

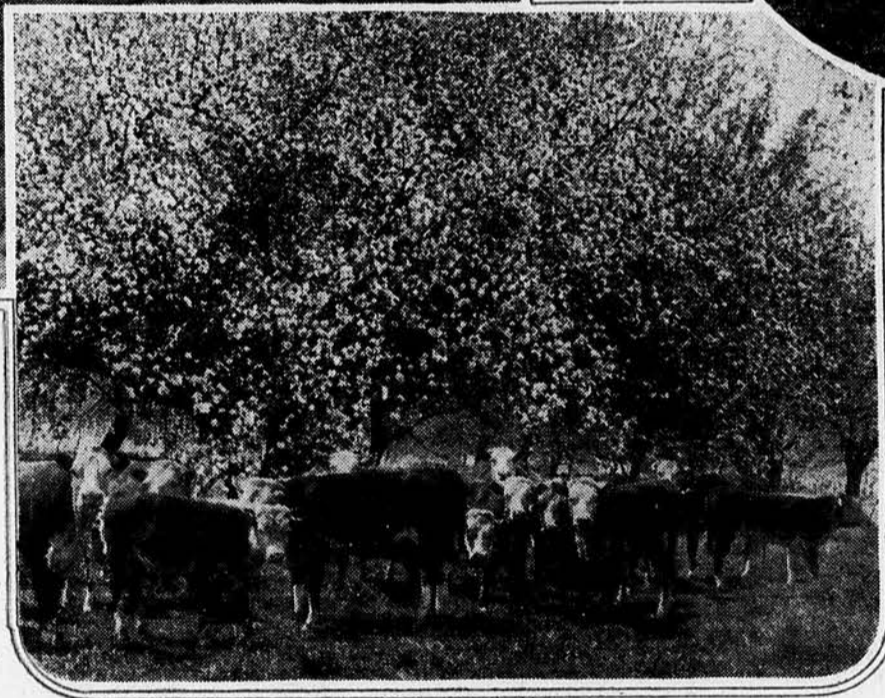
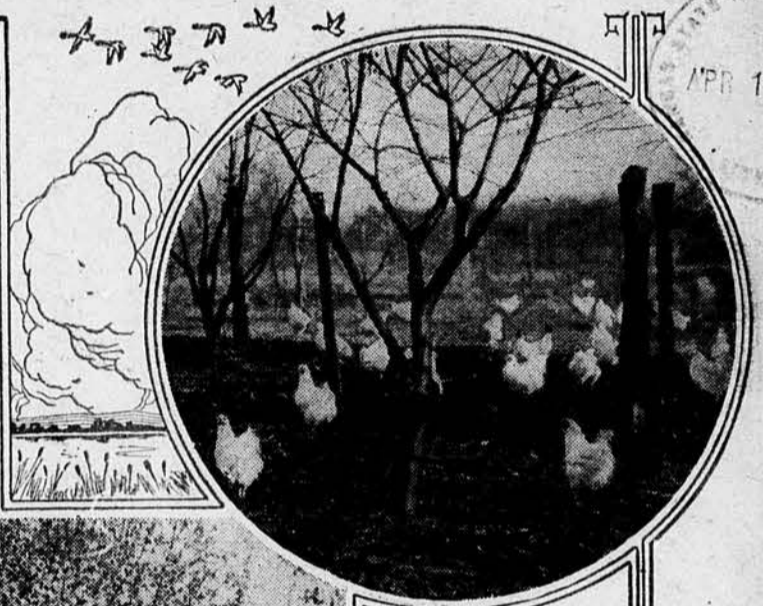
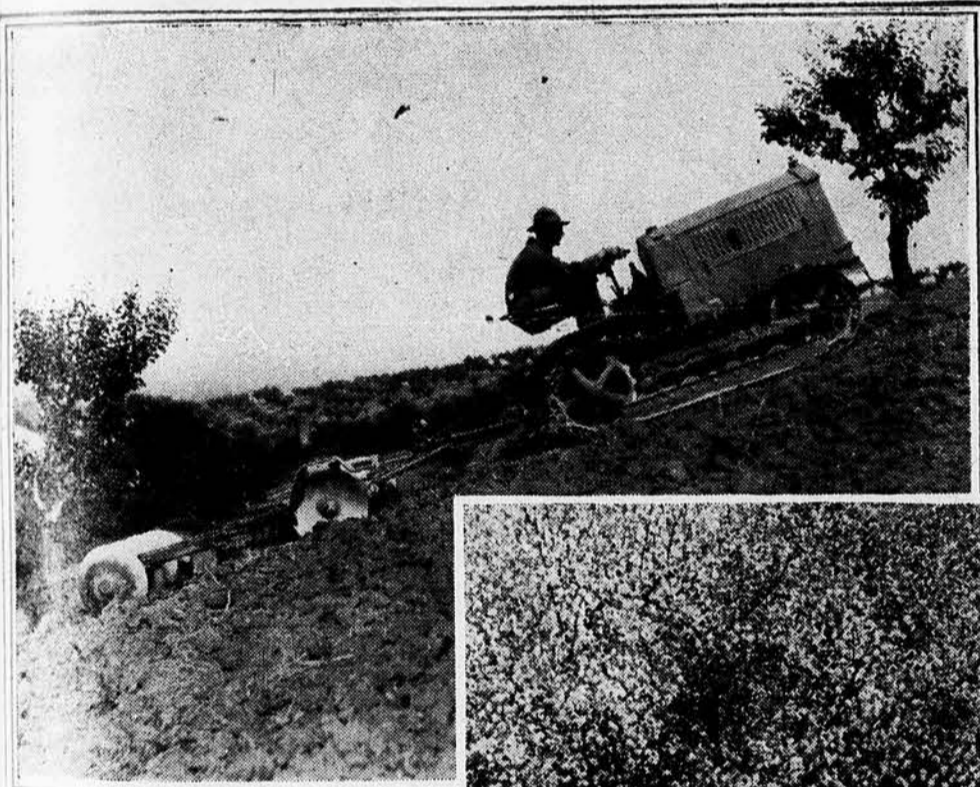
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

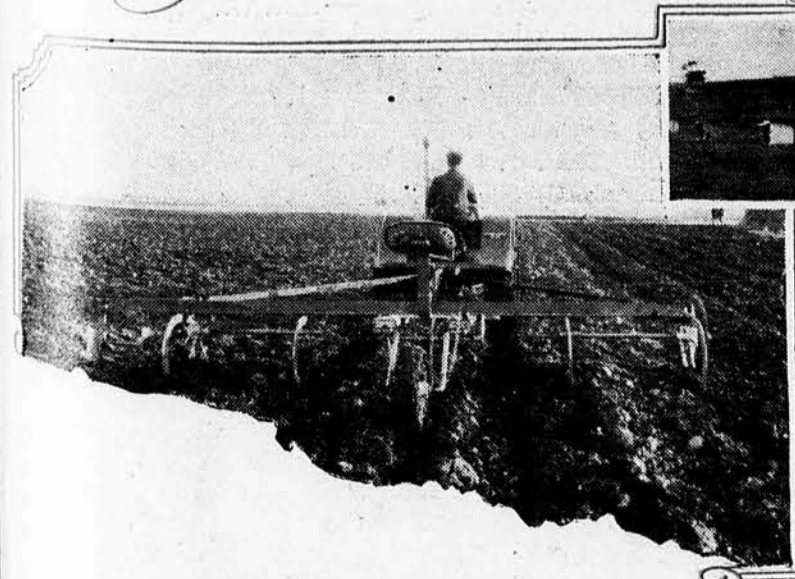
Volume 66

April 14, 1928

Number 15



*"When Spring  
Comes  
North Again  
This Year."*





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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

April 14, 1928

Number 15

## Bahnmaier Gets \$40 an Acre for Corn

### Ayrshires Pay \$2.65 to \$13.53 for Every Dollar's Worth of Feed

WHERE can you get better prices for feed than these?" G. J. Bahnmaier, Douglas county, opened his current ledger of cow facts and figures across his knees. The index finger of his good hand pointed out some substantial looking combinations of numbers. The other was in a sling; a broken arm, evidence that he should be careful around machinery. "How do you get better prices for farm crops?" he re-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

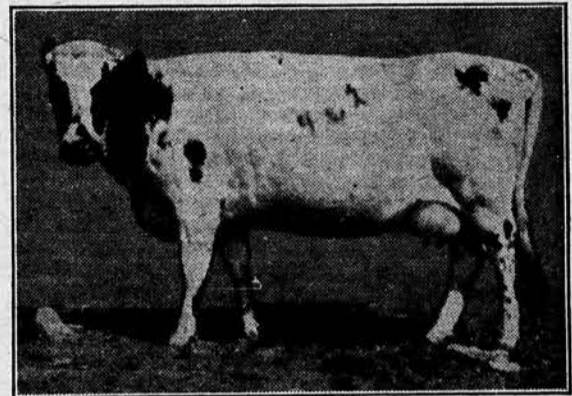
ration the cows produce a pound of butterfat for 13 cents, according to the cow tester's figures. A hundred pounds of milk costs 53 cents by the same system of reasoning.

And if more figures are desirable, last year the official records started with 10 cows milking and ended with 17. They produced 103,675 pounds of milk and 4,397 pounds of butterfat, with a test averaging 4.4 per cent. The herd average was 8,110 pounds of milk and 341.3 pounds of butterfat. The market price for the butterfat balances at 43 cents, so the herd brought in something like \$1,853.03.

Feed costs were figured at the rate of \$10 a ton for clover, \$16 a ton for alfalfa, \$5 a ton for corn silage and \$1.10 a hundred for grain. The total feed cost was \$568.37, and this subtracted from the gross returns from the cows allows \$1,284.66 for everything else incidental to dairying. Or figuring it down to the individual, each cow brought in something more than \$100 above her feed costs, and Mr. Bahnmaier was ahead, aside from that, any increase in the herd and the skimmilk, which was used to good advantage.

"I couldn't do without my silo," he said. "It is responsible for the cheapest feed we can get. I'm getting good money for my feed when I can turn corn into silage and get \$5 a ton. We average 8 tons to the acre of corn silage, so that counts up to \$40 an acre for it. Cows make as much in return for the other feeds. With 15 acres of corn for silage and 10 acres of alfalfa I have my winter feed. I want to use considerable ground limestone here in the next few years to make the alfalfa grow better. I bought a crusher and grind native rock, so it costs me only about 50 cents a ton, or even less than that, and it just makes the crop."

Sweet clover also has an opportunity to help this dairy farm. Mr. Bahnmaier sows oats and Sweet clover together. He gets the crop of oats, a crop

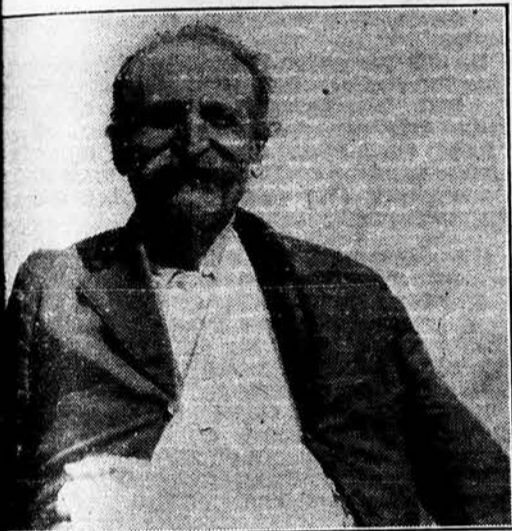


The Highest Ayrshire in Bahnmaier's Herd. She Produced 10,000 Pounds of Milk and 405 Pounds of Butterfat. Three Other Cows About Equal Her Record

of hay and the next crop is green manure. He doesn't lose the use of his land for a crop this way. For example, he sows this spring, gets a hay crop in the fall and next spring, about May 1, the clover is plowed under and the ground planted to corn. Where lime has been put on, it has been used at the rate of 2 tons an acre before sowing the clover. Bahnmaier has 240 acres on the home place and 180 acres in another farm where his son lives. The son also helps with the dairy herd.

It consists of about 60 head at present, with 27 milking. The high cow in the herd produced 10,000 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of butterfat as an 8-year-old. But actually there are three other cows in the herd as good as this one. The Bahnmaier Ayrshires have been the high herd in the Douglas County Cow Testing Association two different months.

(Continued on Page 32)

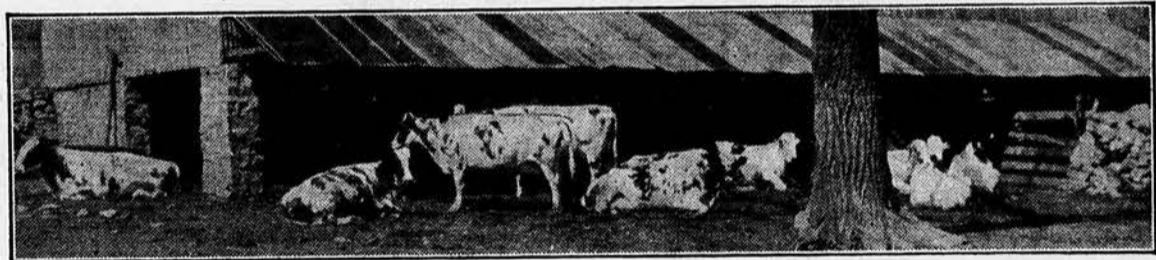


J. Bahnmaier, Douglas County, Was Nursing a Broken Arm When This Picture Was Snapped, But He Could Smile When His Ayrshires Were Mentioned

ated. "Whenever I hear a person talking 'down' the value of dairy animals, I just ask them simple questions like that."

Bahnmaier's finger still indicated the official evidence that backs up his statements. He is an Ayrshire enthusiast. In September for every dollar's worth of feed he gave his milkers they returned \$2.65. In November he exchanged a similar amount of feed for \$3.41. The cows paid \$13.53 for cropping off a dollar's worth of pasture.

On grass the cows don't get grain, as Mr. Bahnmaier doesn't think it necessary. "I've swept out the mangers and put the feed in more than once and the cows wouldn't look at it while they were in pasture," he said. On feed they get 35 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of alfalfa and 7 pounds of the grain ration a day. "That is about all they will eat," their owner assured. "I don't believe in stuffing them. I figure on getting my money back with good interest." The grain ration consists of corn and cob meal, oats and cottonseed meal. Out of this



A Glimpse of Some of the Best Milkers in the Bahnmaier Herd. Marketing His Crops in the Form of Butterfat Pays Much Better Than Any Other Type of Farming He Has Tried. When the Purebred Idea "Got Him" He Started With Quality Animals and Has Been Breeding Up the Herd Ever Since. Silos Insure an Economical Ration and Good Returns for the Corn Crop

## Clean Ground Is Vitt's Best Help

IN THIS case it requires fire and water, disinfectants and labor, but G. H. Vitt, Neosho county, insists on sanitation for his hogs and poultry. And about the biggest factor in his sanitation is clean ground. We'll follow him through this season with his hogs, if you don't mind. He has 32 sows farrowing this spring. One month before breeding time he dipped each one of them, cleaned them up thoroughly and put them on clean ground. Two or three days before farrowing the sows are put in temporary straw sheds.

These shelters are made out of a bunch of gates, Vitt calls them. They are 7 feet long and 4 feet high, and they can be put up in a few minutes and taken down with the same speed. After the gates are fastened together properly they are packed with corn fodder or coarse hay, and a roof of the same material is used. These shelters are set up so as to allow creeps for the pigs.

The sows are kept in their temporary quarters four or five weeks, and then are changed to clean ground in similar sheds. When each old shed is discarded, Vitt just pulls away the gates and burns the hay or fodder that was used as a covering for the gate frames. Each gate then is disinfected with crude oil. Every month the pigs and sows are thoroughly sprayed.

While shelters of this type have served their purpose well for some years, Mr. Vitt wants some-

thing more substantial. Next fall he plans to build 20 portable farrowing houses. He already has the native lumber sawed for them.

Pigs saved have averaged six and better to the litter. The 160 acres where Mr. Vitt lives are fenced hog tight and cross fenced. This makes it possible for him to turn hogs on the wheat stubble right after harvest. They pick up all of the grain that has been shattered off, thus doing away with volunteer wheat and save a lot of feed in the bargain. Soybeans are planted in the corn, and when the corn is up so the pigs won't tear it down, they are turned in the field. They clean up the beans first, and by the time they weigh 100 pounds and would damage the corn, it is ready to feed anyway and the hogs husk it. This eliminates considerable work and is good for the porkers and the land. The pigs keep the weeds down pretty well while they are working the soybeans. Mr. Vitt has found that the beans save a lot of tankage.

The spring pigs go on the market in seven months, weighing 225 pounds. They are on clean ground around temporary hay or corn fodder shelters until turned in the wheat stubble. During a part of this time they have been getting shelled corn, tankage and semi-solid buttermilk. While on wheat they get tankage only, and they will be on the wheat stubble from four to six weeks. From about August 1 to September 1, they go back on

the shelled corn, tankage and buttermilk ration, while waiting for the soybeans to get in condition in the corn field.

"I don't make fat hogs hunt for feed," Mr. Vitt said. "Fall pigs follow in the fields after the spring hogs to clean up whatever has been left; they have the benefit of wheat pasture and in all are kept pretty busy all winter. They go on the May market, having been finished on corn and tankage. The spring pigs finish out themselves in new corn patches.

"I absolutely couldn't farm the way I do without a good system of fences," Vitt declared. "They have paid for themselves a good many times, as I have been following this hog feeding program for seven years. I rented this farm for five years and have owned it two years. I could handle cattle in my fenced fields, too."

Mr. Vitt has another 80 acres away from the farm where he lives that is in wheat, but another year it will be seeded to pasture, as he feels that he is somewhat out of balance—too much wheat. "I intend to start beef cattle so I can balance my farming better," he explained. "Probably I'll run 75 acres to wheat, 30 acres of corn, 12 acres of Sweet clover and 2 or 3 acres of alfalfa. Legumes will be used to build up the soil."

With all the interest in the hogs the chicks are

(Continued on Page 28)

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor

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

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

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been somewhat interested in the prayer of the Senate chaplain, as reported in the Congressional Record of March 27. I quote one petition of that prayer, which reads as follows: "Touch with live coals from off the altar of devotion the lips of these, Thy servants, that in word and power they may be prophets of the new dawn of righteousness."

As I have been reading the speeches of these Senatorial servants of the Lord, in which they have denounced one another as slanderers, calumniators, fabricators, (the rules of the Senate seem to bar the word lie), I am wondering just what the chaplain means when he asks that the lips of the Senators shall be touched with "live coals of fire." If the present expressions of these Senators aren't hot enough for him he must be hard to suit.

It occurs to a common layman that these Senators are giving out rather too much hot air now. I do not know what might happen if their lips were touched with live coals of fire.

### 'Twas a "Battle Royal"

A BROWN county school teacher recently whipped one of her pupils who, according to the testimony, outweighed the teacher by 10 or 15 pounds. Then the mother of the pupil, who seems to be a large and muscular woman, assaulted the teacher, was tried and convicted for assault and is now serving a sentence on the reform farm established by the state at Lansing. This brings up the question of whether a teacher should be expected, required or permitted to inflict corporal punishment. I am of the opinion that no teacher should be expected to resort to corporal punishment to maintain discipline. Muscular ability is not one of the qualifications prerequisite to obtaining a certificate to teach.

In this particular case it seems that a 110-pound teacher whipped a 120-pound girl. But suppose the girl had whipped the teacher, would the fact that this little teacher was not able to handle a pupil larger than herself be a sufficient reason for disqualifying the teacher? If a pupil can be made to obey the rules of the school only by physical force, that pupil should be dismissed from school.

Years ago teachers were employed in many country schools principally because of their ability to lick the big boys. Educational qualifications on the part of the teacher were secondary considerations. I had supposed that we had gotten beyond that period in our educational development. In the case of the Brown county teacher, she is quoted as saying that she will not accept employment as teacher of that school again, altho it seems that the district school board is standing by her and is willing to re-employ her. I do not wonder that she is tired of the job if she is expected to rule by physical force. Pupils who have to be whipped into submission should be handled some other way. Our present school laws apparently do not contemplate that as part of the duty of the teacher.

### Life Is Brighter Now

IT IS a good thing to read history when you get discouraged about present conditions and maybe decide that they are worse than they ever have been. Far as they are from being ideal, a careful reading of history will convince you that they have been worse, much worse. I have been reading an old history by McMasters, written in 1883. The first of the three volumes treats of the times and customs just following the Revolution. We have been taught to revere the Revolutionary Fathers, and without doubt they deserve a great deal of credit, but those New Englanders had little of what may be called the "bowels of compassion." They were decidedly religious, but with little of humanity.

McMasters's description of the penitentiaries and jails of that time make one's blood run cold. The dungeons of old England of 10 centuries ago were no worse than those of New England after the Revolution. Prisoners were kept in underground dungeons under conditions horrible beyond belief. Crazy persons were brutally whipped until their maniacal cries were stopped by physical exhaustion. In New Jersey there were 20 crimes for which the punishment was death.

Imprisonment for debt was common. The laborer disabled by sickness or accident when he recovered was nearly certain to be arrested for debts necessarily contracted during his period of

disability, mercilessly thrown into one of the loathsome dungeons along with the most hardened criminals and often left to die there.

It is nearly impossible to imagine that there ever was a time in this so-called land of the free and home of the brave when the state of the poor was so utterly horrible and revolting. The common people lived in a state little better than slavery. They had almost none of what we would consider now the barest necessities of life. Their table fare was coarse and scanty, carpets were unknown in their houses and even floors were a rarity. Wages even of skilled mechanics were so small that one wonders how it was possible to sustain the lives of the members of the family, while the wages of common laborers were much less. While there were no great fortunes, as we count for-



tunes now, a few lived in luxury, that is, luxury for those times, dressed extravagantly and treated their poor neighbors with arrogant assumption of superiority. The relative differences in the style of living between the rich and the poor were greater than now. Schools were almost unknown, and such as there were, were not within reach of the poor. The people who lived on the frontier, so long as they were not molested by savages, had better living conditions than the common people in the settlements, because they at least could have an abundance of wild meat and could clothe themselves with the skins of animals and with coarse garments made from cloth, the product of their hand looms, but they were in constant danger of attack from ruthless savages. Their lives were not safe for a day and they lived in constant fear.

The religious codes of the time were harsh, tyrannical and forbidding, almost beyond belief. They were calculated to take whatever joy there might be in life otherwise, out of it, and tended to impress the average mortal with the belief that only an eternity of torture awaited him after he was dead.

Be thankful that you live now rather than 140 years ago.

### To Control the Floods

THE Senate of the United States recently did a very remarkable thing—it passed without a single dissenting vote a bill for the control of floods in the Mississippi Valley. By the Mississippi Valley I mean the great basin extending from the Appalachian Mountain System to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. True, this bill does not provide for the immediate control of floods over this entire area, but the title as finally amended is broad enough to include all. It reads: "A bill for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and for other purposes."

The bill provides for a board, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers, the President of the Mississippi River Commission and two civil engineers to be appointed by the President. This commission has extensive powers; it is to make a careful survey of the Mississippi River and of its tributaries, and take such measures as in its judgment will prevent future destructive floods; it is to make a survey of the tributaries of the Mis-

issippi with a view to the control of flood damage along those tributaries. It authorizes the appropriation of 325 million dollars to carry out the great plan, but the committee in immediate charge of the bill estimated that before the entire plan is carried out the amount expended by the Government will be much more than that; it may aggregate a billion dollars before the work is completed and will cover a term of at least 10 years, but when completed it will be perhaps the greatest constructive work ever done in the United States.

In this connection it is interesting to read the speeches made on both sides after the passage of the bill. The Senators who have been hurling verbal brickbats at one another for several weeks handed back sweet scented bouquets, until the reader wonders which time they were really earnest, when they were throwing bricks or when they were passing bouquets.

I am interested but not greatly impressed by this talk of making the Kaw River navigable for barges from Junction City to its mouth. A good many years ago I became interested in the possible development of the Kaw for power purposes. I got estimates of the power that might be developed by the building of locks and reservoirs along the Kaw from Junction City to the mouth, from the engineering department of the University of Kansas. That estimate showed that a theoretical power of 1/2 million horsepower at the average flow might be developed, and of this theoretical power about 60 per cent or 300,000 horsepower, might be developed for use. In my opinion the development of this power would be of vastly more benefit than establishing a barge line. Sometime I think this will be done, but not by private enterprise. I developed it must be by Government help. If the power is developed it will be utilized by private enterprise and ought to pay its way.

### Truthful James on Changing Times

TIMES have certainly changed since you and I were boys," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins.

"They certainly have, James, but just what particular change wuz you ruminatin' upon that occasioned that remark?"

"Well, for instance," continued James, "take the matter of laundering clothes. When I was a boy Monday was set apart, so to speak, as wash day, kind of a sacred tradition, I guess, that the family washin' must be done on Monday, and believe me it was some job a woman had to do. Furthermore she had to do it alone. I never heard of a man in those days helpin' his wife to do the family washin'; guess mebby they had an idee that it would be sort of degradin' to help do the washin'. I don't say that none of the men in those days helped their wives do the washin', but I don't recollect that I ever knew one that did."

"Another thing the women had to do in order to prepare for washin' was to make soap. Every year the farmer's wife made enough soap to last thru the year. All the ashes from the home fire were gathered and put into an ash hopper, and when it was full of wood ashes they poured water on to them, and leached off all the strength of them ashes; that made the lye."

"Then the lye was put into two or three kettles dependin' on the amount of lye that had been leached off, and into that was put scraps of rancid grease, spoiled hanks of fat, rancid bacon and animals that had died of disease. The whole mess was boiled down over an outdoor fire; the bones and lean meat was taken out till there was nothin' left but the lye and the fat, and that was boiled 'til it was a sort of jelly. That was the soft soap the women used for cleanin' the clothes on wash days. It was also used for general cleansin'."

"Mebby you never had to wash your hands with soft soap when they was covered with weather cracks, all down to the raw, and ready to bleed, mebby you never got any of that old-fashioned soft soap in your eyes when you was tryin' to wash. If you did you may recollect what you said of what you thought. It is liable to be brought against you on the day of Judgment."

"In a real limestone country the washin' was a serious matter. In the country where I was born the water was so hard that people had to carry hammers and break it into small chunks and let the chunks dissolve in their mouths before they could swallow the water. People who had to drink

water gradually filled up with lime 'til their systems was like rock. That was where the expression, 'I'm feelin' sort of rocky,' originated.

"There was one man by the name of Obadiah J. Summers, who was born there and never went anywhere else, who drank that water all the time 'til he was past 60 years old. Then he had an attack of appendicitis. When the surgeon tried to open him up he broke six knives and finally had to make a saw made especial for cuttin' stone at a stone quarry. They sawed Obadiah open with that and then blew his appendix out with dynamite; then they walled him up and turned him loose. When they measured one of them men who had been drinkin' that limestone water for a long time, they measured him by the perch.

"That was the kind of water a lot of the farm women had to use to do the washin' with. They put a lot of stuff into the tub that precipitated the lime, and then they skimmed the de-limed water off the top and used it for washin'. They spread the soft soap over the clothes and soused them into that water, worked them over the old-fashioned wash-board, and then wrung them dry by hand.

"I have been thinkin', William, that mebbe the reason Monday was called wash day was because the name Monday was derived from the heathens and meant Moon's day. When there was a big washin' the farm woman had to commence by moonlight in the morning and finished by moonlight in the evening. In addition to doing the family washing the farmer's wife got up at about 4 o'clock in the morning, got breakfast for the old man, seven or eight children and a couple of hired hands, got the children ready for school, washed their faces and hands with soft soap, milked six cows, made six beds, swept the house, got two more meals, dinner and supper, milked the six cows again in the gloaming, sprinkled the clothes, hatched the eggs, set the "rising" for the next day's baking of bread, sewed a patch on the old man's pants and mended the children's clothes. The rest of the time between 11 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock the next morning she had to fritter away as she pleased.

"William, when I hear some human critter fishin' fur a return of them good old days, I feel like bustin' his bean with a maul."

### But Life Is Uncertain

THE uncertainty of life has seldom been better illustrated than by the sudden death of Senator Willis of Ohio, just as he was preparing to go on the platform at Delaware, Ohio, to make a campaign speech. The Senator was only 56 years old, and robust in appearance. A few hours before he died he told his physician that he had never felt better in his life. He was in the midst of a tremendous campaign as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President at the coming Republican National Convention. Naturally he was expecting to live at least two and probably three more decades.

According to the newspaper accounts his first intimation that there was anything seriously wrong with him came only a few minutes before his death. Senator Willis was a graduate of Delaware College, and at one time a member of its faculty. This meeting was expected to be his

greatest ovation. There had been a great demonstration before the meeting, with a torchlight procession and marching and cheering thousands.

No doubt the Senator was thrilled by this manifestation of the regard of his fellow citizens in the town where he had been educated and where he had served as an instructor. Possibly it was a good time to die. As a Presidential candidate he was not generally considered seriously. Even if he had lived and succeeded in securing the Ohio delegation there was very little prospect that he would have been a serious contender for the nomination. Perhaps he had persuaded himself that he had a



good chance to secure the nomination—if so he would have suffered from disappointment. Ambition is in most cases a mirage; it beckons with deceptive pictures, gorgeous to sight but fading into nothingness in the reality.

### Brief Answers to Inquirers

**OFFICE SEEKER:** If you have a good job, my opinion is that you are something of a fool to run for office, but if you want to run, that is your business. However, don't pull that "sense of duty" stuff on me. You have acquired the itch for office, that is what is the matter with you. Now there is nothing dishonorable about running for office if you are straight and honest about it, but I think you will discover whether you win or lose that you will be disappointed.

In response to another inquiry, I will say that the last soldier of the Revolutionary War died in 1869. That was 86 years after the close of that war. Assuming that some of the soldiers of the Civil War will show as great longevity as this soldier of the Revolution, the last survivor of the War of the Rebellion will die in 1951.

**MARTHA—**Your complaint that your steady eats onions just before calling on you seems to me to be well founded. You may as well make up your mind to one thing, however, and that is, if you

can't break him of the onion habit before marriage you never will afterward. Now if you really want this steady of yours very badly and will yourself cultivate the onion habit, then each of you can eat onions with impunity so far as the other is concerned. In other words, you may become, as you might say, "Two souls with but a single thought, two souls that smell as one."

**H. S. S.—**At this writing there are still five survivors of the Mexican War: William F. Buckner, Paris, Mo.; Owen Thomas Edgar, Washington, D. C.; Uriah Gasaway, Reelsville, Ind.; Richard A. Howard, Sterling, Tex., and Samuel Leffler, St. Paul, Ind. Three of these, William F. Buckner, Uriah Gasaway and Richard Howard, have each passed their hundredth birthday. Leffler will be 99 if he lives until June, and Edgar, the youngest of the five, is 98.

### There's Some Red Tape

How much would it cost to properly record a patent and how should I go at it? Would an application for a patent alone legally allow anybody to make and sell a patented article? How much would an application for a patent cost and how often would an application have to be renewed to keep it effective? **B. F. S.**

Patents must be applied for by the true and original inventor, or if he be dead by his executor or administrator. A patent may be issued to the assignee if the assignment is properly drawn and recorded. If there be a joint invention application must be made by the inventors jointly. The applicant for a patent need not be a citizen or resident of the United States. Application is made by a written petition to the commissioner of patents, accompanied by a specification, drawings where required, and an oath in a particular form prescribed by the statute. The specification must include a written description of the invention and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in terms sufficiently clear to enable one skilled in the art to which the invention relates to make use of it, and the applicant must particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. On filing the application the inventor must send \$15. When the patent is issued he must pay \$20. A patent continues in force 17 years.

Formerly when an inventor filed what was called the caveat, that is, the description of his invention, until he had matured his invention he was protected by the patent laws. But this was repealed by Congress in 1910. The inventor of course has a right to use his own invention and sell the same without any patent. The object of the patent is to protect him, and he of course takes his own chances in selling his invention without a patent.

### Can Collect the Wages

Can I collect the wages of my 16-year-old boy? A neighbor hired my boy to work for him. I told him I would let the boy work for him provided he and I did the settling up. He was to pay me, not the boy. He promised to make a payment to me in the presence of two other persons, but instead he took the boy to town with him and paid the boy, so he says. If he did the boy fooled his money away, leaving me a bill to pay at the store that should have been paid with this money. If he settled with the boy as he said, I believe he cut him short. **A. A. M.**

You are entitled to collect the wages of this boy.

# Probably Another Farm Veto

THE Senate will promptly pass the new McNary-Haugen farm-relief bill. The House will quickly follow. But I expect another veto from the President.

Altho several of the administration's suggestions have been incorporated in the present bill, it still contains the equalization-fee provision to which the President is opposed.

It may take another Congress and another President to enact this law. But, of course, there is always the proverbial chance that the unexpected may happen. If the President should sign the bill, the Supreme Court will doubtless be called on for a test of the constitutionality of the law. This happens with all important legislation.

There never has been anything the matter with the Coolidge backbone. Whatever he does to the farm bill the President will be sincere about it. In this case his viewpoint, it seems to me, is more likely to be typically Eastern—and the farm problem is largely a Western problem, because the actual breadbasket of the nation is in the Middle West, Northwest and Southwest.

The industrial East now frankly admits there is a farm problem, but is afraid. It is afraid the farm-relief bill will work—not that it won't work. It is not yet ready to admit the American farmer to equal participation and benefit with general industry under the American protective system.

