

Cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

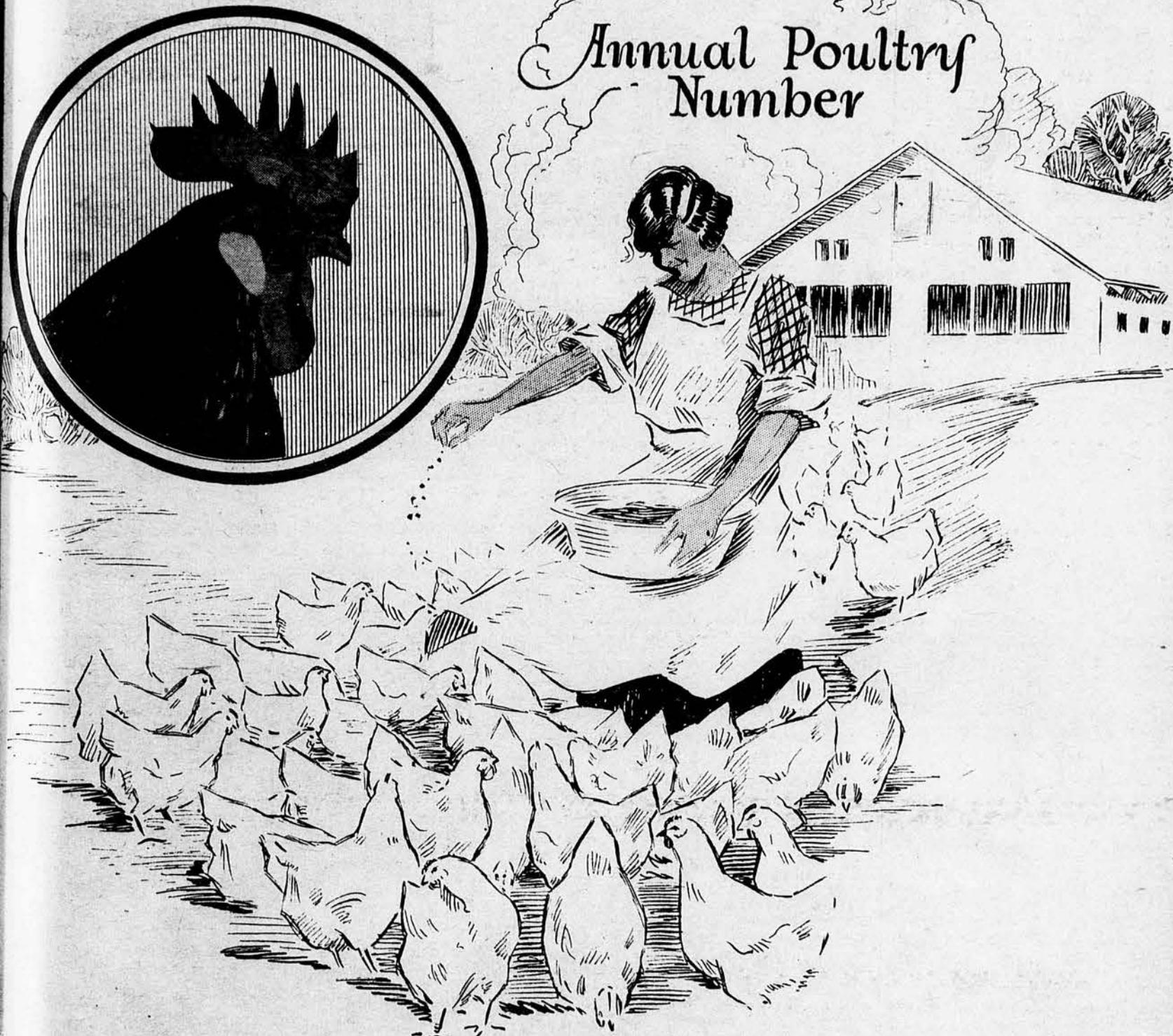
Volume 67

January 26, 1929

Number 4



Annual Poultry
Number





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Corn Prices Will Advance

Cattle Feeders Already Are Buying on a Basis of Kansas City Levels

BY HARLEY HATCH

THOSE folks who like a variety of weather certainly were suited during the last week; with snow, rain, sleet, cold north winds and warm south ones there was something for everybody. It was distinctly not a good week for stock; it took more feed and the increase did no good. Just now the yards are frozen up, but when the thaw comes there will be no bottom. All the kafir and corn out in the fields on the first of the month still is there and likely to remain there. There are several hundred acres of untopped kafir in this locality waiting in the shock until the combine can get to it. Corn is advancing in price and some feeders to the west are having to pay Kansas City values for it; there are a number of indications that before corn grows again the local price of corn will be that of Kansas City with shipping charges added. There also are indications that the spring crop of pigs in this part of Kansas will be less than that of one year ago.

Barn is a Success!

A letter from Shawnee county asks how the new tile barn is performing these days. Well, the new "cow castle," as one friend calls it, is just right for these windy, snowy days. No wind can penetrate the walls, and the roof is proof against wind and water. During both windy and wet weather it is a pleasure to feed bright, dry hay in the under cover racks. I don't know what the cows think about it, but from the standpoint of a chore boy I would consider the new barn a success. Cattle probably can stand our Kansas winters in good shape in an ordinary shed with a tight north wall, but the feed has to be handled out of doors, and that means in a wet winter, such as this one has been to date, the hauling of hay in the cold or wet and the feeding of hay taken from wet stacks and fed in a rack where rain or snow soon wets it. I believe a barn is worth more as a preserver of feed than it is as a shelter for stock, but it is worth a lot for that, too. We have one improvement in mind for the barn; it has doors at both north and south ends and we plan to build a lean-to of tile along the north end so that the north doors can remain open and the stock enter from an east or west door. This will give more shed room and prevent a direct draft thru.

On Goes the Windmill

An inquirer from Wilson county asks for information regarding the method we have in use for throwing the windmill off and on from a distance of 60 rods. This is done by a line of No. 9 wire which runs from the barn to the windmill. At the barn is a post 10 feet high with a fork in the top. Thru this fork runs a long bolt, and on this bolt is a pulley wheel over which the line runs. As a wire cannot be wound up there must be a chain or rope tied to the wire and long enough to allow it to clear the pulley. This rope runs down over the pulley and winds up or unwinds over a windlass mounted at the bottom, or instead of a windlass a lever can be used to pull down on. Between the barn and the windmill four poles are set to carry the wire high enough so it will be out of the way; we have these poles set in the fence lines. At the windmill the rope or chain connecting the wire runs over another pulley and down to the outer end of a lever fastened in the middle to the frame of the windmill. At the other end the wire pulling on and off the mill is fastened. At the outer end of this lever a weight is fixed heavy enough to balance the weight of the wire and let the mill loose when the lever or windlass at the barn is released. This contrivance has worked for us without trouble for the last 25 years.

Nebraska Has Troubles

Our Nebraska friends are in a peck of trouble over their bank guaranty law, and it is up to the legislature which met in Lincoln the other day to do something or that something will

do itself. Briefly, the situation is this: In 1920 there were 1,009 state banks in Nebraska operating under a compulsory guaranty law. Since that time 256 of these banks have failed. Of this number 135 have been liquidated and the depositors paid in full. This has cost the remaining state banks 15 million dollars in round numbers. The banks remaining to be liquidated will, it is estimated, require 16 million more dollars, and there remains in the treasury about \$2,000 with which to pay it. To meet this situation the banking commission has ordered an assessment of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the deposits in the solvent banks, this to be assessed against the capital stock of the banks. This assessment has been met by the banks with a suit to declare such action void. The banks say that such an assessment would so impair their capital stocks that many failures would result, and the last state of the guaranty fund would be worse than the first. Both the retiring and the incoming governor agree that the state as a whole should be taxed to meet this situation.

Not Enough Bankers!

The serious condition which now confronts the Nebraska state banks is a result of the same condition which has confronted a number of Corn Belt states, "too many banks and not enough bankers." In addition, Nebraska was afflicted with a land boom which primarily is responsible for much of the trouble: Senator Rodman of Omaha makes the statement that of the 739 state banks now operating in Nebraska 300 have impaired capital stocks, and if the guaranty law is enforced, and the banks compelled to pay the 16 million dollars lacking, insolvency will result for the 300 banks in question. Senator Rodman also states that where in 1920 1 million dollars of real estate was carried by the banks as assets, 10 million is now so carried, and much of this has an extremely doubtful value. Should immediate payment be demanded of the 16 million dollars owed by the guaranty fund, it would take every dollar of capital stock of every state bank in Nebraska. This debt draws interest, and the regular bank assessments do not provide enough even to meet this interest. This situation is recognized as extremely serious by every citizen of our neighbor state, and it is the hardest problem any state legislature has ever been called upon to solve.

From Grand Nuts Garden

The oldest boy on this farm has for several years been printing a Scout paper and, while the circulation is not large, it extends to nearly every state and to several foreign countries. In some manner a copy must have reached Africa, for the boy a short time ago received the following letter: "Gladness grew in me when I found your name and address in a certain boys' paper of which I am very proud to keep with you a lovely correspondence. I would be much glad if you will write me with your requirements you wish me to send it to you. Please, having seen your name and address my heart melted away in secret raptures because my elder brother is named Homer Hatch Amishah. So I am quite pleased to keep with you as a friendship is concerned. Therefore to fulfil our corresponding I would be very surprised if you will be kindly send me boys' magazine. O, Friend, if you knew how pleasure I am here in writing you in Friendship you would have written me in time. Try, try to write me. When receiving this, my lovely epistle I wish you cordial greetings to you, mother and all your sisters. Please, Friend, if you are sending me the said article kindly state the things you wish me to send you. I am your Gold Coast Friend, Isaac William Onibi Amishah, Tiger and Grand Nuts Garden, English Church Mission School, 31 Monkey Skin Road, Kwanyaku, Gold Coast."

The foregoing is copied just as written.



Why Some Women make an easy job of cooking

Have you ever noticed how much harder it is for some women to prepare a meal than it is for others? You will find that as a rule those who do it the easiest are the ones who have just the right kind of cooking utensils, a few extra sharp knives and many of the little mechanical kitchen helps that are so very convenient. It doesn't take many of these things to properly equip a kitchen for the greatest convenience, and the cost is really very small in comparison to the time and effort that is saved.

Do you get along with kettles that are too large, frying pans that are too small, and not enough long handled pans, covers and such things? Are you using old kitchenware that is difficult to clean and that is unattractive to the eye and the appetite? Have you a food grinder, a beater for whipping cream and salad dressings, a modern can opener, a knife sharpener and other specialties that save time and make things taste better? Why not come to this "Farm Service" Hardware Store and let us help you thoroughly equip your kitchen?

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

January 26, 1929

Number 4

Olson's Flock Pays Him \$494 an Acre

Large, Uniform Eggs Result From Good Breeding, Feeding and Care

If THERE had been an agreement between Clarence Olson, Franklin county, and the person from whom he rents the 240 acres he farms, that the poultry shelter he built should not be removed from the farm, Olson would have no kick coming. He is satisfied those buildings—three laying houses and as many brooders—have paid for themselves long ago and that he is far ahead of the game.

When Olson moved to the present location about eight years ago, he elected to pay considerable attention to a farm flock. Since then he has built three laying houses and three movable brooders, remodeled an old tenant house for layers, and the owner of the farm paid for one laying house. It so happens that Olson can take the buildings he paid for, in the event he should leave this farm. But to indicate his stand on the poultry question, he said, "I'd be far ahead of the game even if I couldn't take the buildings with me. I also believe it would pay a tenant to put up permanent shelter of the right type for poultry, if he was assured of being able to stay on the farm for 8 or 10 years."

A glimpse of the record books show that Olson's White Leghorns are profitable. In 1928, the profit to the hen averaged \$3.70; the year before it was \$3.68, and two years previous it was \$3.70. Certainly those figures are consistent, and in a measure indicate that results with this flock hold to a pretty high level year after year. Figuring a profit over feed costs of \$3.70 for an average of 400 lay-

ers amounts to \$1,480, or an average acre return for the 3 acres the poultry use of \$494. And that can be credited to cover rent on land, investment in equipment, interest on the investment and any other items incidental to the operation of the poultry plant, and still allow a good wage for labor. So it is little wonder that Mr. Olson is ready to say that nothing on the farm pays better than the poultry, and that he is going to give the flock every chance to produce.

For the season ending November 1, 1928, the 400 hens averaged 153.69 eggs. The highest bird stepped her production up to 275 eggs, and she was seventh high hen in an official laying contest which accepts birds from Kansas and other states. Olson

isn't intimating that he is within sight of breaking any records in the poultry game for Kansas. What he does say, however, is that poultry is too valuable an asset for him, as a renter, to leave out of his farming program.

Incubators at home will hold 1,500 eggs, but that isn't nearly enough, so a commercial hatchery gets considerable business from Olson. He sometimes has as many as 4,000 eggs under process of incubation at one time. Every care is used in selecting and grading every egg that is put in the incubator. Practically all of them come from special pens made up of the home flock. The best males obtainable are used in these matings. An indication of how Olson is progressing in his breeding work is found in the fact that some of the eggs he sells for hatching bring 50 cents apiece. "Raising baby chicks is a pleasure," Mrs. Olson assured, when conversation turned to her share in this particular project. She takes care of all of the little fluff balls. "I'd rather be working with them than be in the house any time. I have had excellent success, too, raising 85 per cent to maturity." It is evident that the chicks do get all the attention they need. They start out in portable brooder houses, and when it is time to start turning them out, portable pens are put out in front of each brooder. These pens keep the chicks right where Mrs. Olson wants them all of the time until they are a month old or more. Then they know enough

(Continued on Page 23)



At the Top Are Brooder Houses on the Farm Rented by Clarence Olson, Franklin County. At the Right, One of the Laying Houses. In Front of the Barn Are Some Ewes. This Work is Being Expanded a Little. Olson's Likeness Appears in the Oval



Average Conditions--Superior Layers

GOOD management from hatching to housing has resulted in producing on the J. R. Henry farm, near Delavan, one of the nicest, cleanest, and best developed flocks of White Rocks in Morris county, and no doubt in the state. It is considered by the owner as an average farm flock, handled under average farm conditions. But it isn't that. These layers are far above the average for the state. But the success Mr. Henry has had proves what can be accomplished under average farm conditions.

Like most other farm families, the Henrys have experienced numerous poultry troubles, and profited thereby. One of the most outstanding changes was brought about in housing; other things that help include careful culling, hatching eggs at home and making improvements without outside labor.

The principal trouble with the housing situation before the change was made was that the several small laying houses were too narrow, the hens roosted too close to the windows where drafts reached them, and they always were subject to disease. It is evident to Mr. Henry now that the small houses were entirely too crowded. There were three laying sheds and a scratching shed. It was quite a lot of trouble to carry all the feed around to these houses, there were too many doors to open and close, and three or four different jobs of cleaning poultry houses.

In the middle of the winter last season, the poultry flock was changed from the trio of houses to a new Kansas straw loft type. Since then there has been practically no disease or colds. Now each hen is allowed enough room to scratch and eat and lay to her heart's content. "The new house saves a lot of time and labor," Mr. Henry said. "I feel now as if we are equipped to go ahead and accomplish something. In cold weather the poultry does as well as in the mild weather."

"We certainly were handicapped before, even for a genuine good farm flock. We had to keep

the layers up too close for their good in stormy weather, and in decent weather they were turned out too much for the good of egg production. Now we can keep them confined properly so that they are sure to get the feed and mash required to produce well. It is just about possible to force the layers to eat what we think they should. And with the right kind of breeding in the flock all of the guess work in egg production has been eliminated."

This new poultry house was constructed out of second hand lumber, and Mr. Henry built it, so the cost was about \$300. With increased egg production this investment soon will be covered. The flock has been culled closely for two years under the supervision of the agricultural college, and that has helped as much as any other factor, according to Mr. Henry, in keeping up the per cent of production and in holding up the quality of the birds. Henrys have had an accredited flock since 1923, and always in the grade A class. Some folks over the state know something about these White Rocks, since they have purchased cockerels or eggs or both from Mr. Henry.

As an indication of the quality of the flock, we may cite the fact that it won the silver trophy cup



This Is the Straw Loft Laying House That Replaced Several Smaller and Inefficient Buildings on the J. R. Henry Farm in Morris County

presented by Senator Arthur Capper for the largest and best poultry display at the Morris County Poultry Show. Another cup was forthcoming for the best male bird over all breeds at the tri-county poultry show one year, which includes Morris, Marion and Dickinson counties. And it is a known fact that farmers and poultry raisers in this section of the state have high quality in their flocks. Mr. Henry also has a big string of prize ribbons that testify to successful poultry development. It is fine to remember, all the time, that this is a better than the average farm flock, raised and cared for under average Kansas farm conditions.

"We found it paid us to get enough incubator capacity to hatch all the chicks we wanted within 30 days or less," Mr. Henry said. "This keeps them somewhere near the same size and age, and we don't have to make many changes in the rations. As a matter of fact, there is little difference at all. And we can handle all of the chicks with two brooder houses, keeping the youngest and oldest separate, of course."

