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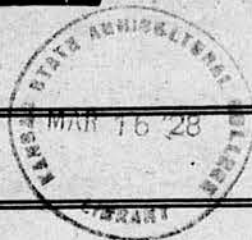
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

March 17, 1928

Number 11



Oil facts for farmers

This page from airplane history settles the question: "What oil is the QUALITY oil?"

Your tractor engine operates under load conditions very similar to the airplane engine. Both engines operate under heavy load condition for hours at a time. Both run most of the time with throttle wide open, using 75% or more of their power.

Mobiloil's success in airplanes is duplicated by its success in farm tractors, trucks and automobiles.

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1. 1924—Round-the-World; U.S. Army Fliers (U.S.A.).
2. 1924—Dawn-to-Dusk across United States; Lieut. Maughan (U.S.A.).
3. 1926—To the North Pole; Commander Byrd (U.S.A.).
4. 1926—New York to Buenos Aires; Duggan, Olivero and Campanelli (Argentina).
5. 1926—Round Europe; Capt. Stanovsky (Czechoslovakia).
6. 1926—Over the Andes; Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A. and Chile).
7. 1926—Over the Andes; Lieut. Cuddihy (U.S.A. and Chile).
8. 1926—Tour of the U. S. A. in Byrd North Pole Plane; Pilot Bennett (U.S.A.).
9. 1927—Winter flight over Canada; 1st Pursuit Group of U. S. Air Service (U.S.A.).
10. —1927—Paris to Madagascar; Major Dagnaux (France).
11. 1927—Around Union of South Africa; Major Miller (British).
12. 1927—San Diego to New York; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
13. 1927—New York to Paris; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
14. 1927—Around Australia; Capt. C. Kingsford-Smith and C. P. T. Ulm (British).
15. 1927—San Francisco to Honolulu; U. S. Army Fliers (U.S.A.).
16. 1927—Around U. S. A.; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).
17. 1927—Around Japan; Japanese Flier (Japan).
18. 1927—Prague to Tokio; Col. Skala (Czechoslovakia).
19. 1927—San Francisco to Honolulu; Art Goebel (U.S.A.).
20. 1927—New York to Spokane; Charles Meyers (U.S.A.).
21. 1927—Washington, D. C., to Mexico City and Central America; Col. Lindbergh (U.S.A.).



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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Hahn Has a Recipe for Profit With Fruit

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE proverbial wolf of hard times, and her skulking lot, doesn't have a chance with S. Hahn, Montgomery county. The slightest howl from these gaunt marauders can be met with a machine gun volley of profit from orchard, berry patches, grape vineyard, cows, poultry, hogs, home-grown rations with a surplus of feed to sell neighbors; and a barrage laid down by fertile fields and scientific farming, to guard against future trouble. Whenever Mr. Hahn goes to town he takes something to sell, and he doesn't return home with it. In short, he has worked out a daily income on which he can depend.

No one took the trouble to wave a magic wand over Mr. Hahn, endowing him with the "inside dope" on profitable farming. What he knows has been gleaned from hard experience. Hard times have hit him; that is the reason he guards against them so carefully now. He was born and reared on a Kansas farm—and today he owns that farm. Knotty problems of early Kansas taught him a lesson—a single income wouldn't do. A new country had to be tamed. There were drouths, prairie fires and grasshoppers.

"I remember the hoppers," he said. He was sorting bundles of hard wood flooring for the fine new home that recently has been completed. A home modern in every respect. What a contrast to the picture of the little place he first called home! "In their flight the 'hoppers darkened the sky," he went on. "They took everything. They crawled into the attic of our old log house and weighed down the canvas ceiling until they broke it down and covered the floor. I'll never forget that creeping, crawling, scratching sensation as long as I live."

Perhaps those earlier hard years had something to do with his selecting other work for a time. He spent 20 years in the tailoring, cleaning and pressing business. His health broke and he gave that up. A year in the motor car business was unsatisfactory. Hahn was a man of the soil, as his folks before him had been, so back to the farm he went.

Since his return Mr. Hahn has experienced losses on cattle, horses, hogs and fruit. Those losses and some memories of earlier days made him a student of diversified farming. The big lesson he had learned is exemplified in his farming operations today. He doesn't depend on a single source of income.

"When I came here nine years ago," he said, "I was broken in health. Today I wouldn't take \$100,000 for my orchard." He has 1,250 cherry trees, 1,500 peach trees, 5,000 apples, more than 500 pecans,

peas and soybeans; and the upper story of trees sprayed, pruned and cultivated. "We saw more failures than successes, altho hard work and careful attention were given to buying and selling," he admitted, and then put this question: "Can fruit growing be depended on to feed, clothe and educate the family, pay off the mortgage and satisfy the tax collector?" He answered in the negative.

However, that answer is qualified with: "Because a majority go at it with wrong methods is nothing against the industry. Most folks set out the tree and expect God and the weather man to do the rest."

"The farm that is planted entirely to fruit is up against it when an off year comes," Mr. Hahn assured—that is the reason he diversifies. "But my recipe for making fruit growing profitable is to choose a good soil, or make it by growing crops like

What Is Your Vote?

WHAT prominent person in agricultural, political, commercial or scientific life would you like to have Kansas Farmer write about? Or what place or business or event? Whatever the subject the editorial staff will give you the best information obtainable.

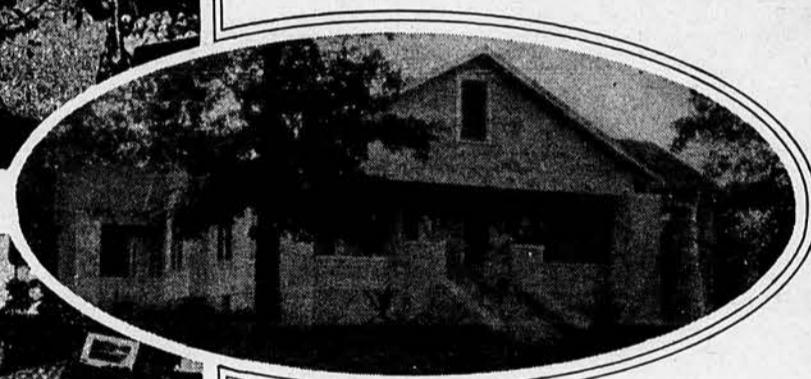
Here is the plan. Every reader of Kansas Farmer is entitled to vote for five different subjects. Just take a sheet of paper and write on it: "I vote for the following subjects for stories in Kansas Farmer." Then simply list your subjects and give your name and address. Mail your list to The Story Subject Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Votes will be accepted until March 31, at noon.

Beyond a doubt you have been interested in certain persons, places, events and things, but just didn't have the information available that you wanted. Kansas Farmer will endeavor to find the facts that will interest and inform you and put them in readable form. Kansas Farmer always is eager to serve its readers. So in addition to keeping up with every forward move in agriculture Kansas Farmer asks you to name the five subjects that interest you most.

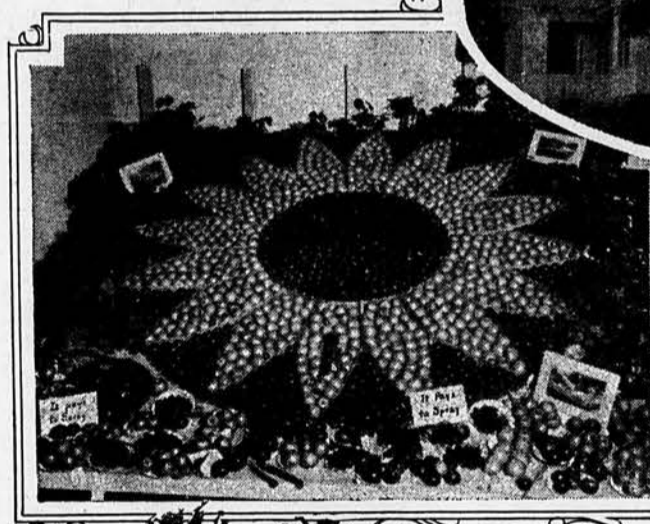


soybeans and cowpeas, and spreading fertilizer. Soil that produces pecans, hickory nuts or forest trees in their native state may be considered pretty good for fruit trees.

"Select suitable varieties of fruit. Diversify your plantings and money crops, but do not overdo this. Too many crops are worse than too few. Plan the plantings so there will be some land for feed or pasture for cows, pigs and chickens. Have a garden,



In the Top Picture Mr. and Mrs. S. Hahn, Montgomery County, Are Picking Some of the Luscious Fruit Produced on Their Farm. In the Little Circle Next to the Bottom You Get a Better Idea of Mr. Hahn's Smile. Other Pictures Show the Fine, New, Modern Home; a Sunflower Made of Hahn's Apples and Exhibited at Shows; the Horn of Plenty Float Mr. Hahn Rigged Up With Fruit, Vegetables and Other Crops Grown on His Farm, and Below Is One Building That Serves Sometimes as an Apple Storage and Sorting Shed

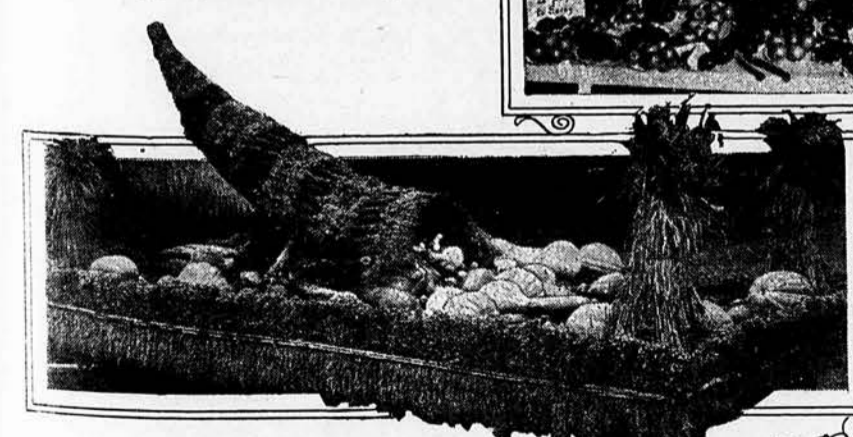


distribute your work and fight insects and diseases. Have different varieties of fruits, so when one fails another will succeed.

"Plant Dunlap and Klondike strawberries on sandy soil; Aromas on tight black land. Put cherry trees in sandy soil so they will not have wet feet; peaches on gravelly soil, apples on soil that will grow good corn or vegetables. Plant fruit crops for a rotation in harvest. First, strawberries, then cherries, blackberries, raspberries, summer apples, peaches, grapes, then fall and winter apples. This will fill up the harvest season evenly. Last but not least, plant pecan trees. I have several hundred native pecans, and when we have a crop of these it is 'just like getting money from home.' Prune, fertilize and cultivate." Mr. Hahn's findings are for his particular locality, but his system can be followed, with the proper varieties substituted or others included, on a good many Kansas farms.

In all the operations that Mr. Hahn has followed there is one at least that never has resulted in a loss. That is boosting farm fertility. "I have lost on a good many things," he said, "but never a dollar has been wasted in fertility." Two days a week he hauls manure from town or any place he can get it. Five teams do such work for him. He has hauled several thousand loads of barnyard manure and poultry manure, and has used tons of commercial fertilizer. "Every time I spend a dollar for fertilizer," he assured, "I make \$5 in return. I figure every cow in my dairy herd—24 Jerseys—brings me at least \$25 a year in fertility." Crops and orchard

(Continued on Page 12)



hazelnuts and chestnuts; 3 acres in strawberries, 3 1/2 acres in grapes, and he produces nursery stock to sell.

It is hard work. Aside from that the fruit game requires sportsmanship enough to match wits with uneven breaks, such as bad weather conditions. The radio tipped Hahn off in time to save his peach crop last year from frost. After getting the news from the air he sprayed all night with cold water. He sold 2,000 bushels of peaches, but vows he wouldn't have had a one if he hadn't done the right thing at the right time.

For nine years Mr. Hahn has "tried to grow fruit on a two-story plan," as he puts it. The lower story of strawberries, melons, beans, potatoes, cow-

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I AM SOMEWHAT surprised at your article on the law of supply and demand," writes Harry Lecluc of Burrton. "You state that writers and speakers have not made it plain to you that the law of supply and demand controls the prices of commodities. Possibly I am mistaken in my assumption that supply and demand does control markets to a very great degree, at least. But I should like to cite my experience this summer in marketing fruit and vegetables to prove my contention. In the early part of the summer I had some Cooper's Early apples of superior quality. The storekeepers voluntarily gave me \$2.50 a basket. The only reason they gave that price was because they could not purchase them elsewhere at less, coupled with the fact that the public would absorb them at that price.

"A little later in the season I dug my potatoes, and having a good crop, had a surplus and wished to sell a part of it. As everybody had potatoes, the grocers would not buy them. Then followed tomatoes, which became a drug on the market, as that was an exceptional year for tomatoes, and nearly everybody had all the tomatoes they wanted.

A little later I had another variety of apples, and having too many to sell them all locally, loaded some in a car and started for Newton. My wife insisted on taking a few baskets of tomatoes along. I told her she would be unable to sell them, but she did sell them readily, while I had difficulty in disposing of the apples. What brought about the change? Simply the fact that apples were becoming plentiful everywhere, while tomatoes were beginning to decline in production.

"It is a common saying that the packers always want a type of hog the farmer doesn't have; at that I do not see that they are different from the rest of humanity.

"If you happen to want a little dust you will not bid high for it because when you step off the pavement you can get it for nothing, but suppose you want a handful of diamonds, you will have to bid high if you get them. When a packer finds that his stock of nice, thin bacon, which you pay about 60 cents a pound for put up in a nice little box, is running low, he naturally wants to buy the type of hog that will yield that kind of bacon. If, on the other hand, he needs lard he wants lard-yielding hogs. A packer is no different from any storekeeper; he wants what the public demands and will buy. After all, it is the public appetite and tastes that control prices. We are told that the packers control prices; why don't they try their hand on \$18.50 steers?"

I take very little exception to anything Mr. Lecluc says. Perhaps I did not make myself clear; evidently I did not make my meaning clear to him.

Undoubtedly prices are determined by the public demand to a large extent, but very frequently, owing to our faulty system of distribution, the producer and consumer are not brought together, so that what is really needed goes to waste for want of buyers, while people who would be willing buyers cannot obtain what they need. I have no doubt at the very time Mr. Lecluc's late apples were a drug on the market at Burrton people in other localities were paying exorbitant prices for no better apples.

Of course it is a question as to what you mean by demand. If you mean that local prices are affected and often fixed by local demand, then Mr. Lecluc is correct. I once lived in a cattle country where practically no farming was done. The cattlemen did not feed grain to their cattle, but they needed corn to feed their horses used in herding the cattle. As there was no local supply of corn, what was used had to be hauled a long distance, and the cattlemen often paid as high as a dollar a bushel for corn, while the market price for corn was not more than 25 cents. One man who happened to own a tract of land on the Medicine River, where it had the advantage of sub-irrigation, planted 40 acres in corn and raised a good crop. He sold his corn for a dollar a bushel to local cattlemen.

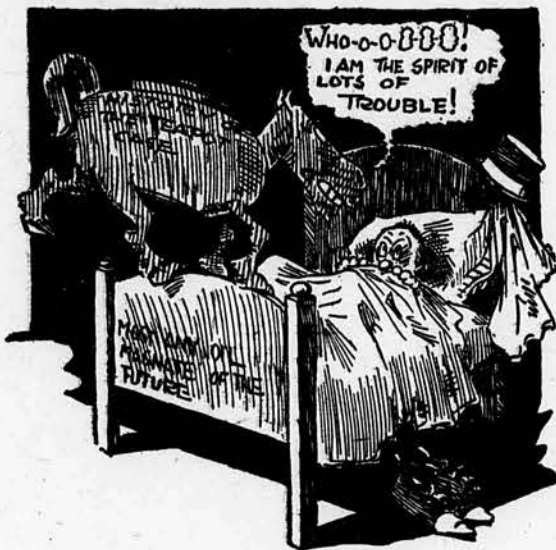
Mr. Lecluc would argue that demand fixed the price; so it did for that particular crop of corn, but the general demand for corn had nothing to do with the price received by that particular individual. In the great markets of the world men speculated in corn; they bought and sold hundreds of millions of bushels of corn in theory without actually delivering or receiving a bushel of it. The price of corn advanced or declined according to the activity of these speculators and not according to the so-called law of supply and demand. The

price of corn might advance 10 cents or decline 10 cents in an hour or even in a few minutes, not because there was a greater or smaller supply or a greater demand at one time than the other, but because of the artificial stimulation or depression of the market. Perhaps I have not yet made myself clear, but I think perhaps I have.

A Bold, Bad Man?

FOLKS are getting ready to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook. The territorial government has appropriated \$20,000 to cover the public expenses of the celebration, and Congress is asked to make an appropriation to help it along. The British Government also will send a warship, because Captain Cook was an Englishman. It also is proposed to erect a monument at the place where he was killed.

There was a time when I had a great admiration for Captain Cook, and supposed that he was the victim of savage treachery. After visiting the islands and getting more historical information, I have concluded that he merely got what was coming to him. The natives supposed that Cap and



all of his men were gods, and were willing not only to worship them but also to do everything for them that was possible. Cook and his men abused the confidence of these simple minded savages, debauched them and robbed them. An accidental wound disclosed the fact that Captain Cook was not a superhuman; he bled just like any other man; then the islanders, made desperate by the wrongs they had suffered, made a rush on the white men. Cook was killed, as I rather think he deserved to be.

However, it may be all right to erect the monument.

Captain Cook was a bold, hardy adventurer and explorer. His discoveries were of vast benefit to the world; he was no worse and no more cruel than other men of his class. According to the standards of that time, savages had no rights that white men were bound to respect. The daring of men like Captain Cook commands admiration no matter what you may think of their methods, their ruthlessness and cruelty. It took that kind of men to lead voyages of discovery. They commanded savage, ruthless men and ruled largely by fear. Probably they could not have held their power in any other way, for they were out of touch with all organized government; they were the law.

That Nicaragua Policy!

A GREAT deal of fun is made of the Congressional Record. I find it the most interesting publication that comes to my desk. It is put up in about as unattractive a form as could be imagined; there is, of course, a great deal of matter in it that is not worth reading, mere routine stuff that develops in both branches of Congress, but it also contains information that I have never been able to get anywhere else. There is a lot of very human material in it. One gets both sides of

a good many questions ably stated that he could never get out of any magazine or newspaper.

Take the Nicaragua matter in which we have gotten mixed up, for example. In the Congressional Record can be found speeches bitterly denouncing the Government, and other speeches just as strongly defending it. I started into an investigation of the question decidedly prejudiced against our Nicaraguan policy. It seemed to me that we ought to get out of that country and stay out, and let the Nicaraguans fight it out among themselves.

I have changed my mind. I wish we could get out and stay out, but it is impossible, at least for the present. We are committed to the Monroe Doctrine. That means that we must either exercise a certain amount of guardianship over the small nations of Central and South America or European nations will take a hand in protecting their own citizens in those countries. In the case of Nicaragua, in the past government by the people has been a farce. They have had government by revolution instead of by popular election. Revolutionary bands were threatening the persons and property of citizens of other countries. They demanded that the United States give protection to their citizens or let them send their warships and armed forces to take care of their own; if we did that it was an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. Also we had certain definite rights of our own to protect in Nicaragua. I think we had to get in, and now that we are in we must stay until some government is established there sufficiently strong and stable to control the situation.

Senator Borah, the most independent and certainly one of the most able men in the United States Senate, is at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He is naturally against foreign entanglements. He is the man the vitriolic Senator from Missouri, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, says he likes because he is so damned honest. I notice from the Congressional Record that Senator Borah is not joining with those who are denouncing the course of our Government in Nicaragua. If he felt like denouncing he would not hesitate to denounce. I think he feels that whether there ever was a time when we could have honorably gotten out of Nicaragua or not, that time is not now. We must stay with the job until it is finished.

I read a good deal in the Congressional Record of what is said by Senator Norris of Nebraska. He is another very independent man, caring little what his party leaders may think or do, and is just as often against his party as with it. He is a man of honesty and ability. His biggest fight is to prevent the giving of Muscle Shoals to the Alabama Power Company. The Government has spent more than 150 million dollars on that project. Senator Norris is opposed to turning this vast property over to a private corporation. There is a widespread prejudice against Government or state owned and operated public utilities. The Senator puts up a strong argument in favor of public ownership. Canada seems to be making a success of it, and he also cites a number of other cases of public ownership which have been of great public benefit. If politics and graft can be eliminated there is not much question that public ownership is ideal in cases where the public utility is necessarily a monopoly.

Was the District Disorganized?

I NOTICED in the February 4 issue of the Kansas Farmer an article under the heading of "Schools But No Pupils." I deem it a very instructive article, the substance of which I am of the opinion a very small percentage of the people are familiar with, or are aware that such conditions as are described exist. I sincerely hope this article will reach every individual in our state. And I want to call special attention to the clause in which you mentioned that some districts, rather than have the district disorganized, as the law provides, in case there is no school held for three consecutive years, employ a teacher for one or two pupils, or even where there is only one pupil. Along this line we have similar conditions to contend with in our county on account of the fluctuating population. I would like to know if there are any other laws or clauses empowering the county superintendent to disorganize or reorganize school districts to suit the ideas or fancies of such superintendent. The district in question has been disorganized against the wishes of the majority of patrons of the district. The ground on

which the superintendent assert his authority to disorganize the district is that there are only four legal voters in the district. I will give you the facts in the case, and you can determine for yourself the number of legal voters in the district.

(A) is a family of two adult persons who have resided in the district since 1908.

(B) is a family consisting of a man, his wife and six children, five of whom are of school age. This family has resided in the district for three years. The man is a renter, but expects to remain where he is.

(C) is a widower with three daughters, all past 21 years old, and all school teachers.

All of those mentioned, except C's youngest daughter, took part in the last three annual school meetings, and up until recently two members of C's family were director and treasurer of the school district board. For some unknown reason they resigned, and members of the A family were appointed by the county superintendent to fill the vacancies until the annual school meeting.

On January 28 a board meeting was called, all members of the board being present. They audited some bills, drew warrants for the same, and also drew a warrant on the county treasurer to cover the indebtedness of the district. After the adjournment of the meeting of the board, the district treasurer went to town, presented the warrant to county treasurer, which warrant was turned down by order of the county superintendent. Then the treasurer took the matter up with the county superintendent and wished to know what it all meant. The county superintendent's reply was, "I have disorganized the district; in that event there is no board, and I am to see to paying all these bills." He further said that C's family were not residents of the district, and with only four voters in the district he could disorganize it.

The fact is, if C's family ever have been residents of the district they are now, for they still reside on the same quarter section on which they have lived since the spring of 1923, and get their mail from the same box at the same place on Star Route No. 3. To further enlighten you on this matter, I will say that we have maintained a school in our district every year excepting the school years 1917-18 and 1927-28.

At our annual school meeting in April, 1927, it was voted to transport our school children to an adjacent district, which we deemed better and cheaper than to maintain our own school. The action of the meeting was approved by the outgoing county superintendent, and also by the new incoming superintendent. What I would like to know is, can this change be made without the patrons and taxpayers having a voice in the transaction? If not, what procedure is necessary to right matters and how should we begin it?

B. A. B.

First, there seems to be a question of fact. The county superintendent says there are only four legal voters in the district, while according to B. A. B.'s statement there are eight.

If it is a fact that the family of C make their home in the district and have resided there continuously since 1923, they are qualified electors. The mere fact that B is a renter does not affect his right to vote, but even if it did, according to B. A. B.'s statement there would still be six voters living in the district.

The law gives the county superintendent authority to disorganize a "depopulated district." The law further defines a depopulated district to mean a school district having fewer than five legal voters therein and fewer than seven persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years old; such fact to be determined by the county superintendent. It shall be the duty of the county superintendent

on the filing of a written request by the holder of an outstanding order to make an investigation of the school district issuing such order, and report to the board of county commissioners the facts as to the population, and such report shall be conclusive on that question. (L 1907, Ch. 322, Sec. 1.)

As will be seen from this quotation from the law, the county superintendent is given quite arbitrary power in cases of this kind, the law saying that his report "shall be conclusive on that question," viz., the question of the number of legal voters and the number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 residing in the district. The presumption of the law is that the county superintendent is not only correct in his count of the voters and persons between 5 and 21 but also that his report is "conclusive."

However, even that presumption might be overcome if it could be shown clearly that the county superintendent had made a mistake in his count. Suppose, for example, it could be clearly proved



that there were more than five legal voters in the district and more than seven persons residing in the district between the ages of 5 and 21, then the district was not one which the county superintendent had the right to declare a depopulated district and one he had the right to disorganize.

My opinion is that the proper way to test the matter would be by an injunction. I do not think this could be instituted by any single resident of the district, but I think it could be by this district board, which seems to be a defacto if not a de jure organization.

The Interest Piles Up

Can you give me some information as to the amount of the foreign debt to the United States, what countries owe us and the causes of the debt?

The total principal of the foreign debts owed to the United States, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is \$10,559,929,727. Interest has accumulated on this indebtedness to the amount of something more than 1 1/2 billion dollars. These foreign debts may be classified as follows,

according to the Secretary of the Treasury: 1—\$5,242,247,155.14 representing cash advances made by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President under the Liberty Bond Act; 2—\$595,052,397.27 received from the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war material under the act of July 9, 1918; 3—\$75,812,037.38 received from the American Relief Administration on account of relief supplies furnished under the act of February 5, 1919; 4—\$55,172,966.88 received from the United States Grain Corporation on account of sales of flour for relief purposes under act of March 30, 1920; 5—\$3,736,628.42 received from the United States Shipping Board on account of services rendered the government of Poland; 6—\$4,587,908,542.50 received from the governments of Finland, Great Britain and Hungary under the terms of the respective funding agreements.

The following countries owe debts of various amounts to the United States: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Czecho Slovakia, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Yugoslavia. The largest amounts are owed by France—\$3,340,512,817 with interest now amounting to more than 800 million dollars; Great Britain, which has made a settlement with the United States acknowledges an indebtedness of \$4,704,654,465.43, on which it agreed in 1922 to pay interest at the rate of 4 1/4 per cent. Some payments already have been made on this in the way of interest and principal. In 1922 Great Britain paid over 100 million dollars in interest. Italy, which originally owed us \$1,647,869,197, with interest accumulated amounting to about a half billion, has made a settlement. Under the terms of this settlement Italy will pay the United States a little more than 2 billion dollars.

Settlements have been made or agreements have been made to settle with the following countries: Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Czecho Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Under these agreements the total amount of foreign debt owed the United States by these countries would be \$7,389,914,000. France and the United States have not yet arrived at a settlement.

Half to the Husband

A is a widower, B a widow with four children. She has a vacant lot in town. If B marries A and builds a house on her lot, in case of B's death could A keep the lot away from B's children? What interest would A have in the lot and what interest would B have in the house?

If A builds a house on B's lot without any contract or agreement that he is to have an interest in the property in proportion to the cost of the house, the house would belong to B as part of the realty. In case of B's death one-half of this property would go to her children and one-half to her husband, unless she otherwise provided by will. In any event the husband would inherit one-half of it.

Might Place 'Em in Escrow

I have been told recently that a will had been so made that it need not be probated after the death of the testator or testatrix. If this is possible what are the requirements and where may I get data in regard to the different types of wills? I wish to save my heirs all the grief, embarrassment and expense possible.

Where land is conveyed by will it is necessary that the will shall be probated, that it is filed with the probate court. However, the purpose might be accomplished by the testator by making out deeds to his real estate to the various heirs, having them duly executed and placed in escrow to be delivered at his or her death. This would save any probate court proceedings.

An End to Poverty if We End War

INSTEAD of 71 new warships for the American navy, the House naval committee recommends 15 new cruisers and one airplane carrier.

This is moderate, as President Coolidge says, and need not alarm any country, nor start another naval race.

Secretary Wilbur, however, continues to urge his 740-million-dollar navy building program. And this is understood to be a "starter" for a larger program for new warships for which an expenditure variously estimated at from 2 1/2 to 3 billions of dollars would be necessary.

And an airplane can sink a 50-million-dollar battleship in 3 minutes!

Admiral Sims, who commanded our naval forces in the World War, has several times told the country that as an offensive or defensive unit, the biggest warship afloat is now as obsolete as the extinct dodo.

It takes courage for a high naval officer to admit that his trade is not as important as it once was, but Admiral Sims has both this and the other kind of courage.

Even if this country expected to be called to arms within the next 10 years, a battleship would seem to be a poor investment from a preparedness standpoint. However, I do not pose as a military expert myself, and a squadron of fast cruisers might be even more useful in time of peace than in war. In the present state of the world we cannot put down our arms unless others agree to do so. This country now spends more than 600 million

dollars a year for military preparedness. Our navy already costs us 319 million dollars annually, and its budget is increasing rapidly. The army's expenditures last year were 361 million dollars. They also are increasing.

What we are now spending in a year on our army and navy totals more than twice over what all the 48 states expend for charities and prisons, and one-half of all we spend for public schools.

Every year the present naval expenses of France, England and the United States consume more than 1 billion dollars' worth of human energy.

This is a tax which rests on the backs of all who labor in these countries.

As has been pointed out by another writer, what the nations expend on armament and armed forces would wipe out every city slum, educate every child in the world, put agriculture and every other industry on their feet, and restore prosperity to mankind.

When the world abolishes war it will abolish poverty.

What world peace will save us when achieved, is indicated by the foregoing. What another world war would cost may be imagined when we learn that latest estimates place the total expense of the last one at 30 million lives and 400 billions of dollars!

Representative Berger calculates that 400 billion dollars would build a \$2,500 house and fill it with \$1,000 worth of furniture, for every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain,

France, Belgium, Germany and Russia. And this home would be situated on 5 acres worth \$100 an acre.

There still would be enough money left to present to every city of 2,000 and more in all the countries named, a 5 million dollar public library, a 5 million dollar hospital and a 10 million dollar university.

Out of the remainder there would be enough left to set aside a sum at 5 per cent interest which would pay for all time an annual salary of \$1,000 to 125,000 teachers and an equal number of nurses.

Even then there would be enough money remaining to buy up all of France and Belgium and everything of value that France and Belgium possess.

This is what the world paid for the last war, the United States contributing a large share.

If we could stop this war foolishness what a reduction we could make in taxes and in the price of everything else that costs money!

Therefore it is correct to say that when the world abolishes war, it will abolish poverty. It can be done.

