemnity Certificates, Berlin—Bonds Issued to German Citizens During the World War—Which Have Been Paid in Full. These Have Been Redeemed by the Ton, Carefully Checked, Then Cut Into Strips and Sold as Waste Paper



King for a Day! James N. Gilchrist, Seated, 20-Year-Old Lad, Being Appointed Boy President of the New York Stock Exchange for 24 Hours by President E. H. H. Simmons



Not Sinking! This Is a Remarkable Photo of a Warship Battling the Elements. It Is the U. S. S. Texas, Flagship of the U. S. Fleet, Plowing Thru Heavy Seas During Maneuvers off the California Coast



Splash! An Unusual Action Picture of the Men Going Over the Water Jump in the 3,000-Meter Steeplechase at the Penn Relay Carnival, Philadelphia. This Sloppy Event Was Won by W. C. Getz of Alfred College



The Seymour Exhibit in the Commercial Egg Class at the Recent Kansas Baby Chick and Egg Show. There Were 46 Entries of Six Dozen Eggs Each in This One Exhibit. These Eggs Were Bought on Grade and Indicate the Progress Kansas Poultrymen Are Making

As We View Current Farm News

Research Conference Will Dig Into Difficult Wheat Problems

PERMANENT organization of the "Hard Red Winter Wheat Research Conference" was effected in Kansas City recently, with representatives of 40 organizations from the hard winter wheat belt of the Middle West, banded together in the organization.

At a meeting held at Manhattan on November 8, 1928, and attended by about 200 men from Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, there was an extensive discussion of scientific research as a factor in safeguarding the interests of the hard winter wheat industry of the states named. The discussion disclosed that:

During the last 10 years the area devoted to the production of hard winter wheat in the five states has averaged more than 18 million acres, the production has averaged 250 million bushels and its farm value has exceeded \$25 million dollars a year.

The wheat produced in the five states must be sold in a competitive market; Canada with an annual production that has passed 500 million bushels, being the principal competitor.

To meet competition successfully, we must be especially mindful of at least three great factors: The quality of our wheat, the cost of producing our wheat, and the cost and efficiency of distribution.

The farmers, millers, grain dealers, bankers and others who are directly concerned with these factors are confronted with numerous problems whose solutions require knowledge that now is nowhere available and that can be obtained only thru scientific research.

In view of these facts it was voted at Manhattan to organize a permanent conference. This took place at the Kansas City meeting. Less expensive production and improved wheat quality, rather than greater production, is the goal of the conference.

Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, was elected chairman; F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, vice-chairman, and W. W. Burr, director of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station at Lincoln, was named as secretary.

The executive committee includes the three officers and the following:

J. F. Farrell, Topeka, Kan., director of agricultural development of the Santa Fe railroad; E. H. Hodson, Little River, Kan., wheat grower; Dr. M. A. McCall, Washington, cereal crops and diseases section of the United States Department of Agriculture; C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, of the Southwestern Millers' league; Louis Hart, Nunn, Colo., wheat grower; and J. W. Knorpp, Groom, Tex., grain and cattle dealer.

Research work is to be carried out thru various agricultural colleges and experimental stations. It is planned to finance the work by appropriations to be sought from Congress and legislatures of wheat-growing states.

Principal problems to be studied will include diseases and insects which take a heavy toll each year, varieties of wheat seed suited to certain sections, and improvement of production, transportation, and distribution methods.

An Agricultural Opportunity

IF YOU wish to be a success in the movies, don't diet," says Margaret Livingston, red-headed screen vampire. "I tried dieting until I learned that it didn't pay. Dieting brings lines into your face that make you appear old." And she goes on to give a lot of reasons why it is wrong to diet and make the body suffer, and so forth.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there is a chance for agriculture to quote a movie star in its advertisements. You bet your sweet life the so-called big business concerns play things like that up to the limit and to their advantage. Agriculture ought to advertise: "Movie Star Says Success Will Fly Away From You if You Diet; Eat More Meat—Potatoes, Eggs, etc., etc., and Drink More Milk."

Good Market for Corn

TWENTY thousand dollars was the approximate value of five carloads of choice grain-fed cattle which W. L. Garner, St. John, shipped to Kansas City recently. Mr. Garner is an expert stockman and scientific feeder. Many of his neighbors sell their surplus livestock to him. It has been said that he never has sold a bushel of corn, always feeding the entire crop to the livestock. At this rate, he seems to have a pretty fair market for his corn.

Fished With Wagon Wheel

FISHERMEN of Kansas and the world, play this little fish story on your reels and try to find a yarn that will beat it if you can.

Jack Briscoe, a rancher living north of Cambridge, tells it and County Agent E. H. Archer will vouch for the story. Jack cut the fish's head

off with a wagon wheel as he was driving across Grouse Creek. It was a drum weighing 21 pounds.

Here's the story: Jack and his hired man started to drive across a riffle to get a load of gravel. Midway in the stream the wagon hit a bump. Instantly there was a splash in the water and the fish started to swim away, but not for long.

It stopped threshing about in the water and was still. The water near it turned crimson. Jumping out of the wagon in water up to his hips, Jack waded out and picked up the fish, now dead, with its head almost severed from its body.

The fish apparently had stuck its head in a hole directly in the path of the wagon wheel which served as a guillotine. "Sounds fishy," Jack declares, "and I wouldn't believe it myself, if I hadn't seen it."

Had Too Much Grit

BABY chicks discover early in life that it takes a lot of "grit" to get on in this world. But a hatching owned by Mrs. J. L. Durham, of Clay county, became entirely too ambitious on the subject. This came to light one day when the chicks started dying one or two at a time, and from no apparent cause. Healthy youngsters dropping off like that didn't seem to indicate any great amount of profit from this year's work, so Mrs. Durham naturally started an investigation. She picked up



one chick that gave the clue to the trouble. It had a shingle nail sticking out thru its gizzard, and further search revealed the fact that all of these chicks had been swallowing the nails and roof tacks that had unintentionally been left in the poultry yards.

Adopt Variety of Children

THE family cat belonging to Stanford Gray, near Salina, lost her kittens and of course, was lonesome. In one of her trips out over the fields to forget her sorrow she came across an infant bunny and promptly adopted it. In she came to the house, carrying the day-old rabbit by the nape of the neck. Cats on this same farm in the past have adopted squirrels. The other day while visiting the Milt Rohrer farm near Abilene, Mr. Rohrer took us in the barn and pointed out a hen that was mothering a brood of kittens.

Too Much Walking Required

APPARENTLY farm women in Vermont are some walkers. Just recently 30 farm women in this eastern state were equipped with pedometers, the dingus, you know, that tells how many steps a person takes and how long they are, or words to that effect. Well, sir, it was discovered that these 30 women, over a period of seven days, averaged from 3 to 9 miles a day, and that most of that distance was covered in the kitchen. Emma Fuller, extension specialist at the University of Vermont, says the farm housewife in her state spends about 70 per cent of her time in the kitchen, so evidently these farm women have to walk

from 3 to 9 miles in getting three meals—and in a single room.

Vermont may seem many miles away, and of course, it is. But kitchens in Kansas are closely related to those in Vermont, according to our own specialists at the agricultural college. There ought to be some arrangement whereby there wouldn't be so many steps between breakfast and supper.

Improving Nature Our Job

EVEN nature isn't perfect. Maybe it would be better to say that by improving on nature man can benefit. Cattlemen have done this. Instead of having the calves arrive out on pasture, they are sending their cows to pasture with a calf from 2 to 4 months old. They have found that cows which calve early in January, February or March will supply plenty of milk until pasture is ready, and after going on grass will replenish this milk flow.

"Following this 'improve nature plan,' cows will nourish the calves well for six months or more before grass dries and the flies get bad," J. J. Moxley, of the agricultural college, explains. "If the calves come in May or later, the cows will give a good flow of milk only until the middle of July or the first of August. The calves will be stunted because of the short milk supply, short grass and flies."

Nobody ever heard nature lay claims to being perfect. Nature just simply presents us with a set of conditions without comment, and doesn't put in a single protest if man has enough gumption to improve on those conditions. In this case it is a larger calf at a smaller cost. It is the same thing all along the line from pure seed to increased butterfat production. Had things been perfect in the first place, man would have had nothing much to do here on earth.

Off at the Wrong Station

SOME things that once were common have passed into the discard. Such is the way of progress. This particular case applies to buffalo hunts, which are as rare as wisdom teeth in hens. One was staged near Kanopolis recently that had no advance publicity whatever.

C. A. Andrews, a prominent stockman, shipped in two buffalo with a carload of cattle from Goodnight, Tex. The stock became frightened when it came time to unload, after their three-day train trip. The cattle were not so difficult to manage, but the buffalo, after taking about two looks at the surrounding territory, must have decided they were being put off at the wrong station, for they promptly started back toward Goodnight. One was headed off shortly, but the other outran seven horses and was miles away when it decided to stop for the night. Later it was captured and now is grazing in peace.

New Kind of Chicken Stew

AMONG other ways of cooking poultry you very likely have heard of chicken stew. But here is a different kind of "chicken stew." The other day, Mrs. Lew Woods, Clay Center, poured a can of peaches that had spoiled into the chicken trough, never thinking how "badly spoiled" they might have been. The flock ate the peaches and drank the juice. Shortly thereafter they began tumbling around and falling over one another. They couldn't steer a straight course no matter how hard they tried. Finally they gave up and laid down in a stupor. Next morning the drunken or "stew" spell was over.

Always Make a Showing

FOLKS outside the state sometimes "sling" a lot of mud and funny sayings in the general direction of Kansas, but we can't help noticing that wherever our state is represented in any kind of competition, we always make a remarkable showing.

Mark the recent victory over in Illinois. Five hens from the Combs Poultry Farm, Sedgwick, Kan., set what is believed to be a world egg-laying record, by producing 152 eggs in 31 days in March, during a contest at the Soldier's Home, Quincy, Ill. This is an average of 30% eggs a hen.

Might Help Net Returns

DAIRIES and ice cream plants near or in small towns are to get closer inspection, so the state board of agriculture announces. To a large extent this is aimed in the direction of safeguarding the public health. But unless we are mistaken it will have a cash value to the dairymen. It will point out to them no doubt, some mistakes and places where improvement can be made. This is bound to result in a higher quality product.



This Whole Irvin Family Has Been Sentenced to the Missouri State Prison for Five Years for Stealing Chickens From O. A. Richwine and C. W. Redd, Kansas Farmer Protective Service Members Who Live in Missouri But Who Receive Their Mail on a Kansas Rural Route. The \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service Reward for Their Capture and Conviction Has Been Paid to F. D. VanPelt of the Pittsburg Poultry & Egg Company, Who Reported Suspicions to the Pittsburg Police Which Resulted in the Irvin's Apprehension

Rewards for Capturing 12 More Thieves

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Has Paid Nearly \$4,000 for Conviction of Stealers. Does Your Farm Have This Protection?

MY HOME is in Larned. I am 23 years old. On December 22, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the night, I with my brother, Ernest, drove a Dodge touring car with a trailer to a farm about 3 miles south of McPherson, and about a half mile east of highway No. 81. I stopped the car on the south side of the road. My brother and I got out of the car, took a rope and went over to a corral where we saw a cow. Over the head of a red milk cow without horns we threw the rope and started to lead her thru a wire gate. She got away from us. We caught her again, broke down a fence and led the cow across the broken down fence into the highway and some distance west, where the car and trailer were parked. We loaded the cow in the trailer and hauled her to the Wichita stock yards, arriving there Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. My brother was not with me when I made arrangements to sell the cow thru the Union Livestock Commission Company. I told the commission company my name was Ed Bowman and that I lived at Wellington. When I left the stockyards I met my brother who was waiting for me a couple of blocks from the stockyards.

"Later Saturday morning I went back to the stockyards to see whether the cow had been sold. I was told the cow could not be sold that day. The commission company promised to hold my check for me. My brother and I then drove back to Larned. Monday



Left, O. O. Crumpacker, Who Received the \$50 Protective Service Reward, and J. F. Holcomb. Mr. Holcomb Makes the Protection of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Available to Farmers in Marion and McPherson Counties

morning we returned to Wichita. I went to the Union Livestock Commission Company for my check in the afternoon. Ernest did not go in with me. When I went into the office to get my check I was arrested. Later my brother was found and arrested.

"It is of my own free will that I sign this confession.

Signed, ROBERT PEEL"

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

As soon as possible after O. O. Crumpacker, who is a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member, living near McPherson, discovered the theft of his cow, he notified Sheriff James T. Griffing at McPherson. Sheriff Griffing recommended that Mr. Crumpacker go to Wichita and attempt to locate and identify his cow. This Mr. Crumpacker did, and received the \$50 Protective Service reward for so doing. He found his cow and had the law waiting for the thief when he came for his check. The two thieves are serving a sentence at the Industrial Reformatory located at Hutchinson.

Five years in the state penitentiary at Lansing is the sentence being served by Jacob Hill, who stole chickens from Protective Service Member A. L. Popp,



Left, A. L. Popp, Who Shared in the \$50 Protective Service Reward Because He Promptly Notified Poultry Dealers of His Theft, and J. K. Herron, Herington Poultry Dealer Who Caused the Thief's Arrest When He Received the Stolen Chickens Described by Mr. Popp

who lives near Durham. The \$50 Protective Service reward for Hill's capture and conviction has been divided, \$25 going to Mr. Popp for notifying his sheriff promptly upon discovery of the chicken theft, and for notifying the poultry dealers in the neighboring towns; \$15 to C. E. Collins, poultry buyer at Herington, for causing the arrest of Hill after receiving the stolen chickens described by Mr. Popp, and \$10 to Undersheriff L. P. Richter at Marion, for the confession he gained from Hill, which later was used in the prosecution when the thief stood trial.

When Virgil Nelson inquired of Mrs. Arnold Linscheid at the Meriden Cream Station in Arlington, whether he could cash a check for chickens since it was after banking hours, she became suspicious. She became more suspicious when he did not know how many chickens he had to sell and when he

did not inquire the market price. As soon as Mr. Linscheid returned to the produce station he weighed the chickens. While he was doing this Mrs. Linscheid went across the street to get the number of the stranger's automobile for her poultry buying records,



Left, Deputy-Sheriff J. A. Applegate to Whom Nelson Confessed Having Stolen Chickens From Two Kansas Farmer Protective Service Members. Right, J. K. Herron, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Ellsworth, Reno and Rice Counties. To Thousands of Farmers in These Counties Mr. Herron Has Brought the Protection of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service

as is required by state law in Kansas. Roy Neudigate, of near Arlington, saw Mrs. Linscheid look for the license number, and sensing her suspicion, promptly went and brought Deputy Sheriff J. A. Applegate to the Meriden Cream Station. After severe question-

ing by the deputy sheriff, Nelson admitted that he had stolen chickens from Protective Service members Mrs. Viola Pfalser and William Smith of near Hutchinson.

Nelson was a parole from the Industrial Reformatory and has been returned to the Hutchinson institution. The \$50 Protective Service reward for his capture and conviction has been paid, \$12.50 to Mrs. Linscheid, \$12.50 to Mr. Neudigate and \$25 to Deputy Sheriff Applegate.

In Harvey county three thieves were sentenced for stealing chickens from H. E. Dyck and Carl L. Kirchmer, Kansas Farmer Protective Service members living near Halstead and Sedgwick respectively. Mr. Dyck, Mr. Kirchmer and Sheriff J. M. McIntire at Newton shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward. Two of the thieves,



Left, H. E. Dyck, Protective Service Member Who Had Chickens Stolen and Who Shared in the \$50 Protective Service Reward for His Part in the Apprehension of Three Thieves. With Him Is H. W. Overstake to Whom Farmers in Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner Counties Pay Their Kansas Farmer Subscriptions in Order to Keep Their Protective Service Protection in Force

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Please enter my subscription to Kansas Farmer for _____ years, and send Protective Service sign. (With sign 5 years \$3.10; 3 years \$2.10 and 1 year \$1.10.) I enclose correct payment.

Name _____

R. F. D. _____ Town _____ KANSAS _____

This is the sign thieves pass up to show where this sign is not posted.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Menno Buller and Willy Cross, are serving a year in the Harvey county jail and Harry Trieber, the ring-leader of the trio, is serving time at the Kansas Industrial Reformatory until declared eligible for release by the officers of that institution.

These are five of the most recent cases on which the Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid \$50 cash rewards to the person or persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from the premises of Protective Service members, who have their Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign posted near the entrance to their farm. Had they not had posted their Protective Service sign these rewards totaling \$250 could not have been paid.

You are a Kansas Farmer subscriber just like these men who have their Protective Service sign posted so that a \$50 cash reward can be offered for the capture and conviction of any thief stealing from their premises. Do you have your farm posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign as have these men who are doubly glad since having their signs posted has made possible the payment of a \$50 reward for the thieves who stole from them?

Do not be without this protection for everything on your farm. Mail in the coupon on page 8, or if your subscription is paid more than a year in advance send 10 cents to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, for a Protective Service sign. Fix things so a reward can be paid for any thief who steals from your farm and still the money will not have to come out of your own pocket. A booklet explaining fully the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will be sent free upon request to any Kansas address.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Farm work has been at a standstill for several days, on account of the wet ground. The wind will have to blow and the sun shine before the ground works in good shape. During last week we had 2 inches of rain. It came slowly, and all soaked into the ground where it fell. It has been about two years since we had a big, dashing rain that filled up all the low places with water. Last year we had good wheat in the low places, and despite the great amount of spring rain, we were able to cut thru the low places without difficulty. This year the wheat is fine so far on the low ground, but we may get a big rain any time and fill up the holes and drown out the wheat. The slow rains have been fine on the spring sown alfalfa. There has been considerable alfalfa sown in the community this spring. Probably more than has been sown for several years. We have not sown ours yet, but since the rains have come we wish it was sown. We are working the ground lightly to keep the weeds down. The rains make the weeds grow as well as the alfalfa, and if it should turn off dry later in the summer the heavy growth of weeds will make it pretty hard on the alfalfa. The later sown alfalfa will not have quite so many weeds to contend with.

The county agent tells me he has many requests for bindweed information and demonstrations for its control. It was not generally known that there was so much bindweed in the country until the folks were able to recognize the plant and learn how hard it is to control.

The county commissioners have purchased a sprayer for the new bindweed spray material, and have turned the management of the sprayer over to the local farm bureau. For the present season the machine will be used mostly for demonstration work, in order to familiarize folks with its use and to show how well the pest can be controlled. If more of the commissioners over the state would start now like the Pawnee county commissioners have, to help control and stamp out the bindweed, there would be much less to do in later years.

The usual number of fruit and shade trees have been set out this spring, and it seems as if most of them should live, with all the present moisture we have. In the last few years many volunteer trees have come up over the

country. We have a small draw that runs thru one corner of the farm, and we were noticing the other day the large number of cottonwood trees that had come up. Some were several inches in diameter. Only a very few years ago there were no trees along this draw. Even along the roadsides many trees have come up, and are growing fine. Most of the trees, however, are of the cottonwood variety. We have wondered many times why volunteer trees did not start in the early days of Kansas. The oldtimers tell us there were no trees then, not even along the streams. I asked an old settler about this change a few days ago, and he said about the only reason for the absence of trees in the early days that he could think of was that there were so many prairie fires.

About the time a few sprouts would get started, a big fire would come along and kill them. He said, too, that the cattle and buffalo would browse and trample the young trees along the streams, and if the fire did not get them, the cattle did. There should be more trees set out to keep

up the number that are here now. Many of the older trees are dying, or being broken by the wind. Unless new settings are made, even the volunteer trees will not make up the number we should have in the country.

Wheat has thickened up remarkably in the last two weeks. In fact, the thicker stands are going to be too thick for a good yield. The thin wheat probably will give the best yield and best quality. The market problem is worrying a good many wheat growers now. Several farmers have much of last year's wheat on hand, and the market goes down every day. Most every one agrees that this season will be a good year to store wheat on the farm. Some folks are going to keep the old wheat in storage and sell the new crop. One farmer in this part of the state "gave in" 40,000 bushels of old wheat to the assessor. This man certainly is facing a real marketing problem. He already has taken quite a loss in holding this long. If some bank had been robbed or had to close its doors from losing this amount of

money, it would have been sufficient news to justify a head on page one of several daily papers. The future market is a matter of real concern to Kansas wheat growers. However, a frost in the north a little later or several dry, hot days in Kansas would make a material change in the market outlook.

Sudan Grass Grows Fast

BY T. R. WARREN

Sudan grass seeded late in May may be pastured late in June or used as a silage crop during July. Because of its quick growth, its adaptability for late sowing, and its ability to withstand dry weather Sudan grass has attained a high ranking as a supplementary pasture crop. Silage is a good pasture supplement, also, but it molds quickly in warm weather, requiring at least 2 or 3 inches be fed from the surface daily. Silos small in diameter give best results for summer use, for they permit the feeding of greater depths of silage a day.

Pontiac performance is more than equal to farm driving needs

Farm driving is not always a matter of smooth concrete and asphalt. Sometimes it takes you over queer, rut-scarred side roads—along trails of deep yellow sand—into muddy fields and countless places that bristle with trouble for ordinary cars.

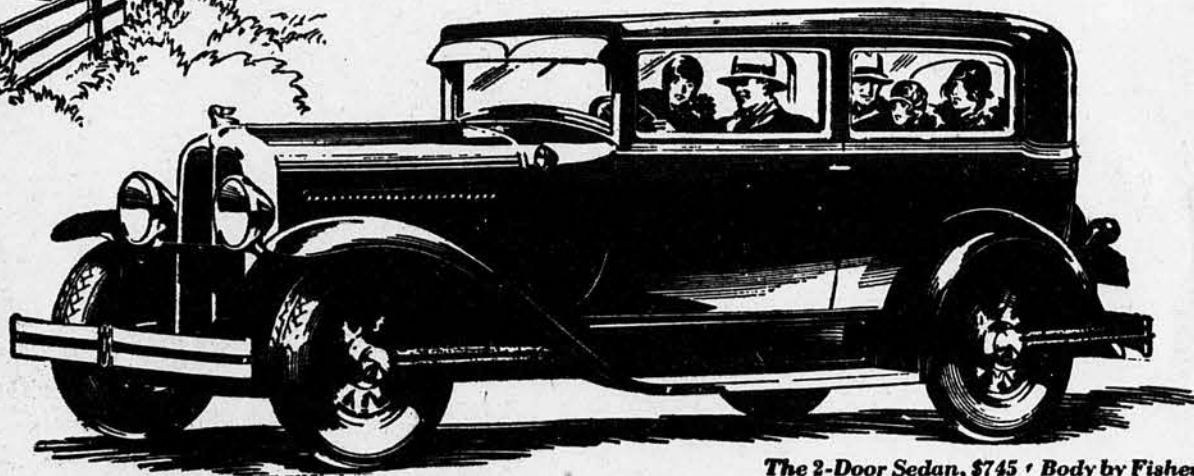
Right there is one of the foremost reasons for Pontiac's popularity among farming people. For long experience has taught them that Pontiac performance is more than equal to every farm driving need.

Today they are buying the New Pontiac Big Six because it is bigger, more powerful and more reliable than ever. Its new, larger L-head engine develops 57 brake horsepower. It has a larger manifold and a new, larger 1 1/4-inch carburetor. It has a 53-pound crankshaft, dynamically counter-weighted to reduce bearing pressure and promote big car smoothness at high speeds—a Harmonic Balancer that lessens vibration, increases smoothness and lengthens engine life—and new, noiseless, internal-expanding four-wheel brakes that give you increased safety because rain, mud and ice cannot hinder their operation.

Ask your Oakland-Pontiac dealer to tell you all the other advantages of the New Pontiac Big Six and how easily it enables you to step up the quality of the car you drive without leaving the low-priced field.

Pontiac Big Six, \$745 to \$895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan, plus delivery charges. Bumpers and rear fender guards, spring covers and Lovejoy shock absorbers regular equipment at slight extra cost. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values. . . . Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing. OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN



The 2-Door Sedan, \$745 + Body by Fisher

THE NEW
PONTIAC
PRODUCT OF
GENERAL MOTORS
BIG 6 \$745
and up



What the Folks Are Saying

Sorghum Seed Treatment is Smut Insurance; It Costs 1 Cent an Acre

NEARLY every farmer carries fire insurance on his barn. Sorghum seed treatment is smut insurance. The cost is only 1 cent an acre. Copper carbonate properly applied to sorghum seed will control 99 per cent of the smut in badly contaminated seed. In moderately smutted seed, it will control 100 per cent of the smut. There are many farmers in Kansas who know about sorghum insurance and are taking advantage of a chance to make money. Figures show that in 1928 there were 20 times as many acres of grain sorghums planted with treated seed as in 1925. This represents an increase of 2,000 per cent in three years.

Kernel smut of sorghums takes an average annual toll of more than 10 per cent of the grain crop where untreated seed has been planted. The figure is based on studies made in the state for the last several years. On a 20-bushel an acre yield, a 10 per cent smut loss means 2 bushels an acre lost.

The bumper corn crop in Central and Western Kansas last year probably will be the cause for a somewhat decreased acreage of grain sorghums in 1929. Growers prefer to raise corn to grain sorghums. A year like the last one encourages the planting of thousands of acres to corn that should be planted to sorghums. Sorghum crops are peculiarly adapted to drouthy conditions, and the chance of raising a good crop is much greater than in the case of corn.

Seed treatment of sorghum is easily done. It is possible to treat 15 to 20 bushels an hour even when a barrel churn or a homemade barrel treater is used.

There are two grades of copper carbonate dust on the market. The pure copper carbonate analyzes about 55 per cent copper. The lower grade dusts contain about 20 per cent copper. When the pure dust is used, 2 ounces a bushel is sufficient to kill the smut germs on the seed. If the low grade dust is used, 4 ounces a bushel should be applied.

The only equipment necessary for treating is an old cream can, barrel churn, or other container that may be shut up air tight and agitated to coat the seed with dust. Fill the treater half full of seed. Put in the proper amount of dust and agitate for two minutes. Every kernel should be thoroughly coated with the poison powder.

Manhattan, Kan. C. E. Graves.

Oats for Fattening Cattle

The supply of oats continues to be considerably larger than the active demand. Continued planting of a large acreage of this grain keeps this condition about the same. The convenience with which oats fits into the rotation probably will delay the day when the number of acres of oats grown is reduced greatly. A number of experiment stations have, therefore, been doing considerable investigational work to find new feeding uses for oats.

At the Purdue Station, this year, an effort was made to determine the value of oats in the ration of fattening steers. During the fall and winter, seven lots of cattle were fed in making a study of: 1. The substitution of oats for corn in the ration of fattening steers. 2. The best method of preparing the oats for steer feeding.

This work was reported by Prof. F. G. King, chief of the animal husbandry department at Purdue, to the cattle feeders of Indiana on Friday, April 12. The results are interesting, and it may be said that they are encouraging in regard to the use of oats in the ration of fattening cattle.

A lot of steers receiving $\frac{1}{3}$ oats and $\frac{2}{3}$ corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and clover hay made faster gains, more economical gains and were valued higher on the market than the lot receiving the check ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal, corn silage and clover hay. In commenting on the results of this year's work, Professor King stated, "These results rather definitely indicate that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the corn for fattening steers can be replaced by oats, with very good results."

A study also was made of the best

method of preparing oats for feeding to fattening steers. Oats were fed whole, coarse ground, medium ground and fine ground. The lots receiving the whole oats or very fine ground oats made the lowest gains. The lots that were fed the medium ground or coarse ground oats made greater gains, made these gains at a lower cost and were given a higher market value than those receiving the whole or fine ground oats. It was found that grinding costs increased as the oats were ground finer, and that the cost of very fine grinding made this type of grinding entirely too expensive.

The results reported for this work with fattening cattle check closely with similar results from this same station on the grinding of oats for swine and for dairy cattle. In preparing oats for hogs and milk cows, it was found that medium grinding gave better results than either the feeding of the whole oats or the grinding of this grain very fine, for pork production and milk production. Now this also is found to be the case for beef production. These results will be welcomed by cattle feeders, swine men and dairymen, since they strongly contradict the "finer-ground-the-better" idea. They show that very fine grinding is not only too expensive, but also gives poorer feeding results than medium grinding.

L. H. Fairchild.

Crown Point, Ind.

We Need More Quail

There is no sweeter music than the call of the little Bob White. These birds are of great service to Kansas farmers in their destruction of insect life. I think that a far greater effort should be made to protect them.

LeRoy, Kan. Mrs. W. A. Arthur.

A Reserve is Needed

Many farmers and most successful business concerns have a reserve fund available for emergencies. Such reserves usually are in the form of Government bonds or other securities that may be quickly converted into cash.

Such a reserve is highly desirable, and it oftentimes prevents losses, or it may take care of emergencies that under other conditions would make necessary debts that would be a serious problem.

W. E. Grimes.

Manhattan, Kan.

That Helpful Hen!

A half century ago, in 1879, Kansas produced surplus poultry and eggs worth \$531,551. In 1928 the surplus poultry and eggs from the flocks of our state were worth \$23,633,863, or an increase of 43.46 per cent over the value of the surplus of 1879. The hen does an annual business of 1 1/4 billion dollars in the United States.

There were 20,170,000 hens in Kansas January 1, 1928. Using the average production figure of an earlier, although recent, year, which probably is higher now, we arrive at the figure of approximately 97,488,000 dozen eggs as the production of this large flock in 1928, to say nothing of the 36 million chickens raised on Kansas farms at the same time. Like many other businesses, the aggregate volume of trade is tremendous even though individually some of these hens are poor business managers, some are only fairly good and some are great executives in the Egg Layers' Union. Many agencies are working toward moving more hens up the ladder of laying efficiency. When biddy cackles, fewer and fewer of our poultrymen are wondering if she laid or if she lied.