A good, roomy basement under the home serves well for incubator room, and here some 700 chicks will crack the shells this season. Three incubators are set full and the eggs are tested out in 14 days. Then it usually is possible to close the small machine and continue with the two larger ones. Home-produced eggs are hatched for the most part, but 50 to 100 eggs a year will be purchased from some outstanding breeder to bring new blood into the flock.

"If we could devote more time to the poultry," Mr. Henry assured, "they would make considerable more money. But as it is they make the most profitable line on the farm considering the investment of money, equipment, feed and labor." Mr. Henry handles 280 acres, milks some cows, maintains a herd of 12 to 15 registered Red Polled cows, headed by a registered bull; and handles some hogs. Crops are marketed thru livestock.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

PORTO RICO is said to have the greatest number of miles of improved roads in proportion to its area of any country in the world. These roads are of the tarvia type, that is, a macadam base covered with a mixture called tarvia, similar to a good many roads we encountered in our trip East last year. A great deal of money has been spent on roads by the insular government and I have also heard the charge made that there has been a great deal of graft in the building — perhaps so, but at least it must be said that graft or no graft, a good many of the roads are fine, and the ride across the island is one of the most beautiful I have ever taken; for scenic beauty the only roads I have ever ridden over which seemed to me to exceed it was a perfectly entrancing drive among the little mountains of Oahu and thru the Berkshire hills. The scenery thru the Berkshire hills is not so rugged, the road not so dangerous, but there was a wealth of foliage which is not equaled along this island road. The road thru the little mountains of Oahu is no steeper and not so long a climb as this road across the island affords, but it was made entrancing by the riot of color that flanked it on either side. This island could produce just as many flowers and just as richly colored as those in the Hawaiian Islands, but they are not here.

The island of Porto Rico is approximately 40 miles in width at the widest. Starting at the sea level the road winds up and over the hills in the center to a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, then down again to the coast plain on the other side, where the great sugar plantations are. Roosevelt said when he visited this island that it is the Switzerland of America. I trust that the Switzers who live among the Alps reside in more comfortable and picturesque style than these Jibaros (pronounced Heberos, accent on first syllable, long e). Howard sang "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." I wonder if he ever visited the home of a Jibaro. Even if he had I suppose he might have still chanted, "There's no place like home." At any rate, I never saw anything like it; and at that these Jibaros, which name means countryman or hill man, live as well as a good many of the dwellers in the towns. These shacks, built of any sort of material that can be obtained, thatched over with sugar cane leaves or cocoanut palm leaves, generally with two rooms, one perhaps 10 feet square and the other maybe 6 by 10, house families ranging anywhere from seven or eight to 15 or 20, and several visitors in addition. To make the matter worse, they are often clinging crazily to the edge of the precipice by the side of the road. If one of the inhabitants should carelessly step out of the back door, he or she, as the case might be, would either roll or fall down, say 500 to 1,000 feet.

I suppose the Jibaro mother must count her brood every evening, and if any of them are missing she climbs down the side of the mountain, gathers them up and carries them back to the house. I have not so far heard of any fatalities on account of members of the family falling out of the house. Apparently these people have developed a facility for climbing the hillsides that rivals that of the goat. I saw bananas and sugar cane growing on the side of a hill which seems as steep as the side of a house. And these had to be planted. These Jibaros manage to climb up this almost perpendicular side of the hill and do the planting. They cling to the side of the hill with their toes, principally with their big toes. This, I am told, has resulted in the development of big toes of extraordinary size and prehensile power. I do not know that here is where the expression, "getting a toe hold" originated, but it applies here.

While the houses are wretched almost beyond description, I must say that the people were better dressed than I had expected. It was Sunday, and perhaps they were dressed in the best they had, but they did not seem to be ragged, and a large percentage of them wore shoes. Maybe the soles were out so that the hookworms had a chance to get in, but anyway they had some sort of shoes. Of course the children were mostly barefoot, and quite a number of the grown-ups. Also there were a number of little ones running about naked as the day they were born, but on the whole there were more clothes per capita than I expected. This could be made a highway of wondrous beauty. There are plenty of locations for chateaux, which might be surrounded by tropical shrubbery, trees and flowers. There are wonderful views a plenty, green car-

peted hills rising high above the sharply winding roads, and every now and then as the bus winds out from behind the shoulder of a great hill, a beautiful valley bursts suddenly into view, but everywhere the magnificence of nature is marred by the squalid, unsightly huts of the inhabitants, giving an impression of extreme poverty and wretchedness. It seems like a hopeless task to undertake to lift this people out of the condition in which they are.

The second city in population on the island is Ponce, named in honor of the old Don who imagined that somewhere he could find the fabled fountain of youth and live forever. Having several hours on my hands I decided to visit the schools of Ponce, I found the principal of the high school to be a slender youth from Massachusetts by the name of Richardson, but the rest of the teachers seemed to be Porto Ricans.

The superintendent of schools of the Ponce district is a native Porto Rican by the name of Maldonado, who has never been off the island, or at any rate has never visited the states. I might say here, by way of explanation, that all of the island is divided into municipalities, so that Mr. Maldonado has under his jurisdiction a lot of country districts as well as the schools of the city of Ponce, which has some 60,000 inhabitants. The usual number of children attending the public schools of Ponce he told me is about 8,000. That means, of course, that the attendance is not nearly so large



in proportion to the population as in the states. That is not on account of lack of children; there are far more children in proportion to the population than we have in Topeka; they simply are not in school.

Now I imagine that if some of our friends who have strong views on the subject of the intermingling of races were to visit one of these schools they would be utterly disgusted, for here there is no race distinction. White, black, yellow and brown mingle together on terms of perfect equality apparently. In one room taught by a petite and pretty Porto Rican lady who speaks good English, with a strong Spanish accent, I was asked to stay and listen to a recitation in American history. It happened that the subject of the lesson was California, its early history, its admission into the Union, and the political questions involved. This was the 8th grade. Of course there was no special preparation, for no visitor was expected. I must say that I never saw a class of 8th graders so eager to recite, and also I must say that they were as well prepared as any 8th graders I have ever listened to.

I was also informed by the principal of the high school that the graduates are given equal credits in the colleges in the states with the graduates of high schools up there. But when a Porto Rican boy or girl has graduated, of what practical benefit is it to him or her? The opportunities for educated boys or girls on the island are very limited. A few get white collar jobs as clerks at very low wages and with almost no chance for promotion. Are they

after all, much better off than the Jibaro in his wretched hut? He and his family have nothing, but then they expect nothing, and if they have enough beans, rice and codfish to keep them from starvation they seem to be reasonably content. Of what use would education be to them if it does not better their physical condition and afford them better opportunities?

Choosing Hoover's Cabinet

PRESIDENT-ELECT HOOVER is expected to make up his own cabinet, which according to Washington accounts does not deter volunteer advisers from urging upon him cabinet members of their own choosing. Wall Street has never fully accepted Hoover, and would like one of two members in a Hoover cabinet, while it is also interested in keeping some eminent prospects out, as William J. Donovan for Attorney General. The particular preference of Wall Street is Mellon for Secretary of the Treasury. In the Harding and Coolidge cabinets Hoover and Mellon have not always agreed, and in the negotiations concerning the French debt they definitely disagreed. But in these cabinets Secretary Mellon ran the Treasury department. Whether he would have as free a hand as a cabinet officer under Hoover is a question that is reported to be much discussed in Washington.

Conspicuous as cabinet officers are, nevertheless, they are not so powerful as some other appointees of a President, since they do not hold independent positions, such as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, judges of the courts, members of the Federal Trade Commission and some others. Few Presidents are as indulgent to cabinet members as Harding proved to be. Ordinarily a President makes his own policies. Wilson was an example of extreme personal responsibility for all administration policies, while it was Harding's nature to sign on the dotted line. Roosevelt was the unquestioned boss of his administration. Harrison offended Blaine, his Secretary of State, by taking important matters out of his hands or going over his head, while Harding in opening the naval armament conference revealed in his speech that he did not know precisely what his Secretary of State had in mind. Grant held a loose rein over his cabinet, with disastrous consequences, when one of his advisory heads was accused of delfinquencies, he issued the clarion call, "Let no guilty man escape!"

Cabinet officers, in short, under a positive President with clear-cut ideas as to the purposes of his administration are only advisory in important matters, which the President himself determines. Lincoln early gave his Secretary of State notice that he would run the administration, so far as foreign affairs were concerned, and later he read to his cabinet a paper which he said he wanted them to know, tho he was not asking their advice, and which later without consulting the cabinet he promulgated, freeing 4 million slaves.

It may make no great difference to the country or to Wall Street, or the Senators who are reported to be protesting against the appointment of Mellon, therefore, what the new President's selections may be, provided they are men of character and ability. But it may make an immense difference what men he appoints judges of the Supreme and other federal courts and to the important commissions that perform their work independently of the White House. A President may call a cabinet member down, reverse him, or fire him outright, as Wilson fired Secretary of State Lansing, but if he should venture to interfere with the functions of these other officials, tho his own appointees, he would have a fight on his hands with Congress in short order.

The Governor's Message

GOVERNOR REED'S inaugural message to the legislature was expected to be more than an ordinary state paper, and comes up to expectations, a two-folded message of unequivocal recommendations covering generally the interests of Kansas at this time. Among its prominent chapters are taxation, roads, control of utilities, freight charges, schools, economy in the state government, and the message closes with liberal proposals and so full of meaty recommendations for the general welfare of the state that all of its topics cannot be

sufficiently discussed in a single article and must come in for more detailed comment later.

As a background for practically the whole message, in its proposals of legislation, Governor Reed reviews the economic conditions in Kansas during the last seven or eight years. This has been the period of the severest depression in the history of western agriculture, and Governor Reed does well to set forth the unprecedented difficulties that have halted Kansas prosperity and particularly have been encountered by farmers in this and other states of the Middle West. It affords a vantage point for impressing all concerned in the state government with the problems and needs that they have to do with—bank failures, decline in bank credits, bankruptcy of farmers, a time of stress and strain which is graphically pictured, with statistical tables that tell this story. It is the most comprehensive and realistic statement of what Kansas has gone thru that has ever been presented in any state paper. It is not described in any pessimistic spirit, but the facts are squarely faced, with the effect of emphasizing the duty that devolves upon all state officials at this time.

On taxation, which is directly related to this situation and the future prosperity of the state, Governor Reed presents a mass of material in tables of wealth, sources of revenue, distribution of the tax burden and other important information bearing on the question, without undertaking to advise the legislature as to its action in detail, but he places this subject at the head of his message and states that in his campaign he found a greater popular concern about it than on any other subject. The legislature has no more important duty than to find ways and means of greatly improving the tax system.

Governor Reed substantially repeats the recommendations of Governor Paulen on roads, the burden of his message on this matter being that the state road system should be completed without delay. For this purpose he states that it is "the first and paramount duty to distribute the revenues so as to give 7½ million dollars annually for state road construction." He favors at least a temporary increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax, until this work is done.

On all public utilities the message reminds the legislature that when costs were rising, rates and charges were increased, in 1919-1921, and consumers consented to this burden in fairness to the utilities. Since 1923, however, "the cost of operation of public utility properties has decreased in line with the decrease in commodity prices, and operating costs in business generally." If it is just to permit higher charges in a time of high costs, in the interest of the companies, it is equally so to reduce them when costs fall. "This situation," says Governor Reed, "calls for the careful investigation of all the public utility rates paid by the people of Kansas." He promises later a thorough investigation by the Public Service Commission, and a separate message to the legislature on the subject. Bills have been prepared regulating the sale or purchase of properties by utility mergers, and issue of securities, after consultation with the city attorneys of the principal cities of the state, as well as the officers and counsel of the League of Kansas Municipalities.

Before his election Governor Reed had a wide experience in presenting freight questions to state and federal commissions, and on the subject of the applications of railroads for increased rates, particularly on farm products, he states that he "will bring the whole power of the state to the defense of the interests of the Kansas shipping and consuming public."

The legislature will have the report of the Kansas School Code Commission before it, and Governor Reed joins Governor Paulen in asking a sympathetic consideration of its recommendations, which involve considerable changes in the organization and distribution of taxes, definition of schools by classes and state aid for rural schools and

schools far below par in their standards of work.

An important pledge of the governor in his inaugural message states that he will see to it that if the legislature revises taxation to raise state revenue by indirect taxes "an equivalent decrease will be made in the tax rate upon general property." In other words, "I shall not permit these indirect sources of taxation to be considered as raising additional revenues justifying additional expenditures." It is one of the objections to diversifying taxes that it will merely tap new sources to permit spending more of the taxpayer's money, a criticism that Governor Reed squarely meets at the outset.

The program which is recommended to the legislature justifies the governor in his concluding statement that "we are beginning the work of what the people of Kansas hope will be the most constructive legislative session in a generation, perhaps the most constructive of all single sessions in the history of Kansas."

Public opinion, party platforms, the election and the message to the legislature have prepared a progressive and constructive program, some parts



of it by no means new or novel but needed for some years. It is now up to the legislature. The eyes of the people of Kansas are on it, and its record will be more closely followed than is ordinarily the case.

New Codes of Morality?

THE familiar phrase that "you can't make men good by law" was amplified by Professor Barnes in his attack on religion in the meetings this month of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "You can't make men good by religion" might sum up his thesis. Professor Barnes proposed scrapping "the sense of sin." President Henry Fairfield Osborne of the association declared later than if he had been present he would have interrupted the paper to protest against it, as having nothing to do with science.

Men may not be "made good by law," but law helps. We have heard a good deal of this talk in relation to prohibition. The answer to it has always been that when society becomes convinced of the existence of an evil, in this case the organized liquor power, it cannot do otherwise than wipe it out by law, as it does in the case of murder or any other anti-social act. The law against murder may not prevent all persons from committing murder, but it prevents some. But its chief service is to nail the stigma of evil on murder, and so in other matters.

World Peace Now Made Possible

THEIR desire for a world agreement to keep the peace among nations, the people have been leading their statesmen. After some deliberation the Senate of the United States has approved the Kellogg multilateral peace treaty. The Kellogg treaty does not outlaw war. It renounces war. Which is more than declaring that war is a crime. It is instead a strong promise of peace, of ultimate world peace.

The Kellogg treaty leads toward peace because it renounces war as a national policy." To "outlaw" war would pledge the signatory powers to fight to keep the peace.

The people of the civilized nations were ready and calling for this renunciation of war long before their statesmen were. Their statesmen had been trained to think of diplomacy as a means of placing their nations in the most favorable position for the next war or to win the next war.

That is why I say the people have led their statesmen this time, and now are instructing their representatives to keep the peace, to use their intelligence and training and experience to renounce war, not to fence for favorable positions for another combat and so bring on wars.

It is something new in the world, a world change, that mankind has been groping for during the last

hundred years. In signing this pact—of our own proposing—neither this nation nor any other signer agrees to enforce peace by war on other nations that commit a breach of international peace. We do not attempt to create a super-police force to keep the world peace. Nor do we agree not to defend ourselves if that becomes necessary. We renounce war as a policy; we do not surrender our liberty of action, nor our right to national life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We do not relieve ourselves of the responsibility of reasonable preparedness. But we do agree to substitute the psychology of peace for the psychology of war.

A noble, but futile, gesture, some say. It is a

noble gesture, but I believe it will prove a fruitful gesture.

In other words, the Kellogg treaty proposes to turn away from war. The idea, from its very simplicity, is difficult for some minds to grasp. But this very simplicity, as the years go by, will prove the strength of the pact.

The people can understand it, if the statesmen cannot. And as time passes the people will demand of their statesmen that they think in terms of peace, not in terms of war. The statesmen who cannot do this will be considered failures, not heroes.

Also the economic structure of civilization will

aid in making this renunciation-of-war pact effective. Wars have reached the point where they are waged between peoples, not between armies. And this will aid and strengthen the great renunciation.

Senator Borah has done a great deal for his country and countrymen, and for the world and its peoples, in his championship of the peace treaty. Thru his eloquence and clear grasp of the situation he has been able to present the treaty in its proper perspective to the Senate and the country.

I am not so optimistic as to assert or to believe that the adoption of the treaty will end war. The world has not yet reached that point. But the treaty leads toward peace, and that is why I voted for it. I believe we shall attain peace by thinking in terms of peace, rather than in terms of ending war by force.

There has to be a constructive beginning. The Kellogg peace treaty is precisely the logical step the world has been seeking and at last has found. Now we have something we can build on.