The East is afraid with something of the same sort of fear which moved Wall Street to make a serious attack on the soldier bonus and Secretary Mellon of the Treasury to predict the country would be ruined if that legislation were passed. The President vetoed the bonus bill. Congress passed it over his veto, and no one seems to have been hard hit as a consequence. Instead, the nation, agriculture excepted, has seldom, if ever, been so prosperous as it has in the last five years. The farm organizations have clung to the fee provision in the bill for the reason there seems no

other effective way to deal with a large crop surplus. For instance, the tariff on a bushel of wheat is 42 cents. Our home consumption of wheat is about 600 million bushels, including seed for the next crop. A wheat crop of 800 million bushels therefore would give us a 200-million bushel surplus for export. This must be gotten rid of if the United States wheat-grower is to get a fair price for his crop in the home market and is actually to be protected.

Under the McNary-Haugen bill, if the foreign price of wheat is less—say \$1 a bushel—the surplus is disposed of at that price abroad.

With this surplus out of the way, no foreign wheat may enter the United States without paying the 42-cents-a-bushel duty. Thereby the home market will be preserved for the home-grower of wheat. For this benefit he takes a loss of 42 cents a bushel on his export crop. That would amount to a fee of about 10 cents a bushel on his 600-million-bushel domestic crop.

And this is the much-discussed equalization fee which the producer and not the Government pays, and which the co-operatives believe they can collect.

In this way the grower would be benefited and recompensed by the better price he would obtain in the home market thru this control of the surplus, and the country as a whole would profit by a prospering and progressive agricultural industry doing business in a modern way, instead of suffering from a struggling and declining industry.

Any other equally effective plan would virtually call for a subsidy, which neither the farmer nor the country wants.

In the new bill the fee provision is made applicable to all staple crops instead of a few, but is to be invoked only in emergency, after the co-operative marketing plan for handling the surplus with loans from the Government has failed. Then the equalization fee may be used.

The first plan of relief includes loans at low in-

terest for financing the controlled marketing of crops. The second provides for marketing agreements enforcing the fee plan. Both are intended to promote orderly marketing and make farm tariff schedules effective.

If the courts should restrain or invalidate the fee provision, the Federal Farm Board created by the bill would still be free to operate under the loan provision.

The bill also provides for collecting a fee on importations of an agricultural food product during its marketing period, or on the importation of any food commodity manufactured from it.

The co-operative marketing plan is the administration's contribution to the bill. It was incorporated as a compromise to meet as far as possible the President's objections to the bill he vetoed last year. But it still contains the equalization fee to which he objected then, a provision the farm-co-operatives assert is necessary if the new farm-relief bill is to be made effective.

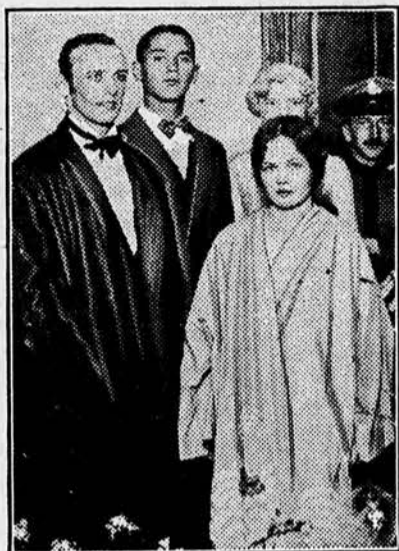
Until those who oppose the McNary-Haugen bill and who profess to be friendly toward putting agriculture on a parity with general industry are able to unite on some effective constructive measure for dealing with the surplus, the farm organizations will stick to their plan, and will be justified in doing so.

In any branch of legislation a perfect measure is not to be expected the first time. It is history that all constructive laws have to be strengthened and improved as experience indicates is necessary. This will, of course, be the history of farm-relief legislation, and we might well be getting that experience now.

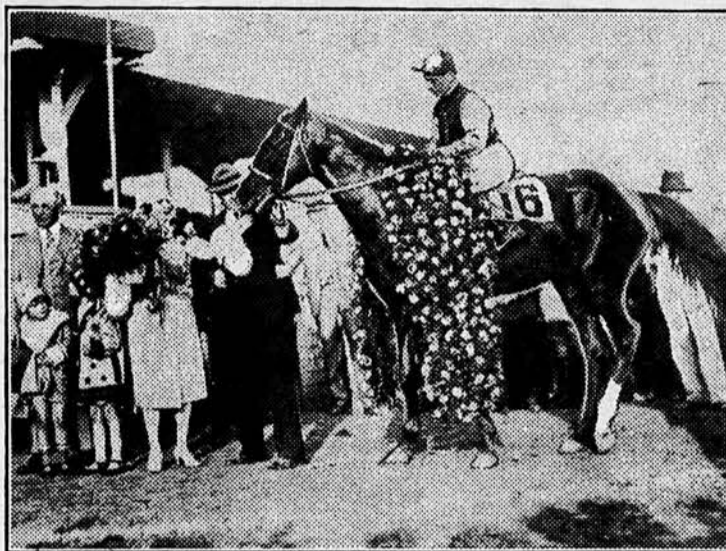
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



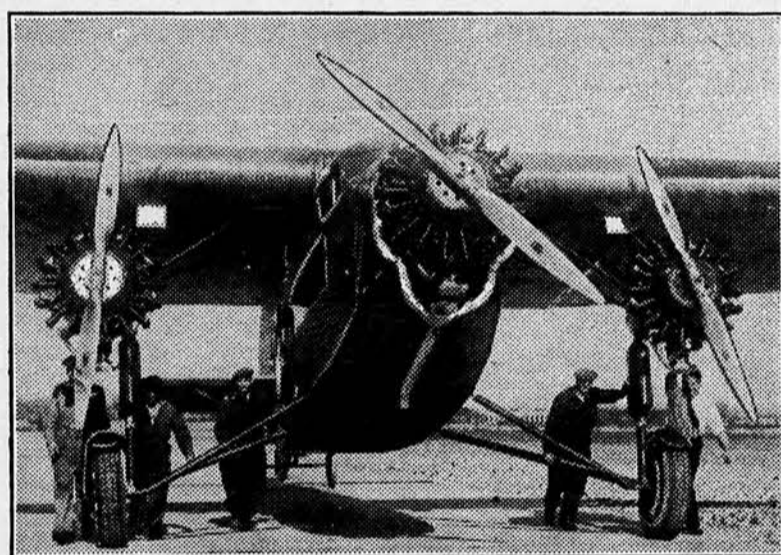
Constance Morrow, Daughter of the U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, in One of the Leading Roles in "Captain Applejack," a Play Presented to Help Build a School in Mexico City



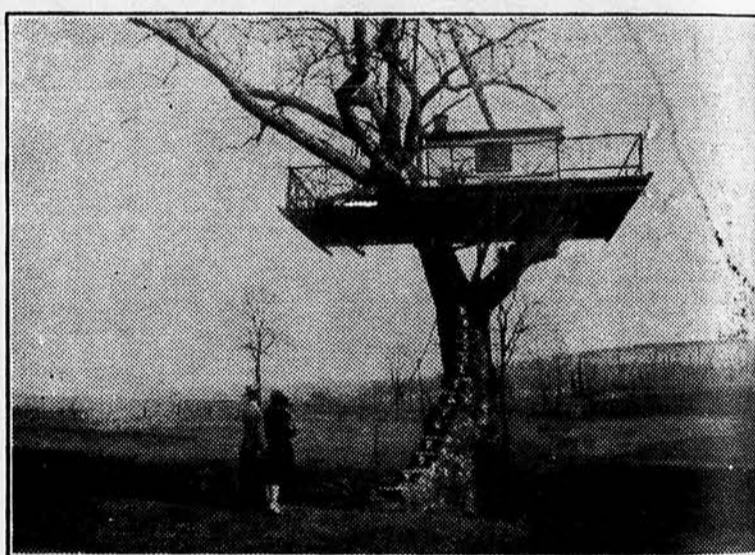
Crystal Pennant, an \$8,000 Horse, with Jockey Tommy Luther Up, Won the Coffroth Handicap, Tia Juana, Mexico, Which Carried a Purse of \$92,700, the Richest Race in the World. Left to Right Are Earl Linnell, Trainer, Mrs. J. P. Mills and W. C. Hoffman, Owner of the Horse



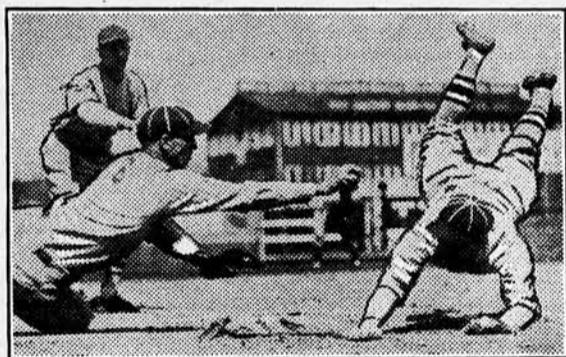
The New Oxyfier Which Will Keep One Man Alive for 220 Hours, or 10 Men for 22 Hours in Any Bank Vault. Chemicals Spread on Floor Absorb Carbon Dioxide Which is Exhaled



The Flagship of Commander Byrd's Fleet of South Pole Planes Being Wheeled From the Factory at the Ford Airport, Detroit. This Huge Craft is a Tri-motor, All-Metal Transport, but is Fitted with Special Fuel Tanks to Provide for a 1,900-Mile Flight



Just What the Song Writers Rave About—a Little Nest Where "Me and You" Never Will be Blue. This is Brook Leaf Love Nest, Perched in a Giant Oak Over a Fine Fishing Stream, Hellam, Pa. It Has Been Rented to Honeymooners for the Last Seven Years



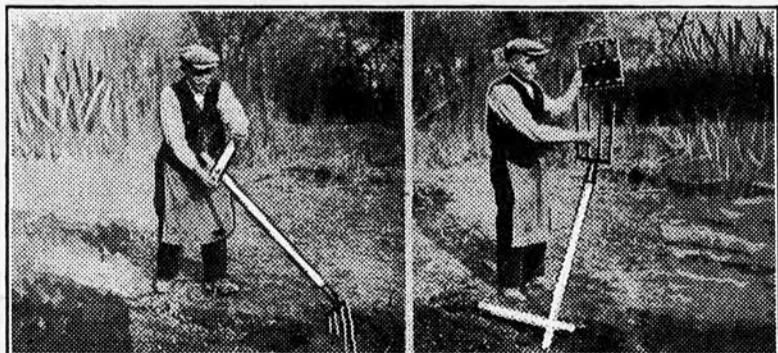
An Exceptional Action Picture of a Safe Slide in an Exhibition Game by the Atlanta Crackers. Fans Thought Frankie Zoeller Was Out, but the Umpire Agreed with the Camera. The Third Baseman is Walter Gilbert



Col. H. L. Stimson, New Governor General of the Philippines, Delivering His Address at the Welcoming Ceremonies, Manila. He Was Warmly Greeted by Military and Civilian Natives.



This Plane Crashed Against Three Houses Before Dumping Itself in This Tangled Heap in a Back Yard in Quincy, Mass. The Airplane's Engine Was Deposited in the Attic of One of the Houses. The Fliers Escaped in Parachutes



No More Backache for Gardeners! Photo Shows the New Labor-Saving, Combination Fork and Spade. Note the New Angle to the Handle and the Cross-Bar for the Hands. The Spade Device Can be Attached Over the Prongs



Some of the Models at the Biggest Display of Artificial Silks Ever Held in London. These British Mannequins Are Featuring Rayon Sports Costumes. And the Ladies Seem to be Wearing Canes. Probably to Help Them Find Their Way About in the London Fogs

# As We View Current Farm News

## There Always is Room at the Top for Kansas Livestock

**R**EGARDLESS of how prices fluctuate, quality stock always seems to have the upper hand. E. E. Bailey, a widely known stockman and farmer of Osage county, recently sold several head of registered Hereford yearling bulls to a Wyoming buyer, at an average price of \$150 a head. Shipments from this particular herd have been made to practically every range state.

Two carloads of high-class, short-fed steers shipped to Kansas City by A. H. Larson, Republic county, were good enough to bring \$12.50 a hundred. Mr. Larson declares the farm without livestock is badly handicapped. Livestock provides his best market for farm crops.

A carload of yearling steers shipped to Kansas City by P. J. Dewey, Washington county, brought \$14 a hundred, the top for the day and for the week. The price equaled the top for the year for fixed grades. The steers averaged 726 pounds.

### Pig Inspired an Opera

**C**AN you imagine a hog being the inspiration for a song? Of course you can, when stepping on a cat's tail will do the same thing. Anyway, Lamb's pork yarn is the inspiration and subject for the latest opera, by Lady Holmes, wife of Sir Charles Holmes, director of the national gallery, London.

If you are a genuine musician and have a strong imagination, it is said you will be able to hear the pig become roast pork in the opera. The crackling of the flames, sizzling of the roasting meat, and even the drip of the gravy, are depicted by the string instruments.

The opera is based on Charles Lamb's essay, which tells how the human race learned there was such a thing as roast pork. You remember, Bobo accidentally set fire to his father's house and burned the pig inside it. In trying to pick up the scorched pig he burned his fingers, and putting them in his mouth discovered the flavor of the well known meat.

Lamb detested music and said that no intelligent person could like it. And that was before we had such delightful ballads as "Horses," and "Meow." What would he think now? But we don't agree with his views on music. It is one thing that keeps folks in tune with the world.

### Auctioned the Court House

**M**EADE county sold its courthouse to the highest bidder at public auction. But that doesn't mean that the county is out of house and home and heading for the poor house. Neither does it mean that folks out there have taken the law into their own hands, nor that they don't need the protection of the law.

In 40 years the old courthouse outlived its usefulness. A new \$100,000 structure that replaces it is just about completed. Not only does the new building in Meade indicate county pride and respect for the law, but it also shows that Western Kansas is making some real financial progress. Meade isn't the only county in that section of the state that has a new courthouse.

### Now K. S. A. C. Has Twins

**T**HE Holstein class at the agricultural college isn't going to suffer for lack of numbers or quality if K. S. A. C. Korndyke has anything to say about it. She recently presented the college with twin calves. Korndyke is a 4-year-old. She holds the state milk production record for 2-year junior cows and is qualified to claim the junior 3-year-old record by virtue of a production of 17,205 pounds of milk containing 600 pounds of butterfat.

### Wasn't in Numbers Alone

**T**HE value of dairy products produced by farmers in Allen county increased from \$640,000 four years ago to more than a million dollars last year. But listen! Dairy cows have increased in numbers by only 25 per cent. So it isn't numbers that did the big part of the trick, but improvement in the quality of herds and in feeding methods. Maybe there is room for similar improvement in a lot of counties with a lot of products.

### There is a Difference

**W**E ALWAYS suspected there was some difference between sunlight and starlight—particularly with the right amount of moonlight thrown in. Umhu! But now we are about to get the official dope on just what this difference is. The General Electric engineers have announced a daylight recorder so sensitive that it will accurately measure light intensities to be found between starlight and sunlight. This instrument will be

placed on an airplane and carried to the North Pole where the influence of planets will be measured.

Any changes in daylight will be recorded by a needle placed inside a gas-filled bulb, commonly known as a photo-electric cell. The lining of the cell is made of extremely sensitive metal called caesium, which is just one atom thick, or maybe we had better say thin. A cubic inch contains 200,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms. No wonder we can't see them.

### May Cure One Farm Evil

**A** PAIR of week-old, motherless pigs were adopted by a sitting hen on the Lawrence Hammond farm, Smith county. The pigs frisked about the hen and she cuddled them under her wings as carefully as she would a bunch of chicks.

In future years when these young porkers have attained their majority, it is just likely that this hen will point an index feather in their general direction, and in a tearful voice, reminding them of how she mothered them from infancy, charge them to instill in the hearts of all swine-kind that chicken eating is an unpardonable sin.

### Starting Something Else

**T**WO brothers, Oliver and Charles Dale, Galena, seem to have a good buried toad story. Some years ago they were sinking a shaft and had reached a depth of 18 feet when Charley broke



open a rock in which two toads apparently were asleep. They were no different from the garden toad.

After lying in the sunshine a few minutes the toads hopped away, perhaps in quest of some place where their naps wouldn't be disturbed. Now that really ought to equal the Texas toad story—the toad that was in the cornerstone of a courthouse for so many years. Perhaps it does equal it, but there is no use to try to get ahead of those cow-punchers, because they have found a three-horned rabbit down there now.

### The Long, Long Trail

**A** REAL horseback ride was started when P. C. Lienhard set out on "Bess" from New York to Los Angeles. He was out to break the long ride record. The other day the horse dropped dead, overcome from the heat of the desert at Estrella, Ariz. The ride was started December 13, 1927, and at the time it died the horse had carried Lienhard 3,900 miles.

### Hot Lunches for a Dime

**T**HIRTY-TWO students and faculty members eat lunch at the high school cafeteria each day in Harveyville, and the total cost to each person is exactly 10 cents. Altho the lunches are cheap they are well-balanced. A good many country schools could serve hot lunches. Some do now, and it is reported that pupils are in better health physically and mentally than when cold lunches only were available.

### She Doesn't Mean Maybe

**T**HE only woman sheriff in Kansas, Mrs. F. O. Chase, Kiowa county, isn't going to fool with bandits. She bought a machine gun, and if neces-

sary it will help her discharge the duties of her office. If any two-gun badmen of our present generation think a woman can't be a good sheriff, just step up and start something.

### Far From Museum Yet

**N**OW the old gray mare can stick her head up in the air and snort some more, for her day apparently isn't over. Horses that failed to get a bid at public sales in Smith county last year are eagerly sought today. And they command all the way from \$125 to \$150 each. A smooth-mouthed pair brought more than \$200 a few days ago. At the same sale a span of mules sold for \$305 and another at \$300. Evidently four-footed power isn't ready to be stuffed and filed away in some glassed-in museum yet.

### See It and You're Safe

**I**F YOU see a flash of lightning, don't worry, because you haven't been struck. It's about time for April showers and later thunder storms, you know, so this is for your peace of mind. No sir, if you see lightning it didn't hit you.

But if there is a flash of lightning and you are in position to see it and don't, well, you won't have anything on this earth to worry about, either.

In other words, we learn from electrical engineers that while lightning may be witnessed as a blinding flash, the phenomenon is all over by the time it reaches the observer, since it travels much more rapidly than light. Light just jogs along at something like 186,000 miles a second. So if you see lightning, don't worry.

### Then There Were Four

**I**F ONE is good two must be better, and so on. At least that is the way a nanny goat owned by Roy Lamont, Greenwood county, must figure. In 1925 she had one kid. In 1926, two arrived. Last year there were three new mouths to feed, and lo and behold, this spring nanny is mother of four. Let's see! How long do nannies usually live?

### Wolf Back on Board

**R**EAPPOINTMENT of Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa as a member of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners has been announced by Governor Paulen. Doctor Wolf was a former state senator, and for several years a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

### "Dog-Gonned" Good Business

**A** JEWELL county man, Homer Grubbs, recently sold one of his greyhounds for \$500, and he has 30 more ready for the "market." Now compare that money with present prices for hogs.

### The Most Important Job

**A** PHYSICAL examination for every member is the goal of 4-H club folks in Cherokee county during April. The purpose of these examinations is to pick the county health champions who will compete in the state contest at the annual 4-H Club Roundup in June. And, of course, Cherokee wants a national health champion—in the class with Marie Antrim, Kingman county, who was named the health queen of the United States at Chicago during the International.

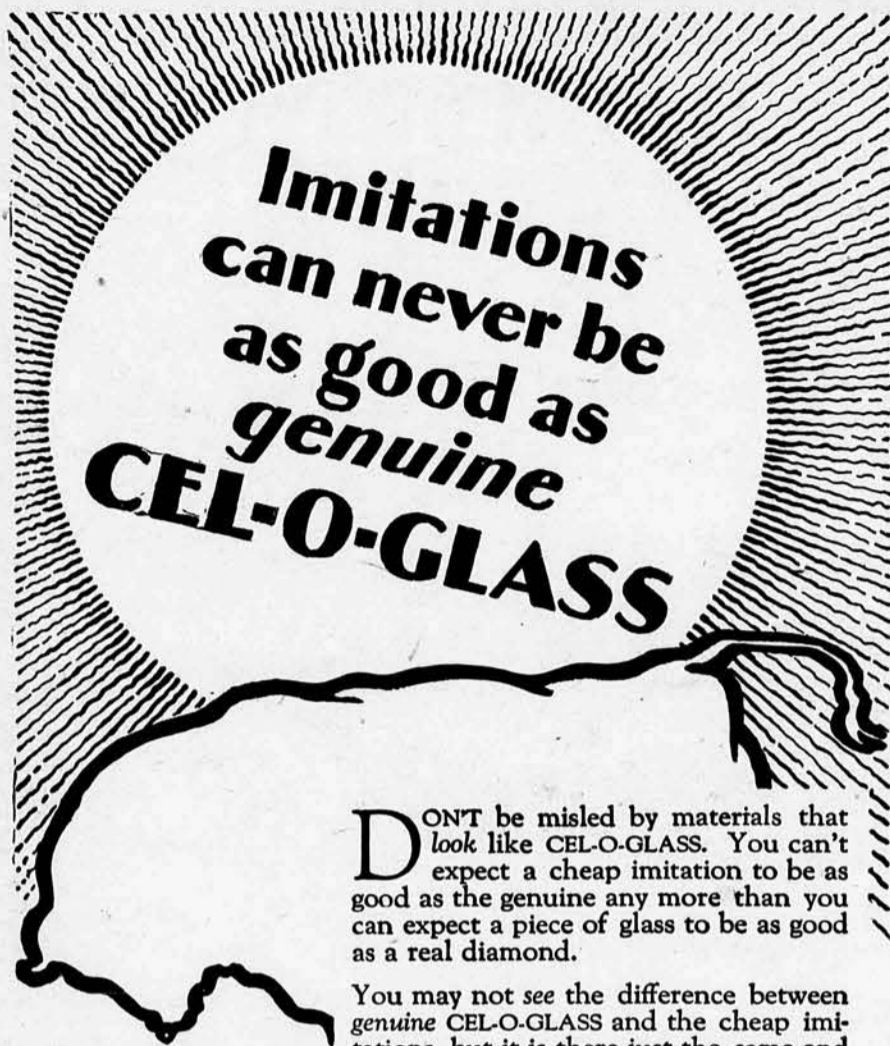
These 4-H boys and girls have taught the older generation a thing or two about fitting animals and showing them. But what is more important, they are showing the world how to keep physically fit and mentally alert.

### Needs His City Life

**W**HEN country life gets on his nerves, a 2-year-old dog, belonging to B. B. Rufener, Chase county, goes to town under his own power. But walk home, never!

Since he was a pup the dog has had a habit of going A. W. O. L. from the farm. Invariably he leaves the latter part of every week and spends the week-end in Cottonwood Falls. When the Rufeners go to town on Monday or Tuesday, the dog is waiting for them. He always is on the lookout for their car, and sometimes spots it several blocks away. Guess he knows the sound of the engine, like most drivers know the "sounds" of their cars.

As soon as the car is parked the dog jumps into it and will wait patiently until the family trading is completed, and then accompany the Rufeners home again. The dog never has been known to walk home, but he seems always to have energy enough to get him to town. Kinda like modern youth,



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can never be  
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genuine  
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**D**ONT be misled by materials that look like CEL-O-GLASS. You can't expect a cheap imitation to be as good as the genuine any more than you can expect a piece of glass to be as good as a real diamond.

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Numerous tests have proved the value of CEL-O-GLASS and that it admits more of the Ultra-Violet rays. Years of research have been spent to perfect it. Imitations that spring up overnight can never be as good as genuine CEL-O-GLASS, for CEL-O-GLASS is years ahead of its imitators. In addition—the one ingredient in CEL-O-GLASS that gives it its greatest advantage must be absolutely omitted from all imitation products.

For durability, longer life, all the Ultra-Violet light that is really needed, economy, and all-round satisfaction, insist on genuine CEL-O-GLASS. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for the name of one near you who can. Send for free sample and valuable poultry book No. H.

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**Apollo**

Full Weight,  
Galvanized—  
assures economy,  
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For lasting service and fire protection use metal roofing and siding—adapted to both rural and city properties.

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# Wind's in the South, Today

## And We've Had an Excellent Week for Preparing the Corn Ground

BY HARLEY HATCH

**T**HE wind is back in the south this morning, after a cold snap during which the mercury went down to 28 degrees, which ordinarily forms ice and crusts damp ground. There was a little ice on small troughs, but the early garden and the clover just above ground show no signs of damage. It is yet too soon to tell whether the apricot, plum and pear trees, which were out in full bloom, have suffered; just now the bloom seems all right, but damage may show up later. Prairie grass growth, which had nicely started, has been checked, but this is something that happens every year. I have farmed for 40 years, and I have never seen a season in which everything grew right off from the start; there is always more or less frost. It has been a good week for farm work; no moisture has fallen; the ground is in good condition to plow and a large amount of that work has been done. March and early April plowed land usually gives the corn a good start, especially where it is disked before the planter is started.

which get beyond the blue print stage. But a plan to pick his pocket by making him pay a tax on the fuel used to produce his crops seems to meet with approval by many men who want roads and want the other man to pay for them. If we ask the tractor owner to pay a tax on the power used to produce why not go right along the same line and tax the man on the labor he uses in producing? In plain English, plan to tax the fuel used in producing the crops that feed the world is just plain steal, so much of a steal that I do not believe it will ever seriously be considered by any Kansas legislature and if it is pushed it certainly will result in defeat for any and all road legislation.

### Want Some Maple Sugar?

A letter from Northern Vermont dated March 25 tells me that there was on that day 3 feet of snow on a level in the upland sugar places. This is calculated to make one glad he lives in Kansas. In reality it is not so bad as it sounds; this heavy snow likely will help greatly in making a long maple sugar season. Despite this 3 feet of snow, Vermont farmers will proceed to harvest a crop sooner than we will out here where the grass is green and fruit trees are in bloom. Given ordinary weather they ought to be tapping their trees back there by the last of March, and if the snow remains the spring they may have a good long sugar season. The old sugar places are fast going down even in Northern Vermont. Many of the trees have been tapped for nearly 100 years, and even the best sugar places carry a thin stand of trees compared with 25 years ago. Few farmers are trying to build up the new growth into sugar groves, and the result will be that maple sugar will soon become a luxury for the rich. It still can be had at a reasonable price from Vermont sugar makers, and if it will help Kansas sugar lovers I will send the addresses of good sugar makers there, if you will ask for them, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope for a reply. By buying direct from the sugar makers you get pure sugar at about half the price asked by Western grocers.

### Folks Are More Kindly

In a letter to a Kansas City daily paper this week a resident of that city protests against the cruelty with which horses are used in that city, citing a case in which a horse was badly beaten in the street, and noting that such incidents "are very common." I am glad to say that such incidents are not common out here in the country. It has been so many years since I have seen a horse beaten that I have forgotten when it was. I know there are exceptional instances in which horses are cruelly used in the country, but they are so rare as to cause much strong and unfavorable comment. The average farmer no longer carries a whip; not one farmer in 10 does so. Years ago a whip was thought as much a part of a farm equipment as the harness; now they are as seldom seen as a top buggy. There is often debate as to whether the world is growing better. If we take the farm usage of animals as a criterion I can say that it is growing better, much better. If there is a place for future punishment it certainly will be inhabited by men who abuse horses, the best friends of mankind among all the animal kingdom. If abuse of horses is common in the city, as the writer cited seems to think, then the country is more humane than the city, for such abuse certainly is not common here.

### 'Tis a Plain Steal?

I note that the repeal of the gasoline refund tax law is being advocated by some folks at the road hearings now being held in various parts of the state. If that repeal is to be tacked to the proposed new road law, they might as well stop the hearings right now. I do not believe that any Kansas legislature would ever consider so unjust a law as would be one compelling farmers to build roads out of a tax levied on fuel used in crop production. We hear much about various plans being proposed to "help the farmer," none of

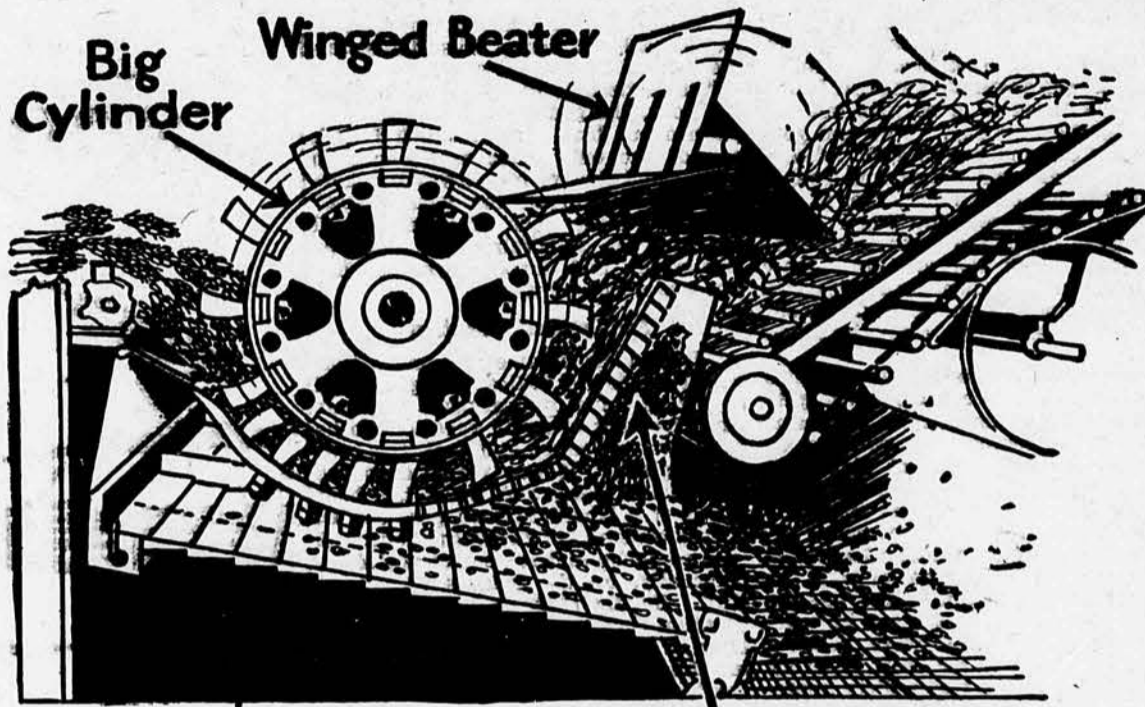
Buyers are racing back from Paris with the latest designs in gowns, most of which extend below the knees. No doubt the modistes are planning to tack on a cover charge.

At the hour of birth, says an authority, human intelligence stands at the zero mark. Which proves that some adults weren't always as dumb as they are now.



# In this COMBINE

*The Big Cylinder and The Man Behind The Gun Get More Than 90% Of The Grain Right At The Cylinder*



**The Red River Special Line for 1928**  
 Combine  
 15' Cut  
 20' Cut  
 Prairie Type  
 Tractors  
 N & S  
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 20-35  
 20-40  
 Threshers  
 22x36  
 28x46  
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 Nichols & Shepard  
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Ninety percent or more of the grain is separated from the straw right at the cylinder in the Nichols & Shepard Combine.

It is separated there and separated forever just as it is in the Red River Special Threshers. This Nichols & Shepard Combine threshes like the Red River Special Threshers.

That means that it threshes like the finest, fastest, cleanest threshers on earth.

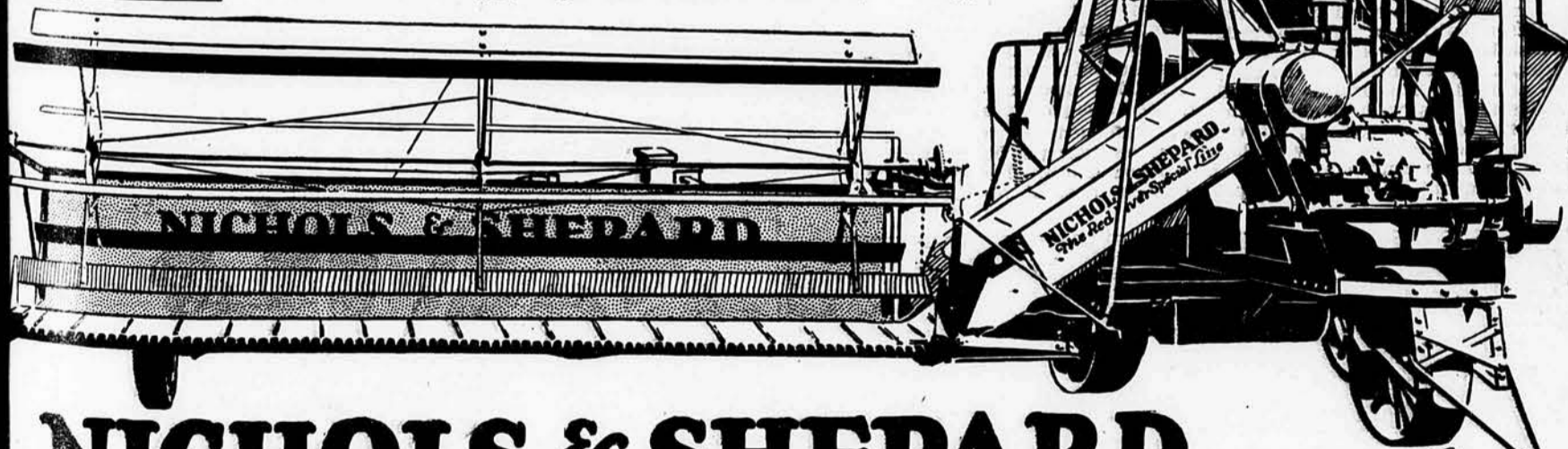
This combine is built around a big 12 bar cylinder, the heaviest found in any combine. The Big Cylinder has proven itself, time after time in combines and threshers, as the most efficient grain threshing device ever built. Back of it is the Man Behind the Gun, the combination grate and check plate, that grabs the grain as it comes from the cylinder and sends it direct to the grain pan.