The egg is a complex thing for such a simple looking object. It holds within the hollow of its shell the destiny of all future generations of hens. The whole egg as the hen lays it is composed of 11 per cent refuse, 67 per cent water, 12 per cent protein, 9 per cent fat and 1 per cent ash. Eggs contain practically no starch, which makes it desirable to combine them with cereals or vegetables in the diet. There is no difference in the composition of eggs of white or dark shells. The edible portion of the whole egg has a fuel value of 670 calories a pound. The edible portion of eight av-

erage-sized eggs, or $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen, is equal in fuel value to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of cream cheese, 3-5 pound of the edible portion of sirloin steak, slightly more than a quart of milk, about 3 pounds of oysters or 1.7 pounds of the edible portion of potatoes.

Eggs have many admirable characteristics, among which are that they are easily and quickly digested, are rich and well-balanced in all food nutrients, are generally economical to purchase, are among the first foods to be fed little children, and are especially valuable in the diet of adults who are suffering from tuberculosis or other wasting diseases, or who are recovering from an infectious disease. In the yolk of eggs is found an abundance of Vitamin Fat, Soluble A, essential for growth, and Water Soluble B, valued for its preventive and curative properties as well as for body development. Eggs also carry large quantities of Vitamin D, the presence of which in the diet prevents rickets in the growing child. Also recent tests show that eggs possess substantial amounts of the most recently discovered fertility vitamin, known as Vitamin E, the absence of which in the diet produces sterility and faulty breeding. There is no known food product which contains vitamins in greater variety or in greater and more available amounts than the egg. It is probable that if other vitamins are discovered the egg will be found to contain a pay streak of every one of them. Another advantage that has been attributed to eggs is that you can eat 'em before and after they are hatched!

Among some favorable things said for eggs in this statement of Dr. Benjamin Harrow of Columbia University, "Better even than meat and fish as an additional source of protein are eggs, for these also are rich in fats, and particularly the fat-like substances, the vitamins, the importance of which to the body is only now beginning to be appreciated. For the growing child, for the nursing mother, for the convalescent, few foods are as nutritious, weight for weight, as are eggs."

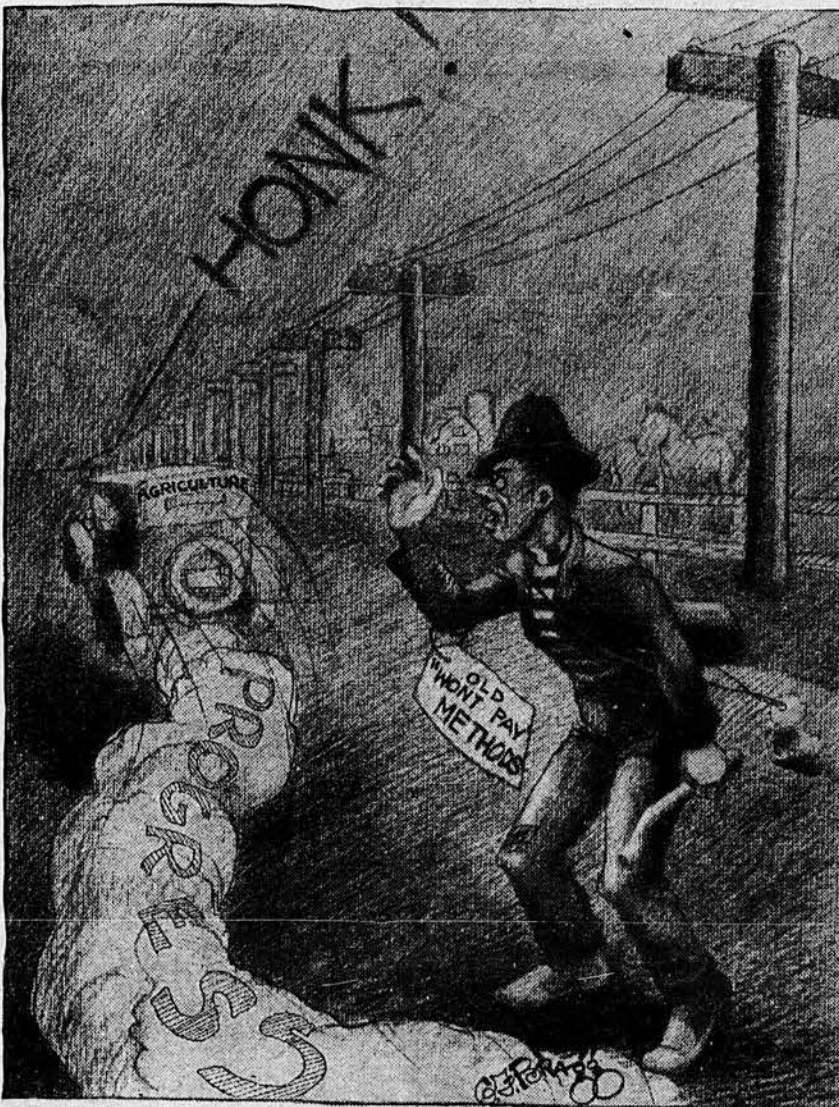
Eggs may be eaten raw; boiled soft, medium or hard; fried in many ways to suit the taste; poached likewise; shirred; roasted; stuffed in a nest; as egg souffle; as scalloped eggs and so on. Eggs have countless uses besides just as eggs. Aside from these methods of preparing eggs they may be used with other materials to add food value, to give flavor, to improve texture, to serve as a leavening agent, to thicken, to give color, to use as a garnish and to make a crisp crust in frying. Eggs may be and sometimes are used to replace the poor grade of "varnish" often found covering the upper crust of "beanery" pies.

Eggs can be successfully preserved in water glass or limewater; they may be placed in cold storage and held in a satisfactory condition from a time of surplus to a time of low production; they are processed as a method of preservation and to aid in the prevention of deterioration while in cold storage; they are broken out and frozen to be used by bakers and confectioners as needed. All in all, even though eggs are sometimes classed as a species of fruit, and coming generations often refer to them as irreparable "Humpty Dumpties," they are not considered perishable as the term is ordinarily used.

As Secretary J. C. Mohler has so aptly stated, "Nowhere, perhaps are natural conditions more favorable for poultry production than in Kansas. With a hospitable climate, distinctive in its wholesome atmosphere and preponderance of sunny days; the wide range in variety of superior feeds that may be produced successfully and economically on every hand; adequate and rapid transportation making readily available the best markets of the country, achievements are limited only by the degree of intelligent application exercised by the producer." We may conclude that eggs are indeed "Sunshine in Sealed Packages," for whatever they are used and wherever used.

S. J. Gilbert.

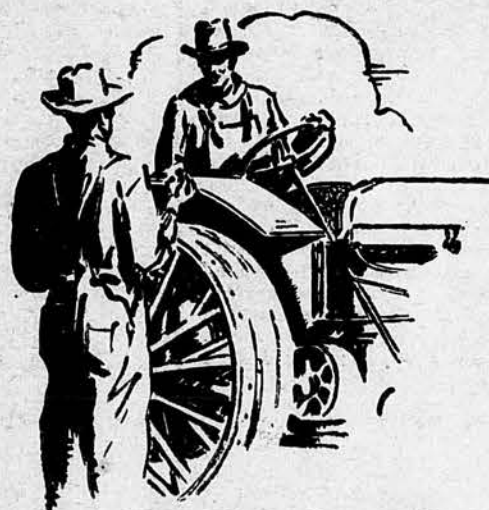
Topeka, Kan.



"Please Excuse Our Dust; We're Not Picking Up Any Suspicious Looking Characters"



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Then Came the Professor!

He Had Been a German Captain—So I Lent Him an American Legion Button!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

ME LE MOUNG, Siam, was the last village before the end of our 100-mile hike over the continental divide between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. When we finally reached there, ahead of our pony train, at the end of a hard day's climb up a steep and stony trail, we sought out the Siamese magistrate and presented a letter of introduction that had been given us at the border by the Amphur or governor of the district. Our Chinese interpreter there had told us that the letter would insure us of hospitality all along the route.

We indicated to this magistrate, in the sign language, that we wished to stay all night in Me Le Moung. He read our letter in several positions and then turned us over to the police.

"Probably sleep in jail tonight," was Jim's guess.

But we were not even extended that courtesy. Instead, he led us back behind the jail and waved us grandly to the hospitality of the horse stable! I would like to know just what that Siamese letter of introduction said.

There, on the sunny side, in a clean box stall, Jim and I were airing our sore toes and tired feet and observing the antics of a domesticated monkey who was as much alarmed and interested in us as we were in him. A wire had been stretched, on a slant, between two tall trees, and an iron ring hung down from the wire. The monk would hand over hand up the wire, sliding the ring after him, and when he reached the top he would seize the ring with one hind foot and then slide down the wire to the other end, chattering like a jungle full of auctioneers.

And then a white man appeared! What was a monkey, as a thing of interest to observe, compared to a white man—in such a land as that?

He was dressed in shorts and a khaki shirt, knee socks, and canvas shoes. He wore no hat, only a shock of coal black hair and a well-trimmed Van Dyke beard. He was apparently in his early fifties, wiry, and tanned like a piece of leather. He was alone. A little canvas knapsack was lashed across his back.

Out of Old Heidelberg

Apparently he had been looking for us. He introduced himself as Professor R—, of Germany, and handed us his card to prove it. He looked German, and he looked a Professor. He might easily have just stepped out of old Heidelberg itself but for his bush costume, and one learns to translate clothes away after seeing that they make no difference after all. His perfect English had just the accent that a German professor would be expected to have. And his card proved it. "Professor R—, Heidelberg."

I had learned a few years ago when traveling in Germany that Professor there is a title that one spells with a capital letter. A Professor outranks a doctor and merits the profound respect of absolutely everyone. It is a recognition that comes only to those who have greatly excelled in that land of intellectual and scientific excellence. It is a title to conjure with. Not every sleight-of-hand trickster and school teacher can be called a professor in Germany, as is our custom here; a Professor is one of the Great Men of Germany, and I had long since learned to respect them as such. And here was one from Heidelberg itself, that ancient seat of learning where the scholars of the world have communed for centuries. His card further pre-claimed that he was the head of a surveying expedition in China, and his Professorship was in mathematics and geography.

We rose, as we should, to greet such a man as that—and bade him welcome, in our barn. We told Neewah, our Burmese bearer who had attached himself to us three days before so that he could smuggle himself over the border as our "boy," to catch another chicken and to throw in two more handfuls of rice, and then the Professor told us his story.

He had been sent, as a Professor from Heidelberg, to the interior of China to do some surveying for a geographical society of Germany. For three years he had been back in the interior of China, and his work would require nearly three years more. For three years he had escaped the activities of the famous Chinese bandits who had been such a menace to foreigners, with their system of capturing them and then holding their prisoners for heavy ransoms.

And then they had got him. The bandits had captured the Professor and his entire expedition, including the guards furnished by the Chinese government. For several days they had been held, and then one night the Professor had encouraged his guards to drink too much, and had finally managed to escape while they slept, altho he showed us a slight wound in one leg where they had shot him as he ran. He had fled south and crossed the border into Burma, with nothing but the clothes he wore and his little

knapsack of papers and credentials, written in Chinese, which he had made great effort to carry away with him.

All his personnel, his instruments, and many of his records were lost. But he was going back to China, by the only route that would be safe, to spend two or three more years and complete his work. He would have to go across Burma and Siam and then by boat to Hong Kong and Canton and then a month's journey back into the interior again. The back door of China out of which he had fled, was closed; he would have to go clear around Southeastern Asia to get in by the front door again.

So far he had traveled alone, almost without funds, without baggage, without even a sun hat, for hundreds of miles thru the bush. At the Siam border they had told him there were two "Europeans" two days ahead of him, and he had walked 37 miles that day to catch up with us. He had no cooking utensils or food. He had been drinking unboiled water and sleeping on the ground without blankets, and he had dared the tropical sun with only his heavy shock of hair to protect his Caucasian skull. To be sure, he paid for his folly later with his life, but that is another story.

Our guest, the Professor, had served four years in the German army during the war as a captain of infantry, and there was less danger of heated and

prejudiced argument with this educated and broad-minded man, German tho he was, on the subject of the war, than there usually was with the Englishmen and French with whom we had visited often on our trip.

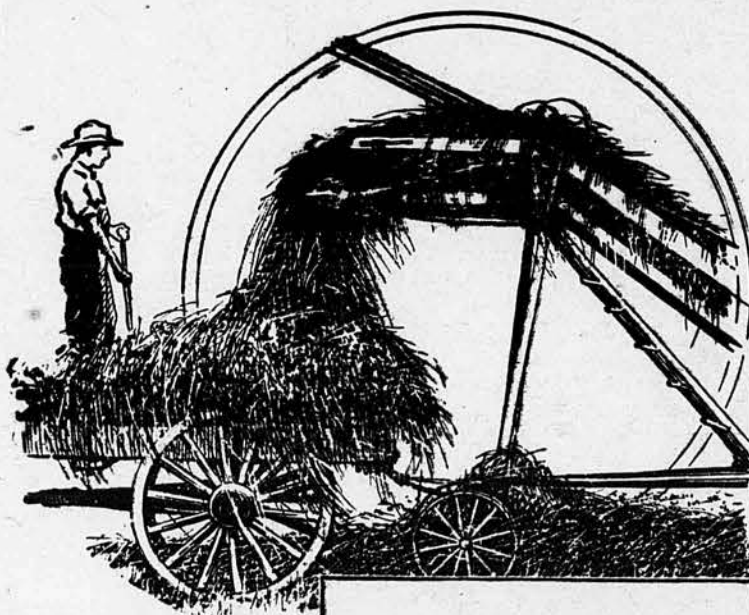
No Englishman has ever yet admitted to us that the United States deserved any credit for the winning of the war. But this German Professor-Captain had a profound conviction that had it not been for the United States, the Allies would have been years defeating Germany, and that if Uncle Sam had stepped in sooner the war would have ended just that much earlier. With no Britisher present to explode that theory, which was so platitudinous for all of us, we were able to put each other on the back and go to sleep in a great spirit of mutual admiration and contentment.

Could Speak English

Later, after we had arrived in Bangkok and the Professor had been invited to lecture before the University there, he had need of a collar button to bolster up his costume for the occasion. I had no collar button, but I found my American Legion button, and asked him if he would dare wear such an insignia. He accepted the quip, and the button, and wore it several days. In fact, I never got it back.

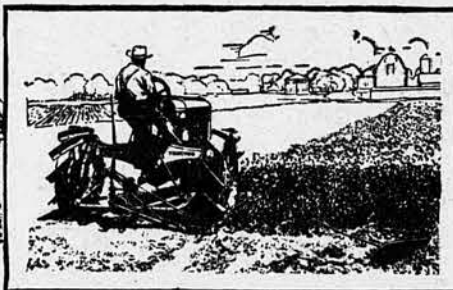
A real expedition we were when we finally arrived in Heibang the next afternoon. The local doctor there could

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speak English, and altho it was a little difficult for Jim and me to explain our two camp followers, the Professor and Neewah, and why we happened to be paying all of their expenses when we had met them both so very recently, the friendly doctor was very kind. He encouraged the governor to quarter us in the municipal rest house on the river front, and the governor's boy brought us filtered and boiled water three times a day.

The doctor invited me to play tennis with him on the government club house court. The Attorney General and the Chief Justice played against the governor and myself, and they all put plenty of Siamese on the ball. Between sets they served piping hot tea with mint leaves floating on the cup.

One afternoon while the doctor and I were returning on bicycles from a visit to an English lumber exporter who lived on the edge of town, the only white man within a hundred miles or more, the doctor took me in to visit an opium smoking den.

It was just an ordinary wooden building fronting on the main street, as our saloons used to do. Inside were dozens of low, wooden benches arranged in rows like beds in a hospital ward. On each bench was a single, bare block of wood, 6 or 8 inches square, to serve as a pillow for the man who slept on the bench.

A half-dozen yellow men, gaunt and dull, were squatting on the floor, smoking. From somewhere the miserable wretches had obtained a little money to buy the opium with which they were treating their pipes, and were killing the normal senses of their bodies with the stuff so that they could in a little while climb upon a bench and pass out into opium paradise.

Derelicts of Life

A half-dozen of the benches were already occupied with the physical wreckage of those whose bodies were simply lying there like so many derelicts waiting for Nature to continue her patient rounds and finally receive them and put human brains and minds to functioning in their ravaged shells again. It reminded me of so many drunken men who had dulled or distorted their minds by the more mild means of liquor.

Outside were a dozen more of these hapless victims, tense and wild-eyed, emaciated, nervous, miserable. They had no money to buy the drug, cheap as it was there where it was legal to smoke, but the dope habit, like the drink habit, had made it impossible for them to enjoy life and its living without this artificial stimulant.

The government is restricting the use and sale of opium, but there are too many folks yet in Siam who deny society the right to deprive them of their "personal liberty" by doing away with it entirely. It is coming, of course, just as so many other steps of progress are being taken there, but in the meantime, there are many others, naturally, who are taking up the drug habit because it is permitted to be so common, and because the drug itself is so cheap and easy to get.

But we wanted to get to Paknamphoh, 150 miles down the Me Ping river, from where we could take the railroad into Bangkok, the capital of Siam.

The doctor helped us locate a part of a bamboo raft, which we decided to rebuild and float down the river to Paknamphoh.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Alfalfa is making a fine growth; evidently it was damaged but little by the recent frosts. Wheat also is doing well; with the coming of warmer weather all the grain crops should make a good showing. Farmers have been quite busy planting corn.

Our potatoes are beginning to show up now in the row. We harrowed them when they just began to come up, and got rid of the first crop of weeds. Some of the plants are putting out their third leaf.

The volunteer artichokes are coming up pretty thick where they were planted last year. When we started in to dig them we used a spading fork for awhile, and got all there were in each hill, but we had to dig a wide ditch to get them, as they spread out more than potatoes do. On account


of it being such a tedious job we quit and took the lister to the rest of the small patch, but didn't get nearly so many tubers that way as with the fork, and now they are coming up thick where we used the lister.

I received a statement from the office of the county clerk, A. E. Nelson, last week, showing the taxable valuation of this county for this year. This statement also shows the personal property listed with the assessors. When compared with a similar

statement received last year, it discloses some interesting facts. Take the horse population, for instance—there were listed, this year, 5,223 horses 3 years old and over. This is a decrease of 123 horses of this class during the year. Mules, 3 years old and over, included 1,593 animals for this year, which was a gain of 94. The entire horse population is given as 8,487, a loss of 1,077 for the year, while the mule population showed a gain of 1,836.

On Modern Pooling Method

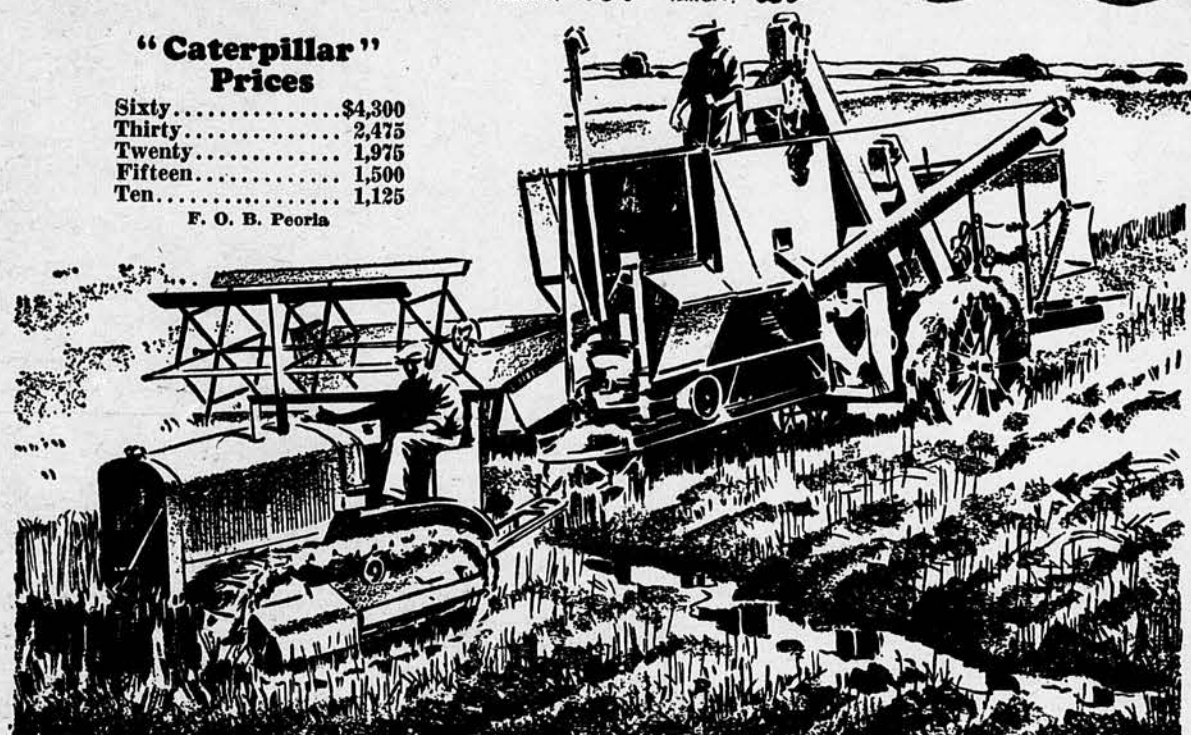
Pooling in its relation to co-operative marketing has been subject to various interpretations. To shed some light on modern practices, the Government has issued Miscellaneous Publication No. 14-M, Pooling as Practiced by Co-operative Marketing Associations. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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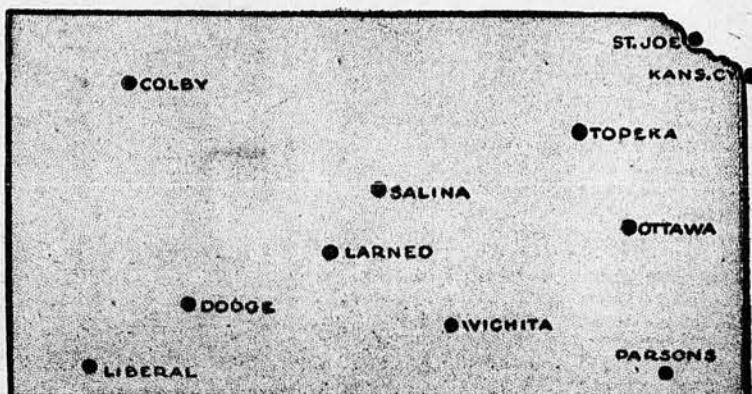
Do you remember last summer when Kansas wheat fields were one sea of mud . . . and the Caterpillar was able to move right along under all conditions . . . bigger than the weather . . . bigger than the rains that delay harvesting . . . bigger than bad field conditions.

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Electric Power Is Gaining

But a Huge Investment in Lines and Generating Plants Will Be Needed

BY THEODORE M. KNAPPEN

A GROUP of Nebraska farmers wrote to President Hoover that one of the important means of improving the economic position of agriculture was rural electrification. There wasn't a word in their letter about the equalization fee, export debentures or any other legislative quick-cure remedies for agriculture's ills. These farmers had concluded that agriculture has to sink or swim on its own specific gravity. They didn't want any price fixing or any other dubious measure of improvement. They did want public assistance to put agriculture on a par with urban industry in the application of electricity to farm tasks, and such other assistance as would tend to make the country competitive with the city industrially and socially.

This letter may be taken as an expression of a growing demand among farmers for electrification of their farms. The demand is partly spontaneous—the natural tendency of the most highly mechanized farming in the world—but it is largely due to one of the most remarkable educational programs ever undertaken by American industry—albeit it has not attracted national attention. For many years the electric power industry has been educating itself and educating the farmers for nothing less than universal rural electrification.

Huge Capital Is Needed

Both sides were dubious when the work began, especially the power interests. Nothing but a firm faith that there must be some way of solving the problem of giving about one-third of the American people the benefits of the genius of the generator started the movement in the beginning. Ambitious power companies were not content to remain idle, with their lines crossing and recrossing rural America, almost in sight of 30 million people using 16 billion horsepower hours of primary power, without coming to grips with

A STEADY gain is being made in rural electrification, taking the country as a whole. But it is coming in the more favored localities, as around Larned. Over much of the country farmers are buying independent electric light and power plants, instead of waiting for the coming of the high lines. In this article, which appeared originally in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, Mr. Knappen gives the up-to-the minute progress which has been made by the utilities.

the problem of how to get this business—and yet it bristled with the most dismaying difficulties.

It costs from \$800 to \$2,000 a mile to build rural electric lines. Typically, there will not be more than three farms to the mile. Assuming, as the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture does, that in a typical case it will cost \$1,200 to build a line that will serve three farms, there is a fixed interest charge of \$72 a year to start with, or 6 cents a kilowatt hour, for a farm, on the basis of 400 kilowatt hours a year. The committee calculates that just to build the lines to serve a million farms would cost 360 million dollars and a capital outlay of half as much (180 million dollars) for generating plants, substations and primary transmission lines. To this must be added the cost of wiring and of installing equipment. Conservatively figured, this cost for a million farms is put at 720 million dollars. Finally, it is calculated that the total cost of generation, transmission lines and equipment installation will be not less than 1,250 million dollars for these million farms. Multiply that by 6 and a little more and we reach the appalling figures of about 8 billion dollars capital outlay before the 6,300,000 farmers of the United States have begun to buy their equipment.

If the cost of the equipment is put

at \$2,000 a farm the farmers themselves will have to put up more than 12 billion dollars (even if they do not have to pay part of the line cost) before rural America shall be electrified. Here is a total of 20 billion dollars to be borne by power companies and farmers. And agriculture is an industry in distress! The problem may well seem insuperable—and so it was considered for years.

Committees in 24 States

But the Rural Electric Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association kept plugging away, educating and inspiring the power companies and awakening the farmers to what electricity would mean to them. In 1923, following negotiations between the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Electric Light Association, the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture was created "to give purpose and direction to a national movement looking toward the solution of the problem of getting electric light and power

service to the farms of the United States." The membership of this committee includes representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Electric Light Association and numerous other organizations and government departments. State committees have been set up in 24 states.

These state committees have conducted many and varied investigations of the general problem as particularized in their respective states, and have carried on publicity and educational programs, supplementing those of the national committee. The state investigations have been placed under the direction of the agricultural colleges or the agricultural experiment stations. With the co-operation of the state associations of the utility companies, experimental or demonstration lines have been built, and every problem of finance, installation, charge for current and adaptation of equipment to farm uses has been practically investigated.

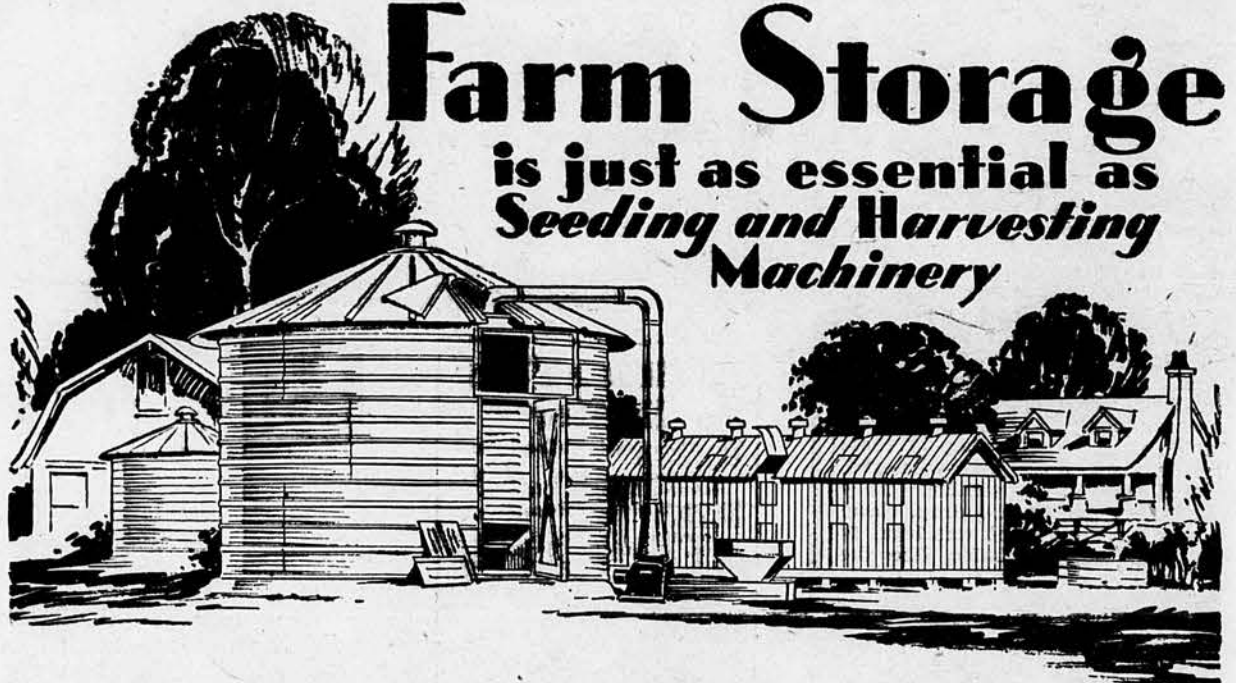
Little is said about who pays the bills for all this work, but it is evident that the money comes mostly from the power companies, either directly or indirectly. In fact, some of the financial relations involved have been disclosed by the present investigation of the utilities by the Federal Trade Commission. The farmers, however, do not appear to be ashamed of this partnership of industry and agriculture in the development of a field of mutual in-

terest. There is no attempt at concealment of the obvious fact that the power companies are seeking to develop a tremendous additional outlet for their product, at a profit, of course.

The farmers see in the success of electrification more profit in farming and a great improvement in living conditions on the farm. Farm life has been so tollsome that farmers take more avidly to labor-saving devices than city people once they are acquainted with them. Rural electric lines report that farmers are eager customers, within their financial ability, for every device of demonstrated practicability on the farms. One company recently installed an extension that served 45 farms, and every farmer immediately bought a washing machine for his wife.