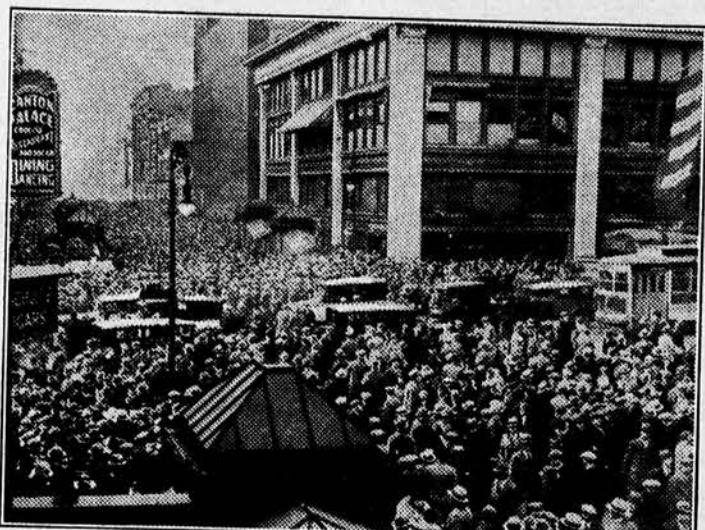
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



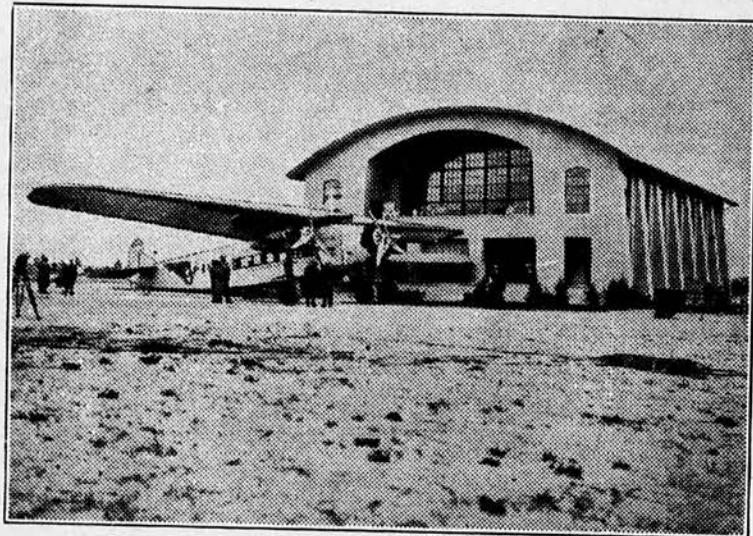
Dr. V. Zworykin of Westinghouse Research Laboratories, with His New Facsimile Transmitter, Which Transmits and Receives a Picture in Black and White in 28 Seconds



A View of the Tremendous Crowd Which Milled and Fought at 50th Street and Broadway in New York, to Watch the Funeral Procession of the Great Sports Promoter, Tex Rickard. The Funeral Started at the New Madison Square Garden and Ended at Woodlawn



Bobby Trout, 18, Los Angeles, Who Set a New Flight Endurance Record for Women by Staying up 12 Hours 11 Minutes. Cooking Isn't Strange to Her



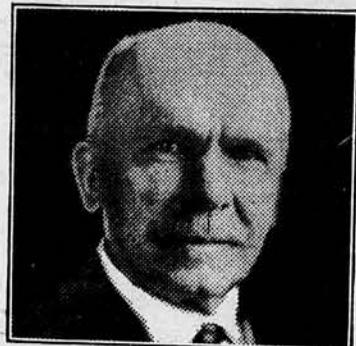
First International Air Passenger Terminal in America, Miami, Fla., Built by the Pan American Airways and Photographed on the Day it Was Inaugurated. Postmaster General New, Miss Amelia Earhart and Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics MacCracken Were Present



Similarly as the Farm Problem in the United States Has Engaged the Attention of the Country for Years, Italy Also Finds the Question of Paramount Interest. Photo Shows Signor Martelli Making the Opening Address at the Congress of the National Institute of Agriculture, Rome



Prominent Politicians Photographed After Asking President-Elect Hoover for an Extra Session for the Tariff and Farm Relief Bills. Left to Right, Rep. G. S. Graham, E. R. Kiess, L. T. McFadden and H. W. Watson



Major General Frank McIntyre, Who Retired as Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the Army, and Who Has Been Appointed Trade Commissioner for the Philippine Islands

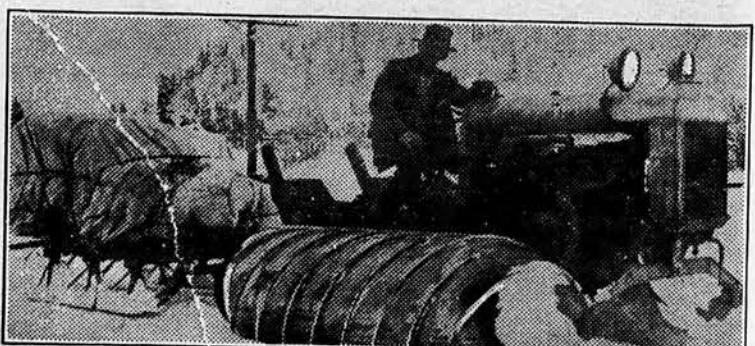


United States Delegates Who Went to Canada to Confer with Officials There with a View to Stopping the Smuggling of Canadian Liquor to the U. S. A Plan to Prohibit Liquor-Laden Ships from Sailing Was Frowned on by the Canadians



Three Advance Spring Hats, Featuring the Ever-Popular, Snug-Fitting, Small, Brimless Models. Left, a Black Felt, Trimmed With Two Curled Feathers; Center, an Attractive Black Velvet Over Jersey; and Right, a Striking Black and White Satin, Trimmed with a Bow

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



Delivery of Mail in Winter Between Truckee, Calif., and Lake Tahoe, 15 Miles, Always Has Been a Troubled Job Due to the Heavy Snows. However, a New Type of Tractor Having a Spirally Arranged Tread Instead of Wheels Seems to Have Solved the Problem. Here's the Device in Operation

Our Layers Paid Us a Profit of \$538

Market Birds, Customs Hatching, Good Housing, Careful Breeding, Culling and Feeding All Combine to Make Poultry Worth While

By Mrs. A. F. Rittenhouse

Troy, Kansas

If we are to make our farm flock really pay, we must be on the job 365 days in every year, but as the work is very interesting, we can get enjoyment and health as well as financial profit from our flock. We have found the heavy breeds best suited to our needs, as there are several avenues of returns from them. We have the Barred Plymouth Rocks.

We have incubator space to hatch enough chicks to replenish our flock, and also to do some customs hatching. We like to get our incubators busy about the first week in February. The ideal way is to hatch all the chicks in two or three batches, but as we hatch principally from our own flock, we do not find this possible. However, we try to do all hatching at least by the first part of April.

We use oil-burning brooders of the best quality and find them dependable, economical and quite a labor saver. So far we always have used straw for litter, but want to try peat litter this year in our brooder houses.

We feed a good, dependable brand of commercial chick mash from the first, with plenty of sour milk and water. We begin scratch grains at 2 weeks old and gradually give more scratch grain in morning and evening, and also gradually change from mixed scratch grains to corn chop and from commercial mash to a home-mixed mash made by the Kansas formula.

Last year our brooder houses were hauled out on clean ground before the chicks were turned out of the house, but this year we expect to use half screen "sun parlors" in front of our brooder houses, and then summer houses for the pullets when they are large enough to go out on the range.

As soon as possible we put most of the cockerels on the broiler market after crate-fattening them for about 10 days.

A good mash is fed the developing pullets along with their grain, fresh water and sour milk in order to have well-developed, winter-producing pullets, and it is the winter-producing pullet that makes the farm flock pay.

We have a Kansas type straw loft laying house into which we place our pullets the last week in September or the first week in October. These are kept housed until about the middle of May. During the spring and summer, we cull the hens several times, especially in February and July. Every pullet which is not laying by February is not profitable, neither is a hen which has stopped laying by July.

We feed the pullets and hens mash mixed by the Kansas formula for laying mash, together with whole corn at night. We usually do not feed scratch grain in the morning except a very small amount of wheat or oats on extremely cold days to induce exercise. During the dark cloudy days of winter and during the hatching season we also add codliver oil to the mash.

We have built up to a state accredited A grade flock by purchasing a small number of good birds to mate with our best birds in special matings from which we hatch as many of our chicks as possible. We also do careful and consistent culling.

Last year we realized a net profit of \$38.38 from our flock of hens and pullets, which averaged 144 eggs for the year. That is \$3.73 a bird. Besides this we had eggs and meat for the table which would be difficult to estimate. We increase our profits by using home-mixed mash, hatching our own chicks, brooding on clean ground and by careful marketing.

Again we wish to say we can get health, pleasure and profit from a good farm flock.

Hatchery Chicks Are Best

BY MRS. A. T. BILDERBACK
Nortonville, Kansas

It is my opinion that it is more profitable to buy day old chicks than it is to hatch them.

For 22 years I have been raising chickens with all its ups and downs, its successes and its disappointments

from the hen-hatched and brooded to the factory made brooders. Then last year I bought 1,000 chicks from a hatchery and do not think I ever will incubate eggs again. You can buy as many as you want just when you want them at a reasonable price, and they are strong, healthy chicks, too. Or if you prefer them from a special flock you can have them hatched at so much an egg. When my chicks were 2 months old I still had 978, or 97.8 per cent of them.

When I consider the cost of equipment, expense of operating, the risk, the work and last but by no means least, the worry it takes to hatch chicks, I believe it pays to buy ready hatched chicks.

Turkeys Were Worth \$166

BY MRS. E. L. MARSHALL
Bonner Springs, Kansas

I keep my breeding turkeys, both hens and toms, with my chicken hens. In the winter I let them have free range except in stormy or very cold weather. Then they are kept shut in with the chicken hens and get all of the laying mash, oyster shells and grit they want. In good weather they go in and out of the chicken house as they please and roost in the house at nights.

The first eggs were sold at 50 cents apiece, as there was a good demand and I did not care to have turkeys hatch before May 15. Then I saved the eggs and set them all at one time under chicken hens and turkey hens. The hens are all dusted well with sodium fluoride before being set. Then the poult are free from lice when hatched. I set two turkey hens and three chicken hens at the same time, and give all the poult to the two turkeys. I had 49 hatch last spring.

I took the old turkeys and the little ones to the orchard, where I have a house with a wire front on the south side with large coops along the north side. The coops are made of small mesh wire netting and are about 4 feet high and wide and about 5 feet long. They are high enough so the old turkeys can stand upright without bumping their heads and have room enough to stir around without stepping on the little ones. Only one turkey with little ones is placed in a coop. They are

kept in these coops until they are 4 days old. Then I let one hen out in the house with her young in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The little ones learn to follow the hens in this way. I always have two hens to run together as they can watch the young better. The fifth day, if the weather is nice and dry, I turn them outside one at a time. Then they soon get together and do not fight. After that I turn them out together. On rainy or wet weather I keep the hens in coops in the house, and let the young ones go in and out of these coops. I feed them in the house and the older ones do not get their feed.

The way I start my little turkeys is to give them plenty of clean water in a shallow dish and feed five times a day, always on clean pans or boards, for the first week. I feed hard boiled eggs and green dandelions cut up fine. For the 49 turkeys, I chopped two eggs fine and mixed with the dandelion and 1 tablespoon of oatflakes. I sprinkle a little clean sand with this feed twice a day. After the first week I keep a box of sand in the house all the time. After the turkeys are a week old and the weather is so I can turn them out, I feed only three times a day. Then I feed three eggs and a little oatflakes with the dandelions or lettuce.

I put them in at 5 or 5:30 o'clock in the evening after they eat their feed. I give them a feed of buttermilk mash and let them eat all they want of it. When I go to feed them in the morning I take up the mash. When I keep them in on rainy weather I give them the mash after dinner.

When the poult are 3 weeks old I begin to feed a little baby chick grain in their feed. I keep a pan filled with oyster shell and grit in the house so that they have all they want. By the time they are 6 weeks old I feed just the chick feed and mash with the greens. This is fed in a trough. I never feed on the ground. As they get older I change from buttermilk mash and baby chick grains to developing grain and developing mash. I only feed the turkeys twice a day but let them eat all they want. I always shut them in the house as soon as they come up, and keep them away from the chickens.

I begin to feed some corn in October

along with the developing grains. Then in November, I feed wheat and corn and all they will eat of the developing mash.

I always sell all the turkeys I have to sell before Thanksgiving. Out of the 49 hatched, I raised 34. I sold 11 hens for \$5 apiece for breeders and 17 others for \$102.15, and the old tom for \$9.45. I cooked one, traded one fine young gobbler for a young gobbler to keep for this year, kept four nice young hens for myself, and gave my daughter one young hen to keep. I sold all the turkeys at home, and for the 28 received \$166.60. I could have sold twice as many if I had had them and did not have to take them to market.

I always let my turkeys run on range, as they eat many grasshoppers and other insects that destroy farm crops. It is worth a good deal to have a flock of turkeys on the farm when they can range and destroy insects.

Home Hatched Cost Less

BY NAOMI BEAN SHAW

Europeans say that the American's god is the dollar. Maybe that is true. Anyway that is the biggest reason why I prefer to hatch my chicks. They cost me less.

Last year I bought two used, 400-egg capacity incubators. They cost me \$25 each. I set these machines four times, using a total of 3,200 eggs, or 267 dozens. These were my own eggs, or eggs bought at market price. Market prices here at that time were 23 cents and 24 cents a dozen. Figuring them all at 24 cents a dozen, they cost \$64.08. I do not remember the exact amount of kerosene that was needed to operate the incubators, but to be sure to figure a sufficient amount, I'll call it 1 gallon a day for the two. We were buying kerosene then for 9.8 cents a gallon. I operated the incubators for 84 days, making the cost of kerosene \$8.23. The eggs, oil and cost of incubators make a grand total of \$122.31.

I hatched around 1,800 chicks from these settings, making each chick cost slightly less than 6.8 cents. These chicks were mostly Leghorns, with a few of a heavy breed. Ten cents each is a very conservative estimate of what these chicks would have cost me had I purchased them from the hatchery. That leaves me a margin of 3.2 cents a chick, or a total of \$57.60, for my work in caring for the incubators. I think you will agree that this is fair wages for less than an hour's work a day. My incubators have paid for themselves and are ready to do just as much this year as they did last.

Then there is another reason why I like to hatch my chicks. After they are all hatched I remove the egg trays, reduce the heat to 95 degrees and the chicks have a warm, dark place to stay until they are ready for their first feeding. Chicks that stay in the incubator until they are from 24 to 36 hours old are stronger and have a much better chance in life than the chick that is removed as soon as it is dry. The chicks are moved to a warm brooder house and fed. By feeding them as soon as they are taken to the brooder house the danger of pecking at each other, and picking an over amount of sand from the floor, is greatly lessened. The chicks have no chance of being chilled when transferred from the cellar to the brooder house.

Our Best Labor Savers

BY MRS. R. W. PEPPER
Amy, Colorado

In my opinion the right kind of incubators and brooders are among the most important labor-saving devices any woman who raises a flock of chickens every year can have. Before making a selection, find out what type of equipment is giving satisfaction to successful poultry raisers.

I have four small incubators of various makes and sizes, but all have the (Continued on Page 20)

These Folks Get the Cash

KANSAS FARMER takes this opportunity to thank the many, many poultry fans in the state for their spontaneous response to the annual poultry contest. Some very excellent letters were received from every section of the state, and as usual they contained such good "experience" material and information that the judges had a difficult time eliminating a good many of them. It is regrettable that more first and second and third prizes could not be given.

But everyone who entered the contest did so with the understanding that somebody was going to be left out of the cash, but also with the knowledge that everyone interested in poultry could profit by the letters from various poultry raisers. On this page we have some of the winning letters. In early issues of Kansas Farmer, the other prize winning letters will appear, and after that, the best letters out of the big bunch that is left.

There were four different departments or sections to this year's contest, and three prizes were offered in each case. So here we go to tell you who won the money.

For letters on "Handling the Farm Flock," first prize of \$5 goes to Mrs. A. F. Rittenhouse, Troy, R. 3; second prize of \$3, to Mary F. Hurley, Paola, R. 2; and third prize of \$2, to Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Pendennis.

First prize of \$5 for the best letter on "Incubators and Brooders," is being mailed to Mrs. R. W. Pepper, Amy, Colo.; second prize of \$3, to Mrs. Oral Myers, Milo, and third prize of \$2, to M. Mullanax, Cassoday.

Naomi Bean Shaw wrote the best letter on "Day Old Chicks," and Kansas Farmer is requesting her to please send her address so that her check for \$5 can be mailed to her. The address is not on the letter, and the postmark on the envelope is illegible. Second prize of \$3, goes to Mrs. A. T. Bilderback, Nortonville, R. 1; and third prize of \$2 to Mrs. C. M. Cheney, Wichita, R. 6.

"Turkeys, Ducks and Geese," brought a much larger response than usual, which may indicate a growing interest in these birds. Mrs. E. L. Marshall, Bonner Springs, R. 2, earns first prize of \$5; G. H. Farlyer, Manhattan, R. 4, second prize of \$3, and Mrs. Memory Brown, Horton, third prize of \$2.