The years have shown that the Big Cylinder is the way to thresh, both for its separating ability and for the pace it sets for the whole machine. Due to its weight and accurate balance,

## The Man Behind the Gun

it acts as a flywheel, giving the whole machine the steady even motion so desirable in good threshing and so easily lost in most combines as they travel over the rough ground of the harvest fields.

Of course, mounting the Big Cylinder in a combine was something of a job, and you'll be interested in knowing how Nichols & Shepard worked it out. Our folder "The Nichols & Shepard Combine" tells of this, and it also tells how some other problems, several of which have bothered combine builders for years, are worked out in this combine. Send the coupon for your copy.



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## 15' cut COMBINE 20' cut

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 City.....  
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# On the Niger River at Last!

## Apparently the Jebba Idols Have Lost Their Pep Since Leaving the Cliff

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**B**OYS, meet the Niger River!" And the little cockney railroad foreman bowed us a formal introduction from the towering railroad bridge which we hoped to cross with our motorcycles the next day. "You and your bikes are chasing across 4,000 miles of African jungle and desert and bush—and it's a bit of a stunt, too, if you make it—but here's the Niger River that's been doing the same thing ever since these black trousered apes there lost their tails," indicating a half-dozen natives cleaning fish nearby. "Your trails cross here, boys. Meet the Niger River."

It moved silent beneath us, the third largest stream in a continent of mighty rivers, struggling down from the desert sands of Timbuctoo and swelling on thru the equatorial "bush," finally to drain the black heart of Africa itself into the steaming, drenching mangrove jungles of the Atlantic seaboard.

A doughty little stern-wheeler loaded with palm oil and cocoa plowed the primeval jungle avenue below us—the "bush" going down to the sea in boats—and on either bank were beached dozens of native water craft of every sort and size. Here was a dirty houseboat on a clumsy, crowded raft, the "deck" a black melange of children, mangy dogs, and chickens panting in the sun. The shining patriarch was sleeping on a coil of grass rope while his wives were hacking away at bits of foul fish whose aroma rose even to our point of vantage on the bridge. Tiny little one-man shells of bark and skins were parked here and there on the beach below the bridge along with giant log canoes, 20 or 30 feet long, expertly carved from a single mahogany tree.

### Want a Steak? No, Thanks!

"There's the Ju-Ju rock," pointed out our friend, jerking his chin toward a great white cliff rising above a bush-grown isle a mile or so upstream. "Come over to the island between the two ridges and I'll show you the brass ju-ju idols themselves."

We went down the embankment past a hundred head of dusty, struggling cattle, milling on to the railroad bridge, marching on their long, long pilgrimage from the edge of the desert to the slaughtering pens in Southern Nigeria. Great, awkward beasts were they, with monstrous horns, a hump on their shoulders and a thick, flapping dewlap swinging like a pendulum as they walked.

We elbowed our way thru the market and past the stenching meat vendor squatting, with his huge bloody knife across his knees, ready to hack off a steak, a leg, tongue, or what have you, on demand. We passed the village blacksmith shop with its sheepskin bellows buried in the ground, the village brothel, the native tailor with his inevitable American-made sewing machine, and finally came to a pitiful

little mud hut in front of which stood two crudely-fashioned brass idols, tarnished and dusty, and alone.

"These used to be the daddies of all the gods, the goddiest of 'em all," explained our busy little English friend, one of the only three white men in town, "and they've been away up there on the Ju-Ju rock for generations." They were the gods of thunder and lightning or something else just as mysterious, and anybody who touched 'em was supposed to die.

### An Unusual Vacation

"Those idols became so famous that a British District Officer thought they'd be a good thing to steal for a souvenir when he went home on vacation, so he got them one night and took the boat for England. It was reported to the authorities there, and when the boat called at a North African port the D. O. was ordered by wireless to return at once to Jebba and to replace the idols, personally, on the heights of yonder cliff. He did that, on his own short vacation time, too, with all the humiliation of the hundreds of natives watching him climb the cliff. But since they've been stolen once their power seemed to have gone, and the people brought 'em back down here. Nobody pays much attention to 'em now!"

That evening we went crocodile hunting in a marshy lagoon near the river. A dangerous beast is the big African crocodile, quite capable of tearing off any part of a man he may fancy and swallowing it—and willingly, too. But we got only one shot at the big boy who lived in the lagoon, and it apparently bounced off his armor plate without even making him angry enough to fight. He simply settled ponderously in the mud, and probably is there yet.

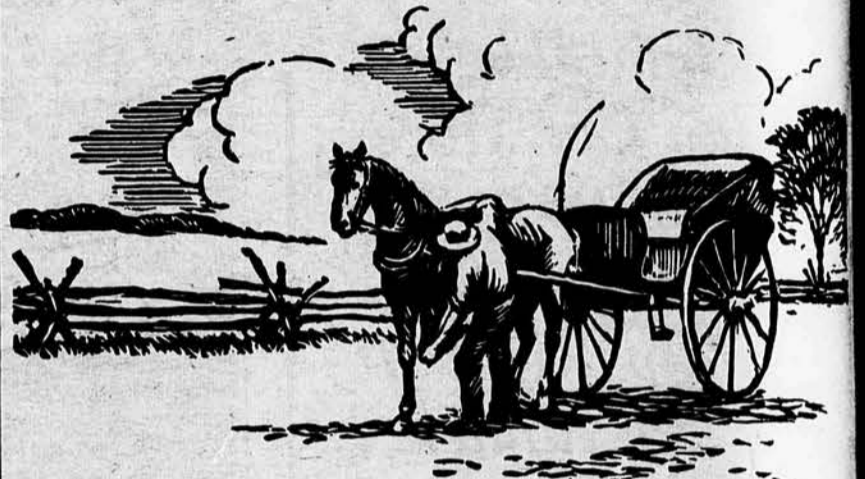
On our way back to town a score or so of monkeys scuttled across the trail and went chattering up the hill on the other side, stopping on trees and bushes here and there long enough to thumb their noses at us and chatter a glib volley of something that was very emphatic, whether it was oaths or beatitudes. Great, red fellows they were, with bald heads, big ogling eyes and thin, black lips that made them seem half human and half spectral—a bad combination to shoot.

### Like Any Other Bridge

"I wouldn't shoot one for anything," declared one man in our party who had shot his Boers in South Africa, his Germans in the late war, and his natives in the Nigerian bush. "They're too human. When they're wounded they cry just like a person, and it's a sight and a sound you'll never forget." I didn't shoot any—perhaps I'm not a good enough fundamentalist.

The next day we drove our motorcycles over the big railroad bridge at Jebba and we had crossed the Niger River, a stunt we had greatly feared

# "For want of a nail, a shoe was lost.."



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Upper Left, This Herd of Sorrowful Appearing Cattle Are Being Moved From the Desert Country to Southern Nigeria for Slaughter; Upper Right, a Native Meat Market; Lower Left, Crossing the Niger River on the Railroad Bridge; Lower Right, the Home of the Railroad Superintendent Where We Stopped While in Jebba

from our advance misinformation. When Jim and I were planning our 4,000-mile motorcycle trip across Africa, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, we studied rather carefully the account written by an Englishman of an automobile trip he had made between the same two points—but incidentally by a much easier route. His description indicated that the crossing of the bridge at Jebba was a difficult and hazardous feat, but we found it to be quite like crossing any other bridge—which shouldn't be crossed until one comes to it.

This Englishman, with a carefully planned expedition and with two automobiles outfitted and equipped in England, kept far south of the sands of the Sahara Desert in French Equatorial Africa, while we plugged straight thru north of Lake Chad. The difficulties we encountered on that part of the route over which he traveled also were nothing compared to those with which we met north of Lake Chad where no automobile has ever been—and never will be until roads are built.

The roads in Northern Nigeria were getting bad enough as we pushed farther on into the African bush. We were traveling out of season, and all the bridges and much of the road as well had been washed away and not yet repaired, and no motor vehicle had passed thru there for months. There were no roads, and all the officials declared the trails were impossible—but they were paved boulevards compared to what we found later in the southern edge of the desert.

The people, too, were constantly changing as we left the southern civilization, but they were not getting "bad" like the roads. In Southern Nigeria, for instance, the native truck drivers would crowd our motorcycles off the road and roar on by without even looking for the pieces. But farther north, before we left the automobile roads altogether, it was quite different. The minute an approaching truck driver saw us he would drive completely off the road, bring his truck to a dead stop and then jump out and stand at attention as we passed!

**Off With the Sandals!**

The pedestrians pattering along the route in Central Nigeria would respectfully retire to the side of the road and execute a profound salaam, bowing to the ground before us, like a gymnasium class performing their daily dozen.

Should we be stopped in the road to repair a tire or eat our lunch or take a photograph, a black pedestrian approaching on the road would, first, kick off his sandals and then stoop to pick them up, balancing a calabash of pumpkins, a load of wood, or a crate of live chickens on his head at the same time. Then, when 20 or 30 feet away, he would remove his head load, patiently salaam and kiss the ground, replace the load on his head and shuffle along. When a respectful distance past, he would drop his sandals in the dust, step into them, and plod on, having done his due obeisance to our color and our race.

All this appealed to us as ridiculous at first, but after causing hundreds in a day, whole villages at times, to labor thru this ritual, the process became distasteful, and we were more embarrassed and annoyed than flattered by all this show of humble servility.

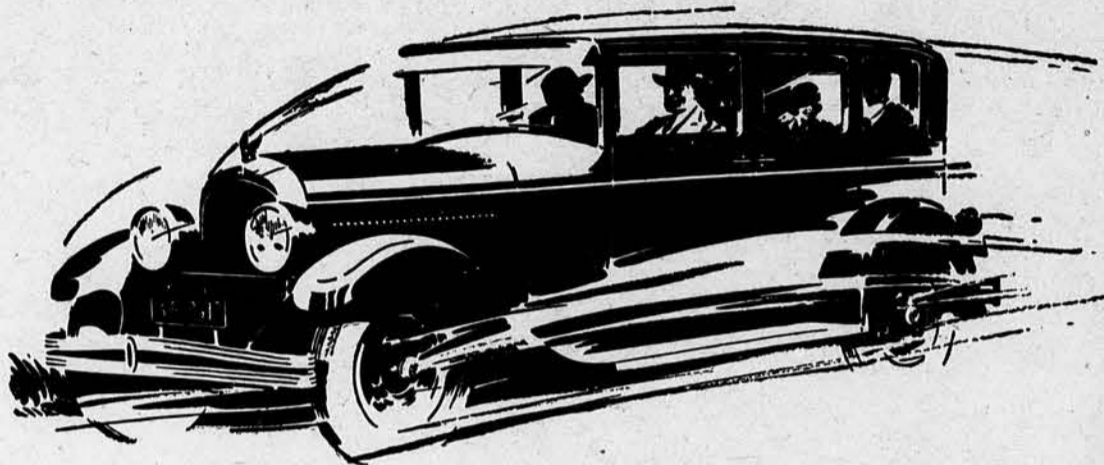
More of our travel farther into the interior of Africa will be described next week.

**Purebred Cows Pay Best**

The statement is sometimes made that grade dairy cows produce as much milk and butterfat a cow as purebreds. Even when it is admitted that purebreds produce more than grades, it frequently is said that the grades produce more economically. Such conclusions, according to Dr. J. C. McDowell, dairy husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture, have as a rule been based on general observations or on a comparatively small number of records. After comparing the records of 29,397 purebred cows and 71,745 grades in dairy-herd improvement associations, Doctor McDowell finds that these purebreds excelled the grades in both production and in income over cost of feed by 7 to 10 per cent. The results of this study are discussed in Circular 26-C, "Comparison of Purebred and Grade Dairy Cows," just issued by the department. A copy may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



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**hour and more — smooth, easy miles—due to this vibrationless engine with counterweighted seven-bearing crankshaft.**

**It takes mountain grades at constant acceleration. In traffic, the "72" flashes to the fore with characteristic Chrysler get-away.**

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# An Upward Trend in Horses?

## Apparently a Conservative Expansion in the Production of Colts is Justified

BY GILBERT GUSLER

TEN years ago, some students of the horse industry predicted that a turning point toward better prices was close at hand. Values had been declining since 1914. Horse prices, and particularly their purchasing power in terms of general commodities, had gone low enough by 1918 to check production. Besides the prospects of a diminishing horse population, the length of previous cycles in horse prices gave some color to the belief that values would start upward again by 1920.

These calculations underestimated the competition from horsepower born in factories. Farmers ceased raising enough colts to maintain the horse population after 1918, and the mule population made no important gain after 1920, as shown on the accompanying chart. But, owing to the increase in other forms of power, notably trucks and tractors, the amount of power in all forms combined in use on farms has increased year by year, and at present is greater than ever before. This statement leaves the passenger automobile out of consideration, altho it has displaced hundreds of thousands and possibly millions of horses formerly kept on farms primarily for driving.

The horse population on farms declined from 21,555,000 head on January 1, 1918, to 14,541,000 January 1, 1928, a reduction of virtually a third. Yet the evidence indicates that the total amount of power, exclusive of passenger automobiles, in use on American farms today may be as much as 20 to 25 per cent greater than it was a decade ago. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the turning point in horse prices was so long deferred.

### A Turn in the Lane

Besides competition from mechanical power, several other factors prevented the decline in the horse population from running into a shortage as soon as many observers expected. For one thing, the decrease has been in young stock and light horses used primarily for driving, so that the reduction in the number of working animals, including mules, has been much less pronounced than in the total population. It is probable that there has been a moderate increase in average weight of work animals to offset some of the decline in numbers. And the shrinkage in the city demand eliminated the need for some of the stock on farms formerly used in raising horses for city use.

It is a long lane which has no turning, however. Several times in the last eight years, horse prices have had slight recoveries, which indicated that they might be starting on a rise to a substantially higher level. But these advances did not get far.

In the last 12 months the horse business has improved materially. This

time the change appears more like a real turning point than anything which has gone before. Receipts of horses at public stockyards, which are a barometer of demand, reached 449,310 head in 1927, compared with 391,008 in 1926. Thus far in 1928, activity has been greater than in 1927.

Market prices for horses are higher than they were last year. The average price paid to farmers for horses February 15, 1928, was \$82 a head, or \$5 more than a year previous, and the highest on the corresponding date in five years. Prices paid to farmers for mules averaged \$97, against \$88 a year ago. The average value a head of horses of all ages on farms January 1, 1928, was \$67.07, compared with \$64.12 a year previous, and the highest in five years. The average value of all mules was \$79.60 a head, against \$74.49 a year previous. Since prices had been showing but little change from year to year for the last five years, this burst of strength probably is only the beginning of several years of rising prices.

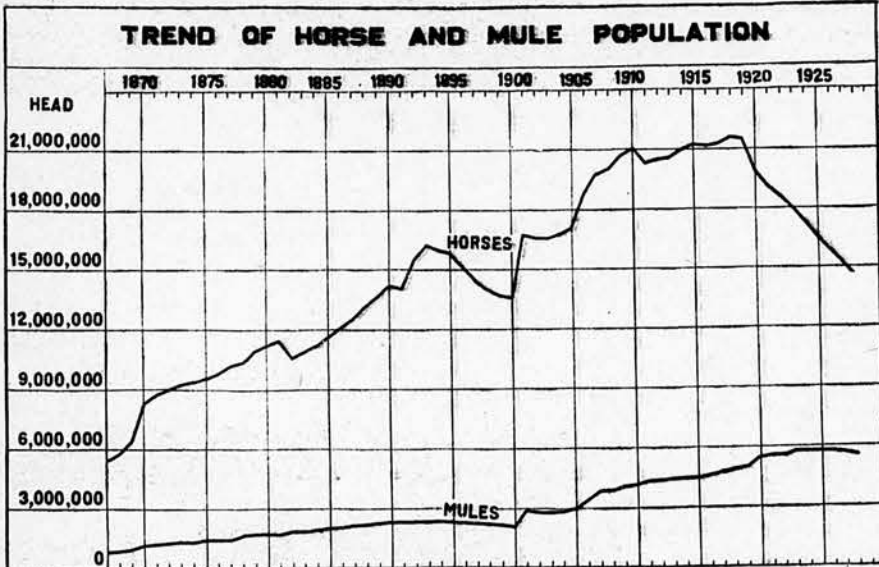
### Purebred Demand is Greater

Much of the gain in the last year may be attributed to the higher returns from 1927 cotton crop and to the larger crop yields in the Great Plains states. The advance in prices has been greatest in those sections, and also in the Northeastern states where the land is broken and not well adapted to the use of mechanical power. It was not confined to those states, however.

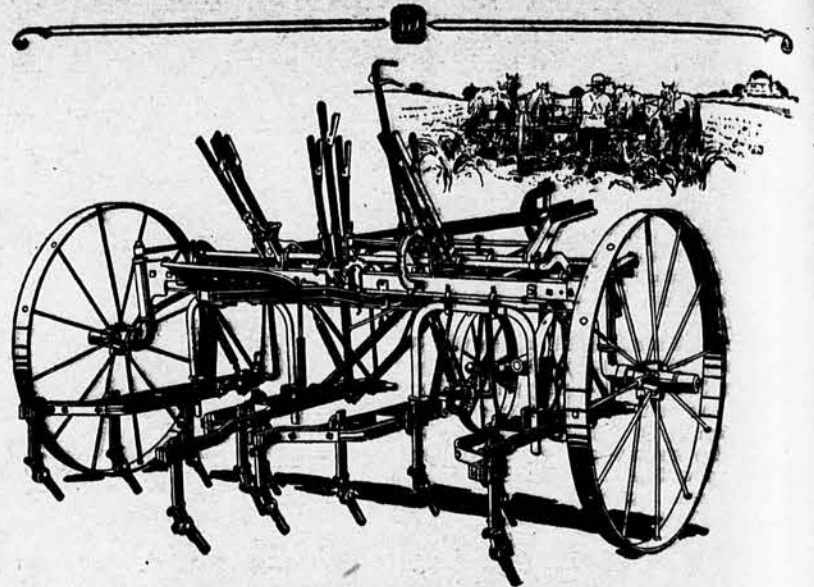
The purebred draft horse industry also registers improvement. A canvas made by one of the breed associations in the last few months located potential buyers of 3,500 horses and a potential supply for these buyers of only a few hundred head. Some persons close to the purebred industry report that the interest is greatest in 10 years.

The horse and mule population probably will continue to decline for several years. In the last three years, the number of horse and mule colts raised was stabilized at around 42 per 1000 of all horses and mules on farms. It is calculated that farmers have been raising enough colts to maintain a population of only 11 million, whereas the actual total population of horses and mules January 1, 1928, was 20,107,000 head.

While interest in horse breeding has increased in recent months, prices are not high enough to make the raising of colts generally attractive. Coupled with the decline in the number of good young mares suitable for breeding, two or three years may elapse before farmers begin to raise enough colts to replace the horses and mules passing off the stage each year. Moreover, few colts get into harness before they are 3-year olds. The number of horses and mules of working age has been de-



The Horse Population on Farms Increased Gradually up to 1918, in Line With the Growth in the Acreage of Improved Land, While the Mule Population Did Not Reach Its Peak Until 1924. The Estimates of the Horse Population From 1897 to 1900 Undoubtedly Were Too Low, Hence the Jump Shown in 1901, When a Correction Was Made on the Basis of the Census. The Present Horse Population Probably is the Smallest in More Than 40 Years



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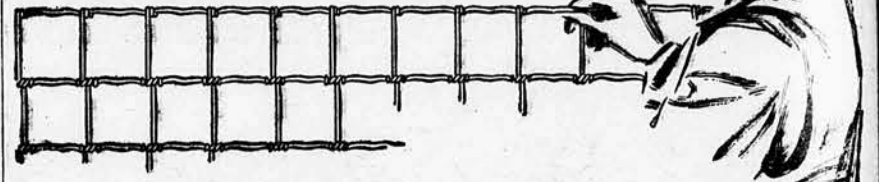
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rising by about 650,000 to 700,000 a year for the last five seasons. It will continue to diminish at that rate for the next four years, at least, and may not reach its minimum until 1935. This steady decrease will tend to sustain horse prices.

**But Don't Forget Tractors**

While the prospects of a steady decline in the number of horses and mules of working age probably will be enough scarcity to lift prices to a substantially higher level than in the last five years, the rise is likely to be much less pronounced than in previous periods of high prices, only some of which have occurred in the last 60 years. The competition from trucks and tractors will continue keen, and horse producers will not participate in the expanding demand for power on city streets as they did prior to 1914. There may be some tendency to return to the use of horses for short-term, frequent-stop work where they are more economical than trucks. Trucks and tractors will take the place of a substantial fraction of the horses and mules of working age that are certain to disappear from farms in the next four or five years. The number of tractors on farms has increased nearly 10-fold in the last decade, while horses were decreasing a third. Mechanical improvements in the tractor, and its adaptation to general farm work, have enabled it to displace horse and mule power to a much larger degree than seemed possible a few years ago. Demand for some of this specialized machinery is overtaking the present capacity of manufacturers, and there is no indication of a let-up. In short, the story in the tractor camp appears quite as "bullish" as in the horse industry. Motor trucks are being used more and more largely, especially in the vicinity of large towns and cities and in all sections where good roads have been constructed. A notable development in the horse industry in recent years which is helping it to meet the competition of the tractor in the saving of labor is the team hitch. The advocates of this method of using animal power report tremendous interest in it, and it should help materially to revive interest in horse and mule breeding, as well as having an influence in the direction of other prices. The individual preference of the farmer is a big factor in the choice as between the big hitch and mechanical power.

**Home Produced Meal, Maybe?**

When all costs are considered, the argument for animal power is strong. The farmer using horses and mules to raise his own machines and his own fuel, whereas the tractor involves direct cash outlay. There is some similarity between this and the serving of a farm meal consisting of eggs, dairy and poultry products and a pie truck produced on the farm rather than buying a meal at a restaurant. It must be granted, on the other hand, that tractor men are improving their machines, making them longer-lived and more economical to operate than they were a few years ago. The effect of the displacement of animal power by machinery on farms and in cities on the farm surplus problem has attracted notice in recent years. The argument that it has aggravated and prolonged the period of low prices is unassailable. Careful calculations show that it takes about 28 acres of harvested crops to grow the feed for one work animal, including young stock. The shrinkage of 21,000 head in the combined horse and mule population in the last 10 years has released enough land for the growing of feed and fiber crops to support fully 8 million people. The decline in horses has offset over half of the increase in the human population, and to that extent prevented domestic demand from catching up with the food supply. H. A. Wallace has estimated that the price of oats may have been reduced as much as 20 cents a bushel as a result, altho he places the effect on corn at less than 5 cents a bushel. This is a matter about which little can be done, except to point out to farmers using mechanical power, and selling corn, oats and hay on the market, an important reason why their returns are disappointing. The horse and mule outlook certainly warrants the conclusion drawn by the United States Department of Agriculture in its "outlook for 1928" that

"increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a sideline in areas of cheap pasture east of the Rocky Mountains." The advice of Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Horse Association of America, that farmers should breed enough horses and mules for their replacements, and sell at 6 years old when horses and mules are at their maximum market value outlines a sound and practical program. In this way, the work stock is steadily growing into money, a good market is provided for some of the feed-grains and hay grown on the farm, and the farm power is obtained at cost. The horses and mules produced in this way and sold from farms will supply the city demand and also the requirements of those farming sections which never have grown their own work stock.

**Farm Lands Are Selling**

The real estate market is more active this spring in Kansas than it has

been at any time since the "boom" ended in 1920. This has been indicated by the reports of the crop correspondents of Kansas Farmer, by the more ready sale of the farms owned by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, and by the reports of real estate men generally.

And in addition, the very quiet and dignified Monthly Review, issued by the Federal Land Bank of Kansas City, in the April issue, says:

The large and well-balanced farm crops in the last few years, improvement in the position of the agricultural and livestock industries, and the abundant supply of money available for investment at favorable interest rates, have brought a revival of interest in farm lands, an upturn in values, and indications of a desire to own land. Reports from over the Western Corn Belt states of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma showed inquiries for productive farm lands were more numerous in recent weeks than for several years. A large acreage of farm lands was sold. Nebraska bankers, re-

plying to a questionnaire of the colonization department of the Burlington Railroad System, told of an increased demand for farms in that state, both for purchase and rental.

These reports, as a whole, indicated farms for rent were "scarcer than ever known before," and the number of applicants far exceeded the number of farms for rent. Many were willing to pay premiums for the rental of unimproved lands. Unusual interest in Government irrigation farms in Western Nebraska and in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico was reported. The remarkable crops produced on unirrigated lands in 1927 attracted interest in dry farming sections of the Rocky Mountain and Upper Great Plains area. Lands for which there had been no sale in recent years were beginning to move at fair prices. A number of large transfers of ranch lands for grazing was reported this season.

Every farmer should have a vacation.



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# We Learn to Work Together

## And Thus Co-operation in Agriculture Grows on a Sane Basis Year by Year

**C**O-OPERATIVE organizations have been started in Kansas largely within the last 10 years, which means this is a new method of selling for farmers of this state. The fact that this is a new method of doing business has much to do with the attitudes taken toward it. The attitude of a seasoned co-operator toward the various policies of his organization will no doubt be more stable than that of one who has had no co-operative experience. Ninety-five per cent of the members of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, who were interviewed in a recent study made by the agricultural economics department of Oklahoma A. and M. College, had belonged to no other co-operative organization. Of the farm owners, 93 per cent were getting their first experience, and of the renters, 97 per cent. In the southwest part of the state, 91 per cent of those interviewed had not had previous co-operative marketing experience, in the south central, 95 per cent, and in the east almost 90 per cent, showing an increase from east to west in the state in experienced co-operators. A similar study made in Minnesota shows only 9 per cent of the farmers interviewed who had not had co-operative marketing experience before, compared to 95 per cent in Oklahoma. If experience means anything, therefore, it will take some time to develop the same understanding among the farmers of Oklahoma which exists in a number of other states. This understanding may be greatly hastened by the proper system of education along co-operative marketing lines, however.

### Elevators Are Needed, Too

Wheat pool members who own and control their local elevator are coming to view it as an assembling place for grain rather than a market for grain, as they used to do. They have learned that the price-making factor may be operating hundreds of miles from their delivery point, so they have extended their bargaining power to the terminal markets and are dealing directly with their chief consumers—the millers—keeping control of their grain all the way. Not only is the local elevator an assembling place for grain, but it also is a social as well as an economic unit; a definite, tangible reminder that members are linked up inseparably with the state organization. Imagine a loyal member of a wheat co-operative delivering his grain to the pool thru an elevator hostile to the pool. He is unusually loyal if his morale is not lowered by the discouragement offered him every time he approaches the elevator manager. Not all elevator managers are opposed to the pool, of course, but the fact that too many are has caused untold difficulties to pools

in every wheat-producing state. That fact prompted directors of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association of Wichita to make provisions in its contract for a reserve fund from which elevators will be acquired or built as rapidly as funds will permit, when and where members want them, provided their business will warrant it. With a similar elevator reserve the Canadian pools have acquired 942 country elevators, 912 of which are owned outright by the pools and are operated by men in the employ of the pools. Besides furnishing more satisfactory service, well-organized local units are in position to do more effective field work than field men, unacquainted with the territory, can hope to do. Membership increases, therefore, are coming to depend more and more upon local effort. Seasoned, well-trained fieldmen are a necessity, however, and the Kansas wheat pool maintains a field service which works with local officials and supplements their efforts. But more and more dependence is being placed in local men than ever before, which refutes the frequent criticism that wheat pools are built from the top down.

### A Loss Both Ways

The great body of consumers are already paying in most instances as much and in many instances more than they should for farm products. Too small a part of what they pay goes to the producer and too large a part is absorbed in the cost of distribution. To illustrate: According to the United States Department of Agriculture, during 1923, 1924 and 1925, the price of hogs fluctuated about 100 per cent. The price of pork products fluctuated about one-third as much. During the same period the price of wheat fluctuated 100 per cent, and the price of bread to the consumer fluctuated less than 5 per cent. Wide fluctuations in the price of any commodity always result in a loss to producer and consumer alike. As one able writer puts it: "When prices soar, the producer rarely receives the full value of the increase, but the consumer invariably has to pay it. A severe fall in wholesale prices is very rarely fully reflected in the retail price to the consumer, but is always completely felt by the producer. If would therefore seem that stable prices would benefit both producer and consumer." Production and marketing are bound up inseparably. This fact is better realized when one learns that 80 per cent of the farm income is dependent on crops sold. Regardless of how efficient a farmer may be, unless he has markets that are fairly stable, he may find himself in debt on his year's work. The wheat farmer, for example, is primarily a producer. For two or three

## Why Not Cut the Hog Losses?

**T**HERE are plenty of losses experienced on Kansas farms as each 12 months unfolds, but still the finger of time can point out certain factors that have cut losses to the core. As a timely example we cite vaccination of hogs against cholera.

Some years ago this dread disease would rage thru a community, spread to other sections and finally wear itself out, having reaped a withering toll among the hog population.

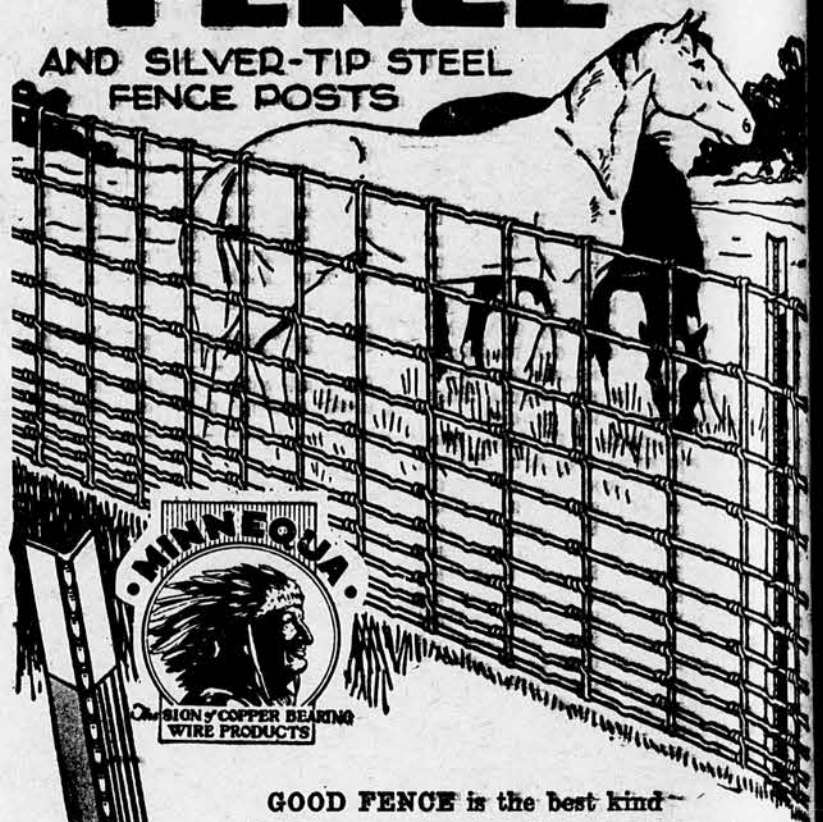
It is different today. Due to vaccination and sanitation, hog losses are nothing to be compared with those of some years back. But there still is a loss that if avoided would mean a great deal to Kansas farmers. According to figures from the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, some 27,971 hogs were lost thru cholera in the year ending March 1, 1927. These are the latest figures obtainable. Even at prevailing low prices those hogs would have left a profit over the cost of vaccination.

And as it stands no farmer needs to shy off on the vaccination question. He can do the work himself. Anyone may use the serum. To use the virus the only thing necessary is to obtain a certificate of authority from the office of J. H. Mercer, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, and hundreds of farmers get certificates every year so they may immunize their herds. These certificates are issued without charge, and explicit directions for use of the virus go with them.

But why use serum and virus both? Here is the answer. The serum, according to Mr. Mercer, gives protection for 30 to 50 days only, but when the virus is used with the serum, permanent protection is assured. Incidentally, most farmers use the combination. "The only thing needed now is more care with the job," Mr. Mercer assures. That means trading with a reliable dealer who will sell fresh, potent serum, and using proper care in injecting the serum and virus.

# COLORADO FENCE

## AND SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS



**GOOD FENCE** is the best kind of insurance, because it protects against loss before it occurs. It pays to give crops, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, good fence protection.

**COLORADO FENCE**, made from rust resisting, copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized, provides great fence strength and life; protects your stock, improves your property.

**SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS**, made from copper-bearing steel, insure the same long service for your posts as for your fence. Fireproof, sturdy and rigid; easy to set, without digging post holes. Can be driven into frozen ground. **CLAMPS** furnished with each post to attach fence wires quickly without staples or nails. The specially designed anchor on post makes driving into ground easy and holds the post securely. Posts enameled with special green Gilsonite, with silver-tip.

SOLD BY WESTERN DEALERS

Just Off the Press!

This valuable new book, "Modern Methods of Hog Raising." No advertising, but most complete, up-to-the minute data, giving methods proved most profitable by leading authorities and hog raisers. It is FREE! Ask your dealer or county agent—or write us today.