From Aching Human Muscles

Farm life is a continuous application of power, hitherto largely the power of aching human muscles. Farmers want electrical motors for domestic water and irrigation pumps, cream separators, butter making machines, fanning mills, corn shellers, feed mills, hay holsts, concrete mixers, wood and lumber saws, cooking ranges, heaters, irons, ironers, incubators and brooders, washing machines, drills, refrigerating plants, refrigerators, milking machines and wool clippers. Then there is the as yet little explored field of applying electricity to tractive purposes, such as drawing the machines used in



Farm Storage

is just as essential as Seeding and Harvesting Machinery

Modern power farming machinery cuts the cost of producing crops. Likewise, it depresses harvest time prices by sending a flood of grain on the market in a few weeks time. Storage of grain on the farm is essential to obtain top prices and consequently full returns on labor and investment. Each year thousands of farmers resolve to take this extra profit. Usually it is enough the first year to more than pay for their investment in Butler Farm Storage units.

Ready-made construction and volume production enable us to set on your farm, safe, durable, handy storage for all grains for an investment of only a few cents a bushel. It not only protects grain but also improves its condition—gives you the protein and moisture wheat premiums—cuts shrinkage to the minimum.

F. P. Hartsook, Butler dealer at Winterset, Iowa, writes that the first Butler Bin he sold in 1910 is still in use—never been idle in 19 years. When not storing grain it is used for other purposes.

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The handiest and greatest labor, time and money saver for grain farmers since the combine and tractor. Handles grain in and out of storage faster than all the scoop hands you could pack in a bin. Turns grain quickly and easily. Airs, cleans and conditions all grains. Either blower or bucket types. Modern power seeding and harvesting machinery calls for modern farm storage and farm grain handling facilities to balance the marketing with production efficiency of grain farming.



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field operations, cultivators, plows and harvesting machines.

In consequence of widespread experimental and educational work, the Rural Electric Service Committee reported to the Fifty-first Convention of the National Electric Light Association in Atlantic City last June: "It is probable that no year in history has witnessed such significant development in the application of electricity to agriculture as the year just closed. . . . It is a gigantic task—this extension of electric service to the American farms. Only a few years ago a successful completion seemed an impossibility. It presented difficulties which seemed insurmountable. It called for a financial investment which sounded like the national war debt, and promised little in the nature of a return. Your committee, however, feels that it can conscientiously report that extension of service to the farm can and is being accomplished, and that further, and more important still, the services which the electric light and power companies are rendering to the farms now connected are bigger, broader and more numerous in character than anyone had any conception of when this work was first undertaken."

The growing interest of the power companies, at first so skeptical, is reflected by an increase of 60 per cent in 1927 in the number of companies having either rural electric service departments, or men especially trained in this particular field. There were then 160 companies specializing in rural electric service, and over 400 specially trained men had been developed in and for this work. The interest and activities of the power companies have not been without substantial results. In 1923, 27 states reported 122,000 rural line patrons. In 1926, this number had grown to 227,500. It is now estimated that between 300,000 and 350,000 farms are receiving electrical service from distribution lines. An equal number of farms, it is estimated, enjoy service from individual plants.

California leads in rural electrification, with between 60 and 80 per cent of its farms using electricity. During 1927 New York witnessed the installation of electricity on 7,600 farms, bringing the total of such installations up to 43,200 out of a total of 188,000 farms in the state. Washington state added 5,200, Pennsylvania 16,296 and Wisconsin 4,190. One Wisconsin power company, serving only 10,500 square miles, enjoyed an increase of its rural patrons from 1,624 to 7,292 in 18 months. Total figures are not available for 1927 and 1928, and previous figures are not reliable, and then only for 27 states; but the Bureau of the Census is now undertaking to make a count of electrified farms at each biennial industrial census.

A Vast Potential Field

In surveying, in the past, the problem of electrifying the farm, too little attention has been given to the colossal size of the figures on the other side of the ledger when viewing the staggering figures of cost. It was forgotten, perhaps, that the total amount of power used annually on farms in the United States is 16 billion horsepower hours, and that in whatever form, such a tremendous output of energy is costly.

The primary horsepower available on the farms of the United States was placed at 40 million, by calculations based on the 1920 census, representing an investment of 2 billion dollars. The amount of farm horsepower is now close to 50 million with an investment approximating 3 billion dollars. The farms have available for use more horsepower than either mining or manufacturing, and are second in this respect only to the railways. The number of workers is larger than in any other industry, and also the total investment.

Of the 16 billion horsepower hours now utilized annually on the farms, animal power furnishes 61 per cent, motor trucks about 4 per cent, stationary engines 12½ per cent, windmills slightly over 1 per cent and electricity 5½ per cent. Animals are being steadily replaced with machines.

The total primary horsepower capacity of the power plants of factories, mines and electrical central stations and street railways is (1925 estimate) 57½ millions, compared with 50 million available on farms, 32½ million being electric. If all the primary power of the farms were to be supplied by electricity there would

be required for that purpose alone 50 per cent more generating capacity than there is now all told.

It is inconceivable that all the power besides that of human labor on farms will ever be furnished by electricity, but it is mechanically possible to do all of the stationary work of the farm with electrical machinery. That alone would require 4,700 million horsepower hours annually, or about 30 per cent of all the machine power used on the farms. The investigations so far undertaken in the interests of electricity have kept away from the application of that power to draft and field operations. It is difficult to apply electricity directly to such processes as plowing, harvesting and hauling and very expensive to apply it indirectly. The progress of invention may radically alter this situation.

But aside from power uses the mere introduction of electric lighting to the more than 5 million farms that are now without it opens up a promising field of utility expansion, when it is considered that that would mean an increase of one-third in the dwellings served with electricity. The outlook is that far more power, whatever the source, will be used on farms in the future, with increasing opportunities for electricity.

Cattlemen Will Meet

The Seventeenth Annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Meeting will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Saturday, May 25. As usual, the program will be made up of three fea-

tures, (1) speeches in the forenoon by persons of national prominence engaged in some phase of the livestock business, (2) reports on the feeding tests conducted during the last year by the department of animal husbandry, (3) question box, which gives everyone a chance to ask questions about his own particular feeding operations. Features 2 and 3 will make up the main portion of the afternoon program.

The results of the feeding tests conducted this year, that will be reported at this meeting, should help to solve the following problems:

(a) The comparative value of a ration consisting of alfalfa and a light feed of corn, and one consisting of silage, alfalfa and cottonseed meal for calves that are to be wintered well, grazed to August 1, and then full fed in a dry lot for 100 days.

(b) The practicability of wintering calves well, grazing until August 1, and then full feeding in a dry lot for 100 days.

(c) The possibility of fattening calves and marketing them as well-finished baby beef without the use of any dry roughage, depending entirely on silage as the roughage portion of the ration.

(d) The relative value of cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and gluten meal as protein supplements for corn in calf fattening rations.

(e) Winter rations for stock cows.

(f) Creep feeding calves during the summer.

The college is a service station constantly seeking information that will

help farmers, and the large number of farmers that attend these meetings every year justifies the belief that the information the college is finding is worth while. It is hoped that those who have attended these meetings in the past will return for this year's meeting and bring with them a number who have never before attended.

United Effort Is Gaining

BY W. E. GRIMES

The tendency toward combination is making itself increasingly felt in all business lines. The chain store, the independent grocers' organization, and many other business combinations are accomplishing this concentration of bargaining power. The farmer's approach to the problem has been through co-operative buying and selling of products. It is probable that this will increase in importance as the need for it becomes increasingly evident.

Wages of Hired Men

A preliminary report on The Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Hands has just been issued by the Government; it should be of interest to every Kansas farmer who employs labor. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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My Tractor is a..... H. P.

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The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

Comfort Aids the Milk Flow

Maximum Summer Profits Are Made Only by
Dairymen Who Own Contented Cows

BY G. A. WILLIAMS

ANY successful system of dairy herd management must provide for the comforts of the herd during the summer season. The contented herd is more profitable than one which is uneasy. Cows which are well cared for during hot, dry weather, return a larger labor income than animals which are neglected.

Summer management may exert considerable influence on winter production. Pastures formed the chief source of sustenance for the cow in early times. It provided maintenance for the body and enabled the dam to secrete milk for the calf until it was old enough to take care of its own food supply. Thru breeding and selection, the stimulus to convert feed into milk has been developed until our present-day dairy cow usually produces many times the yearly milk flow of her undomesticated ancestor. Such marked increases in production necessitated better feeding and management of the more highly developed dairy cow.

Grass Is Full of Water

Increased production due to favorable surroundings, or whatever may be the cause, makes added demands of the feed supply. The water content in grass at this season may run nearly as high as that found in milk. Large amounts of this palatable tho watery feed are necessary to maintain production without drawing unduly on the reserve supplies stored in the body. It is desirable, therefore, to feed high-producing cows some dry feed such as clover hay or alfalfa hay, so long as they will eat it. Occasionally we hear of some herd which refuses to eat grain while on pasture; such cases are the exception. Good cows usually will make satisfactory returns where some grain is fed to supplement the pasture grass.

The cow, like all other ruminants, swallows her feed rapidly. After the partially masticated mass reaches the rumen it is acted upon by bacteria and undergoes a soaking and softening process which renders it more responsive to the action of the saliva when it returns to the mouth for more complete mastication. When the paunch or rumen contains a goodly supply of feed, the cow seeks some comfortable, secluded place, if possible, and begins to suck up, from her stomach, small portions of the rumen's contents. This constitutes the cud.

After chewing the bolus or cud a number of times, it is re-swallowed and passes to the other compartments of the stomach and finally, after being acted on by the digestive juices, gives up its milk-producing elements. All this time the feed has been imparting comfort and satisfaction to the cow. If the supply does not fill the demands of the animal—satisfying her appetite—she sets out again, if free, to do so in search of more feed. Comfort and feed are synonymous to the high producer. Failing to satisfy her craving for milk-producing materials, the cow becomes restless and uneasy. It is interesting, to say the least, to observe the action of cows on the ranges. Altho these were not dairy cattle, the natural instincts were allowed to assert themselves, and it is not unlikely that descendants from a world record cow would exhibit similar tendencies if given an opportunity.

Traveled 6.38 Miles

Observations made by the Texas Experiment Station indicate that cows on the range confine their activities to a limited area by circling around in it and crossing and recrossing their track. The extreme travel judged from 36 observations was 6.38 miles during 24 hours; while the shortest distance recorded was 1.07 miles during a similar time. This would seem to indicate a limit to the cow's desire to roam, as the time spent in walking constituted only 10 per cent of the time each day. Computed to a time basis, it represented 85 minutes daily. Forcing the herd to secure its sustenance from

short, bare pasture fields not only lessens the cows' comforts but also decreases the comforts which the cream checks will purchase for the owner.

A liberal and constant supply of pure, fresh water is not only a comfort but also a necessity during the summer months. It is not difficult to appreciate the importance of this essential when we remember that aside from the water required to assist the digestion and assimilation of the feed, more than 85 per cent of all milk produced is water. The temperature of

UNLESS cows are contented they will never make the maximum profits for their owner. This item deserves plenty of attention in any system of management. In this article, which appeared originally in *The Indiana Farmer's Guide*, Mr. Williams suggests some of the methods dairymen can use during the summer to increase milk flow, and thus the profits.

the body is regulated by evaporation, and as much as 40 pounds of water may be exhaled into the air from the lungs of a cow producing 33 pounds of milk in 24 hours. The New York Station found that milking cows on succulent feeds require on the average 448 pounds of water in feed and drink for each 100 pounds of milk produced. About one-third of this came from the feed. It is not reasonable to expect the high-producing cow to imbibe an

amount sufficient to do her for 24 hours at one time. All milking animals should be offered water at least twice daily, if not more often during the hot weather. Good care and liberal rations will not bring the best results if the water supply is inadequate.

Providing shade as comfort is a difficult matter on some farms. There is little question, however, regarding the value of shade as a means of supplying genuine comfort, if we spend a few minutes on some hot July day and observe the placid expression in the eyes and hear the rhythmic movement of the jaws as a herd of well-fed animals recline beneath some spreading oak or maple trees. What scene can portray more peace and contentment?

When silage or some soiling crop is fed, the middle of the day is a splendid time to bring the herd to some sheltered spot out of the heat. Some dairymen make it a practice to stable the cows for a few hours each day at noon, not only because of the feed problem, but to get the animals away from the annoyance of flies. Whether this is done or not, some arrangement should be made to furnish the herd a liberal supply of good pasture at night. Distance from the buildings is an important factor when it comes to getting the cows up from the pasture in the morning, as many of us vividly recall from our boyhood days, but leaving the herd in a small, droppings-covered lot all night in order that a few minutes may be saved in the morning is an expensive way of saving time.

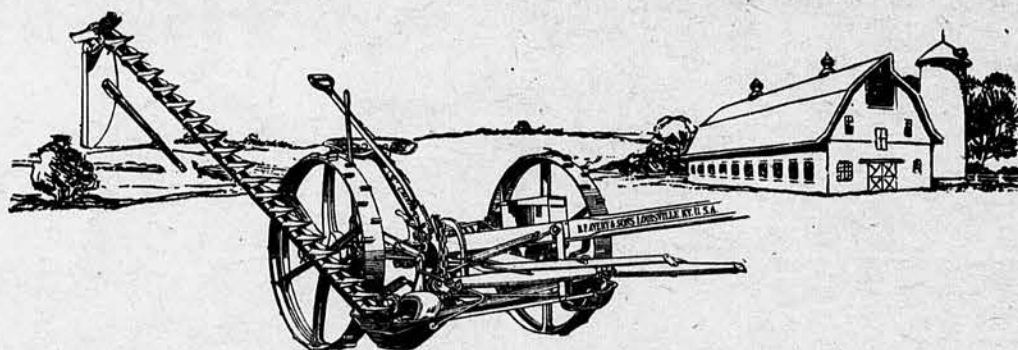
Reference has been made to the annoyance caused by flies. They often make animals very uncomfortable and uneasy. An impelling appetite due to bare pastures, an empty water trough, which the herdsman perchance may have failed to notice before the last cow had a chance to get to the trough, are trifling matters compared with the constant buzzing and biting of myriads of flies from sunrise to sunset. The impetuous swing of the head from one side to the other when a cow is trying

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to fill up that large rumen before proceeding to convert the grass into milk, should be ample proof of the worry which a bad fly season may bring to the herd.

Altho there may not be any definite figures to measure the drop in milk production on unsprayed herds, surely the energy and time spent fighting flies could be utilized to better advantage in other ways. The repellants available may not provide complete protection for the entire day, but when we consider the greater satisfaction which the herdsman enjoys while milking, we feel that the use of a fly spray is a comfort which should not be denied the high-producing herd.

Regularity in feeding and especially in milking, means added comforts to the heavy-milking cow. Whether much or little of the milk drawn from the udder at milking time is secreted during the actual operation of directing the streams into the foamy pail is immaterial; the udder becomes greatly distended 10 or 12 hours after milking. The cow becomes accustomed to being milked at a given hour night and morning. Delaying the milking of the herd after the usual hour during the flush season causes discomfort. The frequent stepping from side to side, exhibited by a cow when she hears the milking machine start, is ample evidence that she wants to be milked without further delay.

Colts Cause Trouble

Any condition which causes excitement and worry to the herd should be avoided. Sometimes during the summer months shortage of pasture tempts the dairyman to run all the stock, horses and cattle, together. When there are colts on the farm this is an unwise practice. Not only does the running of the horses about the field disturb the herd, but there is the danger of undue crowding and hurrying the cows when passing thru narrow openings between fields. A cow carrying 3 gallons of milk in the udder has no right to be forced into a run under any circumstances.

There are some cows that are always hanging back to get a last mouthful before falling in line with the rest of the herd. There is a strong temptation to send the dog after the tardy cow, but a little patience should be enforced. Her comfort is of greater importance than the saving of time which will be accomplished by making her swing that large udder back and forth between her legs rapidly in order to catch up with the other cows.

The poet, Gray, in his Elegy, was impressed with the appearance of a herd of cows making their way toward the barn at eventide, for he opened his immortal poem with the lines:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day
The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea.

There are few more pleasing and imposing pictures than the one such as the poet describes. The herd which is well fed and cared for during the summer months is more likely to return a good price for feeds consumed and labor received than if it is neglected and allowed to start the winter in poor condition. Cow comforts are not fiction; they play a real and important role in economical production.

Hardy Roses for Kansas

BY CAROL L. MARTIN

Last fall when I had occasion to visit a number of farm homes I found many of the women interested in roses, and most of them wanted to know more about varieties suitable for planting in this locality. The most satisfactory roses for Kansas farms are the hardy ones, for those of us who live on farms have comparatively little time to devote to their care. And of course to be wholly satisfactory they must possess beauty as well as hardiness.

My experience is that with Hardy Climbers, Hybrid Perpetuals, Rugosas, and one or two other varieties of hardy roses, one can have roses in bloom from the last week in April till freezing weather. These are roses which require but little care and no winter protection.

Hugonis blooms earliest—about the last week in April. This creamy yellow, single rose is a native or wild rose of China, introduced in this country at a comparatively recent date. It is followed almost immediately by the lovely old yellow rose (Harrison's Yellow)

which is found in many old farm yards. These two roses and all the Rugosa roses make large bushes, and should be used as shrubs, as screens or hedges or where large bushes are needed in the foundation planting.

The Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa roses begin blooming in May and continue to bloom at short intervals throughout the season. The Rugosa Species grow wild in Japan and Asia, and the Hybrid Rugosas are the result of the efforts of rose hybridizers to obtain a wider variety of everblooming roses hardy enough to grow under the most trying conditions. Because of their unusual and attractive foliage, their freedom from insect pests and diseases, their succession of bloom and their absolute hardiness, they are excellent roses for farm planting in Kansas. Some of the best of them, in addition to the two species roses, Rugosa Rubra and Rugosa Alba, are F. J. Grootendorst (red), Pink Grootendorst, Conrad F. Meyer (pink) and Sir Thomas Lipton (white). The flowers of Rugosa Rubra and Rugosa Alba are followed by most attractive orange and red fruits.

Hybrid Perpetual roses are thought of as "June roses", and while the majority of them bloom only in June, a few varieties bloom freely later in the summer and in the fall. Mrs. John Laing is such a one. This fine pink rose surely deserves a place in every farm yard or garden. General Jacqueminot (red), Ulrich Brunner (cherry red), and that best of all white roses, Frau Karl Druschki, have unusually

long blooming periods but, for me at least, do not bloom again during the season. I like them none the less and feel as if I could not do without them, whereas I could do without Paul Neyron very nicely. Madam Albert Barbier (yellow), and Henry Nevard (red), of the newer Hybrid Perpetual roses, are, according to all reports, very fine all-season bloomers. These two new varieties as well as George Arends, of the older varieties, are on my list for planting this spring, for I consider the Hybrid Perpetual roses the best roses for farm gardens.

Three other hardy garden roses which bloom with great freedom, and which I especially recommend, are Gruss an Teplitz (red), Hermosa (pink), and Birdie Blye (pink). These roses are a joy in any garden, tho their comparatively small flowers which come in clusters are not particularly valuable for cutting. Prosperity, a hardy, free blooming white rose of this same general type is highly recommended, but I have not yet tried it. Such a rose would be especially desirable, for really hardy everblooming white roses are by no means common.

The Hardy Climbing roses which beside the red, pink and white Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler, have given much pleasure and satisfaction in my garden are Dr. W. Van Fleet (flesh pink), American Pillar (wild-rose pink), Thousand Beauties (pink and white tinted), Climbing American Beauty (red), Hiawatha (red) and Paul's Scarlet.

I have purposely omitted Hybrid

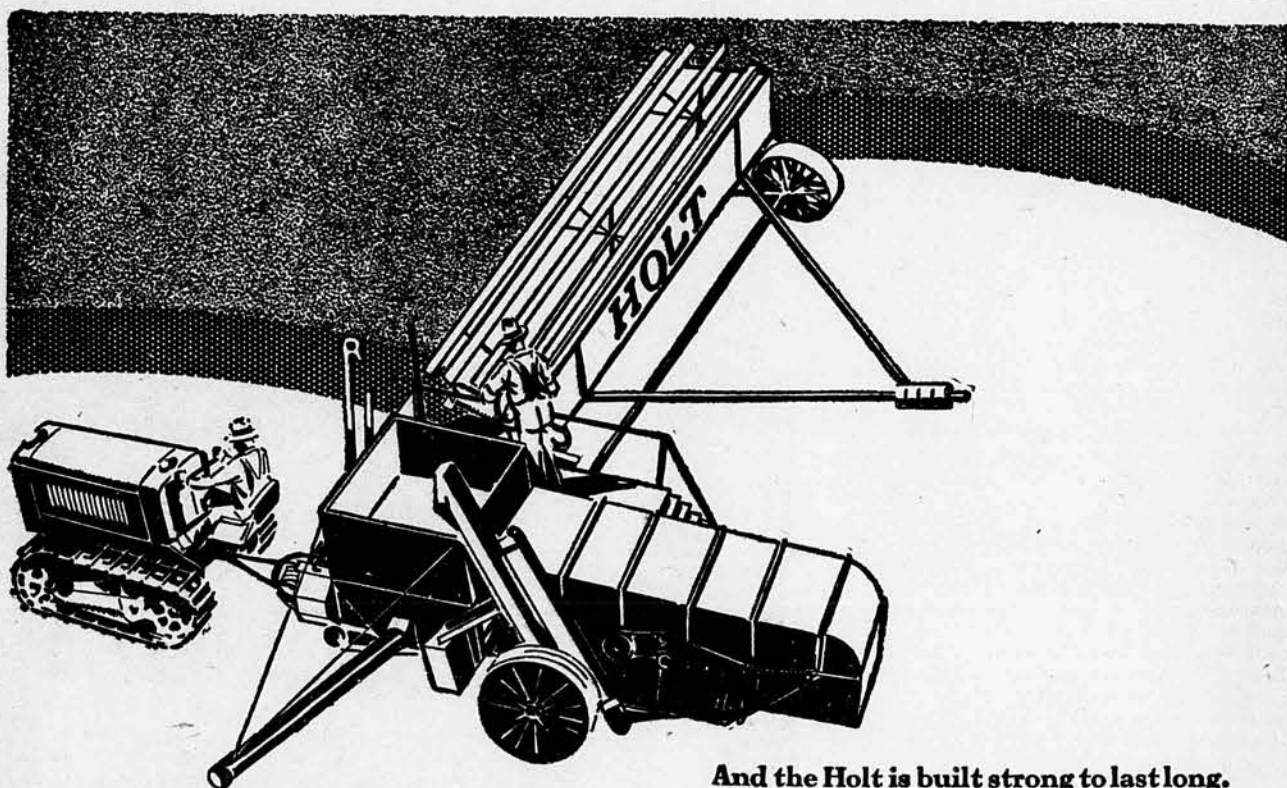
Tea roses from my list because they are not hardy here without winter protection, and even with adequate protection are short lived. However, Hybrid Tea roses are the finest roses, and if one has time to give them the required attention one's efforts will be amply repaid by beautiful roses all season long.

Away With Bindweed

Kansas folks are getting well lined up this spring to fight bindweed with the new sodium chlorate spray. Many counties, as Pawnee, have purchased sprayers. In other counties, as in Washington, many bindweed demonstrations are being given. A demonstration at Greenleaf by E. H. Teagarden May 2 was attended by 30 farmers. Anyone interested in eliminating this pest can obtain further information from his county agent or from L. E. Call, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

More Interest in Alfalfa

An unusually large acreage of alfalfa has been sown this spring in Kansas. Perhaps that is largely a reflection of the unusually profitable results obtained from the crop of last year. If this interest in growing the state's greatest legume continues to develop, Kansas may regain its position of leadership in the acreage of this crop.



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Skilfully the miner separates the gold from the mud and gravel—by deftly shaking, twisting, tilting his pan.

The Holt Combined Harvester is even more thorough with its separation—the threshed grain is picked, tossed, shaken, flailed—kept in a "fog"—positively agitated all the way through the big, roomy separator. The result—thorough grain saving.

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COMBINED HARVESTERS

A Larger Gain From Silage

The Use of Silos Has Increased the "Acre Yield of Beef" 96 to 136 Per Cent!

BY BERT S. GITTINS

FROM the profit an acre standpoint, few crops on the livestock or diversified farm can compare with silage. Corn or sorghum in the form of silage yields more pounds of livestock gain an acre than the same crop fed in any other form. The sorghum grower who puts his crop in the silo can handle more livestock, whether they are feeder steers or dairy cattle.

In some sections, cattle feeders have adopted the practice of buying grass cattle in the fall and carrying them thru the winter on silage and cottonseed cake. These cattle can then be sold in the spring when market conditions are generally favorable for steers of that kind. Some of these men report that the growing of sorghum for silage has practically doubled their net returns an acre as compared to wheat and other crops.

Many experiments have been conducted over a period of years at the Kansas station to determine the value of sorghum silage, including both cane and kafir. These results, according to Prof. C. W. McCampbell, show that feeding sorghum in the form of silage instead of fodder increases the returns 96 to 137 per cent. In other words, the returns are approximately doubled.

524.58 Pounds From Silage

For example, a group of 3-year old steers fed for 90 days on kafir fodder and cottonseed meal gained 233.8 pounds an acre of kafir. Another group fed kafir silage gained 524.58 pounds an acre of kafir, which is an increase of 124 per cent.

Another lot of steers gained 309 pounds an acre on cane fodder plus cottonseed meal, and 605 pounds an acre when the crop was fed as silage. The same amount of cottonseed meal was fed in each group. Making silage out of the cane increased its feeding value an acre by 96 per cent.

Kafir and cane stover silage also gave much better results than kafir and cane stover. The returns an acre from feeding the stover in the form of silage were more than doubled in the form of livestock gains.

"These data," says Professor McCampbell, "emphasize the tremendous value of a silo in those regions where stock cattle are grown and wintered." Feeding tests have shown, he says, that we not only save and utilize the entire plant by putting it in the silo, but also that the feeding value of the dry matter content of both grain and stalk is actually increased.

Small Particles Are Best

In a test to compare the relative value of silage and alfalfa hay for beef cattle, the Kansas station found that silage produced considerably more gain an acre than alfalfa. The silage yielded 15 tons an acre which produced 609 pounds of gain. The alfalfa yielded 3 tons an acre, which produced 262.2 pounds of gain. The silage made much the best showing from the acre standpoint, because of its larger yields. Silage does not contain so large a percentage of protein as alfalfa, and must be supplemented with some type of high-protein feed for best results.

"In making good sorghum silage," Professor McCampbell says, "there are at least three requisites which must be observed: (1) The plant must be cut in small particles. Cutters should be set for 1/4 inch or smaller cuts. (2) The plant must be fully mature. This is particularly important in the case of sorghum crops, especially sweet sorghum. (3) Water should be added. This is not always convenient or possible, but adding water makes better silage. In case it is impossible to add water, the plant may be cut when slightly less mature than just recommended, but not too immature, because of the danger of making acid silage."

Professor McCampbell says he has never seen a sample of sorghum silage excessively acid if it is made from the mature plant.

Some folks have objected to the silo because they considered silo filling too expensive or too hard work. As to the

expense, farm records indicate that putting corn or sorghum in the silo costs about the same as harvesting it by other methods.

The crop must be hauled in from the field no matter how it is harvested, and the true cost of ensiling includes only the expense of the actual silo filling operation.

Silo filling costs have been cut during the last few years by the adoption of labor-saving methods. Tramping, for example, has been declared by some experiment stations to be unnecessary, and the elimination of a man in the silo at filling time cuts down the labor bill. Some silo owners climb up and level off the ensilage occasionally, while others let it pile up as it will. The silage seems to keep equally well by either method.

To avoid hiring of a large crew or exchanging work with a group of neighbors, silo owners in some sections have adopted what they call the small crew plan; that is, they own their silage cutters and fill silos

with their own regular farm help. Two men or three men often do the entire job of silo filling, extending the work over several days. With no one tramping in the silo and no one at the feed table of the cutter to straighten out the bundles (this is not necessary on present-day silage cutters), a two or three man crew works very nicely. The owner can take his time about getting his silo filled, and because the silage has more time to settle, he can get more of it in the silo.

Some silo owners use low, under-slung racks for hauling bundles to avoid unnecessary lifting. Others use bundle elevators on their binders to convey the bundles into a rack beside the binder.

Altho tractor power is most commonly used to drive the silage cutter, some farmers who have electric "high-line" power have found electric motors very satisfactory for this purpose. With modern silage cutters, geared to run at low speed, a 5 or 7 1/2 horsepower motor works very nicely, and is both economical and convenient to operate.

Dairy Cattle Prices Higher

Prices of purebred dairy cattle, including five of the leading breeds, were steady to higher in 1928 than in 1927, according to the Bureau of Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Of the 17,136 animals reported sold, 1,439 were Ayrshires, 453

Brown Swiss, 2,621 Guernseys, 8,045 Holstein-Friesian and 4,578 Jerseys. Combining the auction and private sales, of the 5,795 bulls under 1 year old, 26 per cent sold for less than \$50 a head, 33 per cent sold between \$50 and \$100, 31 per cent between \$100 and \$200, and 10 per cent for \$200 and above. Only two were reported sold for more than \$3,000.

Received 130 Cattle

A shipment of 130 dairy cattle from Wisconsin arrived at Washington, Kan., a few days ago, in charge of W. C. Farner, the Washington county dairy specialist, and Chester Simon of Washington. Excellent progress is being made with the dairy development in Washington county.

Separate the Cockerels

BY L. F. PAYNE

It will pay to separate young cockerels from the pullets when 8 to 10 weeks old. It will give the pullets a chance for better development, one to force the cockerels for market, and save time and labor if the chicks are hopped fed after 5 weeks old. Put the grain and mash hoppers out on the range to induce a maximum of exercise. This keeps the chicks out in the sunshine, which will promote vigor and vitality in the young stock.

It's Simple Arithmetic!

Plymouth Red Top binds 11,520 bundles per bale

Standard twine binds only 4,600

Plymouth Red Top binds 1,920 More bundles per bale

RED TOP Twine is economical

It's as simple as two times two. Plymouth Red Top (600 ft. per lb.) binder twine runs a full 28,800 feet per bale. Red Top, therefore, binds more grain than any Standard (500 ft. per lb.) twine—nearly four acres more per bale!