What the Folks Are Saying

Young Farm Couples Should Study House Plans Carefully, as We Did, Until They Are Sure of Just the Features Desired

HOW many young couples (and those not so young) start out eagerly to build their ideal home, only to find, after it is built, that they have planned too small a bedroom, their closet room is inadequate, the color schemes of the various rooms do not harmonize, the doors are not where they should be, many step-saving devices could have been built in that were not, and many other improvements could be made in the various features that were incorporated into their home. Perhaps some day the house will be remodeled to suit the occupants, but this will mean additional expense, and in the meantime they must put up with a home that falls far short of what they had expected.

From what we have learned thru experience we would advise a couple moving on to a place they have just purchased to put off building a house if possible, for a year or two, unless they already have had experience in homemaking. When we were married, four years ago, we had, as a result of a good many evenings' work, a pretty definite plan of the sort of a house we wanted to build. When we bought our place it had a house on it that was as good as the rest of the buildings, so we decided to make it do for a while and first put up buildings that would help to swell the farm income. What we have learned in the meantime has caused us to change our house plans until they are no longer recognizable as the same ones we built four years ago, but I know our new house will be far more satisfactory than if it had been built according to original plans.

We planned a rather small bedroom for us, with another small one adjoining for the children. Experience has taught us that a large bedroom where we can pull baby's crib up beside his mother will save the disagreeable task of getting up in the cold half a dozen times in the night, as well as prevent endless worry. Even tho your bedroom is small you will be apt to find the baby's crib parked there, so you might as well plan for it.

The kitchen of our "dream home" was to be finished and furnished in gray and orange with touches of blue. I found that light gray painted walls were too distant and cold. Our new kitchen will have canary yellow walls.

We have found that it is much easier to make the various rooms harmonize if the woodwork in all the rooms is finished alike. I think ivory is a choice that cannot be improved on.

We thought our new house must have a sewing room and an office. We have found that the two can be incorporated into one room very nicely. There will be a built-in cupboard for all sewing equipment except the sewing machine and the dress form, and they can be hid by an artistic screen.

Our original plan did not have a men's wash room, but our new one certainly does. It is not necessary to have a large room for this. In fact, the one in our present home is 4 by 6 feet, but it provides a place for the men to leave their coats, caps, mittens and overshoes, and for them to wash up before coming into the kitchen.

The house we are living in has not been what it should be, but it has helped a great deal to show us what features we do and do not want when we build. It has saved us many costly mistakes. What other folks have learned cannot decide us, nor can what we have learned decide you. That is why I would advise a young couple to get along for two years, if possible, before building a home.

Mrs. Norman Davis,
Galatea, Colo.

On the Road to Profits

One test of the efficiency of an automobile is the miles it makes on a gallon of gasoline. A milk cow is rated on the pounds of milk she produces a pound of feed. The efficiency of both the automobile and the cow varies with the engine inside of them.

A cow producing 3,000 pounds of milk a year will take as much barn room, as much care, and eat practically as much feed as a cow giving 6,000 pounds of milk. Data from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture indicate that it costs \$4 more a year to feed a cow producing 6,000 pounds of milk as it does one giving 3,000 pounds. Although we have used the 6,000-pound cow as an example in this instance, it should be understood that the real economy in milk production is in building up a herd of cows that have a greater production than this. R. D. Hebb.

Chicago, Ill.

Home Grown Celery

Celery is a fall and winter favorite, but many folks say it cannot be successfully and economically grown in the central part of the United States by a small gardener, and that it would therefore be poor policy for him to undertake the producing of celery for his own table. We usually accept these statements as authoritative and do not attempt anything but the beaten path. If the gardener is a lover of experiments he can easily prove to his own

good dressing of lime, because I feared the land would be sour.

After the soil had been pretty well pulverized we made trenches about 18 inches apart and 6 inches deep. Into these trenches we transplanted the celery plants, 4 or 5 inches apart, using strong, healthy plants from 2 to 4 inches tall. The plants took root immediately and did not even wilt.

A few days later there came a big rain and the trenches were filled with water. When this went down some of the celery plants were under ground. This did not amount to much, for in a few minutes we had them uncovered and they were erect and proud as ever. In cultivating the patch we merely kept the weeds and crabgrass from taking the patch, and gradually worked the soil from the ridges around the plants in the trenches. In doing this one must be careful not to cover the hearts of the plants with soil. I also made it a point to shave the leaf stems together as I was working the soil about the plants. I did this to train the plants to grow compact, erect and solid. The object of working the soil around the plants was to begin the bleaching process, as well as to pre-

opportunity to bleach out. The celery made a nice growth in the dark, and all the new leaves were of a fine, creamy yellow color, brittle and tender. In about three weeks we began to use the celery from the cellar, as it was considerably quicker in growth and bleaching than that in the garage.

The fine, snappy flavor, the rich creamy yellow stalks, and the fresh crispness of this home-grown celery made it superior, in our estimation, to any shipped-in celery we had ever eaten. We felt more than repaid for all our time and trouble by nursing the satisfaction of knowing that we were not chewing strings and tasteless stalks. Here we had some celery equal to the best we had ever enjoyed. But I wish to state here that our plants did not quite reach the size of the commonly designated "dwarf celery" of our markets. With a very slight financial outlay, and not a great deal of work and worry, we were able this winter to supply our own table with an abundant supply of home grown celery.

When we transplanted the first plants into the containers for the bleaching process we left the smaller plants in the garden. It so happened that the fall freezes were not violent enough to kill these plants. So right after Thanksgiving we refilled our boxes and repeated the bleaching process, but by this time, of course, it was necessary to move all plants to the cellar.

Next year we expect to repeat our 1928 performance. It will no longer be an experiment with us, for we will know how to go about producing celery on a small scale both for pleasure and profit. There is just one more thing I wish to mention, and this is that celery, like most all plants and animals, responds to kind treatment, petting and other special attention. It pays well to keep the soil loose about the plants, and to keep the grass and weeds out of your patch, while one should never fail to keep the celery plants well supplied with moisture if the rains are not sufficient. Celery is a good, healthy vegetable that is at its best when "fresh stuff" is hardest to procure, and there is no reason why the average gardener cannot keep himself supplied with as much of it as he cares to use.

A. C. Asling.
Louisburg, Kan.

Let's Get More Milk

How much money can the average dairyman afford to pay for a bull? What are some of the factors he should consider in purchasing the animal?

Perhaps the most important item is production, and the second is type.

No man can afford to use a bull whose dam and whose sire's dam do not have production records. Proven sires should be purchased when possible.

Purebred bulls can be secured whose dams average from 300 to 600 pounds of butterfat a year at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200. The Iowa Experiment Station found that by using purebred bulls on scrub cows the daughters produced 52 per cent more butterfat and 64 per cent more milk. An exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair last year showed 13 daughters of University Fogis Climax, a purebred Jersey bull, that produced 87.6 pounds more butterfat than their dams at the same age. Figuring the butterfat at 50 cents a pound these daughters produced \$43.80 extra a year. Taking off half of feed cost leaves \$21.90 net profit a daughter over their dams, or a total of \$285 a year. Figuring the average life of a dairy cow at 10 years, they would return to their owner a net return of \$2,850, not figuring the added value of the heifer and bull calves from these daughters. The slogan for every progressive dairyman should be "bulls with production and type."

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

All animals need direct sunlight.



Are You earning enough money from your farm?

Here is the book that will tell you how. It describes in detail the practices followed by those farmers who are making an outstanding success of farming

HOW it is done in a practical way and without the outlay of large sums of money for additional equipment has been condensed into this book, which you can use for a guide to more income from your farm.

The methods described mean bigger, better, more uniform crops; top market prices for grain and live stock; increased and fertility and value; more income from the same acreage; less drudgery; more money; a better state of mind; a better credit standing at the bank and a better position in your community.

Outstanding farmers follow these practices—that is why they make money. These same ideas can be put into practice on your own farm. Our investigations covering hundreds of farmers showed that it was the system that all prosperous farmers are using.

We have made it our business to find out the practices and methods followed by these successful farmers and write them into this book. More than

a year of effort has been spent in these interviews, collecting practical information free from theories and technical terms, compiling and verifying it and in preparing the text and illustrations for

this book. Its recommendations are based on practical experience of farmers who are now using them to increase their incomes.

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The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

A LAW clerk in San Francisco, John Sedgwick found a map belonging to Evelyn Wallace showing the location of buried treasure in Panama. Miss Wallace called at his office, and he gave the map back to her. Before she had gone, her cousin, Boris Bothwell, entered the office and demanded the map, at the point of a gun. Miss Wallace gave it to him. After Bothwell left the place, Sedgwick started Jimmie, the office boy, after him, to keep track of his movements. Miss Wallace then told Sedgwick that there was an error in the map, and that the latitude and longitude were not marked. She also asked Sedgwick to help her find the treasure, and they presently were discussing ways and means.

"I suppose it would take a lot of money?" she said timidly.

"Where is the treasure hidden?"

"On the coast of Panama."

"Near the canal zone?"

"I don't know. The latitude and the longitude are exactly marked on the real map but I haven't looked them up."

I Have No Means

"We'll have to outfit a ship here, or make our start from Panama. Yes, it's going to take money."

"Then we can't go any farther with it. I have no means," she said quietly.

The lawyer in me came reluctantly to the fore.

"I suppose I ought to advise you to compromise with Captain Bothwell."

Resolution flashed in the eyes that looked straight into mine.

"I'd rather lose it all! He wouldn't stick to any bargain he made because—well, he would use the treasure as a lever to—get something else he wants."

The flush in her cheeks told me what else it was he wanted, and my heart was lifted within me. Bothwell intended to marry her, and she did not intend that he should. My wishes ran pat with hers.

"That is final, is it?"

"Quite. If you don't want to go on with it you can drop out, Mr. Sedgwick. I thank you for your kindness—"

"And who's talking of dropping out?"

I suggested compromise because I thought I ought, but I'm the pleased man that you won't listen to my good advice. No, no! I'm in to stay, and here's my hand on it."

"You're just spoiling for the fight," she smiled, her little hand in mine.

"Indeed, and that's a guess which rings the bell. I'll not be satisfied till I try another fall with Mr. Bothwell."

"You're a right funny lawyer."

"I'll tell you a secret. My father was an Irish filibuster in Cuba. He died with his back to a wall."

"Then it's in the blood."

"He had a chance to slip away by leaving his men, but Barry Sedgwick wasn't the man to take that kind of an opportunity."

"The dear hero! How proud you must be of him," she said in the softest of voices.

I nodded.

"He's the best reference—I can give you. Now, Miss Wallace, I'll have to tell this story—or part of it—before I can interest capital in the venture. You are willing that I should?"

"Do whatever you must. It's in your hands."

"First, we'll make sure of the map, then; and after that you can tell me the story of Doubloon Spit."

Together we went to the International Safe Deposit vaults, rented a box, and put in the map. Afterward we took a car for Golden Gate Park. There she told me the story, in substance if not in the same words, to be found in the next two chapters.

Those who find interest only in the conventional had better read no farther. For this true tale runs red with the primal emotions of the old buccaneers. It is a story of love and hate, of heroism and cowardice, of treasure-trove and piracy on the high seas, of gaping wounds and foul murder. If this is not to your taste, fall out. My story is not for you.

As a Stowaway

Robert Wallace, the father of Evelyn, was not one of the forty-niners, but he had come to California by way of the Isthmus not very many years later. Always of an adventurous turn, it was on his fourteenth birthday that he ran away from his home in Baltimore to become a stowaway on board a south-bound vessel.

It was a day of privations, and the boy endured more than his share of them without complaint. Somehow he got along, knocking about from one

point to another, now at the gold diggings, now on the San Francisco wharfs, and again as a deck hand on the coasters that plied from port to port.

When he was eighteen, but well grown for his age, he fell in with an old salt named Nat Quinn. Quinn was an old man, close to seventy, a survivor of a type of sailor which even then had all but passed away.

The sea and the wind had given Quinn a face of wrinkled leather. It was his custom to wear rings in his ears, to carry a murderous dirk, and to wrap around his bald head a red bandanna after the fashion of the buccaneers of old.

He was a surly old ruffian, quick to take offense, and absolutely fearless. When the old fellow was in drink it was as much as one's life was worth to cross his whim.

Nat Quinn was second mate of the Porto Rico when young Wallace shipped before the mast at San Francisco for a cruise to Lima. The crew

was of a surly, taciturn disposition, given to brooding suspicions.

But at last the story came out. Quinn had been in his early days a seaman on board the ship Mary Ann of Bristol, which in the year 1817 was wrecked off the coast of Peru and cast upon the rocks. Most of the crew were saved, including the captain, one Thomas Rogers, the first mate, "Bully" Evans, and the boatswain, Pablo Lobardi, a quarrelsome fellow with whom Quinn had had a difficulty.

Lobardi Could Talk Spanish

The rescued seamen were treated with the greatest kindness by the simple-hearted natives. To Cerro Blanco, the nearest town, they were taken and given work. Most of them found employment in the rich mines of the neighborhood, pending the arrival of some ship to take them back to Europe.

Lobardi was the only one of the crew who could talk Spanish, so that in his capacity of interpreter he acquired much influence with the men. It was

he pushed to Cerro Blanco with the main body of robbers. At the outskirts of the town he again divided his forces. One party hastened to the banks and another looted the cathedral. Within an hour the town had been stripped clean of its gold and jewels and the scoundrels had again joined forces at the wharves. Only the need of absolute silence saved the town from a carnival of fire and murder.

It was by this time in the small hours of a dark, moonless night. The pirates loaded the treasure into boat and pulled quietly for the Santa Theresa, a transport which lay like a black hulk in the harbor.

The first boat was challenged by a sentinel on board, but Lobardi gave the countersign which they had forced from the leader of the treasure convoy.

"Muy bien," answered the sentry, and he at once moved away to call the captain of the marines.

As that officer came sleepily to the deck a half dozen figures swarmed over the side of the ship. He gave a cry, the last he ever uttered. A knife hurtling thru the dark was buried to the hilt in his throat. Simultaneously one of the men on guard let out his death shriek and the other fled down the hatchway to the quarters of the men.

A Poor Defense

The first rush of the troopers to the deck was met by a volley that mowed them down. Before they could recover, the pirates were upon them with cutlasses. Taken by surprise, hemmed in by the narrow hatchway, the soldiers made a poor defense. Some were pursued and cut down, others escaped by swimming to the wharves. Those who surrendered were flung into a boat and ordered ashore.

Captain Rogers worked the brig out of the harbor and set her nose to the north. There was need of haste, for the ship's consort was expected in a day or two. That there would be a pursuit nobody doubted.

Now occurred a state of affairs to be accounted the most strange were it not the most natural in the world. While the plot had been fomenting, and during its execution, these scurvy fellows had been of one mind, amenable to discipline, and entirely loyal to each other.

The thing had been in the wind a month, yet not one of them had breathed a word in betrayal. But no sooner had they won success than dissensions broke out. They were jealous of their officers, suspicious of each other.

Men whispered together in corners, and others scowled at them in distrust. They grew unruly, were soon ripe for mutiny.

To make matters worse, the wines and liquors aboard were made too free. It was not long before the cutthroats were in a debauch that threatened to last as long as the rum. Fights grew frequent. Within a week one man was buried and another lay in his bunk cut to ribbons.

At this juncture Rogers, Evans, and Lobardi put their heads together and quietly dumped overboard the liquor supply. Captain Rogers was the ablest seaman among the officers, and he was that worked the brig. But Bully Evans was the real leader of the pirates. He was a big man, of tremendous vitality and strength, and he ruled like a czar, hazing his men into submission by sheer brutality.

One specimen of his methods must serve to illustrate a week of battle, every hour filled with disorder. The brig Truxillo, consort of the Santa Theresa, had appeared in the offing one morning and hung on in chase with all sail set. All day and night the two ships raced, the one to escape, the other to capture the pirates.

In a Heavy Fog

Next morning there came up a heavy fog. Orders were given to about ship. Nothing could have amazed the crew more, and mutiny was instantly in the air. The malcontents whispered together and sent forward a committee of three to voice their refusal to comply with the order.

Before a dozen words had been

(Continued on Page 26)

What You'll Hear Over WIBW

YOU will find programs of keen interest to Kansas farm folks, and sparkling with the best entertainment features, if you tune in on WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications at Topeka. Every week, now, you will find the program outlined in Kansas Farmer.

On Sunday, January 27, at 12:15 noon and at 6:15 p. m., you will hear the Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra, perhaps as your family gathers around the table. At 3 p. m. Robert Service, the famous crippled boy violinist, will have his ensemble play for you, and at 4 o'clock the Grace Cathedral Pipe Organ Concert will be presented.

For the busy week days, the program is something you will not like to miss. Daily it rings in with the Alarm Clock Club at 6 a. m.; time, weather and news at 7; devotional period 7:05; Brunswick recording program 7:30.

At 10:10 a. m., the women's forum goes on the air with all the women's editors on the entire Capper staff, giving you the latest and most accurate information regarding the home and the family. Your meals will be happier for the luncheon concert at 12:15 by orchestra or pipe organ. Markets, time and weather report will be broadcast to you at exactly 1 p. m., and following at 1:30 is the entertaining, get acquainted club which you will enjoy.