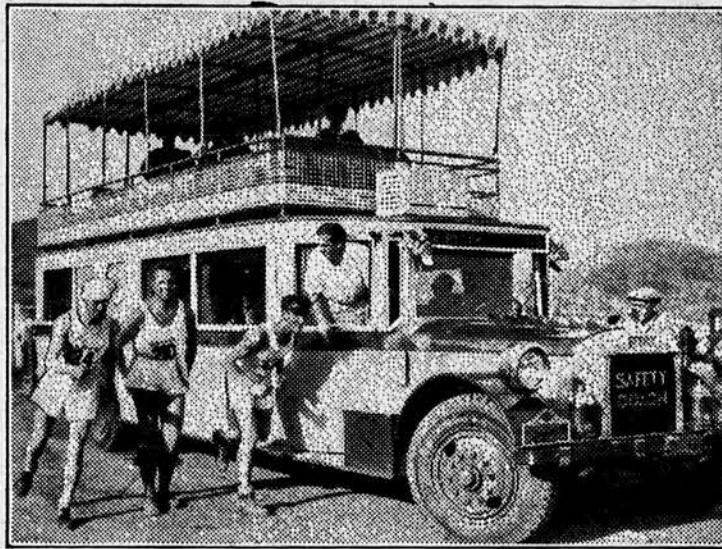
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

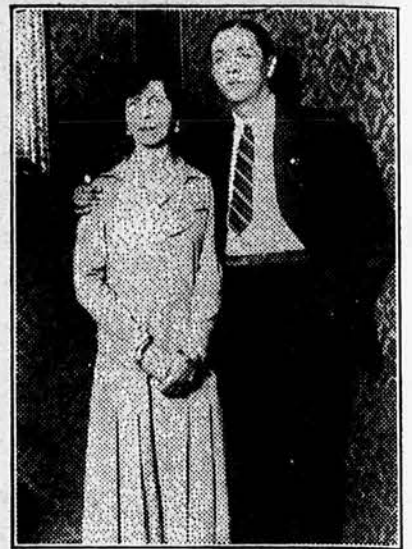
World Events in Pictures



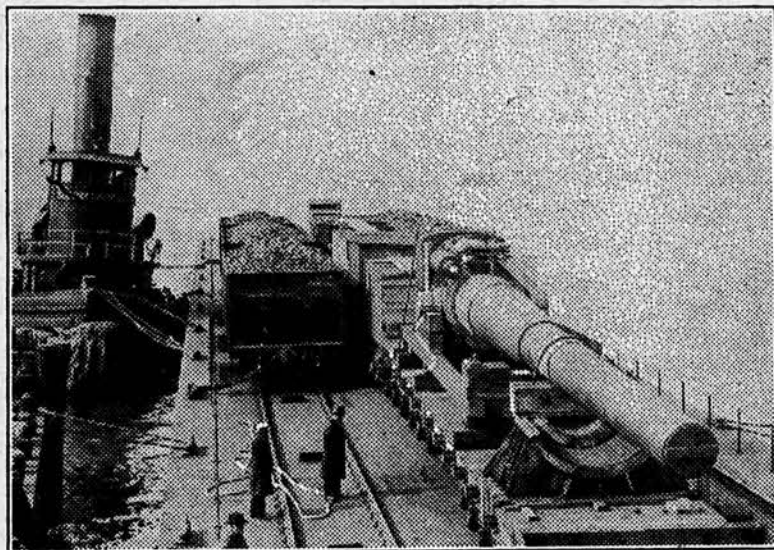
Candis Hall, 21, Right, First Girl to Fly with Air Mail from New York to Los Angeles. It Was Her First Flight, and She Knows One Parcel Post Package That Got a Thrill



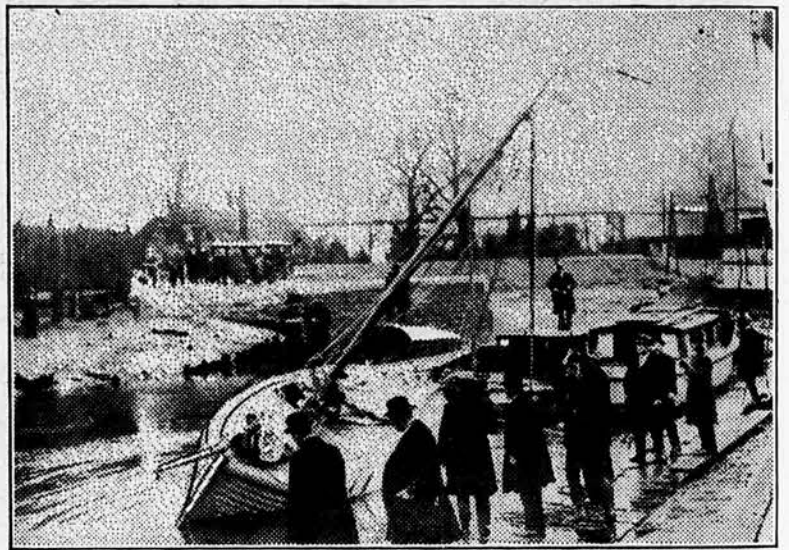
Red Grange in the Truck Which is Accompanying the 300 Runners Competing in C. C. Pyle's \$25,000 Cross-Country Run from Los Angeles to New York. The Runners Started March 4, on the 65-Day Run of 3,400 Miles to the Yankee Stadium. First Prize is \$25,000 but Total Prizes Amount to \$48,500



The Ex-Kaiser's Sister Who Would Pawn Jewels Valued at \$3,000,000 to Finance Her Boy-Husband's Trans-Ocean Flight. She Thinks the Publicity Will Help the Family Fortune



An Important and Heavy Load on a Lighter Bound from New York to the Panama Canal. The Huge 14-Inch Gun Weighs 146 Tons, and Part of Its Under-carriage Weighs 425 Tons. The Gun Will Serve as Part of the Fortification of Uncle Sam's Valuable Possessions in Central America



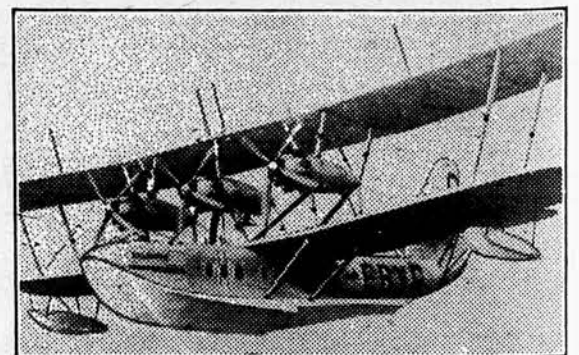
Sailors Pulling on Lines in an Attempt to Capsize a New Type Life-boat, Which Has Set off From Rotterdam for America with a Crew of Four. The Boat is Only 20 Feet Long and 40 Days Will be Required for the Voyage. The Inventor Wants to Prove That His Boat Cannot Capsize, Even in the Roughest Weather



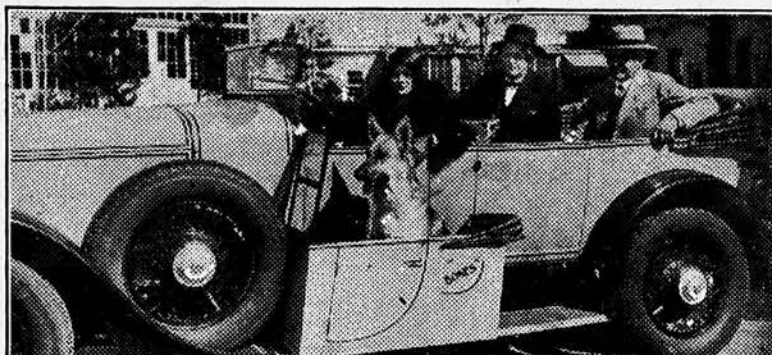
A Modern Izaak Walton, Who Writes About His Experiences. Zane Grey, Right, the Famous Novelist, and R. C. Grey, at Their Cottage, Long Key, Fla. One of Grey's Numerous Works is "Tales of Fishes"



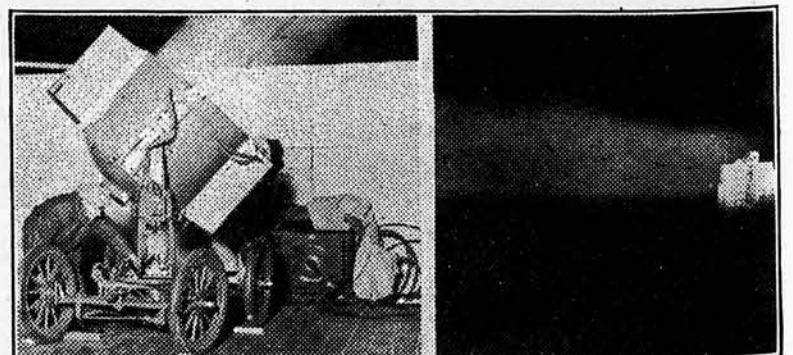
Dr. Arnold Krogh, Denmark, Nobel Prize Winner, Received an Award from the Rockefeller Fund for Physiological Research. He is Known for His Work with Insulin



The First Flight of the New "Calcutta", England's Largest Flying Boat. This Sport Bristol All-Metal Plane is One of Three That Will Operate in Regular Service Over the Arabian Sea Between Northern Africa and Northern India



Los Angeles Passed an Ordinance Prohibiting Dogs Riding on Running Boards Without Proper Protection, so Here We Have the New Rumble Seat for Pet Pups, that Complies with the Law to the Letter. This Little Side-Car Has a Door and a One-Pup Top



The Giant Sperry Searchlight on the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. At Right the Photo Gives an Idea of How the Device Illuminates a Building Some Distance Away. The Light Develops a Half Billion Candle-power, and is 240 Times More Powerful Than Any Other Air Beacon in the United States. Its Light Can Be Seen 200 Miles by Airmen

An Old Timer Gets Into High Society

THIS has to do with liver—just plain calf's liver. We can remember when the butcher would almost beg you to take it away, and later when it became dignified enough to cost a dime for all you could eat in a week. But now, what? Somebody has discovered that calf's liver has a high caloric value and is rich in vitamins. Result: Consumption doubled and the price almost trebled. Liver that had struggled up to 20 cents a pound, overnight, with the new discovery as impetus, jumped to 65 cents and scarce at that price. Liver got right up into society with T-bone steaks as quickly as get-rich-quick millionaires become popular with fake schemes and gold diggers. In the meantime the little link sausages and hot dogs will be saying of liver, "We knew it when . . ."

Auto Cushion Dangerous

RIDING peacefully in a motor car—or even sitting still in one—must be classed among the hazards of life now. A. F. McCarty, a Salina county lawyer, dislocated his hip by riding in an automobile and sitting on a crooked cushion. It is the first case of its kind under the hammer, so Salina physicians say. If riding a motor cushion will do that, what are the results of riding the iron seat of a power, or planter or cultivator day after day? But at that, the iron seat, and a sack of hay to cushion it, is better than walking as of old.

Lambs to Cultivate Corn

A CLOUD county farmer, L. E. Ott, is going to try an interesting experiment this summer when his corn gets a good start. He plans to run his feeder lambs in the field. He believes the lambs will keep the weeds cleaned out, and other than eating a few of the lower leaves of corn, will do no damage.

If the experiment proves successful, Mr. Ott will have discovered a "cultivator" that operates itself and pays for the privilege of doing a tedious job. Most farmers who have sheep declare that a few will be profitable on any Kansas farm. Let the sheep cultivate the corn and the hogs husk it. That is cutting down the overhead.

Nature Does the Best Job

WOMEN are least beautiful in March and most beautiful in June, according to members of the Illinois Cosmeticians' Association. "March winds complete the complexion havoc wrought by months of steam-heated apartments," according to one beauty specialist. Well, she doesn't mean women, then. She means just city women. Let them all take a peek at the country girl who gets more fresh air and out-door exercise, and uses less paint and rouge. Somehow healthful nature can paint a bloom in cheeks that never has been equaled by merely "saving the surface."

Robbers Must Quit at Noon

THUGS are going to be forced to lay off during the noon hour if banks in general emulate the plan adopted by those in Chapman, Dickinson county. Owing to the alarming increase of bank robberies, and to protect the lives of employees and safeguard the resources of the banks, the Chapman banks have entered into an agreement not to open during the noon hour. Probably a good idea; then, too, it gives the banks another excuse to close. Not enough holidays, you know.

For First Season Berries

STRAWBERRIES can be transplanted in February and produce a good crop the first season, according to J. S. Greenland, Washington county. The ground where they are to be planted should be well prepared, he cautions, and the plants should be cut out in blocks 4½ inches deep and 8 inches square. These blocks are to be set in the prepared ground 18 inches apart, and in rows 2 feet apart. This method has been tried out in his neighborhood and he says it has been successful.

Announce Summer Courses

COURSES of instruction for the summer term at the Kansas State Agricultural College are announced in a new summer school catalog by Dr. E. L. Holton, dean. The regular summer term begins June 1, and runs to August 2. A second session is offered between July 5 and August 2. A 15-day school in community leadership is offered in June by Prof. Walter Burr.

Can't Beat Kansas Cooks

DID you hear over the radio what Diplomats, Cabinet Members and Senators like to eat? Mrs. W. M. Jardine, wife of the secretary of agriculture, recently broadcast recipes from the Congressional cookbook. A few of the recipes were

for pretentious luncheon dishes, but many of them required inexpensive ingredients.

We will wager that the average Kansas farm housewife can make the Congressional cookbook green with envy with her culinary skill, and make the average diplomat wish he were a growing boy again. But these folks aren't so high and mighty after all. We know of at least one Kansas Senator who can juggle a plate of food and a hot cup of coffee on one hand at a farm picnic, feed himself with the other hand, and get more downright enjoyment out of it than out of a couple of dozen diplomatic banquets.

Headed for Poor Farm

A GOOD many Saline county farmers will go to the poor farm this spring and summer, and County Agent D. E. Hull and the Salina Rotary Club are to blame. Farm Bureau work is new in the county, and the county agent is getting some mighty fine co-operation. The Rotary Club wanted to co-operate, so Mr. Hull suggested that a demonstration poultry flock be maintained on the county farm. Everybody agreed. G. T. Klein, at the college, says it is the only one just like it in Kansas.

The county commissioners "loosened up" to the tune of \$1,200, a local business man supplied the

for sentimental reasons. But why the snake rattles, unless he had them for comparison with visions inspired by pre-Volstead snake-bite medicine?

Under the Starlit Skies

OH! OH! Somebody's started something now. He is one Joseph E. Politz, who recently returned from a trip thru Europe. The "smart" young men over there are adding lipstick to their wardrobe for the season, and Politz predicts that lipstick for swains soon will be the craze in America.

Some of the wise boys probably will start taking advance lessons from their sweeties under starlit skies.

This Cow Brought \$146

THIS little piggie went to market, and this little piggie stayed at home," might be changed to "this little cow went to market and this little cow stayed there," because she brought \$146 for J. O. Nuzum, Doniphan county. And that is the highest price for a cow from his shipping point, going on the St. Joseph market, for some years.

Five Ears for a Dollar

KANSAS corn brought a peak price when 10 ears were sold for \$2 at a show held in connection with the annual Farmers' Institute, Shawnee county. This was first prize corn in the show and was produced by Clyde Milliken, near Tecumseh. How many would like \$2 a bushel? Hands down.

False Newspaper Report

IT IS related that a Republic county man has lost all faith in newspaper reports. He read in the paper that Coolidge was to be in Cuba, and as he was going to Cuba that night to attend a dance he decided to look up the silent Vermonter. Despite the fact that he hunted the town over, no President was to be found.

She Has Two Big Jobs

SAY what you will about the modern ways of women, they are real folks just the same, and they know how to do things. Last fall Miss Elmora Nelson, Haskell county, rented 240 acres, bought a tractor and other equipment and had a crop of wheat planted before her regular work as school teacher started.

Unsafe to Think Then

IT SCARCELY is safe to talk much now with radio to broadcast everything, but the worst is yet to come. A film designed to depict on the screen the complex workings of the brain has been brought to America to be placed at the disposal of universities and colleges. Maybe this will lead to some kind of X-Ray that will film what is going on in anyone's brain. Won't be safe to think then, let alone talk. Isn't science wonderful?

Aren't New Yorkers Dumb?

ANOTHER visitor in Kansas is disappointed—not with Kansas, however, but in the way certain New Yorkers treat the truth. And if they are telling what they think is the truth, they are just plain dumb.

Jacques Aa, of Amsterdam, an artist, was astounded recently when he failed to find the streets of Wichita, and the "open" prairie thereabouts, swarming with wild Indians. Further, he missed the cowboys who were supposed to shoot up the town every Saturday night. Folks in New York "fed" Mr. Aa such foolishness when he stopped there for a while. He frankly admitted he liked Kansas much better than New York.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing if Governor Paulen would have someone dig up a little Indian and cowboy history and send it to New York? If he doesn't some "Noo-Yorker" will aim an index finger at a synthetic movie Indian and say, "There goes a Kansas Indian traveling in New York." Much like the "Kansas tornado" traveling in Texas, don't you know.

Speaking About Teeth

WHILE excavating for the spillway at the Meade County Park lake, a tooth measuring 8 by 15 inches was uncovered. Word from the agricultural college says it is that of a mammoth. Anyway, its size reminds us of the "teeth" we would like to put in some of the laws regulating the value of the farmer's dollar. But, gosh! What an ache there would be when they began to decay!

Profit From Melon Seeds

BIG oaks from little acorns grow," but big money grew out of melon seeds for G. W. Pepoon, Kearny county. He recently received a check for \$4,153.54 for a shipment of melon seeds.



Applause From the Cash Customers

and the Rotary Club purchased 1,000 baby chicks. Three brooder houses were built, and a laying house soon will be under construction. Accurate cost records will be kept. Profits will go to the county, the manager of the farm who will do the work and to a fund for building up the flock. County-wide demonstrations will be held frequently, but the flock will be centrally located for anyone to see any time. Breeding stock will be sold to anyone. And, too, folks will kinda get used to the poor farm, so when destiny deals the fatal blow to the bank account, which isn't likely, the change won't be too great.

Have a Real Duty

THE old-fashioned literary club still flourishes in the community around Sycamore. Are there any other such clubs in existence? Very likely there are, and they have a real duty to perform in combating some of the present day disease of slang. If there is anything that provides more real, honest-to-goodness sport and entertainment than debates and box suppers and the hundreds of other things applicable to rural communities, just name it.

So Long, Hedge Balls!

THE Osage Orange tree is to be ousted from Nemaha county. County commissioners, township trustees and the county engineer have just signed its death warrant. The commissioners will issue an order to have all hedges on county and state roads grubbed out or pruned to legal requirement, and the township boards will issue similar orders affecting their realms.

Now you answer the question: What good are hedge balls anyway? Kinda useless to have around, like hay fever when pollen is flying.

Maybe for Comparison

A REPUBLIC county man, Gus Benson, recently purchased a violin at a second-hand store in Kansas City. On close investigation he found, inside the instrument, two "clippings" of ladies' hair and four sets of rattlesnake rattles.

Now it is quite reasonable to believe that the former owner of the violin kept the locks of hair

Six Sows Farrowed 49 Pigs

Does This Mean That We Likely Will Have a Poor Crop of Corn in 1928?

BY HARLEY HATCH

A TRIP to the southern part of Osage county recently disclosed fields in much better condition to begin farming than is the rule in this locality. There seems to be a strip of country about 20 miles wide running thru here which is much wetter than any locality either north or south. The roads and fields were dry in north Coffey and south Osage counties, while down here in southern Coffey we are still dodging mudholes in the roads, and fields must have a week of drying weather before oats sowing can begin. March arrived neither like a lion nor a lamb, but like a decent, self-respecting spring month in Kansas. It is a good time for young pigs and calves to arrive; so far on this farm every young calf is alive and frisky, while six sows which have farrowed in the last five days have 49 pigs. According to the old theory this means a poor corn year, but this theory does not always hold good; last year we saved an average of seven pigs for each sow, and 1927 was far from being a poor corn year.

Bright Days for Cattlemen

The Osage county trip mentioned in the foregoing paragraph was for inspecting a yearling Hereford of which we had good reports. We found him fully as good as reported and he will be a resident of Jayhawk farm—we hope—for a number of years. On this 35-mile trip I could not but notice the large number of farms on which there were virtually no cattle. On these farms there were yards, barns and sheds, indicating that considerable stock had been kept in past years, but today most of those yards contain but three or four milk cows and virtually no young stock. On a very few farms large numbers of cattle were to be seen, but they were largely steers, either on full feed or to run on pasture this summer. But the farm which we visited had 150 head, mostly cows and calves, and all of home raising. This stockman is in a position to capitalize his patience and tenacity in holding to his breeding herd during all the years when it seemed the more cattle a man had, the poorer off he was. Now the tide has turned, and I hope it will not ebb until all the money lost in the cattle business since 1920 will have been regained.

Can Turn the Dial

I have just listened to the news items given by WOS, the state marketing radio station of Missouri. In these items was one from Washington giving the views of a New York Congressman on the proposed revised radio law that gives more power to western and southern stations and which, to some extent, curbs the so-called "chain stations." This did not suit the New Yorker, who said that good programs could not originate in small places and, in effect, insinuated that little good could come from any place but the large cities. This is in line with the views of the head of one of the large chains who, stated, in answer to the objections of many to so much grand opera music, that such music was good for the low-brows and that they would have to hear a certain amount of it in any event. The best thing about radio is that one is not compelled to listen to anything he does not care for. If he pays good money for a ticket to an entertainment or goes to hear a speaker on any question he has to sit and listen whether or not he cares for what he hears. But with radio the listener has but to turn a dial and the tiresome speaker or the high pitched singer is switched off for good, with no disturbance made and no questions asked.

"Can't Teach 'Em Nothin' "

So large a number of country folks now have radios that any question relating to the kind and quality of the programs given is of great interest to us. I find that virtually every country listener does not care for grand opera and simply will not listen to it. It may show low musical taste, but the fact is the average country listener would rather hear one of the "seed house

girls" sing "Pull for the Shore" than to listen to a grand opera singer straining his or her voice in something that is like a nightmare for the average listener. On the other hand, I think the country listener is getting mighty tired of jazz, of saxophones and "crooning" singers. The really good music of the great composers goes well, especially after the listener has heard it a few times. The western station that presents to us timely service such as weather forecasts, market reports, the latest news notes and musical programs which will be listened to is entitled to a free air lane without interference by powerful chain stations which come on at every point on the dial. You cannot teach radio listeners to like grand opera, simply because they will not listen to it. If that means we are musical morons it will have to mean just that.

Too Short a Feed?

I have a letter from a Lyon county friend, an old cattle feeder, who, in speaking of the calves we started to feed February 1, says, "I think that four months is too short a time to feed calves of this age. They will not get in condition to sell by June 1 unless they are in very good shape to begin with. After June 1, cattle kept in a small lot suffer so from flies that they do not make much gain. I believe that if you would keep these calves in good growthy condition until grass and then turn them on pasture, taking them up early and feeding next fall, you will be doing better than by trying to get them in condition to turn off by June 1." It is possible that our friend is right about this; he ought to know for he has fed cattle long enough and produced market toppers enough. The calves in question averaged about 525 pounds when put on feed, and they are doing quite well on a ration of ground corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay, with a little cane fodder for roughness. But if by April 25 these calves show that they are not going to be in shape to sell profitably on June 1 we can turn them out on pasture, taking them up to feed about September 1. We will know what to do when that time comes."

Some Other Reasons, Too?

Packers buying hogs direct from the country is thought by many to be the cause of the present low hog prices. An increase of 8 per cent in hog numbers as compared with one year ago seems to have resulted in a 35 per cent decline in hog prices, which is far out of proportion, especially when we consider the high price of beef and mutton. The packers buy the best hogs in the country and let the poorer class go to the open market to fix the price. Then the packers take the low price fixed by poor quality hogs—a price fixed without packer competition—and use this as a basis on which to buy more hogs. I have been watching the course of all the large markets by means of the radio, getting the opening price almost as soon as it is made in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha, and I have noted that the almost invariable report is "The market opened slow with big packers not participating." Along late in the day the packer buyers come in and establish a price loss if possible. No doubt this policy is responsible for part of the present unsatisfactory conditions, and it would be well for sellers to put their hogs on the open market. However, I do not think this the only reason for low hog prices, and next week I will tell you why.

The Location

"Just where did the automobile truck hit you?" asked the dealer. "Well," said the injured young man, "if I had been wearing a license plate it would have been badly damaged."

New Dry Terror
CHEMIST'S HEADLESS
BODY STARTS SEARCH
FOR RUM SUSPECTS.
—Washington News.



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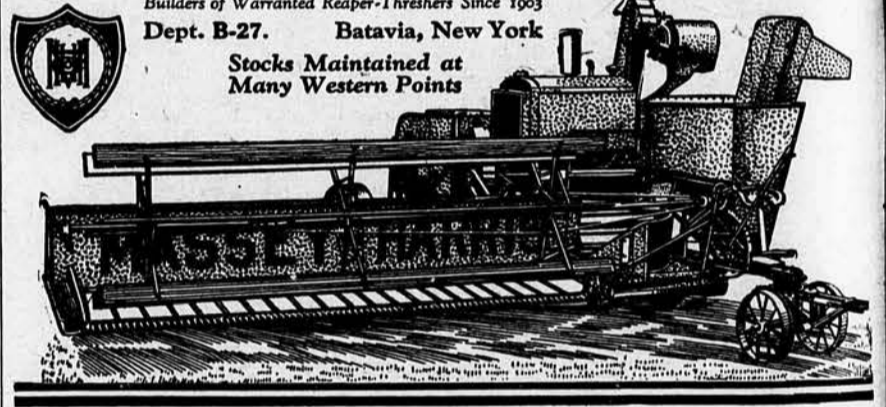
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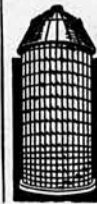
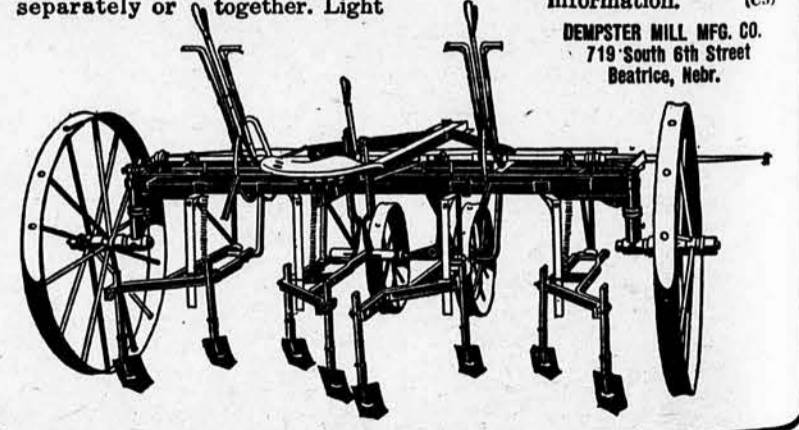
YOU can do the work of two men with this Dempster Two-Row Cultivator! Helps you clean your fields more thoroughly and with less work. It is quicker, more accurate in following crooked rows. Easy, natural foot-action pedals shift wheels and gangs at the same time to right or left. Center control lever is directly in front of driver—shifts beams in pairs. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Light

draft and balanced construction—easy on both you and horses. Strong steel frame—built for years of service.

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Half in the Daily Pool Now

The Kansas Wheat Co-op Offers a New Contract With Some Very Attractive Features

ECONOMIC conditions which make it imperative for Kansas farmers to get a greater percentage of the value of their wheat at delivery have caused the directors of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association of Wichita to add several new provisions to the standard marketing agreement.

Under the old contract, the pool member got about 60 per cent of the value of his wheat at the time he delivered it, or the loan value. He received other payments as the wheat was sold. Under the new provisions, he may sell 50 per cent of his wheat at what is known as the daily pool, receiving full settlement for that portion, except the premium for protein, as soon as he delivers it. The other half of his wheat must be delivered to the seasonal pool, on which he can draw the loan value as soon as delivery is completed, or about 60 per cent of its value.

By getting full value for half of his wheat, and by getting 60 per cent of the value of the other half at delivery time, the grower thereby realizes approximately 80 per cent of the market value of his whole crop from the machine. He receives other payments on the half in the seasonal pool as the wheat is sold and gets whatever premium is due him for protein on the daily pool wheat at the end of the marketing season, when it is pro-rated. This will give the grower a better chance to adjust his finances to the pool plan of marketing, directors believe.

Another provision in the contract enables a member to withdraw at the end of two years, if he is dissatisfied. If he does not withdraw at the end of two years, he has the privilege of withdrawing every alternate year thereafter.

The third new provision in contract is that whenever 50 per cent of the wheat acreage in the state is under contract, the pool will become a straight seasonal pool automatically and the daily pool plan will be discontinued.

"These changes were not dictated because of any weakness in the standard marketing agreement," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager, "but because economic conditions had weakened the financial status of the farmer until he had difficulty in waiting for his money until his wheat had been merchandised. Wheat, like cotton, is produced largely on credit that matures at harvest time. A greater percentage of the value of their wheat at delivery time will, therefore, be of material assistance to growers and will enable many of them to join the pool who heretofore have been unable to do so for financial reasons."

Unions Favor Farm Relief

With 40 per cent of the potential labor supply of the United States either out of work or on part-time employment, organized trade unions are advocating farm relief as one of the necessary conditions to a return of prosperity for the working classes.

The long-drawn-out period of agricultural depression is having its reaction in clipping the wings of industrial prosperity, it was pointed out by Edgar Wallace, of the American Federation of Labor, testifying recently before the house committee on agriculture.

"We workers are willing to pay a little more on our cost of living if it will help farmers employ us. We selfishly believe that by helping our producers we will be helping ourselves. That is why we favor farm relief. The man between the farmer and the consumer is very well able to take care of himself."

More than 500,000 union men and women—one-sixth of the union men and workers of the country—are today on the idle lists, the American Federation of Labor reports.

Bingham Act Was Sustained

Interference with co-operative marketing contracts was frowned on by the United States Supreme Court recently when it sustained the Bingham

co-operative marketing act of Kentucky. The court summed up the whole case in the following:

"Liberty protected by the Constitution does not include the right to induce breach of contracts between others for the aggrandizement of the intermeddler."

The main points clearly established by the decision are to the effect that farmers' co-operative marketing associations do not violate the laws governing monopolies and restraint of trade; that they are not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits the confiscation of property without due process of law, and that they are organized to promote the common interest.

The opinion goes on to say that the co-operative cannot do business with-

out the commodity that is under contract, and, referring directly to the tobacco case, points out that "when it (the co-operative) contracts to sell it must fill its contracts with tobacco delivered by its members. It cannot replace defections by purchases in the open market. For every defection there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction among other members; other members are encouraged not to deliver. All result in damages, but in damages that cannot be computed.

"The opinion generally accepted—and on reasonable grounds, we think—is that the co-operative marketing statutes promote the common interest. The provisions for protecting the fundamental contracts against interference by outsiders are essential to the plan. This court has recognized as permissible some discrimination intended to encourage agriculture.

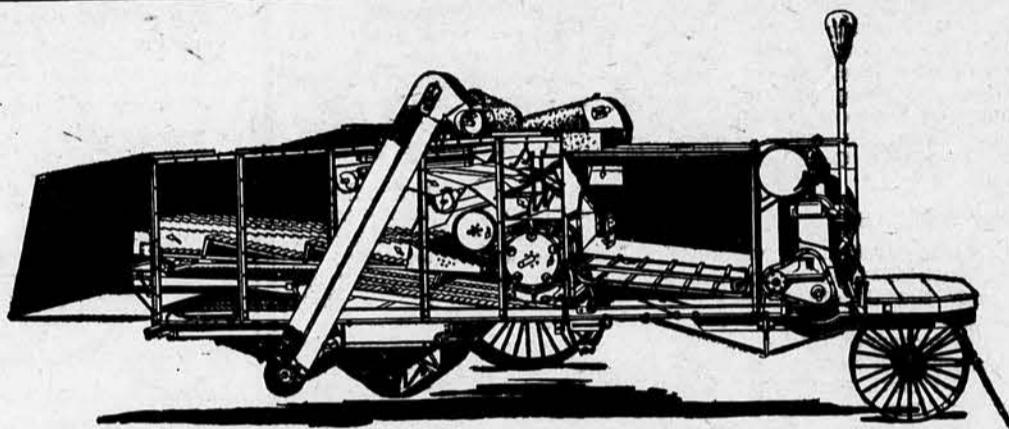
"The liberty guaranteed by the Constitution is freedom from arbitrary restraint, not immunity from reasonable regulation to safeguard the public interest."

The opinion is an outgrowth of a suit filed against the Liberty Ware-

house Company of Maysville, Ky., by the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Lexington. The association, alleging that the warehouse company had wilfully violated the co-operative marketing act of the state by selling pledged tobacco, asked \$500 judgment for the prescribed penalty and \$100 attorney fees.

It built its case on three pertinent sections of the Bingham act, namely, Section 26, which makes it a misdemeanor to induce breach of contract; Section 27, which makes warehouse men liable for damage for encouraging or permitting delivery of products in violation of marketing agreements, and Section 28, which sets out that such associations are not in restraint of trade.

The warehouse company, against this structure, set up two principal contentions. It asked the court to halt the actions of the association on the ground that it had been a trust or combination, "organized and conducted for the express purpose of unlawfully and contrary to the common law, creating and carrying out restrictions in (Continued on Page 29)



If You Want— CLEAN THRESHING LARGE CAPACITY

CERTAIN features essential to grain saving and large capacity are to be found only in Case Combines.

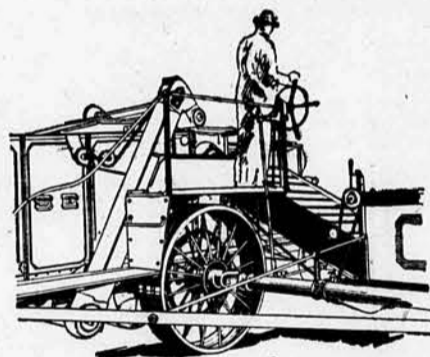
The header floats without springs or weights, maintained in perfect balance by the thresher unit. This makes instant and close adjustments a matter of finger movement. The cutting platform tilts at the correct angle for cutting anywhere between 4" and 36" from the ground. This assures clean cutting of every crop, standing, down or tangled.