In other ways, too, Red Top Binder Twine saves costs and adds to farm profits. It's smooth, even and strong. It rarely misses a bundle. In fact, one farmer has reported running his binder a full 16-hour harvest day without a miss scored against Red Top! When breaks, tangles and loose bundles are reduced to such a minimum Red Top must be the most economical twine a farmer can buy. Red Top resists attacks of insects. It is scientifically treated with repellent.

It pays to buy binder twine with the bright red top.

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

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope

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The Plymouth Six Points.

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

Power Lowers the Crop Costs

It Takes Ten Minutes to Produce a Bushel of Wheat; 3 Hours Formerly Were Required

BY J. Q. McDONALD

ONE hundred years ago, a man, by working hard all day, could care for the crops on 12 acres. At that time, it required three men, four to six oxen, and a tremendous amount of physical labor to plow from 1 to 2 acres in a day.

Today, one man—sitting on a tractor pulling a 3-bottom plow—plows 10 acres in the same number of hours, and 17 to 18 acres with a 5-bottom plow, thus accomplishing from 25 to 30 times as much as his great, great grandfather.

The year 1850 marks the beginning of modern agricultural machinery; previous to that time the harrow and the plow were practically our only agricultural implements, altho a few crude types of grain drills, mowers, reapers and rakes had been worked on from about 1800. From 1850 to 1928, the farmers' efficiency, due to improved implements, has increased many times more than during the previous 2,000 years.

The whole development of machinery has been a very gradual one; for example, it required more than 2,000 years to change the shaped wooden plow, shod with iron, into a plow that had a curved moldboard and that really turned over the dirt instead of merely stirring it. The Dutch people, in 1700, perfected moldboard plows, some of which were exported to England in 1730.

Then Came John Deere

From then on, developments came more rapidly; within half a century, the cast-iron plowshare made its appearance, and by 1803, the first chilled plows were put on the market. In 1833, John Lane, and in 1837, John Deere, made the first two steel plows, which were not put on the market until about 1850.

This development in plows is typical of the development of all other agricultural machinery. Contrary to popular fancy, it is very seldom that an inventor is suddenly struck with an original idea, which is immediately patented and put on the market as a satisfactory finished product.

The development and history of tractors parallels the development and history of other agricultural machinery from 1850 on. The track-laying tractor, particularly, usually is looked on as one of the outstanding tractor developments which suddenly burst upon us since 1900. An examination of records in the patent office shows that starting with 1837 more than 50 patents were taken out on different kinds of track-laying devices, running all the way from treadmill wagons to railway trains that would lay their own tracks. It is true that many of these ideas were fantastic, but here and there is one which contributed to the final development.

800,000 Tractors Now

Modern power farming with tractors and tools is a development of the present generation, but a development of enormous size when it is called to mind that at present there are approximately 800,000 tractors on farms in the United States, representing a total horsepower of over 10 million. With modern power and tool equipment, it requires 10 minutes of a man's time to produce a bushel of wheat, as against 3 hours and 3 minutes under old hand methods. The average cost of producing wheat in the United States is more than \$1 a bushel; yet some farmers, using tractors and combines, are producing wheat at a cost of 40 or 50 cents a bushel. If a man can produce wheat at 50 cents a bushel, he can always make money growing wheat.

Figures are available showing that the average yield of cotton in Texas is 135 pounds an acre, with an average cost of production of 21.4 cents a pound, yet 27 Texas farmers, with modern machinery, raised an average of 1,241 pounds of cotton an acre at a cost of 4.7 cents a pound.

The end of the improvements brought about by power farming in the United States is not yet in sight, nor is the present equipment always used most efficiently; for example,

the number of hours an acre of corn raised in a state like Iowa, with all its modern machinery, is more than five times the average on some farms where power farming methods are more intelligently used.

What does this farming with tractors and modern machinery mean to the nation?

For one thing, it means the supplanting of the inefficient and marginal farming by a more economic unit. No farmer, using obsolete implements and one-horse plow methods, can hope to compete with one who is intelligently using modern power equipment. More than half the 6 million farms in the United States contain less than 100 acres, while approximately one-third contain 50 acres or less; 82 per cent of the tractors now in use were sold among the million farmers tilling tracts of 175 acres and more, while only 18 per cent were sold among the 5 million farmers cultivating less than 175 acres.

It means the release of many workers from our farms. The United States

Department of Agriculture estimates that since 1920 the farm population has diminished by 4 million persons. This is often referred to as striking evidence of the need for agricultural legislation, but crops—during this period—have increased in volume instead of diminishing. Prof. E. A. Stewart, late of the State Agricultural College, University of Minnesota, in August, 1928, made this statement: "Machine farming developments from 1850 to 1920 have released approximately 27 million workers from agriculture."

"While our population in 1950 may be six times as great as in 1850, yet it is conceivable and probable that the decrease in number of farm workers which started to take place in 1910 will continue, and by 1950 no more farm workers will be required to supply food for a population of 150 million than were required in 1850 for a population of 25 million."

It means a decrease in the cost of producing crops; approximately 60 per cent of the production costs of farm products is for power and labor.

It means lessened hours of toil for the farmers.

It means higher standards of living on the farms, combined with better health and more happiness.

A South American journalist says Americans aren't wanted down there. But a lot of them down there are wanted back home.

Pigs Make Rapid Gains

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington County

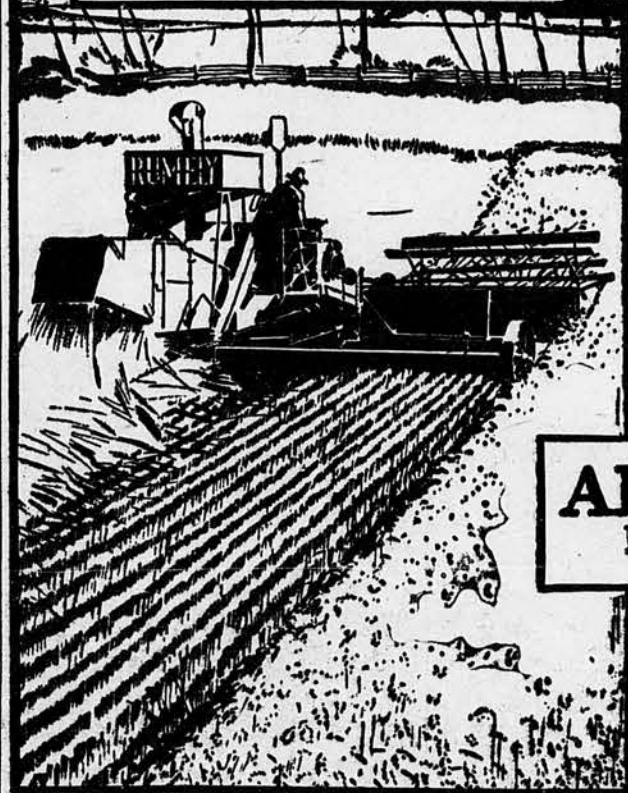
Several co-operators with the farm bureau are now using the Washington County Hog Fattening System. At 2 weeks old a creep is made for the pigs, with shelled corn in it. A week before weaning a mixture of 90 pounds finely ground corn chop and 10 pounds of tankage is placed in the feeder. This is fed until the pigs weigh around 100 pounds, then the mixture is made with 93 pounds of corn chop and 7 pounds of tankage, and is fed until the pigs weigh 175 to 200 pounds; then they are finished on a mixture of 95 pounds of corn chop and 5 pounds of tankage. This feed should all be self-fed, with plenty of fresh water available at all times. Alfalfa hay should be fed in the winter, and the pigs should run on alfalfa pasture in the summer.

Francis Brocktel, a vocational agricultural boy of the Washington Schools, used this method with a bunch of pigs, making an average gain of 2.7 pounds a pig a day during the last 33 days on feed. N. L. Newcomb of Morrowville marketed a bunch of pigs fed this way that averaged 230 pounds at 5½ months old. Other co-operators using this system are William Mueller & Son, Hanover; A. C. Ayres & Son and A. Talbot, Greenleaf.

Farmstead beautification pays well.

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.
4. Positive Action Grain Drag—Running the whole length of the machine. Is not affected by hills or slopes.
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.
7. Spike Tooth Cylinder—Has exceptionally large capacity.
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.



Rumely Combines save \$16,094 for Montana user in one year

Gustafson and Thiseth, of Poplar, Montana, write: "We raised, this past year, 90,000 bushels of wheat on 2600 acres, which we harvested with three Rumely 20-foot combine-harvesters, drawn by OilPull tractors, at a saving over what neighbors paid who used old methods, amounting to \$16,094.00."

On large farms, as well as small and medium size farms, Rumely Combine-Harvesters are known for their profit-making ability.

Light running, easy to handle, giving assurance of day after day of trouble-free performance, Rumely Combines handle and clean a big volume of grain without waste.

Rumely Combines make money over old, slow methods, by completing your harvest weeks earlier, and by giving you added time for plowing and other work.

They increase profits by making the big jobs of harvesting and threshing, a little job... and by saving the waste motions of binding, shocking, bundle hauling and threshing.

Rumely Combines add to your profits by bringing out the grain, ready for storage or market, with one trip over the field. Also by ending the bugaboo of waiting your turn, the nuisance and expense of trading and hiring harvest labor. The stalk ripened grain often brings 15 to 20 cents more a bushel.

If you want to save waste and make more money, mail the coupon.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.

Kansas City, Mo. La Porte, Indiana Wichita, Kansas

ADVANCE-RUMELY Power Farming Machinery

The Rumely Line

includes OilPull Tractors, DoAll All-Job Tractors, Grain and Rice Threshers, Combine-Harvesters, Husker-Shredders, Alfalfa and Clover Hullers, Bean and Pea Hullers, Silo Fillers, Corn Shellers and Winch Tractors.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
Dept. F, La Porte, Ind.
Served through 30 Branches and Warehouses.
Gentlemen: Please send complete information concerning the Rumely Combine-Harvester.

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

Club Members Meet Often at WIBW

This Dramatic Skit Which is the Fourth in a Series Was Broadcast Over the Capper Publications Station at Topeka, Thursday, May 9

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

Act I

Signature Song—(Chorus)

Down on the farm it ain't what it used to be,
ain't what it used to be,
ain't what it used to be,
Down on the farm it ain't what it used to be,
Twenty-five years ago,
Down on the farm it ain't what it used to be,
ain't what it used to be,
ain't what it used to be,
Down on the farm it ain't what it used to be,
Capper Clubs have changed it so.

CLUB MANAGER: Hello, Club Folks. We're now ready to start on our fourth tour of Capper Club projects.

Ole: Ay bat yu.

Club Manager: Thanks, everybody, for your messages telling us that you enjoyed the tour last week. Here's one from Mrs. Frank Williams, up in Marshall county, inviting us to come again. What about it, Ole, shall we stop at the Williams farm this evening?

Ole: Ay tank not. Da dog not forget ma since last time. Ha got ma pants.

Club Manager: Mrs. Williams asks that we pardon "Grey Dawn" for be-



W. H. Robinson, Shawnee County Agent, Was Our Expert on the Second Tour When We Visited Projects in Shawnee County

ing so rude as to chase you up a tree, but it is my honest opinion that you owe an apology to "Grey Dawn."

Ole: Bay da yumpin' yimminy. Ay tak beeg wet elm club to heem eff ha coom after ma again.

Club Manager: Mrs. J. M. Nielson and Dorothea say the Nielsons enjoyed our visit, too. And here's a letter from Alberta Hammett, also of Marshall county, inviting us to visit the Hammett ranch this evening. She says, "Mother and Daddy extend a cordial welcome and all of us youngsters will be delighted to have you come. Now don't be afraid of 'Old Jack.' He's just a friendly shepherd and if he barks he'll just be trying to tell you how welcome you are."

What about it, folks, shall we include the Hammett ranch in our tour this evening?

(Applause and calls of "Sure," "You bet," "By all means," etc.)

Club Manager: Well, I believe we're ready to go now.

Act II

PLACE—The William Woodson Farm in Dickinson County.

Club Manager: Good work, Ole. You have landed us safely at the William Woodson farm in Dickinson county.

Ole: Ay do dat ever' time.

Mrs. Sudermann: And such a pleasant ride it has been, too. What wonderful dirt roads you have in Kansas—when it doesn't rain! Why, I never once shifted from my place.

Uncle Able: You never what?

Mrs. Sudermann: I said, I never once from my place shifted.

Uncle Able: You say you never want to have your face lifted? Well, now, I don't blame you. They claim it hurts like the mischief—it's expensive, too.

Club Manager: Get out of your cars, folks. Here's Edgar Woodson's fine

Shorthorn calf right here by the highway, and I see Edgar coming out to meet us.

Abner Crabtree: This yearlin' 'minds me of a critter I had one time. She was the best milk cow in Tennessee, but I had to sell her. We called her Kangaroo.

Dr. Sudermann: Why did you give a milk cow such an outlandish name as Kangaroo, I'd like to know?

Abner Crabtree: Say, man, that name fit that cow. She could jump a 10-rail fence and never knock a splinter off.

(Laughs)

Club Manager: How do you do, Edgar? I want you to meet some of these people who've come to see your calf. (Greetings and conversation). This is Mr. Pollom, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Dr. and Mrs. Sudermann of New York, Uncle Able of Bottsville, Abner Crabtree of Tennessee, and this is Ole, the driver. We'd been looking at your calf before you came out, Edgar, so we'd like you to tell us about him.

Edgar Woodson: I suppose you've already discovered it's a Shorthorn. I like the Shorthorn breed for its hardiness. The Shorthorns are one of the best beef breeds. They also are valuable in the production of milk.

The Shorthorn is the largest of the beef breeds. They may vary in color from all red or all white, to any combination of red and white.

Of all the beef breeds, the Shorthorn excels in milk production. For this reason, the Shorthorn cow is favored on many small farms to supply milk for the family, in addition to raising a calf for beef.

Mrs. Sudermann: Pardon me for interrupting. I'm convinced from what Edgar has said that shorthorn cattle are more desirable than long-horned ones. Now, why not saw off their horns and make shorthorns of them so they all will be valuable like this one?

(Laughs)

Edgar Woodson: The sire of my calf is Select Avon 11-94392. The dam of the sire of my calf was sired by Select Emblem, a son of Caledonia. So you see it is up to me to "feed out" the qualities that are his by rights of inheritance.

Club Manager: And how are you feeding out these fine qualities, Edgar?

Edgar Woodson: I always try to feed my calf about the same time each day, about 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the afternoon. I feed about 12 pounds of clean shelled corn, about 4 ounces of linseed meal and 4 ounces of cottonseed meal a day. Whenever I increase the feed, I do it a little bit at a time. If there is any feed left over, I do not feed it at the next feeding time because it might be dirty and get him off feed.

Club Manager: Now, we are very fortunate in having with us on this tour Lester G. Pollom, state supervisor of Vocational Agriculture. I'm sure he'll have some comments to make on this project. Mr. Pollom, tell the boys and girls what you think of Edgar's calf and his methods of caring for it.

Mr. Pollom: Edgar, you are doing a fine job of feeding this calf. I am sure you are growing meat of fine quality. If nobody produced tough, gristly steak no one would have to eat it. If people were always sure of getting good meat, they would buy more of it, and prices would be better. Good breeding and proper feeding make good quality meat at low cost. You're on the right track, Edgar.

Club Manager: Thank you, Mr. Pollom. We must be going now, Edgar. We want to visit the G. A. Hammett farm in Marshall county before we turn west. Where's Ole?

Abner Crabtree: He's out there tryin' to pick a fuss between them ring-neck dogs and a pet shote.

Uncle Able: If he throws that tom

cat into the mixup, he'll start something.

(Ole is heard urging the dog on—sic 'em, sic 'em, etc. Pig squeals; dog barks)

Mrs. Sudermann: Why, the little pig is running for its life. Horrors, it's coming this way. (Screams)

(Commotion, dog barking, pig squealing. They come nearer, then move away.)

Abner Crabtree: Stand out of the way there, Able. I'll scorch one of them pooches with this clod.

(Dog howls)

Music—

Act III

PLACE—The G. A. Hammett Farm in Marshall County.

(Dog barks)

Ole: Har bay Hammett farm. All out, ever'body. Dat's old Jack barkin' ha welcome.

Club Manager: Let's learn all we can about these projects before we are compelled to seek shelter, for it looks like it's going to pour rain any minute. Folks, you'll now hear Cylvia Hammett tell about his Angus calf.

Cylvia Hammett: George Grant of Victoria, Kan., imported the first Aberdeen Angus cattle in 1837. Aberdeen Angus are black in color and have no horns. They are good rustlers and are valuable for grading up native cattle.

They mature early and have a tendency to fatten well at any age. They are somewhat smaller than the Hereford or Shorthorn cattle, but they dress out a higher percentage of marketable meat than any other breed. Last year I fed an Angus calf. He won first place at the Marysville Baby Beef Show.

Francis and I each have an Aberdeen Angus calf and we feed shelled corn, 7 pounds to the feed, and each calf receives between 7 and 8 pounds of alfalfa hay twice a day. They have all the salt and pure water they want at any time. We fed the same rations last year.

Club Manager: Mr. Pollom, shall we hear from you again?

Mr. Pollom: It requires certain definite proportions of sand, cement and brick to build a strong building. In the same way, it required certain feeds in proper proportions to grow a carcass of beef of good quality. I'm glad to know, Cylvia, you are having success in your feeding. Perhaps a little cottonseed cake, or linseed meal, would improve your ration.

Mrs. Sudermann: Oh, it's raining right now! What are we going to do? Dr. Sudermann, you spread that parasol over me this minute before my hat gets wet!

Mrs. Hammett: Everybody come into the house until the shower's over. Come on, we'll have entertainment of some kind.

Club Manager: Thank you, Mrs. Hammett. There'll be entertainment all

right. I see Ole's leading the way. He'll perhaps be at the piano by the time we get there.

(As the folks enter the house, Ole is heard singing, "Hal, hal, da gang bang har. What heck we care, What heck ay care.")

(Applause)

Mr. Pollom: We saw Alberta's and Francis's projects before the rain came up. Perhaps they can tell us about them while we're waiting.

Club Manager: Good idea. Alberta, what can you say for your Wyandottes?

Alberta Hammett: I chose White Wyandotte chickens for my project for several reasons.

First, it is an all purpose chicken, being a fairly prolific layer and a fine table fowl.

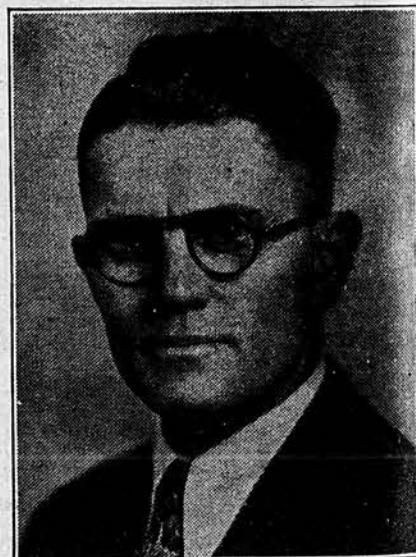
Second, the White Wyandottes are good winter layers.

Third, they are well-suited for broilers as they are not so leggy as most of the other general purpose breeds.

Fourth, they are yellow skinned, which adds to their popularity at market.

Fifth, I think that in appearance, Wyandottes rank first. They have beautiful rose combs.

Mrs. Sudermann: "Rose Combs"—that's what you mean when you say



Lester B. Pollom, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Accompanied Us on the Fourth Radio Club Tour and Made Some Constructive Comments on the Different Projects Visited

"R. C." isn't it? The first time the Doctor and I saw a sign with the words "R. C. Wyandottes," the Doctor said he supposed there was where Mr. R. C. Wyandottes lived.

(Laughs)

Club Manager: Don't stop, Alberta, without giving us the poem you made up about your favorite breed.

(Cheers)

Alberta Hammett: I like to see the Robin, Also the Lark and Wren, But the bird that I admire most Is the pretty Wyandotte hen. I like to hear the Bob White call The Cardinal and Grackle, But the sweetest song of all the birds Is my old Wyandotte's cackle.

(Applause)

Club Manager: Mr. Pollom, I know you have something to say about poultry.

Mr. Pollom: Everybody likes eggs with their bacon. Everybody likes fried chicken. Alberta, you are supplying us with both of these with your Rose Comb Wyandottes. What would we do when the preacher comes if we couldn't fry some chicken for him?

Club Manager: Francis, tell us about your project.

Francis Hammett: Instead of telling you about another Angus calf, suppose I read you the poem I wrote about the Capper Clubs.

(Cheers and calls to go on.)

(Continued on Page 33)

Give Your Opinion

Do you listen in on the Capper Club programs given over Station WIBW each Thursday evening? We are trying to dramatize club work in such a way that it will interest both the active members and their friends. Whether you are taking care of a project or not, please drop us a card to say whether you enjoy the club tours. Suggest any changes you think necessary. Would you prefer that the time be changed, for example, from 6:05 o'clock Thursday to 8:30 Tuesday evenings? Send your suggestions to Manager, The Capper Clubs, Capper Building, Topeka.

Two Reasons and one Proof

There are two main parts to an automobile tire.

One part is called the *tread*; the other part is called the *carcass*.

There are definite reasons why Goodyear Tires are superior in *both* these two main parts.

These reasons can be demonstrated and proved:

1

Press your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread. Feel the *grip* of the deep-cut sharp-edged blocks, placed in the *center* of the tread, where they belong.

That shows why the Goodyear Tread imprints its safe and slipless pattern on the road, and why it has superior traction.

2

Ask any Goodyear dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the greater stretch—up to 60%—in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over ordinary cord.

This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.

These advantages in Goodyear Tires are concrete and real; so plain that a child can comprehend them.

The proof of their validity and that they are popularly understood is found in the fact that, year after year, **MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND!**



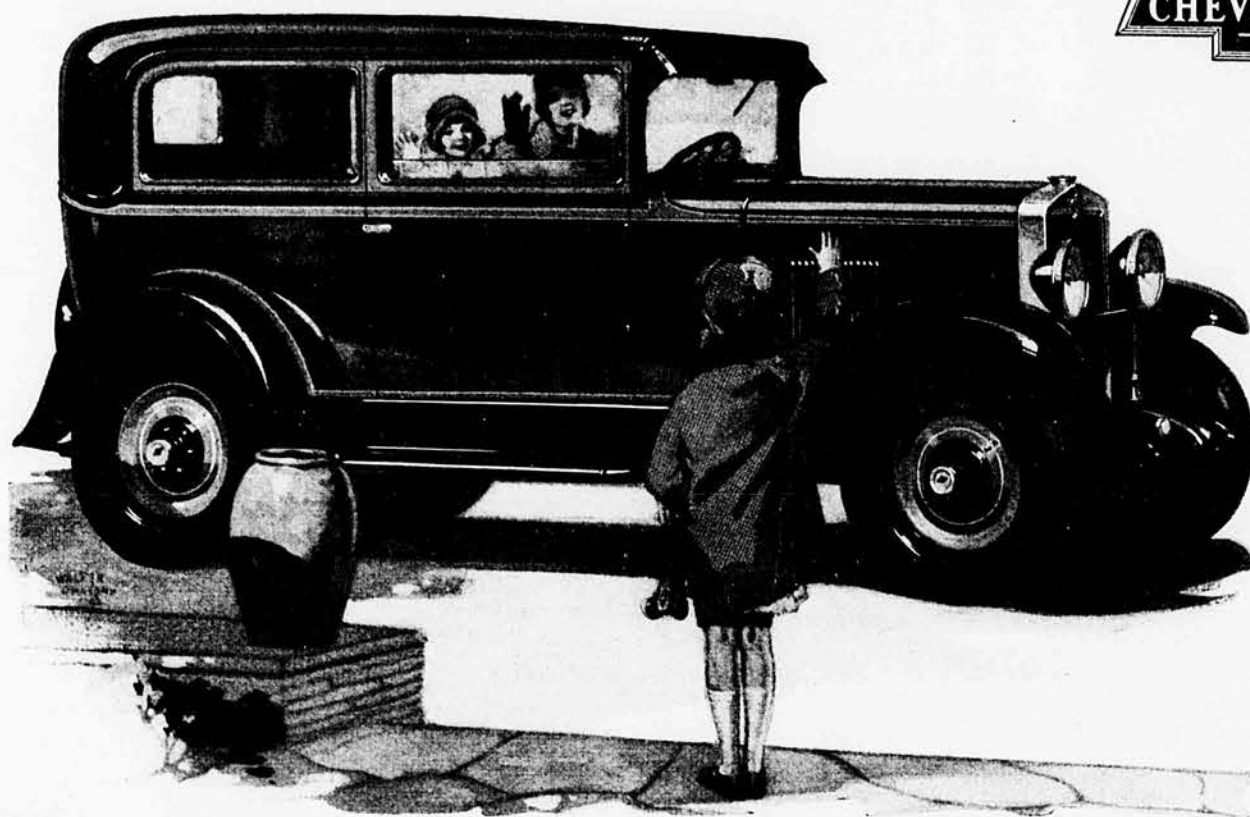
J.H. Warne, of DuPage County, Illinois, one of the best-known farmers in the middle west, writes:

"I have used Goodyear Tires for 15 years, and for last 6 years exclusively on passenger cars and truck and find they give complete satisfaction. Have been used on all kinds of country roads under all weather conditions. In my opinion they stand hard usage and give the most mileage of any and I shall continue to use them.

I have 2 passenger cars and 1 truck equipped with Goodyear Tires at present."

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GOODYEAR



The New Chevrolet Six gives you everything you want in a fine motor car... at prices within the reach of all

The new Chevrolet Six is more than just a Six in the price range of the four. It is an entirely new creation which makes available, for the first time at prices within the reach of all, everything you want in a fine car.

It gives you great reserve power to meet every road condition. It gives you high speed, fast acceleration and freedom from annoying vibration. It gives you sturdiness and rugged dependability that assure long life. It gives you fine car appearance, comfort and completeness of equipment. Yet it provides all this with outstanding economy—better than 20 miles per gallon of gasoline.

When you drive the new Chevrolet Six you will be impressed by the exceptional smoothness of its powerful

six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, by the effortless handling resulting from the full ball bearing steering mechanism and the positive action of the quiet, non-locking, four-wheel brakes.

When you study the new Fisher bodies you will be immediately impressed by their beauty. And by those features that contribute to riding comfort—restful cushions and ample leg room, adjustable driver's seat and Fisher VV one-piece windshield in all closed models, complete instrument panel with electric motor temperature indicator and theft-proof Electrolock—all of which are typical of the outstanding value provided in the new Chevrolet Six.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer and see this remarkable automobile today!

The COACH **\$595**

<i>The Roadster</i>	\$525
<i>The Phaeton</i>	\$525
<i>The Coupe</i>	\$595
<i>The Sedan</i>	\$675
<i>The Sport Cabriolet</i>	\$695
<i>The Convertible Landau</i>	\$725
<i>Sedan Delivery</i>	\$595
<i>Light Delivery Chassis</i>	\$400
<i>1½ Ton Chassis</i>	\$545
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Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

- a Six in the price range of the four !

Kitchen Now Shares Summer's Glory

Refrigerator Enters Iceless Age and Finds Place in Farm Kitchen

IN OTHER days the kitchen was the one room in the house that seasons never entered. Year in and year out it maintained an even tenor of drabness. Now it shares the glory of each season. With paint and brushes we set the stage in rich creams, grays, blues, greens, tans, oranges or any combination of these that fancy may suggest. A reliable brand of linoleum has been selected, carefully felted to the floor and the top protected with a coat of wax. Perhaps a sink was last year's accomplishment. It is a wise housewife who sets each year as a goal some new piece of labor saving equipment for her kitchen. The money may come from the family income or she may make it herself in some ingenious way.

Some stove with a flame that may be turned off instantly, leaving no heated mass of iron to radiate heat for the rest of the day, has long been a recognized necessity. That is why we labored along with the first crude gasoline and kerosene stoves. Because we insisted that we must have a first class, dependable summer stove, we now have various types of gasoline and kerosene stoves of such efficiency that winter does not tempt us back to the old cook stove. We no longer need to have smoky walls of soot covered pans to clean for the new

By Florence G. Wells

for the connection can be so made that water used about the house first passes thru the refrigerator. With this newest piece of equipment installed, your kitchen is an up-to-date work shop in which you will be happy to work and that will give you best returns for your outlay of energy.

Tempting to Tidiness

BY LILLIE PAULINE BRANDLY

SHOES and socks all over the floor, trousers across the unmade beds, coats flung over chairs, under things heaped on the dresser—and the boys were both old enough to keep their room tidy.

Indignantly I picked up things and returned them to closet and drawers. But even after I had made the beds and restored the room to order I realized that it was far from being an attractive place. That, perhaps, was the reason the boys were so careless about it.

The iron bedsteads had once been enameled white but now they were both chipped. Curtains

across the ample shelves on which the boys kept their shirts and under-clothing were faded and sagged badly, displaying a poorly folded pair of blue striped shorts, a pile of socks and other accessories. The dark finished floor was bare, and limp white curtains that had once seen service in the dining room hung at the windows.

The evening when I consulted the boys about redecorating their room they were surprisingly enthusiastic. With their willing aid the following results were accomplished.

One of the boys lacquered the bedsteads green and trimmed them in black. The other built a sturdy little between-beds table. The legs he lacquered black and the top green and then made a checker board (this was entirely his own idea) on the top of it with the black lacquer. We bought a pair of inexpensive rose and cream striped spreads for the beds and I made some full, crisp, deep rose curtains to replace the old nondescript ones on the chest of shelves. Fresh curtains of cream colored scrim with a rose bar thru it brightened the windows and the bareness of the floor was broken by two small rugs.