Every Thursday, as a rule, at 1:15 p. m., some outstanding Kansas farmer will speak to you on the subject he knows best—the phase of farming in which he excels. Sometimes for convenience of the speaker, the date will be changed, as in the case of next week when W. R. Stiner, outstanding potato grower of Lawrence, will speak on Tuesday, January 29.

At 3 p. m. WIBW will give a wide variety of entertainment—Uncle Dave greets the children every afternoon at 5:30, and at 6 p. m. comes the news, late markets, and the weather. The WIBW Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra may be heard at 6:15 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. You'll enjoy Capper's Farmer hour at this time on Wednesday evening. Eight-thirty will bring you studio programs from Topeka, Kansas Farmer hour, sponsored by "the" farm paper of the state comes at 8:30 on Wednesday evening. The Sonora program is at this time on Thursday evening, and studio programs on Friday and Saturday evenings. Nine o'clock studio programs except on Tuesday evening, when you will hear the voice of Columbia from New York City. At 9:45 tomorrow's Daily Capital news is reviewed, and at 11 p. m., the Goofus Club takes the air.

At 6:52 on Thursday evening, January 31, you will be entertained by the Reo Motor Company. At 5:45 on Friday evening, February 1, comes the Royal Bakery's "Peter Pan Hour." On the same evening at 6:52 the Southard Sales System will broadcast. We are sure you will enjoy "neighboring" with the real farmer's station, WIBW.

were rough specimens, but there can be no doubt that Quinn hazed them mercilessly.

Soon the whole forecastle was simmering with talk about revenge. Off Guayaquil one night three of the crew found him alone on the deck and rushed him overboard. The old man was no swimmer. No doubt this would have been the end of him if young Wallace, hearing his cry for help, had not dived from the rail and kept him afloat until a boat reached them.

From that night Nat Quinn took a great fancy to the young man and often hinted that he was going to make his fortune. He told of hidden treasure, but never definitely; spoke of a great fortune to be had for the lifting, and promised Wallace that he should go halves.

No doubt he trusted the boy, but the habit of secrecy had grown too strong easily to be broken. Several times he approached the subject, but usually sheered off before he had gone far. Of shrugs and winks he offered plenty, enough to keep the youngster tantalized almost beyond endurance. Nor was it possible to force his confidence, for he

he that hatched the vile plot to rob the mines, loot the rich churches and the banks of Cerro Blanco, and make their escape on the ship which put in twice a year to carry the gold to Lima.

It looked a desperate enough adventure, this plan to seize an armed transport and escape with a great treasure, but these ruffians were the very men to carry thru such an attempt. In its apparent hopelessness lay one prime factor of success, for none could expect a score of unarmed men to try so forlorn a hope. The transport carried twice as many soldiers, and these could call upon the town for aid in case of need.

Everything went as well for the rascally buccaneers as they could desire. As the treasure wagons from the mines filed thru a narrow gorge the sailors fell on them. By means of three stolen rifles they drove away the guard. In their wild flight for safety the men who composed this body flung away their weapons in panic.

Bully Evans, captain in fact tho not in name, now had eleven rifles and three pistols to distribute among his men. Leaving an escort with the gold,

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Farm work has been mostly at a standstill for several days. The men of the community have spent their spare time since the storm trying to get the roads opened up for traffic. All of the snow plows of the country were put to work and shovel gangs were out, but at the best progress was slow. The snow had packed so firmly that neither tools nor men could make much headway. Several new plans were tried and some worked fairly well, but most of them were not much improvement over the old methods.

About the most successful plan I heard of was used in the west part of this county. A couple of "two by fours" were fastened on the sides of a heavy tractor, and allowed to extend 12 to 15 feet out in front. Over these timbers was built a V-shaped platform covered with galvanized iron. Just in front of the radiator of the tractor a dividing board was put in. To keep the platform from running into the ground two runners were placed beneath it. This equipment worked very well. The platform ran under the snow and lifted it before there was any pushing to the sides done.

In the county east of this one a rotary plow was rigged up. The rotary was fixed to run directly from the tractor. The speed of the tractor could be shifted to low to give the wheel time to clear the deepest drifts.

In the last few days corn and wheat prices have made quite a jump. Last Saturday wheat was selling for \$1 a bushel and corn at 71 cents. The week previous wheat had been down to 89 cents and corn to 63 cents. Few people in this part of the country were expecting any rise. Several men had been holding their wheat for \$1 a bushel but had about given up hope of getting it before May or June. Considerable wheat has been sold at the dollar price subject to being hauled as soon as the roads will permit.

Some of our neighbors have been having trouble with the Elder bugs getting into the houses and basements. The bugs are quite a nuisance, and so far farmers have found no very good way of getting rid of them, the difficulty being that the bugs harbor between the weather boarding and the boxing of the house. The bugs come out on warm days on the south side of the house in clusters. Of course a good many find their way into the house where it is warm. Those that get inside are gathered up and destroyed but those on the outside are hard to get. So far the folks have been pouring boiling water on them when they came out on the warm days. They have been unable to find out where the bugs hatch and mature. Pests like this one and such others as termites are very hard to get rid of once they have become located in a building.

One poultryman in the community has been using electric lights on his flock this winter. The results have been good. He thinks the production has been increased about 15 per cent. The cost of lighting amounts to about 2 cents a day. The lights are turned on at 5 o'clock in the morning, but are not used in the evening. The pullets seem to respond better to the lights than do the older hens. When the lights come on the pullets get right off and go to eating or go directly to the water fountain, while the older hens are slow in getting off the roosts. There has been some increase in the consumption of both scratch grain and mash since using the lights. This is, however, one of the objects of using lights, because if egg production is to be increased more feed must be consumed. This poultryman believes the additional expense is more than returned in the increase of egg production.

One of the advantages we have observed in using a purchased mash is that the contents are thoroly mixed. In using home made mash it is difficult to get the mixing well done. Some time ago we saw a home made mixing method that worked well; it was much better than a scoop shovel! The owner had taken out the upper gather shaft from an old upright corn binder. The shaft was placed in a barrel and the top carrier chain sprocket wired to the bottom of the barrel. The shaft extended about 4 inches below the sprocket wheel, and this was fitted to a bearing. A handle was fastened to one side at the top of the barrel. Next

a "two by four" frame was built around the barrel with the bearing in the bottom of the frame. The barrel and frame was then mounted on some standards and tipped at about a 45 degree angle. Mixing boards were placed in the barrel. The ingredients were shoveled into the barrel

and the barrel turned until the mixing was well done; then the barrel was tipped and the mixture dumped on the floor or into a basket. About 2 bushels could be mixed at one time, and it was very well done. Unless the mash is very well mixed there is bound to be considerable loss in feeding.

Sweet clover may be seeded during the winter months when the soil is honeycombed from freezing and thawing. Use non-scarified seed. Under most conditions it is best to seed the crop in the spring, either alone or with oats as a nurse crop, using scarified seed.

Better Work is the Big Reason for Their Popularity

23 JAN '29



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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Was a Complete Follies Show

The English Widow Was the Life of the Party
on That Trip to India

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

EXCEPT for two distractions our entire voyage from Africa to India was as quiet as the calm of the Indian Ocean upon which we sailed for a week and as uneventful as the sands of the Arabian Desert upon our left. One of these diversions was the bristling British fort at Aden that guards the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the mouth of the Red Sea. The other also was English, and equally bristling when aroused, the terrible-tempered but altogether trig and tidy young widow, en route to India. We saw Aden, left, and forgot it, but the merry widow we had always with us. For she was a merry widow even though she had the temper of a razor and the disposition of a camel with curly hair.

She was the life of the party, bouncing about on every corner of the deck at once like a full musical comedy chorus. She was a complete Follies Show in one pair of stockings. She would trip playfully up to everyone on deck who was trying to read or write, bum a cigarette and prattle giddy nonsense about Merrie England and Mother India. She had a friendly, chummy way of bobbing into the cabins of the men passengers without bothering to knock. Then she would push the bell and other whiskys and sodas for the two or three in the cabin and when the bar boy appeared she would be so busily engaged in some ribald recital of life in India that her host would sign the check. There was never a dull moment on board for either herself or the other passengers—or the stewards either, for the waiters and room boys were the choicest meat for this human bear cat. She fairly ate them up. If she was the life of the party for the passengers she was the death of it for the help.

Every morning we would hear this Bengal tigress ordering up her "bawth" with all the fervor of a caged walrus bellowing for his chop, or the celebrated whangdoodle mourning for its first-born. Our regular morning call was the rattle of her curses echoing off the bathroom walls and clattering down the halls to every cabin on the ship. By that we knew that day had begun on board. It was time to get up. And from then on until her last roar ordered the lights out at night we listened to her incessant scolding of the stewards that sounded like a battery of bluejays baiting a crippled crow.

Fishing on a Camel

When we arrived at Karachi, India a welcoming committee of one was on hand to greet us. A good-natured, grinning Gunga Din, who said his name was Tipperary, meets all the boats in Karachi. He offered to take us fishing and when the captain of the "Nemo" and the chief steward endorsed him as they did I decided to pay him his fee of 10 Indian rupees and go a-fishing with Tipperary. Ten rupees is \$4 but the prospects of his program which called for fishing turtles with a camel was too much to turn down. The idea of fishing with a camel!

Tipperary and I left the ship in the pitch dark of the next morning in his little fishing dory. In an hour or two of steady rowing we grounded on a sandbar and clambered out, barefooted, in the warm tropical waters of the shallows. My head was full of question marks, but it did me little good to wonder out loud because Tipperary's English was almost as bad as my knowledge of Hindu, and intelligent conversation was difficult indeed. Besides, we were fishing for turtles—with a camel—and not out for a visit.

A hallo into the dark brought some answering cries in a language that sounded like Hindu, and soon an Indian compatriot of Tipperary's shuffled out of the gloom. He was trailing a rope in his hand. The other end led back into the dark and tightened about the lower jaw of a camel, the ship of the desert transformed into a fishing craft. Tipperary and I mounted one great two-humped beast, while Jim and the cameleer whom we named Black Beauty, crawled on the other which was tied to our camel's tail.

A combination of signs and broken

English disclosed that fishing for the particular kind of turtles which we sought had to be done at low tide, and we could not go by boat to the favorite turtle fishing ground Tipperary had in mind. We were going, instead, by camel.

Then followed an hour of that jumping-jack-jerking movement which I had first known back in the Sahara Desert when I had ridden one of the single-humped variety of camel for three days after we had run out of gasoline for our motorcycles. The gait of the single-humped dromedary was bad enough, but I learned that the number of humps on a camel does not decrease the vibration, as does the number of cylinders in an automobile. I remember Jim asking me, as we rode along, his voice hiccupping out of the dim dawn that revealed his beast behind us, if I would ever again object to the vibration of a four-cylinder car. I shall not.

Finally came the dawn, and very soon after, the sun. And then the

search for turtles, which we hunted with long stout poles. We must have cut a pretty figure there on that sandy beach, our two camels squatting on their knees like statues in the sand, our two brown bearers, Tipperary and Black Beauty, barefooted and ragged guiding Jim and me about. But we got our game.

The program was simple. First, find the turtle. Then upset him with our poles and turn him over on his broad flat back where he was as helpless as an oyster in a can. Then drag him up on higher ground where he would be safe. That was where the camel came in, for some of these monstrous turtles are 3 or 4 feet long and weigh 300 pounds. One would have been enough for us, but it is difficult to carry just one of anything on a camel's back. Two are needed to balance each other, one hanging down either side. We got two huge turtles and took them back to our boat, Jim and I walking this time all the way. It was easier than riding.

Back to the Ship

At the boat we bade Black Beauty and our two camels goodbye, and Tipperary rowed us back to the ship. The hunt was successful, and his money was well earned. That was our first introduction to India.

Our next experience wasn't quite so pleasant—at first. We left the ship and started to go up town. We walked

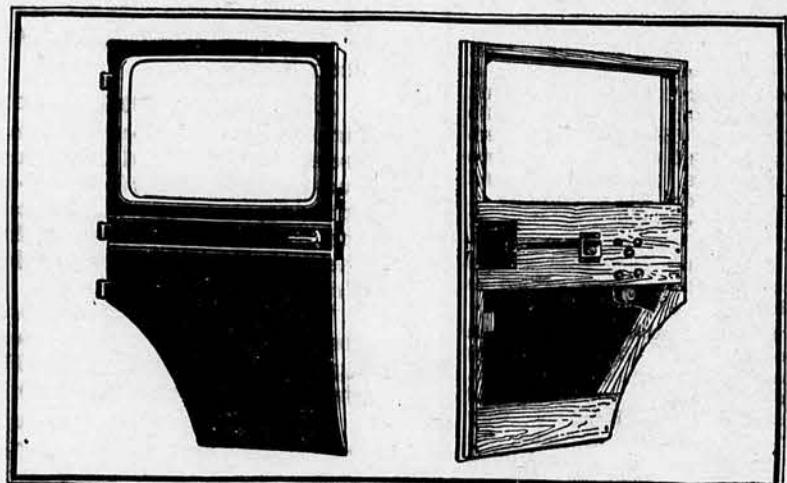
thru the Customs gate, and India burst upon us. Rickshaws! There is nothing to a rickshaw in itself for a stranger to marvel at, but I believe that the sight strikes a certain amount of awe into the consciousness of everyone when he sees a rickshaw for the first time. It is, I suppose, the idea of one human being pulling his fellow man, hitched to a cart, like a common beast of burden. They crowded about us, those barefooted, ragged rickshaw boys, darting about between the shafts of their light and nervous carts like ice skaters showing off. Jim looked at me and I looked at Jim. No! We'd never ride a rickshaw. Some how the thought of it didn't seem right.

We hailed a carriage, a rubber-tired, four-wheeled, phaeton affair. It was marked "Second Class" on the dingy black door, and we decided there must not be any Third. The horses and the driver seemed to be as low in spirits as in caste, but when we ordered "Post Office" there was a great awakening indeed. We climbed in and were off.

There was too much to see at once, too much of just common India, that is so uncommon to us. And it was all thrown at us in one swift scene as we clattered along the street. There were camels, monstrous black beasts they were, two humped and huge, hitched singly and in pairs to enormous carts loaded with lumber, coal, and all manner of heavy freight.

There were cattle, also yoked to

In the average door on a Body by Fisher there are 9 1/4 board feet of lumber and 15 1/2 square feet of sheet steel. The door frames are built on jigs the same as the body, being clamped and screwed together under pressure. A band iron brace runs practically the full length of the door lock pillar. This brace prevents warping of the door.



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GENERAL MOTORS

Body by FISHER

heavy carts, the great telephone pole of a tongue riding upon their necks in front of the hump above their shoulders. Instead of loading these two-wheeled carts with the weight fairly evenly distributed fore and aft, the Hindu piles his cargo heavily in front, and the enormous weight must all be borne upon the necks of his cows. It is easier than figuring out a balance, and if it is too heavy behind it will tip up. And thus the miserable beasts lumber along, their forelegs fairly crumpling beneath them, and the heartless driver perched upon the tongue goading them with his sharpened stick and twisting their broken tails, the vertebrae already torn apart, the most painful punishment he can give.

There were water buffalo, hitched in similar fashion to the cattle, prowling along under heavy loads, their sweatless black skins burned like leather in that blistering sun. The water buffalo has no sweat glands, and yet he is taken out of his natural water habitat and worked upon the city streets until he sometimes drops in the drouth of his tracks. His nostrils are high on his snout, and his nose points forward and up; he is a beast meant for swimming in cool water with only that broad black snout sticking above the surface.

And along with the other beasts of burden carrying freight along the street there were rags and bare feet in human form, in the image of the Creator, bowed down with the years and the tons but still carrying on—aimless as the camels and cattle and buffalo. Some were carrying on their backs, some on their heads, some on their wives, and some were hitched to carts, but the whole miserable colony of toiling ants were carrying something from somewhere.

A Fee of 3 Rupees

We reached the post office and inquired our carriage fee. Three rupees, we were told. It seemed like a lot, because a rupee is worth about 45 cents. We argued. Our driver insisted. So did we. Another carriage rolled along. Jim stopped it and asked the driver how much would be the charge from the Customs House to the post office. "Three rupees, official charge," politely informed our referee. We paid it, still protesting.

Before we returned to the ship we secured an official list of carriage and rickshaw fares, consulted the police and postmaster to confirm our findings, and then Jim made up his mind. We waited there on the dock for an hour and a half until our original Class II driver happened along. Jim hailed him, apparently without noticing who it was and bade him take us to the postoffice. Once there we ordered him to carry us back and then we explained in a language that we were sure he could understand that since the 3 rupees we had originally paid were enough for the extra round trip as well as the one-way ride we, therefore, owed him exactly nothing, except perhaps the customary tip to which he was jolly welcome. Then we climbed aboard our ship.