AMARILLO EL PASO PORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY **The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company** "A WESTERN INDUSTRY" DENVER LOS ANGELES SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND OMAHA CITY

To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to your neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

each year he goes into the marts to trade to sell what he has raised. As an individual he has no bargaining power, and he is in no position, either financially or in a knowledge of marketing, to compete with men who make their living by buying and selling of farm products. He needs organization, and needs it just as badly as any other manufacturer. Efficient marketing without efficient marketing is only half a program, costly alike to producer and consumer.

**'Tis a Complex Life Now**

The free and independent pioneer who hewed this country out of the wilderness commands respect. He was concerned primarily with feeding and clothing himself, and when that task was done there was little, if any, surplus over and above his needs. He had no tractor to get out of repair, so he was not dependent on any firm for parts or on any mechanic for labor. He had no community enterprises calling for vast amounts of funds, so his taxes were next to nothing. He was a self-sufficing individual who lived simply and who wanted little he could not himself supply. He was the man needed for that age. Today, all is changed. The grandson of that pioneer farms with modern equipment, and he is dependent on those who supply that machinery. He is taxed to keep up the consolidated school, a co-operative institution, and his children are taken to and from that school in a bus kept up by taxpayers of that community. The bus travels to and fro on a paved road, which was brought about from the fact that he and his neighbors travel in a modern motor car. He is living in an age of co-operation that is growing constantly more and more complex. And he is becoming more and more dependent on the goodwill and services of his fellows. He would be as much at sea in the environment of his grandfather as his grandfather would be under present conditions. The grandson contributes toward maintaining the local bank; a good example of pooled resources, because he must depend on the good will of that institution for credit in time of stress. He is, in fact, living in an age of co-operation; in an age where the individualist is either isolated or pushed farther and farther back toward oblivion. He is a co-operator in every respect but one—in marketing the commodities he produces. If it is beneficial for the grandson to be a co-operator in practically every enterprise, why wouldn't it be beneficial for him to co-operate in marketing his products? He deserves a greater share of the consumer's dollar than he is getting, but how does he hope to get it without joining with those with whom he has so much in common? He is a co-operator in everything but marketing, and in marketing he still is an individualist. Is it logical?

**\$30,000 Worth of Products**

Charles Bentrup, Deerfield, who delivered 8,000 bushels of wheat to the Kansas wheat pool last year, raises a lot of other things besides wheat. His farm near Deerfield is operated on a diversified program. It is all under irrigation. About a third of it is in alfalfa. He sold \$30,000 worth of products in 1927.

A new publication called "The Kernel" appeared recently as official organ of the Equity Union Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo. It will be published monthly.

A failure for the first 10 years! Organized in 1896, the California Fruit Growers' Exchange experienced a decade of turbulence and repeated failures before it was whipped into shape. Since 1906, it has progressed rapidly, using plenty of advertising until it "arrived" permanently as a solidly established industry.

Before DeLaval invented the centrifugal cream separator, millions of dollars had been lost every year by hand-skimming methods. The system used by the great bulk of farmers today in getting rid of their cream is just as wasteful as hand-skimming used to be. Farmers can study with profit the co-operative creameries of the Farmers' Union and the one at Linn in Washington county.

**Profit From Elevators**

Checks for \$1,372,537 are being distributed to wheat pool members of Sas-

katchewan as the earnings from both country and terminal elevators from handling 80 million bushels of grain in the 1926-27 season, after deducting expenses, depreciation, interest and a reserve fund. During the 1926-27 season this pool operated 587 elevators.

**Wheat Growers Will Meet**

The next annual meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association will be held May 28 and 29 at Wichita. The program, which is being formulated now, will include speakers prominent in co-operative circles from within and without the state.

**Market Co-ops Have Helped**

In a brief summary of the accomplishments of co-operative livestock commission associations operating at terminal markets, C. G. Randell of

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has made a survey of these agencies and notes the following points:

They have, since 1917, saved farmers in reduced commissions and in amounts paid back to shippers as cash refunds approximately 5 million dollars, made possible by the large volume of business handled. In 1926 they handled on an average 16 per cent of the animals sold on the markets where they operated.

At some markets they have worked with traffic departments of railroads to secure better service and more convenient schedules, and with local shipping associations to secure better loading facilities. Stockyards have been improved in favor of the small shipper.

Transportation and claim departments have served shippers. Claim departments of three co-operatives from

1923 to 1926 collected more than \$100,000 for shippers without a service charge.

Associations have organized livestock pools for the purchase of feeder stock, moving the animals direct from the range to the feedlot, at cost plus expense of handling and without profit to private dealers.

Associations have been educational agencies in inviting shippers to visit the markets and to familiarize themselves with marketing methods and problems; in giving special attention to the boys' and girls' clubs, the members of which will be the livestock growers and co-operative leaders of tomorrow; in spreading news of the markets and prices and of co-operative marketing; and by co-operation with extension departments of agricultural colleges in arranging for livestock grading and judging demonstrations.



**USE THIS PROVED SEED CORN TREATMENT**

*Let Others Do the Experimenting!*

You plant corn for profit—not for experiment.

BAYER DUST seed corn treatment makes corn growing more profitable. It is *time-tried* and *field-proved*. Four years of actual field use has proven its value.

BAYER DUST prevents rotting of seed in cold, wet weather; improves germination and stand; checks losses from seed-borne and soil-borne diseases; and increases yield from 3 to 10 bushels per acre.

FOLLOW the success of over 200,000 corn growers—use the *proved* seed corn treatment and plant for profit. Some untried treatment may be beneficial, but let your neighbors do the experimenting.

**Tested by the U. S. Dept. of Agric.**

**Iowa Experiment Station**

**Illinois Experiment Station**

A summary of reports published by these outstanding authorities show that BAYER DUST increased the yield as follows:

- Nearly disease-free seed... 3.2 bu. per A.
- Average seed . . . . . 3.5 bu. per A.
- Diplodia-infected seed . . . 12.1 bu per A.
- Gibberella - infected seed . . 15.1 bu. per A.

**Proved by 200,000 Growers**

Last season over 200,000 Corn Belt growers used Bayer seed treatment. Let these men tell you in their own words what they think of BAYER DUST:

**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.

**Permits Earlier Planting**

"The corn did not decay in the soil but came up and did good in spite of the cold wet season."

**Insures Germination**

"Never had corn come up so since I have been farming—I had a splendid stand."

**Prevents Replanting**

"My neighbor planted on the same day and did not treat his seed and had to plant over."

**Fewer Barren Stalks**

"Had fewer barren stalks than other years—dry rot and mouldy ears very nearly eliminated."

**Improves Quality**

"The treated corn was much better quality—solid, dry ears."

**Increases Yield**

"Increased my yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre." "The corn that was not treated was not as good by ten bushels to the acre."

**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.

**1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00**

**ONE POUND TREATS SIX BUSHELS OF SEED CORN**

**Accept No Substitute**

**Insist Upon the Proved**

**BAYER DUST**

The Bayer Co., Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.



# Protective Service



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

## What Will You Do to Help Your Protective Service Do You the Most Good?

**C**ONSISTENT readers of the Protective Service department will recall that for more than a year Kansas Farmer has waged war on rural crime thru the medium of its Protective Service. From the start, Kansas Farmer realized that this service could not, by itself, cope with the Kansas rural crime situation. But the Protective Service with the unstinted support of the state's attorney general and all other Kansas law officers has taken a lot of the slack out of the activities and freedom that a year ago was known to farm thieves in Kansas.

But by itself and with the aid of the peace officers the Protective Service would not have been able to accomplish the good it already has done had it not been for the prosecuting morale which has been instilled into the more than 47,000 Kansas Farmer subscribers who have posted the Protective Service sign. In other words, the Protective Service has created community public feeling that will not be easy or "wishy-washy" when it comes to dealing with proved criminals. Farm thieves are a tough crew and there is no use handling them with gloves—unless there are horse shoes in the gloves.

### Gives Thieves a Night-Mare

With enough farmers in each community who have the Protective Service sign posted, a country-side freed of thieves and burglars no longer will be a dream, but it will prove a night-mare and be utterly discouraging to the underworld gentry.

And this leads the Protective Service to say that every Kansas Farmer subscriber owes it to his community to post one of the black and orange signs with the protecting eagle. When every rural community in Kansas and Eastern Colorado becomes literally dotted with these signs it will have a tremendous reducing effect on crime, farm thievery, and swindlers talking farmers out of their hard earned savings. Even now it is impossible to find a chicken thief operating in Kansas

who does not have a wholesome respect for the Protective Service. The Protective Service has proof that thieves have passed up farms where the Protective Service sign is posted to steal from a farm where the sign is not posted. Thieves hate to have a \$50 cash reward offered for their arrest and conviction.

### Identification Marks Incriminate

Sheriffs have told the Protective Service they will act promptly if given a chance. As soon as a theft is discovered, use the telephone. Get in touch with your sheriff right away. Often he is watching suspects and can catch them red handed if tipped off. Remember, thieves travel rapidly these days and unless you work quickly and immediately give the law officers all clues and information, the thieves may get far away. If your property has been stolen and you fail to act, all hopes of catching the thieves will be gone.

Neglect no precautions that might be taken to prevent thievery from your farm. Keep count of your poultry and livestock and put an identification mark on other property so that the mark of identification may be used as criminal evidence when the thief is captured. For instance, a thief generally will not steal chickens that have had a little paint daubed on their backs. He knows when he tries to sell such stolen chickens that the poultry buyer will be suspicious of his rightful ownership.

Thieves who are stealing from Kansas farm people can take their choice of any one of three things: (1) They can quit stealing, go to work and earn an honest living; (2) get out of the state and stay out; (3) or, do a term in jail or in the penitentiary. Law officers need the co-operation of every law-abiding citizen.

*G. E. Ferris*



MEMBER

## KANSAS FARMER

### MAIL & BREEZE

ARTHUR CAPPER PUBLISHER

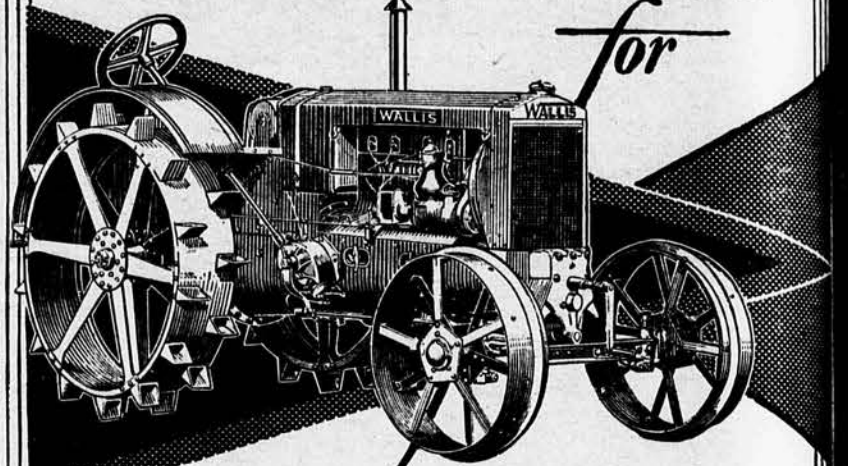
## PROTECTIVE SERVICE

**T**HIS is the Protective Service sign which thieves pass up to steal from farms where the sign is not posted. Post this Protective Service sign near the entrance to your farm. It will be a warning to crooks, swindlers and thieves not to steal from you or attempt to talk you out of your hard earned savings.

Thieves hate the fact that Kansas Farmer has provided \$2,500 to be paid in cash rewards for their capture and conviction, for stealing from subscribers of Kansas Farmer who have posted their Protective Service sign. To date, 25 rewards of \$50 each have been paid.

Every Kansas Farmer subscriber is entitled to the protection afforded by the Protective Service. There are no further dues, fees, or other obligations. Don't take a chance. Thieves steal mostly from farms where the Protective Service sign is not posted. Kansas Farmer subscription rates, including 10 cents for the Protective Service sign, are: 1 year \$1.10; 3 years \$2.10; 5 years \$3.10.

# The WALLIS TRACTOR is known for



**ITS**  
**ENDURANCE**  
**ITS**  
**LIGHT WEIGHT**  
**ITS**  
**ECONOMICAL PERFORMANCE**  
**ITS**  
**ADAPTABILITY**  
**TO GENERAL FARM USE**  
**AND ITS**  
**LOW COST PER ACRE**  
**OPERATION**

R. E. Carlson, Chanute, Kans., says, "Since 1920, I have had, and am still having splendid service from my Wallis, both on the drawbar and belt."

Chris. Theis, Cheney, Kans., says, "For nine years, my Wallis has done the plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding and reaping on 250 acres and is good for many more."

F. N. Williams, Iuka, Kans., says, "My Wallis pulled a Massey-Harris Combine in mud with everything dragging this year — pulled a J. I. Case 8½ Ft. Power Lift Disc in high gear — pulled two 18 disc drills in high and could have pulled another one with plenty of reserve power. I may buy another one this year."

L. H. Strickler, Hutchinson, Kans., says, "I plowed 35 acres on 21 gallons of gas. I have listed and busted 101 acres in 43 hours. I have gone over ground people claimed a tractor could not be used on. I have found no use for low gear. The steering gear is splendid. My Wallis is an OK."

Henry H. Obenhouse, Chase, Kans., says, "During our hottest days, one jug of water is all my Wallis and I use together. I like it because it is easy to handle, dust proof, no trouble to take care of and never stops."



Ask for descriptive catalog and study Wallis construction.

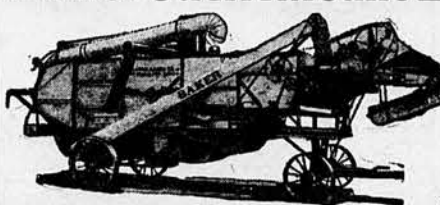
Albert Weaver, Bird City, Kans., says, "I am using eight Wallis Tractors. The first one purchased six years ago. I use them because they are the cheapest per acre, longest lived, highest powered light-weight tractor I know of for General Purpose Farm Work."

You too, will be pleased when you own a Wallis "Certified" Tractor.

**J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc.**  
Racine, Wisconsin

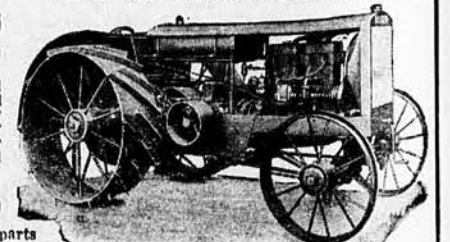
NOTICE: We want the public to know that the WALLIS "CERTIFIED" TRACTOR is built by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc., of Racine, Wisconsin, and is not the product of any other company with "J. I. Case" as part of its corporate name.

## A Baker Outfit Means Economical Threshing



**BUILT IN SEVERAL STANDARD SIZES**  
Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped. 15 bar, 5 tooth track cylinder. Three distinct motions in straw. Double eccentric driven. Two cleaning fans. Double belted. Reasonably priced and generous terms. The purchase price of a Baker is not an indebtedness—only an investment. Complete tractor and thresher catalogs free.

**TWO SIZES—22-40 AND 25-50**  
The tractor with the answer. Strong, substantial frame. Heavy duty Foote Transmission. Heavy solid axle revolving on roller bearings. Four plate heavy duty clutch. Especially designed drive pulley shaft with three bearings. The harder the tractor pulls the closer it hugs the ground due to special draw bar hitch. Moderately priced. Terms fair.



**The A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, Ohio**

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



# Here Are Good Times for You

## The Judges Will Use a Scale of Points in Awarding the Silver-Pep Cup

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

YOU have been concerned with getting pigs and chickens for your club entry so far, but now a very interesting part of club work is about to begin. It is getting acquainted with other boys and girls in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs in your county, the club meetings, and picnics and good times you will have.

Where there are 4-H Clubs and Capper clubs in the same community they all may meet together, combining their efforts to make all club work profitable, enjoyable and successful. By both clubs meeting at the same place, the leader can assemble a larger crowd than separate meetings would allow. These larger crowds make possible better programs, and even picnics and baseball games.

Why don't you fellows over on the ridge pick up a squad of members, practice a little baseball and then challenge the boys down in the valley to a game? Then you will hop in the flivver and away you will go to the valley for a game of "ball." It won't make a whole lot of difference who wins, because the whole bunch of fellows probably will go swimming after the game, anyway.

The meetings will give you boys and girls some form of social activity for the summer. What good times do you generally have in the summer anyway? Shocking wheat, washing dishes or plowing corn? Well, it is a fine chap or lassie who can enjoy his work, but let's play part of the time, once a month anyway. Your club manager wishes that the picnics and parties may fit in with your summertime games and amusements. He doesn't want you to spend too much time having "stiff" business meetings. But you can "get down to brass tacks" for a few minutes and have the business of the meeting over.

One time in the Capper Club we had a community in which there were several small boys and one big boy enrolled. Now, you would think the big boy who was older would not mix well with the smaller ones. But this is what he wrote us when he sent a picture of the group: "You can see in the picture that I am much larger than the other boys, but I enjoy working with them. They have big ideas."

### Much Value in Pasture

Provide pasture for your pigs in every case where it is possible. Alfalfa plots may be fenced in for permanent pasture, or fenced hog lots may be sown to oats, rape or kale. I believe many of you will find rape the most satisfactory. You can get the seed at a hardware or seed store. Only 3 to 5 pounds of the seed is required to seed an acre, so the cost is low. Succulent green weeds or crops may be cut for the pigs where it is necessary to keep them shut in a small pen or dry lot. However, pasture gets the pigs out in the open, and allows them new ground and room for sufficient exercise. Pasture crops are high in protein and succulence and the cost is small.

Poultry club members may get copies of the Hendriks method of feeding baby chicks from the Kansas Farmer, Topeka. This method is being used very successfully by folks over a wide territory. Folks using the method are able to save more of their baby chicks. One copy of this method will be sent to every club member who writes for it.

### Pep Contest is Scored

The team scoring the highest number of points to the member wins a silver cup. This cup is valued at \$50 and will be engraved, "Presented by Arthur Capper for Leadership." Averaging the score to give the number of points earned to a member gives small teams an equal chance with the large teams. Here is the basis for scoring points: For every member's monthly feed report arriving on time, 25 points. For every member's report arriving late, 15 points. For each prize won by the club member on the contest entry shown at local, county or state fairs or stock shows in 1928, 15 points. For each worthy newspaper item not duplicated, 10 points. The items must be

sent to the manager's office at Topeka.

Ten points are merited by articles about club members, contest stock or club work. For the best scrapbook turned in by a county team at the end of the contest, 100 points. For the second best, 75 points. For each final report of the year's work arriving on time, 100 points. For each final report arriving not more than five days late, 50 points. For bulletin reviews, 20 points each. For every snapshot or picture of club member, or contest entry, 5 points. Regular monthly meetings earn 25 points. Each club member in attendance counts 10 points. All members being present at meetings, who live within 10 miles of the place where the meeting is held, counts 100

points. Each father, mother, member of family, or guest attending earns 5 points. For 30-minute program at meeting, 100 points. For special talks by county agent or swine or poultry breeder, 25 points.

One point for each mile will be counted for miles traveled by club members going to and from meetings. Newspapers gotten out by club members will count 50 points for each monthly issue. These newspapers need not be printed—pencil is good enough. The club manager reserves 500 points to be awarded to the team that shows the most originality and loyal club spirit. You will notice there are 100 points awarded for all members being present at meetings, and this is over and above the 10 points each member wins. So, you see, if you have a club of 10 folks for instance, and nine members can be present, you will win 10 points each for these nine, or 90 points. The other fellow may be cultivating corn. Go get him, because he will add 110 points to the 90 you already have. You see, 10 points for his being present, and 100 points for making a perfect attendance.

## The Army Worm's Habits

Phillip Luginbill of the Bureau of Entomology, in Technical Bulletin No. 34-T, "The Fall Army Worm," just published, gives a history of recent depredations by the insect, estimates the damage done, explores the life history of the insect, and suggests repression by mechanical, chemical and natural means. It may be obtained, while the limited supply lasts, on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## To Boost Alfalfa Growing

The 4-H club members of Allen county are being given a chance to try their hands at writing essays. An essay contest, using the subject, "Alfalfa in Allen County," is being started by the farm bureau. The best essays will be awarded cash prizes totalling \$40. Full details may be obtained from Roy E. Gwin of Iola, the county agent.

When a party splits it goes several ways, none of which leads to Washington.

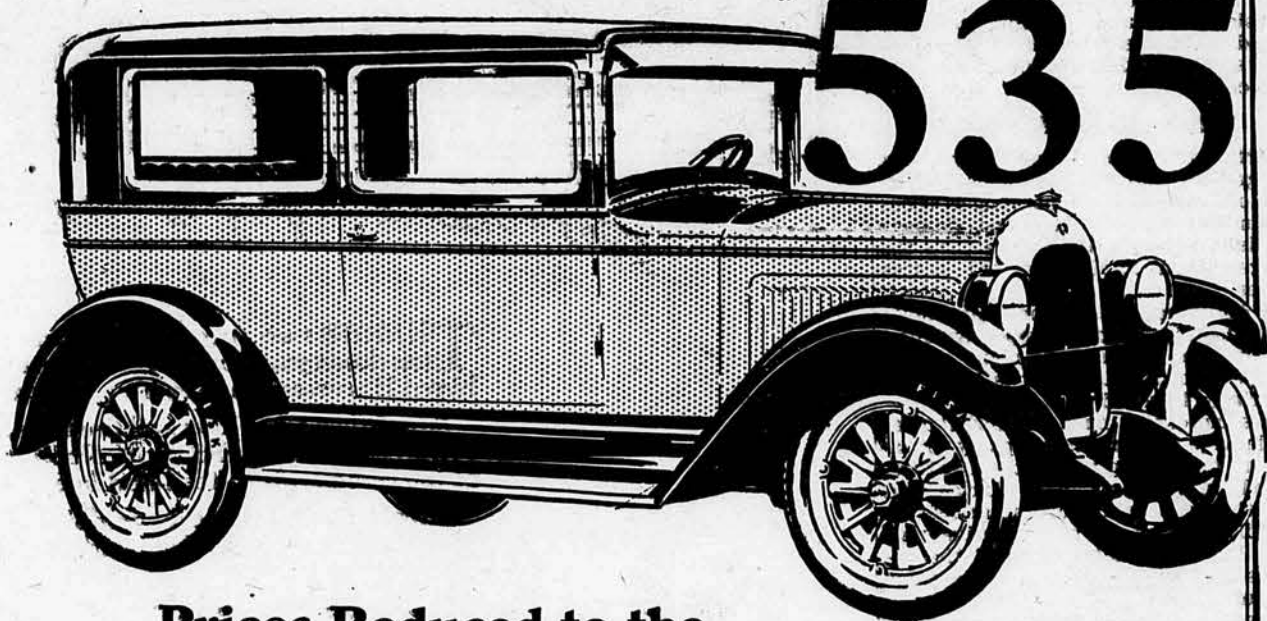
# The Only Light Car

offering all these Quality Features

Only Whippet has all these features:

- Full force-feed lubrication
- Silent timing chain
- Light-weight, single plate clutch
- Gasoline tank at rear
- Metal, off-tight universal joints
- Big 4-wheel brakes
- Long, semi-elliptic springs
- Heavy, rigid tapered frame
- Alumite chassis lubrication
- Low-swing, full-vision bodies
- Adjustable steering post

5-passenger COACH



# \$535

Prices Reduced to the Lowest Level in Our History!

It is important to remember in considering the sensational Whippet price reductions, that the quality of these cars is now finer than ever before.

The perfected Whippet is smarter, more colorful, with added grace of line, and new items of equipment. Full-crown fenders, cadet visor, window reveals and other refinements give it the style appeal of the most modern fine cars. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. Willys-Overland Sales Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

### 4-DOOR SEDAN

\$585 Reduction \$140

	New Price	Reduction
Touring	\$455	\$170
Coach	535	90
Roadster (2-pass.)	485	
Roadster	525	170
(with rumble seat)		
Coupe	535	90
Cabriolet Coupe	545	200
Chassis	355	90

All prices f. o. b. factory.

ORDER NOW FOR EARLY DELIVERY

# The Perfected Whippet

# 'Hoppers Make a Good Food?

You Wouldn't Care for 'Em? Well, Anyhow, the Folks in India Do!

BY DR. ANDREW CAUDELL

OF ALL the insects which annoy mankind, none do more real and serious damage than grasshoppers. From time immemorial these insects have devoured the vegetation of the earth, and the Biblical narratives of havoc wrought in early days describe invasions no more serious than others of almost annual occurrence in some parts of the world today.

The damage done by grasshoppers consists chiefly in the destruction of grasses and of grains which are devoured by them; but some years ago there came to my attention an authentic case of a ranchman living in Montana, having lost four cows from their having eaten large quantities of grasshoppers which they were unable to digest. Chickens also were killed by eating too many of the insects, tho in moderate quantities grasshoppers form a very good food for poultry.

The number of individual grasshoppers in a swarm is so very great as to seem utterly incredible. In 1898 a swarm passed over a ship off the Great Hanish Islands in the Red Sea which was estimated to contain no less than 24,240 billions of individuals, weighing, at 16 to an ounce, about 42,580 million tons. It is recorded that folks have been made seasick by looking at masses of young grasshoppers which caused the surface of the ground to resemble the rolling billows of the sea.

In the early days of our own history Kansas was occasionally overrun by hordes of grasshoppers which in a single night would entirely destroy extensive fields of grain, and in their migratory flight such swarms were so dense as to obscure the light of the sun for hours at a time. In passing over high mountains these flights encountered low temperatures, and as a result millions of insects fell benumbed on snow fields, where they became embedded in the snow and eventually became incorporated in glacial ice. The Grasshopper Glacier in Montana is so named from the myriads of these insects scattered thru its ice like raisins in a cake.

### But the Natives Are Busy

Fortunately conditions now have changed so that such immense invasions of grasshoppers no longer occur within our borders, tho vast damage still is almost annually done thru the ravages of a number of our native species.

So far it has not been possible wholly to subjugate our grasshopper enemies, but by the constant warfare waged against them the damage has been very materially lessened.

To some extent man counterbalances the damage done to his crops by grasshoppers by making use of them as food. Indeed, in some parts of Africa and Asia they are an important article on the bill of fare of many native peoples. Thus in India many of the delicious curries are composed in greater part of grasshoppers ground up. In Arabia and other regions ground grasshoppers are used as a substitute for flour. In parts of Africa even the eggs are used, boiled up into a sort of soup.

Altho the most important use made of grasshoppers is to serve as a food for man, they have been utilized in other ways. Great masses, at least as much as 18 tons in a single year, have been shipped from South Africa to Holland, where the oil extracted from them was used for a special sort of airplane, it being particularly well suited for this purpose, as it retains its liquid form at very high altitudes—the residue was used as cattle feed. Tons of grasshoppers also are used annually as chicken feed.

Most grasshoppers are somber in color and are not especially attractive insects. But some vie with the brilliant butterflies in their gorgeous coloration, while others are provided with ornamental, sometimes bizarre, crests or other protuberances which impart to them an interesting or grotesque appearance.

Closely related to the grasshoppers are the katydids, insects scarcely less well known than the grasshoppers themselves. There are many kinds,

and seldom, if ever, descends voluntarily to the ground. With its broad, but rather short, wings it is incapable of sustained flight, its wings acting more as the planes of an airship and permitting a safe landing in case of necessity. Other longer winged katydids are more familiar to most of us, and are the ones most often seen and heard.

Most katydids lay their eggs in the pith of plants, under sheaths of grasses, between the two surfaces of leaves, or in similar situations, but a few lay them on the surface of leaves, or even in the ground. Unlike the female grasshoppers, which have no elongated egg-laying organ, the lady katydid possesses a sword-like appendage at the end of the body by means of which she inserts her eggs, one at a time, into the pith of plants or other places. This sword-like organ is in most kinds of katydids long and slender, sometimes longer even than the body itself, but in some it is short and stout. One of the most astonishing examples of what one of these insects is capable of doing in the way of splitting substances into which it desires to place its eggs came recently to my attention. We all know on what compact and very thin paper railroad timetables are printed. One would scarcely believe it possible to split a piece of such paper, but a large green katydid from California actually performed this feat and inserted four or five eggs in the slit. It is necessary

### And the Katydids, Too

The true katydid, the one made famous by poets and classic writers, is by no means the one most generally known. In areas overgrown with tall trees this renowned musician passes its life entirely among the upper branches

to see this piece of work to believe possible. Katydids are not so renowned for their intelligence as are the ants and wasps, but the following illustration shows how one of them succeeds in outwitting the wily ant. In the tropics vast hordes of ants, the so-called army ant, march in almost solid masses through forests and over fields, killing every living thing that comes their way. Few insects can escape one of these marauding armies, as they are killed by the ants if they remain on the ground or in the bushes or trees, while if they take to flight they are caught by insectivorous birds. One large and long-legged katydid, however, has acquired wisdom which enables it to escape death where others perish. This is accomplished by remaining on the ground with the body elevated as high as the long legs will permit and standing perfectly still. The ants march by the immovable stilt-like legs, mistaking them for grass stems, and thus the cunning katydid escapes its foes.

Another kind of katydid under like circumstances is recorded as escaping injury by lying perfectly still. This particular kind is shaped and colored exactly like a leaf. This mimicry is so perfect that the leaf-like wings even have veins just like those of a real leaf, and also transparent spots such as are so often seen in leaves.

Some of these leaf-mimicking katydids are green, like living leaves, and

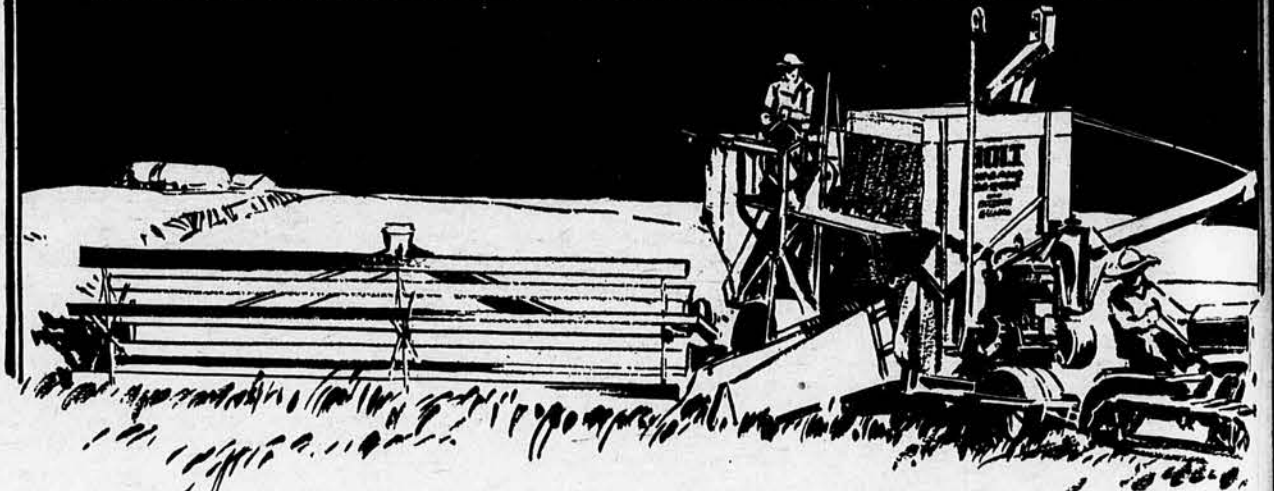
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## Make More Money This Year with a "HOLT" Combined Harvester



**T**HERE'S one sure way to increase your grain profits—that is: **cut down your costs.** Figure these advantages of the "Holt" Combined Harvester and see how you can make more money this year.

**Save labor costs.** You and the boys, with a "Holt" Combined Harvester, can do the whole job. No high-priced re-handlings. No army of harvest hands to feed and keep.

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**Save Grain.** The famed "Holt" system of separation—constant, vigorous, thorough agitation—has been proven best for over 40 years. "Holt" cuts close to the ground—gets all the straw, if you want to save it. Light crops are harvested at a profit, down grain saved.

Years of experience have contributed to making the "Holt" Combine the leader. Light-weight, all-steel construction, roller bearings, pressure-gun lubrication, quality throughout—these features assure years of grain-saving service—easy handling—bigger profits.

See the "Holt" dealer near you—He will show you why the "Holt" Combine saves you money.

### Prices

f. o. b. Mississippi Valley Points

Model 34	. \$2340.00
Model 36	. 2691.00
Model 38	. 1630.00

(Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.)

# HOLT

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Topeka, Kansas

# Combined Harvester

are brown just like dead dry ones. There are other equally wonderful examples of mimicry in this interesting group of insects. Related to the katydids we find the crickets (Gryllidae) insects well known almost everybody. As in the case of the grasshoppers and the katydids, the crickets have long hind legs fitted for jumping. Like the katydids, the females of most crickets have long egg-laying organ, and the males are notable musicians.

**Cricket is Worth \$50!**

A large African cricket (Brachyopes megaloccephalus) is said to produce notes capable of being heard for a mile. But it is not such loud notes that have gained for crickets their reputation as musicians; it is rather the musical tinkle of the smaller forms such as our common tree crickets. The melody of cricket trills vies with that of the notes of the katydid in calling for the approbation of the listener. In parts of Asia crickets and katydids are kept in small cages as we keep canaries, and such caged insects are commonly seen offered for sale in the public markets.

Aside from their musical accomplishments, crickets serve to amuse mankind by the display of their belligerent and pugnacious dispositions. The fighting instinct at once asserts itself when males of certain kinds are brought together. In China fighting crickets are very popular, and are cared for as carefully as we care for our racehorses. A champion cricket gladiator is said to sell for as much as \$50, and large sums are won and lost on the outcome of cricket fights.