Something New to Wear

530—Modern Chic growing out of simplicity. The straight fitting blouse assumes the popular



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



HERE'S a refrigerator that requires neither ice, electricity nor running water. Operation of the refrigerator is very simple. A tub of water is needed every day to cool one ball while the other is being heated with a small kerosene or gasoline flame. A whistle is timed to blow when the heated unit has achieved the required temperature. The unit is then replaced into the insulated box and will maintain uniform refrigeration. Desserts and ice cubes may be frozen in it the same as in any other refrigerator. Since this refrigerator requires no water or gas connections it is ideal for renters and others not permanently located.

unbalanced effect by the addition of a cascading jabot. A draped effect in the girdle is achieved by catching it into a buckle, and the skirt is fitted to the hips with pin tucks which fade out toward the bottom of the dress leaving the skirt gracefully full. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

501—A softly feminine design achieved by deft and simple turns that any dressmaker can accomplish. The skirt and peplum are cut in circular effect. The draped sash is achieved with a buckle and the blouse is of the very simplest design. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

A New Garnish

SPRINKLE toasted crumbs on the top of scalloped potatoes a few minutes before taking from the oven, for a different flavor.

Labette County. Mrs. Arthur Haggard.

Saving Part of the Onion

WHEN cutting a large onion, if only part is being used, cut it so the remaining piece contains the root. The onion will not dry out so soon and may be saved until needed.

Brown County. Mrs. Helen Sawyer.

To Whiten Piano Keys

FOR whitening piano keys, dampen a cloth with water in which 2 teaspoons ammonia have been dissolved to 1 gallon water, rub the keys gently with this solution and then dry them carefully.

Dent Co., Missouri.

Measuring Molasses

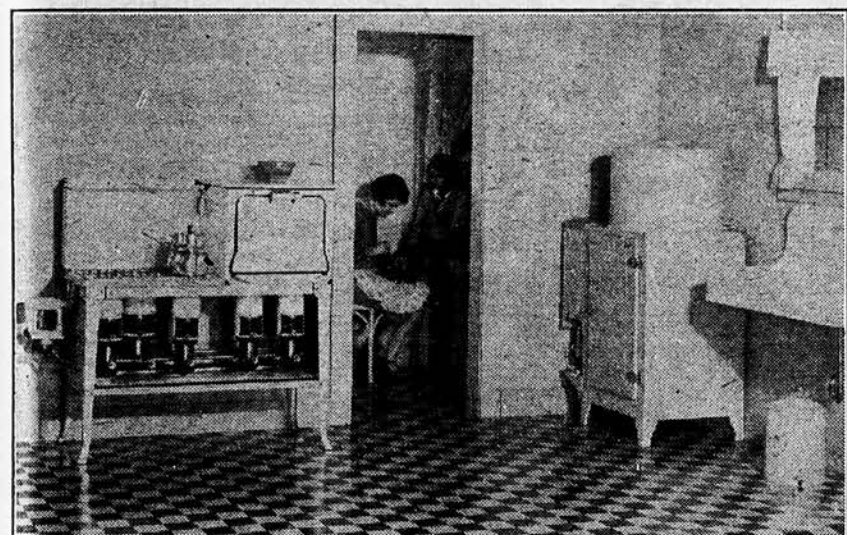
BEFORE measuring molasses, dip the measuring cup in boiling water and the molasses will pour out easily. This can be used for sirup, too.

Lincoln County. Louise Hall.

In Place of a Vacuum Bottle

PLACE a quart jar containing hot or cold liquid in one of the smaller paper cartons in which rolled oats is packed. Place this in one of the larger cartons. Push lids down tightly and it makes a good substitute for a vacuum bottle.

Harrison Co., Missouri. Mrs. Hazel Lilly.



When Springtime Ventures Into the Kitchen

stoves give a flame as clean as city gas and most of them are self regulating so there is no danger of the flame running up if it is not watched.

This spring's addition to the kitchen might be called a monument to the long, long trails that our mothers and grandmothers followed to the cellar or to the spring house to put away perishable food after every meal. It is the new iceless refrigerator that cools with heat.

This refrigerator is an attractive piece of furniture, trimly designed and enameled to match the color scheme of your kitchen and scientifically insulated. Inside, it is conveniently arranged to obtain the maximum of storage in the minimum of space. Immediately under the refrigerating coils, pans are arranged for the freezing of ice cubes and desserts.

Inconspicuously modeled into the box is the refrigerating unit. It has no moving parts. The only part that requires any attention is the heating unit. In the model shown above, the kerosene burners which are on a sliding tray are drawn out and lighted. When all of the fuel in the reservoir is consumed, the burners go out automatically and

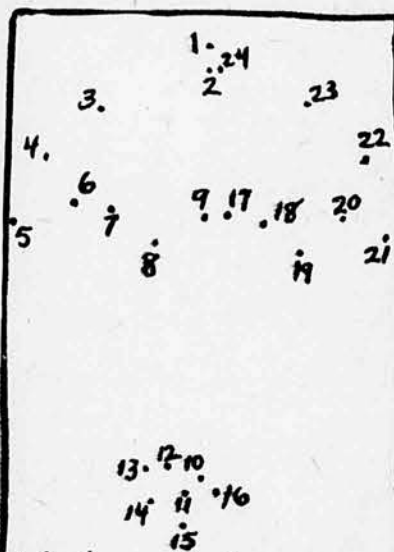
THERE'S a way to clean windows that's so easy, you look again to convince yourself they are clean. Similarly there are easier, more efficient ways of doing the dozens of cleaning tasks. We have studied these carefully and tried them out in our laboratory and are ready to present you the leaflet "Efficient Cleaning." Send for your copy now to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose a 2-cent stamp with your letter asking for it.

refrigeration for 24 to 36 hours has been generated. The heating process requires about 75 minutes.

The only outside connection required is with the cold water supply line. Circulation of water thru the coil in the condenser tank is necessary during the heating period. How much water will be needed depends upon the temperature of the water. At 60 degrees temperature not more than 30 gallons of water will be needed but if the water is warmer, say 70 degrees, it will take about 60 gallons of water to produce the required refrigeration.

Water used in refrigeration need not be wasted

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours



What won't go up a chimney up, nor down a chimney up; but will go up a chimney down, or down a chimney down?

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Can You Do This Trick?

This trick sounds very difficult, but there is no magic about it, and your friends will have a good laugh when they see how easily you can do what sounds impossible. The trick is to suspend a cup from the ceiling by a string and to cut the string in the middle without letting the cup fall. To do this, tie a bow in the center of the string. Fasten one end of the string to the ceiling and the other end to the

handle of the cup. By cutting the string in the center of the bow, the string will have been cut in the middle without letting the cup fall.

Robert Has Plenty of Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I will be 9 years old July 3. I have one brother. He is 2 years old. My school was out April 19. I like to go to school. For pets I have one dog named Poland, two cats named Topsy and Kitty and two horses named Fan and Daisy. I sing row corn with my horses. I enjoy the children's page very much. Robert Fielder.
Hollenberg, Kan.

A Riddle in Rhyme

I'm not a flower,
I'm not a tree,
But full of leaves as a pound of tea.
I'm not a house,
I'm not a store,
But, pictures! Why, I've a hundred or more.

I'm not a king,
I'm not a queen,
But more pages have I than they've ever seen.
No voice have I,
Yet stories I've told for a hundred years.

I'm not the postman,
But all agree,
That a thousand letters I carry with me.

I'm not a country,
I'm not a state,
But my capitals come at a furious rate.

Answer: A book.



"He's trying to brush his hair"

Helen Rides Horseback

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to District No. 49 school. It is close to our house. My teacher's name is Mrs. Dewitt. She is my aunt.

For pets I have a pony that I ride. Her name is Beauty. She has a little spotted colt. Her name is Trixie. I also have a dog named Snip and several cats. I have two brothers—Boyd is 6 years old and Derrel is 4. I have one sister. Her name is Bonnie Lea and she is 2 years old. Helen Dewitt.
Burlingame, Kan.

NUMBER PUZZLE



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.

Gladys Enjoys the Letters

I will be 9 years old April 30. My sister's birthday is April 18. She will be 7 years old. Her name is Inez Iola. Our baby brother died July 24. There are 11 pupils in our school. We have 3/4 mile to walk. Our teacher's name is Miss Czarnowsky. I have a pet dog. His name is Peanuts. I like to read the girls' and boys' letters and read about Dottie. We live 4 miles from

Hope and go to a band concert there nearly every Saturday night during the summer. Gladys L. Schlesener.

Wealth for a Day

In some of the college settlements there are penny savings banks for children.

One Saturday a small boy arrived with an important air and withdrew 2 cents out of his account. Monday morning he promptly returned the money.

"So you didn't spend your 2 cents," observed the worker in charge.

"Oh, no," he replied, "but a fellow just likes to have a little cash on hand over Sunday."

Teddy and Joe Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Twin Grove school. My teacher's name is Mr. Gilbert. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Roy, Harold and Edgar. My sister's name is Ellen. For pets I have two dogs named Teddy and Joe. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Severy, Kan. Hardy Gilbert.

Just So

Little Willie (pointing to a picture of a zebra): What's that?
Little Johnnie: It looks like a horse in a bathing suit.

Waves

All along the sandy shore,
Waves, why are you mopping?
Must you scrub forevermore,
Never, never stopping?



If scrub women washed floors so,
Their backs would be aching!
Waves, is that the reason, tho,
You are always breaking?

—Lillian Duncan Cox.



The Hoovers—A Good Trick, Anyway

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. L. R. Page

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

Feeding Schedule

A NUMBER of mothers have written to The Baby's Corner asking: "How often should a tiny baby eat? And should he be awakened to be fed?"

A systematic plan should be used in caring for the baby. The mother should have a regular time for each feeding, the daily bath, and the sleep. The plan will, of course, vary according to each mother's regular daily duties, but after it is fixed and mother and baby become accustomed to it, then it will be a real satisfaction. Both mother and baby will know on what they can depend. In this way the baby need not occupy all of the mother's time and strength and yet mother can know that her infant is given proper care.

Regular feeding of the infant is very important. It has been proved the most satisfactory method because it gives the baby's digestive system time to do its work between meals. Whether the baby is fed every three hours or every four depends on the attending physician's advice and on the infant. The three hour schedule is the most commonly used for the new baby.

When a mother is feeding her baby at regular intervals, whether that be every three or every four hours, and baby is gaining nicely, then if he cries when it is not near a feeding time the mother is sure he is not hungry and that he does not need to be taken up and fed.

After the first two weeks a breast fed baby should gain from 5 to 8 ounces a week during the first few months. The bottle fed baby may not gain as rapidly, altho he should make a good definite weekly gain. From 4 to 6 ounces a week is considered a good gain for the artificially fed baby.

Mrs. Page.

Women's Service Corner

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

Cleaning Wall Paper

Could you tell me of something to apply on papered walls to clean them?
"Gwen."

To clean wall paper the dust should first be removed by lightly brushing, preferably with a feather duster, and the surface then gently rubbed with slices of moderately stale bread, the discolored surface of the bread being removed from time to time, so as to expose a fresh portion for use. Care should be taken to avoid scratching the paper with the crust of the bread, and the rubbing should be in one di-



MARY ANN SAYS: Books are not the only things that have uncertain endings. Ever think of a dress in this respect? Some years ago I had a velvet dress, a blue one, and I liked it. Moreover it was a good dress—that is, the material was first-class. It was a very proud dress, I think, as it hung in my closet along with the ten dollar dresses and simple house-dresses.

Lately I have had many compliments on a velvet runner for my table and a pillow for my day-bed. No one recognizes the old velvet dress. I ripped it up, steamed it, cut the panels to make a scarf, and got the pillow top out of the waist. On this background I painted some gay birds—stencilling is easy—and around the edge I sewed gold braid. Presto, the velvet dress comes back to add a touch of beauty to my house . . . bearing out the old theory that truth and beauty endure forever.

rection, the surface being systematically gone over, as in painting, to avoid the production of streaks.

Choosing Your Perfume

There are so many different kinds of perfume that I hardly know what kind to buy when I am looking for it. What are some of the best kinds?
Mrs. Gear.

There are as many kinds of perfumes as there are types of girls and women. You should select your perfume according to your type. I have a listed form which you will find helpful in selecting your perfume. You may have this by writing me and enclosing a 2-cent stamp. Address your requests to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Delicious Burnt Sugar Cake

I have been searching for a burnt sugar cake but cannot seem to find one that I like. Do you have a very good one?
Mrs. A. G. M.

This is an especially good recipe for burnt sugar cake. I hope that you will like it, too.

3/4 cup sugar	Pinch salt
1 egg	teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon car-	extract
mel sirup	1/2 cup water
1 1/2 cups flour	3/4 cup fat
2 teaspoons baking	
powder	

Dissolve the sirup in the water. Cream the fat. Add the sugar gradually and cream with the fat until the sugar is dissolved. Add the well beaten whole egg. Put the flavoring into the milk, rinsing the spoon in it so none is lost. Add the liquid alternately with the flour mixture to the sugar mixture, combining with a beating motion. Beat until smooth, the time varying with the kind of baking powder used.

Bake in a loaf and ice with burnt-sugar icing, or caramel icing, which is made by adding 2 tablespoons caramel sirup to an ordinary boiled icing.

The How of Color Harmony

MOST folks do not know that colors are generally divided into two groups, the cool and the warm. This is a very general classification, but easy to remember. The cool colors, green, blue and violet, have the property of making the rooms seem less warm, and of causing the walls apparently to recede. Thus they are suitable to use in a too-sunny room or a too-small one.

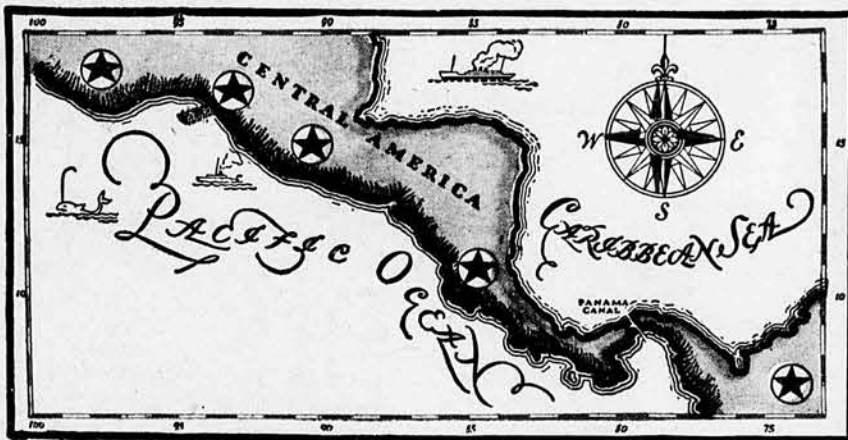
Yellow, including tan and buff, orange and red and all their combinations are warm colors. They add light to dark rooms and cause them to appear smaller. There are, however, exceptions to these rules. For instance, a pale cream, beige, or ecru may not make a room seem appreciably smaller, but will be most effective in causing it to appear lighter.

A green which has a great deal of yellow in it, as lettuce green, may reflect almost as much light as would tan, but will have a little more color interest. A greyed, yellowish-green and a light, greyed yellow are the two most popular wall colors. The use of grey is going out, as it is cold, uninteresting and difficult to handle unless one has an unerring color sense. There are many greyish tans, such as beige, which can be used in its place to better advantage.

From . . .



These Tiny Spots Come The Choicest Coffees Known



Experts agree there is no Flavor like the Rare Mountain Coffees of Central America

NOT just "a good coffee." Folger's is entirely different, in flavor and quality, from any other coffee that has ever come into your home.

no other way. Now, however, your grocer has it, packed by Folger in special flavor-tight vacuum tins.

The Famous Folger Test

We have built one of the largest coffee businesses in the world simply by letting people taste the flavor of real Central American mountain coffee. So we make this open offer to all who would like to try it.

Buy a pound of Folger's from your grocer today. Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then choose between them. If Folger's Coffee is not your choice, your grocer will refund the full purchase price. That's fair, isn't it? It costs you nothing to try—so why not order Folger's today? Folger Coffee Co., Kansas City—San Francisco—Dallas.

Folger flavor comes from the rare mountain coffees grown along the West Coast of Central America. In the little valleys dotted on the map above, only about 5% of the total coffee crop is produced. But these mountain coffees, experts concede, have probably the mellowest, spiciest, fullest-bodied flavor of any in the world. We don't want to tell you how good it is. We want you to try it yourself and see.

Central America's mountain coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco, where it was brought by Folger.

Travellers captivated by its rare flavor wrote back for shipments. For years it could be obtained in

FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED





Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Health Education Pays a Thousand Fold, in Richer and Fuller Lives for the People

UNOLE Abner has advanced ideas about health education. "It don't do us no good," he says. "Jest keeps alive a lot o' weaklings as ain't wuth houserom." This sounds like a fair argument. But who is to judge what individual is worth houserom? Furthermore, the chief gains from health education are found in the reduction of losses from epidemic diseases that cut right and left without respect unto person. Compare the diseases of today with those of the Nineteenth Century. Yellow fever in Nineteenth Century epidemics took 3,454 lives in New York, 10,038 in Philadelphia, 7,759 in Memphis, and 41,348 in New Orleans, besides lesser numbers in smaller places. What of yellow fever in the Twentieth Century? So far as the United States is concerned the disease is extinct. Think of the terrible scourge typhoid fever was 30 years ago. Now it is becoming one of the rare diseases. Health education has brought these improvements.

There still is much to do, and there are some diseases upon which health education has made little impression.

Cancer is yet a tremendous health problem. Investigators are working on it. If health education will teach people to grapple with the early symptoms there will be fewer deaths.

Bright's disease shows no great improvement, but the next generation will have less of it because our children are being trained in hygiene.

Chronic heart disease even seems to increase. Let folks learn to give due respect to diseases such as influenza and common colds, to stay in bed while feverish and to convalesce thoroughly before resuming work. Heart disease will shrink under such education.

Diabetes still causes nearly as many deaths as ever. Insulin is a remedy but not a cure. Education about diet will do more than anything else to reduce the number of diabetics.

Tuberculosis still is the chief cause of death in the productive ages from 15 to 40. But the education spread by the Christmas Seal and the tuberculosis societies has cut the death rate so that it is less than half what it was in the Nineteenth Century.

Uncle Abner's idea about preserving weaklings makes a poor stand against these facts.

How Tall Are You?

Will you tell me how much I should weigh? I will be 15 years old in August. And how tall?

There is no fixed standard which decides that a girl of 15 should be a certain size. If you will tell me how tall you are at 15 I can consult my tables to show how much you should weigh. But the Creator made us in assorted sizes, and whereas one girl of 15 may be 5 feet 10 and weigh 138 pounds, another may be just as healthy at 4 feet 10 and a weight of 96 pounds. It depends on whether you are the small or the large kind.

Might Supply Some Heat

There is a Radium appliance company in Los Angeles, Calif. that has written me several letters wanting to sell me one of their Radio Active Solar Pads. I have asthma, and have had it for years. They claim their pad will cure asthma. There also is a person wanting to sell me an electric blanket. Do you think either one of these would cure asthma? Mrs. M. O. A.

When you say they "want to sell you" the whole story has been given. There is some little merit to the electric blanket, but solely for its heating qualities. Neither will cure asthma.

Zinc Oxide Will Help

What is the cause of cracked hands and feet? The skin seems to get dry and dead, and then chips off and cracks open, making it mighty sore to do anything. It appears most around the nails and under nails and on the fleshy part of the finger tips and in the lines on the inside of the hand, also the ball of foot and the ridge of the heel. I generally wrap them up in adhesive tape for two days. If I can keep it on, I have to keep my hands covered all the time while at work or they will be cracked all the time. My hands do not chap otherwise.

For temporary help zinc oxide adhesive plaster is as good as anything.

A salve containing 15 grains of salicylic acid and 3 drams of ointment zinc oxide to the ounce of vaselin will be as helpful as an application. But to get this cleared up you must go to a doctor who makes a special study of eczema and other allergic diseases and have your diet and every little thing in your history carefully checked over.

An Operation Is Needed

I have a rupture of long standing and it is gradually getting worse. I have to wear a truss. Have been advised to have an operation. Are these operations a success?

If you are a man young enough to be doing active work, have a surgical operation. If done by a surgeon of experience and skill 90 per cent of operations for the cure of rupture are successful. There is practically no danger in the operation.

An Operation Is Best?

Is there any other cure for goiter besides X-Ray treatments? I have heart pain and choking; chest pain and nervousness. The doctor says I need an operation, but I am told goiter operations are dangerous. I am 25 years old. I will be glad to get some information about it.

For simple goiter treatment by iodine internally and hypodermically is often helpful. But the indications are that you suffer with the exophthalmic form of goiter. Your doctors seem to have done their best with X-Ray treatment, and now advise surgical operation. The operation is undoubtedly a serious one, but you are misinformed as to its danger. Any major operation is attended with some degree of danger, but in competent hands the goiter operation is not more risky than others.

From Station WIBW

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

SUNDAY, MAY 19

8:00 a. m.—Recreator program
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—Modoc Club
3:30 p. m.—Watchtower Program
4:00 p. m.—Howard's Hallians
4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams, Poetic Reveries, over Columbia Chain
9:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club band, over Columbia Chain

MONDAY, MAY 20

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriet 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: Rene and Kathryn Hartley
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Casfield
3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Shells
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 Program
9:00 p. m.—Ingram's Paramount Hotel Orchestra, over Columbia Chain
9:30 p. m.—W. A. Thompson Hardware Co., program over Columbia Chain, Pancha's N. Y. Orchestra
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MAY 21

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer, Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
1:10 p. m.—Time, weather, markets
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Casfield
3:00 p. m.—E. T. Burleigh Girl's Quartet
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, weather
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 p. m.—News, time, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program

REFRIGERATION FROM OIL HEAT



"Trade" 3¢ Worth of Kerosene for "City Refrigeration"

FOR one to three cents a day any rural home may now have modern, year-around refrigeration which safeguards health, saves food, saves steps, saves time, saves money. No electricity—no gas—just a little more than a pint of kerosene a day. That's all SUPERFEX, the new oil-burning REFRIGERATOR, requires!

No servicing needed

No valves, gears, belts; no moving parts. No drains. No "servicing." Noiseless. Only outside connection required is with any cold water line—water used only during short heating period.

"Light it and leave it!"

Once a day fill the glass fuel reservoir holding a little more than a pint of kerosene (costing two to three cents). In about an hour and a quarter, the fuel is consumed, the burners go out and the refrigerating process is complete. The low temperature will be maintained consistently for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours—longer in cool weather.

Made in a variety of sizes and styles—a complete line, \$198.00 and upwards F. O. B. factory. See SUPERFEX on your dealer's floor. He will arrange convenient terms to suit you.

Manufactured and guaranteed by the largest manufacturer of oil-burning household appliances in the world.

Send coupon today for handsomely illustrated literature on "refrigeration from oil heat."

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OIL BURNING Refrigerator

Manufactured and guaranteed by the

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OIL-BURNING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN THE WORLD

REFRIGERATION DIVISION

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

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

Name _____
Address _____ R. F. D. _____

1:10 p. m.—Dr. J. F. Ade, Inspector, Dairy Division, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on "Market Milk".
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield.
3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Baritone.
3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano.
3:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club.
5:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather. Baseball scores. Frank D. Tomson, Director, Woods Brothers' Corporation, Lincoln, Neb., will speak on "Manufacturing in the Middle West."
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour.
8:30 p. m.—Columbia Revelers' Dance Band.
9:00 p. m.—Marshall's Civic Band.
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review.
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club.

THURSDAY, MAY 23

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
7:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather.
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir.
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene, gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
12:00 p. m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band.
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather. Earl Means, Atchison, Kansas speaks on "Extension Work for Farmers".
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield.
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberhelm and his ukelele.
3:30 p. m.—Old Ford Trio.
5:00 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club.
5:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather. J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs.
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson, discussed by the Reverend Gordon R. Thompson, and sponsored by the Sterling-Porterfield Funeral Home.
8:30 p. m.—Davenport, Price, and Downs, Hawaiians.
8:35 p. m.—Kansas Power and Light, "Hot pointers".
9:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor Program.
9:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry.
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review.
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club.

FRIDAY, MAY 24

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
7:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather.
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir.
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor, Capper's Weekly. Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
12:00 p. m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers.
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather.
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield.
3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Any Old Thing.
5:00 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club.
5:15 p. m.—Alexander Brother's Peter Pan Party.
6:15 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather.
6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program.
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James.
9:30 p. m.—Mildred Cox, contralto.
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review.
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club.

SATURDAY, MAY 25

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club.
7:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather.
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir.
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, Lovelorn Problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
12:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberhelm and his ukelele.
12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program.
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather.
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield.
3:00 p. m.—Matinee Program. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, and Florence Oberle, soprano.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club.
6:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather.
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program.
9:00 p. m.—Swanee Syncopators, over Columbia Chain.
9:30 p. m.—Studio Program.
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review.
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club.

To Avoid Chick Losses

BY M. A. SEATON

Young pullets will develop into efficient egg machines if precautions are taken to protect them from parasites and diseases during the summer months, and if proper feed is supplied for their development. Coccidiosis is one of the enemies that must be conquered. It usually appears when the chicks are 5 to 10 weeks old. Symptoms are blood in the droppings. Upon internal examination, the blind intestines are found to be enlarged and filled with a grayish, bloody exudate. Often the liver is spotted. This disease is caused by an organism that tends to destroy the lining of the intestine. It is passed out in the droppings and carried over from year to year in the buildings and ground. To prevent coccidiosis, move the brooder houses every year and brood in clean ground, or use a sanitary platform and keep the chicks confined on the platform until 10 weeks old. Keep the young and old stock separated. These precautions usually will prevent the disease. In outbreaks of coccidiosis, the best known treatment is to move the brooder house if possible, clean the house often, and feed large quantities of milk. If an all-mash system of feeding is being used, remove the meat-scraps from the mash and substitute 25 percent dried buttermilk or dried skim milk. Feed this for about two weeks.

Refrigeration...



DR. WM. H. PETERS
Health Commissioner,
City of Cincinnati

"Bacteria multiply rapidly in warm milk. All milk must be cooled immediately after milking and kept at a temperature low enough to check the growth of bacteria."
(Signed) Wm. H. Peters, M.D.

BACTERIA IN MILK MULTIPLY ENORMOUSLY WHEN TEMPERATURE RISES ABOVE 50°

In fifteen drops of finest milk obtainable 3000 germs were counted. In 24 hours, at a temperature of 50°, these germs had multiplied to 11,500. When the temperature was raised to 55°, the germs increased to 18,800. At 60°, there were 180,000 of them. At 68° nearly one half million. Properly operated the Crosley Icyball unit will keep a constant low temperature in the Icyball refrigerator.

Saves Us \$3.00 a Week

"From the cream produced by seven cows we get \$2.25 and more than we got before we used the Icyball because with it we can always get Grade One cream. Besides we make one trip to the creamery instead of two as before. This makes a total saving of more than \$3.00 a week which in one season will pay for itself. Then we have ice for the table and ice cream whenever we want it."
—Carl Moyer, Kansas.

Better Than Ordinary Ice Box

"It sure is a wonderful blessing for people that are unable to get ice. We think it keeps food better than an ordinary refrigerator and is much cleaner."
—C. C. White, Colorado.

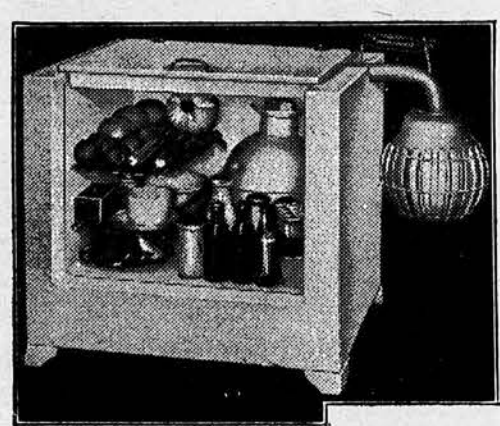
-that protects health!
-that stops germ growth in food!
-that saves thousands of footsteps!



HERE is an amazing invention that does everything costly refrigerating devices do at a price about equal to that of a good ice-box. Foods spoil—germs multiply—health is endangered when proper protection is not available. Now comes this wonderful improvement over spring houses, caves and wells. This new refrigerator saves not only food, health and money but millions of footsteps, for it can be located conveniently by the housekeepers' center of activities—the kitchen.

Natural ice if available is costly in money, energy and time. Those who buy natural or artificial ice find it very expensive and in many localities difficult to get.

The Crosley Icyball Refrigerator is operated by heating. This can be done easily on a simple gas or oil stove. The time and attention needed in operating it is hardly more than lifting it from box to stove and back. Operating expense is cost of fuel. The general average about 2c per heating. Each heating is equivalent to replenishing the cabinet with a fresh cake of ice.



The cabinet storage space is equivalent to that of the ordinary 75-lb. icer type of ice-box.

The Crosley Icyball Refrigerator is efficiently insulated, so that the coldness of the box remains practically the same while the refrigerating unit is being heated.

It does everything the high price refrigerators do.

The Crosley Icyball Refrigerating unit makes ice cubes. The steady cold it maintains keeps drinking water, milk and other beverages at a most palatable and healthful temperature. It keeps salads crisp. It actually freezes those most delectable of desserts—ice cream, sherbets and ices.

This remarkable invention has no moving parts. Nothing to get out of order. Nothing that should ever need any service. The refrigerating material never needs replenishing. Over 22,000 were sold last year. It is a device which has proven its value and its practicability. It is made by The Crosley Radio Corporation. It is sold by Crosley dealers everywhere. If you cannot locate a Crosley dealer send this coupon to the factory for further information.

\$85.

Complete with Cabinet
F.O.B. FACTORIES

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Farm Population Declines

It Has Decreased About 4½ Million Persons Since the Census of 1910 Was Taken

BY GILBERT GUSLER

TWENTY years ago, President Roosevelt in transmitting to Congress the report of the Country Life Commission, said that the United States Department of Agriculture "should become without delay in fact a Department of Country Life, fitted to deal not only with crops but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country." Ten years ago, the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life was established in the department, following a conference of 28 students of farm life called together by Secretary Houston. Because of his teaching and research work in this field at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Charles J. Galpin was selected as chief of the division, a position he still occupies.

Having attempted to tell something of the furrows opened by the department in the field of marketing and prices, it is fitting that the work of this division, particularly its studies of changes in the farm population, be considered. As Doctor Galpin has said, "In the national problems of agriculture, the farm population is as truly a major factor as land or capital." The relationship of the movements of market prices to the movements of men to and from the land and to fluctuations in rural standards of living is obvious.