In Case Combines the secondary cleaning sieves are under the eye of the operator. This enables him to maintain perfect adjustment of the threshing mechanism and to know at all times the exact condition of the grain. *He never has to guess.*

These and many other important features of the Case Combine are the result of three generations of experience in designing and building Threshing Machines to meet conditions in every part of the world. These features assure you more and better grain from any field, at a saving of time, labor and money which has given combining with a Case the reputation of being the "cheapest known method of harvesting."

Mail the coupon today for proof of performance and full information about these unexcelled machines.

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The Case Universal Joint in the main axle enables the header to follow the lay of the land. This keeps the cutter bar very nearly parallel with the ground at all times, relieves the operator of much work, and saves more of the grain. With this joint the header can be swung back for transport.

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One or all of these highly valuable books can be obtained by returning this coupon, or writing. They explain fully why experienced grain growers prefer the Case Combine.

- Model P. 12 or 16 foot.
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Thru the Heart of Africa!

Rough and Tumble Are Going Strong — Altho We Lost a Few Bolts and Nuts

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

ALTHO there were some folks in Lagos who laughed behind our backs at the idea Jim and I had of crossing Africa on motorcycles, there were many left who felt differently about it—and they laughed freely to our faces. There were reasons, too, such as they were. See if you think them important enough to consider.

The trip had never been done before by motorcycle. There were some 4,000 miles of untamed jungle and desert wilderness to be crossed, right thru the black heart of Africa itself. There were the bridgeless rivers of the West African jungle, the desert sands of the Sahara, the rough plateaus from the Niger to the Nile valleys—and all within easy sizzling range of the equator.

In addition to the famous Four Horsemen of the Afritropics—Fever, Sun, Drink and Death—with which we had been threatened even in the cities of the coast, we were now to encounter a whole new troop of horsemen that would make the original Four look like President Coolidge's oatless exerciser.

And Every Adult Dies!

On the coast, we knew that if we didn't wear our cork helmets every minute in the sun the deadly rays would strike us down—and perhaps even if we did—but motorycling over the blistering sands of the Sahara we must also wear a red cloth inside the helmet and hanging down behind, besides colored goggles, and a sun-proof spine pad buttoned to the backs of our bush shirts. We had taken our 5 grains of quinine every single day to guard against malaria, and had, so far, escaped yellow fever, blackwater fever and dysentery, but now we were to enter territory where thousands die annually of pneumonic fever, meningitis, smallpox and leprosy. These were the insidious dangers of disease in a country where the infant mortality rate is 80 per cent—and every adult dies sooner or later.

Of the visible, but equally important dangers to be considered there were: (1) Ticks, jiggers and mosquitoes on the coast, but inland we would also find the tsetse fly, poisonous snakes, and wild beasts. (2) Even in Lagos all water is boiled before drinking, but in the desert we would be lucky to find water to boil. (3) In the seacoast cities there were the deadly trinity, wine, women and song, and in the bush we would find them just as bad. (4) There were the murderous Bedouins and Tuaregs of the desert and (5) the probability of getting lost in the trackless sand, and (6) the fact that gasoline stations and repair shops are a thousand miles apart. It was most interesting.

But at last we had two motorcycles and side cars, and I had almost learned to drive. I didn't admit it to our skeptical friends in Lagos, but I had never had hold of a motorcycle before in my life until I started out to drive this one across Africa. Personally I consider this something to boast about, especially if we happen to get across (we're not half way yet), but Jim says I had it easier than learning at home. There I'd have had to stay in the road, and here I've had hardly any roads to stay in. There, if I'd broken up a ma-

chine it would have been my own fault, while here the fact that I broke a rear axle, three side car springs, six spokes, and a part of the main frame is due to the roads and not my driving. In fact, he says that even tho I've manhandled the old bus over a thousand miles of bush trail, I don't know how to drive a motorcycle yet, and never will. Well, I've 3,000 miles more ahead of me, and so maybe I'll learn yet.

Then "the Wife" Drove

I've always considered it proper for my wife to boast that she first learned to drive a car right in the heart of the Rocky Mountains on a steep, rutty, one-way road in Yellowstone Park. We were on our wedding trip. I had been attacked that morning by a big black bear, and my right leg completely paralyzed, making it difficult for me to drive our old jitney, Oscar II. My wife didn't know one pedal from the other, but she learned then and there and drove old Oscar over the Continental Divide, her first morning behind the wheel.

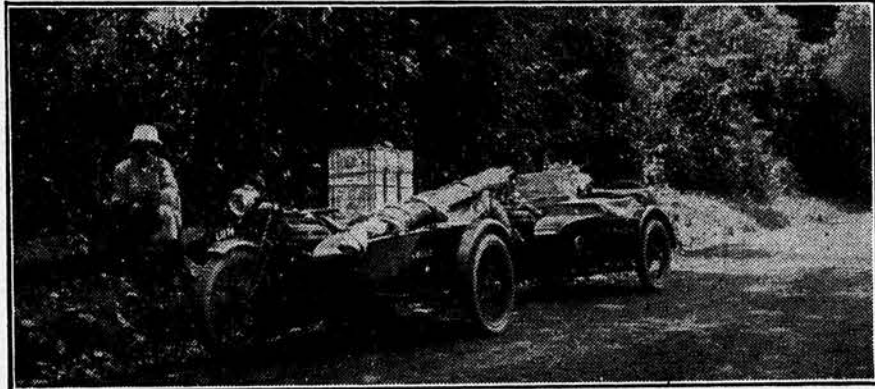
I've always envied her that achievement, but now she can boast—and I hope she will—that the first time her husband ever tackled a motorcycle he drove it across Equatorial Africa from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. I shall see that she doesn't forget it.

We named the two machines "Rough" and "Tumble," and Jim painted the names in bold, big letters across the side car doors. At first, we called them "Chills" and "Fever," and "Try" and "Do It" were considered—as well as "Heads" and "Tails," because the whole stunt was something of a gamble—but it has been rough and tumble aplenty so far. I ride "Rough" ahead and Jim "Tumbles" along behind, eating my dust and picking up the bolts and nuts and pieces of broken springs and mechanical oddments and general gadgets that forever seem to be jolting off our motorcycles.

We'll Reach Semi-Civilization?

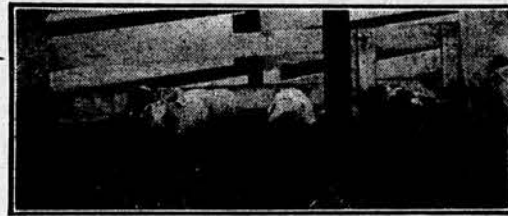
These are English-made machines, selected for two good reasons: there were no American motorcycles in stock in Lagos when we bought ours, and, second, I don't believe we'd have bought them if there were. The English motorcycles, like the European automobiles, are built on a lighter basis than we make them and are very sturdy for their weight. A heavy, comfortable, substantial American machine is undoubtedly much better for many purposes, but we needed a rig that would not only go almost anywhere under its own power, but be light enough to push, or carry if necessary, where it couldn't climb by itself. Ours are rated at 4.9 horsepower under the English system, and this is equivalent to less than 4 horsepower under our system of reckoning. They are simply a little, single-cylinder machine, weighing only 250 pounds each, and yet they have each pulled a side car loaded to the gunwales, besides ourselves, and 150 pounds of gasoline on the luggage carrier behind the driver.

We knew it would be necessary to carry all our gasoline and oil for a thousand miles jump across the desert, and we wanted to find out, first, whether we could or not. So we left Lagos with each bike carrying two



Here Are "Rough" and "Tumble" at the Start of the Long Journey; Mr. Flood is Eating His Lunch. The Road Has Been Chopped Thru the Jungle, and it is Impossible to Penetrate 15 Feet Into It Without an Ax

BULLETIN No. 4 On Wormy Pigs



When nine weeks old these wormy pigs averaged 29 pounds each.

The local veterinarian said:

"On November 17, 1926, I was called by J. H. Doll to his farm to see these pigs—five of the litter having already died, two of them the day I was called. Upon post-mortem examination of one of these, I found more than fifty worms in the intestinal tract. I believe they were the wormiest lot of pigs that I have ever seen in my twenty years of veterinary practice."

Given Improved Stock Tonic

On the 19th day of November these pigs began to get Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in their swill—the worming dose for the first two weeks. Thereafter the thriving dose.

They consumed

1592 pounds of corn, 731 pounds of middlings, 73 pounds of tankage and 96 pounds of milk, given the first 10 days.

They gained

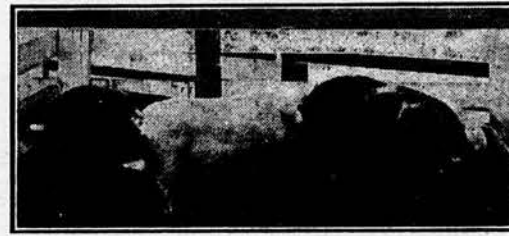
659 pounds in 126 days, at a cost of less than 5 cents per pound.

They gained

12.8 pounds to each bushel of corn or its equivalent.

They required

only 378 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.



The same five pigs after receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic for 126 days and having gained 659 pounds.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

WORMER — APPETIZER — MINERAL BALANCE
— all combined in one product

Never use capsules, worm medicine or minerals of any kind where Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is used.

Costs little to feed Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. A 100-pound hog requires one pound per month, at a cost of 10 cents.

PRICES: 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 100-lb. drum \$10.00; 500 lbs. at 9½c; 1000 lbs. at 9c; ton lots at 8½c per lb.
Except in the Far West and Canada

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

cases of gasoline, or four 6-gallon cans, and now, at the end of the railroad, after a trifle more than a thousand miles of crashing thru the West Africa bush we still have a little of the original supply left in our tanks. We can now start on our thousand mile jump across the desert with another equal supply and feel fairly sure that we'll reach semi-civilization on the other side.

In addition to our gasoline supply we left Lagos with 6 gallons of oil, a half-dozen canteens of water, 80 pounds of motion picture and still picture equipment, a pole and canvas bed which we made ourselves, our blankets, tarpaulin and mosquito net, cooking and eating tackle, two big 45 revolvers and a high-powered big game rifle and ammunition, carbide for our headlights, 75 pounds of spare parts and tools, including everything from a hack saw to a soldering torch—all of which we've had occasion to use already—and a few clothes and Jim's eternal and infernal banjo.

Legs Are Red Now

As for clothes, we bought a bush shirt and a pair of "shorts" each, with one "spare" outfit between us. I always wear the spare while my regulars are washed—and Jim says he is going to wear it when he has his washed. When our spare is worn out if we want to change clothes we'll simply have to change with each other—if we've anything left.

The question of "shorts" caused a brief mental struggle; they appeared almost indecent in their brevity, little khaki panties like basketball trunks, reaching hardly to the knees. But in spite of sunburn and bow legs we adopted them as the customary bush trekker's outfit. Our legs reddened fiercely at first, either from shame or the sun, but now they appear like a pair of elephant trunks—and they're not white elephants either. A bush shirt is simply a rough, heavy shirt with a double back and a red-lined spine pad buttoned on behind for protection against the sun.

Thus equipped we set off one afternoon for our trans-Africa trip, and made 65 miles to the home of our American missionary friend in Abeokuta that evening, he who first suggested the idea. It struck me as a very rough road, good only for the liver perhaps, but Jim, old "Bad Roads" Jim, growled something about, "If the roads are as good as this all the way to the Nile River, there's no use of our making the trip."

They weren't. And something about our rough going thru the first stage of our journey will be described next week.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Since the snows have melted away and mostly dried up, the roads are in good condition again for travel, even if they are a little soft and spongy in places. This is a big help to the folks who are moving and those who have hauling to do.

We received the returns recently from three hogs we shipped thru the Farmers' Union a few days before. I find that we made \$3 more than we would have received had we sold to the local stock buyer. These hogs weighed 751 pounds at the Kansas City yards, and sold for \$7.85 a hundred. The marketing expenses were \$2.95, making the net proceeds \$55. The local expenses were 65 cents, which left \$54.35 net to us. Local buyers apparently purchase hogs on about a cent a pound margin. One advantage in selling them locally is that the farmer receives the cash for his stock at the time, while in shipping thru a co-operative association the shipper has to wait for his returns, which takes from three to four days but the amount one saves by shipping thru a local co-operative association is enough to pay him well to ship that way and wait the extra time for the money.

Hogs marketed thru a co-operative association sell on their merits as they are marked, and the owner will get what is coming to him—and by shipping co-operatively the owners save the middleman's charges. In cases where several animals are shipped at one time this amounts to quite a little sum. The farmers raise and feed the livestock themselves and take all the risk of losses. At the best they make but little in the transaction, and

should co-operate with their neighbors in putting their own products on the market themselves, and save all the middleman's profit.

We shelled corn Thursday afternoon for our brother who lives in Chicago, and for a sister who lives near here. We shelled about 650 bushels in 3 hours, everything going off in fine shape. The rig was new, and it kept four of us busy shoveling corn in the feeder, and it kept three trucks busy on the road hauling the corn to market, 2 3/4 miles distant. We kept a grain wagon at the sheller all the time and had to use it for a few minutes each time until the next truck arrived for a new load.

The trucks are a big help in marketing farm products as well as handling any kind of hauling. In this case 636 bushels of corn were marketed in seven loads and in a little more than 3 hours at a cost of 2 cents a bushel, while if we had used wagons and teams it would have made 12 loads and would have kept six teams busy all afternoon to do the work.

While speaking of time saving devices, we must give the telephone credit for being a big help. The owner of this sheller had been engaged a week before to do this work on Friday, and we had our plans all arranged, when at noon on Thursday he 'phoned me he was ready to do the work and could be ready for business in 30 minutes' time. In 10 minutes more I had the helpers and trucks all promised, and in a half hour he had traveled 2 1/2 miles and set up for business. Some speed!

Find Age Doesn't Matter

Age is not a factor in the production of immunity against hog cholera, the United States Department of Agriculture announces after studies of the effects of immunization of suckling pigs. The experiments covered more than six years, both with spring and fall-farrowed pigs, at Government farms located in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Dakota, Montana and Maryland.

Approximately 6,000 pure bred Po-

land China, Duroc, Chester White, Hampshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, as well as crosses and grades of these breeds, were used in the experiments. Pigs 1 day old were immunized as successfully as pigs of other ages ranging up to 12 weeks. All breeds responded alike and results were essentially the same on all the various farms.

Plenty of Oil Left

Kansas will be an oil producing state for some time to come, so Marvin Lee, rated as one of the leading geologists of the Mid-continent field, declares. He holds that there is as much recoverable oil beneath the surface of our state now as has been produced by the state since the first well was drilled.

"Formations in Western Kansas indicate undreamed possibilities for oil production," he said. "Further, the movement toward deeper drilling is going to produce huge quantities of oil from depths which a few years ago were thought to be sterile."



Incubators and Brooders are the Real Test of Kerosene

ONLY the finest grade of kerosene can give complete satisfaction in incubators and brooders. The slightest trace of smoke or fume may ruin the hatch by destroying the air-space which nature provides in the egg. An uneven flame or one which clogs the burner can easily become a danger rather than a protection.

SHELL Kerosene is ideal for incubators and brooders and for all household uses because it is odorless and clean-burning. Exceptional care in refining produces its sparkling water-white appearance and fits it equally well for tractor and stationary engines where it warms up quickly, develops full power and is truly economical.

The one grade in which SHELL Kerosene is made meets every farm need, and best of all, it costs no more than ordinary kinds. Avoid the expense and trouble of buying and keeping two grades of kerosene. "Change to Shell" that is the only grade you need.

ROXANA PETROLEUM CORPORATION •• Shell Building •• Saint Louis



Change to SHELL
IT COSTS NO MORE

Some More Furniture Now?

Anyhow Dan Delaney Loaded 256 Walnut Logs at Eudora for Shipment

BY HELEN SOUTHWICK

THE walnut logging industry goes on so quietly these days that few folks realize the extent of it. For the work, as it is now managed, does not require a large gang of lumbermen with a cooking shack and sleeping quarters. Instead, an experienced log man comes quietly into a neighborhood and contracts for the trees he wants. Then, with a crew of perhaps four men, he saws and measures and hauls and loads all the walnut trees available in the community. At the end of several months he usually is ready to move on.

Typical of many such unostentatious logging sections is Eudora, Kan., from which 256 walnut logs were shipped out last winter by Dan Delaney, a log man from Paola. Grand old trees, some of them, which caused their owners a heartache when they fell, assuaging their grief, however, with a comfortable check.

Might Find a "Burl"

Checks vary, of course, in size. And it is the educated eye of the log man which must determine whether a tree is worth a hundred dollars, or much less than that. Even he may sometimes be fooled by a tree which appears all right but which proves to be ant-eaten at the center. Not all the logs he buys are fit for making furniture. Many are only lumber logs, the poorest of which, damaged by too many knots and holes, are culled out at the mill and are known as mill logs. Sometimes a log man is fortunate enough to find a large number of salable trees on one farm. At Eudora, for example, 117 logs were obtained from the Clark farm, and the other 139 were secured from 10 different owners, whose contributions ranged from three to 40 trees.

Altho the men work often in the cold and wet, they come in at night for a hot supper and a comfortable bed. And the hardships and irritations involved in loading icy, slippery logs are more than offset by the thrill of finding an occasional curly walnut tree, or a beautifully figured stump, or perhaps even a "burl."

A burl, as every schoolboy does not know, is a huge growth which sometimes occurs at some point on the trunk of the tree, but is more commonly found at the root. They weigh from 500 to 2,000 pounds, and when sound—which is only about once in so often—they furnish exquisite veneering. A few years ago a burl, a hundred years old and 5 feet thru, was found on the walnut tree growing beside Washington's grave—a tree, by the way, which was planted by Washington's father and probably was 150 years old when it died in 1916. The bees, however, had found the burl first, and had made it quite worthless to the cabinet maker.

Stumps Are Valuable, Too

Most of the figured walnut used comes from the stumps, which when suitable for this purpose are carefully grubbed and sent to the mills, where they are trimmed and quartered and placed on veneer machines to be cut in such a manner as to show to advantage the peculiar grain of the wood. As the trunks of the walnut tree are generally straight-grained, the occasional curly one brings joy to the log man's heart.

Magnificent specimens of the American walnut tree measuring 60 feet or more to the first limb and 6 or 7 feet in diameter are increasingly rare. Even now, however, occasional trees are found measuring 5 or 6 feet in diameter. The natural range of the American walnut (or Black walnut, as it is often called) is from Massachusetts and South Ontario west thru the southern half of the Lake states to Middle Nebraska and Kansas, to Central Texas and Northern Florida. American walnut was called "Dent-soo-kwa-no-ne" by the Indians of New York, and the truth and beauty of the wood was early recognized by the settlers, who used it freely to make rifle stocks, rails, buildings and furniture.

After 1850 the best walnut timber in the then accessible regions had been

cut, and between 1875 and 1900 the production of walnut dropped from 125 million a year to about 50 million feet a year, where it remained until the Great War. Between 1914 and 1918 an average of 100 million feet a year was produced, much of it being used for gun stocks and airplane propellers. This increased production during the Great War would have been impossible under the walnut logging methods of 20 years ago. Altho there are still millions of walnut trees in America, they are scattered widely over the farming sections, and it is necessary to gather them tree by tree.

The family name for walnut is derived from "Jovis Glans," or "nut of Jupiter." In ancient times it was frequently called "Regia," which seems a fitting name for a tree whose family history goes back for millions of years. In the Pliocene deposits of Europe can be found evidence that the walnut was even then a forest monarch. Geology reveals the use of walnut by the human race during the Stone Age. In all the great periods of Italian architectural design, which was the basis and guide of furniture design, walnut was widely used for the finest work. Altho introduced into England by the Romans, walnut trees were not planted in quantity in England until 1565, and were not cut and used in quantity un-

til almost a hundred years later. During the reign of William and Mary there began what has been called the "Age of Walnut," when, thanks to the Dutch influence, manufacturers of chairs began to take thought for the comfort of their occupants. Most of the great furniture designers of subsequent periods found delight in this "noblest of all cabinet woods." Furniture made of Virginia walnut was on the market in Revolutionary days, and some of the earliest rocking chairs, to say nothing of the American bureau (originally spelled buerow), were made of American walnut.

The superiority of American walnut over European walnut was recognized as early as 1750, at which time the cabinet-makers of Philadelphia are said to have surpassed those of England. Indeed, the little republic was still very young when it produced Duncan Phyfe, of New York, whose work now ranks with that of the famous designers of the Georgian age. Many European craftsmen now prefer the American walnut to the fine walnut grown in Italy, France and Spain.

Fortunately for the immediate future of American-made furniture, the walnut tree has always been a favorite, and has been planted and preserved with more care than have most native trees. As a result, there are even now millions and millions of young walnut trees growing up in the walnut region. Whether the supply will some day be exhausted depends almost solely on the foresight of the small landowners.

Scientists claim that man's cycle of life will soon be increased to 100 years, which will be a great boon to the installment business.

Hahn Has Recipe for Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

allike are fertilized. Poultry manure is valued at \$50 a ton by Mr. Hahn, and every fruit tree has felt its effects.

Hahn contends for legumes and orchard products, but, as he puts it, "The mainstay with the farmer today is the cow, sow and hen, despite the fact that certain odors incidental to such production of nutritious human food may be obnoxious to the highly trained olfactory nerves."

The most difficult part of farming, as Mr. Hahn sees it, has to do with marketing. The farmer must take what he can get. But Mr. Hahn does well at working out his problem. His livestock markets most of his crops. Anything left over is sold to neighbors. Wheat, of course, goes on the market. But he never has had to ship his orchard products. As each new crop is about ready he sends cards to regular customers. In peach time, 50 to 100 cars a day call at his place. It is the same from strawberries to pecans. Mr. Hahn keeps daily records and knows what he is doing.

Tells of Co-operation

The remarkable development of agricultural co-operative marketing in the last 10 years, in size, number, form and activity of farmers' associations, is shown in the latest publication by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Agricultural Co-operative Associations, Marketing and Purchasing, 1925." Copies of the publication, which is designated as Technical Bulletin 40-T, may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.




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Thus, in the Avery Plainsman Lister you have in addition to exceptional quality, an outstanding Plus Feature. It is the perfect balance of the implement—a product of the creative ability, sincere effort, experience and skill of

Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen.

Whether at work or in transport, this celebrated lister is in *perfect poise*. The front wheels do not fly up in the air when the bottoms are raised. Weight of operator, weight of plows, position, size, have all been scientifically considered to produce this *perfect balance*. Result? A better lister and *better work*.

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These improvements are but the natural outgrowth of Avery ideals. Our designers and inventors are trained to create them. And in every case a Plus Feature saves time, saves labor, improves results. Thereby it increases profits—makes money for you. Do you want this extra profit? See our nearby representative or write us for catalogs, information, etc.



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But Give the Vines a Chance

The Production of Grapes is Getting More Attention These Days in Kansas

BY R. L. HAUSEN

GRAPE culture has been getting more attention recently in Kansas. Farmers have found that it is one fruit crop reasonably sure of producing at least some results. The production of this crop has always been an important branch of fruit growing in the Eastern United States. The fruit is used for table purposes, jelly and jam, and grape juice, both unfermented and the other kind. Prohibition has created an unusual demand for grapes to be used for home-made wine, especially among the foreign population, and caused extensive plantings outside the old grape growing regions. Grapes will grow on every type of soil from a light sand to a clay, so long as the drainage is good. Loams of a gravelly or shale nature probably are the best. The site should be somewhat elevated, to provide air drainage and guard against frosts. A gentle southern slope, protected from sweeping winds, with the rows running north and south to insure the maximum of sunlight, is ideal.

Should Plow Early

Land that is to be set to grapes should be moderately fertile, and produce a cultivated crop the season before. The plowing should be done as early as the soil is fit, and the ground be thoroly worked with the disk harrow and smoothing harrow. A good planting distance is 10 feet between rows, with vines 8 feet apart. A good plowman can draw a straight furrow every 10 feet, guiding on a line of stakes, and the vines set in this. The first vines in each row should be carefully lined up, and the other vines set with these as markers, using an 8-foot pole for the distance. The vines should be carefully set with a round point shovel, at a depth slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery.

It is important that the rows be straight, but unnecessary that the vines be lined up exactly the other way, as the trellis will prevent cross-cultivation. After the vines are planted, they should be cut back to two buds, to insure a strong growth. The furrows in the newly set vineyard should be worked in and careful cultivation kept up during the season.

Can Intercrop Young Vineyard

It is possible to intercrop the young vineyard, and it is commonly done to insure cultivation, increase fertility and give a return from the land until the vines bear. Here is a succession of intercrops I have used in a young vineyard of 500 vines. First year, two rows of potatoes. Second year, one row of potatoes. Third year, one row of strawberries, which occupy ground three seasons, after which the vines will need all the room. Other crops will suggest themselves, altho corn and grain crops should be excluded.

The first season the vines are allowed to trail on the ground. The next spring, they are cut back to two buds. The resulting strong growth may be allowed to trail, be tied to a stake, or the trellis erected and the cane tied to that. There are several systems of training the grape, each requiring a different sort of trellis. One of the most common is the Four Cane Kniffen System, which I use, and which I shall describe. The posts for this are set at least 2 feet in the ground, and are 6 feet above. The end posts should be extra strong and heavy, set 3 or 4 feet deep, and braced to a second post set 8 feet away.

If the rows are very long, it will pay to set three posts at intervals of 8 feet in the middle of the line and brace them both ways to equalize the pull. The end post is set 4 feet from the first vine, the second post half-way between the first and second vine, and the interior posts at intervals of 24 feet. Wooden posts are commonly used, but steel posts are coming into favor on soils free from stones where they can be driven. No. 9 galvanized wire is used. The first wire is 3 feet above the ground, and the second 2 feet higher. Staples are driven in so the wires will slide thru them. The wires are tightened at the end posts with an ordinary fence stretcher, and usually are

twisted around these posts instead of being stapled, as the wires must be tightened every spring.

In training the young vine to the Kniffen system, it should be brought to the top wire and tied there, so it may produce a straight trunk. If the cane is long enough, it may be carried along this wire to the right or left. Other canes should be cut off. A vine trained to this system is in the shape of a double T, one above the other. Sometimes a vigorous young vine will have the necessary branches to begin with. If not, it should be brought into shape as soon as possible.

Subsequent pruning is rather simple. The fruit is produced on shoots of the current season's growth, which are borne on canes which grew the year before. Each year all growth is removed except four young canes to form the arms, which should originate as near the trunk as possible.

The two upper canes are cut back to 3 feet, and the two lower, to 2 feet. This leaves enough buds to produce

about the right amount of fruit. Every few years it will be necessary to renew a whole arm by allowing a bud to produce an extra cane the year before near the trunk. Occasionally the whole vine is renewed by allowing a cane to form near the base of the trunk. These renewals maintain the vigor of the vine by preventing the formation of too much old wood. Pruning is generally done right after the first of the year.

Cultivation in the vineyard should be thoro. The ground should be plowed away from the rows early in the spring, and kept well harrowed until the end of July. At this time a furrow is plowed to the row on each side, and a cover crop such as wheat or rye and barley, or clover, or rye and vetch seeded in the middles. If an intercrop is being grown a cover-crop should be planted if possible when the space is no longer in use.

Grapes, and the Insects

On ordinary soils an application of 250 pounds of nitrate of soda, broadcast over the rows and harrowed in, is very beneficial. This should be made when the young shoots are about 6 inches long.

Grapes are attacked by numerous diseases and insects, and must be well sprayed to secure good fruit; 4-5-50 Bordeaux is the standard fungicide. Most growers recommend an application of this when the new shoots are


8 inches long. Just after the blossoms fall, this is repeated, with the addition of 3 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. The same spray is again applied in 10 days. Thereafter, the straight 4-5-50 Bordeaux is used every two weeks until August 10. If rose chafers are bad, self-boiled lime sulfur will stop them. When grape leaf hoppers appear, about July 1, a special spray of 3/4 pint of 40 per cent nicotine, 5 pounds soap and 50 gallons of water is used, wetting both upper and under sides of the leaves. Careful tillage and removal of weeds and trash from the rows will destroy many insects, notably the root worm.

The Concord is the best commercial grape, well known in the markets and not particular as to soil. Worden and Moore's Early are other good black grapes. Niagara is the best known white grape. Brighton and Catawba are two very good red grapes. The Delaware is another red grape of excellent quality. The list of grapes of high flavor and good quality is extensive, but many of them are particular as to soil or lacking in commercial qualities, so it is always advisable to make inquiries of established growers in the locality before setting a vineyard.

The man who blew hot to warm his hands and cold to cool his soup had nothing on the candidate who is personally dry and politically wet.



Look for the ball with the top dyed bright red

1,920 More bundles per bale with
The New Twine—PLYMOUTH  RED TOP
Binds 4 acres more grain per bale than any standard twine

Look For the Red Topped Ball

"RED TOP" gives nearly a mile more twine than you get in any bale of Standard twine, enough extra to bind four acres more of grain! That's why "Red Top" is the most economical twine you can buy.

It is the only twine which is guaranteed 28,800 ft. per bale.

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"RED TOP" is the best example of the Plymouth six points.

Ask your dealer for full information, and insist on seeing "Red Top" yourself. The top of every ball is dyed bright red.

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.

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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";
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6. Mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
 North Plymouth, Mass.
 Welland, Canada

What the Folks Are Saying

THERE are five new taxes which can be readily discussed from the standpoint of their probable yield. Each of these taxes has been suggested many times as desirable for Kansas. No one of them has been free from criticism and opposition. These taxes are: a personal income tax; a gross production or severance tax on natural resources; an excise tax on tobacco; an excise tax on beverages, confections, candy, perfumes, cosmetics, and chewing gum; and an excise tax on theater admissions.

A personal income tax patterned after the federal income tax probably would yield 3½ million dollars. Kansans paid to the Federal Government \$3,556,751.26 in income taxes from July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1927. It is to be expected that a state income tax with the same rates and the same exemptions as the federal income tax would yield as much as, if not more than, the federal tax. Federal employees who pay taxes under the federal personal income tax would be exempted from the state income tax. However, state and local employees of the public whose salaries are exempt from the federal income tax would not be exempt under the state income tax. It is to be expected that the state and local employees would be sufficiently important in personal income tax payments under a state tax to more than offset the decrease caused by the exemption of incomes of federal employees. Consequently, it is believed that the estimate of 3½ millions is conservative. A personal income tax is now levied in 12 states.

A gross production or severance tax probably would yield \$2,750,000. This estimate is based on the average value of natural resources mined or taken from the earth in Kansas in recent years. The total value of these natural resources has averaged considerably more than 100 million dollars annually. Petroleum and natural gas have contributed more than two-thirds of the total value. Coal, salt, lead, zinc and stone are the more important products contributing the remainder. Estimating on the basis of a 3 per cent tax on petroleum and natural gas and a 2 per cent tax on the other products, the figure of \$2,750,000 as the probable yield of such a tax is secured. A gross production tax is now levied in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Alabama and West Virginia.

An excise tax of 5 per cent on sales of tobacco in the form of cigars, cigarettes, snuff and chewing and smoking tobacco would yield 1½ million dollars annually. This figure is based on estimates of the expenditures for tobacco in various forms in Kansas. The total consumption of tobacco in the United States is valued at 1,750 million dollars. This figure is secured from the Information Service published by the Research Department on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches in America, and is figured on the basis of tax receipts for the fiscal year 1921. Computing that the average Kansan spends as much for tobacco as the average person of the United States, Kansas expenditures would be approximately 30 million dollars a year.

An excise tax on non-alcoholic beverages, confections, candy, perfumes, cosmetics and chewing gum of 5 per cent would yield approximately 1½ million dollars. It is estimated that 1,783 million dollars is spent annually in the United States for these articles.

This estimate was made by the same organization as is quoted on the tobacco excise tax. Computing in the same way, it is estimated that Kansas expenditures would be approximately 30 million dollars annually.

An excise tax on theater admissions of 10 per cent would yield \$750,000. This estimate is based on the Federal Government's experiences with such a tax. During the period from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, the Federal Government collected \$697,431.07 with such a tax in Kansas. The estimate is somewhat higher than this figure, since the population of this state is increasing, and the level of expenditures for such purposes probably is slightly higher than in 1922-23.

These five taxes would yield 10 million dollars annually. Kansas has adopted a number of new taxes within the last few years. Among these are the gasoline tax, the cigarette tax and the motor license tax. It is of interest to consider the revenues now being derived from these sources.