While by devouring his crops the grasshoppers do the most material damage to man, there are certain relatives of these insects which are even better known as pests, especially to housewives. These are cockroaches (Blattidae). The cockroaches do not have the hind legs adapted for jumping, like the grasshoppers, katydids and crickets. There are many kinds of roaches, especially in the warmer countries. Two kinds are especially well known and hated by the householder. These are the croton-bug or German roach, a small brown sort with two black stripes on the back behind the head, and the black roach, a larger kind in which the female is provided with much shortened wings. Other larger long-winged roaches often occur in buildings, sometimes in great numbers, but it is the two just mentioned that are often found in homes.

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Preparing ground for oats had been the chief occupation on many farms here lately, but the wintry weather we had last week held field work back, consequently oats planting has been delayed.

March came in like a lamb this year, and seemed to be rather warm, calm and peaceable for about three weeks, then it clouded up and tried to snow, turned cold and the wind blew quite a bit during most of the week. It caught the apricot trees mostly in bloom. It froze a thin layer of ice the other night, but didn't seem to damage the fruit much, if any, in this locality. Our trees are all on upland, and consequently are not so easily affected by frost and freezes as trees in the lowlands.

Most of our old apricot trees have died in late years, on account of dry weather, but we have about 18 or 20 young trees of bearing age, and they were pretty well loaded with blossoms when the cold snap came. All that I examined yesterday seemed to be coming thru in pretty good shape. The white petals of the flowers on some were wilting a little, but the bloom seemed to stick to the limb pretty well. I cut into a few with a knife, and found only one that was black inside; the others were green, so I guess most of them are safe, I hope so, anyway. We didn't raise any apricots around here last year, and a good crop of this fruit will be greatly appreciated.

The peaches on what few trees I have examined seem to be safe so far, as they were later than the apricots about blooming.

I walked out over a part of my alfalfa field the other day, and found that it is coming on pretty well—in fact, better than I thought. We seeded this field in the spring of 1926, at the

rate of 1 peck, or 15 pounds, of seed an acre, along with oats, at the rate of 1 bushel an acre as a nurse crop, but the dry weather killed the alfalfa. We reseeded it again in 1927, but without a nurse crop, and obtained a better stand. There was enough of it in sight the other day so it seems now as if it will make a pretty good stand on most of the land.

The Sweet clover sown a year ago is coming on in fine shape, too, and will soon be large enough to make good pasture. A good rain on it and the alfalfa will be a big help. We probably will have the stock turned on this clover field by the time this article is in print, if it keeps on growing like it is now.

We are still feeding silage to the stock. We have fed up all the kafir silage that was put in the silo, and are now feeding the cane that was put on top of the corn. We have about 5 feet left yet, most of which is the early 90-Day white corn that was planted on alfalfa sod the last of June. This corn even though planted late, made about 20 bushels an acre, so it is good silage, and the milk cows ought to do pretty

well on it and the Sweet clover pasture together.

Our stock came thru the winter in good shape on cane and kafir silage and the stalk fields. This silage from the cane and kafir was the driest we have ever fed. It was pretty ripe when we put it in the silo. We gave it all the water a half-inch garden hose would carry to the cutter blower, but the fodder, being ripe, was dry and could have taken twice that amount of moisture easily. It seemed to keep in fine shape, even though it was pretty dry, and the cattle seemed to relish it about the same as the ensilage we fed them on during previous winters.

**The markets at Lebanon are:**

Cream, 45c; eggs, 21c; heavy hens and heavy springs 17c; light hens and springs 13c; roosters, 8c; wheat, \$1.35; corn, 77c.

**Records are Necessary**

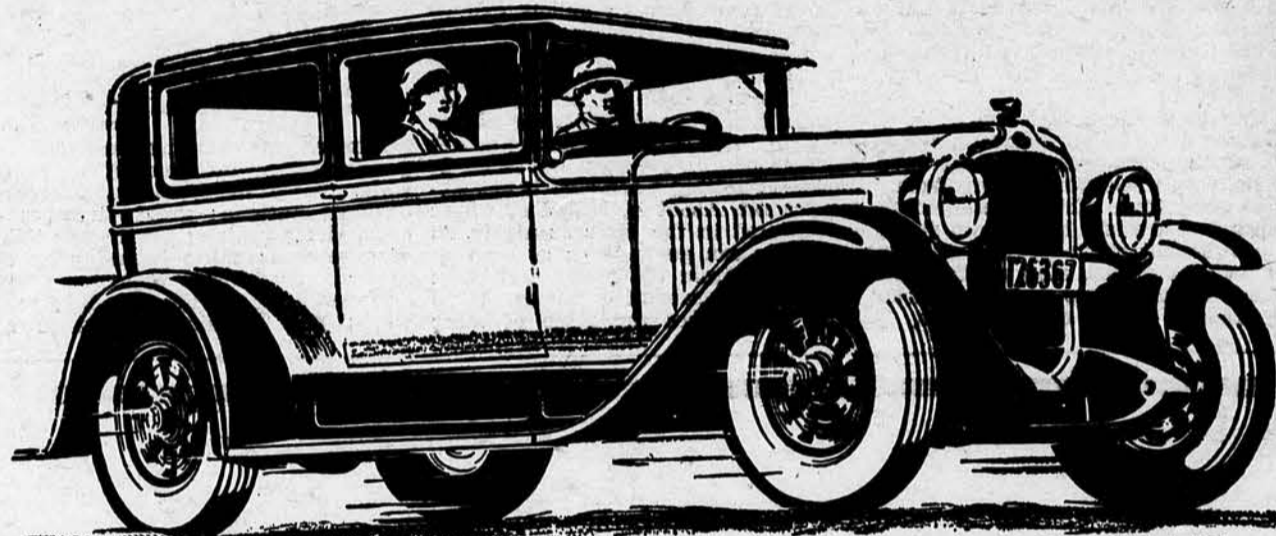
Almost every dairy herd has unprofitable producers, and the sooner these animals are weeded out the easier it is for other improvement factors, such as feeding and breeding, to show their effect, says J. B. Parker, who has pre-

pared a brief publication on dairy herds. A copy of Leaflet No. 19-L, Improving Dairy Herds, may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**More "Dope" on Soft Pork**

The so-called soft-pork problem—that of feeding soybeans, peanuts and other softening feeds to hogs in such a way that a firm carcass will be produced, and involving factors aside from feed—is gradually being solved. Investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with several state experiment stations, have just published the second bulletin on the subject, known as Department Bulletin 1492-D, "Some Results of Soft-Pork Investigations, II." It may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

And now official circles in Indiana ought to get together and raise a monument to the man who invented the statute of limitations.



The 2-Door Sedan • Body by Fisher

**A Great New Six with Great New Features**

With its many great new features, the New Series Pontiac Six represents one of the most striking examples of automotive progress ever offered the public. Each one of its engineering advancements is an *important advancement*—a vital contribution to finer performance, greater economy and more marked owner satisfaction.

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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

## What the Folks Are Saying

**I**T COSTS a dime a bushel to treat kafir seed for smut. A bushel of seed will plant from 5 to 10 acres of row crop. It does not take much of a mathematician to figure that smut insurance costs only 1 to 2 cents an acre. The copper carbonate treatment is recommended by thousands of farmers who have tried it. Copper carbonate dust kills the smut spores on the seed, which prevents infection of the kafir plant.

Manhattan, Kan.

### I Like White Wyandottes

I usually keep a flock of 150 to 200 hens, and I find the White Wyandottes the most satisfactory. My reason for preferring them to other dual purpose breeds is that they mature earlier, and one doesn't have to hatch them so early in the spring in order to have them laying by October.

I used to keep the Leghorns exclusively. They develop more rapidly and I believe they will lay more eggs in a year than the Wyandottes, but I think the dockage in price we must stand when the cockerels and hens go to market more than offset this, and for that reason I changed to the White Wyandottes.

I try to hatch enough chicks so I will have about 500 at maturity. About half of these are cockerels, so I have 250 pullets to select my layers from.

The eggs from which these chicks are hatched are laid by my own flock, or are bought from persons having good healthy flocks. Most of the eggs are set in incubators and the chicks are brooded under coal brooders. I

like to have the chicks all hatched by the middle of April.

The chicks' first meal consists of sour milk and sand. After 60 to 72 hours they are fed sparingly of ground oats or a commercial scratch grain. After a few days a good commercial mash or a home mixed mash is kept before them at all times. Ground corn, oats and kafir furnish the scratch grain. Alfalfa is used for the green feed. The cockerels are either caponized or sold when they weigh about 2 pounds.

The pullets are put on the range, but a good growing mash is kept before them and they also are fed grain mornings and nights. They are taken from the range and placed in the laying house about the middle of September. The house is thoroly cleaned and disinfected, and about 8 inches of bright straw is placed in it to provide scratching litters. The pullets are greased with equal parts of lard and blue ointment, and then dusted with a good louse powder before they are put in the house.

Last fall I put 110 pullets and 50 old hens in my laying house. I keep a mash composed of equal parts of bran and shorts, to which a little salt is added, before them at all times. At night I feed the pullets all the yellow corn they will eat. The hens are not fed so liberally on corn, as there is danger of getting a hen that is not laying too fat. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  bushel of wheat is scattered in the litter at nights, so the fowls can go to work as soon as they come from the roosts. Skimmilk is fed at the rate of 8 gallons to 100 hens. This takes the place of meat

scraps if consumed in this quantity. On cold days when less liquid is drank, I do not place water before them until afternoon. This insures that a proper amount of milk will be taken. Two or three armfuls of green alfalfa hay furnishes greens. At 2 o'clock they are fed a wet mash made by wetting the dry mash with milk or slop until it is of a crumbly consistency. Never feed a sloppy mash. Crushed oyster shell also is kept before them at all times. The house should be cleaned and the litter changed as often as it becomes foul and damp. When the weather permits I turn the flock out on the range in the afternoons. If turned out all day I think they fail to eat sufficient dry mash.

I got from 70 to 100 eggs all winter from my flock, which I think is good, considering that nearly a third of my flock are year-old hens.

My motto is: "Feed regularly and liberally." Mrs. Mabel Hinman, McCracken, Kan.

### Where the Sunflowers Bloom

Sons and daughters of the prairie,  
Dreaming, dreaming,  
Of the starry lights that vary,  
Gleaming, gleaming,  
You may travel o'er the country  
Where the vales and mountains be;  
You may roam in lands far distant  
Out beyond the surging sea;  
But ah, just a yellow sunflower  
As across the world you roam,  
Will take you back to Kansas  
And the sun-kissed fields of home.  
Nancy Parker.

Mingled with my earliest recollections are the sunflowers of my native state. Those happy, hazy, langorous days of autumn; great stretches of open, virgin prairie; the distant tinkle of a cowbell; cattle browsing by the roadside, or drinking from some wayside pool; long, white winding roadways; and standing out above all,

great armies of yellow rayed blossoms grouped in huge battalions, in prairie and cornfields, martialled in irregular array along the roadside; tall, regal, loyal, they stood, a golden mass against the blue of Kansas' skies.

In their strong stalks, broad green leaves and sunny, upturned faces, they seemed to reflect something of the eternal spirit of the ages.

The open prairies have long since been enclosed in fences; many of the roadways have become hard-surfaced highways; the sound of the cowbell at dusk is but a memory; but the sunflower still stands, "tawny and brown and gold," a monument of the prairies.

The sunflower that is native of Kansas, and from which it has derived the name "Sunflower State", is of the common variety *H. Annuus*. Besides the common variety there are numerous other kinds: The Mammoth Russian Sunflower is valued highly by farmers and poultry breeders. Single heads often measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed. This is an excellent egg-producing food.

Among the most ornamental and effective of garden annuals, is the Chrysanthemum Flowering Sunflower. These plants resemble Japanese "Mums," and the plants grow from 5 to 6 feet tall, with blooms 6 to 10 inches in diameter. A few of these in your garden will draw many interested visitors during their period of blooming.

The Dahlia Sunflower, or Golden Quilled variety, is double and has beautiful globe-shaped flowers of the richest golden yellow.

There is a red variety, in which some of the flowers are a chestnut red, yellow tipped, and others are yellow, washed with red.

In the smaller varieties called "Cut and Come Again," the flowers are single and of graceful appearance, with twisted petals, as are those of the Cactus Dahlia, with colors ranging from pale yellow to creamy white: these are finest for cutting.

Then there is a class of sunflowers called Purperus Hybrids, where the original yellow has entirely disappeared, and one finds shades of the most delicate pink to deepest purple.

Aside from their beauty, sunflowers have various uses; they are said to help banish malaria germs; an oil which the seeds contain makes them valuable to feed to poultry, especially show birds, as it causes their plumage to become bright and glossy. In the absence of trees they make fine shade for poultry. Mrs. Allie Hiestand, Iola, Kan.

### A Canadian Thistle "Date?"

Hundreds of farmers thruout the Canada thistle infested area are firm in the belief that a certain date or time exists when a single cutting will eradicate the pest.

I have heard this statement made so frequently and over so wide a range of territory that I am anxious to discover this mysterious date or time. I will sincerely appreciate it if you will bring this matter to the attention of your readers, either editorially or otherwise, requesting that farmers who have discovered the proper date send this information, with details, to me, addressed in care of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, West Lafayette, Ind.

Any information received will be given a trial, and if anything of value is discovered, the details will be sent to your readers in due time.

Albert A. Hausen,  
West Lafayette, Ind.

### Widows Need Not Renew

Farmers who plan for the comfort of their families in the event of death prefer loans from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. In addition to the advantage of the lowest rate of interest obtainable, these loans do not have to be renewed. The widow with minor children is not put to court expense to obtain a renewal of this loan, as must be done with short-time loans. So long as the payments are made in accordance with the terms of the mortgage contract, the loan does not become due. Only the semi-annual payments become due, and these pay off the loan in 20, 33, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 36 years, depending on the type. The payments which ultimately pay off the entire debt are usually less than are required to pay interest alone on short-time loans. John Fields,  
Wichita, Kan.

## OVER 28 BILLION CHESTERFIELDS SMOKED IN 1927

(Only a few years back, you'll remember, it was 7 billion)

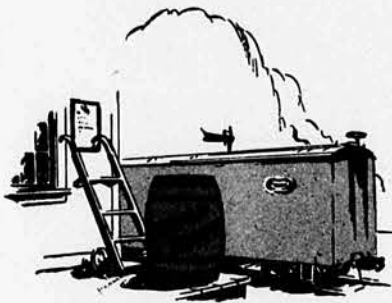


**A 300% INCREASE  
SUCH POPULARITY  
MUST BE DESERVED!**

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

# Don't gamble with "cheap" paint

... it will beat you every time



The barrel at the station is "cheap" paint



**P**AINT is one thing that can't be "cheap" and inexpensive at the same time. Any time you fall for a "low-price-per-gallon" proposition, you are inviting dissatisfaction, regrets and money loss.

To be *inexpensive* a paint must have, (1) great *covering* power, (2) a tough, long-wearing *film*, (3) colors that are *non-fading*. And that kind of paint can never be made to sell at a low price per gallon because the ingredients are too costly.

## Why SWP House Paint saves you money

Fine old SWP House Paint sells at a comparatively *high price* per gallon. That is because it is made of the finest ingredients, according to a scientifically "*balanced*" formula. But any job you do with SWP will cost you less than half of what a "cheap" paint job will cost you, *and here is why*.

Fine old SWP, because of its superfine

quality, covers 360 square feet to the gallon, two coats. The average "cheap" paint, due to *inferior* quality, covers only 250 square feet to the gallon, two coats. You pay just about as much for the "cheap" paint because more gallons are required.

But that is only the beginning. SWP, due to its tough, long-wearing film, lasts, on the average, about five years. "Cheap" paint has no backbone. It chips and chinks and cracks. Its "cheap" colors fade. In five years it will need two and often three repaintings. That is why "cheap" paint actually costs you *twice* as much as fine old SWP.

## The "Master Touch"

The formula of SWP House Paint is openly printed on every can. Yet its characteristic qualities have never been duplicated. That is because there is an element in every can that can never be imitated. It is the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams' paint scientists.

These men are to the paint industry

what Edison is to electricity — what Marconi is to wireless. They have made SWP the world's standard of quality for over 50 years.

Buy your paint from the local Sherwin-Williams dealer—"Paint Headquarters." He handles a well known line made by a manufacturer of established record.

## Depend on your local paint dealer

He can tell you all about the high cost of "cheap" paint products. He can also, through the famous S-W Farm Painting Guide, supply the right finish for any surface. If you want any special information or a personal copy of the Farm Painting Guide write us.

## THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World  
Cleveland, Ohio



Trade-Mark  
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The "boosted" order is a "cheap" paint proposition



The ballyhoo of the high pressure canvaser is "cheap"

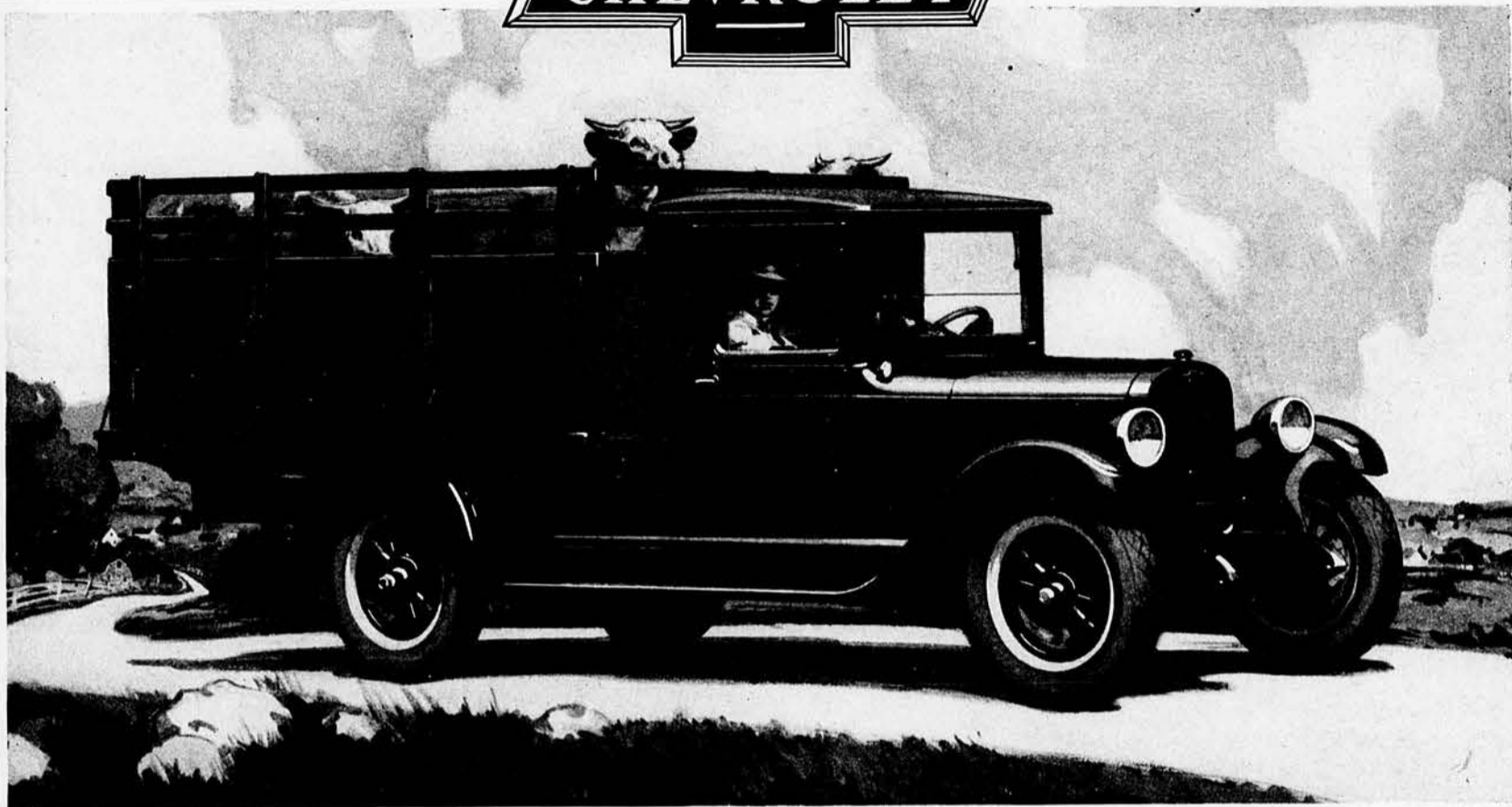


The amazing bargain offer by mail is usually "cheap"

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS  
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for Economical Transportation



# A Sturdy, Economical Truck for every Farm Requirement

If the Chevrolet Utility Truck had been designed and built expressly for use on the farm, it could not provide in more abundant measure those qualities of sturdiness, endurance and economy that are so necessary in a farm haulage unit.

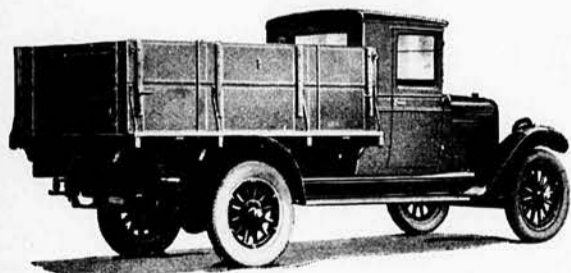
From the big, oversize banjo-type rear axle to the powerful valve-in-head motor and heavy channel steel frame—every unit of this remarkable truck is built to stand up—to give years of dependable performance under every condition of usage.

This day-after-day dependability, combined with its low first cost and small consumption of gasoline and oil, has made the Chevrolet Utility Truck a haulage unit of amazing economy—as tens of thousands of users have proved by actual comparison.

Your Chevrolet dealer can provide a body type exactly suited to your requirements. See him today—and arrange for a trial load demonstration.

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

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



With a tongue-and-groove body that is absolutely grain tight, and equipped with a Comstock end-gate, hold-down rods and spreader chains—this grain body is adaptable to a wide variety of haulage uses

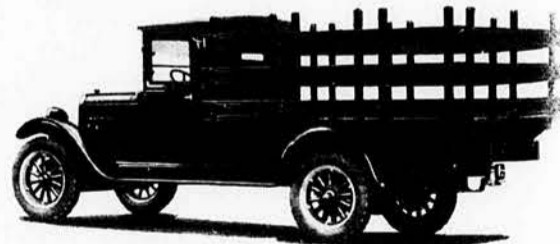
Offering the most advanced modern design throughout, and built with a margin of overstrength in every unit, the Chevrolet Utility Truck chassis is the sturdiest and strongest ever offered in the low-priced field

The  
**UTILITY TRUCK**

Chassis only

**\$495**

f.o.b. Flint Mich.



Providing exceptional strength and extra-large capacity, Chevrolet stake bodies meet the haulage requirements of a large percentage of farmers. Equipped with side loading gates, they load from both sides and rear

# Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Is it necessary that the child of foreign parents who has not been naturalized should take out his naturalization papers? J. D. S.

THIS child was born in the United States it is not necessary that he take out any naturalization papers. If he was born in a foreign country and brought to this country while still a minor by his parents, and if his parents took out naturalization papers, that would naturalize the minor. But if they failed to do so it would be necessary for the minor to take out naturalization papers on his own account.

## What the Law Says

Is there a law in Kansas compelling school districts to buy so many books for the school library every year? R.

Chapter 226 of the Laws of 1925 provides that the school district board or board of education of each school district in Kansas shall expend annually from the general funds in its possession a sum of not less than \$5 to be used to purchase books for the library, such books to be chosen in accordance with the limitations prescribed in Section 1 of Chapter 261 of the Session Laws of 1919 and approved by the state superintendent of public instruction; provided, that in all schools employing more than one teacher the minimum sum so expended shall not be less than \$5 for each teacher employed.

## Husband Also Should Sign

A and B are husband and wife. A owns land in his name and dies without will. After everything is settled there are 80 acres left of an undivided estate between B and the children, all minors. B marries again. Can B waive all claim to the 80 so that when it is settled it will all go to the children of A and B? If B dies before this estate is settled, would C, B's second husband, receive any share of said 80? F. D. N.

B, the wife, inherits half of this 80. She can do with her property before her second marriage as she pleases. After her marriage, in my opinion, it would be necessary, in order to give this property to the children, that her second husband should join in the deed for the reason that he has an inchoate right in his wife's property, just as she has in his, and if she should die without will he would inherit half of it.

## Only 30 Steel Traps

Does one need a permit to raise wild animals such as muskrat and mink? How many traps does the law allow? Can one go into a partnership in running traps? R.

It is not unlawful to raise wild animals, but they can be trapped only under certain conditions. The law provides that no person shall use in the aggregate in any one calendar day more than 30 steel traps, snares, dead-falls or other devices for catching any fur-bearing animal, except ground moles and gophers, and it shall be unlawful for any person to set a steel trap, snare, dead-fall or other device for catching any fur-bearing animal and not inspect it once every calendar day. There is no provision in the law for partnership in the trapping business.

## Outlaws in Five Years

How long does it take for a note to outlaw and how long does it take a book account? N. D.

In Kansas a note outlaws in five years from the time it becomes due, provided no subsequent payments are made thereon. A book account outlaws in three years from the date of the last entry.

## Money is Gone for Good?

I purchased a knitting machine in 1924. The company guaranteed in its contract that it would take the standard old-time socks and pay liberal rates for them. I knitted 10 pair of standard old-time socks which I sent to them, but they returned them and said they were not standard, but in every way I measured them they were. Shortly after that I read in a paper that the company had been sued for fraud. Do you think if I returned the knitting machine I could get my money back? A. W.

I do not know. It seems you have kept this machine now for nearly four years. Probably you might have difficulty in getting your money back. The trouble about this contract was that they were themselves the ones who judged as to whether the socks knit came up to the standard as they themselves had fixed this standard. Of course, it was a one-sided contract. There has been a great deal of complaint about

this company. But whether you could get them to return your money if you should return the knitting machine, I do not know, but very much doubt it. Also I have some doubt about your being able to recover the amount you paid for this machine in a suit against the company.

## Could Replevin the Policy

A has all of his stock mortgaged, and the bank that holds the mortgage failed. If it should foreclose on A can he claim an exemption? If so, how much? Should A take bankruptcy, can he claim an exemption? If so, how much? A put his life insurance policy in the bank for safe keeping. The bank refuses to give it up until A pays his mortgage. Can the bank hold it legally? C. L. C.

Exemption would not apply to stock that was mortgaged unless it could be shown that it was exempt stock and that the wife had not joined in the mortgage. Anyone going thru bankruptcy in

Kansas is entitled to all the exemptions he would have in any event. His exemptions are as follows: his homestead if he owns one, that is 160 acres in the country or an acre of land in town, a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the same, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand. A mechanic also is allowed his work tools.

This life insurance policy which was put in the bank for safe keeping was not put there as security for any note. The bank has not any right to keep it, and A would have a right to replevin the policy.

## Wasn't Born Soon Enough

A will be 18 years old November 9, 1928. If he has been graduated from the normal course in the high school and can pass the examination for a certificate, can he teach school in Kansas beginning the first or second Monday in September, 1928? N. E. C.

Our law provides that certificates may be issued to persons of good moral character who have the proper educa-

tional requirements and who are not less than 18 years old. As A will not be 18 years old until November 9, I do not see how a certificate could be issued to him in September.

## Entitled to a Notice

A is the owner of a farm. B is the tenant. B has been on this farm four years under verbal contract. A wants possession of the farm. Does he have to give B written notice to get possession? M. D.

Yes, B in this case is a tenant from year to year and is entitled to 30 days' notice prior to the first day of March.

## Can Send the Account

A lent B money to pay a grocery bill. Then B moved from Kansas to Missouri and will not pay. A has no note. B draws good wages and is able to pay. Can A collect the money without going to Missouri? W. N.

He can send his account to Missouri. sue on it there and when he gets a judgment he can garnishee B's wages. The laborer, if he is the head of a family, has a right to retain 90 per cent of his wages free from garnishment. Ten per cent can be garnished each month.

# If you smoke for pleasure



-Camels lead the way. The winning answer is "I LIKE 'EM."

# Camels

The cigarette best-liked by so many smokers, it leads by billions

# Get Your Calories at Bargain Prices From Corn Meal

By Floris Culver Thompson

**P**LENTIFUL and available is cornmeal, 1 ounce of which is equivalent to one lamb chop, a small porterhouse steak or two eggs. In other words, an ounce or 2 tablespoons cornmeal, whether yellow or white, is a so-called one-hundred calorie portion, and is equal in heat-giving units to two apples, three servings of beets, and five servings of string beans. Not that cornmeal replaces these valuable vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables—merely that it has a high fuel value.

But granting that we have at hand a cheap nutritious food and that we are eager to snatch off some of those low priced calories, how shall we go about it? Shall we mix a "lil' hoe cake" or bake a corn pone—pone being a corruption of "palm" or "paum" bread—or shall we make a Johnny-cake or "journey-cake" as the old settlers called them when they carried the convenient oblong balls on journeys or in war times. Better yet, let's get acquainted with spoon corn bread, a delicious supper or luncheon dish.

## Indian Dumplings

2 cups cornmeal                      1½ cups boiling water

Mix cornmeal and water. While hot, drop by spoonfuls into the boiling stew and cook 15 minutes closely covered.

The Indians ate these dumplings with venison.

## Boston Brown Bread

1 cup cornmeal                      1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup graham flour                ¾ cup molasses  
1 cup white flour                    2 cups sour milk  
2 teaspoons soda

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk and molasses, stir until well mixed, turn into a well-greased mould and steam for 3½ hours. Uncover moulds and brown in the oven. Since the mixture swells, the moulds should be only ¾ full. Raisins may be added.

## Spoon Corn Bread

¼ cup cornmeal (scant)            ½ teaspoon baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt                      3 eggs  
1 pint milk

Scald the milk. Sift into it the cornmeal and salt, stirring constantly. Cook until thick. Remove from fire and add the baking powder and beaten egg yolks. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg-whites and pour the mixture into a greased casserole or baking dish. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. A high temperature is not required for completing the cooking of the cornmeal mush, nor for cooking the eggs, and a moderate oven will delicately brown the top.

Spoon bread, like omelet, settles on standing after baking. Fortunately, it does not harm it to stand before baking for a short time, even half an hour. Therefore, for a family dinner where there is much serving of meat and vegetables, one may do well to pop the corn bread into the oven about 15 minutes before everything is ready. By the time every one is seated and partly served, the bread will be ready to be borne triumphantly to the board and will be declared the crowning feature of the meal.

## From Little Cooks' Notebooks

**I**SN'T it fine when Father praises the dishes his little daughter prepares? I know Elizabeth Stejskal of Timken, Kan., thinks so. And her father surely likes the salad she makes. This is what he says of it: "I like it better than ice cream." It is in reality a salad dessert, which means you do not have to serve a dessert in the meal containing this salad. To make it, Elizabeth, who is 11 years old, uses 2 cups sweet cream, ½ cup grape-nuts, some marshmallows, 2 tablespoons powdered sugar, 1 cup crushed pineapple and sometimes she adds bananas.



A Little Cook Serves Soup

She whips the cream, adds the powdered sugar, marshmallows, cut in pieces, and the pineapple, and sometimes the bananas. She did not write how she used the grape-nuts, so when I tested the recipe, I had to experiment. I added them to the cream, too, and I used 10 marshmallows and 2 bananas. The marshmallows I cut with scissors, dipping the blades in hot water frequently so the marshmallows would not stick.

Pink potatoes sound interesting, don't they? I wonder if that is not one reason why Wanda Mae Moore of Colorado makes this salad. Wanda Mae is only 6 years old. Could you cook when you were that age? No doubt you helped your mother, you enjoyed it, I know, and I'll bet your mother did, too. Little Wanda Mae wrote a cunning letter to me, but her mother helped by writing the recipe for her. This recipe is one they use together, that is, Wanda Mae helps her mother make the salad. Here it is: Use 1 quart mashed potatoes, 1 cup weakened vinegar or pickled beet juice, 3

hard-cooked eggs, 1 medium sized onion and salt and pepper to season. It is the beet juice that gives the pretty pink color but you can use vinegar if you don't have beets. You mix the vinegar into the potatoes and add the finely chopped onion. The sliced eggs are used for a garnish on top.

What dishes do you cook that daddy thinks are fine? I wish you would write me about them so I can prepare a collection of the recipes. They will help other little girls to win praises and smiles from their daddies, too. I'll pay a dollar for every recipe I can use. Won't you tell me your age? And please do not forget to mention everything you use in your recipes. Accuracy and carefulness are such splendid habits to acquire. I would be so happy if you would check over the ingredients listed in your recipe the last thing before you put it in the envelope and carry it down to the mail box. Send your letters to Mrs. Nichols, Little Cooks' Corner, The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Money in Herb Gardens

BY MRS. J. G. NELSON

**H**OW many of us remember with delight grandmother's cooky jar and her savory stews and meats? The flavorings for all these she grew in her herb garden. And I have found that an herb corner in my garden pays me well.

I save the herbs carefully and have found a sale for all I did not need myself. I grow a great many kinds for my own use. Basil, caraway, coriander, dill, mint, lavender, rosemary, fennel, thyme and sage. To sell I grow an extra supply of sage, mint, dill, lavender and caraway, as these are the best sellers.

Herbs are grown like flowers, and there are both annual and perennial kinds. I plant and care for them just as I would flowers.

They are in the best condition to cure just before they bloom, when the whole plant is full of juice.

**T**HE big problem now before the high school crowd is that of commencement. With parties and banquets to be given there is not so much time for study as there was a few weeks ago. I have had prepared several menus that can be served from the average domestic science laboratory, with recipes for serving a crowd, just on purpose to help settle these problems so that the youngsters can get their minds back on books. You can have this leaflet for the price of a 2-cent stamp. There is also a little book on decorating halls which costs 10 cents. Address your requests for either to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If they are annuals, I select the best stalk and leave to seed.