Division Has Been Active

Under Doctor Galpin's direction, the division has been seeking to learn the facts of rural society, to accumulate scientific knowledge of the problems of the farm population. Definite information on the number of persons on farms, the movement between farm and city, the reasons for that movement, the cost of living on farms, how farm income is spent, the social phases of farm tenure, the facilities for education, health and recreation in the country, and the suitability of present taxing units for enabling farmers to obtain modern institutions, are among the larger aspects covered in the work done thus far. Its plan has been to cooperate with other agencies in making research studies, rather than to carry on its work independently with a large staff in Washington or at field stations.

Since 1923, the division has issued an annual estimate of the farm population. The last report placed it at 27,511,000 persons on January 1, 1929. During 1928, 1,960,000 persons left the farm, but 1,362,000 moved from towns and cities to farms. Births on the farm exceeded deaths by 410,000. The net loss during the year was 188,000 persons.

The decline in 1928 was a continuation of the losses which have occurred probably every year since 1920. On January 1 of that year, the farm population, according to the Census, was 31,614,269, altho the Division of Farm Population has reduced the figure to 31 million, as the classification differed from that used in the 1925 Farm Census.

The farm population at present contains about 3½ million fewer persons than nine years ago, and 4½ million fewer than in 1910, when it probably was at the peak. It probably is safe to say that the present farm population is the smallest in 30 years. The accompanying chart shows the decline since 1910.

Studies of Census records for earlier years made by the division indicate that the farm population began a net decrease in certain Eastern states 40 years ago, in certain Midwest states 30 years ago, and in rather strong Midwest states, 20 years ago; in fact, that "net decreases took place in the farm population of states with the best land in years of prosperity and in times of rising farm tendency."

An Increased Efficiency

The tendency for the farm population to diminish is not solely an outgrowth of hard times since 1920, altho those conditions undoubtedly speeded it up. It is associated with the reaching of the limit of per capita demand for agricultural staples, with the transfer to the city of much work formerly done on the farm, and with the increased efficiency of farm production. The gain in output an agricultural worker has kept pace with the needs of the growing consumer population. The problem of agricultural surplus has been in part a problem of surplus farm population.

How much change in relative numbers has occurred because of the decline in the farm population and the increase in urban population is worth noting. There are living in cities and towns today about 93½ million persons, compared with 75 million in 1920. For every person living on farms, there are 3.4 persons in towns and cities obliged to buy food and clothing materials, compared with only 2.4 persons nine years ago. Thus far, increased production of farm workers, coupled with certain other influences, such as the release of land formerly used to grow feed for horses, has offset part of the increased consumer population. But the center of gravity has been shifted decidedly, and it probably is safe to conclude that the gain in consumers in the future is likely to overbalance further gains in efficiency of production, gradually giving farmers the advantage.

What kind of farmers are those who have been leaving the farm, and what sort of people go from the city to the farm? Is the farm population declining in ability and resourcefulness as well as in numbers, due to these migrations?

The division has made some investigations which bear on these questions. Out of 2,745 replies from former farm operators who had moved to town, over a third gave as the reason that they found farming to be a poor business. They could not make ends meet. Probably some of them had been located on poor land that should not be

"Nema works"

says J. F. Wiechman, of Illinois

"Egg production jumped from 25% up to 60% in one month after I wormed hens this way"

If your stock is wormy, a good part of your year's work gets you nowhere.



For example: John F. Wiechman of Peoria, Ill., tells us that when egg production from his white leghorns dropped from 50% to 25%, he suspected roundworms. He posted one bird and found that he was right.

Then he tried Nema Worm Capsules.

"I found Nema easy and quick to give," he writes. "Gave each hen only one capsule. Wasn't long before they started passing the dead worms. Next day I posted another hen and found her free from worms. Egg production gradually increased until within a month I was getting 60% production—where before I'd been getting only 25% production."

We have no end of letters in our files from farmers who tell us that Nema provides the quickest, surest, most economical way they know of to get rid of roundworms and stomach worms.

"I used your capsules on my hogs," says B. E. Cassleman of Douglas, Neb., "they sure cleaned them out of worms. Easy to administer and results better than I dared hope for. No bad effects whatsoever."



J. R. Alexander in Texas had 1,500 head of sheep and goats. Used to lose from 150 to 250 a year from stomach worms. Tried Nema on 200. "There was almost instant improvement," he writes.



"These animals, one and all, began to mend and were an entirely different flock in 30 days."

A scientific, reliable remedy

for Roundworms, Stomach Worms
in hogs, sheep, poultry, goats, dogs and foxes
[low cost]

Probably you've tried dewormers that didn't get rid of the worms, or set your stock back—but don't give up. Try Nema.

Nema Worm Capsules are made by Parke, Davis & Company. That means something to you. Since 1866 Parke-Davis, you know, have been leaders in the production of medicinal products that doctors use. Your own doctor will tell you that you can depend on the quality of anything Parke-Davis make.

Nema Capsules are the result of years of research and experiment. They get rid of from 95% to 100% of roundworms or stomach worms—usually in a single treatment. And without harm to otherwise healthy livestock (of course you wouldn't give any worm medicine to stock suffering from intestinal diseases).

Nema Capsules cut out guesswork, too. Each infested animal or fowl gets its correct individual dose. When you mix worm remedies with feed you can't be sure of results. Some stock is bound to get too much; and other stock, too little.

Get Nema Capsules of your druggist—good stores carry all sizes. Be sure to ask for Nema by name.

FREE Bulletins

give valuable information on how to treat livestock for worms.

Just mail coupon

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Address nearest office: Detroit, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Seattle, St. Louis.

Please send the free Nema Bulletins I have checked:

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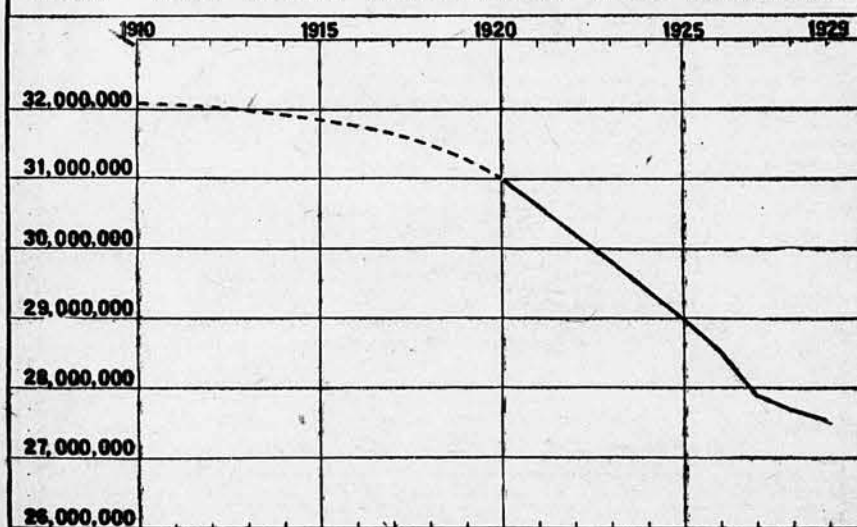
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HOW THE FARM POPULATION HAS DECLINED



The Farm Population of the United States Probably Was at Its Peak in 1910; Since Then It Has Declined by About 4½ Million Persons

farmed. Fully a fourth of them left because of physical disabilities and the difficulty of getting hired help. In the main, this is the retired farmer group. Nearly one out of eight left to give their children the advantage of city schools. About one out of 40 left because they had saved enough to permit them to lead an easier life and enjoy advantages they craved but could not obtain on the farm.

As Old As Time

Besides these groups of former farm operators, there is a constant drift to cities and towns of young men and young women who enter occupations anywhere from unskilled laborers to trained professions. This form of rural migration is as old as time. In this way, the country contributes to the cities most of its natural increase, full grown and educated, ready to go to work.

Replies from 1,167 persons who moved from city, town or village to the farm revealed that nearly all had had previous farm experience and had become disillusioned as to city life. The great majority liked farm work better than town work. About half of them made a better living on the farm than they had made in town, and more expected to be able to do so in the course of time. Some found that the cost of living in cities ate up their wages and they could save more money on the farm. The main inducement with many was the basic advantage of the farm for health and living conditions, especially for children. They valued the closeness to nature, the spacious character and independence of country life, and had tired of city life.

Besides such persons, the movement to the country includes some foreign immigrants. Then, the stream flowing to and from farms includes many farm laborers who shift rather readily between town and country, depending on employment conditions.

Whether the quality of farm folk is depreciating as a result of the drift to the cities is a debated question. Doctor Galpin believes that farm leadership has always been in the migration in good times and bad; that those who go to town to give their children access to good schools or because they are unwilling to make their families lower their living standards in hard times include many first class farmers. The young folks going to town often include the most energetic and ambitious. While those turning their back to the land include many inefficient farmers, lacking in resourcefulness and enterprise, men who are misfits on the farm. Doctor Galpin believes that the country gains less when they leave than it loses thru the going of efficient farmers.

To Raise Living Standards

Perhaps it should be said, however, that some folks are not convinced on this point. They incline to the belief that the cities tend to attract the extremes, while the farms attract and hold the middle group. There is merit in the view that those who are permanently lost to the country in most

cases represent those who care least about the farm and farm life.

The matter of natural preference for the country or the city as a place to live has a large part in these movements, and must be considered in estimating where they will lead to ultimately. As Dr. T. N. Carver has said, "When considerable numbers of people of intelligence and initiative choose to live in the country or the country village, not because their work requires it but because they prefer to live there, it is not improbable that they will find multitudes of other ways of adding to the profit or the pleasure of country life."

This raises the issue of making the country a more attractive place to live and bringing to it some of the advantages now limited to the city. Doctor Galpin points out that increased income alone will not raise the standards of rural life if farmers merely use the increase to retire to the city more quickly than before. While larger income is needed to enable farmers to afford modern institutions which go with a high living standard, the income-spending machinery, both governmental and individual, needs overhauling, to give farmers the highest standard of living possible on their income.

By reorganizing the mass spending power of farmers, the surplus wealth produced by the land can be kept in the country and used to bring within reach of farm homes worthy schools, churches, hospitals, libraries and recreation facilities which are considered an essential part of modern living. With such institutions in reach, farmers who have achieved a competence will not want to leave the country to spend it in town. Focusing attention on the need for such a program has been one of the great achievements of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

In the Early Days

A mimeograph circular on the Beginnings of Co-operative Livestock Marketing, just issued, should be of interest to every Kansas livestock producer, for it tells of the early Kansas cattle trails. It may be obtained free on application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How to Mark Hogs

Miscellaneous Circular 57-M, The Tattoo Method of Marking Hogs and Its Use, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It would be interesting to know how many millions of gallons of gasoline the people of the prosperous country consume per diem just driving around looking for parking places.

Americans touring Brazil were chased by some wild men who sang, shouted and danced. Has the Florida real estate boom moved farther south?



The electrical help you've always wanted

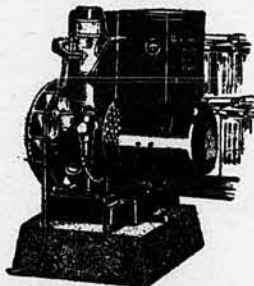
Two electrical servants to do your bidding any second of the day or night—that's what the new Westinghouse Automatic Electric Service Plant offers you in Pat, the Plant and Bill, the Battery.

This new automatic electric plant is almost human in its action. It practically runs itself. All it asks of you is to give it fuel and orders. Moreover, it plans its work systematically. Part of the time the engine generator carries the load. Part of the time the battery carries it. Sometimes both carry it. And it's this perfect team work that gives you unfailing electric service whenever and wherever you want it.

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Send in the coupon below for the complete story of this new plant and the new electric service it offers to farmers, with an easy, convenient plan of payment.

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Please send me more information about your new 24-hour Electric Service and your easy payment plan.

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Planting Time

16 Tons of Silage From Atlas

And the Crop Also Produced 44 Bushels of Grain for Merle E. Goff of Riley County

BY S. D. CAPPER



Atlas Sorgho Produces a Good Yield of Both Forage and Grain, and the Stiff Stalks Add to the Ease of Harvesting

THE 1928 crop of Atlas sorgho made Merle E. Goff of Riley county an enthusiastic booster of that crop. "Atlas sorgho is the most satisfactory crop I have ever raised," states Mr. Goff. "It is better than other crops because of its capacity to produce heavy yields of forage, its white, palatable grain, and ease of harvesting, because of the stiff stalks."

Atlas sorgho is a new variety developed by the Kansas Experiment Station from a cross between Blackhull kafir and Sourless cane, made by I. N. Farr of Stockton, Kan. The new variety combines some of the desirable characteristics of the kafir and cane parent. It has the leafiness and the sweet, juicy stalks of the sweet sorghum or "cane" parent and the stiff stalks and the white grain of the kafir parent. In tests it has made nearly as high yields as Kansas Orange, and has not lodged nearly so often. It is not so late as Kansas Orange, and does not produce quite so heavy a yield of grain as Blackhull kafir. Atlas sorgho is not well adapted to Northern and Western Kansas.

Mr. Goff had a 15-acre field of Atlas sorgho in 1928, 6 acres of which he used for silage. It yielded 16 tons an acre, which he valued at \$5 a ton. The other 9 acres were headed for seed, which yielded 44 bushels an acre. "This," commented Mr. Goff, "is only 2 bushels an acre less than Blackhull kafir yielded on similar land in a nearby field." The silage was fed to seven horses all winter, and there was very little waste except from the lower, coarse ends of the stalks.

"The silage cured well and was well eaten by our dairy cows," said Mr. Goff. "We fed the Atlas sorgho seed for scratch grain to our flock of poultry, which have been averaging better than 60 per cent production, which speaks well for its feeding values. Hogs full fed on corn, tankage, cottonseed meal, oil meal, alfalfa and mineral supplement ate a small amount of Atlas sorgho seed every day in preference to corn."

The plant stands erect under all conditions, which makes it easy to cut and bind in straight bundles, and helps a whole lot in the busy silo filling

season. "I found it much easier to handle than either corn or Kansas Orange," said Mr. Goff. "In fact, last season we found it required considerably less labor, as one man in the field and three wagons were able to keep a 14-inch cutter at the silo busy."

Mr. Goff was able to cultivate this field only once. Soon after the first cultivation a heavy wind laid the sorgho flat. The stalks straightened up very soon, however, so no difficulty was experienced when the binders started work in the fall.

Water for the Hogs

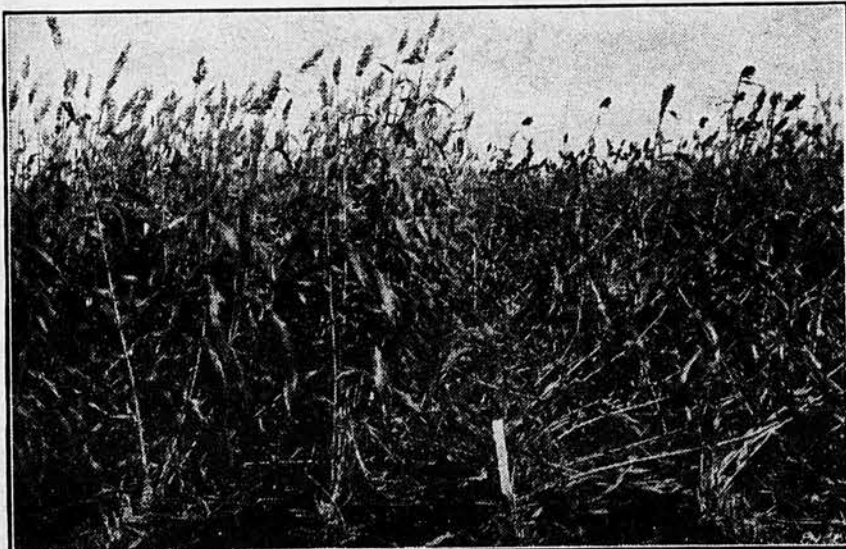
When Clifford Brown of McLean county, Illinois, decided to pasture his pigs on clean ground, he had to figure out some way of getting water to them. As a result, he worked out a system of pipe lines which extends to practically every field on the farm.

Permanent pipe lines have been laid to strategic points where they will be handy for adjoining fields. These permanent pipes are laid 30 inches in the ground to protect them from frost. One-inch galvanized pipe is used, as Mr. Brown finds that size satisfactory for distances up to 3/4 mile.

Temporary lines can then be attached wherever needed and extended to fields nearby. This temporary pipe is generally laid on top of the ground, altho it can be laid in a plow furrow and covered over lightly if desired.

Water runs by gravity from storage tanks filled by windmills, thru the pipes and into barrels sunk in the ground in the fields. To these barrels are attached automatic hog waterers, the flow of water into the barrels being controlled by floats and valves. These waterers can be used in zero weather by packing them with manure. This makes a system which is practically automatic.

On some farms where the sanitation system of swine raising is followed, shallow wells have been sunk in the fields where they will be convenient. On others, water is hauled to the field by means of a tank and the tank connected up to an automatic waterer with a short piece of hose. This makes a labor-saving hook-up and requires no storage tank in the field.



Atlas Sorgho on the Left—With Stiff, Straight Stalks; Orange on the Right; Both Received the Same Care

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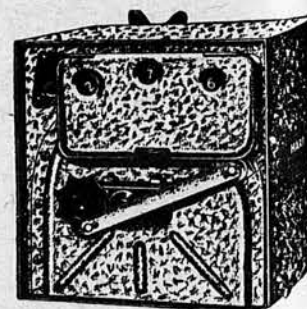
Whether you simply mail the coupon or write us in detail regarding your particular power needs, your request for information will be handled quickly and thoroughly.

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A Hart Combine Register measures and counts combined grain before it leaves the field. It records the total in U. S. Standard Bushels. You know exactly the grain that is threshed—the crop that you have worked to raise—the crop for which you should be paid. It is attachable to any combine—get it for yours this year. See your dealer or write us for full information and Hart's Conversion Table by which you can readily gauge your crop in either weighed or measured bushels.

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Also make for the Combine—Hart Pick-Up Feeders—Hart Pick-Up Attachments
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Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks
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Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Culled for Standard disqualifications high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultrymen. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B. W. D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

STEINHOFF & SONS,

OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

JUST what does this big-little word obey mean? The first syllable, ob, is Latin, meaning to lean toward, to face. And the second syllable is from audire, meaning to hear. So obey means to hear while facing toward the one who is giving the command; that is, to hear favorably, to do what one hears. It is an oft-repeated word in the Bible. It occurs 84 times in the Old Testament, 33 times in the New. Some vivid scenes are associated with this little word, which spelled life and joy to some folks, despair and death to others.

There is that memorable scene in First Samuel, where the king had disobeyed the Divine voice, that he might satisfy his own ambition. But the old prophet withstands him to the teeth, and says, "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice. For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry." And the old man takes the broad sword and kills Agag, the Amalekite king, who was standing near by. Jeremiah over and over is saying, "Obey the voice of the Lord your God." He seems to be always saying, "Obey! Obey!"

Two New Testament scenes are associated with the word that cannot be forgotten. When the storm is on, and Jesus is asleep in the stern of the boat, the excited disciples waken him, and he calms the storm, while they exclaim, "Who is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" And again, when Peter and John have been arrested, and life seems pretty dark for them, heroic old Peter stands up and thunders, "We must obey God rather than men."

It is a grand word. But the only way to get the feel of it is to test it in practice. One half hour's obedience is worth volumes of discussion.

It is a word closely associated with the will. When it comes to brass tacks, we either obey the voice of what we know is right, or we don't. Either we will or we won't. We frame all sorts of convenient alibis, but when it is all over, and our inner self gets a chance to talk to our outer self, we know as well as we know our rural route that we could have done the thing we didn't do, if we had so decided. It is either do or don't, and much of the time we don't, and we cannot "pass the buck" to anybody else. Pardon the slang, but it is expressive, and you know exactly what it means.

Many of us are like Sentimental Tommy. Grizel says, "It is so easy to take up one's mind." But Tommy replies, "It is easy to you that has just one mind, but if you had as many minds as I have—!"

It ought to be of comfort to us to be reminded that Bible characters found it as hard to obey as we moderns do. Over and over the familiar drama is enacted. A man is called to go out to some repugnant and hazardous piece of work, and he begs to be let off. The Divine Voice urges, and at last he yields, only to find himself in a work that gives him a freedom, a joy and power which he had never before experienced. Moses pleads all manner of excuses, saying that his countrymen will not believe him, or that he cannot speak well, or he has no social position. But at last he goes. Jeremiah, the man we are reading about, found it just as hard. "Ah, Lord God!" he exclaims, "behold, I cannot speak, for I am a child"—that is, inexperienced. But the voice continues, "Be not afraid of their faces: for I am with thee to deliver thee." And so Jeremiah the timid goes out to become one of the sublime figures of the Bible. Some persons class him as the weakest soul of the Old Testament.

What a time Jonah had! He had his doubts, because he thought that it was easy to get out of an unpleasant task. But at last he found it easier to do right into his task, and do it, than to argue, delay, and bluff. But the most sublime passage in Holy Writ on this subject is the one concerning Christ's lesson in obedience. The passage is in Hebrews, that book by an unknown author that speaks so much about the deeper experiences of religion. As Moffatt translates the verses, in the days of his flesh, with bitter cries and tears, he offered prayers and supplications to Him who was

able to save him from death; and he was heard, because of his godly fear. Thus, Son tho he was, he learned by all he suffered how to obey, and by being thus perfected he became the source of eternal salvation for all who obey Him." He learned obedience! And he suffered as he learned. That ought to comfort many folks who find the way of obedience rough and wearing. The first two and the last stanzas of George MacDonald's famous poem, "Obedience," run as follows:

I said: "Let me walk in the fields."
He said: "No, walk in the town."
I said: "There are no flowers there."
He said: "No flowers, but a crown."
I said: "But the skies are black;
There is nothing but noise and din."
And He wept as He sent me back—
"There is more," He said, "there is sin."
Then into His hand went mine;
And into my heart came He;
And I walk in a light divine,
The path I had feared to see.

Lesson for May 19. Obedience essential in true religion. Jer. 7:1-26. Golden Text. 7:23.

Cow Testing and Sanitation

(Continued from Page 3)

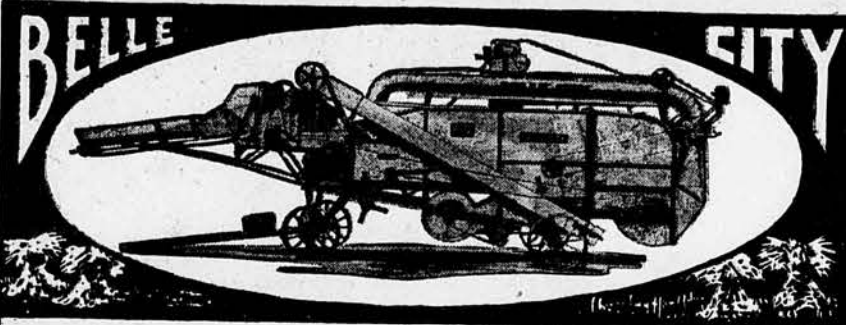
Some folks might think, "Well, this cow has been on the farm for so many years we'll just keep her," and keep her they would out of sympathy or sentiment or whatever might be necessary. But Mr. Hatesohl put his dairy department on a strictly business basis because he wanted to make all the money there was available from such efforts. And he is right. If he is "hard boiled" with the production end, he nevertheless is entirely fair when it comes to feeding. He doesn't expect to skimp on the grain and fill the buckets with milk. He feeds with the idea of economy in mind, but he feeds all year and gives a balanced ration. We can quote Mr. Hatesohl's words in regard to economy here: "Except for some wheat and a little Sudan, I try to grow crops that will provide enough feed for my livestock. I need the straw for bedding, and then I return all of the manure back to the land." The result of good breeding and feeding is an average of 350 pounds of butterfat for the herd, and these are testing association records. Of course, the milk is marketed at the creamery.

The hog end of Mr. Hatesohl's farming is another efficient project. Making improvements in this work meant the same to him that it did to other Kansas farmers who pulled their pigs away from the dangers of contaminated hog lots. He now grows worm-free pigs, getting them on the market at an early age at a weight that is in good demand. The entire pork business for him is on a paying basis.

C. G. Elling, swine specialist at the agricultural college, tells us that a clean system of raising pigs makes its biggest showing from farrowing until the pigs are 10 weeks old, and that sanitation has enabled farmers to save on an average of from 10 to 50 per cent of the feed. From experience, Mr. Hatesohl can understand this, and he is one man among some 500 with the same ideas in the county.

He said, "It got so I couldn't raise a hog. My herd was down to 10 sows and 25 scrub pigs. I changed to the clean system, and the next fall I raised 74 pigs from nine gilts. In the spring seven sows raised 54 pigs." He will handle two carloads of hogs a year, getting them on the market at 270 pounds in seven months. Mr. Hatesohl builds twin farrowing sheds, each sow having a section 7 by 8 feet. These are carefully disinfected for each litter and hauled to clean ground. When the pigs weigh around 100 pounds they go back to the central feeding house, as then they are past the age at which worms would bother them. "I used to have only spring pigs," he explained, "but now it is two litters a year. The packers want lighter hogs, and it certainly doesn't pay to take all year to produce 200 to 250-pound pigs." In short, the clean system of raising hogs has meant the difference in this case between 10 sows and 25 scrub pigs and nine gilts that saved 74 pigs. Farming, when put on a business basis like they are doing individually and collectively in Washington county, yields good net returns.

Manure saved is money saved.



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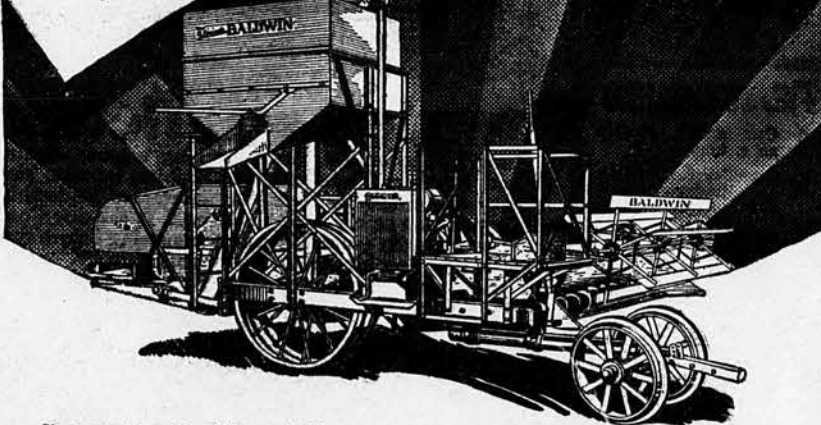
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A heavy-duty motor; standard anti-friction ball and roller bearings; Alemite-Zerk lubrication; Rockwood pulleys; Rotary steel straw spreader; French & Hecht Wheels; high grade steel shafting and handy control platform are all important features. Manufactured by GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP., Independence, Missouri.

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I have _____ Acres of grain.

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Why Sell While Market is Flooded

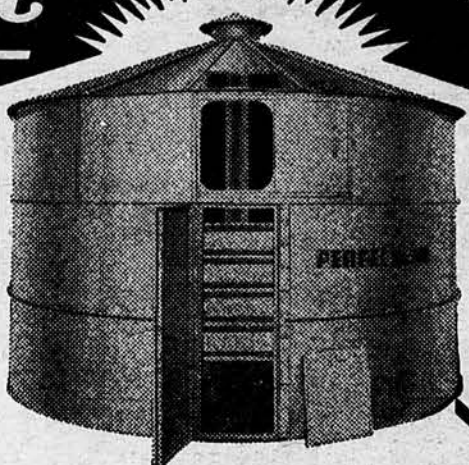
WHY sell your wheat at harvest time while the market is likely to be glutted? Store your grain safely in a Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin and hold it for after-harvest quality quickly pays for itself, and increases your wheat profits.

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FEATURES

- 1 One apron, simple as a binder.
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Dept. 100 Des Moines, Iowa.
Please send me your latest catalog as I am interested in the new Wood Brothers Combine.

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Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

My husband has willed me a farm. When I come in possession of this property will I have to pay inheritance tax? Also will the children have to pay inheritance tax on the farm willed to them? Or how is it when given to them by their father? P. S.

the head of a family. Chickens are not exempt in the case of a man. The would be exempt in the case of a woman.

UNDER our Kansas inheritance law the wife's inheritance is exempt from inheritance tax up to \$75,000. Unless your inheritance amounts to more than that sum you will not have to pay an inheritance tax.

Children are exempt in Kansas from inheritance tax on all sums of \$15,000 and under. If their inheritance does not exceed \$15,000 they are not required to pay an inheritance tax.

A Division is Due?

A and B are husband and wife. B dies leaving besides her husband five grown children, all of age. Can the children claim their mother's share of the estate? If A should marry again can the children force a division of the estate after that?

R. D.

Assuming that B died possessed of a separate estate from her husband, her children would be entitled to half of that estate unless she willed it otherwise. The mere fact, however, that she was the wife of A would not give her a share of his estate until after his death. If this estate that you speak of was in A's name, then B had no estate to inherit. If, however, B did have a separate estate and made no will otherwise disposing of it, then the children would have a right to their half of it, and could demand a division of the estate.

An Old Store Bill

A owes a grocery store a bill for over eight years. Can the store collect or bring suit against A? A is in no way fixed to pay the bill now.

R. S.

If this store bill is a continuing account, that is, has been running along from year to year and new purchases made, if the last purchase of groceries was made within three years, the grocery store can sue and get judgment. If this account was closed out more than three years ago, the account is outlawed and the person owing the account might plead the statute of limitation. Suit may be brought on an outlawed account and the statute of limitations, if it is taken advantage of, must be pleaded. If the person owing the account has no property, it would be very difficult to collect the judgment.