The excise tax of 2 cents a package on the usual brands of cigarettes is bringing in revenues that in round numbers will be at least \$800,000 during the first year. This estimate is based on receipts from the cigarette tax for the first 4½ months during which it was in effect. The gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon yielded \$5,009,404.06 from December 1, 1926, to November 30, 1927. The taxes on motor vehicles and motor carriers for the year ending June 30, 1926, brought \$3,230,111.23 into the state treasury. This is not all of the tax, but is that portion going to the state.

The total taxes levied during 1927 for state purposes in Kansas amounted to more than 25 million dollars. The total taxes levied by all governmental subdivisions within Kansas during 1927 amounted to more than 107 million dollars. Of the state revenue, 38.5 per cent came from the general property tax, and of the county and local revenues practically 100 per cent was from the general property tax.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

'Tis a Machine Age

Without question there is much room for improvement in the proper use and care of farm machinery and implements. Rust is a larger factor in depreciation than actual use. Lack of oil, neglect in replacing worn parts and improper adjustment all add thousands of dollars to the direct cost of production. A binder, combine, tractor or grain separator always break down when they are most needed and when a few hours' delay amounts to much more than the cost of the broken part, which in most cases was badly worn or cracked and could have been replaced at a small cost during idle time. Five hours' delay may cost only \$2 or \$3 in lost time, but it very often costs 10 acres of grain in case of a storm or during wet weather. Efficiency in the use of machinery has always been low, and until farmers realize its tremendous importance they will not be deriving the full value of the manufacturer's mechanical skill, nor will they get the full value in dollars and cents of their investment.

That present day farming equipment makes for higher yields is hardly ever disputed. In times when all our lands were in a state of virginal fertility soil preparation was of less importance than it is now. However, as the original fertility decreased, improved machinery made possible better seed-beds and consequently higher yields. It may seem to some men that present equipment has about reached its climax in this regard, and that increased yields are a fertility problem to be solved by our agronomists. The manufacturer need not, however, feel that he has exhausted all the possibilities of improving farm implements, for there still remains the field of increased efficiency for him, more efficient production, or an increase in the efficiency of the machine itself in the number of men and horse hours it will replace.

This brings us to the last point, that of efficient utilization of labor, in which the machine probably plays its most important part. Only a century ago 90 per cent of the people in the United States were required to produce its agricultural commodities. Now 30 per cent accomplish the same pur-



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You can identify genuine WEED Chains by their red connecting hooks, gray galvanized side chains and brass plated steel cross chains with the name WEED on every hook.



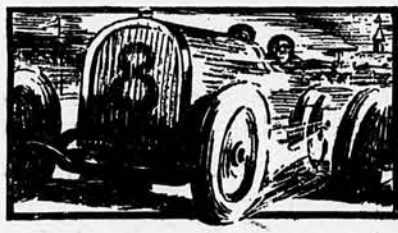
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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.



QUICK GETAWAY with PICKERING Governor

There's no hesitation—not the slightest—when the load goes on—if your tractor is equipped with a Pickering Governor. For Pickering Governors respond instantly to the slightest load change—they automatically measure the power for the load. Pickering-equipped tractors deliver plenty of steady, smooth power—25 to 35% more say farmers who own them. And that isn't all! 3 to 5 gallons of gas a day saved as well.

Pickering Governors are built for Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr and all other tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet. It tells how Pickering Governors guarantee better and cheaper tractor power.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
 Send me your free pamphlet 47-E.
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pose. This tremendous increase in labor efficiency has been largely accomplished by the use of modern machinery. If we might hope for a similar advancement in the proper application of the other factors effecting the production of larger quantities of agricultural products a unit of land, labor and capital, we can look forward to a time when but a small percentage of the American people will supply the food for all the nation.

This in turn will release a large number of agricultural laborers of non-agricultural commodities, with the probable result of an increase in the total of economic goods. That machinery will play a continued important part in this increasing farm efficiency is quite evident from the fact that each year finds the development of some implement requiring less labor and doing better work. The present demand for agricultural machinery is in a great measure due to its labor and time saving element. One can well realize the importance of this in the case of any tractor drawn device. One illustration from the farm here may be interesting. We store baled hay in a barn 40 feet high. At a height of 30 feet six men are needed to store 40 bales in 25 minutes. Not being able to find a machine to make this job easier we built one. It consists of a portable trough 40 feet long in which travels an endless chain run by a gas engine. Now four men store 40 bales at a 30 foot height in 7 minutes, or five men do the same job in 2½ minutes. The importance of this time saving is not only in the reduced cost of labor but also in getting the hay under cover as soon as it is baled. This saving alone pays for the machine in years of considerable rainfall.

I do not mean to convey the idea that I believe labor saving machinery is the all important thing in economic agricultural production, but I do think it has earned a right to be classed as one of the important factors. If a farmer would be permitted to make a suggestion to the manufacturer of his machinery, mine would be this, a closer co-operation with farmers to determine their needs not only in machinery but also in other lines, and an active co-operation with the extension services of our colleges of agriculture in an educational campaign directed against agricultural inefficiency, not only along the line of machinery but along all lines that affect net profit. The most neglected and most timely is no doubt that of soil fertility.

Golden City, Mo. E. M. Poirot.

Cream is Cream, Maybe?

Last winter I shipped cream to a place where I received 50 cents a pound for butterfat f. o. b. our station—the cream grading premium. Then we took a can of cream to a local cream buyer, who was paying 45 cents a pound for butterfat, and we received more money for a can of cream than we did at the other place at 50 cents. This was not only once but it continued to be the case—neither is this the only creamery where we have had this experience in the 17 years that we shipped cream. With many creameries the first can of cream always tests the highest. Some of the creameries also have a sort of a "bell wether" who gets good prices for his product and good tests, and he in turn is a strong booster for the creamery and steers a lot of business its way.

Now the thing that the average dairyman desires is some system that will give him uniform grading rules and accurate tests. We believe that will raise the standard of our cream and butter and in the end bring us better prices. There is no use trying to educate the dairyman to raise his standard so long as the inferior product will bring just as much money. There is nothing to be gained in selling premium grade butterfat as long as the test is marked down accordingly, but just how to improve the situation is a big problem. It would be impossible to have official butterfat testers at every express office in Kansas. It would be expensive and impractical to have official testers in every creamery. It has occurred to me that things might be so ordered that the deputy dairy inspectors could have and exercise the right of sampling cream when they find it at the express office ready for shipment. This sampling could be done "unbeknown" to the creamery and also the shipper.

The shipper could be notified that his cream of certain date had been

sampled and that he should send his cream stub for verification. If a considerable discrepancy showed up, more samples could be taken of cream consigned to that particular creamery. When sufficient evidence was secured to satisfy the Dairy Commissioner that the creamery was dishonest in grades or tests, action could be brought against it. By this or some similar arrangement no honest creamery would be hurt, but the dishonest creamery would have to get out of Kansas. I know that whenever the farmers and dairymen of Kansas find that they will receive better pay for a better cream, they will produce a better cream. We also know that when Kansas produces a better cream, she will receive better prices for her better cream and butter. When we have reached that goal the dairy industry at large in Kansas will be improved.

Harry W. Molhagen.

Bushton, Kan.

As Co-op Marketing Grows

Co-operative marketing is going a long way toward the solution of the present financial troubles of Kansas farmers. This opinion was expressed by more than one speaker on the program of the School of Co-operative Marketing held at the Kansas State Agricultural College recently. H. J. Meierkord, manager of the Washington County Co-operative Creamery, said that, "thru contacts made in the rou-

tine of co-operative work, farmers are coming to have an increased respect for their own business that is tending to put agriculture on a higher plane." This was not the idle expression of a biased opinion, but an expression that can be backed up by facts. Data from the United States Department of Agriculture shows that there were 5,424 farmers' co-operative buying and selling associations in 1915, with a membership of 651,000. In 1925, there were 10,326 co-operative associations in the United States, with a membership of 2½ million, an increase of 1,849,000 members over 1915.

Kansas has not lagged behind in this co-operative movement. In 1915, Kansas had 246 co-operatives with 28,800 members. In 1925, she had 426 co-operatives with 76,000 members, an increase of 47,200 members or 164 per cent. In 1924, Kansas ranked eighth among the states in number of co-operative associations, with 423. By far the greater number of these were grain marketing associations, 309 of the total being for that purpose. The average amount of business transacted by each association in the state was \$158,000 in 1912 and \$175,000 in 1922. Only 68 were co-operative retail associations.

After looking into the situation, one cannot help but be impressed by the fact that co-operative marketing is already succeeding in no small way in Kansas. Examination of the records of the individual associations only goes

farther toward convincing one of the truth of this statement. Take, for example, the case of the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson and Wichita, which started business in 1915. Since that date this company has handled more than 49 million dollars' worth of grain.

The Washington County Co-operative Creamery in 1920 made 148,000 pounds of butter. The business of this concern grew to 776,778 pounds of butter in 1927.

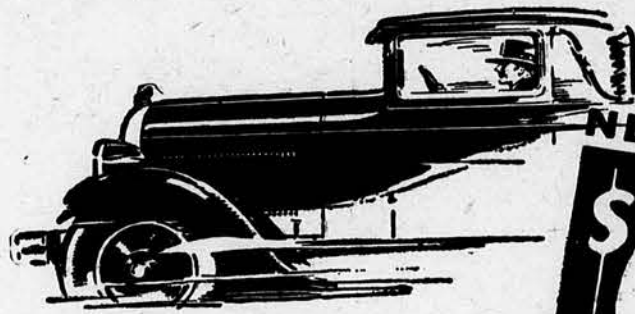
The Livestock Producers' Commission Association of Kansas City did a gross business of \$6,231,902 in 1925 and \$7,637,972 in 1926. While this concern operates in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, a large amount of the business comes from Kansas.

The Southwestern Sales Agency, organized in 1925, and operating in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska, has shown a net saving of \$147,433.63. Other co-operatives show similar results.

And just why are these co-operatives growing? E. E. Woodman, manager of the Farmers' Union Livestock Commission Company of Kansas City, another speaker on the program of the School of Co-operative Marketing, struck the keynote when he said that co-operative marketing is growing not alone because the co-operatives return patronage dividends, but also because of the better services they are rendering the producers.

W. E. Grimes.
Manhattan, Kan.

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\$670

and upwards

New Chrysler "52"

Two-Door Sedan	\$670
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Roadster (with rumble seat)	670
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Business Coupe	\$1065
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Two-Pass. Coupe (with rumble seat)	\$1545
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Roadster (with rumble seat)	\$2795
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YOU can now buy a Chrysler—*quality unchanged*—at the sensational new lower prices of \$670 and upwards.

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We are positive you will be satisfied that the only way to obtain Chrysler's superior performance, quality and value is to buy a Chrysler.



Protective Service



Son Steals Father's Steer and Gets Sentence to State Reformatory

CAPTURE and conviction of a thief who steals any property from the premises of a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member makes the person primarily responsible for the capture and conviction eligible for a \$50 Protective Service cash reward.

E. W. Whiteside, who lives north of Towanda in Butler county, has just received a \$50 Protective Service reward. He was responsible for the apprehension of two young men who stole from his pasture a red steer which he was pasturing for his neighbor, Harry Manor, father of one of the youths.

Sign Protects All Property

The Protective Service reward was paid in this case because all property on the premises of a Protective Service member is protected regardless of whether the stolen property belongs to the member who has posted the Protective Service sign near his farm entrance.

Last September, Lynn Manor and Donald Hays, of near Towanda, marketed at the Wichita stockyards a 720-pound steer which they removed from the Whiteside pasture. To cover up their crime and to have excuse for being in the pasture if caught there, they first put a cow belonging to Hays into the same pasture with the steer and other cattle.

Fixed to Cover Crime

Early on the morning of September 8 Manor and Hays removed the steer from the Whiteside pasture and transported it to a farm 10 miles southwest of Mr. Whiteside's place. When they were returning to get the cow which belonged to Hays and which had been put into the Whiteside pasture, they met Mr. Whiteside returning home from taking his children to school. Hays stopped Whiteside on the road and asked him if he had seen anything of his cow which he was going to market, but which that morning had strayed away.

Whiteside had seen nothing of the cow. As soon as he had driven away the young men went into his pasture and got the cow which they would have used to cover up their crime should they have been unexpectedly caught in the Whiteside pasture.

Manor's Check Not Cashed

The same morning Hays and Manor trucked the steer and cow to Wichita where both animals were sold. The steer and cow were hauled in a borrowed trailer attached to an automobile owned by Manor.

At Wichita the steer and cow first were consigned to the Standard Com-

mission Company for sale. However, V. Ocher of Kechi finally bought the cow and steer from Manor and Hays before the Standard Company disposed of them. Ocher then consigned the two animals to the Farmers' Union Commission Company, and the latter sold them to Smith and Richardson.

Sale of the two animals netted each of the young men \$45. Hays gave his correct name in closing the transaction, but Manor gave the name of C. E. Logan. According to a statement made by Hays, the two drove to Valley Center after receiving the checks. Hays cashed his check there, but Manor was unable to do so because of an alleged shortage in the account against which it was drawn.

Deputy Sheriff Aids Whiteside

Sunday morning after the steer was stolen Mr. Whiteside missed it from his pasture. The next day he went to Wichita and found it in one of three stockyard pens. He then took Harry Manor to the Wichita stockyards, and Manor also identified the steer as one of a lot which he had consigned to Mr. Whiteside's pasture.

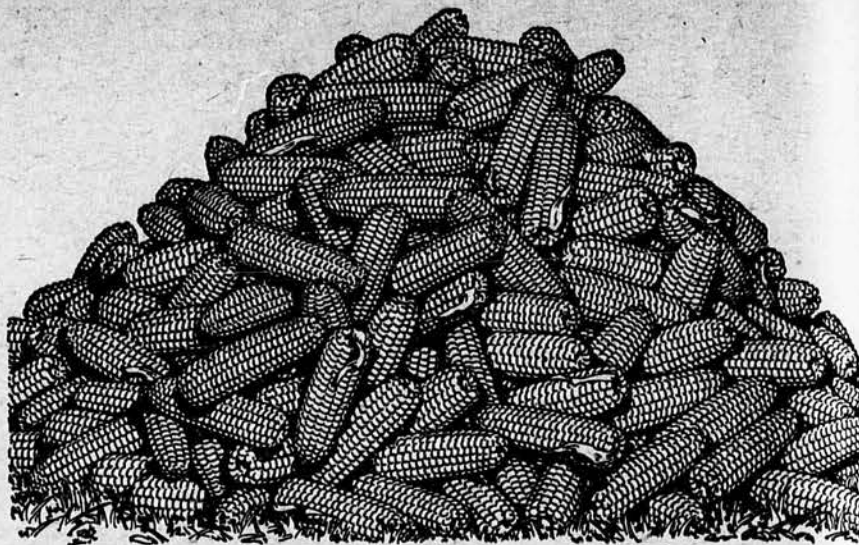
Tuesday morning Whiteside, in company with Harry Manor and Deputy Sheriff Eldon Jarnagin of Eldorado, went to Wichita and obtained a replevin for the steer. This gave Manor authority to take his steer home.

Recently when young Manor and Hays were tried in the district court of Butler county, Lynn Manor, who is 20, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was given a sentence by Judge George J. Benson, not to exceed five years in the state reformatory at Hutchinson. Hays, who is 22 and who has a wife and three children, pled not guilty, stating that Manor induced him to help steal the steer and also that he personally received nothing from the sale of the steer. The trial of Hays resulted in a hung jury, voting 10 to 2 for acquittal. The case has been dismissed. Manor already is serving his reformatory sentence.

Help Fight Farm Thieves

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service has a standing \$50 cash reward such as has been received by Mr. Whiteside. Rewards are paid to the persons primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal anything from the premises of any of the 47,000 Kansas Farmer Protective Service members. Each member posts a Protective Service sign near his farm entrance. For 10 cents to pay mailing and handling charges, the Protective Service Department of Kansas

(Continued on Page 26)



Get this Much More Corn from Every Acre You Plant

Last year Mr. N. J. Wilson of Sac County, Iowa, treated his corn seed before planting. At harvest time, each acre of treated seed outyielded the untreated by enough ears to make a pile of corn as big as above, which was drawn from an actual photograph taken on his farm at the time. Mr. Wilson's increase was 7.7 bushels an acre.

The experience of this one man with Bayer Dust is typical of the experience of nine out of ten men who tried it under actual field conditions last year.

Bayer Dust is a *proved* way to increase corn yields. It has been proved in the laboratory and in careful tests by scientists. It has been proved in the field by thousands of practical corn growers throughout the corn belt.

Four years of practical use have demonstrated its value. Remarkable results have been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, and Big Seed Houses.

Out of 180 returns from questionnaires sent out by three leading farm journals, 160 men were enthusiastic about the way Bayer Dust increased their yield and improved the quality of their corn. 8 men were undecided and only 12 out of the entire 180 did not think it had helped their corn.

Bayer Dust prevents seedling

blight, root rot and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields. It protects the seed from disease both on the seed and in the soil.

It thus insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from average seed and benefits good seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms.

Keeps Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

Bayer Dust will keep your seed from rotting in the ground—even if the soil is cold and wet after planting time. It thus permits earlier planting and protects you against replanting losses in spite of weather conditions. It helps the corn off to a good start, promotes quick maturity, an increased yield and greater profits.

Easy to Use—Costs Little

You can use Bayer Dust at a cost of less than five cents an acre. No special equipment is required. Simply use as a dust treatment. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes.

GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of BAYER DUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at harvest time, you are not satisfied, return the empty BAYER DUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn. 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00



The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

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OFFER (The Topeka Capital (Daily and Sunday), 1 yr...) **ALL THREE for only \$6.25**
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Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Whiteside and H. W. Overstake, at Right, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative. Mr. Whiteside Replevined a Steer Stolen From His Pasture

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Where can I get Government loans; how long do these loans run on land and at what per cent? Do they lend you the full value of the land?
M. P. K.

THE Federal Land Bank for this district is at Wichita. An amortized loan may run as long as 34 years. In a case of this kind you pay annually 6 per cent on the amount of the loan. One per cent is applied to the payment of the principal, and in the course of 34 years this extinguishes the loan. For example: suppose you made a loan of \$1,000. You would pay annually \$60. One per cent of this \$60, or \$10 the first year, applies to the payment of the principal. As the principal is reduced, more and more of this \$60 goes to the payment of the principal and less and less to the payment of interest, so that in the course of 34 years the principal of the debt is wiped out.

You can obtain loans for a shorter period, but in that case more would be charged to be applied on the payment of the principal. You cannot borrow the full value of your land. The land is appraised by the Farm Land Loan Bank and the bank lends not to exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land plus not to exceed 20 per cent of the appraised value of the improvements.

Loans are made thru a local organization. You would have to join this local organization and subscribe for a certain amount of stock in the land bank. You get your regular dividends on this stock, and the stock itself is finally applied to the extinguishment of the loan. For details I would suggest that you write to my friend John Fields, Federal Farm Land Bank, Wichita, Kan.

See the Commissioners

Please give the widow's pension law if there is such a thing, and instructions as to applying for the pension.
S.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a widow's pension law in Kansas. There is a mother's pension law. Where a mother has minor children under 14 years old dependent on her for their support, such a mother is entitled to receive a pension from the county in which she resides of not to exceed \$50 a month. She must have been a resident of Kansas for two years and a resident of this county for one year to make her eligible. She should present her claim to the board of county commissioners, and if she can prove her eligibility then the commissioners are required under the law to give her a monthly pension. They are limited only to the extent that they cannot pay a pension of more than \$50 a month.

Half to the Husband

A and B are husband and wife. B dies without will, owning both real estate and some personal property, consisting mostly of money. Who gets this, her husband or her children, and would the surviving children have to bring suit against the father to obtain their share legally? This property, both real and personal, was hers and in her name.
J. E. B.

Her property descends half to her surviving husband and half to her children. Or if she had children who are dead but who left children of their own, those children would inherit their parent's share of this estate. This applies both to the real estate and to the personal property. There should be no necessity for these children bringing suit against the father. The law is perfectly plain.

'Twas a Game Vote

Some of us would like to know the yeas and nays on the vote of the Kansas legislature on the fish and game law of 1927.
A. L. L.

The fish and game law of 1927 was Senate Bill 199. The Senate vote was as follows:

Senators voting in the affirmative were Arbutnot, Baker, Behrens, Bennett, Butler, Call, Dalton, Davis, Geddes, Getty, Gray, Hammond, Immell, Jackson, Johnson, King, Knapp, Laing, Morton, Nixon, Parker of Lyon, Schmidt, Smyth, Sparks, Spencer, Fymins, Thorne, Van De Mark and Whitman.

Senators voting in the negative were Nixon and Warren.

Senators absent or not voting were Apt. Tinley, Frizell, Gabrielson, Graybill, Hegler, Parker of Morris, Snyder and Whitman.

The vote of the House was as follows.
Members voting in favor of the passage of the bill were Albert, Allison, Beeks, Bennett, Benson, Berg, Bowman, Brown, Buffington, Burton, Calvert, Campbell of Sedgwick, Campbell of Sumner, Carter, Caster,

Cave, Chandler, Conkling, Converse, Cook, Cowden, Detric, Drew, Endres, Everts, Felts, Fenton, Fisher, Flanders, Gard, Garlin, Graber, Halnes, Hanson, Hauke, Hayes, Hutchinson, Jackson of Bourbon, Jackson of Graham, Jefferies, Johnson, Jolliffe, Jones, Langvardt, Lindsley, Mack, McCaughan, McGrew, McGugin, McKone, Miller, Morgan, Mugler, Neiswender, Oglevie, Peppoon, Ferrill, Pfeiffer, Pleasant, Plummer, Potter, Price of Hamilton, Rees, Richardson, Roberts, Scates, Schoen, Scott, Short, Simpson, Sloan of Jackson, Sloan of Sheridan, Talbott, Tillotson, Vernon, Walker, Weaver, Weber, West, White, Wooster and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Harding voted in the negative. Members absent or not voting were Abrahams, Applegate, Barrier, Berryman, Boyce, Bradney, Broadie, Coffman, Crawford, Curry, Dawson, Doane, Edwards of Marshall, Edwards of Sherman, Fishman, Gehring, Gilmore, Hill, Jackson of Comanche, Knox, Mackey, Mullendore, Myers, Newkirk, Niles, Nutting, Parkhurst, Price of Harper, Robinson, Shukers, Spilman, Stapleton, Thomas, Townsend, Tucker, Tuttle, Waggener, Wallen, Webb, Wilkins, Yingling and Young.

Must Establish a Residence

A and B, husband and wife, live in Pennsylvania. B leaves A, who has provided as good a home as a miner could provide, and takes the two children, ages 7 and 9 years,

and goes to her father's house and lives. A goes and talks to B and endeavors to effect a reconciliation, but to no avail. A has friends in Kansas and so leaves their home, a small farm, and gives the key to B, telling B everything is hers. Can A obtain a divorce in Kansas and be free from any alimony or other obligation? Should A return to Pennsylvania to live again and make his home there or could B obtain alimony under the Pennsylvania law? Or would the decree rendered in Kansas be binding wherever A might live?
S.

Before A can obtain a divorce in Kansas he must establish a residence here and be a resident for one year preceding the time he files his petition for divorce. He might establish such residence and then obtain a divorce on the ground of desertion. If he gets proper service on B, the wife, and obtains the divorce in the regular manner in Kansas, that divorce would be recognized by the courts of Pennsylvania and all other states.

If proper service is had on B in a suit instituted by A in Kansas and he can establish the fact that he has complied with the requirements of the Kansas law, the question of alimony would be settled in that suit. B would have her opportunity to file a cross petition in the Kansas suit, and the

question of alimony would be settled at the time of the trial of the case. After the case was tried and settled B could not then bring another action in Pennsylvania and obtain alimony under the Pennsylvania law. B, being a resident of Pennsylvania, may, if she chooses, bring an action there, and the question of alimony then would be settled at the trial of that case brought by B in Pennsylvania.

Should Sell the Hay?

A man bought hay from me nearly two years ago. He shipped some and I wanted him to settle, as he is not financially responsible, before he shipped the rest, but he refused to do this. Since then he has done nothing, and he owes me more than the hay that is left will bring. Can I, after notifying him, sell this hay and give him credit for it without laying myself liable? I would like to get what I can out of it, and would like to get it out of my barn.
V. C. N.

If you have not delivered this hay to him and it is still in your possession and unpaid for, you can refuse to deliver it until payment is made. As payment is long since past due I do not think you would run any risk selling this hay and applying it on what he owes you.

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70 Elevators Work Together

The Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson Has Made Steady Progress

BY HARRY L. HARTSHORN

BACK in 1915 the farmers of Kansas, and of the whole United States as well, were not so fortunately situated in having so many splendid co-operative marketing organizations as they have today. At that time no farm organizations had as yet gone farther in co-operative marketing of farm crops than to operate in a local way, by having farmer-owned elevators at local points over the state, where they handled their stockholders' grain and other commodities co-operatively, thus effecting to that community a saving of the difference between the price paid for wagon loads of grain by the grain merchants and the price received a carload when sold to the commission merchants at the terminal markets—less the necessary handling charge.

This saving in itself was of considerable importance, and was accomplished thru the patronage form of dividend, but, to my way of thinking, the greatest benefit to the community or individual stockholder was not the patronage dividend check he might receive; but rather it was in having co-operative competition brought to that local market, which resulted in keener competition, that had a stabilizing effect on the market in which both stockholders and non-stockholders participated.

Co-operative competition at local points resulted in lessening the handling charge—in many instances several cents a bushel under what it had been before there was this competition. Just as necessity is responsible for invention, so is co-operative competition responsible for the keen competitive markets of today.

Then the Legislature Acted

In 1913 the Kansas legislature passed the Co-operative Marketing Law, allowing 20 or more persons to associate themselves in a marketing organization and to distribute their earnings or savings back to their bona fide shareholders on the patronage plan. Also, the same act gave 20 or more associations of producers the right to associate themselves together in an organization for marketing, or otherwise disposing of the business of its shareholders, and with the right to distribute or pro-rate back to each bona fide shareholder on the patronage plan any earning or saving made in the operation of the business not needed for overhead expenses.

Now, that is the plan of the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company. After the law of 1913 had a try-out at local points thruout the state and was found to be successful in not only effecting a saving in the cost of handling to the stockholder producer, but also to have a stabilizing effect on the price the non-stockholder received for his commodity, by reason of the co-operative competition, thought was taken of how to bring the same influence and effect into operation at the terminal markets.

In 1914 a meeting of the directors of the co-operative elevators tributary to Hutchinson was held to form a terminal marketing association of producers under the Co-operative Act of 1913.

Foundations were laid, plans were adopted, and a committee was appointed to get the necessary 20 bona fide shareholder incorporators before a charter could be obtained. Their efforts were successful, and in June of the following year a charter was granted to the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson.

Shortly afterward, a membership on the Hutchinson Board of Trade was granted this company, which made the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company the first co-operative association of producers to apply for and receive a right to membership on any board of trade or organized terminal market in the United States.

Started With But \$2,000

The Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company started business with 20 local farmer companies as incorporators, with but an investment of \$100 each, or a total investment of \$2,000. The very first lesson learned by the management and board of directors was the need of finance. (Seven cars of wheat with bill of lading attached.)

We opened for business August 1, 1915, and when the fiscal end of the year, May 1, was reached, a small profit was shown. The next year a greater profit was earned, and a dividend was paid to the shareholder on the patronage plan, which resulted in new stockholders in the company being obtained.

More interest, more members, and greater dividends were the results of the years' operation of 1916-17-18. When the company's business had grown so much as to equal a large part of the total receipts of cars in Hutchinson, the Board of Trade of Hutchinson became alarmed at the company's growth and demanded that the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company must cease paying patronage dividends to its stockholders as authorized under the law of 1913, or surrender its seat on the Hutchinson Board of Trade.

At that time there was no law on the statutes of the state that in any way defined or regulated the duties and privileges of boards of trade within the state. They were a law unto themselves and had full right to determine who their members should be. They could refuse membership to anyone they so desired, for cause or without cause. Therefore, they refused membership to the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company unless the company ceased paying patronage dividends to its stockholders. In 1918 the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company, at the demand of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, to retain its seats on the Hutchinson and Wichita Boards of Trade, rewrote the bylaws, taking out the provision which allowed it to pro-rate its savings, on the patronage plan, and was allowed to retain the seats.

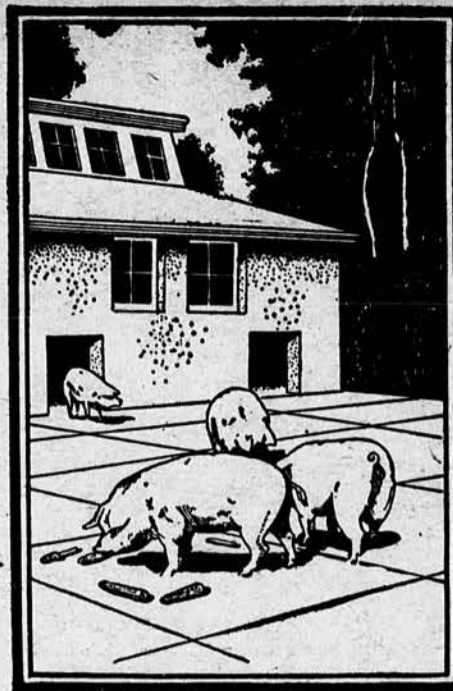
Fixed Dividends on Stock

Now, there are two fundamentals in co-operative marketing that tend most to its success and cannot be given up without cost.

In co-operative marketing associations, the object sought is to handle the business affairs of the company to bring the greatest return and saving to the producer members, by providing, at the time of the first sale, the best obtainable markets consistent with sound business, and then to have the right to pro-rate any excess saving accruing to the business back to the bona fide stockholders on the patronage plan.

The co-operatives recognize that investment of capital is entitled to an earning, and provide for it by the fixed dividend on stock, which must be paid first; but after that is met, they contend that any further earnings or savings accrue from the business furnished and not from the investment of capital; and, therefore, the return of dividends should be based on the amount of business furnished by each stockholder instead of on the capital invested.

This is the patronage plan of dividend, and is the most important prin-



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ciple of co-operative marketing. Without it co-operative organizations could not long exist. It is the patronage dividend that makes it possible to finally pay to the bona fide stockholder all the sale price of his commodity, less the actual expenses of conducting the business. That is what the Farmers' Commission Company was required to surrender to hold its seat on the Hutchinson Board of Trade. And while it would have meant the destruction of the company to lose its right to function on the board of trade at that particular time, it also meant great loss to be compelled to give up its patronage dividend, and would also have led to the disorganization of the company had it not been for the hope of being able to get relief thru legislative enactment, which relief was obtained in the 1925 legislature.

Have Two Laws Now

The Farmers' Commission Company, in co-operation with the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and several other farm organizations, sought and obtained this relief; so that now we have a state and a national law which provide that no board of trade shall discriminate against or refuse membership to any bonafide association of producers having adequate financial responsibility, just because they distribute their excess savings or earnings to their stockholders on the patronage plan.

Getting the legislature in tone to pass this Board of Trade law is perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments of the farm organizations of Kansas in recent years. And while credit is due to all of them, I am sure they will all agree that the Farmers' Commission Company had the leading part in assisting and financing this great undertaking, not alone thru the legislature but also thru the District and Supreme Courts of our state, as well as in the United States Supreme Court.

Now, while I have mentioned the Hutchinson and Wichita Boards of Trade and their efforts to exclude the Farmers' Commission Company from membership thereon because of the patronage dividend, yet I do not wish to criticize them. They were fighting for their own advantages as they saw them, and I do not blame them. I will recognize the need of a well-organized board of trade to provide a place for the successful and most advantageous marketing of farm crops, and it was because of this advantage that it was so necessary for the Farmers' Commission Company to obtain membership on these boards.

Now something about the Commission Company as a merchandising organization. While it started in a small way with but 20 members and little finance, it has grown until it is one of the strong companies of Kansas, with memberships on the Hutchinson, Wichita and Kansas City Boards of Trade. And while each of its original stockholders had but a cash investment of \$100, their investment has now grown until several of them have an investment of \$5,000 each, besides having received a cash patronage as well.

All Cash Above \$5,000

The investment plan of the company as it applies to new stockholders is as follows: A new stockholder can purchase one share of stock in the company for \$100 cash, which entitles the stockholder to the credit that accrues to it by reason of profit on business furnished. All credit accruing to a stockholder will be paid in stock until the stockholder has an investment amounting to \$500. After a stockholder has stock in the company to the amount of \$500, then any further dividend accruing to it by reason of patronage furnished will be paid half in cash and half in stock in the company until the stockholder has an investment in its stock amounting to \$5,000, after which all further dividends are paid in cash. Nearly all of the early stockholders of the company, on an original investment of \$100 cash, who have liberally patronized the company, now own from \$2,000 to \$5,000 of stock, besides having received their cash patronage every year when they desired to take it.