Again we remembered that wise inscription carved on the Union Station in Washington, D. C.: "He who would bring back the wealth of the Indies must take the wealth of the Indies with him." Apparently they expected it of us. India promised to be interesting.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

At the beginning of the season it was the opinion of many folks that the corn market would seek a lower level. This no doubt has been prevented in various ways. Altho the weather has for the most part been favorable for marketing yet this has been hindered to a great extent on account of a shortage of corn huskers thruout the country, which delayed the farmers in getting their corn in condition to put on the market sooner and in larger quantities. This has forced the producers to practice orderly marketing, which always reacts in their favor in steadier prices.

Our brother last Tuesday received 66 cents a bushel for his corn, and Saturday morning following the Farmers Union Elevator gave the line ring, stating it would pay 70 cents a bushel for corn on that day. The price had been advancing steadily most of the week, anyway, at about a cent a day.

Corn husking is still going on pretty

lively on many farms around here, and the weather for the most part has been quite favorable for this work. Several farmers have finished husking, but a big share of the 1928 crop is still in the field, some folks estimating it to be as high as 40 per cent.

Last week we finished husking corn in the field where he had a comparative test between the 90-day White corn of our own raising and the Pride of Saline variety. This was all husked out and cribbed together, and we cannot tell just how much there was raised on each plot, but according to the husking samples taken on 1-18 acre in each plat in November the early 90-Day White outyielded the Pride of Saline a trifle, it yielding 23 bushels an acre while the latter produced at the rate of 22 bushels, counting 80 pounds of ear corn to the bushel. This was raised on upland ground, and was planted May 15.

To determine the amount of shrinkage on corn husked early in the season, a neighbor set aside three sacks of corn husked October 24, two of which weighed 34 pounds each and the other sack 29 pounds. These sacks were re-

weighed four weeks later; the 34-pound sacks had shrunk to 30 pounds each, or nearly 1-8th, while the 29-pound sack had dropped to 27 pounds.

To more fully ascertain the ideas of people in the county concerning how the road business should be handled and financed, the county engineer sent out letters to several persons recently asking their views concerning the matter, and of the 50 returned 33 favored an increase of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline for road work if it is given to the townships alike. Some favored no gas tax increase, but said hang it on the trucks in the way of a higher license, as they tear the roads up and should pay to have them fixed up again. Many folks want a refund of gas tax for agricultural purposes except on the tractors that go on the roads, as they are harder on the roads than any other one thing, and should help to smooth them down again. Some seem to think that those who pay no taxes should not be allowed to vote on tax measures. Practically all are opposed to the county unit plan of handling road work, believing it unfair and taking it out of the hands of those who are most

interested and have to foot the bill and placing it in the hands of disinterested parties who, very likely, received their appointment thru having a political pull.

The local markets last week were: Cream, 44c; eggs, 27c; heavy hens, 20c; lights, 15c; heavy springs, 18c; lights, 15c; corn, 70c; wheat, 70c to 85c.

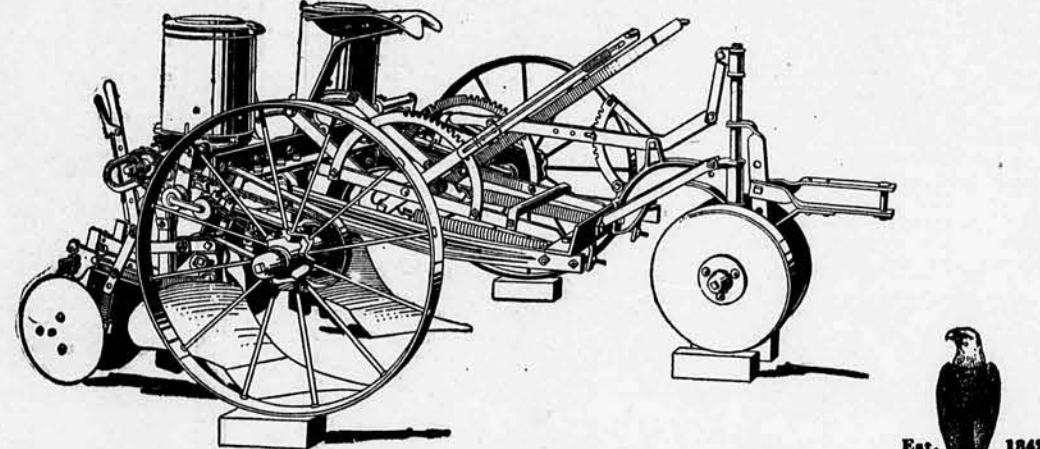
'Tis Pruning Time

BY R. J. BARNETT

Tree fruit plants and hardy grapevines may be pruned any time during the winter, up to March 1. The particular date is not important except that the work may be more accurately and comfortably done during periods of moderate temperatures. Circular No. 102 contains concise directions for the work, and it may be obtained free from the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan.

The fastest thing you can do is to winkle your eye, and that takes an average of 1-10 second. In that time, you can travel nearly 10 feet at 60 miles an hour.

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THE CASE E-B 2-Row Lister is a marvel of practical design and expert workmanship. Extremely simple in construction, it is a smooth-running, easily handled machine that covers lots of ground and does the best work you ever saw. Is widely used not only for planting but also—with planting attachments removed—as a wheatland lister immediately after harvesting.

One of the chief reasons for the exceptional popularity of the Case Lister is the heavy tongue truck with reversible gong wheels which steadies the machine—prevents weaving motion and pole lashing.

Beams are not fastened to the axles—it's easy to change spacing. There's an independent, spring-assisted control

lever for each bottom—an essential when working on uneven land and in turning.

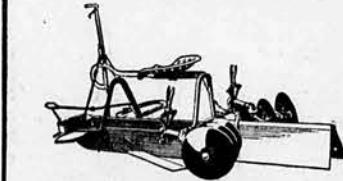
Your choice of 2 variable drop planting attachments (1) Corn—combination flat and edge drop plates—also plates for kaffir, feterita, etc. (2) Cotton and Corn—cell drop single seed or bunch cotton plates—also plates for kaffir and similar crops. Removable seed boxes—plates changed from bottom. Positive drive from both wheels—skips impossible. Choice of popular types of subsoilers and coverers.

Built right up to the Case standard of excellence, this 2-row lister will take all the work you can give it, season after season, and keep going for an unbelievably long stretch of years. See your Case dealer or write for literature.

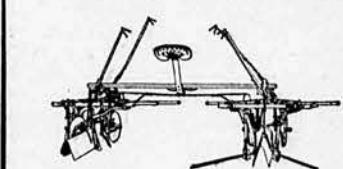
J. I. CASE T. M. CO., INC., Dept. 213A, RACINE, WISCONSIN



CASE E-B Corn Planter—Extra accurate drop and check—fewer parts. Exceptionally long life.



CASE E-B One-Row Sled Lister Cultivator. Cultivates 10 to 12 acres per day. Durable, Simple to operate. See your dealer.



CASE E-B Two-Row Lister Cultivator—2 kinds of equipment shown—disks at left, knives at right—optional. See it work.

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QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING

Culling Didn't Reduce Eggs

Moser's Flock Even Gained in Production on the Day 100 Birds Were Throw Out

RESULTS from culling the poultry flock on the Fred W. Moser farm, near Homewood, didn't take long to show up. As a matter of fact, they were in evidence on the very day the culling took place, despite the fact that such results are said to be contrary to the usual program of even good laying hens on the day of said disturbance.

Here are the facts. Mr. Moser decided maybe there was something to getting rid of hens that had good appetites but couldn't respond in egg production. He had 400 layers and could spare any that were not filling the egg basket. Accordingly, County Agent H. A. Biskie was invited to inspect the flock, and was urged to throw out any non-producers. He did a thoro job, culling quite rigidly by taking 100 out of the 400.

The day previous—this was in August—the 400 birds had produced exactly 131 eggs. The day the culling took place the birds remaining in the flock produced 137 eggs, and the day following 148. Obviously, Mr. Moser was satisfied with this practical dem-



Fred W. Moser, Homewood, Now Thinks Poultry the Most Profitable Sideline

onstration of how profits can be increased from the poultry flock by eliminating the non-layers.

A few points are worth remembering about this culling. The job was handled fairly early in the morning, so it was evident that same day that only the unprofitable hens had been thrown out. It seems to be the general experience and opinion that the poultry flock will drop off in production the day the culling takes place, and that it will require two or three days for the birds to get settled down again. Mr. Biskie went at his work steadily but quietly, so the flock wasn't overly excited. Egg production increased over the previous day and continued to grow thruout the days following without a hitch. Apparently the layers cannot stand to lead a wild and excitable life, and keep up the egg production.

More Room Helps

Moser's layers had a chance to do better, because with fewer in the space available there was more room to the bird, more hopper space, more scratching space, more room at the drinking fountains, and there was more nesting space, which is very important, according to the county agent.

In the line of progress with poultry profits, Mr. Moser decided that his layers should have the best housing facilities. "We had so much trouble with the flock for a time after we came here," he said, "that I decided there must be something wrong with the house. We remodeled the old house into a straw loft type, and the response from the hens was fine. They seemed to lay better in a very short time and were in better health."



This Laying House Has Been Thru Some Remodeling, and Apparently Its Troubles Are Over. A Straw Loft, After One Serious Mistake in Its Construction Was Corrected, Has Been a Paying Item

"But after a while something more serious than ever turned up. Why, we must have lost 150 hens, and it just looked as if our very best birds were dying. Investigation proved that the trouble was caused by dampness. When I put in the straw loft, I neglected to make openings for proper ventilation. Moisture accumulated in the straw and it became moldy. It was so damp that the whitewash on the walls up in the straw loft part got mushy and soggy. It certainly pays to know exactly what you are doing before starting the construction of a poultry house."

Another serious loss resulted on this farm from chickenpox. "Hereafter, when we purchase new birds for our flock," Mr. Moser declared, "we will put them off by themselves for a few days to see whether anything in the way of a poultry disease develops. It is the only safe thing to do." New roosters are purchased to induce new blood in the flock. Eggs were hatched on the farm until two years ago, when this work was assigned to a reliable hatchery. Last year, the Moser's took 896 eggs to the hatchery and got 715 good chicks. Only about 10 of these were lost up to three weeks old and very few after that.

A Very Profitable Venture

About 350 layers were kept until four years ago, when the poultry house was remodeled. Now there will be something like 500 layers as an average. More laying quarters have been provided and two brooder houses help to start the chicks off well. Mr. Moser says there is no more profitable sideline than his poultry flock, and he has his hand in at general farming, which includes cattle and hogs. There are 170 acres in the home place, but he rents considerable land in addition.

Two points Mr. Moser would stress as important in getting the best results with the laying flock are feeding and cleanliness. He cleans the dropping board in the big laying house every day; it's about a 10-minute job, but means much in health of poultry. Mash available all the time, plenty of green feed and a good grain ration are included in the feeding schedule.

The Call of Kansas

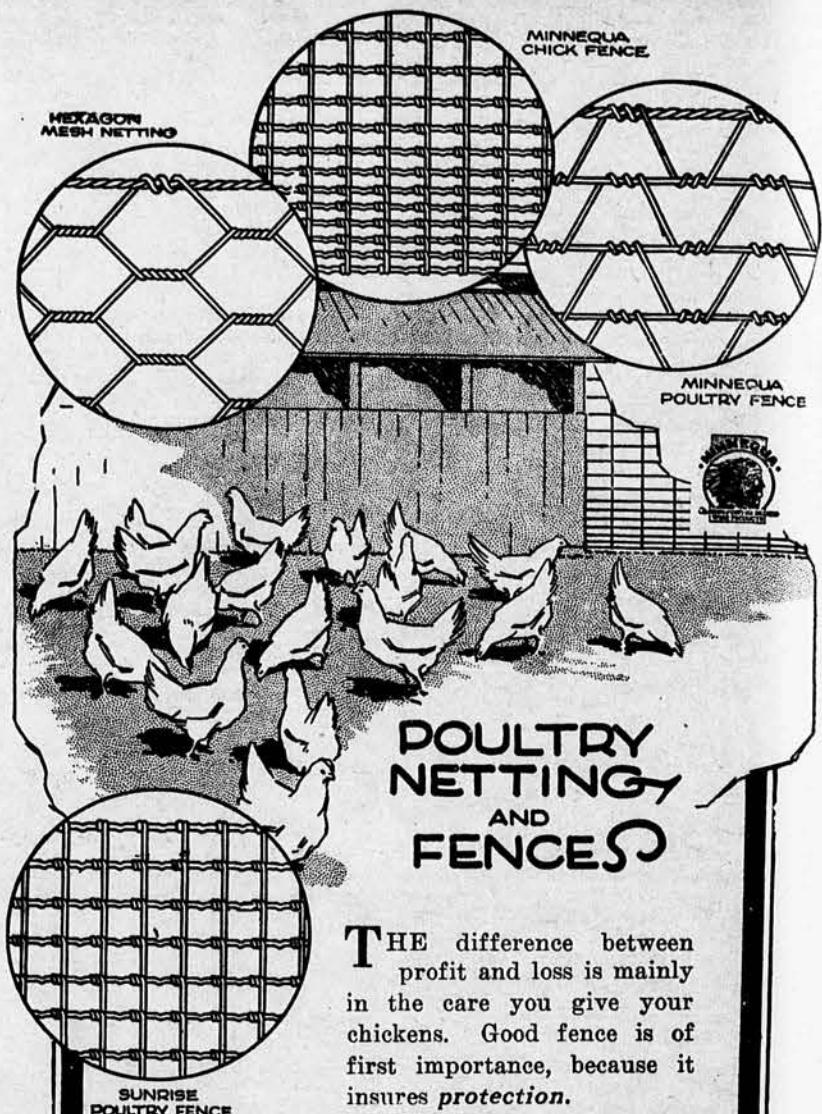
BY ESTHER M. CLARK

Surfeited here with beauty, and the sensuous sweet perfume borne in from a thousand gardens and orchards of orange bloom; Awed by the silent mountains, stunned by the breakers' roar—The restless ocean pounding and tugging away at the shore—I lie on the warm sand beach and hear, above the cry of the sea, The voice of the prairie calling, Calling me.

Sweeter to me than the salt spray, the fragrance of summer rains; Nearer to me than these mighty hills are wind-swept Kansas plains. Nearer the sight of a shy wild rose by the roadside dusty way, Than all the splendor of poppy fields, ablaze in the sun of May, Gay as the bold poinsettia is, and the burred of pepper trees, The Sunflower, tawny and gold and brown, Is richer to me than these. And rising even above the song of the hoarse, insistent sea, The voice of the prairie calling, Calling me.

Kansas, beloved Mother, today in an alien land, Yours is the name I have idly traced with a bit of wood in the sand. Name that is flung from a scornful lip, will make the hot blood start; The name that is graven, hard and deep, on the core of my loyal heart. Oh, higher, clearer, and stronger yet, than the bloom of the savage sea, The voice of the prairie calling, Calling me.

The best kind of obedience is based on understanding.



POULTRY NETTING AND FENCES

THE difference between profit and loss is mainly in the care you give your chickens. Good fence is of first importance, because it insures protection.

MINNEQUA POULTRY NETTING AND FENCES

increase your profits and reduce your losses. There are four special types, shown here, which cover all requirements and give you a wide selection of the designs you prefer.

- Minnequa Hexagon Mesh Netting
- Minnequa Poultry Fence
- Sunrise Poultry Fence
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These types insure protection to fowls of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. They keep out preying animals, hold your poultry within safe bounds, help you raise them to maturity and get the best prices for them.

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Has simple power mechanism, with fewer working parts. Cross head is unusually heavy; carries load without strain. Large, main shaft made of special steel. The Dempster internal expanding brake has positive action and will not drag. A real windmill for real service.

DEMPSSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 S. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebraska

Names Four Profit Points

Getting Scratch Grain in Self-Feeders During Growing Period Seems to Help This Flock

GEET the right stock, feed properly, get the birds started well and keep them coming." Those are some of the important things in success with poultry, as Mrs. Roy Morgan, Dwight, sees them. She pays particular attention to these points in every step of her work, and that accounts for her ability to make the books show up at the end of the season with a profit of \$3.85 a hen.

When asked which she thought more satisfactory, buying baby chicks or hatching them on the farm, Mrs. Morgan would not entirely commit herself. "It is all in the way a person looks at the question," she said. "I buy baby chicks, but it isn't especially better than hatching them at home. I don't happen to have the necessary equipment to carry on the work for one thing, and that is a determining factor. I can see, too, where by getting good laying stock I can save in several ways by buying baby chicks. The investment in the equipment must be considered, as well as time, work and losses in handling chicks.

Buys Her Baby Chicks

"But on the other hand, hatching them at home has certain compensations. For one thing there isn't any doubt in your mind about the quality of stock you are getting, and there always is the chance of hatching for other folks or selling baby chicks to take care of the investment. In a way it seems better for me to buy the chicks. For the last two years, however, I haven't had the success I feel that I should have. My system of management was practically the same as in other years, so I've come to the conclusion it was in the quality of chicks themselves. And that is why I would stress knowing everything possible about the history of the flock from which chicks are obtained. If I get the kind of chicks I want I can make them pay a profit, and save up to 90 per cent of them to producing age."