I gather leaves and stalks on a dry day and spread them on clean paper. I dry for several days in a room and then finish drying in a very slow oven. When perfectly dry I store them in small tin boxes or packages.

Another plant that is not an herb, but has a large place in my herb corner, is horseradish. This is easy to grow, and sells readily ground to be used as a relish.

## A Spring Garden Delicacy

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

**T**HE delicate flavor of asparagus makes it a favorite food in most households. Creaming the stalks and serving them on toast is one of the best ways of serving the vegetable. Another method is to sprinkle on chopped parsley as soon as the stalks are tender and then pouring on a sauce. The sauce I use is made by browning ¼ cup butter in a pan and adding 1 teaspoon lemon juice. This is strained thru cheesecloth and ¼ teaspoon salt is added.

There are various asparagus salads. One of the favorite recipes of my household is this. On a bed of lettuce leaves arrange cooked asparagus cut in 2-inch lengths. Sprinkle with ripe olives, cut



6474

5832

**S**IMPLE and dainty embroidery on washable white crepe that does not need to be ironed to look its best are only two of the points that help to recommend No. 6474 to you. It may also be had in orchid or peach. The gown comes to you ready made and all necessary hemstitching done so that all that you need do is put on the touches of embroidery. Price of gown with floss for embroidery is \$1.40.

It is hard to imagine anything cooler or daintier than a night gown of voile. The model No. 5832 which you see above is a delightful version of voile night wear in salmon pink. The yoke is hemstitched in black and the pockets put on by this same method. A roll hem around the lapels, armholes, belt and handkerchief and tiny bouquets in pink and blue are the only needlework needed. Price of the gown with floss to match is \$1.85.

Either of these articles may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to give your bust measure.

in slices, or the stuffed olives may be used. Serve with mayonnaise. A salad dressing made by combining equal portions of mayonnaise and chili sauce is fine for this salad.

## From the Contest Editor

**F**ROM among the cheese and fish recipes that were sent in the Salmon Piquante sent in by Miss Lannia Nelson, Gove county, and Cheese with Pineapple salad sent in by Mrs. M. A. Walin, McPherson county, have been chosen for first places. A Tuna Fish salad by Mrs. F. A. Richardson, Douglas county and a Cottage Cheese Loaf sent in by Mrs. W. E. Davis of Ford county, were selected for second places.

These recipes will be printed next week along with the names of women who submitted the 15 recipes that have been chosen for the leaflet.

I hope that you did not grow too tired of waiting for the pie recipes. It was one of those delays that sometimes are unavoidable. The recipes have been mailed out now and I hope you are enjoying making pies from them.

Another collection of recipes that I would like to have and I think a great many of you would enjoy is "Favorite Ways of Serving Canned and Cured Meats." So send in your meat recipes before April 24 and we will select two prize winners to be used in the paper and 15 of the best for our collection. If you want me to send the collection of recipes you may inclose a 2-cent stamp with your contribution. A prize of \$3 will be awarded for the very best recipe and we will pay \$1 for every recipe we can use. Address your letters to Recipe Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

## For Lucky Anglers

**T**O REMOVE fish scales easily, soak the fish in cold water a half hour or more, then rub a coarse grater over the sides of the fish the way of the scales, and they will "slip" right off.  
Harper County. Mrs. E. Rousseau.

## Smothers Fire

**I**F GREASE gets on fire, sprinkle flour on it, and the flour will smother the fire out.  
Labette County. Mrs. Leta Williams.



### The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Liza R. Page



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

#### Twins Have Colic

WE HAVE a letter from Mrs. G. W. E. and her twin babies 10 weeks old. The twins have colic. They begin crying every evening about 6 o'clock and cry until about midnight. Now this is no joke for the mother or babies and so they wrote to ask what causes colic and what could be done to relieve it.



Mrs. Page

I never had colic, but my little brother had it about two weeks beginning when he was 10 days old. Mother says colic is usually caused by feeding too often, too fast, overeating, or sometimes from milk that is too rich.

These twins are breast-fed babies and are gaining, so perhaps with a little change in the manner of feeding they can, in a short time, be relieved from colic. Their mother did not say whether or not they were fed at regular intervals. It is very important that this be done. Normal, healthy babies should never eat oftener than every three hours.

If the milk flows very freely mother could try taking the baby from the breast two or three times during each feeding and holding him for a minute against her shoulder and patting him gently on the back to relieve gas. If the baby has been nursing 15 or 20 minutes at a feeding, try allowing only 12, and if the milk comes very fast, allow him only 10 minutes.

At an onset of colic keep the baby quite warm by applying warm blankets to his feet and warm cloths to his stomach.

Peppermint water is very good to relieve colic and is made by putting 1 drop of essence of peppermint in 4 ounces of warm water and adding 1/4 teaspoon baking soda. Mix these together, put in a nursing bottle and give an ounce at a time. This may be repeated every 15 to 30 minutes until the 4 ounces have been given. Be sure to keep the water warm when giving it to the baby.

In order for the mother to keep the breast feedings of an equal quality she should drink not less than six glasses of water each day, but she should not let this interfere with her drinking of milk or regular diet.

Baby Mary Louise.

Mrs. Page has just completed a leaflet on feeding the normal baby from 6 months to 1 year. I believe this leaflet will be of help to all mothers of babies that age. Mrs. Page will be glad to send this to you on request and to help you with any specific problems relative to care of your baby. Inclose a 2-cent stamp with your inquiry and address your letter to her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

#### Keep a Shopping Book

AT THE 5 and 10 cent stores are any number of memorandum notebooks, waiting for spring shoppers in order for them to save both money and time. Every housekeeper should have a small notebook in her handbag, preferably loose-leafed and alphabetical. This memorandum book will save the necessity of buying twice, and over or under-buying. Under "curtains" or "windows" one should have the exact measurements of all the windows of one's house. Also the best size for pillow cases, sheets, blankets, and spread for each bed and the proper sizes for articles of dress for all members of the family, should be noted in this book, and friends' hand sizes and stocking sizes, which we may be wondering about some Christmas. Paste in a copy of postal and parcel post rules and rates, to save time, especially during the holiday rush.

Mrs. Gladys V. Fraser.  
Cloud County.

#### Plant for the Butterflies

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

I AM sure every boy and girl likes the beautiful butterflies that flit here and there throuout the summer. If you

wish to see dozens of them at a time in your yard and garden plant flowers that they particularly like, the flowers from which they can feed.

Sweet Williams will attract whole colonies of butterflies. These old-fashioned flowers that our grandmothers loved, and that everybody still likes are very easy to grow. They are perennials, require little attention, if you keep the weeds out, and give them some well-rotted manure now and then. They come in a great many beautiful colors.

The butterflies seem to love these flowers and we have counted at least 20 over a bed of them at one time.

The Butterfly bush is also fine to grow if you wish to attract the butterflies. It is truly named, since its lilac-like blossoms attract them by dozens. It is also hardy, and altho it dies down each year, comes up again next spring.

#### Pillows From Old Dresses

BY MRS. E. F. ENGLISH

IF IN THE spring discard there are silk dresses, see if some parts are not strong enough for pretty pillows. Washed, pressed, tinted if necessary, using two tones if not enough of one, round, oblong, any shape or size, they will be lovely. Some have only the edges corded for trimming, others have

colored lace, others shirred together at the center under a plain circle of the material. Some bedroom pillows are indeed dainty, made from narrow ruffles entirely, the ruffled edge being picoted or whipped with narrow lace of dainty color.

### 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.

#### Detecting the Load

I am going to buy a silk taffeta dress this spring. How can I make sure that the material I buy will not crack? Miss Fay Ruth.

The tendency of silk to crack is due to a process in manufacture called "loading," by which a quantity of tin is added to the silk to give it weight. A quick way of ascertaining whether the silk is weighted is to press the silk in a fold between your fingers. If a well defined crease remains, the material probably will crack.

There is another way which is more efficient, but not so easy to use. If you can obtain a sample of the material, burn it. The amount of sediment remaining will furnish an index to the extent to which the silk is loaded. If the ashes remain in the same shape which the silk had, the material is heavily loaded and not a safe buy. Another safeguard in buying any material is to be sure your dealer is reliable.

#### Spring Spied You

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

I'm here, I'm there,  
I'm everywhere!  
I point at you,  
The sky turns blue.  
If I look down,  
A daisy crown  
Buds from the grass,  
And where I pass  
The robins sing,  
It's Spring! It's Spring!

I bring you love,  
I look above—  
Sunbeams and dew  
Sparkle for you.  
Don't run away!  
Please pause and stay.  
Hear voices sing:  
It's Love! It's Spring!

Try a high stool for many of the kitchen jobs at which you have been used to standing.

## Think how Delco-Light can save you Time, Work and Money

**This powerful farm electric plant does the chores—cuts the cost of hired help—protects against fire—increases profits in scores of ways—makes the farm home a healthier, happier place to live.**

FARMERS everywhere urge Delco-Light as the most essential of all farm improvements. Geo. W. Fath says: "My Delco-Light saved me \$200 last year on labor alone. I have figured conservatively it saves me 2 1/2 hours of work a day and makes it possible for me to get along without an extra farm hand."

In a recent letter, Knute Stone writes: "We use Delco-Light to light up all the buildings on the farm, to run the washing machine, the emery wheel, the fanning mill and to heat the electric iron. In 9 years of hard usage we have spent only 25c for repairs." Think how this kind of service would save time, work and money on your farm!

Then there's Ben Elliott. He says: "We use Delco-Light to light our house and barn, separate, wash and iron, pump water, operate the Frigidaire electric refrigerator, and charge

radio battery. These conveniences are worth several times their cost." Can you think of a finer money-making investment than a Delco-Light that does these things?

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With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts

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price and any model may be bought on General Motors easy terms.

#### Free Books

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See how the farm kitchen is improved when running water takes the place of pumps and buckets.

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More than 300,000 Satisfied Users  
**DELCO-LIGHT**  
DEPENDABLE FARM ELECTRICITY  
Also Manufacturers of Electric Water Systems

# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?



would like to hear from a few of the girls and boys. Louise Knight, Glen Elder, Kan.

## Word Square Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —

1. A girdle, 2. Son of David, 3. Loiters, 4. Large tooth.  
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending the correct answers.

## Bobby Has Plenty of Pets

For pets I have a Spitz dog, eight cats and a pet chicken down on my aunt's farm. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Schneider. I have two sisters—

one is married and the other is secretary at the Kansas State Agricultural College. I read the children's page and think it is very interesting. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. Bobby Raub, Elmdale, Kan.

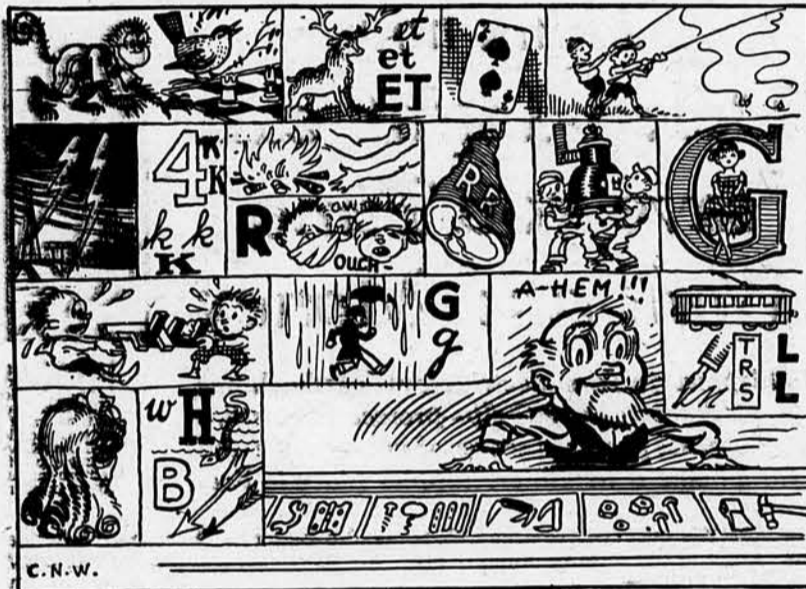
## To Keep You Guessing

What have mouths but eat not? Rivers.  
What have hands but work not? Clocks.  
When is a hat not a hat? When it becomes a woman.  
What blossom, deprived of one of its letters, becomes what all young misses desire to possess? A (c) lover.

## Goes to Grover School

I am 10 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Grover school. My teacher's name is Miss McKain. The schoolhouse is 1 1/2 miles from home. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Gussie, Mildred and Herby.

## Si Hopkins's Stock of Hardware



"Yes, Sir! The very latest in nifty hardware!" Old Si Hopkins exclaims, as he invites everybody to come and look over his new stock. He's got most a million things for sale—see if you can guess what the above picture represents. The first one is monkey wrench. Now I'm sure you can guess the others. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

For pets we have seven little pigs and a dog named Violet-June. I also have a Holstein calf. Her name is Molly. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls. Mary Crosson, Minneapolis, Kan.

## Nature's Notebook



Hepatica

Earliest of all the commoner woodland plants is the hepatica. It sends forth its delicate white or bluish flowers from among the tough, winter-purpled leaves of the previous season's growth, while the bite of frost is still in the air, and the dead leaves round about hold little handfuls of half-thawed and re-frozen snow.

It is a thing to which we are apt to give little thought, but it is true that the woods harbor many more kinds of evergreens down at the roots of the trees than can be counted among the pines and spruces and cedars. Of this lesser evergreen population the hepatica is one of the most frequently found specimens, for its thickish hairy-stemmed foliage lasts over from one year into the next, and does not die and wither until well into the following summer. It is easy in most cases, however, to distinguish between this spring's leaves and last summer's, not only by the smaller size of the new leaves but also by the purplish color of the old. It seems to be a case of autumn coloration without the shedding of the leaves.

This purplish tinge, combined with the three-lobed shape of the leaves, suggested small livers to the ancients, whence its name Hepatica, which translates literally into the common English title we sometimes hear, Liver-leaf. According to the ancient medical doctrine of "signatures," any plant or plant part that looked like an animal or animal organ was supposed to be good for the ailments of that organ. So that the medical men of bygone days made brews and messes of this harmless and beautiful little plant for stout and gouty patients.

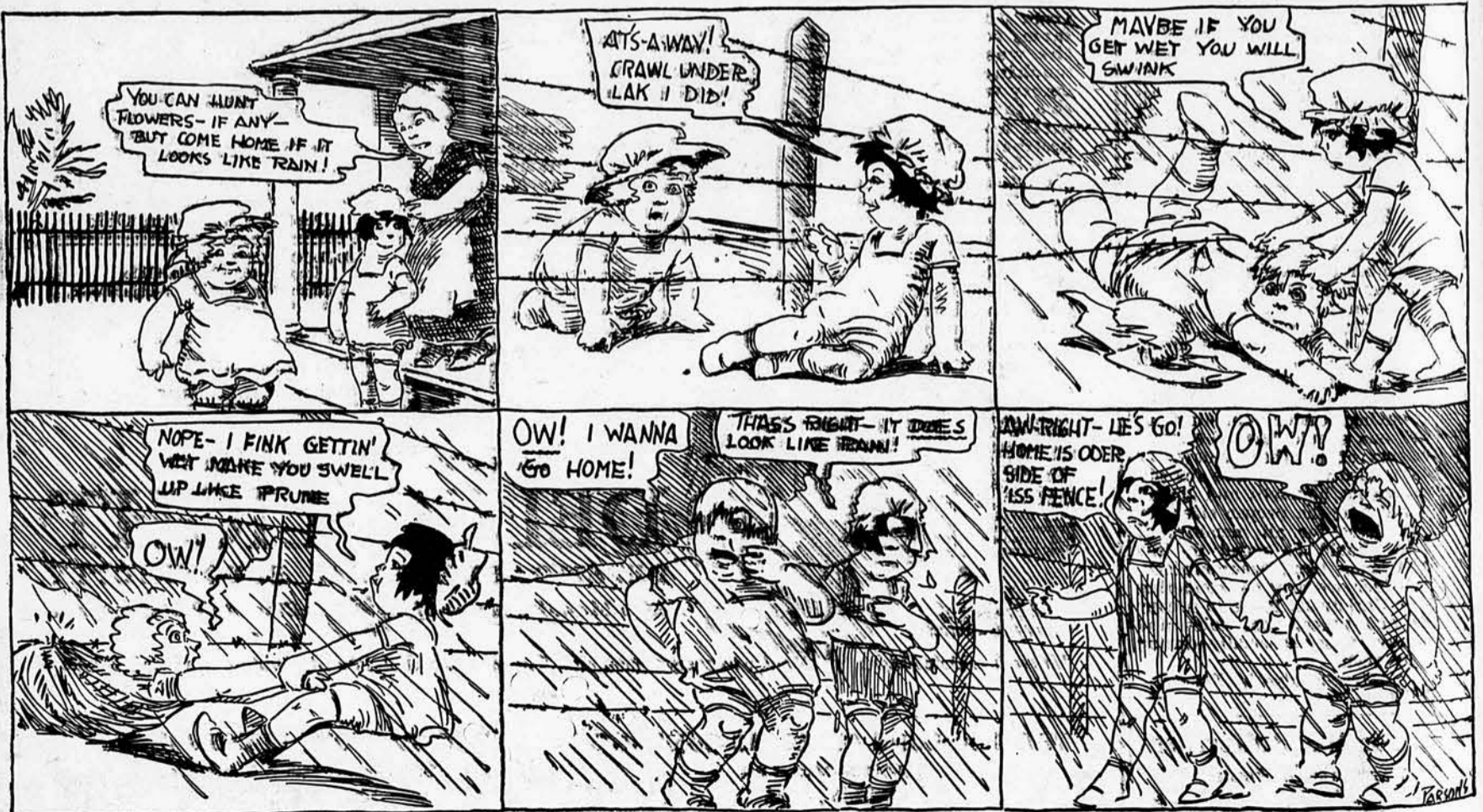
A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Goes to Lone Star School

I go to Lone Star school. I have seven brothers and two sisters. There is one younger than I am. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I don't have any pets. Frances Glynn, Summerfield, Kan.

## Louise Has a Smart Dog

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Saunders. For pets I have a dog named Cutie and a cat named Thomas. My dog will shake hands and carry wood in the house for me and walk around on his hind legs for something to eat. He likes to play with me. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I like to go to school. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page. I



The Hoovers—Dotty Entertains a Guest



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Were Any Serious Mistakes Made in the Early Training of the Child?

WHAT is good for night terrors? writes an anxious mother. "What is their cause? What can be done for them? They seem terrible when they come, and all the more so because one feels so helpless at night." We must consider these cases from two aspects, the immediate and the remote causes. The immediate cause may be something that can be easily remedied and a guard put against its recurrence. Such a thing as smothering the child in too many covers, bringing bright lights into the bedroom, the occurrence of unusual noises, allowing the little one to go to bed without attention to voiding the urine; any of these or similar errors may be the immediate cause of night terrors.

It will not do, however, to dismiss the subject with this. A normal child would not suffer any unusual distress from such trifles. There is a remote cause that is deeper and more basic. This may go back to early mistakes in allowing the child to be terrified by tales or possibly threats that have left a serious impression on the subconscious mind. If anything of the kind is indicated the child must be carefully and painstakingly helped in getting rid of the impression, which, left uncorrected, will grow more and more confirmed and handicap him thru a lifetime.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that the reaction producing his "terrors" is purely from some physical disturbance which may be readily corrected. Enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths sufficient to impede proper respiration are common causes. Irritation from carious teeth would be sufficient. It might even be a nervous state resulting from a condition of general under-nourishment.

You will see that there is no one medicine that may be prescribed as "good for night terrors," but the matter must be patiently studied by parents and doctor, working together, and the trouble cleared away, from the ground up.

### But See a Doctor!

I have a mole on my throat about the size of a dime. I should like very much to have this mole removed, and should like your opinion concerning the removing of moles even by specialists. I consulted one doctor concerning this matter, and he advised against it, saying a cancer would be likely to develop if this were done. Another doctor whom I have been taking treatments of noticed the mole on my throat and said he could remove it, and that there would be no danger in so doing. W. T. S.

Removal of moles is safe enough if done by electrolysis applied by a doctor who thoroughly understands his business. Such a doctor will not trifle with a mole that gives indications of being malignant.

### Real Treatment is Necessary

Is chronic myocarditis organic disease of the heart just a functional disturbance? In what way does it differ from endocarditis and pericarditis? Is it a very serious condition? A. L. H.

Chronic myocarditis is a serious organic heart complaint affecting the muscles of the heart itself. Endocarditis affects the inner lining of the heart, the endocardium, and pericarditis the outer lining. These are serious troubles and call for individual treatment by a careful physician who will make his prescription fit the special needs of the patient.

### And 'Tis Painful, Too

Please tell me a cure for ingrowing toenail. D. E. R.

Soak the foot for an hour in very hot water containing a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda to the quart. This helps to soften the nail. Now use a safety razor blade to scrape the surface of the nail as thin as possible all the way from the little half-moon to the edge. Then clip all surplus edge square and close and insert a pledget of cotton beneath the offending corner. This will not be sufficient in aggravated cases where the nail is already out of its boundaries and "proud flesh" has accumulated. In these cases apply burnt alum to the offending tissue, working it in as closely as possible. A few applications will kill the proud flesh and shrink the tissues so that you can raise the edge of the nail that is intruding and remove it. The best way to avoid a recurrence is to keep the surface scraped thin and the edge squarely trimmed.

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## Students Judge Stock

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Russell Longbach of the Washburn High School won first prize at the Fifth Annual Topeka Livestock Judging Contest, with 1,120 points out of a possible 1,300. Thomas Finney of the Paxico High School was second, with 1,115 points; Richard Price, Washburn High School, third, 1,105; Leonard Gillespie, Wellsville High School,

fourth, 1,090; and Hubert Michaelis, Paxico, fifth, 1,075.

More than 200 Kansas Vocational Agriculture students entered. Four divisions were formed, and in rotation they visited the Boys' Industrial School, where Holsteins and Durocs were judged; O. P. Updegraff's farm, where two classes of Poland China hogs were judged; Harry T. Forbes's Shorthorns at Cedar Heights; Percheron draft mares at D. F. McAllisters; Ayrshire dairy cows at Fairfield Farm, owned by D. G. Page, and Holstein cows and heifers at the state hospital.

All contestants and about 50 visitors, instructors and judges were guests of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce at a cafeteria lunch served in Gage park at noon.

The annual livestock judging contest is sponsored by the Silver Lake Rural High School, and all arrangements were made by Blaine Crow, vocational agriculture instructor at Silver Lake. Judges were Prof. C. E. Aubel and Prof. J. D. Brooks, both of K. S. A. C.

This contest allows students to make preparation for the state meet. They can check up on the progress they have made in judging and giving reasons for their placings.

The schools entered with the number of entrants and the names of their instructors are:

Vocational Schools—Alma Rural, 11, W. F. Hearst; Atchison County, 6, D. L. Signor; Auburn Rural, 7, S. U. Case; Berryton

Rural, 18, J. L. Jacobson; Burlington, 8, Roy B. Clegg; Carbondale Rural, 9, H. A. Myers; Frankfort, 5, Hal Irwin; Rossville, 12, A. S. Parr; Lawrence, 27, W. R. Essick; Manhattan, 20, E. W. Schmitz; Oskaloosa Rural, 8, Otis Glover; Paxico Rural, 12, H. A. Stewart; Seaman Rural, 13, V. O. Farnsworth; Silver Lake Rural, 4, Blaine Crow; Tonganoxie, 5, O. M. Williamson; Washburn Rural, 11, C. A. Davis; Wellsville, 16, W. R. Harder; Westmoreland, 8, J. R. LaMont.

## Aunt Sukey's Song

(Negro Spiritual)

BY ANNE KELLEDY GILBERT

Whar's I gwine?  
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine!  
Don' nebbber ast me no mo'  
Whar's I gwine....  
Ize-gwine whar Ize gwine....  
Whar I ain't nebbber bin befo'!

De anguls is collected all along de big-road,  
I sees dey shinin' faces an' dey nimble,  
dancin' feet;  
Dey wings is far-stretched like de buzzard's  
whut soa'd  
Spang inter de clouds whar de sun-down  
skeets.

De Lam' am a-sittin' on a high-back chair;  
Hits wool am white lak de bramble rose;  
Ize gwine ter crawl up de slippery, golden  
stair;  
Ize sayin' farewell ter ma frens an' ma  
foes!

Das whar Ize gwine!  
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine!  
Don' nebbber ast me no mo'  
Whar's I gwine....  
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine....  
Ize gwine whar Ize gwine....  
Whar I ain't nebbber bin befo'!

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**CONQUERS HARD WEAR**

# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE mountain where Jesus went to pray probably was Mount Hermon, the highest peak in Palestine. It stands 9,200 feet above the sea, which is a considerable altitude. Its snow-covered summit can be seen from almost any point in Palestine. I do not wonder that Jesus went up on a mountain for quiet and inspiration. If one has any religious sense, any poetry, any feeling of the grand and the majestic in him, he will respond to the call of the mountains, or the sea, or the forest, or the desert. Of these, the desert is the only one with which I have had no experience, but from the testimony of many persons one infers that the stillness and vastness of the desert have a great appeal. But this is particularly true of the mountains.

One Sunday (I thought it was a good use to make of Sunday, and there was no church within 30 miles) I went up a mountain just about the height of Hermon. I like a higher altitude, but this seemed the best climb for that day, especially as we had a long way to go, after we came down, to get to camp. On the summit we found an old zinc box, containing a few signatures of former climbers, together with the name of the man who had discovered the glacier below, and for whom it had been named. We drank in the long stretches of mountains, and the far horizon, and then each wrote something in the climbers' record. I could not think of anything better than Whittier's couplet:

Touched by a light that hath no name,  
A glory never sung,  
Aloft on sky and mountain wall  
Are God's great pictures hung.

I have felt the same way on other mountains. The night I wound my way up Pike's Peak, under the light of the full moon, was a night to be remembered. That I almost froze when reaching the summit was incidental. One ought to be willing to freeze for an experience of that kind. Now, how do we know that Jesus did not have some such feeling? He loved nature. No man could look at the common field flowers the way he did and not be a poet at heart. The commonest birds reminded him of the fatherly care of God. Evidently solitude affected Him favorably for devotion. When alone with nature he felt more like prayer. On this particular night prayer became so gripping that His very appearance was changed. He was as someone else. Just what took place we do not know. But other persons have had similar experiences, altho not to the same degree. Moses, when he came down from the mountain, had had such a vital contact with the Spiritual that his appearance was changed, and his friends were afraid to come near him. When Stephen was giving his testimony before the council, his face, says Acts, "shone like the face of an angel." Others, when under the immense stress of mental or spiritual exaltation, have had similar experiences. When Jean Val Jean confessed, in the courtroom, who he was, around him there fell a sort of unearthly light. At the time of Patrick Henry's speech in St. John's church, Richmond, Va., the effect was so electric that one of his listeners, Col. Edward Carrington, who was listening at a window, was so transported that he exclaimed, "Let me be buried on this spot," a wish afterward complied with.

Thus the experience of Christ probably was not different in kind, tho it was greater in degree, from the experiences of others when moved by intense mental and spiritual passion. He was transformed suddenly by the over-

shadowing presence of God. Prayer was as real to him as conversation with humans is to us. What transformed him suddenly takes place more slowly, with most people. We are changed gradually. He was changed in a few minutes.

That prayer may become much more real, vital and transforming to us there is no doubt. But it must be practiced in order to become so. It cannot be occasional or spasmodic. As Doctor Inge phrases it, "It is quite natural and inevitable that if we spend 16 hours daily of our waking life in thinking about the affairs of the world, and about 5 minutes in thinking about God and our souls, this world will seem about 200 times more real to us than God or our souls." This kind of pre-occupation is what kills. Such folks do not do what Jesus did; they do not go up on Mount Hermon, or any other mountain, to renew acquaintance with God.

Do the souls that have crossed over into another kind of existence know what is going on in this world? It seems so, from the Transfiguration account. At least two of them knew about one fact, which was uppermost in the mind of Christ. This has been the greatest encouragement to belief in immortality of any passage of Scrip-

ture to many people. It ought also to be an urge to right living. If the beloved dead know about us, are they cheered by our joy and courage, and are they depressed by our cowardice, laziness and carelessness? The two mighty spirits that talked with Jesus gave him encouragement for the ordeal that lay ahead.

Christ's prayer was to a purpose. He no sooner had come down from the summit than a wretched child was brought to him, afflicted with epilepsy. The disciples were as helpless as the father. When it was all over, and a healed boy had been handed over to his father, the Great Physician was asked how He did it, and why they had been unable to do anything. His reply is highly instructive.

Lesson for April 15—The Lesson of the Transfiguration. Mark 9:2-29. Golden Text, John 15:5.

## Clean Ground Is Vitt's Help

(Continued from Page 3)

not forgotten. Vitt has two brooder houses that will hold 600 each. "I don't like brooder houses that are too large," he said. "I try to raise 1,000 chicks so as to get 500 pullets. I would rather have pullets, too, as they are better winter layers than mature hens. We have our chicks hatched at a regular hatchery because it saves us time and trouble, they are the same age and before we know it we are thru with the bothersome period. If we tried to use hens or small incubators

we would need a good deal more housing to handle the different age chicks. We follow the Hendriks method of feeding the chicks."

The brooder houses are thoroly cleaned and disinfected, of course, and a sun bath is provided for the little birds. Mr. Vitt digs out the old dirt in front of the brooder houses and hauls in enough fresh dirt from the fields to fill in 2 or 3 inches in each pen. This saves moving the houses. "Movable brooders are fine," Vitt defended, "but you can get them too far away from the house for convenience. Bringing in fresh soil makes it possible for me to provide a good sun bath for my chicks right in the same location."

Mr. Vitt spent Farm and Home Week in Manhattan, and here is his reaction. "I am convinced that they—the college specialists—know their business and what they are talking about. I discovered to my surprise that all of their projects are on a paying basis, and that every single operation is checked up carefully. Why, they actually do things there just as we can do them on the farm. I feel repaid for going. My wife and I both will go next year."

## Heart Trouble

The doctor answered the 'phone. Turning to his wife, he said, "Quick, get me my satchel. The man says he cannot live without me!"

"Just a minute," said his wife who had picked up the receiver. "That call is for Ethel."

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## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

WITH the help of a fellow American, Hal Brown had found and set out for home with a girl who had gone from Spain to Mexico to be a guest of kinsmen, and whom he believed to be true heir to the Pettibone estate. As they prepare to leave, a message from home reaches him stating that the man who made trouble had been captured and had confessed. Unannounced and purposely timing his arrival so it would be after night-fall, Hal Brown and his charge arrived at the home town after days of weary traveling. But during these days Hal Brown had come to realize that a precious jewel had been entrusted to his care. With all the beauty of her kinswomen Juanita and the false Isobel, the true Isobel Sanchez combined a sweetness of disposition and a keen intelligence which made a strong appeal. Hiring a conveyance, Hal with his protegee set out for home.

"Thank God! Thank God!" Once more Hal was clasped in his mother's arms, while his father pressed his hand and Beth and the other children shouted glad welcome. Only for a moment, tho, and Hal led forward a blushing, smiling maiden who had approvingly watched the demonstration of affection. "The real Isobel!" cried Hal. "An Isobel you will learn to love."

"Even now I feel I know you," said the Spanish-American girl shyly after warm greetings. "I owe so much to Hal that I shall never be able to repay him. But I know Hal is dying to hear all that has happened since he left here so long ago."

"Yes, dad," broke in Hal, "tell me quick what you meant in the message. Was I right? Was it Jacks and Fernandez?"

"You were right," answered Father Brown gravely. "We never wrote you but I received a message warning us to leave and call you home. Taking turn about with Jack Miller, I watched the Fernandez home while Big Judd kept guard here. Nothing happened for a few days, and then Judd saw a man skulking about the house and took a shot at him. It was one night, tho, that Jack was watching the house when he saw Sam Jacks come out and sneak off toward our mail box. Jack followed, saw Jacks drop a letter into the box and stuck a gun in Sam's ribs. The letter was another warning message, and when Jack brought 'Slippery Sam' here we found a way to make him talk." Father Brown smiled grimly at the recollection.

"But what part did Fernandez play?" demanded Hal. "I can't believe he would do us real harm."

"Well," replied Father Brown, "Fernandez was backing Jacks. But he knew nothing of that attempt to burn the house because Sam had slipped over here and set the fire after they had tried to blow up the mine. 'Slippery Sam' is back in jail and our Spanish neighbor has left for parts unknown. I wouldn't prosecute, Hal, because after all their friendship had meant something to you. But before he left, Fernandez called off the suit and Miss Sanchez was left in undisputed possession. A week more and we will have to leave our home."

"You will never have to leave, my dear Father Brown," spoke up the girl Hal had brought home from Mexico. "I never knew of this fortune, but I am the true granddaughter of Captain Pettibone. Tomorrow I shall face my false cousin who bears my name and who has tried to defraud me. Hal and the one you call Jack will bring her here."

"God bless you, my dear," said Mother Brown feelingly. "You have a kind heart and are far different from this other Isobel. All we ask is fair treatment. And now you are tired and must retire. You must keep the roses in those pretty cheeks," and Mother Brown smiled kindly at the flush on her guest's lovely face.

"There will be a surprise for that young lady, all right," announced Hal grimly. "Wait until she sees the girl she thinks is dead or forgotten. Isobel has a long score to settle with her cousin."