An automobile is not listed among the exempt property of a man. It is exempt in the case of a woman who is

Proper Place for Record

A is the executor of a will. One of the heirs has assigned his share to another party. The record of this assignment appears on the records of the register of deeds in the county in which the farm is located, but which has been sold in the course of settling the estate. Will it be necessary to have the record of this assignment appear on the records of the county where the will is being probated before final settlement of the estate? To what should the money be paid, to the heir or the assignee?

A. H. C.

The assignment should be of record in the probate judge's office in the county where the will is being probated. If the assignment has been duly made and acknowledged, the share of the estate so assigned should be paid to the assignee.

Can be Held for Rent

A and B have been renting C's farm 80 acres for several years for \$300 a year cash rent. This year C asks A and B if they were to buy them off and hire some one else to move if they would move inside of two weeks. A said they would but when it came time to move C's help wasn't there so A and B moved alone. C also sold one third interest in the landlord's share of the wheat to the buyer of the place. C has never offered to settle for the third share of wheat or pay A and B for moving, but cut the rent to \$150 as A and B were out there a half year. Can C collect from A and B the rent?

D. C.

A and B it seems, voluntarily agreed to cancel their lease contract and move off. My opinion is that having voluntarily agreed to this change they can be held for the proportionate amount of the rent due.

Is Entitled to Credit

A and B owe a note at the bank. B signs the note. B has some money in the bank on deposit. The bank is closed. The bank has sent a statement to A and B that the note is due. B went to see the bank about turning the money he had on deposit to pay the note, but they would not do that. B does not think they can hold the money and make him pay the note too.

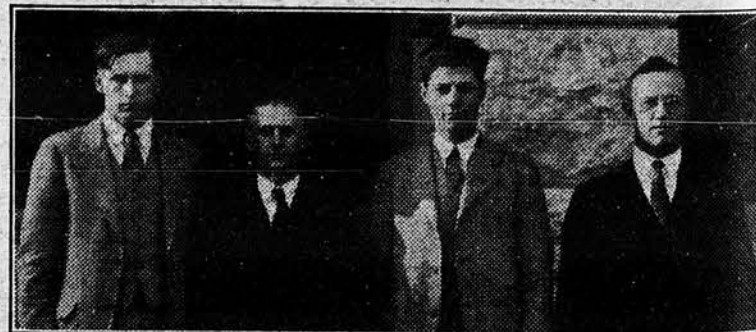
X.

The depositor certainly is entitled to credit for the amount of his deposit as against the note he owes the bank.

Wife Has Full Control

A and B were husband and wife who started in with nothing. Thru financial aid of a relative of B's they made first payment on a farm which in due time they paid out, the deed being jointly to A and B. A disliked farming so took a road making good wages but saving nothing, wishing to save, stayed on the farm with an aged couple. B without A soon built

Kansas Future Farmers Organize



Kansas Future Farmers Officers, Left to Right, Boyd Waite, President; Elwyn Reufner, Vice-President; Lee Kaff, Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. W. E. Grimes

DELEGATES from 21 high school vocational agriculture chapters met in Manhattan April 12 and organized Kansas chapter of the Future Farmers of America. The young farmers were guests of the state agricultural college, where they held their annual three day meeting. In November, 1928, at the American Royal Vocational Agriculture Congress the national organization was perfected.

Boyd Waite of Winfield high school was elected state president of the group and Elwyn Reufner, Abilene, vice-president. Lee Kaff of Carbondale was chosen secretary-treasurer, and Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, was named state adviser.

Waite is 18 years old and is a senior at Winfield. He earned \$200 last year in project work, and has four major projects under way this year. Reufner has \$300 invested productively in agriculture, was a member of the 1928 state judging team, and is active in high school affairs. Kaff, who is 15, earned \$80 in project work last year. He is a member of the Carbondale judging team and president of his Future Farmers chapter.

A hundred high schools in Kansas where vocational agriculture is taught under the Smith-Hughes plan are eligible for Future Farmers chapters. Active membership is divided into four classes—green hand, future farmer, state farmer and American farmer.



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

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Trumaid Fly Nets protect them against flies—and because these horses are not bothered by flies, they can do more work. They work better, easier, and remain in condition. Fly Nets are necessary for capacity work from horses and mules.

Horse Power is essential to good farming. Use the big hitch. You can do more and better work at less cost.

Your local dealer has Trumaid Fly Nets. He'll gladly show them to you. Call on him NOW.

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BRIGGS & STRATTON
Fullpower
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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. KF-4 for Free Booklet.
BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

a good paying poultry and shipping business. A relative also gave her a start in fur bearing animals. B worked hard at this business, building it up into a big success, also keeping up the waste ends on the farm, and took the hired help's place. B never at any time used any of A's wages but used her own funds and saved her profits which she invested wisely in stocks and property which rapidly advanced. B asked A to quit the road and go fifty-fifty in the business which was now paying big dividends. A refused to give up the road. By years of hard work B has now a good income from stocks and city property in her own name which she accumulated unaided. A claims that B must hand half over to him by reason of the fact that they are man and wife. B is willing A should have half the home farm. Can A take half of B's savings?
K. V. R.

No. This property which B has accumulated is her property. She has the same right to control it and to invest it as she pleases and use the income from it that her husband would have. In other words she has an entire right under the Kansas law to do business in her own name. Of course, in event of her death her husband would inherit one-half of her property but aside from that she has full control of it.

Lost Her Citizenship?

A woman, a native born American, married an alien in 1912. He had taken out his first papers in 1909, but did not become fully naturalized until 1916. Did she lose her citizenship, and if she did, did she regain it when her husband became naturalized?
J. P. T.

According to the ruling of our courts this woman lost her rights of citizenship and would have to apply herself for reinstatement.

First Must Have Consent

Can a widow living in Idaho sell real estate in Kansas without the consent of the direct heirs? She has been a widow less than a year.
E. E. T.

Unless she was authorized to sell the property by some provision in the will of the deceased, of course, she has no right to dispose of the property interests of these heirs without their consent.

But What is the Difference?

A and B married. B had several sisters and brothers. B died and A married again. Is A still considered brother-in-law to B's sisters and brothers?
M. E. B.

He is just as much brother-in-law as he ever was. But what particular difference does it make anyway?

Needn't Pay a Tax

A died and left a \$6,000 cash estate. Five hundred was to go to a friend and the remainder to be equally divided between a brother and a sister. Will they be required to pay any inheritance tax?
H. G. B.

No.

For Value of Old Coins

Where can I find the value of old coins?
R. W. C.

Write American Numismatic Society, 156th St. and Broadway, New York City. Also, The Numismatic Company, Department 200, Fort Worth, Tex.

Meet Often at WIBW

(Continued from Page 20)

Francis:
I'm glad that I live in the Jayhawker state,
Where the meadow larks sing in the morn.
The land of the rolling prairie—
With large fields of wheat and corn.

Yes, I'm glad that I live in Kansas,
The land where the sunflowers thrive,
The state where they organize "Capper Clubs"
And folks seem so much alive.

Oh, sure I belong to the "Capper Clubs"—
The "Blanchville Progressives" by name,
My project's an Aberdeen Angus calf
And he's making a wonderful gain.

Let us give three cheers for the Capper Clubs.

Cheer, folks. Who cares for noise?
Cheer for Senator Capper and Mr. Parks,
And all of the girls and boys.

Then followed a story-telling contest interspersed with musical numbers, after which the tourists left the Hammett ranch for Topeka.

Tune in on Station WIBW each Thursday from 6:05 to 6:30 and be one of the tourists for a jolly half hour.

There should be one nest for every four or five hens.



GIVE A GILLETTE A REAR WHEEL TEST

LONG mileage on a rear wheel is the only true test of any tire. Constant friction between road and rubber isn't all that wears out a tire. It's the twists of traction—sudden starts—sizzling speed.

Gillette Tires are built to withstand the most severe rear wheel tests. Gillette has pioneered and perfected processes that make a truly better tire. More pure, live rubber is used 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.

Give a Gillette a rear wheel test, on your own car, alongside any other tire. Check the results. Prove to your own satisfaction that a Gillette will outwear any other tire at anywhere near the price. Then you'll want Gillettes all around.

GILLETTE RUBBER CO., Eau Claire, Wis.

Gillette Balloon Cord



Gillette Ambassador



Gillette Heavy Duty for trucks

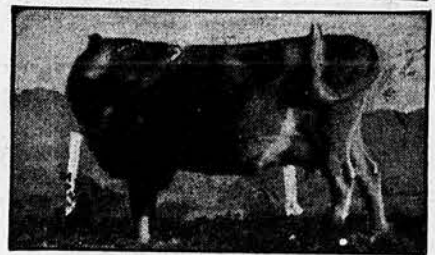


15-2-29

Gillette TIRES AND TUBES

Stop fly torture

Get more milk from your cows



IT PAYS in cow comfort, in extra milk yield, and in your own comfort at milking time to drive away the pestering, blood-sucking flies. Cows protected with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser relax and "give down," so you get all the rich strippings.

Spray one of your cows with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, then compare her with others not sprayed. See how quiet and peaceable she is—how easy to milk, how much more milk she gives.

Be humane to your hard-working horses. Spray them with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly and they'll get their much-needed rest. You'll save horse-flesh and they will better stand the hard summer work.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines

Its pine woods odor, so agreeable to you, absolutely repels flies. It takes away offensive smells of stables and yards.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser, in its improved form, is of a light amber color. Used to protect pure white or show animals from flies, it gives a smooth, satin coat without gumming the hair or the least discoloration.

It is an excellent disinfectant. Laboratory tests show it has the strength to kill practically all forms of disease germs.

Sold on guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

A Record for Cloudy Days

Blackberries Have Not Bloomed, Which Perhaps Indicates Considerable Wisdom

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE spring of 1929 seems to have set out to hang up a record for cold, cloudy, damp weather. It rains often, probably about seven times a week, but the rains of the last week have not been heavy, altho the total for the last seven days would not be far from 2 inches in this corner of Jayhawk Land. The first of the week allowed the planting of a little corn; on this farm 33 acres were listed, but the planting outfit was driven in from the field by a heavy rain, and the wet and cold since that time certainly has been hard on the newly planted seed. The 20 acres of corn which was planted on this farm April 2 and 3, has been about half worked over, and it is almost as far advanced as it was two weeks ago. One still can see, however, a streak of yellow down the field where the row should be. Small grain is thriving, as is the bluestem grass in both pasture and meadow. Fruit so far has not been harmed by the cold, but the heavy rains at cherry blossoming time have resulted in a thin set of fruit. Strawberries make a fine showing, but blackberries have not yet bloomed, which indicates a high degree of wisdom on the part of the blackberries.

Dry Summer, Maybe?

When two farmers meet these days the talk is all of the late season, the continued rains and the chance that the summer may prove as dry as the spring has been wet. The theory that a wet spring is likely to be followed by a dry summer received two hard blows in 1927 and 1928. Both those springs were wet, very wet, and both were followed by summers with more than the ordinary rainfall. I have lived west of the Missouri River for almost 50 years, and I never have noted that the start of a season had anything to do with its finish. The one thing that lends some strength to the chance that the coming summer may be dry is the fact that for 10 years we have not had a really dry season, and in that 10 years the rainfall has been greater than normal. Men who keep books on the weather say that in any 10-year period the rainfall does not vary greatly from that of any other 10-year period. But this may prove an exception; Kansas history is full of exceptions, and I don't think any of us are going to quit farming just because we might possibly have a dry summer.

What Will Atlas Do?

The "anchor to windward" on this farm if perchance we do have a dry season is 20 acres of cane to be planted in rows and cultivated for cattle feed. I do not like cane seed as a grain feed nearly so well as kafir, but the cane stalk is worth so much more as roughness than kafir that I would not consider planting kafir as feed for stock. It is possible that in the new cane variety, Atlas, we will have, in that part of Kansas lying south of the Kaw River, a feed of which the stalk will be equal to cane and the seed equal to kafir. This seems almost too good to be true, but we have secured enough of the Atlas cane seed to plant 5 acres, and will give it a trial side by side with Red Top or, as some folks call it, Sumac cane. We also will plant some of the Atlas cane in a small field some distance from any other cane or kafir, in order to keep the seed pure should we conclude after a trial to discard Sumac cane and grow Atlas exclusively. The seed of the Sumac cane has a great deal of feeding value, and we are feeding it ground with corn, half and half, to the horses, and are feeding some of it dry and whole every day to the hogs; they seem to prefer it that way, rather than to have it ground or soaked.

Collections Are Poor

In our neighboring state of Nebraska the folks have it in their constitution that the liability of a stockholder in a failed bank cannot be collected until all other assets have been realized on. This gives the stockholders three or four years in which to get out from

under the liability, and so successful have they been at it that the people are to vote up there next election on an amendment making the liability due and payable at once when a bank is closed. We have that law in Kansas; the liability is supposed to be one of the first things collected, but evidently that supposition does not work out very well. In this part of Kansas three banks have failed in the last five years, and the showing is as follows; in one national bank out of \$50,000, \$24,000 never has been collected. In the case of one state bank out of \$25,000 liability but \$11,000 has been collected, and in the case of another but \$4,000 has been collected out of \$10,000 due. A security of which scarcely 50 per cent is collectible is not a very good security, and now that our guaranty law has "blown up" it seems that this stockholder liability should be made good either by bond or insurance.

44 Cows: 42 Calves

While the cloudy weather and continuous rains have made pasture grass somewhat "washy," it has resulted in a good growth, and pastures start the season in the best of condition. The favorable seasons of the last few years have prevented the close eating that occurs in dry years, and the sod has a better stand of grass than it had five years ago. There also is less overstocking in the better pastures; pasture owners realize the worth of a good sod, and are trying to hold what they have. On this farm we visited the pastures yesterday, expecting to find one new calf; instead we found four new ones, which completes the count until next fall. On Jayhawk Farm since last winter 44 cows have produced 42 calves, which is even better fortune than we expected. This leaves but two dry cows to be sold off grass, and if we share in the prospective good 1929 cattle prices we will have to sell some of the young stock. Probably the best way to market them is to begin feeding corn early and sell in about one year as long yearlings. This will depend on the outturn of the corn, however.

A Fine Grange Meeting

We spent part of Saturday morning wondering if it were going to rain. If it did we would stay at home; if it didn't we would attend the annual joint meeting of the Granges of Lyon and Coffey counties at Hartford. We did attend, altho the skies kept us guessing until almost noon. When we arrived at Hartford we found the flags all out in greeting, and we also found that the ladies of the Eagle Creek M. E. Church had a fine dinner ready, plentiful in quantity and excellent in quality and, as Ripley says, "believe it or not," all for 25 cents. After dinner the meeting was called to order, and we spent 3 hours listening to a good program and a neighborly discussion of some problems that closely concern us. In Lyon county petitions are out asking the county commissioners to take over the township roads; it is said that if 20 per cent of the voters sign these petitions it gives the commissioners power to act. This scarcely seems fair; on such an important question it should take a majority to decide. Three speakers all from Lyon county, opposed the change; two, one from Lyon and one from Coffey, favored it. The fine thing about these Grange discussed questions is that no ill feeling is shown. Instead of trying to gain a decision the aim of the speakers seems to be a search for the truth.

Scientists have found that milk contains some of the chemical elements used in making fireworks. Maybe that's why the youngsters occasionally act the way they do.

There's always a trick in it. They sell you a car or a phonograph on credit, and then demand cash for gas and dance records.

The only ambition in life a paper napkin has is to get down off a diner's lap and play on the floor.



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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.

Have You Tattooed Your Chickens With Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker? Don't Be Too Late



Place Marker Squarely on Triangular Piece of Skin in Web of Wing. Press Plunger Thru Skin of Web into Burlap Below. Rub or Press Holes Full of Ink as Soon as Marker Needles Are Withdrawn. This Will Insure a Plain Mark, Prevent Bleeding and Stop Infection. Use of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker Will Cause Capture of Chicken Thieves

SCORES of Kansas Farmer Protective Service members within the last two weeks have marked their poultry with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker. They have made it mighty risky business for any chicken thief to steal the poultry they have worked hard to raise.

The Protective Service Department just has made available to its members the same type of marker as is used by poultry raisers in Illinois. In Illinois more than 40,000 of these poultry markers are in use and in a short time the marketing of chickens in that state has been responsible for the capture and conviction of more than 20 poultry thieves.

Most important of all in putting a stop to poultry stealing is the registration system which the Protective Service Department will use in connection with its poultry marker. Registration lists giving the mark assigned to each Protective Service member, together with his name and address, will be printed and sent to every sheriff. Kansas sheriffs will notify the poultry dealers in their counties regarding the tattoo mark to be found in the web of the wing on poultry belonging to Protective Service members. This will make it possible for the poultry dealer and sheriff to capture anyone offering for sale chickens with a tattooed number in the wing, positively identifying the fowls

as belonging to the Protective Service member from whom they were stolen. Arrest of the thief will follow and the stolen chickens will be returned to their owner.

Sheriffs tell the Protective Service Department that one of the hardest things in convicting a poultry thief is for the poultry raiser to be able to identify his chickens from others which have been bought by the poultry dealer, and with which they have been mixed. Identification of chickens marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker is easy. The tattooed mark in the web of the wing is plain and permanent. However, poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker will not be bought by the poultry dealer at any discount.

J. G. Waste, sheriff of Brown county, in commenting recently upon Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker, said, "Nearly two-thirds of the farm thefts in Kansas are of poultry. If every Protective Service member would mark his chickens it would result in the capture and conviction of so many chicken thieves that poultry stealing in this state practically would be eliminated. Since the Protective Service has made available its poultry marker to all its members, it will be the member's own fault if the thief who steals his chickens is not caught, and if he does not get back the marked stolen poultry." Don't be too late. Mail the coupon.

Protective Service Department
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

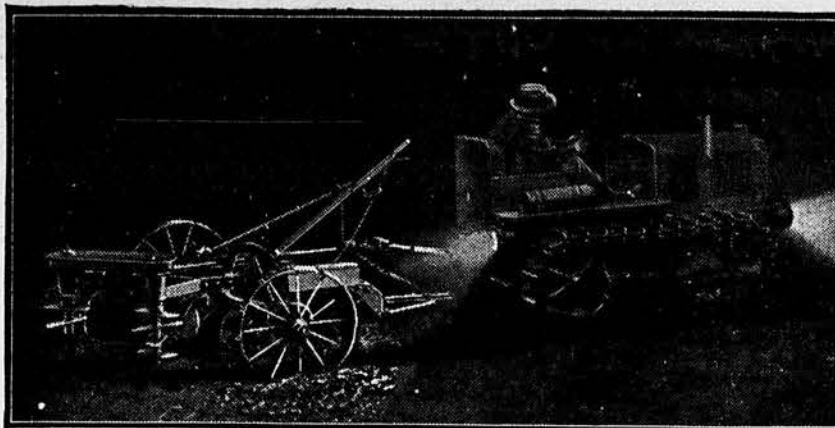
I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member and herewith inclose \$2.50 for which please assign me a registered poultry marker number and send me Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker thus assigned with complete marking instructions and with enough marking ink for 100 chickens. (Your assigned market number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

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Farm Crops and Markets

Kansas Will Produce Another Big Wheat Crop; More Farm Storage Is Needed

WHEAT is making good progress; Kansas evidently is going to produce a big crop this year. Farm storage likely will be of more importance than in average years. There still is a considerable acreage of corn to be planted in Northern Kansas; farm work has been delayed this spring to an unusual extent by unfavorable weather. Oats and barley are making a fine growth. Alfalfa cutting has started in Southern Kansas. Cattle are doing well on pastures.

Barton—We have received more moisture recently; grain crops are making a fine growth. Early flowers are in bloom. Farmers have been quite busy with their spring work. Wheat, 91c; yellow corn, 76c; heavy hens, 22c; broilers, 10c; eggs, 21c; cream, 46c.—H. C. Everett.

Brown—Pastures are making a fine growth; wheat and oats, however, have not been doing so well recently. The weather has been cool and wet, and all farm work, especially corn planting, is behind the normal schedule. Wheat, 94c; corn, 75c; cream, 46c; eggs, 22c; hogs, \$10.50.—A. C. Danenberg.

Cheyenne—Heavy rains recently have delayed farm work, and put the roads in bad condition. A considerable part of the corn crop has been planted; the acreage this season will be above the average, but less than last year. Wheat, oats and barley are making only a slow growth, although the soil contains an abundance of moisture. The weeds, however, are doing very well. Fruit trees are in full bloom; no damage has been done by cold weather. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—We have been having plenty of rain, and rather cool weather, which has delayed the growth of crops. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. Roads are in excellent condition. Shippers are paying good prices for cream, but are making a charge of 31 cents a test for handling it. Cream, 47c; eggs, 23c; heavy hens, 23c; wheat, 93c.—Ralph Macy.

Cloud—Wheat has made a good growth recently. Satisfactory stands of oats were obtained this year. Corn and wheat have been busy planting corn. Livestock is doing well on the pastures.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—The weather has been very cool; corn planting has been delayed somewhat, as farmers have been in no hurry to get the crop into the ground. Wheat is doing very well, but it will require a huge amount of moisture if the crop matures properly, because of the thick stand due to the heavy volunteer stand. Barley and oats are making a good growth. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; barley, 52c; eggs, 19c; cream, 43c; hens, 18c to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather has been cool and windy, and we have received some additional moisture. Wheat is making a good growth. Corn and wheat are making a good growth. Farmers have been busy planting row crops; some corn is up. Grass is making an excellent growth. A considerable amount of machinery is being sold this spring. Roads are in good condition.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Franklin—The weather has been wet, and this has delayed farm work. The effort to raise funds for the hospital to be built at Ottawa is almost completed, and there is no doubt that the hospital will be constructed. Pastures have been making a slow growth; we need more sunshine. There is an excellent demand for dairy cows. Eggs, 25c; hens, 20c to 23c.—Ellas Blankenbaker.

Graham—We have been having plenty of moisture; fields are too wet to work. The weather has been cool and wet, and wheat is making an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well on pasture. Corn, 75c; barley, 48c; cream, 47c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—The weather has been cool and cloudy; grain crops are making a fine growth. A large acreage of alfalfa is being sown this spring. There is plenty of farm labor available. Potatoes are doing well.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—Farmers have been busy planting an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well. Wheat is starting to joint. Alfalfa harvest is starting. Pastures are in excellent condition. Oats is making a good growth. Gardens are backward, on account of the cloudy weather. More soybeans and sweet clover than usual are being planted.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—Pastures and wheat are in fine condition. Farmers have been busy planting corn; but little corn was planted here in April, on account of the wet weather. Oats has been making an excellent growth. High prices are being paid at public sales, especially for cows. Corn, 80c; wheat, 90c; eggs, 23c; bran, \$1.40; cream, 46c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Farmers have been busy planting corn. A great many baby chicks may be found on the farms here; there is an increasing interest in poultry raising in Marshall county. Corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; shorts, \$1.60; eggs, 22c; cream, 43c; old potatoes, 40c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—The weather has been unusually cool, and this has delayed corn planting somewhat. A large acreage of corn will be planted. Wheat is making an excellent growth. The spring pig crop is large, and farmers are having good luck with it.—Albert Robinson.

Neosho—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Farmers are busy planting corn; this work is about three weeks behind the ordinary schedule. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut; the yield is very satisfactory. The pig and baby chick "crops" are large this spring. Several carloads of walnut logs were shipped to Kansas City recently. Considerable road work is being done. Livestock is in good condition. There is an unusually good demand for dairy cows. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, 95c; corn, 75c; oats, 60c; corn chop, \$1.75; bran, \$1.30; hens, 25c; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 46c.—James D. McHenry.

Osborne—Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well. Pastures are making an excellent start. The baby chicks are doing well. Eggs, 22c; cream, 48c; hogs, \$10.10; spring chickens, 30c.—Roy Haworth.

Rawlins—Wheat is in good condition, although on some fields the stand is rather thin, and on others it is too thick. Farmers have been busy planting corn; the acreage will be

larger than usual. Good prices are being paid at the few sales which are being held. The soil contains ample moisture for present needs. Wheat, 86c; corn, 66c; barley, 50c; hogs, 10c.—J. A. Kelley.

Riley—Wheat and alfalfa are making an excellent growth. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Oats are growing rapidly; this is all the more important, due to the rather slow growth in April, when this county was rather dry. Corn, 75c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; hogs, \$10.80.—Ernest H. Richner.

Books—Most farmers have been busy planting corn; the ground is in excellent condition, and the soil is thoroughly soaked with moisture. Barley and oats are making a good growth. A light frost recently "nipped" the potatoes slightly. Eggs, 20c; corn, 68c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Crops are making a fine growth; wheat is jointing. The season is about 10 days late. Farmers have been busy planting corn. We have been having a great deal of cool, cloudy weather. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—We have been having plenty of rain, along with rather cool weather. Wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers have been busy planting corn. A good many farm sales have been held this spring, with machinery selling unusually well. There also is a big demand for milk cows. A great many chicks have been hatched this spring; there is an increasing interest in poultry raising. Considerable road work is being done. Kafir, 75c; corn, 75c to 80c.—Mary Bushell.

Smith—All crops are making a good growth; the soil contains plenty of moisture. Corn planting is nearly done. Cattle are doing well on pasture. The spring pig "crop" is smaller than usual. There is plenty of farm help. Cream, 48c; eggs, 23c; corn, 74c; wheat, 85c.—Harry Saunders.

Trego—We have been having fine weather for wheat, and the crop has been making a good growth. Grass and the gardens are growing slowly. Farmers have been busy listing for corn and sowing feed crops. Roads are rough. Livestock is in fairly good condition. Wheat, 85c; corn, 65c; barley, 50c; oats, 45c; cane seed, 75c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 44c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—We have had a great deal of damp, cloudy weather recently, which has delayed farm work considerably. Farmers have been busy listing corn between showers. Grass is green, but it is making a rather slow growth. Eggs, 20c; cream, 47c.—Everett Hughes.

Wheat, 148 Million Bushels

The May 1 condition of Kansas wheat is estimated by J. C. Mohler at 81 per cent of normal, on the basis of acres left for harvest. This compares with 80 per cent a year ago, 86 per cent two years ago, and a 10-year average of 83 per cent on May 1. The abandonment is estimated at 6 per cent of the 12,173,000 acres sown last fall, leaving 11,443,000 acres for harvest. This acreage for harvest and this condition justifies a harvest expectation of 148,301,000 bushels. The final outcome may be greater or less than this amount, depending on weather conditions in the next 60 days.

This potential harvest acreage of 11,443,000 acres compares with 10,433,000 acres harvested in 1928 for 177,361,000 bushels. The abandonment of 6 per cent compares with 17 per cent loss a year ago, 13 per cent two years ago, and a 10-year average of 14 per cent. This is the smallest percentage of abandonment recorded since 1924. It is the largest acreage for harvest since 1919, with its 11,594,000 acres. The average wheat harvest for 10 years in Kansas has been from 9,334,000 acres.

Attention is called to the fact that while the average condition of Kansas wheat on May 1 in the last 10 years has been 83 per cent, the average condition on June 1 has been only 71.2 per cent. In only three years out of the last 10 has Kansas wheat shown a better condition on June than on May 1. These years were 1920, 1922 and 1923. The potential crop suggested takes this possible decline into consideration. In three of the years in the last 10 when the wheat condition showed a decline from May to June, it showed improvement from June to July. In one of the three years that showed improved condition from May to June, there was a decline from June to July.

Both abandonment and condition of this year's wheat is unusually uniform throughout the state. No important wheat county and no section of the state has suffered abnormally heavy acreage loss. In only three counties does the May survey indicate an excess of 20 per cent abandonment. These counties are Anderson and Coffey in the east and Sherman in the northwest. Five other counties in the west, one in the central district, and two in the east show losses of from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. The greatest menace in the present situation is the unusual amount of volunteer wheat in drilled fields. This situation is worst in the section west of the line thru Wichita and south of the two north tiers of counties. Very little volunteer wheat is found in the northwest counties, where a large portion of this year's wheat was drilled in corn stalks. Hessian fly menace is at a minimum, and may be considered as out of the picture of this year's Kansas prospects.

The rye condition is rated at 87 per cent compared with 83 per cent last May, and 88 per cent in both 1927 and 1928. The abandonment of rye is estimated at 7 per cent, leaving 30,000 acres for harvest. Oats starts off with 83 per cent condition this spring, compared to 75 per cent a year ago and 81 per cent two years ago. Barley condition is 85 per cent now, 78 per cent last May, and 90 per cent two years ago.

Time hay meadows start off at 89 per cent of normal condition this May, compared with 73 per cent last year, and a 10-year May average of 87 per cent. Wild hay meadows show 83 per cent condition, compared with 75 per cent last year and 92 per cent two years ago. Farm stocks of old hay are rated at 9.5 per cent of last year's production, compared with 15 per cent of the 1927 crop held a year ago, and 7.8 per cent of the 1926 crop held on farms May 1, 1927. For the last 10 years farm hay stocks on May 1 have averaged 10.6 per cent of the production of the preceding year.

United States Winter Wheat

Acres left for harvest this year, 40,467,000; last year, 36,179,000 acres; 1923-1927 average, 36,244,000 acres. Forecast for 1929, 335,000 bushels this year. Last year's crop was 379,944,000 bushels, and the 1923-1927 average is 349,257,000 bushels.