The company, since 1915, without including this crop year ending March, 1928, has handled more than 49 million dollars' worth of grain and has paid a net profit of \$147,870.22. During the crop year of 1926, a net profit of \$41,285.46 was earned, while in two

other years the net earning has amounted to \$40,000 a year.

There have been some lean years when the wheat crop of the state was small, but in only one year, 1923, when the wheat crop of the state was only 84 million bushels, did the company show a net loss in either its Hutchinson or Wichita offices; and that year the Wichita office showed a profit of \$4,860.61, while the Hutchinson office showed a loss of \$7,057.70, thus making the actual loss of the two combined offices \$2,197.09. Since that time the company has shown an average net profit every year of \$27,784.72.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of stockholders of the company each year since its organization (with the exception of the years the company was in litigation over the Board of Trade Bill) until now the company has 70 elevators identified with it as stockholders. Many of these elevators have been obtained since the Board of Trade Bill became a law.

While great benefit has come to the farmers of the commission company thru the patronage dividend in that it has enabled them to build up a strong company in both membership and finances, to my mind this is not the greatest benefit it has been by any means. The greatest benefit, I think, is that co-operative competition has entered the terminal market just as it has at the local market, and it is the stabilizing influence on the prices paid each day that is the thing most worth while. This is a benefit that is enjoyed by shareholder and non-shareholder alike, tho so little realized by some of them.

Strong in Membership, Too

Now, I do not wish to take an undue amount of credit to the Farmers' Commission Company for its plan of doing business. I recognize that the Farmers' Union, the Equity Union and the Pool have been of service to their members in their marketing organizations. Also, I am not greatly concerned over the fact that they, too, are growing strong. Why should I be, if they are giving their members the same service they could get if they were members of the Farmers' Commission Company?

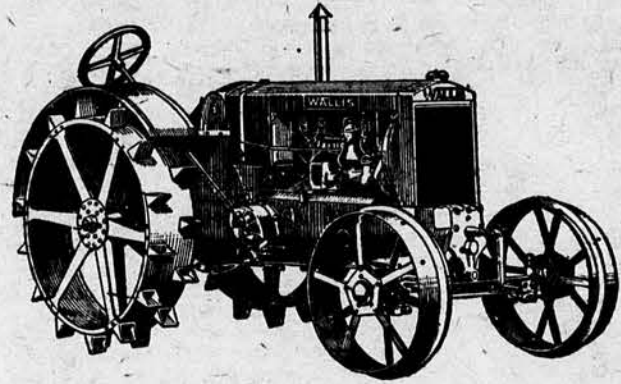
I used to worry because there was more than one grain organization. I don't now. We would not get along so well as we do now if there were only one. We now federate on matters of common interest and get along just fine; and it does my heart good when I realize the good relations existing between the farm organizations.

The Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company is as purely co-operative in the personnel of its stockholder as it is in the plan of doing business. The unit of membership in the company is the co-operative farmers' elevator (at the local station) instead of individuals; no individual has stock in the company; and only such farmer-owned elevators as are co-operative in principle and doing business on the patronage plan are eligible to own stock in the Farmers' Commission Company. No individual has any investment in the company or receives dividends of any kind. All stock is owned by, and all dividends are paid to, the elevator companies that are the stockholders of the company.

While the company does a consignment business, it also does cash buying as well, and is in the market every day with bids on cars to arrive. A considerable portion of its total business is direct buying and is thus a help in stabilizing the market every day. That the bids of the company are in line with the best obtainable bids is evidenced by the fact that while the company each year receives the larger part of its business from its stockholders, it also receives a considerable portion from non-stockholders as well, which would not be the case unless the bids were in line.

The latch-string of admission to new companies that may wish to identify themselves as stockholders in the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company hangs out at all times, to all who are eligible and who may wish to join; and may I say, as to who is eligible, that while the greatest number of our members also are members of the Kansas Co-operative Elevators' Association, we also have Farmers' Union Elevators and Equity Union Elevators as members; and any co-operative elevator company doing a patronage plan of business is eligible and welcome to join, regardless of other affiliations.

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Rules Not Found in Recipes

Eight Ways of Making Better Pies

By Nell B. Nichols

PIES make happy husbands, according to tradition. Perhaps that explains the large number of smiling men to be found in Kansas. No other state has better pies than ours does. Of that I am convinced after reading and testing the many recipes that have been sent to me recently. Numerous "tricks" are employed by women to capture success in this culinary art. Here are just a few of them. The first suggestion comes from a neighbor in Colorado.

After a great deal of experimenting, I have finally worked out a way to put berry pies together so the juice will not cook out. The air holes in the top crust are made well toward the center of the crust. The lower crust is cut off even with the edge of the pan in the usual way, and then the top crust is put in place and pinched off about 1/2 inch larger than the pan. I then take up the edge of the lower crust and tuck the upper crust under it, pinching the two firmly together. The edge then may be crimped or marked in any way desired.

Larimer Co., Colorado. Mrs. E. D. Smith.

My experience has taught me an idea that improves lemon pie. To make a filling that has a delicious mild flavor do not boil the grated rind and juice in the custard, but stir it in well just as you take the custard from the stove.

Finney County. Mrs. H. R. Shafer.

On all my two crust pies I use a pastry brush dipped in whole milk or cream to brush the top crust. Then I sprinkle on granulated sugar. The pies are a beautiful brown when baked.

Chase County. Mrs. L. M. Fink.

The secret of making good pies is to use as little water as possible to get the pastry in shape, that is, to make the mealy particles of flour and shortening adhere. Pastry is improved by standing in a cold

IF YOU have not sent in your cheese and fish recipes yet, there is still time to get them in before March 20, the date at which this contest closes. Send your letters to Nell B. Nichols, care of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

place, such as a refrigerator, a few hours before being baked. I always roll the under crust a trifle thicker than the top one in making two crust pies. In making juicy fruit pies, I brush the lower crust with an unbeaten egg white and let this dry before putting in the fruit. This prevents the crust from becoming soggy. In cooking two crust pies that require a long period of baking to cook the fruit, I invert a pan over the pie before it gets too brown. If a rich, shiny brown top crust is desired, brush the top of the pie with unbeaten egg white before placing it in the oven.

Bourbon County.

Mrs. Ira Bishop.

In making canned fruit pies I find it easier and more satisfactory to drain off the sirup and to thicken it by cooking on the top of the stove with flour, dissolved in a little of the sirup before being added. Usually sugar is required, too. In this way I can tell just how thick the filling will be. I find that sprinkling bran breakfast cereal on the bottom crust helps to prevent the fruit juices from soaking into the crust and making it soggy.

Greenwood County. Mrs. J. W. Ganes.

Adding 1/4 teaspoon each of vinegar and olive oil to the ice water used in mixing the pastry will produce a crisp pie crust.

Ness County.

Ruth Carroll.

My husband would not eat apple pie until I tried this method. After filling the crust with the raw sliced apples and adding the sugar, I pour on 1 tablespoon sweet cream to which 1/4 teaspoon vanilla has been added. The upper crust is brushed with sweet cream, too, just before the pie is set in the oven.

Butler County.

Mrs. Willie Roth.

My "pie trick" for fluffy fillings in chocolate or any cream pie is to put half of the beaten egg whites into the filling just before it is put into the baked crust. The other half is used for the meringue.

Rice County.

Mrs. August Janssen.

Upholstering Gets Its Share

BY JULIA W. WOLFE

IT IS a curious fact that women who regularly polish the woodwork of their furniture, never think of cleaning the upholstery. Periodic cleaning is not only hygienic, but lengthens the life of the chairs, sofas and stools. When a vacuum cleaner

is available the work is simplified, for, with a suitable attachment, it can be run over the pieces and will immediately remove all embedded dirt and freshen up the surface.

Beating is the next best method. Dip a large piece of cheesecloth, or part of an old sheet, into clear cold water, and wring as dry as you can. Spread it over the upholstery, and beat it lightly with a flexible cane beater. The damp cloth will collect the dust that arises, and at the same time freshen the surface. If the upholstery is very dusty, several cloths will be necessary, because as soon as one cloth becomes badly soiled it must be replaced.

When beating is undesirable, upholstered pieces may be brushed. For nap fabrics, such as velvet and plush, use a bristle brush, and work in the direction of the nap. This will remove gritty dirt and embedded dust. To dislodge surface fluff or down that works thru from the inside of the upholstery, use a piece of velvet or a discarded felt hat cleaner. For tufted upholstery, corded and braided edges, and fancy stitching, use a tufting brush. A soft brush is best for hand-woven fabrics, such as tapestry, and for silk and brocade use a very soft brush with a gentle motion. Brush with the warp of the fabric. The surface of the upholstery can be finally sponged over. If brushing and sponging is done at regular intervals from the time when the piece is new, the upholstery will always look its best and last for a long time.

The "dry scrub" is another effective way for very soiled upholstered furniture but it must really be a "dry scrub," or the material may become so damp that the water soaks thru the back of the fabric into the stuffing of the chairs. Dissolve half a cup soap flakes into a quart of hot water. Allow the mixture to stand until it forms a jelly. Then to 1 pint water in a bowl add half a cup of the jelly and using the fingers or an egg-beater, beat the mixture until it is a lather. There must be no suspicion of stringy soapiness about the suds. With a bristle-brush, such as a nail brush, dip into the suds, being careful to get only the dry suds. Scrub an area from 3 to 6 inches square, using suds enough to maintain a stiff lather all the time. Then wring a soft cloth out in warm water, and remove the suds from the material, using light short strokes. The object is to wipe up the soap, not to force it into the fabric. Be sure to get all the suds up or the nap will be sticky. As soon as the scrubbing and rinsing of the third section is finished, go back to the first section, if working on velvet and smooth up the pile. To do this use a soft bristle brush, and rub lightly, finishing the stroke with an upward motion to fluff the pile.

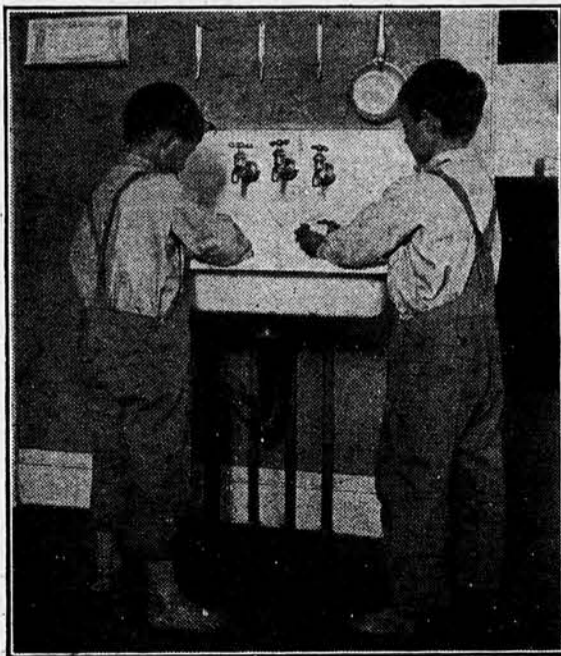
The "dry scrub" will take off most of the spots common to upholstery, and will freshen the fabric wonderfully. Any remaining spots may be removed by rubbing with a clean cloth moistened with turpentine.

Bill Reaches One Goal

BY FRANCES RARIG

BILL is in his seventh heaven today. He feels that all our effort for regularity in sleeping, eating, bathing and so on has been grandly repaid," said Bill's mother one morning.

"Has he grown an inch this month, or put on 10 pounds?" I inquired with a great deal of interest.



Washing Isn't Such a Trying Job When the Sink is Just the Right Height, and It Isn't So Easy to Forget to Wash Teeth When the Brushes Hang Just Above the Sink

MARY ANN SAYS: I used to think of mother and aunts and their friends as dull women living dull, uneventful lives. But since I'm about the age they were at the time I was doing this serious thinking, and since I'm now engaged in the same occupation—I've decided that they and their lives weren't so dull after all. In fact I've found this occupation a good bit like the old three ring circus—"Something doing every minute."



Planning my work ahead—for at least a day—has helped me a great deal in being able to accomplish a great many things. Definite hours for things that must be done daily has also aided. For instance: My baby is always bathed before the breakfast dishes are done, then put down to sleep—out of my way until I can clear up the breakfast things. My older child is bathed right after noon and put down for her nap. I've found no schedule to work perfectly with my children, but general rules do.

Along with my plans ahead for meals and other work, I try to snatch a little time for rest, usually while the babies are napping of an afternoon. This sometimes puts dish-washing and ironing a bit later in the day, but I feel more ready to cope with the problems that come up. Many mothers are irritable with their families because they are trying to run day and night shifts of service without rest, and we can't do it.

"Oh, nothing like that! Of course that would be most gratifying to me, but to Bill it isn't the main end. No, this has to do with what he was working for. He has been made goal guard on the second soccer team of his school."

"Bill? That little mite? Aren't you afraid he will get hurt?"

"He isn't really so little," said Bill's mother, somewhat defensively; "and he's not only growing but he's full of pep. As to being afraid he'll get hurt—well, he may but I doubt it. The boys play on the school grounds and if they get too rough someone in authority does a bit of regulating. Besides, it isn't considered sporting to hurt the other fellow. Of course an accident may happen, but I don't think the possibility of that compares with the physical and spiritual good Bill's going to get out of it."

To me there isn't much that's spiritual in a soccer game!

For one thing, we set out last fall to better his physical condition so that he could hold his own among boys of his age. The very fact that he has been chosen as a guard for a goal on one of the school teams means to him that he has accomplished what he set out for, and I believe that gives a confident spirit that means spiritual growth."

"Won't it make him rougher?"

"Maybe so. But I'll trust his father to step in if it goes too far, and I'd rather have a little more roughness combined with a happy, satisfied, vigorous spirit than a discontented boy inclined at times to be complaining, and hanging round the house more than he should."

"He'll probably be one of those sprinters with the ball when he gets to playing high school football," I reminded.

"Well, I'll cross that bridge when I get to it. It's some time before I have to meet that question. His father played high school football and college too, and he's still got all of his legs and arms. And one thing I know, if Bill ever gets a chance at the first team he'll eat asparagus and egg-plant without a word if he just thinks they will make him grow faster!"

Please Note This Correction

THE recipe for Red Devil's Food Cake which was printed in Kansas Farmer February 11 contains an error as to the amount of liquid required. Here is a list of the proper ingredients and amounts.

1/2 cup shortening	1 cup sugar
2 eggs	1 1/2 cups sifted prepared cake flour
2 squares bitter chocolate	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup boiling water
1/2 cup thick sour milk	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon soda	

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually. Continue creaming until the mixture is light and fluffy. Add well beaten eggs. Beat mixture vigorously. Sift together three times, the flour, baking powder and salt, and add alternately with the sour milk to the butter mixture. Pour the boiling water into the melted chocolate. Mix quickly. Add soda to chocolate and stir until thick. Cool slightly before adding to cake batter. Mix thoroly. Add vanilla and pour into two medium sized layer cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 25 minutes. For a large, three-layer cake, double the recipe. Put a fluffy boiled frosting on top, between layers and on sides of cake. Mary E. Stremel. Rush County.

for Economical Transportation



Thrilling Performance

Proved on the World's Greatest Proving Ground

Offering all the power, speed and stamina of an improved valve-in-head motor . . . constructed throughout of the finest quality materials available, with precision methods of manufacturing that are unsurpassed . . . and with its performance and dependability proved by millions of miles of testing on the great General Motors Proving Ground—

—the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is designed and built to deliver the strenuous perform-

ance a motor car must give when used on the farm.

From the heavy, banjo-type rear axle and the stronger, sturdier frame . . . to the powerful 4-wheel brakes and ball bearing worm and gear steering mechanism—this sensational new car is built to stand up! Every unit of the chassis is designed with a margin of over-strength that assures faultless performance under every condition of usage. Nor is this strength of construction confined to the chas-

sis alone—for the beautiful new Fisher bodies are built of the strongest and most durable combination of materials known to the body builder's craft . . . wood and steel, each reinforcing the other!

The nearest Chevrolet dealer has on display a complete showing of the new Chevrolet models. Go see them. You'll find beauty, performance and high quality construction that you never thought possible in an automobile—at such amazing low prices!

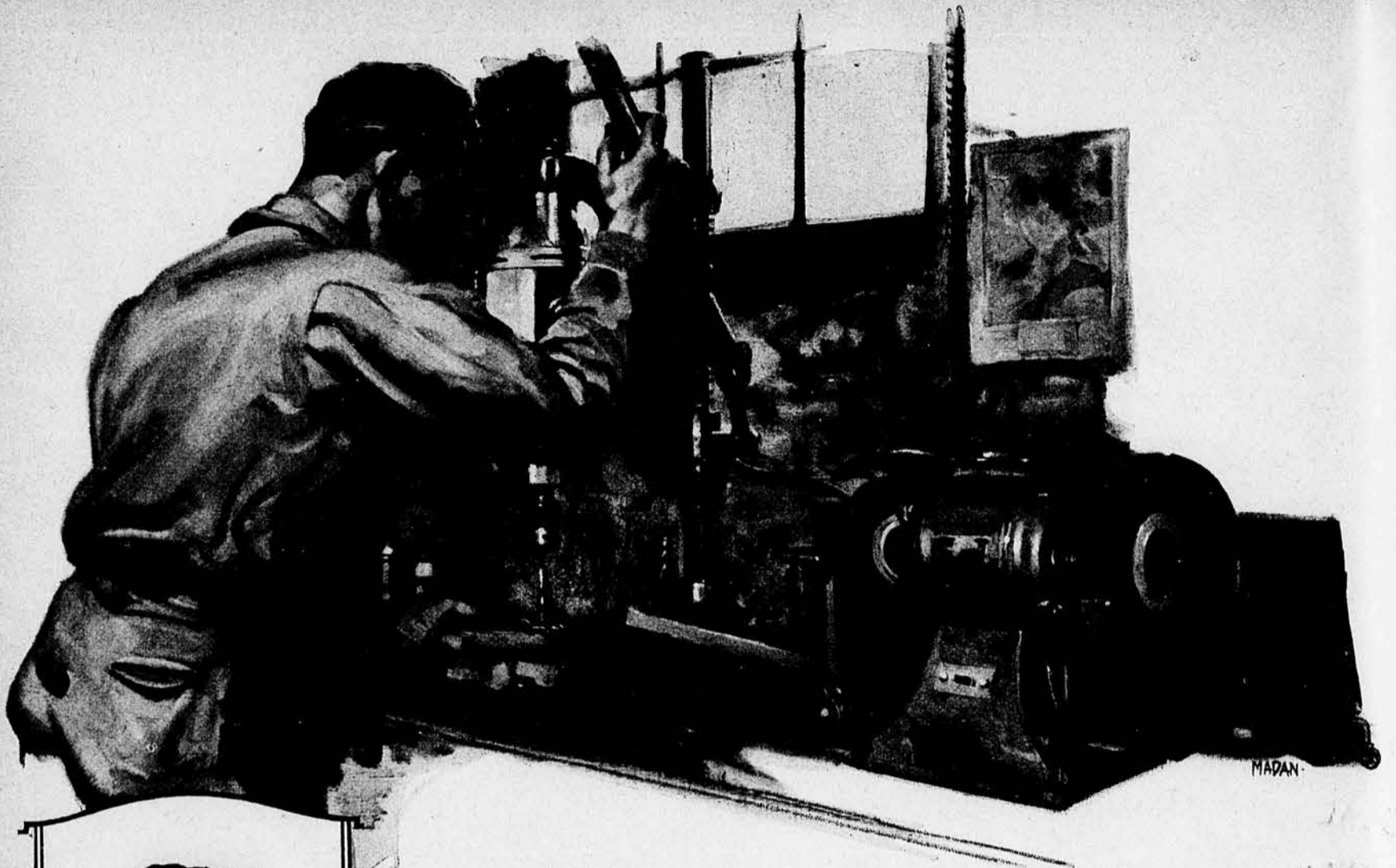
Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

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

The COACH \$585

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| The Touring or Roadster | \$495 | The Imperial Landau | \$715 |
| The Coupe | \$595 | Utility Truck (Chassis Only) | \$495 |
| The 4-Door Sedan | \$675 | Light Delivery (Chassis only) | \$375 |
| The Sport Cabriolet | \$665 | All prices f.o.b. Flint, Michigan | |

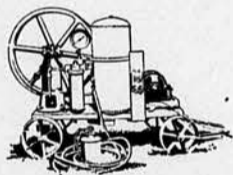




Good light at the work bench makes repair jobs easy.



An electric motor takes the heavy labor out of concrete mixing.



This motor-driven painting machine does the work of seven men.



No time lost heating the soldering iron—electricity keeps it hot continuously.



GENERAL ELECTRIC

When Time Means Money

THE standing wheat dead ripe; dry hay in the field and a storm predicted; the truck loaded for a quick run to market—it is at times like these that broken equipment can prove very costly.

In such crises, it is satisfying to know that a little G-E motor is waiting in your machine shop, ready to turn a grindstone, a lathe, or a drill press to make an emergency repair.

This is but one of many ways in which G-E motors, control, and other electric equipment are adding daily to the efficiency and comfort of farm life. The farmer who knows electric equipment looks for the G-E monogram before he buys.

Ask Your Power Company

If your farm is on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for a copy of the new G-E Farm Book which explains more than 100 uses for electricity on the farm.



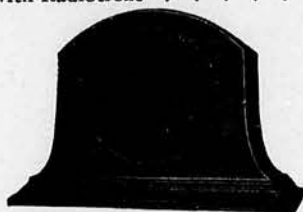
Anyone can be proud to own a RADIOLA 16

THE new Radiola 16 has established itself as one of the finest low-priced receivers ever designed. Although built primarily for use with storage-battery power, where electric light current is not available, it has also become one of the most popular sets to use with battery-eliminating devices.

It gives equally fine performance with storage battery or electric line power. In sensitivity, selectivity and tone quality, it has set a new standard for receivers in its price class. And its compact-



RCA RADIOLA 16
6-tube, tuned radio frequency receiver. A big performer for a little price. May be operated with storage batteries; or, by the addition of socket-power devices, with A. C. electric current. Equipped with Radiotrons \$82.75



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A
The leader in its class. Ideal to use with Radiola 16. You can tell it by its rich, mellow tone . . . \$35

RCA HOUR


Every Saturday night through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

8 to 9 p. m. Eastern Time		8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time		7 to 8 p. m. Central Time	
WJZ	WBAL	KPO	KGO	KYW	WDAF
WEEI	WRC	KFI	KGW	KSD	WOW
WTIC	WHAM	KFOA-KOMO		WCCO	WHAS
WJAR	KDKA	KHQ		WOC	WSM
WTAG	WLW			WHO	WMC
WCSH	WJR				WSB

ness is not the least of its merits.

Ask any RCA dealer to demonstrate for you this wonderful receiver, which is the product of the Radio Corporation of America, and its associated companies—General Electric and Westinghouse—leaders in electrical research and manufacturing. And be sure to have it demonstrated with one of the new RCA Loudspeakers, Model 100A.

There are other Radiolas ranging in price up to \$895, but none that gives more per dollar than the compact Radiola 16.

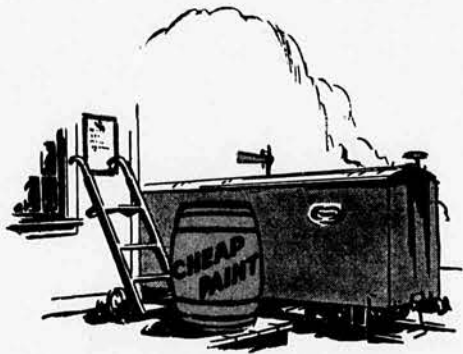
Buy with confidence  where you see this sign.

RADIO CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK • CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO



Be sure your "cheap" paint isn't a *wolf* in *sheep's* clothing

NO man ever saved money on "cheap" paint. That is because "low-price-per-gallon" and real *economy* are miles and miles apart.

So when anyone offers you a wonderful bargain on paint, look out. There are many wolves in sheep's clothing in the business of selling "cheap" paint.

There's the man who tells you of a barrel of paint shipped by mistake to your town, which he will sell you at a low price to save expense of shipping it back to the factory. *Apple-sauce!*

There's the firm that takes your order for 6 gallons of paint and boosts it to 60 gallons—and threatens to have the law on you if you refuse to accept it.

There's the unknown firm who writes you glowing reasons why they will give you special concessions purely out of friendliness. *More apple-sauce!*

There's the local dealer who tries to lure you with *low price*.

Any paint product, to be economical, must have (1) good covering ability, (2) a tough, long-wearing film, (3) colors that do not fade. And these qualities can only be produced with the finest ingredients, *which are costly*.

"Cheap" paint is cheap only because it is made of cheap materials. And the smart

tricks described here are merely used to "hoodwink" the unsuspecting buyer.

Why SWP costs you less

Fine old SWP House Paint, the world's standard for 50 years, costs more per gallon than "cheap" paint. But it costs *less* on the wall—and *much less* by the year.

Because SWP is a product of the finest white lead, zinc oxide, and linseed oil, produced in the Sherwin-Williams laboratories to unusually high standards, it has remarkable covering powers.

Where "cheap" paint will cover, on the average, only 250 sq. feet per gallon (two coats), SWP House Paint will cover 360

sq. feet per gallon, (two coats). Where 11 gallons of "cheap" paint are needed for the average house, only 7 gallons of fine old SWP are needed. It's that four gallon saving that makes fine old SWP House Paint so very economical on the wall.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, because of its fine ingredients and scientifically "balanced" formula, lasts two and a half times as long as "cheap" paint. It gives *good looking* service for five years, usually. "Cheap" paint always *looks cheap* and wears out in a very short time.

That is why "cheap" paint costs several times more than SWP for repainting.

See your local "Paint Headquarters"

Remember this—no "cheap" paint product, whether a house paint, barn paint, varnish, lacquer or enamel, can be economical. It *must* sell for a *good price* per gallon to contain the qualities that *make* it economical.

Also — no unknown concern and no concern that makes outlandish offers of "amazing quality and low price" is safe to deal with.

For best results and lowest cost, depend upon your local Sherwin-Williams dealer — "Paint Headquarters." He will tell you anything you want to know. Through the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide he can sell you the right finish for any surface, made by Sherwin-Williams to highest quality standards. But whatever you do — buy *good paint* if you want to save money.

We will gladly send you a copy of The Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide, free.

THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers
in the World
Cleveland, Ohio



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS • VARNISHES • LACQUERS • INSECTICIDES

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

Why are pen, ink and paper like fixed

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

Answer Because they are stationery (stationary)

Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

To Keep You Guessing

A farmer had 20 sick sheep and one of them died. How many had he left? Nineteen. In giving this riddle speak the word sick so quickly that it will sound like six.

If all the money in the world was divided equally among the people what would each one get? An equal share.

Things to Make

Would you like to know how to make apple decorations for your next party? A rosy-cheeked lady is made by placing a red apple on the top of a glass tumbler. Around the glass fold a piece of black crepe paper tied in the middle and puffed out both above and below the string. A little white apron and yellow cap and cape complete the costume. The eyes and hair are black headed pins and grains of white corn are stuck in the mouth for teeth.

Red apples, polished until they shine, make nice candle holders if enough of the inside is scooped out to permit candles to be stuck into them. Candy and nut containers are also made by hollowing out the inside of the apples and lining them with oiled paper before the sweetmeats are put in.

"Apple-jacks" make souvenirs that will delight your guests. Carve faces on bright red apples, perch a paper "dunce-cap" on the head of each and



add ruffled collars of crepe paper. White cotton wigs improve the appearance of these quaint souvenirs but require more time to make.

Pup and Babe Are Pets

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I am 4 feet 11 inches tall. I go

to Davidson school. My teacher's name is Miss Fritts. I have four sisters and four brothers. My sisters' names are Helen, Barbara, Josephine and Elizabeth. My brothers' names are Pete, Ludwig, George and Paul. For pets I have a pony named Babe and a dog named Pup. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Park, Kan. Michael Zerr.

We Hear From Kenneth

For pets I have a pony named Babe and two dogs named Mutt and Rex. I have a sister named Yvonne. She is 8 years old. I enjoy reading the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Hoch. I live 1/4 mile from school.

Leonardville, Kan. Kenneth Olson.

Likes to Play the Piano

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Wolf. I have four sisters and one brother. Their names are Erma, Hazel, Johnnie, Edith and Helen. I am the oldest. I

like to play the piano. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Ada Martha Johnson.

Clearwater, Kan.

Radio Dealer—"Want one with a loud-speaker?"

King Solomon—"No, I want a little quiet. Give me 1,000 pairs of headphones."



The End of a Perfect Day

Little Nature Studies

Do deer shed their horns? This is a question that is almost sure to provoke an argument if you can get two or three old woodsmen together. One of them will be sure the answer is yes, while another will declare just as earnestly that he has watched deer all his life, and has yet to see an adult male deer without horns, so he is sure they are never shed.

The answer is really yes. Deer have antlers, rather than true horns, and they shed them once each year, growing a new set to take their places.

The horns are shed in midwinter, while the deer are gathered together in bands in areas known as yards. Early the following spring, about the time grass and young leaves are starting, tiny buttons appear on the head of the deer, where the antlers dropped off. These grow rapidly, covered with a plush-like coating, known as velvet, which carries blood and nerves to nourish the growing antlers.

By late summer the growth is completed, and the deer begin to rub off the velvet, which has grown hard and dry. They do this by rubbing against trees and brush, and when they have

finished their antlers are the hard, polished weapons known to gunners in the fall hunting season.

This picture explains one reason why shed antlers are seldom found in the woods. Porcupines like them and devour them whenever they have a chance. Too, many of the shed antlers are tramped into the mud of marshes and swamps and for that reason are never discovered.



A Gnawed Antler

Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. Chum; 3. Price; 4. Carry; 5. A vowel.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas



The Hoovers—Three Reasons Are Better Than One!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Do You Know How a Case of Measles is Different From One of Scarlet Fever?

IN MEASLES the little patient's eyes are watery; the nose runs; there is an irritating cough; at the beginning the whole thing is much like a bad cold. About four days later the child breaks out with an irregular, mottled rash which usually is a signal for a drop in temperature. In scarlet fever the rash comes without so much notice. It is a smooth, scarlet sheet of eruption, more likely to have sore throat with it than not, and generally preceded by one day of feeling wretched and a spell of vomiting.

Any one who has seen the smooth, uniform, reddened surface of a typical scarlet fever skin will know how to distinguish it from the irregular, raised and mottled eruption of measles. But the difficulty arises in the fact that neither measles nor scarlet fever are absolutely sure to run true to type. There are cases of measles that appear like scarlet fever, and mild cases of scarlet fever that may be mistaken for measles. It is a tremendously important thing to avoid any such mistake.

Do not take any risks in these important matters. Have a doctor see the case and settle the diagnosis and treatment for you. Even if it is "only measles" you will have done a better service for your child and the community by calling a physician. After all, measles kills more children than scarlet fever, especially in the more tender years.

Whether measles or scarlet fever the home treatment is much the same. The child must be kept comfortably in bed in a quiet room. It is no use to heap on bed covers with the idea of forcing out the rash. Be sure to avoid drafts and chills but do not make the child uncomfortably warm. Give him all the drinking water he desires but do not let him eat a miscellaneous diet. Very light diet, preferably liquid, is best. If there are any symptoms of eye trouble keep the bright light out of the room. In any event be sure that the bed is placed so the light will not glare into his eyes. The complication to avoid particularly in measles is bronchopneumonia; in scarlet fever it is kidney trouble. Mild types of either disease will get well without medicine under good nursing care. But epidemics vary. The malignant type of the disease may come. Be sure to call a doctor for at least one visit so you may have his personal inspection and advice.

Let the Doctor Decide

What do you think of a doctor giving a woman anything to hasten childbirth?
B. M. J.

It is a risky thing, and no doctor will interfere with nature if the case is one in which a natural birth can be effected. There are circumstances that may arise to make it important that the mother be given artificial help. These are matters that must be left to the judgment of the attending doctor, and this gives point to the importance of getting the very best doctor for such cases.

Better See a Specialist

The doctor cut a polypus out of my nose but it came back again. Is it possible to have these growths removed so they will not grow again?
K. R. S.