The summons which Jack Miller carried to his ward was a peremptory one, and sulkily the Spanish girl accompanied Jack to the House of the

Lone Oak. All that Jack knew was that Hal was home again and that the Browns were ready for a final "show-down." Regal in her carriage, eyes flashing disdainfully, the pseudo heiress swept into the room to shrink back in dismay as the girl whom she had betrayed rose and faced her.

What was said will never be known to the Browns, for Hal could follow but a few words of the rapid Spanish, but soon the new-found Isobel, turning to Father Brown, announced, "My cousin will return at once to Spain and I shall make no trouble for her. After all we are of one blood. She has spent much but there is much left yet for all. Even this Juanita whom you speak of shall be remembered, for are we not, too, kinswomen?"

Humbled but still haughty, the Spanish Isobel stood aloof until Jack Miller, walking over to Beth Brown, caught her hands in a warm clasp. "Congratulations, Beth," said Jack. "I know now that you will get to stay. And I resign as guardian and nominate Father Brown."

"So you would forsake me, too," cried the first Isobel angrily. "And I thought you cared for me."

"I cared for you as my ward," answered Jack gently but firmly, "and that is all. I hope, Isobel, that you will be happy in your home back in Spain. American ways are not your ways. But here are Mrs. Fernandez and Juanita. They, too, must admit that Miss Sanchez is the rightful heir."

The voluble Mrs. Fernandez, quick to see the possibility of profit thru frank admission, promptly confirmed the new Isobel's claim, while Juanita, if her welcome was not sincere, hid her feelings admirably. "I know you will be very happy," murmured Juanita with a glance at Hal, whose eyes seldom left his new friend's face. "I am sorry but we will not be here long. We will not get to know you well."

"Isobel will make her home with us," announced Mother Brown. "She is a dear girl and it will be a great joy to have her with us. This is the home of her grandfather and her home. She has been wonderful to us; has promised a new deed, a sole right to the mine, and we have refused her offer of a share in her grandfather's treasure. Isobel is too generous. She also has provided for Uncle Neb so that he will have no more cares in life."

"Praise de Lord!" chanted Black Neb. "Praise de Lord who brought de granddarter ob my old Marse to her own home."

Without a backward look or a word of farewell the false Isobel swept from the room, to be followed by Mrs. Fernandez and Juanita, who in earnest conversation accompanied her to her car. Together Jack Miller and Beth Brown stood at a window and as eyes looked into eyes and hands clasped there was no need of words. The great adventure, begun when Beth answered an advertisement describing a mysterious farm home, had come to a happy ending. The Brown family with happy days ahead had come into its own.

(THE END)

### Don't Forget the Soybeans

BY ROY E. GWIN  
Allen County

On such soils as will not grow clovers and alfalfa without lime, and it is impossible to get lime at once, the soybean is a great substitute. It is a plant which will grow in somewhat acid soils, and is a great "pinch hitter."

As a hay crop, it probably is the best substitute for alfalfa we have, yielding from 1 to 3 tons of fine hay an acre. As a soil building crop, the soybean is the best annual legume we have. As a grain crop, it is a fairly profitable one, and ground soybeans are undoubtedly as good a high protein dairy feed as we have. They have no superior. We should grow more soybeans.

Several varieties are good, the best all-round variety being the A. K., a yellow seeded variety. The Virginia is a great hay variety and yields much seed. As a seed yielder, and also for hay, the Sable has held its own locally with all others.

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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Apparently Mother Nature Has Elected to Give the Season of 1928 a Good Start

**T**HE wheat outlook remains good in Kansas; ample moisture and warmer weather are bringing the crop along in an excellent way, except in a few localities; the outlook is not up to normal in the northwest counties, and a few losses here and there from Hessian fly, cutworms and soil blowing have been reported. Jake Mohler forecasts that the abandonment will be less than the 10-year average. Good progress has been made with farm work, especially in preparing fields for corn. The livestock situation is favorable. Pastures are ahead of schedule. Fruit prospects, taking the state as a whole, are good.

Tests made this spring by the Seed Laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture show that much of the corn and oats available for seed was unfit for planting, and analyses just now being made indicate a somewhat similar condition with respect to the seed of the sorghums. More than 600 samples of seed of grain and forage sorghums have been tested to date. Some of these samples tested as low as 25 to 50 per cent in germination, and a large proportion of the seed tested is unfit for planting. The general average of germination in sorghum seeds, however, is higher this year than last, and there is plenty of good seed in the state.

The important point is to be sure that good seed only is planted, and the only safe method to follow is to have it tested before planting. The Seed Laboratory of the State Board of Agriculture will do this testing free for anyone, on receipt of a sample. A sample of sorghum seed should be at least 1/4 pound—send 1 1/2 pounds of corn. Samples should be sent direct to the Seed Laboratory, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and reports of the tests will be made to the sender promptly. J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, urges the farmers of Kansas to avail themselves of the service of the seed laboratory. "It has already been instrumental in saving many farmers from the loss of sowing seed that looked all right but was valueless because it would not grow," said the secretary, "and testing also will protect a farmer against the planting of seed that contains noxious weeds. The value of the seed laboratory is measured by the extent to which our farmers use its services, and we are urging our farmers to send samples of any seeds they are intending to plant, the more the better. Seed is the foundation of the year's crop production, and too much pains cannot be taken to learn of its character before planting."

### Farm Price Index is Higher

The Department of Agriculture index of the general level of farm prices advanced during the period February 15 to March 15 from 135 to 137, per cent of the prewar level, the advance of 2 points being accounted for by a general but moderate advance in most of the commodities included in the index. Only three commodities listed declined during the month, eggs, hogs and hay, the most significant decline being in eggs, which was largely seasonal. Hog prices have followed a downward trend for several months, while the decline in the farm price of hay has had a general downward trend since the harvesting of last year's large hay crop. At 137 the index is 11 points higher than on March 15 a year ago.

Farm bankruptcies in the United States declined sharply in 1927, altho the proportion a thousand farms remained much higher than before the war. Figures compiled by the United States Department of

Agriculture show that the bankruptcy rate in 1927 was 99 to 1,000 farms, compared with 1.22 in 1926, 1.23 in 1925, and 1.22 in 1924. The number of farm bankruptcies a thousand farms in 1913 was only .15, or slightly more than the average for the decade 1905 to 1914.

After the war the farm bankruptcy rate increased nearly 10-fold. Indeed, an increase in farm bankruptcies was noted even during the war. In 1917 the number a thousand farms was 0.30, or more than double the number before the war. A decline nearly equal to the pre-war average took place in 1919 and 1920. Thereafter, however, the rate jumped. From 1924 to 1926, inclusive, it reached an average of 1.22 a thousand farms.

Apparently the decline in 1927 indicated an approaching end of the abnormal wave of bankruptcies made inevitable by the losses of the postwar agricultural crisis. This does not imply that no improvement in agricultural conditions had been made prior to 1927. A slow recovery began, in fact, as early as 1922. But changes in agricultural conditions are not reflected immediately in the rate of farm bankruptcies. It usually takes several years for prosperity to reduce, or depression to increase, the farm bankruptcy rate.

In other words, the numerous farm bankruptcies of the last three or four years are a delayed reflection of the depression of 1921-22. In like manner the decline in the bankruptcy rate in 1927 may be considered evidence both that the job of clearing away the wreckage of the depression period is nearing completion, and also that the last few years have been on the whole a period of agricultural recovery.

Farm bankruptcies do not fully reflect the financial difficulties of agriculture. The number of farmers who resort to the bankruptcy courts is relatively small, even in hard times. A survey based on 69,000 owner farmers and 26,000 tenant farmers in 15 states of the Middle West for the period January, 1920, to January, 1923, showed that the proportion of financially distressed farmers who lose their property without foreclosure or bankruptcy is larger than the proportion who lose it thru such proceedings. Moreover, many insolvent farmers retain their farms thru the leniency of creditors. Thus, the fact that the rate of business bankruptcies is much higher than the rate of farm bankruptcies is not a measure of relative farm and business conditions.

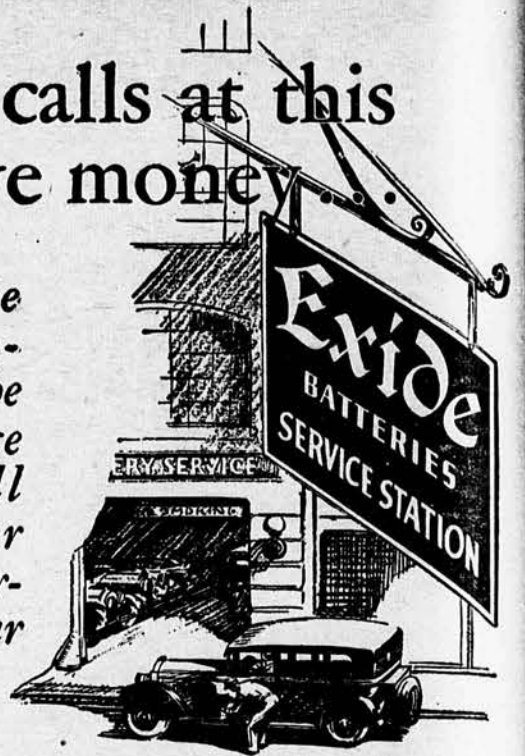
Farm bankruptcy statistics are nevertheless a valuable indication of general and also of local agricultural changes. It is significant, for example, that some of the states where the bankruptcy rate was heaviest from 1923 to 1926 had the sharpest decline in the rate in 1927. This is true of the northwest states, which showed the greatest increase in bankruptcy in the postwar depression period. On the other hand, regions like the states east of the Mississippi and the Cotton Belt west of the Mississippi, which had the lowest postwar bankruptcy rate, experienced the least change in the rate last year. Generally speaking, the middle general farming states, the dairy states (except Maine), the Cotton states (except Georgia), and the Corn Belt (except Iowa) had a lower bankruptcy rate in the depression period than the states farther west. They are now experiencing a more gradual decline in the rate. Where the wave rose highest it has fallen most.

Thus in Maine, whose farmers depend largely on cash income from the highly variable potato crop, the bankruptcy rate from 1924 to 1926 was more than two farms a thousand. The decline last year carried the rate down to 1.02. That showing contrasts sharply with the figures for Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, a region in which the postwar depression produced relatively fewer bankruptcies than in some other regions. The rate in that region in 1926 was 0.49, and in 1927, 0.53 a thousand farms.

A similar contrast is afforded by a comparison of the Southwest with the North-

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## Kansas Farms Are Becoming Larger

**A** DEFINITE tendency toward larger farms has been observed in Southwestern Kansas for several years. This is in the land of the combine, and conditions are especially favorable for large scale farming. But now this plan is spreading, with its high water mark at Hays, where a huge farming corporation, with common and preferred stock 'never' thing, is being organized. Evidently all of Kansas agriculture is headed toward larger units.

Just what does it all mean? Well, it is obvious, for one thing, that the tendency is toward organization on a capitalistic basis, with a smaller number of owners or managers and a larger number of hired men. It would seem to follow logically that these managers will, in general, be men of superior ability. Certainly it is a lead-pipe cinch that if they aren't they won't be managers very long, for an inefficiently run farm, especially if it is large, is about the best money losing proposition known.

Not only that, but the owners of these capitalistic farms are dealing with many high power factors which were not present in the old days. Take with equipment, for example. The average wheat grower in Southwestern Kansas has \$5,000 invested in wheat growing machinery, which is supposed to run "in season," and if it doesn't the owner certainly is out of luck. At best there is a heavy depreciation on this equipment, and at worst it is fierce, not to mention the losses to the crop caused by breakdowns. The man who tries to raise wheat on a big scale these days must be a reasonably good mechanic.

And he must know markets. This is especially evident with the cattlemen of the state, in the Flint Hills region for example, who buy light cattle to fatten on the rich grass of that region; they have an excellent opportunity for errors in judgment on both the purchase and sale. And if they undertake to feed 'em out, as many cattlemen do, the problem becomes even more complicated. Also the opportunity for profits is attractive if their judgment is right, as it was with the folks who unloaded shipments of fat cattle on the market in the late fall and early winter.

The movement toward large farms goes forward steadily, year after year. It is producing great changes in the rural social life of Kansas. But it apparently is being justified, from the economic standpoint, by the results it is producing.

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In Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas the rate dropped only from 75 to 56 in 1927. In Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming the rate dropped from 7.19 to 4.61. In Ohio, Kansas and Illinois the rate dropped from 7.11 in 1927, whereas in Oregon, Washington and Idaho a bankruptcy of 2,331 in 1927 was down to 231 in 1927.

Unusually numerous farm bankruptcies in recent years also have been unusually numerous bank failures. In the six years 1920 to 1925, about 50 per cent of all bank failures occurred in agricultural states—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia. These states in the 20 years from 1909 to 1919 had only 23 per cent of bank failures occurring in the country. The areas in recent years have not necessarily coincided with the areas where values rose abnormally during 1919 and 1920. Thus in Georgia, where land values in 1920 reached 218 per cent of their pre-war average, compared with 109 per cent for the country as a whole, the number of farm bankruptcies has not been proportionately greater than in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, where land values rose only 43 per cent. In 1920 rose to 100 per cent of the pre-war average, were 100 per cent of the pre-war average, were 100 per cent of the pre-war average.

Apparently financial difficulties in agriculture since the war have been associated with abnormal advances in land values, but also with uncertain, highly variable and generally depressed farm receipts, and with the persistence of relatively high and inflexible costs of production on the farm.

### 50 Million Acres Exported

The output of approximately 50 million acres of American farm land was represented in last year's exports of cotton, wheat, wheat flour, barley and rye, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department, announced recently by Dr. Julius Klein, Director. Official figures give the combined value of these exports during 1927 as \$1,226,266,045. It is estimated that from 112 to 126 million acres were required to produce the entire domestic crop of these commodities. In announcing the estimate, Dr. Klein pointed out that the export acreage figure would be increased materially if consideration was given to other leading commodities, such as tobacco, corn, corn fed pork and cotton textiles.

Nearly 3 1/2 million bales of cotton, valued at \$225,000,000, found their way into foreign countries during 1927. It is estimated that it required about 30 million acres to produce just the raw cotton exports.

During the calendar year 1927 export trade in wheat, wheat flour, barley and rye amounted to 8,337,000 short tons, representing the production of about 20 million acres.

The largest share of the cotton was shipped to Germany, that country taking about 2,611,000 bales, valued at \$230,695,000. The United Kingdom imported 1,694,000 bales, valued at \$140,167,000, while Spain the third ranking country in our cotton export trade, took 1,437,000 bales, valued at \$125,000,000. Italy, 670,000; Russia 475,000; Spain, 315,000; British India, 262,000; Belgium, 266,000; Canada, 21,000; China, 213,000; and the Netherlands, 15,000.

Flour exports during 1927 represented 2,824,000 barrels. In addition to the acreage and farm labor represented by this figure, export shipments of flour also involve the labor of more than 3,000 men working over 50 average sized mills every working day of the year. Export trade in flour represents over 10 per cent of the country's flour trade. Our largest flour markets are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Cuba, China, Brazil, Germany and the Philippines.

The bulk of the exports of wheat grain during 1927 found its way to the principal European countries, such as the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Greece and the Irish Free State. Important buyers outside of Europe were Japan and Brazil.

It is interesting to note, according to Dr. Klein, that from 200,000 to 250,000 light carts were necessary to haul the flour and grain products to seaboard for shipping to foreign markets.

### Livestock Outlook Is Bright?

The economist with the National Live Stock Breeder, who is not ordinarily inclined toward extreme bursts of optimism, appears to be happy these days. At least in the April issue, after looking the country over, he delivers a few words of consideration of not great joy, thus:

"Consumption of beef has been restricted recently. Trade has been characterized as 'dead winter,' but this applies only by comparison with former high figures. One factor primarily seems to be responsible for the situation, and that is cheap pork, which, of course will not continue indefinitely. Understanding among the facts which confront the cattle feeder today are the high prices of feed, the narrow visible supply, and the extremely narrow spread of \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred between feeders and finished cattle, coupled with corn prices above \$1 a bushel in some communities, do not encourage the owners to fill them again. However, the men who are feeding for summer markets are going ahead with a degree of confidence which is justified on the demand for supplies and the normal summer demand for beef following the surflet of pork during the early spring months.

"On a recent tour of eastern feed lots I found a number of experienced cattlemen, could hardly be wondering how much longer they could afford to buy corn and keep their cattle. This situation is encouraging for the men who have the corn, but at the same time it indicates the sensitive condition surrounding the movement to market. Advancing corn prices will bring cattle to the buyers and give us a restricted summer feeding in consequence of the high increased costs of cattle.

"Declining of herds for several years has supplied more beef each year. Slaughter figures have shown a gradual rise each year, from 6,163 million pounds in 1921 to 7,458 million pounds in 1926. During this period the beef cattle supply of the country dwindled from 34,000,000 to 25,167,000. Nearly a pound of beef per capita of population was imported last year, and beef consumption fell from 54 pounds to 58 pounds. All of which, in one phrase, says continued high prices.

"After the spring run of hogs was thought to be pretty well all in packers pushed the

market up a few cents, and despite the bad roads they were greeted on the Chicago market with an \$8,000 run. Reports from the country generally indicate that there are plenty more where these have come from. Current exports of lard to Europe have been running considerably in excess of last year, which totaled 717 million pounds, or 2.2 per cent less than in 1926. Domestic consumption of pork is expanding, as indicated by the fact that nearly a million more hogs have been consumed monthly this year so far than last year.

"Forecasts by market observers generally anticipate higher prices. Midsummer markets are confidently predicted to range from \$8.50 to \$9.00, with a possible peak for fall and winter months of \$10. Packers are believed to be holding their purchases at present levels in order to balance accounts on last year's losses. However, it is reasonable to expect a slow gradual fluctuating net improvement in the market from now on during the remainder of the year.

"One of the finest demonstrations of orderly marketing is just about concluded by the Colorado sheep feeders. Against the advice of practically the whole country, Colorado feeders worked out a schedule for marketing their lambs after the Corn Belt unloaded, with the result that prices have been maintained in a highly satisfactory manner. Killers and speculators have been keen to contract California lambs at \$2 a hundred higher than a year ago, as a result of the winter lamb market. Contracting of unborn lambs for fall delivery to feeders started at around 10 cents and seems to be working higher. All of this would have been quite impossible had Colorado feeders lost money on their recent operations.

"Lamb consumption is being encouraged, and not without considerable hope of success. Americans can consume seven times as much lamb as they now do and not exceed the per capita consumption in Australia."

**Arlison**—Agricultural conditions are very favorable, and farmers are well along with their work. Wheat is doing well, except for a few fields that were sown late. Pastures are almost ready for the stock—the grass has made a fine growth. Apparently we will have an early spring. Cattle of all kinds are selling on very high levels; there is not much of a demand for horses, and but few hogs are left in the county. Cream, 42c; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—The weather has been windy and dry recently. Farmers are well along with their spring work. Some corn has been planted. Wheat is in fairly good condition, and the crop is supplying considerable pasture. Grass is becoming green.—J. W. Bibb.

**Cheyenne**—High winds here recently have caused some soil blowing. Most of the wheat acreage will be abandoned, and the fields will be planted to spring crops. Some interest in beans as a quick money crop has been aroused among the folks here. Alfalfa and bottom pastures are becoming green. Eggs, 21c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Barton**—We have had unsettled weather recently. Cutworms are doing considerable damage in the Sweet clover, alfalfa and wheat fields. Several public sales have been postponed recently because of bad

weather and poor roads; when the weather is favorable they draw big crowds and the bidding is good. Interest in dairying has been growing since farmers have learned definitely that a cheese factory will be built in the county. Gardens are being planted. Hens, 21c; eggs, 22c.—Fannie Sharp.

**Edwards**—We have been having fine weather, altho some days are rather windy. A good rain would be welcome. It would be especially helpful to the newly sown alfalfa, barley and oats. Fruit trees are blooming nicely. Some fields of wheat have been damaged, and will be planted to row crops. No. 1 wheat, \$1.41; corn, 85c; barley, 80c; hens, 15c to 18c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 21c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Greenwood**—The weather has been favorable recently for farm work. Pastures are making a good growth. Large numbers of cattle will be shipped into the county soon to fill them. Corn 90c; kafir, 75c; bran, \$1.90; eggs, 22c; cream, 44c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harvey**—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth; pastures also are becoming green. Wheat is being pastured quite extensively. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 55c; kafir, 80c; corn, 80c; eggs, 21c; butter, 40c; seed potatoes, \$2; bread, 13c a loaf, as produced by the bread trust.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—Good progress is being made in preparing land for corn. As the growth of stalks on the land is heavy, most farmers are cutting them. Some of the wheat fields are in splendid condition; in others however, the stand is not very good, which came about as a result of the dry weather last fall. Alfalfa is greening up, and it seems we will have an early spring. Oats and pastures need rain to give them a good start.—Vernon Collie.

**Marshall**—Wheat is making a fine growth. I have noticed for some time that the price of eggs in Marshall and Rice counties is above that in most other counties, and I can't help wondering what the reason is. I must confess that I don't know it. Eggs, 24c; cream, 47c; corn, 90c; wheat, \$1.15; potatoes, \$1.50; hay, \$5.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—We have been having some fine spring weather recently. Most of the wheat fields are in excellent condition, altho others are "not so good." The oats and barley are all seeded. Cattle are doing well on wheat pasture.—James McHill.

**Osage**—In a recent drive thru three counties I noticed more wheat, alfalfa and fall plowing in Douglas county than we have here. And there is, in my judgment, too little interest in fruit everywhere. Farmers are preparing fields for corn. Poultry flocks likely will not be quite so large as those of last year, because of the high cost of feed, especially corn. I judge from what I saw on the trip, and from observation here, that farmers are raising White Leghorns to an increasing extent. Plum and peach trees are in bloom.—H. L. Ferriss.

**Pawnee**—We have been having good growing weather recently. Most of the wheat is in fine condition; some fields are extra good; a few, however, are spotted. Some damage from hoppers and worms is being reported. Oats are coming up. There is enough feed to last until grass comes. There is an excellent demand for dairy cows and stock cattle. The cheese factory is getting more milk every day. I hope the interest

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in dairying will continue to grow here, as this is a development the county needs badly.—E. H. Gore.

**Osborne**—There is considerable comment here about the damage from winter killing which occurred on wheat fields plowed early; this is peculiar, as the early plowing usually grows the best crop. This ground is being mostly all sown to barley. Wheat on the later plowing is in good condition. Many little chicks are being hatched. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, 77c; cream, 47c; eggs, 22c.—Roy Haworth.

**Phillips**—The weather is fine, and roads are in good condition. Most of the wheat is doing well altho here and there is a field which will not amount to much. Farmers are well along with their work. The corn acreage will be large. High prices are being paid for cattle at public sales. There is plenty of farm labor this spring. Very little damage from soil blowing has occurred so far. Butterfat, 42c; eggs, 22c.—J. B. Hicks.

**Republe**—The soil is in good condition, but more moisture would be welcome. Good progress is being made with spring work. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c; butterfat, 48c; eggs, 21c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Rooks**—Oats seeding is finished. Quite a lot of barley also has been planted. Many "closeout" sales are being held; fairly high prices are being paid. Horses, \$30 to \$90; cattle, \$50 to \$75; hogs, \$6.75; bran, \$1.75; shorts, \$1.80; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2.50; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 80c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Stanton**—Wheat is making a fine growth. The soil contains ample moisture. Considerable barley has been sown. A good many public sales have been held recently at which high prices were paid. Potatoes, 3c; cream, 44c; eggs, 19c; milo, \$1.45 a cwt.; kafir, \$1.35 a cwt.; corn, 75c; broomcorn, \$100 to \$140 a ton.—R. L. Creamer.

**Washington**—Wheat is making an excellent growth. Oats are coming up. A good rain would be welcome, and warmer weather also would be helpful to the crops. Farmers are busy getting the ground ready for corn. Stock cattle are scarce, and it is likely that some of the pastures in the county will be idle this year. Butterfat, 47c; eggs, 22c; corn, 80c.—Ralph B. Cole.

**Wilson**—Oats, wheat and grass are making an excellent growth. A large part of the early gardens and potatoes have been planted. Quite a lot of road work is being done. The soil contains plenty of moisture.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

### From Station KSAC

Here's the radio program coming next week from Station KSAC.

**MONDAY, APRIL 16**

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lecture: Buying Canned Fruits (Lecture II). Assoc. Prof. Elma Stewart.  
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Cots and Their Mothers. Asst. Prof. J. J. Moxley. Market Classes and Grades of Livestock. Assoc. Prof. E. A. Stokdyk.  
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
6:30 p. m.—I-H Club Program. Music, club reports, travel talks and other items of interest. Lecture: Prize Winners. Asst. Prof. A. J. Schoth.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Current History. Assoc. Prof. Ada Billings. Forum in Applied Sociology. Prof. Walter Burr. Agricultural Lectures: The Horse. Asst. Prof. D. L. Mackintosh. Alfalfa and Our Meat Supply. Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

**TUESDAY, APRIL 17**

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. The Certainty of Moral Crises—Lying. Rev. B. A. Rogers. Lecture: History of Hand-Decorated Textiles. Instr. Elizabeth Quinlan.  
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Soil Management Principles for the Kansas Wheat. Assoc. Prof. H. R. Sumner. Wasting Our Natural Resources. Assoc. Prof. E. B. Wells.  
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
6:30 p. m.—Music.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Timely Topics. Music. Mrs. Earl Litwiller and Mrs. H. J. Wylie. Lectures: Using Existing Community Organizations for Developing Community Spirit. Prof. Amy Kelly. Stomach Poisons as a Means of Insect Control. Prof. George A. Dean.

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18**

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Asst. Prof. Harriet Parker. Lecture: Housekeeping and Home Making. Asst. Prof. Myrtle Gungelman.  
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Will You Feed Silage Next Year? Assoc. Prof. James W. Linn. Blackhead of Turkeys. Asst. Prof. J. W. Lamb.  
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
6:30 p. m.—I-H Club Program: Music Appreciation.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Athletic Sports. Prof. M. F. Ahearn. Music. Engineering Lectures: What Is a Patent Worth? Prof. R. G. Floeffler. An Electrical Power Plant. Asst. Prof. L. M. Jorgenson.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 19**

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Miss Ethlyn Christenson, Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association. Lecture: White Ants and Their Damage to the Home. Dr. Roger C. Smith.  
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Springtime—Awakening of Insect Life. Prof. E. G. Kelly. Mice and Moles. Biol. Asst. Roy Moore.  
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
6:30 p. m.—Music.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Entertainment Program.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 20**

9:00 a. m.—Rural School Program.  
9:55 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour. Back Yard Gossip. Lectures: Enjoying the Birds (Lecture III). Instr. H. K. Gloyd. The Child's Care and Training—"Run Along Now—Don't Bother Mother." Dr. Helen Ford.  
12:35 p. m.—Noonday Program. Timely Talks: Let's Ask the Man Who Knows. Assoc. Prof. A. L. Clapp. Southeastern Kansas. Asst. Prof. Frank Blecha.  
4:00 p. m.—Matinee.  
6:30 p. m.—I-H Club Program. Music, club reports, inspirational topics, and general items of interest. Lecture: The Value of an Education to Farmers. Dean L. E. Call.  
7:00 p. m.—College of the Air. Campus News. Ralph L. Foster, Secretary, K. S. A. C. Alumni Association. Music. Lectures: The School and the Young People. Dr. A. A. Holtz. The Significance of Depreciation in Business. Asst. Prof. W. H. Rowe.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 21**

12:33 p. m.—Radio Fan Program. G. L. Taylor, Radio Engineer. Question Box.

### Those Predatory Pests!

Aside from the losses sustained thru the ravages of various diseases as well as decreased egg production thru the birds being infested with lice and mites, there are other enemies of the farm flock against which every possible precaution should be taken. Many

farmers do not realize, for instance, that a few rats will not only bore holes in the woodwork of a poultry building but also will kill young chickens and also consume considerable quantities of grain, especially if the rats are allowed to increase. Every precaution should be taken, therefore, to keep rats in check as much as possible. This can be done by having the floors and foundations of poultry houses of concrete and occasionally cleaning out the houses thoroughly to make sure that no rats are nesting on the inside. Better write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 1302-F, entitled "Predatory Pests," and for Circular No. B1-52, "Killing Rats with Calcium Cyanide."

With respect to hawks and crows it is not easy to give definite help, because it is extremely difficult to keep such birds entirely away from the flocks. One helpful method is to have a shotgun handy and use it as occasion requires. Further information about crows and hawks may be obtained from the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Bahnmaier Gets \$40 an Acre

(Continued from Page 3)

All Mr. Bahnmaier claims for his cows is that they make up just an average farm herd that can be duplicated on any average farm with profit equal to that he has made, or even better. He is trying to improve, and is doing it. The next two years' records will show up much better than the figures for the last two years because some better animals will be on the production list. There are 24 heifers coming on since the present herd bull, and he evidently is real quality. His five nearest dams averaged 18,125 pounds of milk and 744 pounds of butterfat. He was purchased by Mr. Bahnmaier when only a calf, so he has fitted him out as he saw best. The 24 heifers all seem to indicate that they have some rather good blood back of them.

Bahnmaier has been working with cows all of his life, but until 10 years ago they were "just red cows." About

*KANSAS FARMER* is deeply interested in projects that mean something to an entire community. What has your community done for self-improvement?

Perhaps it has been a building or beautification program that has resulted in good for the whole community. Likely as not your community has concentrated on wholesome entertainment or something attractive in an educational way.

There are hundreds of things that could be done in any community. Question yourself: "What has our community done in the last year or so to make this a better place in which to live? Have we helped everyone in general? How? Have we paid special attention to the young folks? How?"

*Kansas Farmer* will offer \$5 as first prize, \$3 as second, and \$2 as third prize for the best letters of not more than 500 words on, "What Our Community Is Doing for Self-Improvement." Please mail your letter to the Community Improvement Editor, *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, Kan., not later than April 28.

that time he decided there must be something to all the talk about more profit from purebreds. He bought 16 head of Ayrshires in Indiana, seven head in Ohio and in the deal brought some others home with him for his neighbors. "I selected Ayrshires because I consider them almost a dual purpose animal," he said. After getting good stock he put up the silos to insure an economical ration and purchased good bulls to build up the herd. In no other type of farming has Bahnmaier been able to sell his crops for as good prices as he now is getting.

A bird refuge is being proposed for Kansas. This seems timely just before the coming Republican convention to harbor the lame ducks that may appear.





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**Student Manages a Garden**

BY V. O. FARNSWORTH

After charging for labor, rent and other expenses, Kenneth Ahlstrom had a net profit of \$712.85 for his summer's work in a 7-acre garden. Kenneth is a student in the Seaman Rural High School, and last year the garden project was cared for in connection with his Vocational Agriculture work. His father is a painter, and all of the management of the garden fell on the boy.

Following is a summary of his work: Sold on the market, \$1,103.10; products used at home, \$63.75; on hand at the end of project, \$16.95; making a total of \$1,183.80 produced. His expenses as follows: On hand at beginning of project, feed bill, seed and other expenses, \$224; labor, \$136.95; use of machinery, \$10; rent, \$100; leaving a net income of \$712.85.

His main income was from potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, beans and sweet corn. He started his early crops in hotbeds, and thereby was able to put his products on the early market, getting a good price for a large part of his crop.

He used three methods of marketing. He had a direct customer route, the wholesale market and a stall at the Seaman Community Market, where he sold direct to the city customer.

Most of the work was done by himself, he having extra help only during the potato harvest. Getting up early in the morning to get on the morning market early enough to compete with others, working all day in the field caring for his crops and at night tending the stall at the community market made a very busy summer for the boy, but a very profitable one.

He has taken two years of Vocational work and intends to take the third year work next year during his senior year. He also is a member of the 4-H Club of Seaman, keeping records on his garden for his club project. His plans are to continue in the truck farming after he finishes his education.

His garden work does not keep him from taking part in many activities of the school. He is secretary of the H-Y, was president of the class in both the freshman and sophomore years, sings in the school's male quartette, boys' glee club and mixed chorus. He is a member of the school dramatic club, taking the lead in many of the plays given by that organization, and in all his school work he takes the lead.

He is also a star in both football and basketball, placing as all-conference quarterback and all-conference forward, he being high point man in the conference at basketball.

Vocational Agriculture work reaches the students' parents as no other course does. Farmers send their problems to school with the boys to be worked out. Boys carry home valuable practices to be applied at home, and the fathers and mothers are interested in the project that the student conducts at home. Thru vocational courses we are interesting our patrons in other courses in school. Boys link up their shop work with the farm shop job needed on the farm. Hinges made in the vocational shop are put on the gates and doors at home, and in every way possible the work is linked with the home work.

**Big Volume for Co-ops**

More than 1/2 billion bushels of wheat, corn, rye and other grains were handled by the 3,331 farmers' elevators reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture for the 1926-27 marketing season. This grain had a sales value of 460 million dollars and was handled for 840,000 farmers in the five important grain-producing areas of the United States. The 3,331 associations operating the elevators reported paid-up capital to the amount of 57 million dollars and surplus of nearly 25 million dollars. The total investments in buildings and equipment amounted to nearly 60 million dollars. The associations have about 420,000 stockholders, most of whom are farmers.

The five grain-producing areas in which the elevator associations are located are the Corn Belt, spring-wheat area, winter-wheat area which includes Kansas; central soft-wheat area, and Pacific area.

The French Senate has rejected a plan to conscript women in time of war. Anybody who has ever tried to conscript a woman will understand why.