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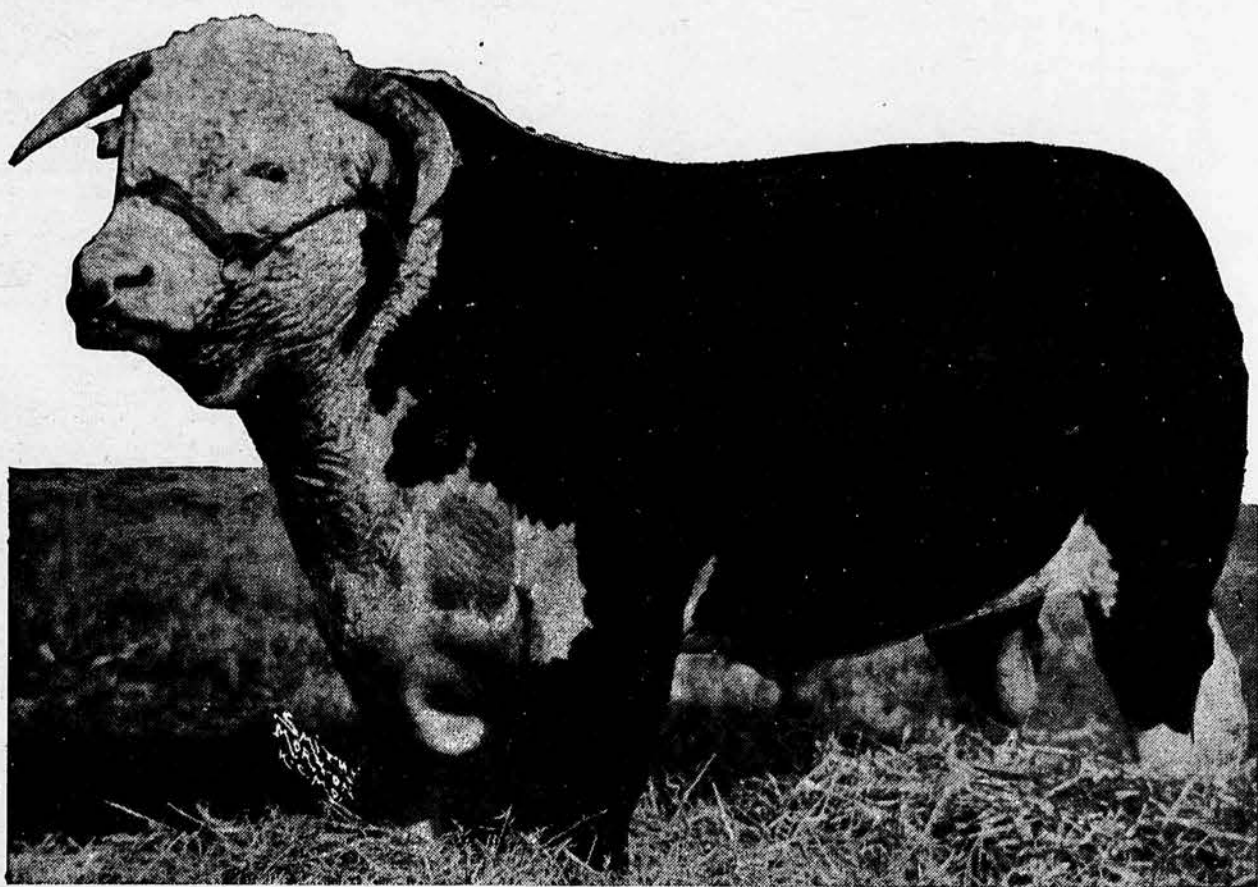
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Peters Family, authorities on swine, the first manufacturers of hog serum.
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Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

"All Mash" for Baby Chicks Is Called a Big Forward Step by Lon Hall of Gypsum

I WOULD rather have 500 good hens than 15 milk cows." Lon Hall, who farms near Gypsum in Saline county, made that remark just a few days ago. Naturally the question was forthcoming as to what made him take that viewpoint. "Well," he said, "I know from experience that my hens pay me better, considering investment and all, than my milk cows. I knew nothing about poultry profits for a good many years, because I didn't feed hens. But the thing that 'got me' was the fact that once or twice a week my neighbor would go to town with a case of eggs and come back with the cash in hand, and I didn't. I thought if it was possible to make some more pay days on the farm I wanted in on them."

To go on with the story is to tell of a good poultry plant and a good poultryman. He started with 200 hens, 1 year old, and they paid so well he got in heavier—last year he carried 900 layers. This year he purchased 2,700 White Leghorn baby chicks from one of the best flocks in the state. He is feeding the "all mash" method, and is very enthusiastic over it. From the way his chicks have developed he believes the "all mash" is one of the greatest forward steps in baby chick management. Of course, the chicks go into clean brooders and run on clean range. Eggs go to the hatchery at 3 cents each from the last of February until July.

Three good laying houses now on the farm will accommodate 1,500 layers, and the plans are to double the capacity, as Mr. Hall wants to build up to 3,000 eventually. "I figure we can take care of that many, because I have two boys growing up, and they will be able to help with the work by the time I can double the present flock."

Mr. Hall didn't say his poultry paid better than his cows because he has anything against the milkers—that couldn't be it because he has 32 head of stock cows and milkers himself and wouldn't do without them. He said also that the layers pay better than the hogs—and he has been handling up to 600 head. He sums up his idea of farming with, "A man cannot make farming pay very well these days without poultry and milkers." And almost in the same breath he said, "A silo and manure spreader will pay any farmer."

Guinea Squabs Are Popular

A great many people, men especially, seem to look on the guinea as a pest, only to be tolerated for the fact that "wife likes to see them around and likes to hear them holler." I once heard a man say that guineas aren't fit to eat because their meat is so dark and stringy, and that he would as soon eat the meat of a snake.

Needless to say he was somewhat prejudiced, and, too, that was in the day of the old-fashioned "Pear." or speckled guinea. The advent of the White African guinea has changed all that. I am sure no one could ask for a prettier sight than a flock of white guineas with their snow-white plumage, clean, pink feet and sharp, glancing eyes. They are more desirable in every way than the old-fashioned kind. They still "holler" at the appearance of a strange person or animal, but hawks and crows never are so bad on the farm where there is a flock of guineas, always ready to signal their approach. And I imagine a chicken thief might almost have nervous prostration were he to enter a chicken yard where a dozen or more guineas were roosting. They do not like to have anyone come near where they roost, and a stranger seems to drive them frantic. They seem to know he is there, although it is so dark they surely cannot see him.

I find 17 eggs make a good setting. I place them in a tight nest. At the end of four weeks the tiny, snow-white guineas, with the prettiest pink feet you ever saw, pop from the shells. They usually are lively, and will not remain in the nest unless they cannot get out. If they do get out they are likely to wander away, or get under

something where you cannot find them. I keep mine in small, tight pens, with the chicken hen that hatched them, often for three or four weeks, always aiming to let them out a week or two before the hen weans them so they may learn from her to come back to the coop at night. I feed baby guineas exactly like I feed my little chicks. A buttermilk starter is fed at first, with clabber milk every day if possible. Then after two weeks of the starter feed, I use a commercial chick feed for a while, then kafir.

When they have reached 1 to 1½ pounds, it is the time if you never have eaten guinea, to see how they taste. Catch them carefully so as not to frighten those that are left. Scald in water that isn't too hot, as they are so very tender. They may be dressed as you would dress a young chicken, and fried, and they are very good. But our favorite way is to allow one guinea to two persons. Split down the back and roast, with or without sweet potatoes. The meat of the young White African guinea is white, unbelievably tender and delicious. I find them no more difficult to raise than baby chicks, although they are so small and tender at first they cannot stand cold or dampness, and must be kept warm and dry. But so must baby chicks. There is not much difference in the process of their bringing up. Unlike chickens, if guineas get into your garden, they do not hurt it, as they do not scratch. Very few worms or bugs escape them.

Two years ago the army worms were bad in a field of alfalfa near our house. The young guineas—I raised more than 90 that year—were in that field from early morning until almost dark, when they would come trooping in with their crops so full they could scarcely walk.

The demand for guinea squabs is getting stronger every year. They are used a great deal for club dinners and banquets. I always have calls for more than I care to spare. They are very prolific layers, and while their eggs are smaller than hen eggs, they may be used for any purpose that you use hen eggs as they are not strong.

El Dorado, Kan. Mrs. C. H. Case.

Lost Out by Over-Heating

I have used incubators and brooders for 23 years. I started with a lamp brooder, which was a great advantage over the caring for hens. Then next I tried the coal brooder for several years. My husband would sleep in the brooder house for several weeks during the severe weather to keep the fire up. I am sure we lost more chickens by over-heating than we raised. Now I am using the oil brooders, and they give perfect satisfaction, heating anything we ever used; the heat is so even. The room in cold weather feels cool, and at night the water sometimes freezes, but the chicks always are comfortable under the hover.

We never use more than 1 gallon of oil to a brooder in 24 hours. The same fire burns for weeks at a time. Gove, Kan. Mrs. J. A. Sword.

For Fruit Growers

Farmers Bulletin No. 1,579, Containers Used in Shipping Fruits and Vegetables, just issued, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A writer asks, what steps should the pedestrian take to protect his rights? Fast ones, but careful ones, brother.

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.

O. V. Plush, Penatosa. Sixty 4-week-old White Rhode Island chicks.
Mrs. E. M. King, McCune. Twenty-six hens.
Hazel B. Miller, Mulvane. Thirty extra large and heavy White Leghorns.
Claus Feldhut, Jetmore. Turkey hen and 15 eggs.

To KILL Poultry Lice Just Paint the Roosts with "Black Leaf 40"

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of roosts are required to rid a flock of body-lice.



Works while Chickens Roost

About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted" fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. Think of the time, labor and expense that is saved! Old disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply stores. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

BIGGER BALING PROFITS

2 Men Eliminated No Bale Ties No Blocks Labor-Saving Profit-Making



Here's the hay press that you have been waiting for—the most profitable for you—operates with less labor, time, and expense, and turns out square perfect bales. The only press that completely wires the bales (except tying). By eliminating two men, it saves you \$5 to \$10 per day. Only one man or boy is needed for tying. Only one man needed in feeding. No blocks to buy, repair, or replace. Saves money also by using plain wire instead of bale ties—no splicing—no waste. Strongest, most capable; fully guaranteed. Savings in profits pay for the

30 DAY FREE TRIAL
Threader in one season. If you want the biggest profits this season, write today for illustrated folder and our 30 day trial offer.

The Threader Hay Press Company
1462 Ottawa St., Leavenworth, Kan.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog free. PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

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

Per 100: Assorted \$5; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

HOW TO KEEP Turkeys From Dying



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 post paid; 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.
916 Rice St., St. Paul, Minn.

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TOPEKA WICHITA

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Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$8.00 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$6.00 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Copy abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER



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

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Words	One time	Four times	One time
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	\$2.50
11.....	1.10	3.52	2.70
12.....	1.20	3.84	2.80
13.....	1.30	4.16	2.90
14.....	1.40	4.48	3.00
15.....	1.50	4.80	3.10
16.....	1.60	5.12	3.20
17.....	1.70	5.44	3.30
18.....	1.80	5.76	3.40
19.....	1.90	6.08	3.50
20.....	2.00	6.40	3.60
21.....	2.10	6.72	3.70
22.....	2.20	7.04	3.80
23.....	2.30	7.36	3.90
24.....	2.40	7.68	4.00
25.....	2.50	8.00	4.10

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 one line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as one line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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

One time	Four times	One time	Four times
1/2 inch	\$4.00	\$12.00	\$24.00
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1 inch	12.00	36.00	72.00
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1 1/2 inch	17.10	51.30	102.60
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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. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

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

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS HIGHLY fertile, 108, \$5.00. Madonna Briscoe, Lincoln, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS \$10 to \$14 HUNDRED. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BABY 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.

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS! QUALITY FIRST CONSIDERATION. Accredited White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons \$12; Mixed heavies \$11; White Leghorns \$10. Hatch off every Monday, 100% live delivery. Flater's Poultry Farm, Hepler, Kan.

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

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

24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL, guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates, 9 by 24 inch birds eye view. Shipped prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 386 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties, hatched from high egg producing, blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Guaranteed to Live

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

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details how we ship 95% pullets from 14 chicks. Free. The best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. Flocks blood-tested and endorsed by the State Livestock Commission and A. P. A. certified by a licensed A. P. A. Judge. Our chicks won highest score at Baby Chick Show, Manhattan, April this year. Reduced prices June 3rd. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Burlingame, Kansas, Dept. F.

State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$12.00 per 100, \$58.00-500. Heavy assorted \$9.00-100; \$45.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders. Bank references. Tieshauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

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

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

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. Settling eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. Flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Tudor's Quality Chicks

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

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

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

Younkin's Chicks

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

BRABMA EGGS

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

DUCKS AND GESE

100% SUCCESSFUL GOOSE CULTURE. Booklet, \$1.00. Marie Cochren, Route 2, Muscatine, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE-EGGS

PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN duck eggs \$1.35, 11; \$5.00, 50; \$9.00, 100. Postpaid. Insured. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

HATCH BANKER'S EGG-LAYING GOLD Medal ducks in June and July for best results. Eggs only \$5.00 per 100 delivered. Fill your incubator. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

MARCY STRAIN, REDUCED, 100 EGGS, \$5.50, prepaid. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

GUINEA-EGGS

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

LANGSHANS

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

LEGHORNS-WHITE

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

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

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

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

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns 36-380 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.

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PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS, CULLED, mated by expert. Winners, layers. Eggs, \$4.25. Chicks, \$10.00. Four weeks' old cockerels, 30c. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

MINORCAS-BUFF

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

BUFF MINORCAS, REDUCED PRICES. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

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

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

MINORCAS-WHITE

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

WHITE MINORCA BABY CHICKS, Accredited stock, \$13.00 per hundred. Only three more hatches. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

MINORCAS-EGGS

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

ORPINGTONS-BUFF

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS-EGGS

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5.50, 100. R. O. P. supervised. Male's dams 175-264. Blood-tested. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Ka.

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

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

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS 309 EGG strain. Eggs 100-\$5.50; 500-\$15.00. Prepaid. Insured. White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan.

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

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS-EGGS

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

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

SINGLE COMB REDS TRAP NEST. "EDIGREED," 281-320 egg lines. 15 eggs \$2.00; 100-\$10.00. Gorsuch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES-EGGS

PURE ROSE COMB WHITES-EGGS \$5, 110 postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Route 6, North Topeka, Kan.

TURKEYS

BABY TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE, 85c, eggs 40c postpaid. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, vaccinated, \$8.00 to \$9.00, hens \$3.90 to \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, reduced price, selects 35c each. Choice 25c each. Poults 75c each, special price for 300 or more, 25% with order, balance COD. Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS—NOW BOOKING orders for day old Mammoth Bronze poults for May, June and July delivery. Hatch off every Monday, 100% live delivery guaranteed. A limited number of turkey eggs for sale at \$4.00 per dozen plus postage. George R. McMahon, Attica, Kan.

TURKEYS-EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS 35 cents. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c Postpaid. Robert Still, Mont Vista, Colo.

SILVERSHEN NARRAGANSETT EGGS 40c each insured. Len Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 per dozen. Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BIG, healthy finely colored. Eggs 40 cents prepaid. Fertility and safe delivery 100 per cent guaranteed. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
at 10c a word)

There are five other Copper Publications which
reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising.
Write For Rates and Information.

KANSAS

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.

1280 A. FARM-RANCH. Spring Stream.
Some bottom, good farms. Rich
land. Old Imp. 800 till. Real place. \$22.50
acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.
BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per
acre for Western Kansas farms; no mort-
gage; no interest; no payment when crops
fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.
EIGHT Hundred acres wheat land in crop.
Three miles to elevator, six miles from Good-
land. At bargain price with or without crop.
No Commission. Thompson Motor Co., Good-
land, Kan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 400 acre stock and
grain farm. Close town, Franklin county.
70 mi. Kansas City. Real farm, priced to
sell. Will take some trade. Write for de-
scription. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world,
is the world's leading producer of hard
winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn.
It leads all states in production of alfalfa.
Dairying, poultry raising and livestock
farming offer attractive opportunities be-
cause of cheap and abundant production of
feeds and forage, and short and mild win-
ters 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 Coloniza-
tion Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway
Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

A Real Opportunity

for the man with money to invest: Western
Kansas; All wheat farms can be bought to-
day from \$100 per acre up to 80 acres up to 2
sections on easy terms. Stephen Horvath,
Angelus, Kansas; P. O. Grinnell, Kansas.

IDEAL LOCATION Grain and Stock Farm

One mile of station. High School, Churches,
Elevators, and 431 A. One half in cultiva-
tion, balance best of bottom grass. 60 A. alf-
alfa land. Water in all pastures. Large im-
provement. Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for
stock. 6 mi. to pavement. 23 mi. S. W. of
Hutchinson, Kansas. \$100 per A. Best of
terms. Would divide. Also consider par-
tial trade. One half crop up to June 15. J. C.
Banbury, Owner, Pratt, Kansas.

COLORADO

BACA COUNTY, Colo. Land on easy terms.
\$6.50 up. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.
GET THIS GOOD FARM HOME. 320 acres
of good soil, well improved, lots of shade
and fruit trees, good neighbors, only \$30
per acre. P. F. Horn, Fleming, Colo.

640 A. level, 2 mi. Pittsboro, Baca Co., 1/2
cultivation, plenty good water, improved
dairy barn 32x64, state highway, old age
reason. Priced right. Milford, Pritchett, Colo.

IDAHO

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

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 428-O, Carthage, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

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

WASHINGTON

CHICKEN RANCH, Chickens, Beautiful
home, car, radio, etc., \$5,500. Other bar-
gains. Stottlemeyer, Poulsbo, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

REAL ESTATE

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

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
Books explains opportunities for settlers in the
Agricultural Empire it serves in Minn-
nesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wash-
ington and Oregon. Special advantages in
new land, rich soil and climate. Improved
farms or undeveloped land. Lowest prices
in many years. Write E. C. Beedy, Dept.
200, St. Paul, Minn. Low homeseekers rates.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send
best prices. C. E. Mitchell, Harvard, Ill.
WANTED—To hear from owner having farm
for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for
cash. Describe fully. State date can de-
liver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—To hear from owner having
farm for sale; give particulars and low-
est price. John J. Black, Box 103, Chip-
pewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for cash, no matter where located, particu-
lars. Fred. Reed, Estate Salesman Co., 515
Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, farm, busi-
ness or residence. No matter where lo-
cated. Free information INTERNATIONAL
REALTY CO., Ford Bldg., Detroit.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is offering
for sale from his Maplewood Farm at that
place Holstein cows and heifers, some of
them to freshen soon and others are bred
coming two year old heifers. He is also of-
fering some young bulls ready for service.

John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan., is offer-
ing for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer,
30 Poland China fall gilts, either bred or
open and a fine lot of spring pigs in pairs
or times not related. The Henry herd is one
of the old well established herds in Kansas
and would be a splendid herd to start your
foundation Poland China herd from.

Holstein breeders all over eastern Colo-
rado and Western Kansas will undoubtedly
be interested in the dispersal of the J. W.
Pantler herd of 45 registered cattle at the
farm, one mile south of Stratton, Colo.,
June 20. Stratton is 65 miles west of Good-
land, Kan., on Highway 40, which is an all
weather road from Manhattan, Kan. The
sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farm-
er shortly.

The last issue of the Milking Shorthorn
Journal, says the Duallyn Farm, Eudora,
Kan., has purchased recently 18 very choice
Milking Shorthorn heifers from Rush B.
Wentworth of Fort Atkinson, Wis. Mr. Went-
worth retained only two cows and two heif-
ers and his herd sire, Knowsley Batchelder
5th. A number of the heifers that come to
this good Kansas herd in this transaction
are daughters of this great sire.

The second annual Texas Panhandle plains
dairy show at Plainview, April 2 to 5, at-
tracted over 30,000 people, mostly from the
Plains country. Plainview business men and
others interested in the development of the
dairy business in the plains country erected
two years ago a \$20,000 show pavilion and
this year over \$5,000 was distributed in
awards and 27 stock judging teams from
all parts of the Panhandle participated.
The Panhandle of Texas for some time will
prove a splendid outlet for surplus dairy
cattle of all breeds.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Holstein sale manager,
Herington, Kan., has announced the dis-
persal of the Clover Cliff ranch herd of
registered Holstein cattle for June 17. There
are 85 head in all, 30 of the cows with ex-
cellent cow testing association records. There
are 25 coming two year old heifers, bred to
freshen this fall and 20 heifer calves from
three to eight months old. All of the young
cows are sired by their show bull, a grand-
son of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead, the
old Stubbs bull, whose daughters sold so high
in the Scrubbs dispersal a few years ago and
most of them went back to Wisconsin. This
young bull has since been shown at the lead-
ing fairs and was first in class and grand
champion at several of the Kansas shows.
This bull is in the sale and 15 of his sons
many of them of serviceable age. The sale
will be advertised soon in Kansas Farmer.
You can write any time to Doctor Mott and
he will be glad to send you the sale catalog
as soon as it is off the press.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

B. C. Cooper, registered Hereford breed-
er, located at Springfield, Baca county,
Colorado, recently held a sale. In the sale
were 14 bulls ranging in age from 10 to 14
months. They sold for an average of \$164.35.

Fred Abildgaard, Shorthorn breeder of
Winfield, writes that he offers a three year
old roan herd bull for sale. Mr. Abildgaard
says he is good enough for service in any
good registered herd. He is keeping his
heifers to mate with his new herd bull, a
grandson of Blackhawk, the sire of Collynie
Clipper.

John A. Yelek, Milking Shorthorn breed-
er, located at Rexford, writes me that he
recently sold his mature herd bull, Proud
Victor, to B. A. Best of Oconto, Nebraska.
That he has since purchased Flintstone
Waterloo Gift from the Flintstone Farm at
Dalton, Mass. He is the last son of Flintstone
Gift and his dam was by Greenhill's Water-
loo, with 10 Register of Merit Daughters.

One of the very successful Shorthorn
breeders living in the western half of Kan-
sas, is O. E. Schulz of Ellsworth. Mr.
Schulz has bred registered Shorthorns for
several years and now has a herd of about
50, headed by the A. C. Shallenberger bull,
carrying the blood of the great Supreme Cer-
tificate and the undefeated Supremacy.
Among bulls that have been used in devel-
oping the herd to its present status are
Color Beaver, Maxwellton Rosedale, Lord
Newton, etc. The farm known as Cedar
Lawn Stock farm is one of the finest in
the county.

S. M. Knox, Shorthorn breeder and pres-
ident of the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders As-
sociation, writes me that Shorthorn field
day for Allen county will be held on July
22. A further information regarding this
annual Shorthorn event may be had by ad-
dressing Mr. Knox at his home address
which is Humboldt, Kan. Mr. Knox also
asks us to claim November 8 as the date
for the annual county association sale. He
states further that he has a great lot of
calves on hand now, sired by his herd bulls,
K. K. Rodney and Cumberland Knight.
Most of them roans. The demand has been
strong and there are only three serviceable
aged bulls on the farm now for sale.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
June 17—Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kan.
June 20—J. W. Pantler, Stratton, Colo.
W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.

Shorthorn Cattle
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette,
Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 13—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Ne-
braska.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association,
S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

When You Buy a Bull

why not get the best blood lines of the
breed at a moderate price—King Piebe
1888—herd sire, he being a grandson
of King Elettje Ormsby Piebe whose
dam has a yearly record of 1389 pounds
of butter in 365 days. The nine nearest
dams of King Piebe 21st average 1230
lbs. of butter in one year. He is a real
show bull and weighs over 2400 lbs. If
interested in a young bull of the best
blood lines possible to obtain, write me
at once. These calves are priced from
\$100.00 up to \$500.00 out of real produc-
ing cows. **FRED M. KING**
1526 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cows and Heifers

A fine lot of spring cows and heifers for
sale. A number will freshen soon. Bred two
year old heifers. Bulls ready for service.
MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herington, Kansas

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state.
Seven cows in herd average over 30 lbs. butter in 7
days. One other cow has two daughters averaging over
30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd federal accredited.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls on Approval

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

Jersey Cows and Heifers

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

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

PUREBRED AYRESHIRE

Several Advanced Register cows and heifers for proved
sires for sale. Also bulls up to serviceable age from
high record dams. Reasonable prices. Herd guaranteed
tubercular and abortion free.
K. S. A. C. Dairy Dept., Manhattan, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE

MATURE HERD BULL
Now roan, thick short legged type. Good proven sire.
Best Scotch breeding by J. C. Champ. Park Place Cor-
poral, Napoleon, Ind. Priced reasonable.
Fred Abildgaard, Winfield, Kan., R. F. D. 6

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS Established 1907
Herd headed by three State Fair Blue
Ribbons: 1927. One of the largest
herds in the U. S. 39 bulls for sale:
\$30 to \$250. Some of the Greatest
Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered
150 mi. free. Certificates and trans-
fers free. Phone 1602 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

6 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale, Red, White and Roan, good ones
and best of breeding, 4 to 13 months of age,
sired by Select Dale X1411261 & Gallant Lad
B. X1252945. D. C. Van Nee, Blehland, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

YOUNG REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS
Carroll and Casino breeding, size and quality. One
dark bay 5 years old, 3 two year olds. Ready for ser-
vice. Could use good old horse.
Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS

Fall boars pure bred, immuned, ready for
service. For sale reasonably.
UPDEGRAFF & SON, TOPEKA, KANSAS

30 Choice Fall Gilts

Either bred or open. Also a fine lot of spring pigs in
pairs or trios not related. An old established herd.
Address **John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kansas**

DUMOC HOGS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

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Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



Quality Builds Income

(Continued from Page 3)

I have been raising certified seed for
a number of years and find it profit-
able, as well as enjoyable work. Kan-
sota oats have been one of my special-
ties and after establishing a reputation
for growing quality seed, I have had
no difficulty in disposing of my seed
oats each year. My customers are
willing to pay a premium for my seed
oats because I sell with a guarantee
of purity and germination. The pur-
ity and germination tests are made by
the Kansas Crop Improvement Asso-
ciation, of which I am a member. I
also mark each sack of grain with
"Tested Seed" tags in compliance with
the Kansas Seed Law.

Let us consider further the effect
of well-bred livestock upon our farm
incomes. Of course, other factors must
be in keeping with the breeding in or-
der that we get full benefit from it.
Proper feeding, sanitation and man-
agement are quite as essential.

I have bred Spotted Poland China
hogs for seven years and during that
time have sold many breeding ani-
mals. My patrons have shown me the
type that they consider carries the
quality label, and that is the kind I
strive to produce. The type of animal
that makes money for them is the kind
that is profitable for me. When they
get the quality they want, they will
come again. The hog raiser wants the
type of hog that will develop sufficient
size and finish in the shortest length
of time, without it being necessary to
buy large amounts of expensive feeds
to do so. Most of the necessary feeds
for a balanced ration can be grown
on the farm at a reasonable cost.

I am wondering whether sometimes,
in our anxiety to produce the largest
hogs possible, we are not forgetting

the kind of hogs that are market top-
pers. Fat hogs weighing from 200 to
300 pounds are those in greatest de-
mand, so where is the economy in de-
veloping those with a frame so large
they will weigh 400 to 500 pounds?

The chickens on the farm are not
just chickens as they used to be. If
our grandparents, or even some of
our parents, had been asked to pay
from \$10 to \$50 each for cockerels to
head their flocks, there would have
been a sudden lack of interest in pou-
ltry raising. Today many farmers head
their flocks with males from high-
producing strains, paying high prices
for these birds, and find it profitable.

We, that is, my wife, raised certi-
fied White Plymouth Rocks and at the
head of the flock, we have males from
hens that produced more than 200 eggs
a year. The first cost seems high, but
this is more than paid for by the in-
creased egg production of their off-
spring. In two years, with such breed-
ing stock, comfortable housing and
proper feeding methods, the egg pro-
duction of our flock has increased
more than 30 per cent a hen.

I have touched upon the vital points
that pertain to the economical and pro-
fitable raising of field crops and live-
stock, and last but by no means least,
is one more crop to consider—the chil-
dren in our home. Should we not be
as careful in the breeding and training
of them as we are of our livestock? We,
as parents, must face the fact that we
are responsible for their physical,
moral, mental and spiritual develop-
ment. We can make quality products
of them that will bring an income of
happiness, love and peace in the Amer-
ican farm home, and a blessing to the
community in which they abide.

With these facts before us, it is not
difficult to understand how quality
products are important factors in pro-
ducing more certain farm incomes.

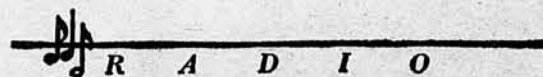
COOL FUEL for HOT Days

*As the Weather grows
Warmer, Your Enthusiasm
for SKELGAS grows*



Listed as Standard
by Underwriters'
Laboratories

With the range many
women select, a Skel-
gas installation costs
only \$142.50, with a
year to pay. What
modern convenience
offers so much for
the money?



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dians over WLS, Chicago; KSTP, Minneapolis-St. Paul;
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WDAF, Kansas City; KVOO, Tulsa; and KOA, Denver

SKELGAS

The COMPRESSED  NATURAL GAS

Isobel Brands, Home Economist

Applecroft Home Experiment Station, Greenlawn, Long Island, whose
articles and experimental work in home economics are widely known,
says: "Family cooking by gas is the accepted and efficient method where-
ever gas can be obtained. Women not connected with city gas mains
have always wished for it, and such women are naturally interested in
anything which will bring them actual gas cooking. Town and farm-folk,
not now enjoying gas will find the coming of Skelgas a real domestic aid"

Skelgas is natural gas, purified and concentrated. Its clear,
clean blue flame gives intense heat. It gives that full in-
tense heat the instant you light a burner. That is why
Skelgas is the cool fuel for hot days. Its heat is not dif-
fused throughout the kitchen. It is centered upon the
cooking utensils. You do not wait for a fire to get started
or wait more than a few minutes for exact oven tempera-
tures. • • Skelgas is not a device for carbide, gasoline
or kerosene. There is nothing in your kitchen but your
spotless gas range connected with a cylinder of Skelgas
that stands in a steel cabinet—with a second cylinder in
reserve—outside the house. A single cylinder contains
enough Skelgas to do the cooking for an average family
for many weeks. That is because Skelgas is compressed
in its cylinders until it is five times as concentrated as
city gas. Skelgas is from the Texas "Panhandle" where,
it is estimated, the supply of gas will last for fifty to one
hundred years. • • For complete information on Skelgas
and for the name of a dealer who can make your instal-
lation and keep you supplied with this cool fuel for hot
days, mail in the coupon below. Send it today.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY



SKELGAS UTILITY DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, K-6
ELDORADO, KANSAS

Please send me the name of a Skelgas dealer and literature
on cooking with Skelgas—the compressed natural gas, deliv-
ered to homes in cylinders.

Name.....

Street.....

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