Nasal polypi are very likely to grow again unless they are thoroly removed and the mucous membrane at their base properly treated. An expert in nose and throat can remove the growth so that it will not return.

Plenty of Rest Helps

Will you kindly give advice in the treatment of anemia? I want to try to cure it before it reaches an advanced state.
F. O. N.

The cure of simple anemia depends on taking and assimilating plenty of nourishing food. This should include liberal supplies of fresh milk, and green vegetables such as spinach and lettuce also are helpful. The patient needs a lot of sleep and is always benefited by resting outdoors in the sunshine. Freedom from care and

worry goes a long way in curing simple anemia. Pernicious anemia is a very serious disease that needs the personal care of the best doctors.

Due to Diet, Maybe?

What do you advise me to do for eczema that bothers me in summer months only? I am 40, in good health, and have avoided sweets and greasy food.
Mrs. Y.

Such an eczema is almost surely due to dietary disturbances. Find out the foods that you use in summer but not in winter and try to eliminate the one that causes the trouble.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 16)

Farmer, Topeka, Kan., provides this sign, which to farm thieves has become the most hated sign they ever see.

To date, rewards for 29 convictions, in which thieves stole from Protective

Investigate, Then Invest

Since early in February, many inquiries have been received from Protective Service members regarding the reliability of the Dixon Hatchery at St. Joseph, Mo. The following report from the Better Business Bulletin teaches that it is best to investigate before investing, especially when the investment is so alluring as was that of the Dixon Hatchery.

"John Randolph Dixon, St. Joseph, Mo., was arrested by post office authorities on February 24, and charged with operating a scheme to defraud.

"Dixon's activities first came to the attention of the bureau when inquiries were received regarding his advertising, in which he was offering day-old chicks at from 7 to 8 cents each in lots of 100, offering 100 chicks free with each 200 purchased.

"This quantity price reduced the cost to approximately 5 cents each, which is less than half the current market price.

"The bureau found that Dixon was not known among reliable hatcheries, and the matter was referred to post office authorities.

"Investigation disclosed that Dixon started operations January 31, and between February 4 and 20 mailed more than 50,000 postal cards to rural districts advertising the chicks. When arrested he had received orders for 112,000 chicks for March and April delivery, and had received approximately \$8,000.

"His hatching facilities were wholly inadequate to produce the number of chicks ordered, and it is believed his scheme was to obtain a large amount of money and abscond with it.

"Timely investigation of this concern is thought to have saved a large sum of money for small investors."

Fortunately there are plenty of other chick hatcheries that advertise and conduct their business in a legitimate manner.

Service members, have been paid by the Kansas Farmer. Is there a sign posted today at your farm entrance so that if anything is stolen from your farm premises a \$50 reward can be paid to the person primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of the thief?

G. E. Davis

Few middle-aged men take up the bareheaded fad because they realize it is easier to check a hat than a cold.



Why tolerate an out-of-date range?

THERE ARE, in 80 many farm homes, ancient kitchen stoves that have served for twenty years or more—housewives are still "getting along" with them.

These stoves were perfectly satisfactory before kitchen comfort and convenience were thought of. They gave fine service when wood lots were bigger than the cornfields.

But now! Economy must be considered because fuel today costs money. Comfort and convenience are vital, because women are finding that the kitchen, the most used room in the house, can be made a pleasant, cheery place in which to work. How? By getting the best and most up-to-date range, because a range, you know, is used more than any other item of home equipment.

This very modern range, the GLOBE, combines old-time principles of perfect cooking (possible only on a coal and wood-burning range) with its many modern and exclusive features. Its new ideas in economy, and convenience and comfort are unequalled today. The GLOBE Cast Iron Range is beautiful, too. You'll be proud of its good looks, and proud of its uniform excellent cooking.

The GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO., Kokomo, Indiana



THE GLOBE STOVE AND RANGE CO., 406 Broadway, Kokomo, Indiana.

Gentlemen: I am interested in hearing more about this modern range that is reviving the old-fashioned art of good cookery.

Name

R. F. D. or Street No.

City or Town State

LET YOUR DEALER SHOW YOU HOW TO OWN A GLOBE

FISH FOR LENT. New Salted fish in Brine, 100 lb. kegs, net weight. Holland Herring \$9.00; Norway \$7.50; Round Shore \$7.50; Flat Lake Herring \$7.50; Whitefish \$12.00. Also fresh smoked fish in 10 lb. boxes. Whitefish \$1.60; Clubs \$1.60; Carp \$1.00; Chunk Trout \$2.20; Chunk Salmon \$2.20; Finnan Haddies, 15 lb. boxes \$1.80. Fresh Frozen Carp, 100 lb. Box \$3.75. Sheepheads \$5.75. Remit with order. Freight or express shipments. Green Bay Fish Company, Green Bay, Wis.



for best results in your baking

Same Price for over 35 years

25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of higher priced brands

Guaranteed Pure

MADE FOR Long Wear.



KEY Overalls are quality-made from bib to cuff. Extra heavy denim; good workmanship. Reinforced throughout. That's why they give long wear. Every pair guaranteed satisfactory or your money back.

Ask your dealer for Key. If he can't supply you, write us.

The McKEY MFG. CO. FT. SCOTT, KANSAS "GET INTO A PAIR OF KEYS" KEY OVERALLS AND WORK PANTS

LIGHTNING HAY BALERS



HORSE POWER BELT POWER Combined Press and Engine Write us KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consider Materials and Lines

BY FLORENCE M. JOHNSON

WHEN you select your new spring frock, don't consider the dress itself as carefully as you do whether the color, the material and the lines of that particular garment are becoming to you, says one designer of feminine apparel. In other words, the well-dressed woman this season is the whose costume makes her more attractive. Fortunately, with the wide range of materials and trimmings in the stores now, this is not difficult. By adding a bit here and eliminating something else there, we may adapt almost any pattern to our own style.

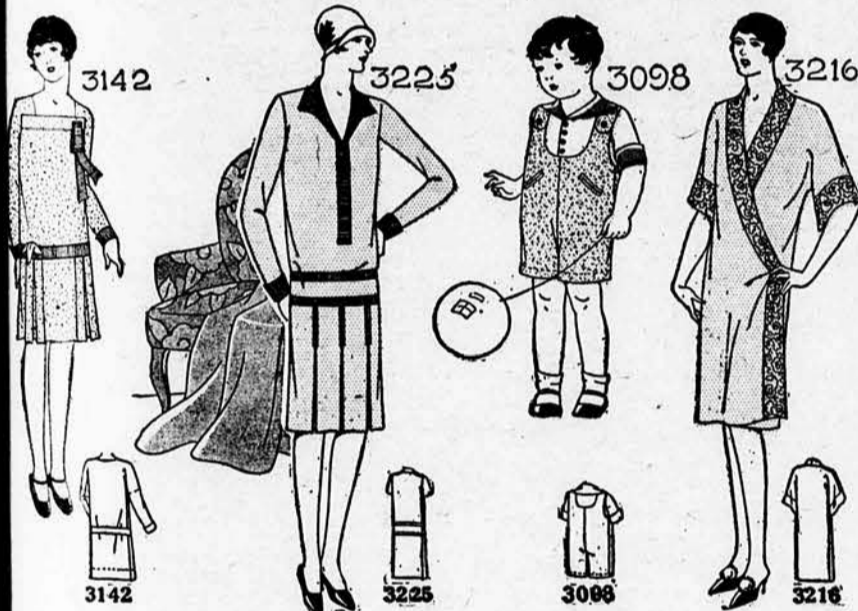
Take pattern No. 3225, for example. If you admire the new printed materials but think you are a trifle too stout or short to wear them to the best advantage, design the dress just as it is pictured—of a plain material with figured silk for trimming. But if you like the printed silks, would not this be an excellent pattern to choose, using a plain material for trimming? If you select a tweed or kasha, the trimming folds above and below the band may be omitted and a narrow leather belt substituted to fit just above the band. Or, you may wish to use one of the lovely new lace jabots instead of the neckline suggested. In fact, however you may vary the pattern, you can make no mistake if you follow the general lines. Any two piece frock, or one that simulates a two-piece dress is decidedly "in." Pattern No. 3225 may be obtained in sizes 16, 18 years, 36,

38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Dress No. 3142, suggested for junior girls, has the same becoming lines to recommend it that we find in styles for grown-ups. That is why the soon-to-be-young-lady will favor it. Whether the sleeves are long for early spring or short for summer, or the material a print, gingham or silk, the frock would be just as charming. The pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

We are glad to have pattern No. 3098 to offer to you for the small boy. Again, by varying materials it may be used for a play suit or for Sunday best. Two small pieces of left-over materials that harmonize can readily be utilized. This is reason enough for selecting the pattern since most boys require an unlimited number of suits. By making the neckline higher, the blouse may be omitted and sonny will have a cool summer play suit.

A negligee is a boudoir essential and if we would but make it a practice to slip into one when we have a few minutes for rest, our relaxation would be more complete. Washable crepe, crepe de Chine, wool crepe, printed satine or rayon are materials that might be used, and contrasting material or a wide lace band would be effective trimming.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired.



"You'll be careful, son, won't you?"

READY for school at last . . . yet the years have seemed so short. A farewell pat and kiss . . . eyes that are moist. Her heart goes with him . . . her baby . . . so soon a man.

She's proud of the way he looked . . . that little suit . . . chosen with so much care for this important event. Only by comparing one suit with another had she found it.

Comparison is helpful in everyday purchases also. With coffee, this is especially true.

Folger's Coffee has such a rich, marvelous flavor that it will astonish and delight you. And only in Folger's can you enjoy this perfect flavor because each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

Compare Folger's Coffee by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning
FOLGER'S
Coffee
Established 1850



© 1928, J. A. Folger & Co.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Things That Happen to Me

SEVERAL things happen to me now that I didn't know about when I was younger. My finger and toe nails grow so fast that mother has to cut them off sometimes. Some people think that a baby's nails should not be trimmed for fear of bringing bad luck or something of that sort, but my folks do not think like that.

Until I was about 4 weeks old my outer clothes were changed only once every 24 hours as I told you when I was very young. Now I am such a big girl that after my bath each morning I have on a dress and wear it all day. Then at bedtime in the evening, just before my feeding, mother gives me a nice rubbing. She oils her hand and rubs me all over and puts dry clothes and a nightie on me. This makes me feel so rested and comfortable for the night.

After I have my feeding I go in my own bed and the light is all put out

of the room. I eat again at 10 o'clock and now for several nights I haven't awakened after this feeding until between 6 and 7 next morning.

Baby Mary Louise.

Mrs. T. H. F. wants to know just how to heat her little daughter's feedings. She says she has broken several bottles by placing them in hot water. I have been very successfully using a special kind of nursing bottle that is not affected by sudden changes of temperature. These may be brought from a cold place or ice box and heated quickly by placing in a pan of hot water. If you use the ordinary glass bottle place it in a pan of cool water in which there is a small tin lid or other guard to keep the bottle from direct contact with the bottom of the pan and heat slowly. These special bottles are a wonderful convenience, and because they don't break they are economical.

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.

Wash Artificial Silk Carefully

I have just ruined a pair of knit bloomers in washing them. These bloomers were from a well known maker of knit underwear, so I am inclined to believe that the soap which I used was too strong for the material.

The bloomers probably were of artificial silk, most types of which are very delicate when wet. This type of underwear should be washed in a mild soap suds. Never rub soap on the material. Avoid wringing. The water should be gently squeezed out of them and they should be hung over the line.



Mrs. Page

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Enters a Land of Strange Scenes and Strange People

BEFORE leaving on his quest to find the girl whom he insists must be the real heiress of Captain Pettibone's fortune, a quest which takes him to Mexico, Hal Brown has confided to Jack Miller, guardian of the present claimant, that he is about to begin the search. In turn, Jack tells members of the Brown family that Jose Fernandez, their neighbor, has brought suit to have his daughter Juanita declared heir at law, and all property, including Lone Oak Farm, turned over to him as guardian, as she is not of age. Hal, with slight experience in traveling and little knowledge of the Spanish language, sets out for Mexico.

As he traveled the long road leading to his destination, Hal Brown was torn with a conflict of emotions. The buoyancy of youth and the natural urge of adventure kept his spirits high as he crossed the border at Matamoros, but the strange sights and sounds soon depressed him. Husbanding his money, Hal had chosen to ride in a day coach which he found filled with Mexican peon men and women who gazed at him with curiosity, and, he fancied, hostility. There was not another English appearing person on the train, and Hal's labored Spanish provoked laughter and a torrent of swift-spoken answers and questions which left him figuratively gasping for air.

"And I thought I could speak Spanish!" remarked Hal aloud to himself. "As a Spaniard I'm a first rate corn shucker. Gee, wonder how I'll ever make myself understood."

"Pardon, señor," remarked a swarthy occupant of the seat across the aisle. "I speak English. I shall be glad to help you. I go to school in the states."

"Thank you," said Hal gratefully. "I get along pretty well in Spanish—if I can take it slow. But this pace is too fast for me."

Hal smiled his infectious grin, and his new found friend, a lad of about Hal's age, smiled. "It was that way with me with the English," he remarked. "But you will improve with practice. May I sit with you?"

Soon Hal's new friend was pointing out things of interest along the way, explaining that the peon farmers with their plodding oxen and primitive plows were working as their forefathers had, and that it was a hard struggle for mere existence. "Of course," added the Mexican boy proudly, "on the hacienda of my father we do not do things that way, and therefore that I may learn more I go to school in your own country. I am returning to my home, which is near Monterrey."

"Is that near Celaya in the state of Sonora?" inquired Hal. That is where I am bound for."

"Celaya is in the state of Guanajuato," corrected Hal's friend. "If you have been told otherwise it is a mistake. A quaint old town with little modern. You will find few if any Americans there. And now, may I ask your business?"

For a moment Hal hesitated. Should he confide in his chance friend who might impart valuable information? The chance seemed worth taking for he would need help. "It is about mining interests," Hal answered guardedly, "and I must find a certain young lady who lives in Celaya."

The face of the young Mexican clouded, and he eyed Hal narrowly. "Have a care, my friend," he advised. "I, Juan Morales, warn you that in Celaya it is as much as a man's life is worth to speak openly with a young woman. That country is not as in your country."

"It's only for the girl's good," said Hal hastily. "I certainly don't mean to harm her."

"No doubt," observed Morales, "but in Celaya before you call on a young lady you must be vouched for by someone of good repute and you must talk to her only in the presence of a duenna, an older woman of the family."

"But I don't know anyone in Celaya," protested Hal. "I'd expected to walk right up and talk to her."

"Have a care, my friend," advised the young Mexican. "Do that and at night you are likely to find a knife sticking in you. These Celayans guard

their maidens as precious jewels. And they have little use for foreigners."

"Holy smoke!" ejaculated Hal. "Mighty glad I ran across you. As we say in the states, 'Looks as if I've bit off more than I can chew.' But I'm on the way, and I'm going thru with it." Hal's lips set in a thin line of determination.

The young Mexican smiled again, but this time it was in admiration. "You Americans are impulsive," he remarked, "but usually you get what you go after. I like your looks, my friend, and I am sorry that I cannot go on with you. Why not stop at Tampico and get letters of introduction from your American consul? If there are Americans in Celaya he will know of them."

"That's a bully good idea," said Hal gratefully. "Heck, I didn't even know we had an American consul at Tampico! I'll stop and give him an earful."

"Your American slang is refreshing," said Morales, as again his dark eyes lit with a friendly smile. "And now I must return to my friend. I should like to know if your quest is successful and when you return home I hope you will write to me. Here is my name and address." The obliging young Mexican scribbled on a card which he handed to Hal, and with an "adios amigo" returned to his own seat, while Hal, staring out of the window at endless miles of cactus, thought ruefully of the task ahead of him. And in his heart was an unspoken prayer for the safety of his loved ones back home.

Even as Hal Brown sped on his way, members of the Brown family at home were deciphering a crude message found in their mail box. Printed in pencil on cheap paper the meaning of the message yet was plain and clear. "We know for why your son is gone," it said, "and unless you have him return at once and leave here far worse than has happened will happen to you. Take warning. Do not delay!" There was no signature.

Henry Brown, mild-mannered and inoffensive citizen who never had been known to utter a curse, ground the paper under his heel while his voice rose as if to carry to waiting listeners. "To hell with you!" cried Henry Brown. "We'll fight. And we'll stay on."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

An Agricultural Day

The Senate recently passed a joint resolution, introduced by Senator Capper, providing for a national agricultural day, which will be the first Thursday in October. The resolution follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in order to encourage consideration of the basic relationship of farming and agriculture to the well-being of the people of the nation, it is hereby declared that the first Thursday in October of each year is designated as Agricultural Day. The President is requested to communicate this declaration, by proclamation or otherwise, to the governors of the several states of the United States, and to request them to take such action as they may deem advisable in order to bring about observance of such day. This resolution shall not be construed as establishing a legal public holiday.

The plan to have an agricultural day in the nation originated with the National Grange at its national convention at Sacramento, Calif., when the following resolution was adopted:

The National Grange recommends that an agricultural day be observed to properly refresh the memory of our urban citizens. We propose that this be not a legal holiday, but that the President of the United States and the governors of all states issue an agricultural day proclamation; that agricultural day exercises be conducted in the public schools; that addresses relative to agricultural day from an economic viewpoint be delivered from radio broadcasting stations; that editorials on the farming industry and cartoons reflecting the dignity of agriculture be published in newspapers; that we use all means now available or which may later become available to center the entire thought of the nation on the farmer as the bulwark of national well-being.

Representatives of the American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, and other farm organizations have appeared before the committee and urged the adoption of the resolution.

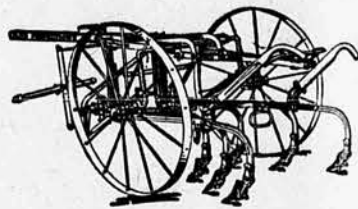
LEADERS

Whether you need a one-row, two-row, riding or walking cultivator, the Rock Island dealer in your neighborhood can meet your requirements exactly.

The three machines pictured here have all proven unusually popular wherever cultivators are used.

ROCK ISLAND NO. 70 PERFECTION

A leverless, self-balancing, combined walking and riding cultivator. Its ease of operation, simple construction, perfect control and comfortable riding facilities have made it a favorite for years.

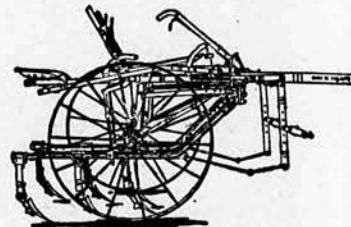


Rock Island No. 70 Perfection

Rock Island Cultivators

ROCK ISLAND NO. 88 PIVOT AXLE

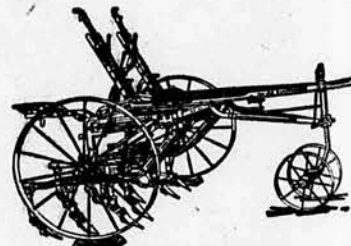
The No. 88 is a parallel gang cultivator which can be used either as a pivot axle and gang shift or as a pivot wheel guide only. Works perfectly in either straight or crooked rows. The easy gang shift allows you to work either close to or away from the plants, wherever the weeds may be. Maintains perfect balance at all times. Easily operated by boy or man.



Rock Island No. 88 Pivot Axle

ROCK ISLAND NO. 122 TWO-ROW

This machine will cultivate two rows as quickly and as easily as a single-row will work one—an ideal way to cut your production costs. It is light in weight, strong enough to stand the hardest kind of work, and is extremely light draft. Follows either one or two-row planters and listers successfully. Easy shifting, because weight of cultivator and operator is carried on ball pivot under end of each axle. Can be used as a wheel shift cultivator only, combined wheel guide and gang shift, or set rigid for transporting. Wheels have three width adjustments—85, 88 and 91 inches. Tell us which style cultivator you prefer. Ask for free book M-119.



Rock Island No. 122 Two-Row

Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.

Your Salesmen

Kansas Farmer classifieds make perfect salesmen. They cover a wide territory, visit 125,000 people every week and make sales. All at a low cost.

Classifieds Get Real Results

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

TRAVELERS in the Far East report the use of prayer-wheels among the Tibetans and Mongolians. These wheels are inscribed with prayers, or have pieces of paper tied to them containing prayers. When the wheel is turned rapidly, the prayers are supposed to attract the attention of the gods. But there are other forms of formalism as meaningless as this, and even more deadly, because the worshippers know better. Jesus denounced such formalism. Many people are exceedingly particular about this and that custom, but "in vain they worship me, teaching as their doctrine the precepts of men," and leaving untouched such weighty virtues as justice and mercy. As a matter of fact, all worship tends to become formal, and to lose its essential inner meaning, unless the worshiper is on the watch to guard against it. Habit is strong with all of us, and habit is our salvation in every day affairs. By habit we go thru the mechanical operations of the day, such as getting up, dressing, walking, eating and doing the chores. If we had to stop and think everything out, the work would be lagging in getting done. But when this is applied to religion it is fatal, for religion requires that we put our best thought and our soul into it. Habit, in the sense of mechanical performance, does not go.

In other words, Jesus was pleading for sincerity. An English cynic said, "A little sincerity is a dangerous thing, and a great deal of it is absolutely fatal." But we know that he was talking for effect. Sincerity is fundamental in any sort of a decent world. If people are not sincere when they tell you something, it is useless to waste time listening. As Carlyle says, "A false man found a religion? Why, a false man cannot build a brick house! If he do not know and follow truly the properties of mortar, burnt clay and what else he works in, it is no house that he makes, but a rubbish heap." A farmer of whom I heard recently had a hard time of it. He lost money farming in Colorado, and went to Texas, where he again lost, running an account for groceries at one store for \$1500. He then moved back to Colorado, and as he left he said to his editor, "I will pay you all I owe." "Believe you," said the storekeeper, and he did pay it. It is this kind of honesty that we must put into our acts of worship, if they are to have meaning.

How the New Testament drives this home! Jesus called the professional religionists hypocrites because they did not carry out their professed beliefs sincerely. James says, "Pure religion before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep himself spotted from the world." John says, "Let us not love in word, but in deed and in truth." Paul says, "Thou I give my body to be burned, and have not care, it profiteth me nothing."

Take the ordinary church service. How much of it do we enter into, thinking? Perhaps the Apostles Creed is part of the program. How quickly it is rattled off, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only son our Lord." Suppose we stopped here some Sunday, and started out sincerely live that week as if we actually believed that we believe in the Father and in Christ the Son. We would take on a happier and more kindly tone. The Lord's prayer is a part of most church services. When we repeat that—think! "Our Father"—"Our Father"—to whom does the "our" refer? All we Americans? All we white people? It must refer to all the human race who believe in God. Then if we have a common Father, we must be brothers, all of us, white and black and brown and yellow. That is what Paul evidently meant when he said, "Where there is neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free." Then what of those hateful terms we apply to some of our brothers, "Nigger," "Dago," "Greaser" and "ink?"

What about racial consciousness, and white superiority? Who says we are superior? Did anybody say that, except we white folks? I know this

goes terribly against the grain. But that is because we do not take our religion into the world of life in a sincere and whole-hearted way. O, don't be alarmed. I am not arguing for intermarriage between the races. I am just talking about treating other people as if we believed that Christ was not joking when he said, "All ye are brethren." Otherwise we had better stop using the Lord's prayer. Sincere religion goes deep, and it blows up our dearest prejudices.

Other people have brains. We white folk are not the only ones who have. One of the most popular American poets of the day is Countee Cullen, a colored boy. I wish we had space to quote him. A man who has interests in a large timber tract was telling me about a Chinaman. At their sawmill they have a scaler who stands where the logs are drawn up out of the water, and placed on the car where they are sawed up. The scaler they had was a good one, and seldom made a mistake, in estimating the number of board feet in a log. He quit, and the company employed a Chinaman. He did not use a scale, but did all the figuring in his head, and, my friend states, that, so far as he knows, the Chinaman never made a mistake. Sincere worship, sincere religion. Let us

try it. It will save a world of tears and trouble.

Lesson for March 18—Jesus Denounces Formalism. Mark 7:1 to 23. Golden Text—Prov. 4:23.

Half in the Dairy Pool Now

(Continued from Page 9)

trade." It asserted Sections 26 and 27 of the Bingham act conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abridging the defendant's rights, privileges and immunities, as a citizen of the United States, and depriving it of corporate life, liberty and property without due process of law, and denying it equal protection of the laws.

The trial court found the issue clear-cut. It gave the co-operative judgment for \$500, and \$100 attorney fees, and in this decision it was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The company then appealed to the Supreme Court, which, in its opinion, pointed out that a state may freely alter or amend or abolish the common law within its jurisdiction; that no burden had been placed on interstate commerce; that no claim under a federal statute had been advanced by the company, and that "a corporation does not possess the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution."

2,479 Dairy Co-ops Now

More than 1/2 billion dollars' worth of dairy products were sold co-opera-

tively last year, according to United States Department of Agriculture. At the start of 1928, 2,479 associations were engaged in marketing milk, cream, cheese and butter on the co-operative plan.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange started its 1928 newspaper advertising campaign March 6. Advertising has paid the fruit growers by securing larger returns on larger crops, whereas in most farm commodities larger crops have meant reduced returns.

Last year's cranberry crop, totaling 600,000 barrels, is bringing the growers 6 million dollars. Cranberry growers have one of the strongest of the commodity co-ops.

To Keep Water Clean

BY MRS. MYRTLE MULANAX
Butler County

Perhaps some of the poultry raisers who have both chickens and ducks, and are annoyed by the ducks getting the drinking water dirty, would like to try my plan. This helps to keep the water clean for the chickens.

Place the water pans or fountains up on a wooden platform about 8 inches from the ground. Then when Mr. Drake or Mrs. Duck get up there to drink they cannot shovel in the mud. They will get the water a little dirty but not nearly so filthy as when it is left on the ground.

SKELLY
QUALITY HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Ready for Trouble

THIS none-too-pretty "pug" is ready for anything—is sort of, so to speak, *inviting* trouble to prove just how good he is. TAGOLENE Motor Oil is ready for trouble too—ready for abuse, ready for speedy driving hour after hour—ready for anything.

TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE TO STAND ABUSE

2801
MADE by the REFINERS of SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

And Down Go Hog Prices!

Packers at Kansas City Purchased 52.8 Per Cent of the Total Slaughter in 1927 Direct

BY E. E. WOODMAN

THE Farmers' Union is a national organization of farmers, particularly strong in the Corn Belt states. It began to establish livestock marketing agencies on the central terminal markets of the Middle West in 1917. The Kansas City office was opened in 1919. This has been one of the effective market agencies there ever since, and I have been continuously in charge of its operations. We handle livestock from 25,000 hogs in a year, partly thru shipping

In this article, which includes the material in the statement Mr. Woodman recently delivered before the Senate Committee on Agriculture when it had the Capper-Hope Bill under consideration, Mr. Woodman tells of the effect the direct buying of hogs has had on the Kansas City market. It well deserves the earnest consideration of every Kansas farmer who raises hogs. Mr. Woodman is manager of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City.

associations and also from the larger producers in carlot shipments. We are far the largest seller of hogs there, as the representative of these producers it has been my duty to familiarize myself with the things that affect the market.

In 1920 the Armour and Company purchases on the Kansas City market, thru their receipts at their private yards, were 39 per cent as compared to purchases on the open competitive market. This percentage has shifted every year since, until, in 1925, purchases on the open market were exceeded by receipts at their private yards by 130.6 per cent. We are unable to give this shift for 1926 and 1927. The Bureau of Markets is given these statistics, or secures them from the packers, but is not allowed to give them out.

And the Packers, Too?

In 1921 an act to regulate stockyards and commission firms known as "The Packers and Stockyards Act" was passed by Congress. I think the intent of this act was not only to regulate stockyards companies and commission firms, but also the packing industry connected with the stockyards as well. The stockyards companies and commission firms are regulated, but the packers have refused to open their books to the Government. All stockyards companies and selling agencies are under regulation by the passage of the Packers and Stockyards Act, but to evade regulation and to defy the Packers and Stockyards Administration, the producers and the public generally, the packers have developed their private yards, concentration points and direct shipments to their clients.

In 1920 the combined purchases of Armour and Morris amounted to 29.48 per cent of the total receipts at the Kansas City yards, Morris being an aggressive buyer. Since then Armour has closed the Morris plant, which probably was the best equipped plant its size on any of the western terminal markets. He abandoned it because of the advantages of maintaining the old Fowler yards, where he could concentrate hogs without going thru the open market.

In 1925 the combined Armour and Morris purchases amounted to 20.1 per cent, a shrinkage from 1920 of 19.38 per cent. At a public hearing in Kansas City, Ogden Armour testified that direct buying was not sound, and could not be extended. This testimony indicated that, in Mr. Armour's judgment, direct buying was not a good thing for the producers. Yet, from that to this we find a remarkable extension of this practice.

A few days ago Thomas E. Wilson, of the Wilson Packing Company, gave an interview at Kansas City. He took

a decided stand against direct buying, and made this flat statement:

"I am opposed to direct buying of hogs where there is a central market, and I would be in favor of seeing the practice stopped in the Kansas City territory. As it is at present, we are forced to buy hogs direct to meet competition and to keep our Kansas City plant operating at capacity."

"Do you mean, Mr. Wilson, that you have to buy direct so you can get hogs as cheaply as your competitors?" he was asked.

"Well, it figures out about that way," he replied.

"And if your competitors would quit buying direct you would be glad to quit, too?" he was asked.

To which he replied, "Yes, I would, especially in this territory; but when one packer buys direct the others have to do so in self-defense."

He was then asked if he believed the practice of direct buying by the packers was sound economically.

"Well, I will say at least that it is for the packers," he replied. As to the farm end of it he believed that the direct buying practice might prove detrimental if developed much farther.

Mr. Wilson said his company was not opposed to the Capper-Hope Bill, which would provide Government regulations for privately owned stockyards. He said, however, that the bill

would not be enacted, as it was being opposed by some of the larger interests.

I will speak more directly of conditions at Kansas City because I know the situation there personally, but direct buying is as great a menace to the producer all thru the Corn Belt as it is in the Kansas City territory. One of the great arguments used in favor of direct shipments to the private yards of the packers is that the rapid increase in receipts shows that the producers approve of this system. This argument is unsound, for the following reasons.

The receipts at the private stockyards, probably 95 per cent of them, come from what are known as "selected shippers." The producers themselves are not allowed to ship direct to the private yards of the packers. A selected shipper is placed at a given point and given exclusive rights in that territory so long as the bulk of his receipts go direct. He is not a producer, but a buyer of hogs for Armour and Company.

To Eliminate Competition

I wish to illustrate how this method is worked. A buyer will be given this privilege. His territory may be the immediate trade territory of his shipping point, or it may include several shipping points, in some instances as much as two or three counties. No other buyer of hogs in this designated territory is allowed to ship to Armour and Company. Where he has competition in buying by shipping associations or independent buyers, by some method he is allowed to bid and pay more for hogs in that territory than the independent buyer or shipping association can pay, and he continues to pay these extra prices until his competitors are driven out. Then his prices are low-

ered and the spread in price to the producer, instead of being 50 cents below the Kansas City market, immediately drops to 75 cents and sometimes as much as \$1 a hundred.

Very few individual shippers are allowed to ship direct to the Armour yards, and in the main, we find they are prominent stockmen whose influence is desired. I might mention here that a favorite practice of these selected shippers, where they have competition by shipping associations, is to offer a premium to men who have hogs listed for shipment with the shipping association, buying these hogs out of the number required to make a carload, and thus breaking up an association shipment. There have been points where these shippers have paid as high as within 10 cents of the Kansas City top for part of a load.

When this local competition is eliminated the protected packer buyer immediately goes back to a margin sufficiently wide to insure him a profit and recoup him for any losses he may have sustained while eliminating competition.

The question was asked, in the committee hearings, how the producer of a small number of hogs, who was unable to ship in carlots, could dispose of his hogs if these buyers were eliminated. There always have been country buyers of hogs who bought them up in small bunches, made them into carlots and shipped them to market. The only change that would result would be to place all country buyers and shipping associations on an equality in assembling their supplies.

It is admitted that in shipping hogs to privately owned yards, commission charges and yardage charges are eliminated. But extensive tests in weights on the water-fill and fill in the public

IN 13 MONTHS . . . NEARLY A MILLION MEN HAVE CHANGED TO CHESTERFIELD!



AND HERE'S WHY:

WE STATE it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield cigarettes are of finer quality and hence of better taste than in any other cigarette at the price.

LICGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

**THEY SATISFY
and yet THEY'RE MILD**

market show a difference in favor of the public market of from 300 to 500 pounds a carload, which, even at the present low price of hogs, would offset this supposed saving.

Hogs sent to the open market are purchased according to the competitive judgment of the various buyers, not only packer buyers, but also the judgment of order buying firms that buy for shipment to other markets. The price of any given load of hogs is finally established on the judgment of the buyer who is in most need of that class of hogs. In all these central markets, where open competition is had, we have two classes of buyers—the packers and order buyers. In Kansas City we practically have two markets in the open market—the packer market and the order buyer market. The order buyer usually bids on and buys the better class of shipping hogs, practically the same class of hogs that are received at the private yards of Armour. Usually the packers stay off the market until the shippers get their supply and then make a separate packer market, which usually runs from 5 cents to as much as 25 cents lower than the market set by the shippers' buyers early in the day.

Is there any understanding between the order buyers and the packers? In my judgment there is none on the Kansas City market, for the reason that the shipper buyers come out in the morning to fill their orders and bid whatever market conditions justify. But it also is evident that many days the entire absence of the packer buyers from the market until late in the day, and the consequent lessening of competition, enables the order buyers to purchase their hogs more cheaply than on days when the packers come out in the morning.

There is no question in the minds of those familiar with the operation of privately owned yards and what the packers buy in the open market that the supply of hogs received in their own pens, when sufficiently large to partially or wholly supply their immediate needs, is used as a bearish influence on the open market.

Can "Whipsaw" the Market

The daily buying of the packers on the open market shows such unreasonable fluctuations in volume, and the fluctuations coincide so closely with the volume of receipts on the private market that the only conclusion to be reached is that these private receipts are used as a bearish influence.

I wish to file a tabulation of the hogs slaughtered at Kansas City for 1926 and 1927; which shows that there was an increase in slaughter in 1927 over 1926 of 123,930 hogs. In 1926, 57.4 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered in Kansas City were purchased on the open market, and 42.6 per cent were direct shipments.

In 1927, the hogs purchased on the Kansas City market by the packers was

47.2 per cent of the total slaughter, and the hogs shipped direct to the packers amounted to 52.8 per cent. This tabulation shows the decrease of 10 per cent in purchases by the packers on the open market, and an increase of 10 per cent in the shipments of hogs received direct by the packers and their private yards for Kansas City slaughter.

In other words, the packers are now receiving the majority of their supply of hogs for slaughter outside of the competitive market at Kansas City.

It must be evident to any student of livestock markets that the exclusive control of such a large percentage of the hogs needed for their plant operations by the packers will enable them at their will to stay out of the open market, and, by eliminating the competition on that market, to later secure their hogs at prices suitable to themselves. By shifting their supply or their demand they are enabled to "whipsaw" the open market at their pleasure.

Loss of \$3 a Hundred

We have had a decline in the price of hogs on foot starting in May, 1927, of practically \$3 a hundred. The packers attribute this to the increased supply of hogs available for slaughter and the shrinkage in their exports of pork products. And, almost in the same breath, they state that, as a reason for going to the country for their supply of hogs, which they ship direct to their plants and private yards, that there is a scarcity of hogs, and the competition of the small interior packer.

We do not believe the increase in the available supply of hogs, as shown by the spring census, which amounts to about 3 per cent, is the real cause of this decline. The statistics available show that there was a shortage in the general markets in 1927 of about 6 million hogs as compared to the average for the five years previous. This decline which we have mentioned occurred before the increased receipts indicated by the last census of hogs became available.

These facts, in our estimation, are not justification for a decline of 33 to 34 per cent in the price of the live product.

It probably will be asked, or brought out in the testimony, that in the early part of this year the price of hogs on the Kansas City market was nearly equal to and for a short period even higher than the price paid for the same class of hogs on the Chicago market, and this fact will be used as evidence that the direct shipment of hogs by the packers to the Kansas City market is not a factor in determining the open market price.

I wish to call your attention to some market facts which have a direct bearing on the condition of our market at Kansas City during this period.

The first two weeks of January, 1928, direct shipment of hogs to Swift and Company, which were counted in the general receipts of the yards, amounted



A Sign Eastern Kansas Farmers Should Be Proud to Put on Their Farms

"Demon Rust" can't enter



Here is a fence that is DOUBLY PROTECTED! KOKOMO PIONEER fence will last longer than any ordinary galvanized fence because RUST CAN'T ENTER AT THE KNOT, the most vital spot in any fence. COPPER CONTENT STEEL protects it on the INSIDE against Demon Rust; lead annealed wire heavily coated with 99 1/2 percent PURE ZINC protects it on the OUTSIDE. The KOKOMO PIONEER KNOT CAN'T SLIP—the greater the strain the tighter the knot becomes. THE SAME STRAIN THAT TIGHTENS THE KNOT ON PIONEER, LOOSENS THE KNOT ON OTHER FENCING.

THOUSANDS of farmers are realizing increased profits through good fencing. "Kokomo Pioneer" farm fence is built to LAST—built to maintain its shape and appearance after long years of service.

Extra coil in the line wires takes PERFECT care of expansion and contraction—weather conditions are always ideal for this long-lived fence. "Pioneer" STRETCHES AND STAYS STRETCHED! "Pioneer" is not any more expensive than ordinary fence—and it will serve you for many years.

KOKOMO STEEL WIRE CO., KOKOMO, IND.

Division Continental Steel Corporation

PIONEER FARM & POULTRY FENCE

Write for this FREE book

KOKOMO STEEL WIRE CO., Dept. F Kokomo, Indiana
Gentlemen: Please send me your free book on diversification, which I understand contains valuable information, that will make my farm pay bigger profits. I understand it is FREE.

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R. F. D..... P. O..... State.....

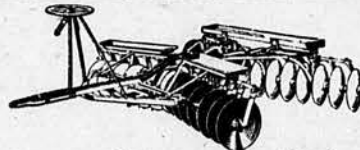
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Whether you use horses or a tractor on your place, there is a Roderick Lean Harrow exactly suited to your power and tillage requirements.

You will find any Roderick Lean Harrow to be better than the average harrow. We have specialized in harrow building for 60 years. And you will find that Roderick Lean Harrows cost you no more than ordinary harrows.

Why not get the most for the money you spend? See your implement dealer or write to us.

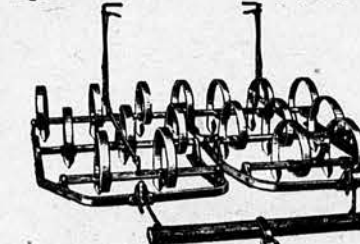
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Mansfield, Ohio



Horse and Tractor Disc Harrows

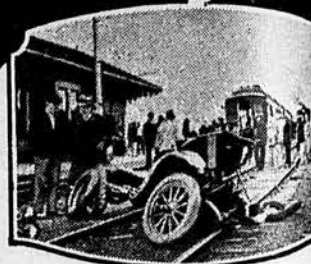


Spike Harrows for every purpose



Spring Tooth Harrows

A Scream! CRASH! -5 Dead



Tragedy lurks at every crossing—

Hundreds who ride in autos are maimed—or worse EVERY DAY! 600,000 are riding to sure injury in 1928—30,000 of them will be killed outright. Ghastly facts—yes! but facts that you must face right now. And, remember, there are a hundred OTHER ways you may be injured ANY DAY. 1 farmer in 8 is badly hurt every year. The number is increasing. YOU MAY BE NEXT! How you'll hate to pay out money to doctor and hired help when you could have avoided it.

2 1-5c a Day Protects You
Why run the risk when so little provides insurance up to \$1000? Pays liberally every day you are laid up. Wonderful benefits. Greatest ever written for farmers. Get full details today. Delay is risky. Mail coupon NOW!

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

Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO. B34
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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

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Occupation.....
P. O.....
State..... R. F. I.....

st week to 25 carloads; the second week to 31 carloads, or not enough to have any appreciable influence on the market.

During the same weeks, while we have access to the actual figures, it is a well-known fact that the private packers by the packers were exceptionally small. The shipping demand on the Kansas City market during this period was strong, as indicated by the daily market reports. On Monday of that week, the shipper top for hogs was \$8.15 to the packers. On Wednesday the packers paid \$8.10 to the packers. On Thursday the packers paid \$8.45, and on Saturday the packer top was \$8.56.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of that week, and with a limited number of hogs direct the packers come to have hogs had to meet the demand of the shipper.

Records for January show that out of the 26 market days the packers set the pace and fixed the price on the Kansas City market. The contention is that if all of the hogs in the Kansas City territory were sold to the open competitive market the packers compelled to buy their hogs in competition with the order demand, and compelled to meet the order buyers were willing to pay the general price level of all of the hogs in that territory would be raised.

Monday, February 6, there were 7,099 hogs listed in the receipts on the Kansas City market. Swift and Armour in the three days, 4, 5 and 6, had 7,099 hogs in their private plant enough to run their plant at capacity for two days. Cudahy, Wilson and Armour also received a large number of cars of hogs which are not listed in these receipts. There were slightly more than 8,000 hogs on the open market at Kansas City on February 6, and the market was 20 cents lower. On the day following, the market advanced 20 cents, because of shipper demand, the shipper being \$8.20 as against \$8 for Monday the packer top being \$8.10.

that market in the net cost of the hogs. By using their selected country buyers and these concentration points which encircle the open terminal markets of the West, they have been enabled in the last year to secure a majority of the hogs for slaughter at Kansas City without going on the market and buying them competitively.

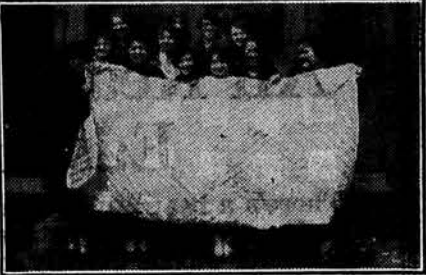
The whole gist of this matter is that whenever the packers have an excess supply of hogs in their private pens they are enabled to stay out of the market at will, and naturally a lessening of the number of buyers and the lack of competition make a lower market.

The hog producers of the West realize that their product is not being paid for in line with other commodities. They know that their hogs, as compared with the price of cattle and sheep, are unduly low, and they believe the situation is so grave that it can only be remedied by legislation controlling these unfair practices of the big packers. They are asking this Congress to give them relief thru the enactment of the Capper-Hope Bill.

'Rah for the Michigan Girls

Along in the early part of last month, the group of girls at The Michigan Farmer office were inspired to do their bit toward boosting the Capper Crippled Children's Fund. Capitalistic stunts were talked over, and they finally decided to make a Colonial History quilt, the patterns for which were featured in the household department at that time.

The quilt was raffled at 25 cents a ticket, netting us \$33.49. The lucky



winner, a generous hearted outsider, then suggested that it be put up for auction. Two weeks later at auction the same quilt increased our fund by \$4. The unlucky bidder suggested an impromptu raffle, which added \$6 to our fund, making a total of \$43.49.

I am enclosing a check for this amount with the hope that it will do its part in making some crippled child just a bit happier.

Mrs. Ila Leonard.
Detroit, Mich.

The Doggerel Club
\$5.00 For One Line

W. F. Teague, Hays, has placed the men in the running once more for "Doggerel Club" honors, by winning the \$5 prize offered for the best completion of the doggerel which appeared in the March 3 Kansas Farmer, relating to Firestone tires. The winning line was, "To the farmer Firestone buyers." The completed verse reads:

The farm owned automobile
Must have high utility
For service and for pleasure
And with durability.

Preparation for such service
Requires sturdy tubes and tires
Giving the most miles per dollar
To the farmer Firestone buyers.

And here is the new doggerel. Look thru the ads in this issue and find one which has the word, "Why," in two inch type. Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper together with the best completion you can compose for the verse below. Sign your name and address and send to "The Doggerel Club," Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The winner will receive \$5 and membership in the Club. Answers must reach Topeka by Saturday, March 24, and the winner will be named in the issue of March 31.

THE DOGGEREL
The range out in the kitchen
Of the farmer's little home
Is the center of the household
That kills the urge to roam.

"Good Eats" has been the motto
Of farm homes o'er all the land
And the stove of satisfaction



Free

These valuable bulletins on feeding livestock for profit are based on actual tests. We send them to you free!

THOUSANDS of farmers, dairymen and feeders are making greater profits from live stock by using the rations suggested in these bulletins. The Educational Service of the Cottonseed Products Association has assembled the results of actual feed lot tests conducted by leading colleges and experimental stations and condensed it in brief, understandable facts. Rations combining all kinds of home-grown grain with cottonseed meal have been worked out to save you money and make greater profits from feeding. Cottonseed meal increases the rate of gain and decreases the cost of gain. These bulletins tell you how. Sign and mail the coupon below—check those you want or simply sign coupon and all will be sent to you Free. They should be handy references to every feeder of live stock.

Every farmer-dairyman-feeder should have these bulletins. Write for them.

A. L. WARD, Director,
Educational Service Department,
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION,
915 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Texas
809 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S. C.

Please send me the bulletins checked below, without cost to me:

Practical Feeding for Farm Profits
 Dairy Cattle Feeding
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Now Less Than 2¢ Per Running Ft

Before you buy Farm or Poultry Fence, Poultry Netting, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Cream Separators, Pipeless Furnace or Paint get my New Free Cut Price Catalog

See the big savings my new low prices save you this season. Lowest prices in 15 years. I pay the freight - guarantee the quality.—Jim Brown

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2402 Cleveland, Ohio

WRITE FOR FREE BULLETIN NO. 650

Telling about **NEMA WORM CAPSULES**
(Chemically-tested Tetrachlorethylene)

For Killing Roundworms, Hookworms and Stomach Worms in Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Poultry, Dogs and Foxes

Safe and Sure Quick Action—No Losses Inexpensive

Nema Capsules at your Drug Store
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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPT. OF **PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.
CANADA, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Save Money without Loss of Quality

33 Years' Success

Over 1,000,000 in Use

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ANY SIZE 30 DAYS TRIAL

Don't be satisfied with an inferior separator. You can save money and still have a standard machine. Investigate the low prices now offered on—

As Low As **\$19.75** Write Now

EMPIRE-BALTIC Cream Separator

ALL SIZES AT FACTORY PRICES

The same high-grade, long-lasting, close-skimming, easy-turning separator sold through dealers for 28 years. Now shipped direct, anywhere, all charges prepaid, for only \$5 down. Satisfaction guaranteed. EASY MONTHLY TERMS—FREE PARTS

Any size—large or small—on low monthly payments. Try thirty days; return at our expense if not satisfied. Free parts and service for one full year. You take no risk. Write today for free book telling of exclusive Empire features. Postal bill do.

Address—
Empire Cream Separator Sales Co., Incorporated,
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6 Magazines for \$1.50

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McCall's Magazine.....
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American Poultry Journal.....
Household Magazine.....

\$1.50 Save \$1.25

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Crops and Markets

The Soil Contains Plenty of Moisture in Kansas, and Wheat is Growing Rapidly

THE soil contains ample moisture except in a few counties in North-west Kansas. Wheat is doing well in practically all communities. Good progress has been made in seeding oats; this job is practically completed in many eastern and southern counties. High prices are being paid at farm sales. Cattle have wintered unusually well.

"There is much seed corn of poor quality in Kansas this year, contrary to general expectations," according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "This has been shown by tests of 188 samples made to date at the State Seed Laboratory. Only 50.5 per cent of these samples tested above 95 per cent germination. The highest was 99.5, and the lowest 24.5 per cent. The average of all tests was 90.5 per cent. Good seed corn will test better than this average. Many corn growers will not plant corn which tests less than 95 per cent, and it is not rare to find a man who insists on 100 per cent. The samples tested came from 46 counties, which suggests that this uncertain germination condition may be more or less general. There is plenty of good seed corn in Kansas. The question is to get that kind, and the question can only be answered before planting by testing.

"Corn may be corn, but seed corn is not always seed corn. Seed is not seed when it will not grow. In that case it is grain and should be fed, not planted. Neither can one tell from appearances whether seed will grow. But testing will tell. It eliminates guesswork. Anyone can do the testing with home-made contrivances. It is interesting and profitable for teachers and pupils of agricultural classes in our schools to make testing of seeds in their communities a regular part of their school work, and a number are doing so.

"In Kansas the services of trained experts are available, however, to do the testing for you, or as a check on your own tests. Send samples, of about 1 1/2 pounds of corn, to the Board's Seed Laboratory, at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and a report will be made promptly on completion of the test. This work is done free by the state, and it is urged the folks should utilize generously the facilities that have been provided."

A continued movement of population from farms to cities but at a less rapid rate than in preceding years is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. An increased movement from cities to farms also is reported.

The bureau estimates that 1,978,000 persons left farms last year, compared with 2,155,000 in 1926, and 1,900,000 in 1925. Offsetting this movement, 1,374,000 persons moved from cities to farms last year, compared with 1,135,000 in 1926 and 1,066,000 in 1925.

These figures show a net movement of 604,000 persons from farms to cities for the year, compared with 1,020,000 persons in 1926, and 834,000 persons in 1925. Only a small reduction, however, is shown in the farm population, an excess of births over deaths bringing the population to 27,699,000 persons on January 1, 1927, compared with 27,892,000 on January 1, 1927, a decrease of 193,000 persons, as compared with a decrease of 649,000 in 1926, and 441,000 in 1925.

The decrease in net cityward movement is considered to reflect the improved agricultural conditions, the disillusionment of those who sought better economic conditions in cities and who are now returning to farms, and the slight slackening of industrial employment. A survey made this winter showed that 87 per cent of those moving from cities to farms had had farm experience.

The bureau's figures show that in the New England States 65,000 persons left the farms last year and 60,000 went to farms; Middle Atlantic States 120,000 persons from farms and 94,000 persons to farms; East North Central 303,000 from farms and 220,000 to farms; West North Central 378,000 from farms and 236,000 to farms; South Atlantic 264,000 from farms and 189,000 to farms; East South Central 253,000 from farms and 167,000 to farms; West South Central 330,000 from farms and 206,000 to farms; Mountain 139,000 from farms and 98,000 to farms; Pacific 126,000 from farms and 104,000 to farms.

Good Outlook in Wool

With little prospect of further expansion of wool production in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, there is "opportunity for American wool growers to place their industry on the best financial basis in history," according to J. F. Walker, consulting specialist of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just completed a year's study of the wool industry in many countries visited on a trip around the world.

"Wool production in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa already has reached the saturation point, and cannot be further expanded because of limiting climatic and geographic factors," Mr. Walker says. "Australia now is carrying more sheep than at any previous time, except in 1891, the leading wool state in Australia carrying 10 million more sheep than is conservatively estimated as safe. No further expansion may be looked for there, except possibly in West Australia.

"South Africa is carrying 35 million head of sheep, which, according to best agricultural authorities there, is 5 million over safe carrying capacity. There have been two years of very bad climatic conditions in one of the leading sheep-producing sections, embracing about one-fourth the total area of South Africa, with no relief in sight. There are no grounds to believe there will be much further expansion of the sheep industry in South Africa. Production in New Zealand is limited by lack of space.

Mr. Walker pointed out that despite this heavy increase in foreign production, "world production apparently has not kept pace with consumptive demand. Wool stocks today are extremely low, with no apparent surplus of wool anywhere in the world. Wool is being taken at the sales as rapidly as it is offered."

The opportunities which Mr. Walker sees in this situation for American wool growers are in breeding sheep which will produce a type of wool the mill demands; breeding to produce wool uniformly instead of producing one kind of wool one year and another the following year; preparation of wool to command the most competition for it, and marketing wool with the same efficiency with which Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are at present merchandising their wools.

"In Australia," he said, "wools are not bought by dealers, but handled on a brokerage basis. If a broker should buy wools outright he would lose his standing as a broker and be driven out of business. The same is true in New Zealand, and is being practiced more and more in South Africa. Orderly marketing is practiced by allocating the volume of wool to be marketed monthly, and arrangements are made between producers and brokers to take wool off the market when prices are unfavorable.

"Twenty-five concerns," he declared, "handle almost 800 million pounds of wool in Australia, approximately 80 per cent of that volume being handled by 10 concerns. There are 400 dealers in America regularly reporting stocks to the United States Department of Agriculture. This excludes all local dealers and some buying brokers who do not make reports. All these men handle only about 280 million pounds of wool, or

What Is the Farmer's Future?

EITHER the farmer must come to big business or big business to the farmer, declares Secretary Jardine in an article on agriculture's depression in The Magazine of Wall Street, which that publication makes the feature of its current issue. Manufactures and commerce apart from agriculture, Mr. Jardine notes, have made revolutionary advance, but "all this superlative efficiency of manufacturers and urban commerce will fall short of its reward if an equilibrium of exchange is not effected by a corresponding improvement of agricultural trade. Indeed, it may even defeat itself, for the mills of production must run irregularly. We are coming to understand that prosperity depends upon purchasing power thruout the circle, and that depends upon an integral economic structure that provides fair exchange. If exchange is not fair at some point it becomes weaker and weaker, and the circle finally snaps." It is shown by Mr. Jardine that the retail price of food products steadily advanced thru 1926, but the farm price steadily fell during the year.

No remedy for agriculture can be found, Secretary Jardine declares, except in "a rational control by the farmer of the factors that determine price—for upon price depends equality of exchange." Mr. Jardine shows that in 1913 the wheat grower received 21 1/2 per cent of the price of a loaf of bread, on the basis of the retail price in Washington, D. C., and but 16 1/2 per cent in 1923. Moreover, it is calculated, says the Secretary of Agriculture, that the national income for 1927 was 10 billion dollars greater than for the preceding year, but of this 10 billions increase the portion that went to the farmer was about 300 millions, or 3 per cent. "According to the ratio of their numbers to the whole population," says Mr. Jardine, "the farmers should have had a gain of 3 billions instead of 300 millions. I don't think there can be any argument over the opinion that prosperity would have been greater in volume and more widely diffused, if the farmers had had that 3 billion dollars."

Much is heard in financial and industrial magazines and articles about the larger return of the farmer from last year's improved crops, but it seems to be overlooked that 1927 was not a better agricultural year, after all, than 1923. The agricultural situation has not been righted over night. "Our farmers," says Secretary Jardine, "are finding that even maximum productivity is not enough." In fact this is not their problem. "We must match mass production with mass selling. There is no other way out," Mr. Jardine concludes his survey of American agriculture.

Easter Puzzle ~ How Many Rabbits? ~96~ Prizes



All Ready For the Big Easter Hunt!

There's a beautifully decorated lunch basket full of delicious candy Easter eggs for every boy and girl who solve this Easter puzzle quickly enough.

To solve the puzzle, you must find all the rabbits in the picture. Each rabbit is "found" as soon as you make a cross mark on its head with pen or pencil.

Next, write your name and address on the coupon, clip it and the picture out and mail them at once to the address given below.

You will be given five points for each rabbit you find and ten points for promptness.

If you have marked all the rabbits, and have made no other marks on the picture, and are the first boy or the first girl from your state to solve the puzzle, your Easter package will be sent to you by return mail.

If you don't win an Easter package the first time you try this puzzle, we will give you credit for five points for each rabbit you have found and will give you something else to do to earn the rest of the points. The package is ready to be mailed out, and we want you to have it. Send in your solution at once and get your basket of candy eggs in plenty of time for Easter.

—FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON NOW—

EASTER PUZZLE, Dept. 22
Capper Bldg., 8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing your Easter puzzle picture on which I have marked rabbits. Please send my Easter package at once, or let me know how many points I lack and tell me how to earn them.

Name..... St. or R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice..... State.....

A Home Business

Portis, Kansas
Find enclosed check balance on sheep ad. Mostly all I have are sold and inquiries still coming at the rate of four or five a day. This little classified ad sure did the business.

W. T. HAMMOND,
Breeder of Registered
Shropshire Sheep.

You can build up sales on your own home place.

"Classifieds Increase Sales"

about a third the quantity of the Australian clip. In the Antipodes the speculative element has been eliminated from the wool industry. Both England and France, countries with tremendous mill consumption, also try with tremendous steps to eliminate speculative buying in wool.

The consensus of opinion in the Antipodes is that a saving of from 4 to 6 cents a pound has been effected by producers there thru proper preparation of wool for market, and an additional 4 cents a pound by the system of marketing used."

Allen—We have had some fine weather recently. Much of the oats acreage is sown. There is plenty of feed. The interest in dairying is increasing. Baled prairie hay, \$5; corn, 73c; seed oats, 80c; good dairy cows, \$100; milk, \$2.20 a cwt. for 4 per cent fat; eggs, 21c; seed potatoes, \$1.25.—T. F. Whitlow.

Atchison—We have been having good weather, and the "spring campaign" of the farmers has started. Roads are in good condition. Farmers have their help mostly all hired for the season. Wheat was injured somewhat by the dry weather and frost earlier in the season, but with the coming of spring weather it should do better. Considerable quantities of corn are being moved to market. Corn, 78c; wheat, \$1.16; oats, 45c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We have had reasonably dry weather recently and farm work has been going steadily ahead. More blank listing is being done than in former years. The wheat outlook is improving. An unusually large proportion of renters have changed farms this year. Livestock is doing well—there is enough stock on hand to consume all the feed.—J. W. Bibb.

Cheyenne—The weather has been unsettled recently, however we have received but little moisture. Indications point to an early spring. The outlook for a wheat crop isn't very promising, as much of the grain has not yet sprouted. Not many public sales are being held. There is considerable dissatisfaction with the price of hogs. Roads are in good condition. The county is gravelling the Air-Line Highway in the east part of the county. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 44c; seed barley, 70c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—Occasional thunder showers, followed by warm weather and sunshine, have taken the frost out of the soil and put it in good order for plowing and the planting of spring crops. Wheat is making a rather slow start, but the soil is not likely to blow, because of the huge amount of moisture it contains. There is an increasing demand for stock cattle and hogs. Young hogs are doing especially well. Seed oats have been in demand, and have been selling for 72 to 75 cents a bushel. Corn, 70c.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Wet soil delayed oats seeding somewhat. Many public sales have been held recently; everything moves at good prices. There is an especially good demand for horses. Corn, 70c; kafir, 70c; seed oats, 80c; heavy hens, 19c; eggs, 24c.—M. L. Griffin.

Edwards—We have received considerable moisture recently, in the form of both rain and snow. The spring seeding is practically completed. Farmers are optimistic over the agricultural outlook for 1928. A few of the wheat fields will be plowed up, which will increase the corn acreage somewhat. No. 1 wheat, \$1.38; corn, 80c; barley, 65c; seed oats, 80c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 18c; hens, 16c and 18c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The weather is ideal for oats seeding. Wheat is doing fairly well, but it needs warm weather. About the usual acreages will be planted to corn and oats. Good progress has been made with oats seeding, and considerable work has been done on the corn ground. An unusually small number of farm sales are being held. Fruit trees are in good condition yet. Early gardens are planted. Early chicks are being hatched.—D. W. Lockhart.

Harvey—The weather has been somewhat unsettled recently, but there is plenty of moisture. Oats are mostly all sown. Livestock is doing well and bringing good prices. Wheat fields are greening up. A great deal of wheat has been sold here recently. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 53c; corn, 80c; kafir, 78c; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.80; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c.—H. W. Prouty.

Greenwood—Wet weather delayed oats seeding somewhat; about the usual acreage has been planted. The Kanota variety is commonly grown here. Some kafir threshing is still being done; the grain is selling for 75 cents a bushel. The farm bureau has been holding a seed exchange for the farmers of the county.—A. H. Brothers.

Jane—Wheat has been making a fine growth since the rains came. Livestock is doing well. The ground is in excellent condition for spring crops.—A. R. Bentley.

Ness—We have received considerable moisture recently, and the wheat is starting to grow. Some of the roads are in bad condition. Farmers are starting on the usual round of spring work. A few public sales are being held; horses are selling very well.—James McMill.

Oase—The ground is in good condition for plowing. Some potatoes have been planted. Everything sells well at public sales, even old horses. Good horses are bringing from \$100 to \$125 a head—cows sell for about the same prices as horses. The butchers here are having some trouble in selling all their output; buyers are demanding chicks from blood tested flocks, and the producers are making every effort to provide these.—H. L. Ferris.

Oshorn—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and the wheat is doing well. Roads are in bad condition for a time, but more recently they have improved considerably. A great deal of corn and wheat was sold recently. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well. Several public sales were held up to \$130 a head and milk cows from \$100 to \$150. Cream, 40c; eggs, 21c.—Albert Robinson.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is growing rapidly, the soil contains plenty of moisture. Progress has been made with oats seeding. High prices are being paid at public sales; there is an especially good demand for livestock. Veterinarians are busy these days testing the cattle in the county for T. B. Wheat, \$1.20; hens, 17c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 21c.—Art McAnarney.

Rawlins—The soil remains more moisture. A considerable acreage of corn will be planted in this county, a part of it on farm sales are being held. Horses and cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices, but hogs are too low. Very little wheat and corn is moving to market.—J. A. Kelley.

Republic—Corn shelling has been the main job recently—large quantities of the grain are being moved to market. A meeting of the members of the wheat pool was held here recently. Many farm sales are being

held, with everything bringing good prices. Roads are in fair condition. Corn, 73c to 77c; oats, 40c; wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.20; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 21c—graded eggs, firsts, 24c; seconds, 20c; thirds, 16c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—The soil contains plenty of moisture, and the wheat is doing well—there is every indication that we will have another excellent crop. Farmers are busy getting the odd jobs out of the way before they start on spring work. Many farm sales are being held, and considerable real estate is changing hands. Wheat, \$1.19; cream, 47c; eggs, 22c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Wilson—Quite a large acreage of oats was planted; the ground worked up very well. Farmers are busy plowing for corn. Wheat came thru the winter in excellent condition. There is plenty of feed to carry the livestock until grass is available. A large number of chicks is being hatched. Egg production is increasing.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas Grain Stocks Report

Kansas farm reserves of corn March 1st were the largest at this period since 1920, and more than double the last five-year average on March 1st. The March farm stocks of oats and barley are larger, with wheat reserves smaller than a year ago.

Kansas farm corn stocks are 67,226,000 bushels, compared with 15,910,000 bushels last March; 41,778,000 bushels in March, 1925, and a five-year average of 32,382,000 bushels. Estimates indicate that 37 per cent of the corn produced in 1927 will move into market channels outside the county in which it was produced. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the 1926 crop and a five-year average of 26 per cent so moved. Of the 1927 Kansas corn crop, 93 per cent was merchantable, compared with 66 per cent of the 1926 crop, and a five-year average of 81 per cent.

Wheat stocks on Kansas farms March 1st are estimated at 13,359,000 bushels compared with 16,509,000 bushels a year ago, 6,965,000 bushels two years ago, and a five-year average of 13,930,000 bushels. It is estimated that 76 per cent of the 1927 Kansas wheat crop has moved or will move out of the county in which it is produced and into the open market. This compares with 79 per cent of the 1926 and 1925 crops, and the five-year average of 79 per cent. Kansas oat reserves March 1st were estimated at 8,939,000 bushels, compared with 8,780,000 bushels a year ago, 11,813,000 two years ago and a five-year average of 8,789,000 bushels. It is expected that 10 per cent of the 1927 state production will move into market channels, in comparison with 12 per cent a year ago, and the five-year average movement of 12 per cent.

Farm barley reserves as of March 1st are estimated at 1,424,000 bushels. The stocks a year ago were only 394,000 bushels. The five-year average shows 2,832,000 bushels. It is estimated that 28 per cent of last year's crop has moved into market channels outside the county, in comparison with 7 per cent a year ago, and the last five-year average of 25 per cent.

Makes Artificial Manure

Manure equal in quality to the best barnyard fertilizer can be made from farm-grown materials and without the aid of horses or other farm animals, according to a series of experiments carried on by the soils department of the University of Missouri for the last two years. Ordinary wheat or oats straw is the material, and a simple, inexpensive chemical mixture, combined with rain, is the chief manufacturing agent which changes the straw to manure within two or three months after it is threshed.

The cost of the artificial manure varies between 65 and 85 cents a ton. The process of making it has been carried on for two years on the farm of E. M. Poirot, Golden City, Mo., under the direction of Dr. W. A. Albrecht of the Soils Department of the University. The experiment has been such a success that Mr. Poirot is enthusiastic about it as a wise and economical farm practice.