Mrs. Morgan has made somewhat of a study of getting baby chicks started right. She always relies on the agricultural college for considerable information, and she has studied the Hendriks method. She uses a good commercial scratch grain for the first two weeks, and starts a growing mash on the seventh day. The scratch grain for the first month is purchased on the market, but after that, home-grown grain is used. This is composed of corn, wheat and kaifir that has been cracked, and this is mixed up in about equal parts of each grain, with sometimes more yellow corn. This grain is cracked and this is mixed up in about equal parts of each grain, with sometimes more yellow corn. This grain is cracked and mixed at home, of course. Plenty of sour milk and buttermilk are available for the chicks every day.

Scratch Grain in Self-Feeders

The layers get plenty of sweet milk every morning, as Mrs. Morgan considers this a great factor in increasing egg production and in keeping up the health and vitality of the flock. "This fits in with my idea of keeping the birds right on their toes, so to speak," Mrs. Morgan said. "I start right at the first to build vitality. From the time the chicks are 3 weeks old they get their scratch grain in self-feeders, and, as you will see, I have nice plump hens. I believe it requires less grain this way in the long run, and that it is much better for the birds. By keeping the scratch grain before them all the time they don't gorge themselves like they do when they get it only twice a day. When they arrive at the laying age I have well-developed birds with enough vitality to produce well. At that time I start feeding the grain twice a day and put them on the laying mash. Of course, they have had a growing mash of bran, shorts, a commercial mixture and meat scraps. This is replaced by the laying mash. My birds have gotten

the habit of eating plenty of grain right along, and when it is cut down to only twice daily, they seem to eat more laying mash. One thing that is credited with considerable value for the laying flock is a good mineral mixture. This is before the flock at all times.

"I figure that it costs about \$1 to buy a chick and bring it up to laying age and condition, and \$1 to feed it thru the first laying season. On this basis I have made an average profit from my flock of \$3.85. I didn't do this well during the last two years, but I don't feel that I had the right quality in my flock. I will know more about this point in the future. The chicks are purchased early in April, and this year I will buy 800." No layer stays on this farm for more than two years, and the entire flock is culled very closely all thru the year. Egg production is the thing, of course, and Mrs. Morgan has gotten as high as 75 to 85 per cent. She belongs to the farm account club, so of course she knows what she is talking about when she says the poultry, even as a sideline, takes care of the living, clothing and a good many other expenses.

Pig Crop Decreased

A decrease of about 5 per cent in the total fall pig crop of 1928 from the fall crop of 1927 for the United States is reported by about 100,000 farmers to the Department of Agriculture. The decrease in the 11 Corn Belt states was only about 1½ per cent, but large decreases were shown in the Southern states. The survey was made as of December 1, thru the rural carriers.

The decrease in the number of sows farrowing in the fall of 1928 for the United States was about 7 per cent, and for the Corn Belt states was 4 per cent. An increase in the average number of pigs saved a litter in the Corn Belt states offset in part these decreases in the number of sows farrowing.

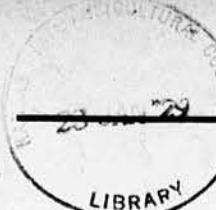
The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the spring of 1929 point to a decrease in the spring pig crop of 1929, compared to the spring crop of 1928, if the relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings is similar to other years. The reports from farmers as of December 1 this year show increases of sows bred or to be bred for spring farrowing of about 5 per cent for the United States and 3 per cent for the Corn Belt states over the number of sows actually farrowed in the spring of 1928. But in other years the number of sows farrowed in the spring as reported in June has always been below the breeding intentions reported in December, due to changes in plans and other causes.

If the farrowings reported next June are as much below breeding intentions reported in December as the average, the decrease in sows farrowed next spring would be about 7 per cent for the United States and 6 per cent for the Corn Belt; if they are as much below as the smallest of past years, the decreases would be about 4 per cent for the United States as well as for the Corn Belt states.

The reported decrease in the fall pig crop of 1928 follows the reported decrease in the spring crop of 1928 as shown by the June pig survey. If the decreases shown in the two crops are applied to the estimated total number of pigs saved, spring and fall, in 1927, the total decrease in pigs saved this year amounts to about 5,400,000 head for the United States. The decrease in the Corn Belt states would be about 3,200,000 head.

The Kansas showing was better than the average. The number of pigs saved was 105.7 per cent, as compared with '27.

Drained soil will become warm earlier in the spring than wet soil.



Cel-o-glass pullets smash world's record!



George Lowry with Emma Belle, which laid 328 eggs in 364 days—setting a new record at Storr's Contest 1927-28.

The winners—and the champions! Mr. Lowry's world-record-breaking pen, which laid 3,007 eggs in 364 days.

THE new world's record—3,007 eggs in 364 days for a pen of ten birds! The highest record ever obtained at Storr's by over 300 eggs!

No wonder George Lowry of West Willington, Connecticut, owner of the new champions, is so enthusiastic about CEL-O-GLASS.

For not only careful breeding—balanced rations—good clean houses . . . but, besides these, scientific brooding and rearing in CEL-O-GLASS houses was behind this record-breaking pen.

"I never could have done it," says Mr. Lowry, "if my pullets had not been raised well in the first place. I use CEL-O-GLASS in every window of my poultry houses. CEL-O-GLASS assures my chicks and pullets of the health-giving rays of sunlight even in the winter months. It insures a warmer house. It helps prevent the spread of disease. It keeps out drafts and dampness. It stops chick losses from colds, coccidiosis and other forms of chick troubles."

And 1929 is the third successive year that Mr. Lowry has brooded and reared his chicks under CEL-O-GLASS.



Hundreds of thousands of poultrymen and farmers, like Mr. Lowry, now give their chicks and pullets summer sunshine all through the winter and spring months with CEL-O-GLASS. For CEL-O-GLASS lets in the sun's health-giving ultra-violet rays. And these, authorities have proved, kill bacteria, increase egg production. They help your breeders store up energy and vitality—and insure normal bone and body growth in baby chicks.

U. S. Poultry Farm Uses CEL-O-GLASS

Scientists endorse CEL-O-GLASS. The Poultry Farm of the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses CEL-O-GLASS, so do the Experimental

Stations of Connecticut and many other states. Commercial egg producers insist on CEL-O-GLASS.

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The champions are at home—behind the CEL-O-GLASS windows of this house on Mr. Lowry's Willington Farm.

CEL-O-GLASS in hog-house windows prevents stiff legs in swine. It brings the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and all other farm buildings. It makes a light, warm porch enclosure. Used on hot beds and cold frames. Keep an extra roll on hand. You will find many uses for it.

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Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce St., New York, N. Y. Gentlemen: Send me your book, "Health on the Farm," postpaid and free of charge.

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Cut Your Cooking Time

Intensive Morning Program Takes Food Preparation Out of Afternoon Plans

THANKS to such a busy world, the old time "supper getting" is fast becoming a thing of the past, for if the housewife gets up in the afternoon, it is no pleasure to carry in mind the fact that supper must be ready at 6, and not a thing in the house cooked. So, the wise woman prepares everything in the morning, with one fire, arranges things so that a lighting of the fire and about 20 minutes' preparation is all that is needed for supper.

"A supper for hungry men in 20 minutes!" I have heard them scoff. But why not? First, any meat that requires much cooking can be cooked in double quantity, some set away, the gravy put in a separate dish and warming each in separate pans or together, according to the kind, will assure you of as palatable a meat dish as was served at noon. Cold fried chicken is abominable to some, but smothered chicken is fine warmed.

Potatoes may be cooked whole, seasoned with rich sweet cream and allowed to simmer awhile, served for dinner, set off and thoroly heated again for supper. If slowly heated thru and thru they will not have a second hand taste. They may be divided at noon, half being made into salad, hot. This will take the fewest of minutes and will be better than when made up cold.

Beans, macaroni, and any creamed vegetables may be reheated. Slaw may be made in the morning too, as well as pies or muffins. I often make

MANY letters of appreciation are coming in from the women of the Midwest, especially Kansas, over the Woman's Forum hour programs on WIBW, the Capper Publications radio station. These programs are prepared and broadcast by the women editors at the Capper plant. They are entertaining and informing. They are supplemented with talks by other leading women of the West and every program is interspersed with musical numbers. The program runs from 10:10 to 11 A. M. each weekday. If any women in the Midwest are missing these programs they should tune in. They will enjoy the Woman's Forum hour.

a gingerbread, having it hot for dinner with whipped cream, cold for supper with a hot sauce. If navy beans are left, empty a can of tomato puree over them and heat well for supper. Cold Lima beans mixed with a few nuts and a good sharp dressing are fine. Macaroni, boiled eggs and dressing make a good salad.

Every wife and mother owes it to herself to get a little rest during the day and if she can sit down after the dinner dishes are washed with a feeling that her cooking is done for the day, it is with a sense of relief. I had to learn this, as I belonged to an old family of strong beliefs. Biscuit for supper, nothing warmed over and no left over cold foods. It was hard never to get thru and never have time to go out on account of hot supper.

All summer long I have gone out three afternoons a week, fed eight men who were working 10 hours a day at the hardest manual labor, but supper was always on time, hot, even to hot biscuit much of the time, and I had little or no evening preparation, as I did it all in the morning.

I used little canned goods for I had plenty of fresh food, had a big garden and a good sized flock of chickens and did all my own work, but I had every afternoon off.

No one can make a set plan for anyone else, for no two families eat alike. But sit down with pencil and paper some day, make a list of the favorite foods, what you have on hand, and make a varied menu for the week that will be easy for you. After the first week it will be a habit and you will do it as naturally as if you had done it always. The men will never suspect from the food you serve that you are giving cooking less than half the time it used to take.

We lunch on Sunday evenings but it is always a hot lunch unless midsummer, and is served as all other meals, for I find by my new method of preparation it takes little time, and we enjoy it as our only leisure meal.

Color Comes Into the Kitchen

BY EMMA TUOMY

SOME kitchens are as full of color as old-fashioned flower gardens and are delightful places to work. Colorful kitchens give housewives a chance to express artistry and taste for color.

A relative of mine has just finished painting her kitchen with the help of her son, a school boy. It is the most colorful kitchen one could imagine. She painted the inside of all her cupboards a deep red and painted the edges of all shelves black. The outside of the cupboards, the woodwork, chairs

By Mrs. E. F. English

and tables are painted green. Her walls are cream colored, her linoleum green and black designs. Her curtains are cream colored voile with green ruffles and all of her kitchen utensils are green. The dishes are cream colored with a red design. The whole effect is daring, attractive and inviting.

Even stoves are made in different colors to go with color combinations. Furniture is left unpainted or can be bought in all colors, for kitchens, and to walk thru the household department of stores it seems as tho our eyes were playing us false as we gaze at the riot of colored utensils and electrical appliances.

A bride recently moved into a cupboardless, drawerless kitchen. She bought an old-fashioned unpainted cupboard with drawers, along with unpainted table and chairs. She painted them all a bright blue and bought floral designs to decorate them. All of her kitchen utensils are in blue. Her window curtains are blue and white checked gingham with ruffles edged with rick-rack. Her dish towels are blue and white. She has blue and white oil cloth on the shelves, and blue and white linoleum. She even uses the hostess paper napkins and paper plates in blue and white.

I walked thru a model kitchen in a large store recently. The thing that impressed me was the bright colors. How homely it looked!

Color combinations are a matter of individual taste. Very often we desire the kitchen to harmonize with other rooms. But with all the colors there are to be found we can have the kitchen look like a rainbow if we wish. In my own kitchen I use the colors I like best to wear in my clothes. I like to feel that the kitchen and I are in harmony.

Little Cooks Prepare for Work

DEAR Little Cooks: After you've decided what you want to cook, what is the first thing you do? Why, run to the sink and wash your hands, of course. You wash them in hot sudsy water and dry them well on a clean towel, then you're all "set" to cook a fine dish, aren't you? If



you have on a dirty dress you will want to put a nice, clean apron over it, too.

Now you set out all the cooking utensils and ingredients that you will need and be sure your measuring cup and kettle are clean. Everything must be absolutely clean or your food will be full of unpleasant tastes. It is also necessary to measure accurately and understand your recipe before you attempt it.

The big cooks have just had a contest and I think we Little Cooks should have one too. We'll have this one on cookies, because I don't believe I ever knew a little cook who didn't like to slip in the kitchen and stir up a batch of cookies, then hide a smile when the family bit into them and remarked how good they were and wondered who

made them. Aren't surprises on the family the nicest things?

Our contest will begin just as soon as you send me your best cooky recipe and will close February 5, when I will send a gift to the winner.

Don't forget to keep your notebooks up to date every week. Paste the Little Cooks' Corners in it, and always keep your eyes open for new and different recipes in magazines. Try the recipes to see if they are as good as they sound, and if so, put them in your notebook.

Your little girl friend,
Naida Gardner.

Manners Match Company Table

ONE of the surest ways to keep friction out of the home is to keep "company manners" in it. Let the members of the family just treat each other with the same courtesy and consideration that they extend to guests and discord is gone forever.

Possibly it is for some such reason that modern housekeepers no longer swathe the silver in layers of flannel and put it away to be used only for company dinners. If one has beautiful things, the modern theory is, enjoy them. To live in artistic and attractive surroundings has a beneficial effect upon everyone and helps to sustain that desirable atmosphere when "company" is in the house.

And the happy thing about using silver is that constant usage can't do it any harm. Putting the best china and glass on the table always has its element of risk. As for the glassware, there is nothing more final than dropping a crystal goblet.

The only thing that can happen when a silver fork slips to the floor, as superstition has it, is that company is apt to appear at dinner time!

When silver is put away and used on special occasions, each time it is taken out it is generally found to be tarnished and in need of polishing. Regular daily use keeps it bright and shining, since the careful housekeeper will see to it that immediately after each meal the flat silver is plunged into a pan of soapy, boiling water, then dried briskly with a fresh tea towel—one that is soft, and preferably, kept specially for the silver. Add to this a weekly polishing.

Knives with stainless steel blades should be thoroly wiped after using and kept in a dry place, away from smoke, gas fumes, or contact with anything containing sulfur such as rubber or fibre.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Soup From Canned Vegetable Juice

WHEN opening home canned vegetables, save the water which is drained off for soup. Using a slice of onion, a little meat or vegetable extract and rice or macaroni, a very palatable soup rich with minerals is prepared. Goldie Base.

Harvey County.

A Soap Recipe

MEATED grease may be made into soap by measure instead of weight. Melt 2 quarts grease. Dissolve 1 can lye. When both are lukewarm, pour the lye into the grease and stir while pouring. Add 1 cup household ammonia and 2 tablespoons borax. Stir until mixture is the consistency of honey, then pour into lined box.

Jefferson County. Dora Thompson.

To School in February

By Florence G. Wells

EVERY year more Kansas women look forward to going "back to school" in February. It is not the three-R school of their memories but a modern, up to the minute school of recreation, esthetic appreciation and practical home problems, sponsored by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. The date is February 5 to 8, the place, the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas and the program allows not a single dull moment from 9 o'clock in the morning until the end of the evening program.

It is the kind of program that one takes notes on, and carries home ideas to be tried out on every room in the house and on every member of the family, not to mention the sewing club and

the garden. Here are a few of the titles that I find listed on the program and the grand windup is the banquet for everyone Friday evening.

Making Soft Cheese

Milk Other than as a Beverage

Community Plays

Games for Children

How Our Government Tests Textiles

Frozen Desserts and Salads

Camp Fires and Vacation Camps

Preparing Our Children for College

Toys for Children

Keeping Fit Mentally

Tea at VanZile Hall

Special railroad rates will be available for round trip tickets to Manhattan during that week.

KC BAKING POWDER

25 ounces for 25c
More than a pound and a half
for a quarter

**Same
Price
for over
38
years**

GUARANTEED PURE
*Millions of pounds used
by the Government*



STOP COLDS in a Day

Take HILL'S CASCARA-QUININE tablets at once. HILL'S stops a cold in one day because each tablet combines four necessary helps in one—breaks up the cold, checks the fever, opens the bowels, tones the system.

**HILL'S-CASCARA-QUININE
RED BOX—All Druggists**

WANTED— Boys Handy with Tools

Are invited to join the Buddy Craftsmen—a new organization for boys. \$1,000 in cash prizes now being offered to members presenting the best ideas and plans using and interesting articles made from wood. If you like to work with tools, like to make things you should be a member and have fun at these Big Prizes.

**Get This
Free Book**

Write me today for Free Book explaining how you can join and all about the \$1,000 Cash Prize Offer.