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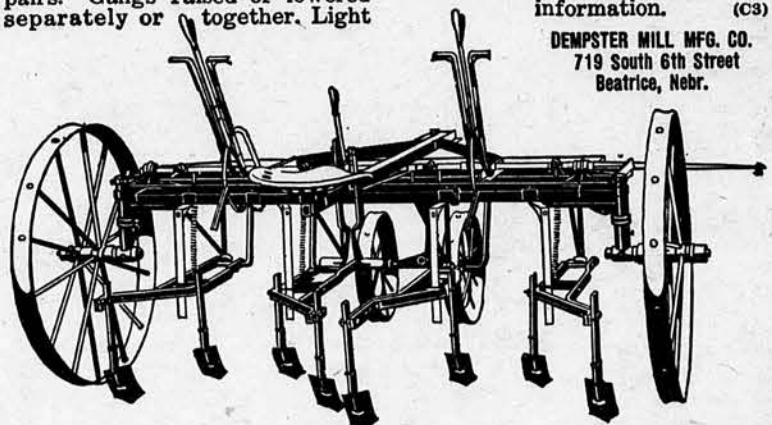
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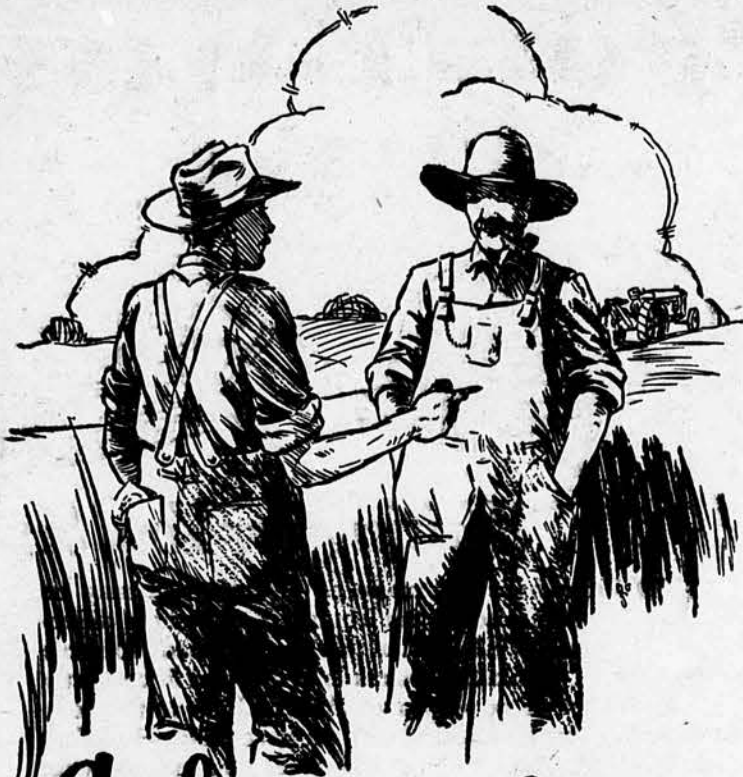
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### Coccidiosis of Chickens

BY A. L. SHEALY

Coccidiosis is one of the most important diseases of young chickens, since it is highly contagious, and is accompanied by a high death rate. Young chickens of any age might be infected. However, the disease seems to occur most frequently in chicks from 2 to 6 weeks old. Occasionally old chickens are infected with coccidiosis, and, in such cases, the chronic type of the disease usually is present. Such chronic cases may act as "carriers" and spreaders of the germ that causes the disease.

Coccidiosis is caused by a microscopic organism. The coccidia multiply in large numbers in the intestinal tract of the diseased birds, and these organisms are later passed out with the droppings. Shortly after reaching the outside, and on being exposed to the proper moisture and temperature requirements, the coccidium develops into a resistant stage. The changing of the coccidium into the resistant stage is known as "sporulation" of the organism. Due to the resistant stage these organisms may live for a year in the soil, and during that time there is a constant source of danger from such contaminated soil.

Chickens become infected with coccidiosis by taking the sporulated coccidia into their intestinal tracts thru contaminated food and water.

Birds of low vitality are the first ones to become infected. A lowered vitality of young chicks usually results from faulty methods of feeding and improper management. When the disease has once made its appearance within a flock of young chicks, it spreads rapidly thruout the entire flock.

The diseased chicks show symptoms of serious weakness, having a very dejected appearance, and loss of appetite. They have a tendency to crowd themselves close together, and are very droopy, standing continuously in one place for a long time. The head is drawn in close to the body, and the eyes are closed for a greater part of the time. The wings are slightly drooped to the side. In the acute cases a diarrhea is present, and usually the intestinal discharges are blood streaked. The death rate is very high.

In old birds, the disease is less severe than in the young chicks. In these cases, there is great emaciation, weakness and a condition of general unthriftiness. The comb becomes pale, and there generally is a loss of appetite. Diarrhea may be present.

#### Rigid Sanitation is Necessary

Paralysis often is associated with coccidiosis. It is common to find paralysis prevalent in a flock in which coccidiosis existed a few months previously.

Coccidiosis usually can be recognized by examining a chick that has died recently of the disease. The most noticeable change is found in the ceca. The inner lining of those organs is degenerated. Oftentimes small hemorrhages can be detected on the mucus membrane. The contents of the ceca are cheesy and pasty in consistency, and usually are blood streaked, the blood coming from the small hemorrhages in the walls of those organs.

The duodenum (the first division of the intestine just behind the gizzard) shows marked changes in many cases of coccidiosis. When the duodenum is infected, the inner lining of this organ also is dotted with hemorrhagic areas extending deeply in the mucus membrane. These hemorrhagic areas are easily detected if the intestinal wall is washed with water or slightly scraped with a knife blade. The coccidia can be detected quite readily by making a microscopical examination of the scrapings of the intestinal walls.

In attempting to control coccidiosis it is highly important to practice rigid sanitary measures, since the disease producing coccidia are present in the droppings of diseased birds. The well birds should be separated from the sick ones if such a practice is at all possible. Frequent disposal of the droppings is essential in controlling the disease.

The interior of the poultry houses should be washed thoroly with hot water containing lye. Following the use of hot lye water, the houses and premises should be thoroly sprayed with a strong disinfecting solution. Any good disinfectant may be used, such as a compound solution of cresol.

### A disinfectant



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and about the home

DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant destroys disease germs, keeps down foul odors and establishes health conditions. It is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Standardized—always uniform in strength.

Use in sinks, drains, closets—wherever there is filth or decaying, foul-smelling matter.

Sprinkle in poultry-houses, nests, roosts, pig pens, dairy barns and houses. It is death to lice. Keeps premises healthful and clean smelling. Guaranteed.

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## 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.

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Send me the 1 1/2 50c regular size (or 1 1/2 1.00 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).

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Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small.

Add about 13 ounces of the disinfectant to each gallon of water in preparing the disinfecting solution.

The infected soil should be turned under very deeply. All healthy chicks should be placed on clean, new ground if at all possible.

All birds that die of the disease should be burned or buried deeply.

Liberal feeding of buttermilk or skimmed milk seems to give beneficial results in many outbreaks of coccidiosis. Reduce the amount of grain in the ration, allowing the chicks to have access to the buttermilk or skimmed milk and mash.

Medicinal treatment in most cases proves quite unsatisfactory. In some outbreaks powdered catechu used in doses of 1/8 teaspoonful to every gallon of drinking water seems to give some beneficial results. A laxative should be given every week or 10 days. Epsom salts is very good as a laxative, and may be given at the rate of 1 ounce for every 100, 3 or 4 weeks old chicks. The Epsom salts should be given in the drinking water. Potassium permanganate may be used in the drinking water for all chicks as a possible means of preventing the disease.

### Care of Market Eggs

BY W. H. LAPP

All eggs are of equally good quality when they are first laid. If they are going to reach the market in good condition, the first step must be taken by the farmer in proper care or handling. A poor-quality egg will always remain an inferior product. After the quality is once reduced in an egg there is no method known whereby it can be improved. The fundamental thought in handling eggs should be to preserve the original quality. Good care on the farms is essential as a step in marketing good eggs.

The kind of eggs produced is influenced by the quality of the poultry on the farms. One must maintain a flock of poultry from a good, standard breed if one is going to market eggs of standard grades. In selecting eggs for incubation it is well to keep in mind the characteristics of the eggs that make a desirable market product.

It is advisable to remove the male birds from the flock after the breeding season is over. The flock should be properly housed and fed. Overcrowding eventually will reduce the vitality of the stock and should not be practiced. The nests should be provided with clean straw from time to time, especially if weather conditions are such that it is hard to keep the nests clean. One must be careful that the straw is free from dirt or mold, and one nest should be provided for every five or six hens. The secret of clean eggs is gathering them often; especially in this true in wet weather. This will insure a minimum number of broken eggs.

### Do Not Wash Market Eggs

Dirty eggs should never be washed if they are going to be marketed thru the regular channels. By washing the eggs one will remove the gelatinous coating on the shell of the egg, which serves as a protection. When this coating is removed the eggs have a tendency to deteriorate faster. It is a good policy to gather eggs often during extremely hot or cold weather.

The physiological zero of an egg is about 68 degrees temperature. Above this point the germ will develop slowly. At a temperature around 100 the germ will grow rapidly. The eggs should be kept in a cool, well ventilated place that is moderately dry and free from any material that may cause tainting of the eggs. Such materials are molds, oil, kerosene and onions.

All the very small and very large eggs should be used at home, also the extremely dirty eggs, or if sold they should not be expected to bring a high price.

Soundness of the shell is important to insure good shipping and keeping qualities. The strength of the shell is directly influenced by the soundness of the shell. In order for an egg to have a strong shell it must be sound.

Cleanliness of shell affects the quality of an egg directly; that is, if an egg is clean it will hold up better in storage than a dirty or stained egg. Cleanliness affects the price, also; a clean egg will always command more money than a dirty egg in the consuming centers. Dirty eggs will not hold up uniformly in storage, and in many instances there is a development of mold.

Color of the shell is a factor consid-

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A hen sometimes looks and acts mighty foolish in front of an auto-

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Only in Calcium Carbonate can a hen get sufficient shell covering for all the eggs she is capable of making.

And only in Pilot Brand can the poultryman get maximum egg profit, because in Pilot Brand there is no waste. It is triple-screened, free from poisonous matter, dirt and odor.

Pilot Brand means the difference between an annual lay that barely pays for itself—or loss—and a lay that makes real money for the raiser. And for baby chicks, it means big, strong bones and a healthy, quick maturity.

Keep it before your poultry all the year 'round for year 'round profits.

Dealers everywhere.



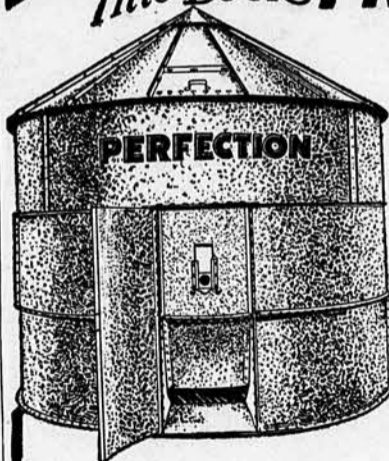
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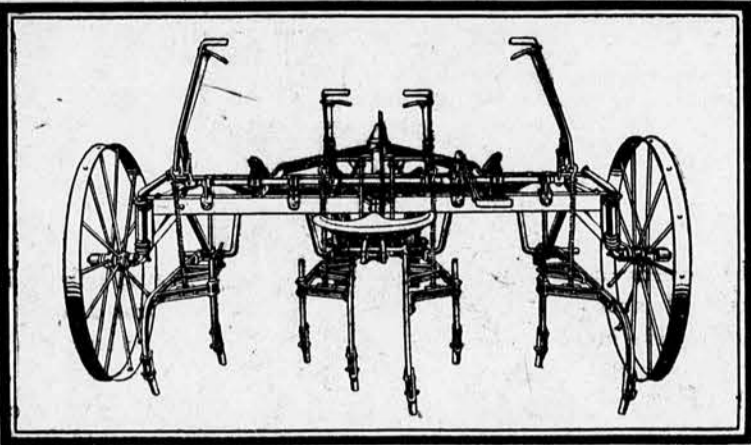
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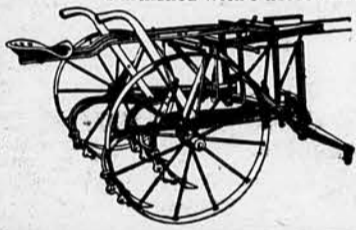
One trip down the field with this machine will convince you that here is a better, vast improved two-row. You'll be amazed at the easy way the wheels pivot, the smooth shifting of the gangs, their quick, wide dodge, their accurate work in crooked rows. You'll appreciate, too, how easy it is to watch your work as you drive; the position of the seat gives you a clear view of your work always.

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### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas for April 1, 1928. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Griest, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the Publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager, are: Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas Managing Editor, F. B. Nichols.....Topeka, Kansas Business Manager, J. E. Griest.....Topeka, Kansas

2. That the owner is: Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, are: None. J. E. GRIEST, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March 1928. R. C. MCGREGOR, Notary Public. (My commission expires June 6, 1930)

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads Write for Samples **Capper Engraving** Artists, Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA WICHITA

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING SLICKERS, SUITS AND HATS**  
90 Years the Best for Men, Women & Children  
AT YOUR DEALERS  
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Also buck ropes and tie chains for big team hitchers recommended by the Horse Association of America.  
**Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois**

**Lock-Joint SILO**  
Concrete Staves  
BEST QUALITY CONCRETE  
RUST PROOF REINFORCING  
Erected by Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment.  
Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.  
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas

**GRAIN BIN AGENTS WANTED**  
In every rural community to sell our Well Known Mid-West Heavy Duty Steel Grain Bins, full or part time. Write for full details.  
**MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.**  
401 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ered in some of the markets more than in others.

From the standpoint of grading the size of an egg plays a very important part. The producer can readily grade the eggs from the standpoint of size, and the system is very easy to apply. In order to make the specified weight to meet the standard requirements of the different grades of eggs, size is very important.

Uniformity in size will always add to the attractiveness of the grade and make the selling of eggs easier.

Uniformity of color is not as important from the standpoint of the farmer as uniformity of size. Color adds somewhat to the merit of the product from the sales standpoint. When extremely small eggs and very large eggs are placed in the same case it detracts from the appearance of the eggs and oftentimes affects the selling value.

A number of years ago certain experiments were conducted with a view to determine certain factors that would influence the quality of eggs.

### A Demand for Larger Sizes

Where eggs were placed in a cool basement or cave which was fairly well ventilated and dry there was practically no loss for both fertile and infertile eggs from the time the eggs were produced until they left town for the egg packing houses. After reaching the packing houses the greatest loss, which was in the clean, fertile class, did not exceed 19.8 per cent of the total value.

Infertile eggs proved their superiority in keeping qualities over all others. Where one permits a large number of sitters or broody hens to remain on the nests the deterioration during the hot weather is very great. The infertile eggs showed a higher resistance to this condition. It also was proved that, in poultry houses where there are not sufficient nests and where from eight to 10 hens would lay on the same nest, the eggs would show practically the same deterioration as in the case of the broody hens. Irregularity in gathering the eggs from the nests used by the layers is one of the ways in which serious loss is brought about.

A fertile egg after being incubated under a sitting hen for 24 hours develops what is known to the trade as a light float. In the case of infertile eggs there is a shrinkage of the contents of the egg, thus affecting the quality.

From the standpoint of the producer, grading the eggs into two distinct grades is a movement in the right direction. If every farmer will practice this simple method of grading and sell the eggs at places where they are buying eggs on the graded basis, it will not be long before the revenue received for marketing the eggs in such a manner will be much greater than the ordinary farm-run method of selling eggs. The increase received for the No. 1 eggs will more than offset the amount deducted for the poor grades. The farmer will be compensated for the little extra effort and attention necessary in order to produce an egg that will grade in the No. 1 class. All eggs unsuitable for market should be used at home. For immediate use the undergrades are just as desirable as the No. 1 grade.

It should be remembered that the hen lays a clean egg. The production of dirty eggs could be reduced to a minimum if the methods enumerated were given greater consideration.

## In Contempt of Court

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

As the news of the country I scan  
In the papers that come to my door  
I casually note that the man  
Is the head of the family no more.  
I am free to admit that this news would excite  
My somewhat indulgent derision  
If it wasn't backed up by the power and might  
Of a learned judicial decision.

It is never discreet to make sport  
At the sovereign edicts of law  
Or to say anything of a court  
Save in accents of reverent awe.  
A court can commit you to jail like a thief;  
It can fine you great oodles of money;  
Still I cannot refrain from expressing belief  
That this learned decision is funny.

For where could these judges have been,  
Since the daughters, the sons and the wife  
Had all the big speaking parts in  
The drama of family life.  
While the father was sadly content to engage  
In some role that was barely worth mention  
Like "second policeman" or loud voice off stage,  
To which no one paid any attention?

Mr. Hamlet it was who repined  
In a very much earlier year  
That the law was forever behind,  
And he certainly spoke like a seer.  
Man once was the boss of the house, it is said;  
But with all the courts to abet him,  
If to-day he attempted the family to head,  
His wife and his kids wouldn't let him.

# KE

## BAKING POWDER Same Price for over 35 Years 25 ounces for 25 cents

### Guaranteed Pure and Healthful Our Government used millions of pounds

**Don't Sell Your Ford for \$25**  
E-Z POWER, portable, lasting, gives 12-20 and more uses. Runs directly off crank shaft with belt. Operates spraying outfit, water pump, etc. Develops 1/2 to 3 h.p. Fits any model—no holes to drill. Automatic governor regulates engine speed—won't overheat. Illustrated folder shows its light, sturdy construction. 15 Day FREE Trial. Write Today.  
**E-Z Power Mfg. Co., Box 278 Atchison, Kansas**

**Get a SHAW DUAL TRACTOR**  
Fine for Truck Gardens, Small Farms, Estates. Does the work of 6 men. Plows, seeds, cultivates, runs belt machinery. Simple or Twin Engine, riding or walking types.  
**Try It 10 Days** on your own work at our risk. Write for LIBERAL TRIAL OFFER and our LAY & ACROSS PRICES.  
**SHAW MFG. CO., 3404 Front St., Galesburg, Kan.**

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

## CHICKS 7¢ UP

From Inspected, Well Culled Flocks

W., Br., Buff Legs, Anconas	\$ 9.00	\$45.00	\$ 88
Reds, Buff Orpingtons	11.00	55.00	110
R. 1. Whites, Wyandottes,			
Black Minorcas	12.00	60.00	120
Light Brahmas	14.00	72.50	140

Assorted per 100, \$7; heavy assorted, \$8. 100% live delivery. Prepaid.  
**NETTIE MAY FARMS, Box 906, Kirksville, Mo.**

## Seed Corn

13 leading varieties, high grade, hand selected. High germination. Phone or wire at our expense for prices.  
**GEO. T. FIELDING'S SONS,**  
Manhattan, Kan.

## Chix Guaranteed to Live

From head to lay free range flocks. See our free circular for details. Nearly all flocks blood tested.

S. C. Wb., Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	\$ 5.50	\$10.00	\$18.00
Reds, Barred Wb. Rocks, Buff Orp., Blk. Lan.	6.50	12.00	20.00
White Orp., White Wyandottes, White Lan.	8.00	15.00	25.00
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	22.50
Light Brahmas	7.00	13.00	22.50

Light Assorted per 100, \$7.00; Heavy Assorted, \$10.00. Live Delivery prepaid. Special Matings any of the above breeds add 5¢ per chick to above price. All chicks 1¢ less after May 1st.  
**Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, 719 E. California, Osgo City, Kansas**

## INTERLOCKING FENCE

Buy better galvanized fence. Save a third. Direct to User. We Pay the Freight. Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Barbed Wire, Posts, Roofing and Paint.  
**Interlocking Fence Co., Box 525 Morton, Illinois**











### Electrifying Kansas Farms

The state Public Service Commission shows its appreciation of the efforts of the Kansas Power & Light Company by giving it the right to pay \$250 toward the expenses of installation of electric power on every farm, if necessary, and the company is eager to be permitted to do it, the cost, of course, to be charged up to expense and so figured in charges for power, if it comes down to a question of rates.

Electrification of the farm is one of the great things that power development will do in the next 25 years, and is doing now in the eastern half of Kansas. It will make living conditions more attractive on the farm, and not only to farm wives. But it will be a factor also in better farm management. Electric power tends to become less and less costly, and consequently in the course of time it will reduce the farmer's cost of production. Time will be saved and the congestion of work at particular times of the year will be relieved to some extent. It is an economic improvement of the first order, besides giving the farm home equal conveniences with the town home.

Other power concerns in this state are interested in the same work of bringing electric power to the farms, and Kansas promises to be abreast of the most progressive farm states in this desirable development. It is one of the important things now going on in Kansas.

### Little Things

BY DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

These little things you say with curving lips,  
 These little songs you sing...each fragile word  
 Store away with loving fingertips  
 Like petals of a rose the winds have stirred.  
 Each mellow syllable...your laughter gay,  
 The promises you make when lights are low.  
 These small things, pressed tenderly away,  
 Like sentiments my heart would ever know,  
 And when our feet have wandered East and West  
 Perhaps you will forget these little things,  
 Forget the old upon a newer quest—  
 But I will build from old remembrings  
 From every word you say, with deathless art,  
 A towering cathedral in my heart!

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
 By J. W. Johnson  
 Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Next Tuesday, April 17, is the N. H. Angle & Son's sale of Durocs at the farm north of Courtland. Two good Shorthorn bulls will be sold.

Next Wednesday, April 18, is the Holstein sale at the fair grounds, at Topeka, and many head are catalogued. The sale is one among the best known breeders of Holsteins in the state and are consistently good, useful lot of cattle. Good Durocs are hard to find that are for sale, and like this sale next Wednesday.

**PERCHERON HORSES**



If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1928 Percheron Review. Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Elsie McFarland, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**Well Bred, Well Grown**  
 Poland China Sept. boars and gilts, priced for a public sale. Guaranteed and immune. M. Thompson, Eskridge, Kan., R. R. 2

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**  
 \$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.  
 Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.  
 Change of copy as desired.  
**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

that go a long way in popularizing Holsteins. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

The North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville is to have a new cattle barn with a capacity of 166 stalls and work starts at once. Secretary Barnard will be ready to mail the 1928 premium list about June first.

Thursday, April 26, is the date of Fred Laptad's thirty-first hog sale. As usual he will sell Duroc and Poland China boars and gilts. The sale will be held at the Laptad stock farm, two miles north of Lawrence and his combined hog and seed catalog is ready to mail right now.

M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, writes me he has the finest lot of spring pigs he has ever had at this time of the year. Mr. Goodpasture is a well known Brown county breeder and exhibitor of Chester White hogs and will be at the Kansas fairs at least this coming fall.

Last Monday I spent a couple of hours pleasantly with D. M. Thompson and his family at their home near Eskridge. Mr. Thompson breeds Durocs and he showed me his herd boars and his herd sows and the finest lot of 45 spring pigs I have seen so far this spring. He has about a dozen September boars and gilts that he wants to sell and is pricing them cheap to move them right now. If hard work and good care of his herd will win we think this young man is sure to succeed.

I have a letter from D. L. Mackintosh, Manhattan, who is secretary of the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus breeders association, inviting me to the annual better livestock day which will be held this year at the farm of E. A. Latzke & Son, five miles southwest of Junction City. The day will be given over to livestock judging, short talks and a lunch at noon and at night a banquet in Junction City. I would like to go fine, but this is the date of the Blue Valley Shorthorn breeders association sale and I have planned to be there.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
 By Jesse E. Johnson  
 468 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

Leo F. Breeden of Grant Bend reports the recent sale of a young Milking Bred Shorthorn bull to C. B. Lewis of Albert. The above calf was sired by Otis Chieftain. Mr. Breeden says he is getting some fine Duroc litters by his new boar, a son of Great Col.

J. C. Seyb, Shorthorn breeder of Pretty Prairie recently sold 9 young bulls in a farmers sale near where he lives. Mr. Seyb used the columns of Kansas Farmer and says it paid big, the calves averaged \$116. Only two stayed in his home county. A neighbor paid \$130 for one that he only offered \$85 for previous to the sale.

E. S. Dale recently purchased from Arthur Jacobs a very choice young red Shorthorn bull to place at the head of his herd out at Protection; this calf was selected after Mr. Dale had visited several of the good breeders in Central Kansas. The calf is a son of Fairacres Stamp by Fairacres Sultan and his dam was a daughter of the great breeding bull, Roseblush.

Floyd Seyb, son of J. C. Seyb, Shorthorn breeder of Pretty Prairie, bought a registered Shorthorn heifer from John Regier of Whitewater in 1923. She was shown for three successive years and won first in class each time, winning a total of \$122.50. The heifer is a regular and good breeder. \$282.50 worth of her progeny have already been sold and Floyd has the original heifer left, and two of her daughters and a bull calf. The first cost of the heifer was \$200.00.

With Milking Shorthorn cattle, a big stave cement silo and a few hundred acres of wheat, C. R. Day & Sons of Pretty Prairie are making quite a success of farming in Reno county. Mr. Day has at the head of his herd Viscounts Dairyman, a big roan son of Pine Valley Viscount and out of a dam by Prince Dairyman. The cows in the herd include daughters and granddaughters of White Goods, the noted Scotch bull that sired so many Register of Merit cows.

The Brookings Holstein and dairy farm 5 miles south of Wichita, is one of the leading institutions of its kind in Southern Kansas. Holstein cattle have been bred on this farm for 20 years. The herd usually runs from 200 to 500 head with around 150 cows in milk all the time. The milk is retailed in Wichita. High grade or practically purebred cows are kept but nothing is recorded except the herd bulls. The farm is in a high state of fertility and is used almost entirely for forage crops, Sweet clover, Sudan grass, etc.


For several years Otto B. Wenrich of Oxford has been busy building up a herd of registered Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Wenrich has bought liberally from many of the best herds in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. He has spared no expense in securing seed stock and improving the herd. No breeder in Kansas culled closer than did Mr. Wenrich. He has trucked many a registered Shorthorn to the Wichita stockyards that a less discriminating breeder would have considered good enough to keep in his herd. Now the fine, well improved farm is covered with producing oil wells, the pasture is destroyed and the herd is to be dispersed. The date of this all-important event is May 16.

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**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

## Holstein-Friesian Breeders Sale

in the judging pavilion at the fair grounds,  
**Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday, April 18**

60 registered cattle, including the dispersal of Landon & Sons herd of Mayetta, Kan. Other consignors: G. G. Meyer, Basehor; Ernest Chestnut, Basehor; Ralph Button, Elmont; Noel Coleman, Meriden; Geo. Young & Son, Manhattan; J. P. Kaster, Topeka and W. H. Mott, Herington.

Attractive features of the sale. 30 cows in milk and many of them fresh. 10 heavy springers, five bred heifers, 10 bulls from high record sires and a number of them from record dams, including a proven sire whose dam was a Kansas state record cow, Genesta Knoll DeKol. This is a very desirable bull.

A large number of seven day and semi-official record animals. Also cows with good cow testing association records. A daughter of a 30 pound cow, several daughters of a 1100 pound bull, a 25 pound two year old, a 21 pound four year old. Six daughters of Home Farm Pontiac, seven daughters of Shungavally Pontiac King and three granddaughters of Colantha Johanna Lad. Consignments all from Accredited herds. For the sale catalog write

**W. H. MOTT, SALE MANAGER, HERINGTON, KANSAS**  
 Auctioneers: Crews, McCulloch, Newcom. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.  
 Note: In the opinion of the management this is the best offering of cattle we have made since 1921.

Every animal sells without reservation  
**100 Reg. Holstein - Friesian!!**  
 Sale at the Edward Bowman farm four miles north and five west of Clyde. Sale starts promptly at 10 A. M.  
**Clyde, Ks., Wednesday, April 25**

Some of the attractions in the sale. 30 fresh cows, 40 daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Sir Lillith, a full brother to King Segis Pontiac Count. Three daughters of Marathon DeKol Drosky, whose 10 nearest dams averaged better than 1100 pounds of butter in one year. Fifteen daughters of King Echo Sylvia Waddorf, a great grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Twenty double granddaughters of K. S. P. Sir Lillith. Twenty heifers bred to a son of K. S. P. Sir Lillith. Twenty yearlings not bred. Twenty heifer calves from two to six months old.

The foundation cows in this herd were close descendants to these three great bulls, Pontiac Korndyke, Hengerveld DeKol and King Segis.

Herd fully accredited. Not a record in 10 years. Write today for a history of this herd and a sale catalog to W. H. Mott, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.  
 Free conveyance from Clyde to the farm.

**Edward Bowman, Owner, Clyde, Kan.**  
 Auctioneers: McCulloch, Newcom, Lowe, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

## Dispersal Sale, Newton, Kan, April 17

As I have no successor in the Livestock and Dairy Business, and wish to do considerable traveling, I will sell, without reserve, my entire dairy herd consisting of:

**12 Registered Guernseys and many high grades**  
**65 Dairy Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

These Guernseys were "hand picked" by me in Southern Wisconsin where the real dairy cows are bred. My young herd sire, "Ichen May King of Newton" stands at the very top of Guernseys in breeding and in individuality. The cows and heifers are largely from the herd sires of the Hoard's Dairyman & Ralph Tratt farms, and are strong in May King and Langwater breeding.

Also a few rare Holstein cows and heifers reserved from former sales for my own use. They are bred from my herd sires; A Son, King of the Pontiacs, and later two bulls from the Dutchland Farms, near Boston. No money has been spared when buying sires.

**Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.**  
 400 W. 16th St., Sale at the Farm, Rain or Shine 400 W. 16th St.  
 Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**BETTER DAIRY COWS**  
 heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested. 300 to pick from. Edd Brookings, Wichita, Kan., 5 mi. S. of town.

**A. R. O. HOLSTEINS**  
 Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.  
 H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
**Just the Young Jersey**  
 bull you are looking for, also baby calves from good C. T. A. Cows. SENSIBLE PRICES. A. H. KNOPPEL, Colony, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Chikaskia Valley Shorthorns**  
 Young cows and heifers, priced \$75 to \$150. Six young bulls from \$100 to \$110.  
 H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN, KANSAS.

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**  
**Polled Hereford Bulls**  
 From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and twos. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality.  
 GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
**Chester White Bred Gilts**  
 for April and May farrow. Bargains at \$35 each. Also young boars ready for service.  
 M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIAWATHA, KAN.

**DUROC HOGS**  
**Laptad Stock Farm**  
 31st Semi-Annual  
**HOG SALE**  
 Durocs and Polands  
 Boars and gilts of each breed—cholera immune ready for service. Send for Hog and Seed Catalog.  
**THURSDAY, APRIL 26**  
**LAWRENCE, KAN.**  
**FRED G. LAPTAD, Owner & Mgr.**

**ANGLE & SON'S SALE OF Shorthorn Bulls and Originator Durocs**  
 at their farm north of  
**Courtland, Kan., Tuesday, April 17**  
 This will be your last chance to buy in any quantity sons and daughters of Originator 3rd., whose descendants won more prizes than those of any other boar in Kansas last fall.  
 The offering includes 15 great big fall boars, 25 spring gilts bred for May and June farrow. Two red Shorthorn bulls of Scotch breeding.  
 The sale is next Tuesday.  
**N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.**

**DUROC HOGS**  
**DUROC FALL BOAR**  
 by The Architect, dam by Bro. of The Rainbow. First check for \$35 gets him. Spring pigs by son of Great Col. LEO F. BREEDEN, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

**WELLER'S DUROCS**  
 have been sold in 72 counties in Kansas. Some dandy boars, good bone, long, smooth, well bred, reasonable prices. Write your wants. J. E. WELLER, Holton, Kan.

**Bred Sows**  
 To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

**KANSAS 1927 JR. CHAMPION DUROC**  
 boar's brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 yrs. Real boars, unrelated pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Reg., immuned, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

# Long Wear, Comfort and Perfect Fit in KEYS

**YOU** get everything you want in overalls when you step into a pair of KEYS. Long wear—solid comfort—perfect fit—satisfaction from start to finish.

Made of finest grade extra heavy denim, KEY Overalls are famous for their long-wearing qualities. They are cut full and roomy for free and easy body action. Lift, swing, bend or stoop—there's no binding in KEYS.



Sizes 2 to 18 years

**KEYS for Boys**—Look well and wear well. Made like men's. Same comfort and fitting qualities. Backed by the same guarantee. Put your boy in KEYS and save on mending.



No. 603  
Black and Gray  
Pin Stripe.  
Extra Heavy  
Moleskin.  
Fast Color.

**KEY Work Pants**—Same reliable quality and workmanship as KEY Overalls. Made in many styles of various long-wearing materials. Cuff bottom pants, corduroys, button-bottom breeches, etc. See them at your dealer's.

22-H—Heavy  
24-H—Extra Heavy

There is never a rip in KEY seams. All points of strain reinforced. Back and bib are wide and high. Suspenders are curve-cut and shoulder-shaped.

KEY Overalls have plenty of big reinforced pockets; buttons that stay on; buckles that won't slip. They "fill the bill" for all rough and ready work.



Every pair of KEY Overalls is backed by the KEY Guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. That's why you can depend on them to save you money in the long run.

Ask your dealer to show you KEYS. Look them over carefully. Note the tough quality denim, the big, heavy pockets, the splendid workmanship. Slip into a pair and see how comfortable they are—how well they fit. Buy a suit. If they are not satisfactory, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

**THE McKEY MFG. CO.**  
FT. SCOTT, KANSAS



## A Leather Key-Case for You—

Send us the tag off your KEY Overalls or Work Pants and we'll mail you an attractive 6-key genuine leather key-case. If you cannot get KEYS in your town, send us the name of your dealer and we will see that you are supplied. Write Dept. 403.