The process is briefly this: A simple chemical mixture of 45 per cent ammonium sulphate, 40 per cent agricultural limestone and 15 per cent superphosphate is mixed with the straw at threshing time at the rate of 150 pounds to a ton of straw. The straw is blown into flat piles not over 5 or 6 feet deep in order that it may take up water readily from rains and start the rotting brought about by the chemicals thru their effect on the bacteria and molds in the straw. The time necessary to change the straw into manure depends on the depth of the piles and the amount of rainfall, as water is one of the necessary chemical agents in the process of rotting.

The chemicals and water, combined with straw, form an ideal combination for the growth of bacteria. Straw in itself, or even straw and water together, will not rot in a short period of time; but the addition of the chemicals hastens the rotting process two or three years or more over the old method of letting the straw piles rot down naturally.

The mechanical problem of applying the chemicals to the straw evenly and in the right amount was solved by making an attachment to the threshing machine to apply the chemicals to the straw just as it goes into the blower.

An air line to Monte Carlo has been proposed. This would give money its wings en route without having to wait till it got there.

U. S. Government Reports — Improved SEMESAN JR.

Increases Corn Crop Yields More Than Any Other Seed Treatment!



NATURALLY you want the best seed corn treatment. The one that is most effective against corn rots—that is harmless to seed and will produce the greatest yield increases. Government experts have found it for you! It is *Improved du Pont Semesan Jr.*

U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular No. 34 shows *Improved Semesan Jr.* to be the only treatment that does not injure the seed or decrease the crop. In more than 300 tests it increased corn yields on an average of nearly 2 bushels per acre from good seed to 1 1/2 bushels from diseased seed. These crop increases were 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 times greater than were produced by any other disinfectant. A profit of 50 to 300 times the cost of treatment!

In short, *Improved Semesan Jr.* will produce every desirable result claimed for any seed corn disinfectant and do it far better! Its equal does not exist! Easily applied as a dust—costs only 2 1/2c an acre. Use it for most profitable results!

"The outstanding result from our seed corn treatment demonstrations was the showing of *Improved Semesan Jr.* This chemical showed favorable results not only on good seed, which was above the average planted by farmers generally, but gave exceptional results on known diseased seed. Until some better chemical seed treatment is produced, we can safely recommend *Improved Semesan Jr.* for use on all seed corn."

"Last year we tried a great number of chemical treatments for corn and, after the results were compiled, *Improved Semesan Jr.* proved to be the best. We are sold on this dust and expect to use it on all our corn this year."—RENTSCHLER BROS., Lincoln, Illinois.

"The chemical that stood out above all other seed corn disinfectants in my demonstration tests was *du Pont Improved Semesan Jr.* I expect to treat my Disease-Free Seed Corn this year with it."—OSCAR MOUNTJOY, Atlanta, Illinois.

Annual Report of LOGAN COUNTY (Illinois) FARM BUREAU.

Ask your County Agent, Farm Bureau Advisor or dealer to arrange a showing of the *Semesan Jr.* Motion Picture entitled "*Controlling Corn Root Rots by Seed Disinfection.*"

Send for U. S. D. A. Circular No. 34 Giving the Facts

Write your name and address below and mail to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Desk W, Wilmington, Del., for a copy of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular No. 34 and the *Semesan Jr.* Corn Booklet. Both free!

Ask for SEMESAN JR. Booklet for CORN

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.....
City.....State.....

"Hogs brought me 45 Bushels per acre extra"

J. S. Caldwell, Vinton, Iowa, let the hogs follow the plow to clean up the grub worms in a well-fenced 10-acre clover pasture when he broke it up for corn. His crop ran 60 bushels to the acre at \$1.10, a total of \$660.00. On his other ten his fence was poor. Grubs got all but 150 bushels—a total loss of 45 bushels per acre that could have been saved with a hog-tight fence. "You can borrow \$1,000 at 7%, put it into fence and make money", says Mr. Caldwell. We claim

RED BRAND FENCE
"Galvanized"—Copper Bearing
is the best investment any farmer can make. A great many have proved this true. They know, from experience, that hogging down, pasturing after harvest and crop rotation will pay for RED BRAND FENCE in from 1 to 3 years. They know, too, that this real good, copper-bearing steel with its extra heavy zinc "galvanized" coating keeps rust out; that these two things make RED BRAND cost less by lasting longer. Its stiff stays, well-crimped line wires, can't-slip knots, help keep it straight, trim, hog-tight and bull-proof. The fence that will last the longest is the cheapest fence to buy.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

Keystone Steel and Wire Co.
2113 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

Always look for the **Red Brand** (top wire)

MULE-HIDE ROOFS
"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

Tuff-Stuff
That's what MULE-HIDE roofs are made of. You buy years of wear when you insist on MULE-HIDE.

Roll roofing or our various styles of shingles—we use all-rag felt for a base. After this base is thoroughly saturated and waterproofed with high grade Mexican asphalt, extra heavy coatings,—top and underside,—are added to insure longest wear.

There's a MULE-HIDE dealer near you. Write us if you have any difficulty locating him.

The Lehon Co.
44th St. to 45th St. on Oakley Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

to help you



THE Farm Service "tag" hanging in the windows of our stores is an invitation for you to come in whenever you want honest advice and help in the selection of maintenance or equipment and hardware supplies. The word "service" in the "tag" means service to you. Why don't you make a greater use of it? It costs you nothing and may save you much in the way of both time and money. The next time you see a Farm Service store come in and look around.

For women

Have you a personal set of tools for your kitchen? There are many, but a pair of pliers, screw driver, hammer and a box of assorted nails and tacks are mighty useful. Stop into a "tag" store and let us fix up a set that you can keep in a handy kitchen drawer where the men folks will not be apt to carry them away. The small cost will be repaid in convenience many times.



Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

My Buff Rocks Lay Well

BY MRS. ALMEDA MAXSON Montgomery County

We have about 100 Buff Rock hens. I like the Plymouth Rocks, or the White Rocks, or the Buff Rocks, yet I think that any good breed is all right if given care. I like the Rocks because they are fairly good layers and are profitable in marketing because of their heavy weight. As we live on a farm our chickens run out the year around, feeding after the stock, with only about one feeding a day extra of kafir, which we think the best all around feed there is. We keep dry bran in a feeder before them also, and water is available all the time. Only on very bad, stormy days do we keep them housed.

I have made quite a few dollars from poultry products in the last year, not counting the many dozen eggs that we sold, used and set during the year, or the fact that the rats, crows, hawks, and an old mother pig got a great many of my flock. We had chickens to eat, this being such a large number that I lost count of them long ago. I gave away a few to my friend that did not have chickens.

I have an incubator which I think is about the best on the market. I think a good incubator will pay for itself many times over. I take good care of mine. The one I have has been in use every year for 22 years, and still is hatching good, thrifty chicks.

I prefer to hatch my baby chicks in preference to buying day old chicks at the hatchery, as I believe they are more likely to live and thrive. But a whole lot depends on how you start your baby chicks. Instead of water I give them nothing to drink but sour milk; be careful that the milk is not too sour. I give them the milk until they are 3 or 4 weeks old. For feed I start the baby chicks with some commercial feeds until they are 3 or 4 weeks old, and then feed kafir. You can just see them grow and the losses are very small.

For a brooder an old building has been fitted up with an old heater in which we are burning gas. We took off the stove legs, and set it right down flat on a dirt floor, filling in bricks all around the gas pipe until the stove was half full of bricks. I put boards on the outside of the building to stop up all the large cracks and in the inside I tacked up heavy paper boards and burlap sacks to keep out much of the drafts.

I have raised ducks and geese successfully, making a good profit. As Mr. Maxson does not like ducks and geese, I'm not raising any at the present time, altho I dearly love the little downy creatures. There is nothing better than roast duck or goose for a very fine dinner, the feathers always are valuable, and then the market price usually is good in the summer months. It costs scarcely anything to feed them, as they will get out and rustle the most of their living.

Breed Should Suit Needs

BY C. E. MARTIN Franklin County

I wish to say in the beginning of this discussion, that it is a great deal easier to tell how a farm flock should be managed, than it is to actually manage it. Something unexpected is sure to turn up that was not included in our plans and many perplexing problems confront one poultryman that do not necessarily affect another. I realize that in writing our experiences they may not apply entirely to all who happen to read this.

The first thing one should do is to select a suitable breed. I know of no best breed. Nine times in ten the best breed is the one you like best. The purpose for which you expect to use the poultry will make some difference. You would scarcely choose the breed for a commercial egg farm that you would to produce broilers and roosters.

For us the best breed is the White Plymouth Rock. We first raised White Leghorns, then one fall we purchased some well-bred White Rock pullets and their winter egg production was so good that we decided they were the kind we were looking for. We have raised them for five years and haven't changed our minds about them. They are excellent layers, their deep, plump bodies make them a superior table fowl and their early maturity, yellow skin and lack of pin feathers rank them among the very best as broilers.

We find that they breed remarkably true to type.

Having selected the breed let us look around and see what we are going to house them in. If you are the owner of a good, well-equipped poultry house, troubles will be fewer. Lack of space will not permit us to go into detail in discussing types of houses. Almost any farm paper you chance to pick up contains plans for some good poultry house. Moreover a good many of my readers are tenant farmers and are obliged to take the kind of house they can get instead of what they want. It has been my opinion that there are various and sundry types of poultry houses on rented farms. A good share can scarcely be credited with having any type at all. Whatever kind it is, see that it is warm and dry. Have a lot of room in the south side for the air and sunlight. By all means install dropping boards if not already in the house and bed the floor with a layer of clean, dry straw. Start in with a couple inches in depth, and deepen the straw as the pullets learn to scratch.

One mistake many people make in housing their pullets is putting too many birds in a small house. I remember seeing one small house, 10 feet by 16 feet, into which 200 hens were crowded, and the owner wondered why they didn't lay.

We like to separate the pullets from the hens in the fall. The hens are inclined to monopolize the feeder space.

We expect our winter eggs from the pullets, so, of course, they must have all the mash they can eat. Then again most farm flocks are supposed to pick up the waste grain around the barnlot. By separating them the hens can have the run of the farm while the pullets are fed for winter production.

In feeding we provide both scratch grain and mash. We are using a good commercial mash and believe it is superior to the one we mixed at home. Be sure and see that the mash feeder has good light. Hens won't eat unless they can see what they are eating. We aim to feed as much mash as scratch grain. We feed small scratch grain in morning, a wet mash at noon and whole corn at night. Dry mash is in the hoppers at all times.

The egg yield will be benefitted greatly by being careful to keep the drinking fountain full. The egg is largely composed of water and the hen must have plenty of water if she is to manufacture eggs.

Perhaps too much cannot be said about green feed. A patch of rye or wheat will help the hens on range. The pullets will need sprouted oats, mangels or something of that nature. Good, bright alfalfa hay makes a good green supplement.

Most of us make the mistake of neglecting the mineral diet of our poultry. Manufacturers of laying mashers are recognizing this fact and are striving to overcome it. All laying hens must have all the oyster shell and grit they want. Grit is the only teeth a hen has and the oyster shell supplies the much needed lime.

If the pullets must be used for breeders they should be mated to yearling cock birds. The chickens undoubtedly will be stronger. Likewise hens mated to cockerels seem to produce superior results. Do not use less than one male to 15 hens, and better yet one to 12 in heavy breeds. Of course, if you buy your chickens already hatched you will not be troubled with mating your flock. However, we have had trouble in obtaining suitable stock in hatchery chicks.

Last year we bought some "high production standardbred" chicks and eight of them had rose combs. Well, we didn't keep them, that is all. It has cost us money and time to grade up our flock and we can't lose all we have gained by buying "high production standardbred" chicks. When we set our eggs we know what to expect.

Just Keep 'Em Growing

Keep them growing and developing! This general advice to livestock growers is emphasized particularly in regard to the dairy heifer after it has reached the age of 6 months in "Raising the Dairy Heifer," just published by the Government as Leaflet No. 14-L. It may be procured free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

If we adults are a sample of what spanking will do in forming character, perhaps it's just as well that parents no longer do it.

White Diarrhea

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw in preventing White Diarrhea

The following letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses from White Diarrhea. We will let Mrs. Bradshaw tell of her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by microscopic organisms which multiply with great rapidity in the intestines of diseased birds and enormous numbers are discharged with the droppings. Readers are warned to beware of White Diarrhea. Don't wait until it kills half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, there is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Prevent it. Give Walko in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost hundreds before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I sent for two packages of Walko. I raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor; they develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko White Diarrhea Remedy entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is for White Diarrhea in baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for package of Walko (or \$1.00 for extra large box) give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko White Diarrhea Remedy to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable).

Name Town State R. F. D. Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

\$70.00 in Prizes For the Best Letters on "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store"

14 PRIZES IN ALL

WRITE a letter and win a prize! There could be nothing easier. Write a letter, naming your dealer, on "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store." Send it to The Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Contest Rules

Anyone who is a reader of Kansas Farmer may enter.

Letters must not exceed 250 words and must deal entirely with the subject, "Why I Buy From My Farm Service Store." (If there is no such store in your community, the alternative is explained on this page.)

Write in typewriter or ink on one side of a page.

Print your name and address at the bottom of the letter.

The sole judge will be Dean Frank Stockton, head of the School of Business of the University of Kansas.

Letters must reach the Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by Saturday, March 31 in order to be considered.

Prizes will be \$20 for first, \$15 for second, \$10 for third, \$5 for fourth, and ten prizes of two dollars each. Your dealer's name and detailed contest rules are on this page. If there is no Farm Service dealer in your community, write a letter stating the advantages of buying from your local dealer who specializes in farm equipment. Read the rules. Write your letter. Win a prize!!!

See Before You Buy

Your Farm Service dealer is always on the job. His purpose is to serve you. You can go to him and see what he has for sale, test it before you buy and know what you will get for your money. And he will always be ready to help you obtain any necessary adjustment or service on anything he sells you.

In all sorts of weather at any time of day, the owner of your "Tag" store stands ready to live up to his claim of giving farm service. Now that spring work is at hand, buy the things you need from the man who will be interested in your farm during your whole lifetime.

**THE FARM SERVICE
HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT STORE
IS YOUR STORE
"Look For the Tag"**



Here Is Your Nearest Farm Service Dealer

- Abilene.....Kugler, H. R.
- Abilene.....Shockey & Landes
- Alden.....Taylor & Sons
- Alta Vista.....Olson Lumber Co.
- Alexander.....Wolgaat Hardware
- Altosna.....E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co.
- Andale.....Horsch Hdw. Store
- Aradisa.....Dunton Hdw. Co.
- Argonia.....Ruse Hdw. & Sup. Co.
- Arkansas City.....A. A. Downing Co.
- Ashland.....Mull Hardware Co.
- Assaria.....Assaria Hardware Co.
- Attica.....Stith & Larmer
- Barnes.....F. & F. Hardware Co.
- Basehor.....G. F. Collett Hdw. Co.
- Belle Plaine.....C. H. Glover
- Belleville.....R. L. Johnson Hdw. Co.
- Benton.....E. F. Lanham & Son
- Bigelow.....Hale & Son
- Bonnet Springs.....The Owl Hdw. Co.
- Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Bronson.....Hammons Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Bucklin.....The Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.
- Bucklin.....Robinson & Forrest
- Bunker Hill.....A. L. Kennicott
- Burdick.....The Burdick Hdw.
- Burlingame.....I. E. Amos
- Burns.....Smith & Crawford
- Burr Oak.....Walden & Johnson
- Bushong.....Geo. W. Harder Hdw.
- Canton.....W. A. Cray & Co.
- Canton.....Canton Hdw. Co.
- Carbondale.....Smith & Land
- Cedar Vale.....The L. C. Adam Merc. Co.
- Cedar Vale.....Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.
- Centralia.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
- Chapman.....Loudon Bros.
- Cherokee.....Wiles Hdw. Co.
- Chetopa.....Lyon Brothers
- Chetopa.....Porter Hdw. Co.
- Cherryvale.....Clayton Supply Co.
- Cliffin.....W. W. Miller & Co.
- Cliffin.....J. W. Miller & Co.
- Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
- Clay Center.....W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co.
- Clearwater.....Henry Wilk & Son
- Coats.....A. E. Horsey
- Coffeyville.....The Lehman Hdw. Co.
- Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.
- Colby.....Pratt-Golden Hdw.
- Coldwater.....Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup.
- Coldwater.....Roberts Hdw. Co.
- Columbus.....The Tyler Hdw. Co.
- Corning.....W. H. Hysenmann
- Council Grove.....Durland & White Hdw.
- Council Grove.....Gibson & Clyborne
- Cuba.....Steve Opocensky & Sons
- Cullison.....Pearson Brothers
- Cullison.....G. I. Toews
- Cunningham.....Fee Hdw. Co.
- Della.....A. E. Macha
- Delavan.....J. F. Martin
- Dighton.....Hall & Kiewano
- Dighton.....The Dighton Lbr. Co.
- Dodge City.....H. O. Pugh Imp. Co.
- Douglas.....Dunagan's Hdw.
- Dover.....W. J. Mansell Hdw.
- Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.
- Elkhart.....W. H. Leeg
- Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo
- Ellis.....J. G. Perigo Hdw. Store
- Ellsworth.....Thos. G. O'Donnell
- Elmo.....Guthal Bros.
- Emporia.....The Haynes Hdw. Co.
- Emporia.....McCarthy Hdw. Co.
- Englewood.....P. C. Murdock Hdw. Co.
- Ebon.....Hartzler Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Eudora.....Eudora Hdw. Co.
- Eureka.....J. H. Wiggins
- Fairview.....Minneman Hdw. Co.
- Florence.....C. M. Howard
- Florence.....J. B. Melrowsky
- Fowler.....Lasater & Mendenhall
- Frankfort.....Bonnell Bros.
- Frederia.....Brockway's Hdw.
- Freeport.....Watkins Hdw.
- Fulton.....Fulton Lbr. Co.
- Galena.....Schmidt Bros.
- Garden City.....Carter Bros. Hdw. Co.
- Garden Plain.....Wulf Bros. Hdw. & Imp.
- Gardner.....J. D. Barker
- Goff.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
- Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
- Great Bend.....Bondurant's
- Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
- Great Bend.....Quigley & Wilson
- Greenleaf.....M. Thinius Hdw. Co.
- Greensburg.....Greensburg Imp. Co.
- Grinnell.....Baalman & Hunter
- Haddam.....A. R. Hoffman & Son
- Halstead.....Riesen & Dyck
- Hanover.....Stanley Hdw. & Imp.
- Hanston.....A. J. Halling Hdw. & Imp.
- Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
- Haviland.....The Farmers Co-op Co.
- Haviland.....L. R. Runft
- Hendon.....O'Leary Hdw. Co.
- Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
- Hillsboro.....Cornelsen Hdw. Co.
- Holton.....Bender Hdw. Co.
- Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
- Hopewell.....Koch Hdw. Co.
- Hosington.....John M. Lewis
- Hosington.....Fred Childs
- Horton.....Dealy Hdw.
- Hugoton.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
- Hugoton.....J. B. Porter Hdw.
- Hutchinson.....Hitchcock Imp. Co.
- Hutchinson.....J. C. O'Donnell Hdw. Co.
- Hutchinson.....Si Young Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Hutchinson.....Woodwards Int. Agency
- Ingalls.....J. F. Burns
- Independence.....Ideal Supply Store
- Inman.....Inman Hdw.
- Isabel.....Larabee
- Jewell City.....E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
- Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.
- Junction City.....J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer
- Kelly.....Leo J. Guth
- Kingsdown.....Kingsdown Hdw. Co.
- Kismet.....J. C. Benson Mds. Co.
- LaCygne.....R. C. Smith Hdw. & Imp.
- LaFontaine.....Springer Hdw. Co.
- Lake City.....Lake Hdw. Co.
- Lakin.....J. C. Hart & Co.
- Larned.....Louis Robinson
- Lawrence.....Green Brothers
- Lawrence.....Achning Hdw. Co.
- Leavenworth.....Olive Hdw. Co.
- Lewis.....C. R. Nelson Hdw. Co.
- Little River.....Hodgeson Imp. & Hdw. Co.
- Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
- Longford.....Brown Hardware Co.
- Lyons.....Graber Implement Co.
- Lyons.....Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co.
- Manhaska.....C. H. Coonrod & Sons
- Manchester.....W. E. Cramer & Son
- Manhattan.....B. R. Hull
- Manhattan.....The Johnson Machine Co.
- Manhattan.....Akin & Limbocker
- Marion.....Hanstine Hdw. Co.
- Marion.....C. F. Fandl Hdw. Co.
- McCracken.....J. P. Warden
- McCune.....W. M. Sayers & Co.
- McPherson.....Crary's Hdw. Co.
- McPherson.....Hawley Hdw. Co.
- Meade.....R. F. Todd & Co.
- Meriden.....G. W. Gay Hdw.
- Miller.....The Chambers Hdw. Co.
- Minneapolis.....Williams Mills Lbr. Co.
- Minneapolis.....Ward & Kinsey
- Mitchell.....Taylor & Sons
- Monument.....Sondburg Hdw. Co.
- Morrowville.....B. J. Stanton
- Mescow.....O. L. Sherwood Lbr. Co.
- Mound City.....Murray Hdw. Co.
- Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
- Moundridge.....Goering Hdw. Co.
- Mount Hope.....Larsen Hdw. Co.
- Mullinville.....W. H. Culler's Sons
- Munden.....Jos. F. Stransky
- Neosho Rapids.....A. L. Scott Lbr. Co.
- Navarre.....The Hussey Lbr. Co.
- Nekoma.....R. Marosch Lbr. Co.
- Ness City.....Mines' Cash Store
- Newton.....Graber Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Newton.....Oliver & Holbert
- Nickerson.....The Turbush Hdw. Co.
- Oakley.....Harrison & Schable
- Oakley.....Churchill Hdw. Co.
- Olathe.....Willis C. Keefer
- Olathe.....The Big Grange Store
- Onaga.....Peter Gurtler Hdw. & Imp.
- Oneida.....Conwell & Co.
- Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
- Oskaloosa.....B. T. Gag
- Oswego.....Gossard Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Owago.....John Brady Hdw.
- Oxford.....Ira Abildgaard
- Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
- Paxico.....J. R. Clark Hdw. Co.
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- Perry.....Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co.
- Pittsburg.....Deruy Hdw. Co.
- Pittsburg.....A. Hood & Sons Imp. Co.
- Pleasanton.....Humphrey Hdw. Co.
- Pomona.....Farmers U. Co-op. Co.
- Portis.....Angell's Hdw.
- Pratt.....Thos. Thacker
- Preston.....A. Kist Hdw. Co.
- Preston.....Wiedower Hdw. & Imp. Co.
- Princeton.....C. E. Blough Hdw.
- Protection.....W. J. Lehman Hdw. Co.
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- Republic.....T. W. Peter
- Richland.....D. C. Van Nies & Son
- Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
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- Stafford.....Stafford Hdw. & Imp. Co.
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- N. Topeka.....Pratt Hdw. Co.
- N. Topeka.....N. Topeka Hdw. Co.
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- Valley Falls.....Gillispie Hdw. Co.
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- Vassar.....R. F. Storbek Hdw.
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- Washington.....Allender Hdw. Co.
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- Wheaton.....Kufahl Hardware Co.
- White City.....F. H. Nelson Hdw.
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- Woodbine.....M. C. Engel Hdw. & Imp.
- Woodbine.....Fred E. Feyerabend
- Wichita.....O. D. Nossaman Hdw. Co.
- Wichita.....Yungmeyer Hdw. Co.
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- Willis.....J. H. West Hdw. & Imp.
- Wilson.....Bert Fay
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- Wilmore.....Wilmore Hdw. & Imp. Co.
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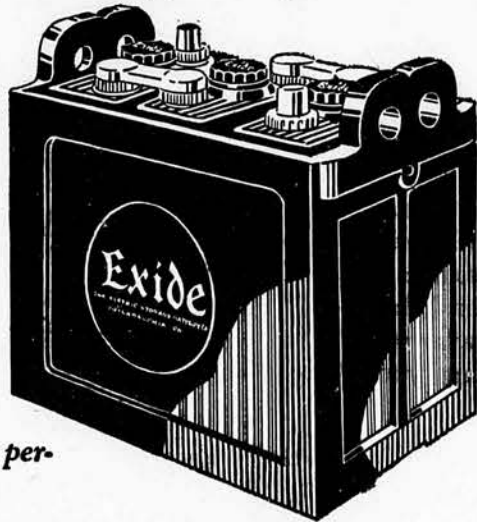
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Raising Good Baby Chicks

BY REESE V. HICKS

Raising baby chicks is not such a difficult operation as some folks think. Yet a few things are necessary for proper care and raising of chicks. You can raise chicks without much preparation or very much equipment, but your losses will be heavy and your profits will be little if you do not use the proper methods and proper equipment in caring for your chicks.

You should be prepared a little ahead of the time that you receive the chicks so that when they come you will not have to delay putting them immediately in their future home. Comfort is one thing chicks must have if they grow and thrive as they should. In order that they be comfortable, you should have their home ready for them when they arrive from the hatchery.

Naturally, the first thing, you should have a house ready for them. One of the first principles of a home is that it should be comfortable, with a dry floor, plenty of fresh air and arranged so direct sunlight can reach them thru either one of the modern substitutes for glass or else thru one of the windows without glass over it. In very few localities is it profitable to risk the chicks without windows of some kind. Open sheds for chicks are not successful in any Kansas climate. In selecting your house, bear in mind that freedom from drafts and damp floors, plenty of sunshine and fresh air are necessary for growing chicks.

Warmth also is necessary. The warmth is supplied by your brooder or brooder stove, but no brooder or brooder stove can warm up a house to the proper temperature for baby chicks if the house is full of cracks and openings, and has drafts and damp floors. Dampness perhaps does more damage to baby chicks than a little cool air, altho baby chicks must be kept moderately warm. The modern way of brooding baby chicks calls for plenty of warmth under the brooder, with an opportunity to get away from the heating unit out into air not so warm but where the chicks can exercise and eat. With the modern brooders and brooder stoves, there will be an abundance of heat, if your house is at all comfortable.

For the first week the chicks should be kept close to the heating unit, with strips or building paper or fine mesh wire about 18 inches wide set up on edge to keep them near the brooder.

Don't Crowd the Brooder

It is well to put the brooder stove to one side or the back of the house so that the chicks will have a chance to be away from the extreme heat when they eat and exercise. In selecting a brooder stove be sure to get one that has more capacity than the number that you plan to put under it. In other words, do not crowd your chicks into too small a brooder. It is far better to have a brooder too large than to have one just large enough. One of the big mistakes made is putting too many chicks in a house and also putting too many chicks under a brooder. Do not crowd too many chicks in one house or around one brooder.

The floor should be covered with some litter that is free from dust and will not be harmful for the chicks to eat. Fine cut alfalfa or clover, even clean straw and wood shavings, are used. Peat moss is widely used and proves not only good for the chicks but also makes a good fertilizer afterward. Some use thin covering of sand on the floor with a good litter on top of it.

You must not overlook enough water fountains. One water fountain to each 25 chicks is none too many. The same proportion should be the rule for feed hoppers, as the chicks must be able to eat easily or they will not eat enough.

Crowding in the house and crowding under the brooder stove are two of the most common mistakes in the way of housing and equipping baby chicks.

Too little room for the chicks to drink and eat are the next most serious errors in chick brooding.

It is better to spend a few more dollars for water fountains and feed hoppers and have the water and feed easily accessible than to have the chicks pile over one another trying to eat and drink and then go under the brooder hungry and thirsty.

Again, it pays in the long run to use only the most substantial equipment for brooding chicks, as the best usually is far more dependable in heating and service than makeshift equipment.

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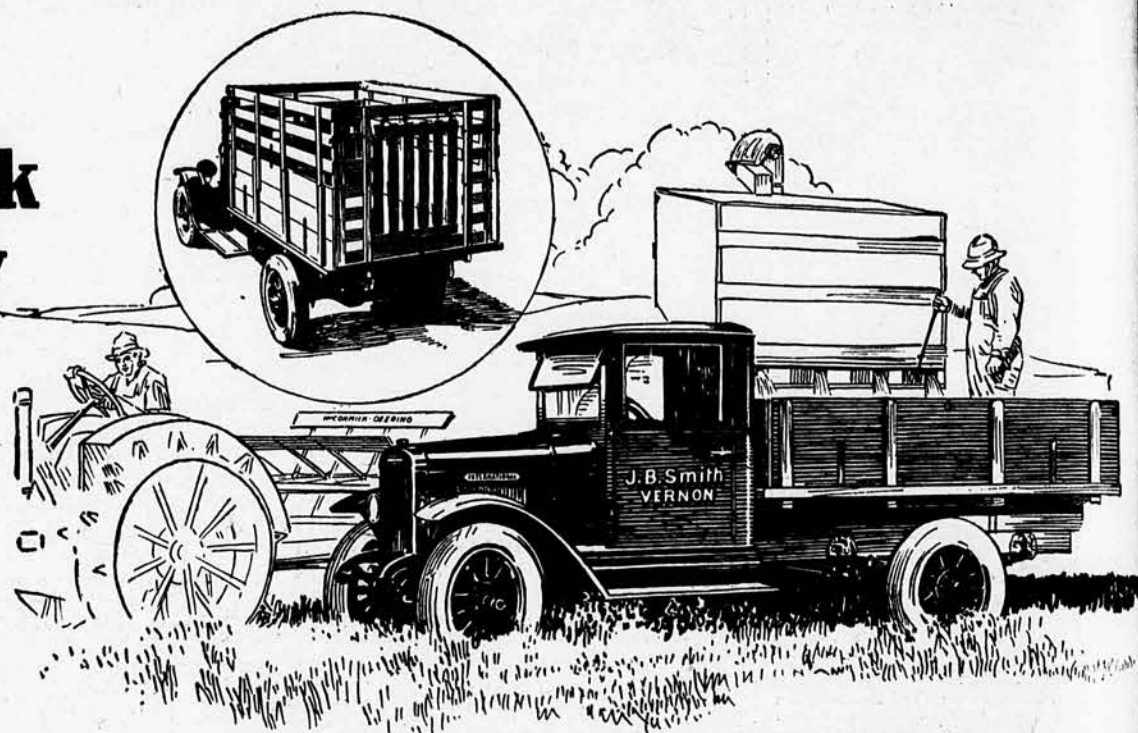
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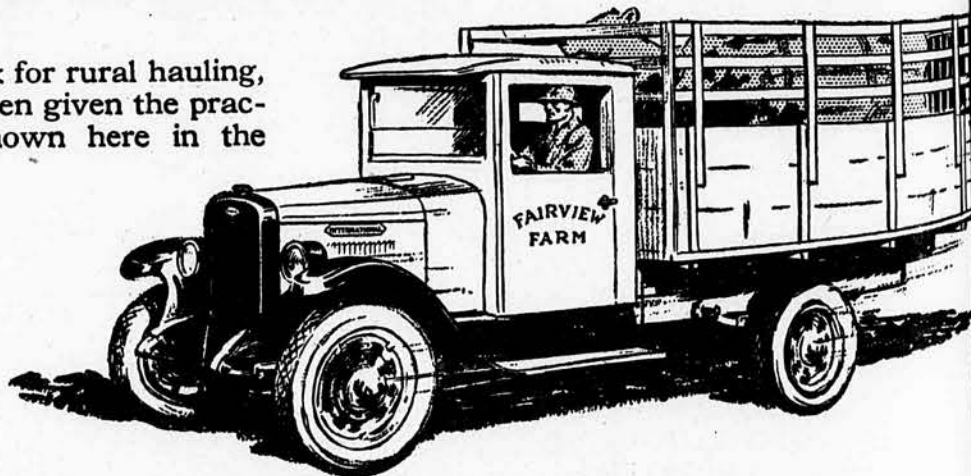
Reasonable in first cost this truck is also a fuel saver. The simple 4-cylinder engine, powerful as it is, will surprise you by its unusual gasoline mileage. It is quick in pick-up, and built for long life.

**And finally—
the Combin-
ation Body**

To complete this ideal truck for rural hauling, the Six-Speed Special has been given the practical combination body shown here in the pictures. The grain tank

holds sixty bushels. The addition of the rack and change in endgates converts it into a sturdy, practical body for hauling stock. Other bodies are available for commercial hauling.

The Six-Speed Special is the truck to take your full loads into town or out, all roads, all weather. Write for the catalog on this new International. We will tell you where you can see it on display.



The illustrations on this page make it easy to understand the popularity of this New International Truck with its six forward speeds and its easily convertible body. Changed in a few minutes from a 60-bushel grain tank to a roomy, sturdy stock rack. Note the fine lines of the truck and the comfortable enclosed cab.

Other International
Truck sizes range
from ¾-ton up to the
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