**F.L.LUNDHALF, FOUNDER
BUDDY L CRAFTSMEN
E MOLINE, ILL.**

All patterns ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

The Mid-Season Wardrobe

Youngsters' Clothing Remains Simple and We Are Making Much of It at Home



2672—A charming bolero type dress for the young girl. There is a wide hip yoke and the skirt is flared. Bolero and skirt are scalloped around the bottom. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

362—Bloomer dress for the tiny miss flares slightly. Shoulders have shirring. Neck and bloomer bands are of contrasting color. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2680—Here is a suit for the "real boy." Consists of shirt with turn-over collar and patch pocket, and lightweight shorts and belt. Designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

371—You must have a wrap-around dress in your wardrobe such as this one. Skirt and bodice are joined by a shaped belt. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

What I Eat Now

WEANING is a gradual process and I am sure you will say so too after you read this corner. When I was 3 months old mother began giving me orange or tomato juice every morning at 8 o'clock.

This was hardly part of the weaning process, but she said those juices contained some things that were good for me which milk did not contain in sufficient quantities for a baby a few months old.

When I was 6 months old she began giving me a tiny bit of properly cooked cereal at my 10 o'clock feeding in the morning. She increased the cereal feeding slowly and as she did this she decreased the amount of milk I got at that time. By the time I was 7 months old I was getting an entire cereal feeding with a little milk.

Then when I was 8 months old at my 2 o'clock feeding in the afternoon she began giving me some strained vegetable soup which she cooked in a special way, just for me. She increased this the same as she had the cereal and decreased the milk until by the time I was 8½ months old I was getting a full soup feeding and just a little milk. Also at this age she began letting me chew on dry toast or hard crackers just before a feeding. She says this helps a baby cut teeth and it is good too.

She prepared a bottle feeding of cow's milk, boiled water and a little

corn syrup in the right proportions for me when I was 9 months old. I liked this and didn't mind taking it at all because I had already taken a bottle a few times when mother was away.

A bottle of milk early in the morning; orange, prune or tomato juice at 8 o'clock; a feeding of cereal cooked with milk at 10; dry toast, soup and a little milk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, toast and a bottle of milk at 6 o'clock; and also a bottle at 10 o'clock. Mother lessened the amount of milk gradually for this 10 o'clock feeding and by the time I was a year old I did without that bottle entirely.

Also when I was a year old I had had vegetables pressed thru a sieve, baked potato and some other things. I surely was glad for that first birthday. Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner



Mrs. Page

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 housekeeping, 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.

Be Sure of Your Materials

As it is nearing the time for making my children's spring clothes I would like advice on what materials to buy. I want the very best, and want to be sure that they are fast colors and will not shrink too much. I will thank you for any help you can give me.

Mrs. Alice G.

The first requisite for buying reliable materials is to buy from a reliable store and one that maintains price standards. We have a leaflet which gives a complete list of materials tested by the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kan., and a list of tests for you to make at home to be sure that your material is what it is represented. This leaflet is obtained from Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request.



Pegg's OLD PLANTATION SAUSAGE SEASONING

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"BUILT UPON A FLAVOR"

Makes Better Sausage

THIS seasoning will positively make your fresh pork sausage look better, keep better and sell better! A mouth-watering blend of purest spices with a delicious flavor and aroma sealed in full strength.

Wax-lined sanitary packages contain exactly the correct amount for seasoning perfectly 10, 25, 50 or 100 pounds, ready for use without mixing or weighing. Be sure to season your sausage this way.

Buy it from the grocery or market or send 15c in coins or stamps for household carton for seasoning 10 pounds of sausage.

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The nurse tells you to take Bayer Aspirin because she knows it's safe. Doctors have told her so. It has no effect on the heart, so take it to stop a headache or check a cold. For almost instant relief of neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism; even lumbago. But be sure it's Bayer—the genuine Aspirin. All druggists.

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\$20 for Your Old Separator

Regardless of Age, Make or Condition

WRITE FOR TRADE OFFER



Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Lorena and Cecil. Lorena is 4 years old and Cecil is 3 years old. I have a pony named Sorrow. I have two dogs named Collie and Pennie. Old Collie is 9 years old and Pennie is 5 years old. I have a cat named Betty. I certainly do like the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Edward Earl Holmes.
Gove, Kan.

Ruth Likes Her Teacher

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I am 5 feet tall and weigh 108 pounds. I have light brown hair and hazel eyes. For pets I have a dog named Trixie and a pig which hasn't any name. My teacher's name is Miss Hodge. I like her very much. There are five in my grade. I go to town school. I haven't any sisters or brothers. My birthday is July 21. Have I a twin? I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Glade, Kan. Ruth Hopkins.

Virginia Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Thompsonville school. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I go 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Brown. I like her very much. For pets I have two cats named Molly and Polly, a dog named Jip and a horse named Lidie. I have one sister. Her name is Gladys. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Ozawkie, Kan. Virginia Shirek.



Mother: "Herbie! What are you doing?"
Herbie: "I'm trying to make the baby stop crying."

Rides a Pony to School

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 2 miles from school. I



There are 18 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with M. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

go to Drake school. I ride a pony to school. His name is Bob. My teacher's name is Miss Hank. I have one sister and one brother. Their names are Mary and Arnold. I live on the farm. My Daddy raises purebred Hampshire hogs. My father has a new cornpicker. I took music lessons this summer. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Mildred Eubanks.
Holton, Kan.

Try to Guess These

When is a pig like peas in the garden? When it requires sticking.

What is always to the point and with one eye to business? A needle.

What is it that is neither fish, flesh, fowl nor bone and yet is good to eat? Egg.

Why is an industrious person like a watch thief? The one makes time, the other takes it.

When does a boy wish for a thousand tongues? When he crawls into the molasses barrel.

What kind of suits last the longest? Law suits.

What is the warmest fort in the world? Comfort.

What is most likely to become a man? A little boy.

What is the difference between a

match and a cat? One lights on its head and the other on its feet.

What is the finest board? Sawdust.

What is it that goes round a button? A billy goat.

Diamond Puzzle

1. —
2. —
3. —
4. —
5. —

1. Stands for 50; 2. A large body of water; 3. To acquire knowledge; 4. A boat; 5. Stands for North.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Goes to Wiley School

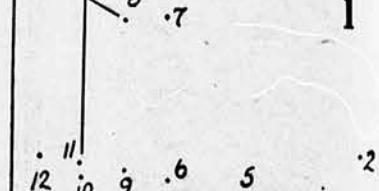
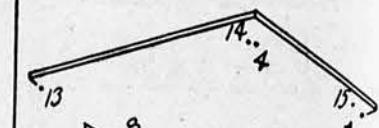
I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to the Wiley school. My teacher is Mrs. Mathews. I ride 1 1/4 miles to school on my white pony named White Eagle. I live on a 1,926 acre ranch and I enjoy horse back riding very much. I have four sisters. Their names are Lillie, Florence, Sibyl

and Naomi Jean. My two brothers' names are Cecil and Claude. For pets I have some Buff Rock chickens. I call one of them Babe. I also have a German police puppy named Lott, a pony named White Eagle and a calf named Josephine. My birthday is December 20. Who is my twin? I am 5 feet 3 inches tall. I have blonde hair and blue eyes. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

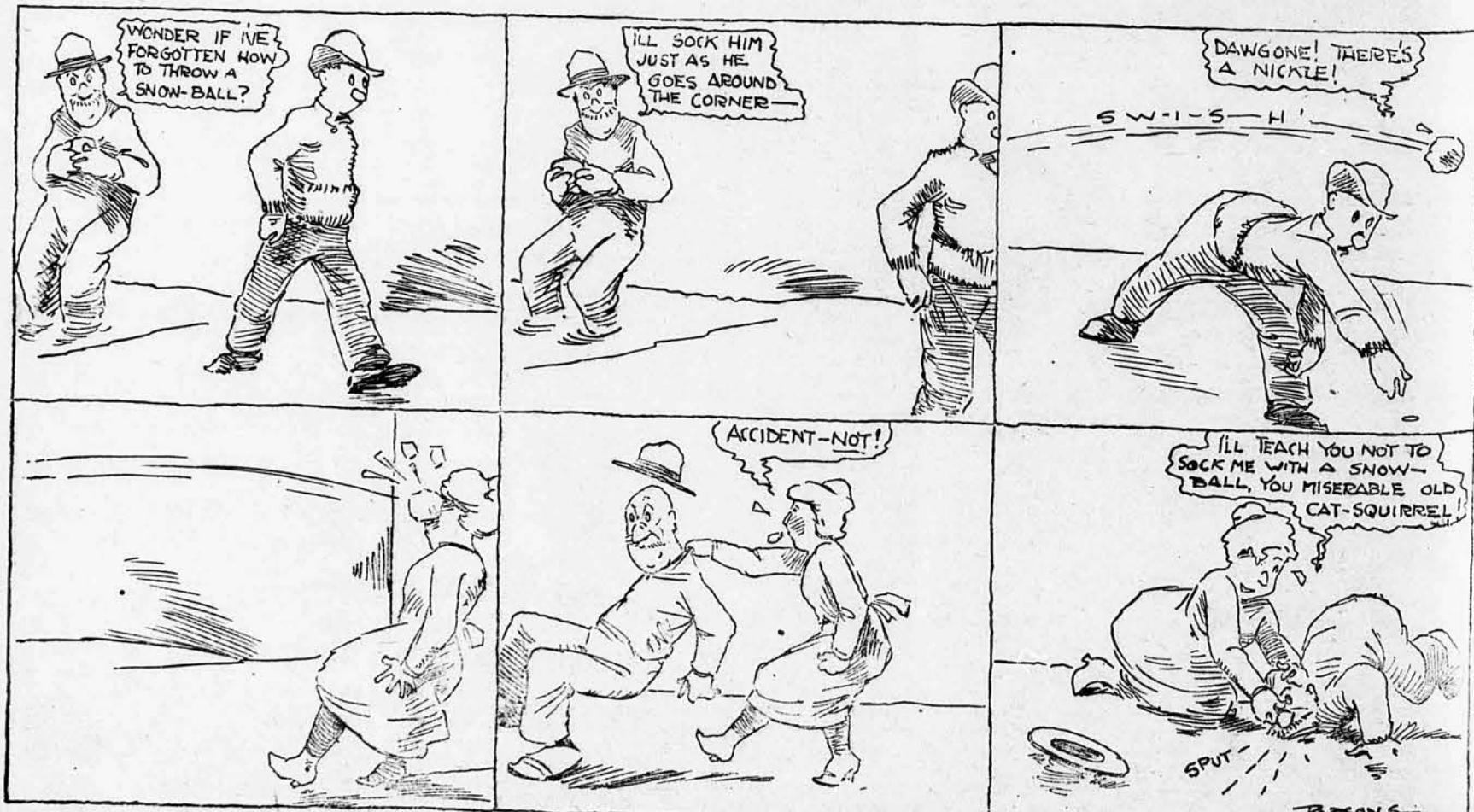
Verna Caprice Wiley.

Oklarado, Colo.

If flowers drop
their petals
what does the coal



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



The Hoovers—They All Get "Funny" on the Hoover Ranch

Poultry, Pep and Profits!

Club Members Swap Ideas on Chickens; Elva Ruppe Tells How Hens Are Like Humans

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

If you ever had a doubt as to the practical value of the Capper Clubs to Kansas boys and girls, read these statements from members of the 1928 poultry clubs and be convinced. Such genuine interest, and evident efforts to get to the bottom of the matter, as well as the marked success of these young folks, is enough to make us view the new generation with brightest optimism. These young folks think, talk and act in terms that make us glad we're living and able to witness their achievements. What these did last year, hundreds of others will do this year—and better. Plunge in, boys and girls; the water's fine! Read how these did it, then sign the coupon at the bottom of the page and mail it to-day.

I enjoyed the club work very much. I like to take care of hens, and if I



Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego County, Holding Two of the Rhode Island Red Pullets Which Helped to Put Her in Second Place in the Farm Flock Contest, and Elva, Holding the Famous Light Brahma Hen With the "Superiority Complex"

had not joined the Capper Clubs I would not have had this opportunity of owning Brahmams, of which I am very proud. I hated to go out to the pen unless I had something for the hens to eat, as they always met me at the gate.

The one I took to the fair seemed to think she was nicer than the rest. When we were deciding which one was the best to take she acted ever so "nicey, nicey," as if she were letting us know how she would perform when we put her on exhibition. After she took the ribbon and we brought her back home, she hardly would associate with the rest of the flock.

Ogallala, Kan. Elva Ruppe.

I penned my chicks until they were about 6 weeks old, and fed them oatmeal and cracked kafir. Then I turned them out with the hen and didn't take any special care of them, only I put them in a box at night so that the rats couldn't get to them. They are pretty and I am proud of them.

Loyd Wheeler.

I have been a Capper Poultry Club member for two years. I have found club work interesting and very profitable. Next to taking care of your chickens, I think reports are the most important. I find it best to do both on time. Of course, the big job is getting your chickens hatched and

Mrs. D. C. Freer, Shawnee County, Placed Sixth with Her Rhode Island Whites in the Farm Flock Contest

fresh water were kept before the chicks all the time, and they had free range. I gave them sour milk when we had it.

(Continued on Page 23)

The Capper Clubs

Manager, The Capper Clubs,
Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir: Please mail me at once full particulars regarding the Capper Clubs, also blank so I may send in my application for membership if I decide to do so.

Name _____

Postoffice _____

Age _____

R. F. D. _____ State _____

Age Limit: 10 to 18 for Boys or Girls

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for More and
Better Chicks



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Guaranteed better built of more durable lumber. Made strong and tight of best tongue-and-groove 4 in. clear fir flooring. Won't warp, shrink or cause cracks.

Purifying sunshine pours through many windows. Front roof sections open to give full sun-bath on mild days. Upper windows swing inward for perfect ventilation without drafts. Heavy slate-surfaced roofing. Full size door at each end. Crooked floor. Skids for easy moving. Adjustable roosts. Made in 6 sizes. Choice of 8 colors.

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6 roomy pens under 1 roof saves work. Accommodates 6 sows and litters. Increases hog profits by making early farrowing safe. Central heating insures equal warmth to all pens. Avoids cold draft. Stop pig losses. Soon pays for itself. Abundant sunshine.

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WHAT'S a

CAPON

and
WHY.

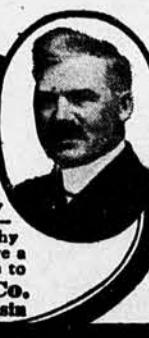
CAPON GOLD, a book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eaters. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, a short time only, for a dime in coin or stamps.

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Write for information. Ask for FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN

a Livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. 118 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wisconsin



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Farmers Elev. Co., Fairview.
Andrew Johnson & Son, Frankfort.
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Martin Jones, Hiawatha.
Bernard Mill & Coal Co., Holton.
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Joe W. Neil, Solomon.
Craven Grain Co., Summerfield.
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These are fancy raisins, 1928 crop. Postage extra on one box 36c. Order 4 boxes, with your neighbors and save shipping cost by making it a freight shipment.

SUDERMAN - HARMS, HILLSBORO, KAN.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

WE ARE dealing with some "Great Christian Teachings" in the international lessons this quarter, and the topic for this week is "The Holy Spirit." I hope that no reader gets discouraged at this point, and lays the paper down, because of the uninteresting qualities of the subject. I suspect that very little is taught about the Holy Spirit in our churches, as it is so difficult to visualize the subject. When we think of Christ, we think of Him as teaching when on earth; His entry into Jerusalem, His death and resurrection. But we cannot think of the Holy Spirit that way, because He has no visible history. I say "Him," rather than "It," because I do not like to refer to any part of the Godhead as "It." What is unseen is hard to conceive. The reading of philosophy or metaphysics is difficult at first, and the study of many religious values is a study in metaphysics.

There are two ways of coming at the subject, however, that will appeal to most folks, and the first is the way of experience. What do you know of the Holy Spirit? What have you experienced? When you have felt drawn to God, felt that you wanted more of God's spirit in your life, that was the Holy Spirit drawing you toward God. When you have prayed and have felt the forgiving presence of the Divine in your soul, that was the Holy Spirit, bearing witness with your spirit that you were a child of God.

The eighth of Romans contains words that shed much light on this. Here are two or three excerpts, in Moffatt's translation: "The interests of the flesh mean death, but the interests of the Spirit mean life and peace." "Anyone who does not possess the spirit of Christ does not belong to Him." "For the sons of God are those who are guided by the Spirit of God."

The other way of knowing about the Holy Spirit is that it is another way of spelling love. In reality, the Holy Spirit is love in action. Long ago, Basil of Caesarea, one of the early fathers of the church, said, "We feel exceedingly hungry for love. We want brothers more than one hand wants another. The doctrine of the love of Christ does not permit each of us to regard his own feelings alone." Whether he knew it or not, Basil was acting under the touch of the Holy Spirit, when he said he was hungry for love. Once an old man was standing with his little grandson on the Cheviot hills. "The love of God is vast," said the old man, as he pointed north, south, east and west to indicate its vastness. "It reaches everywhere," he concluded. "Then, grandpa," said the little boy, "We must be in the very middle of the love of God." Love in action, love all around us, love knocking at our hearts, that is the Holy Spirit.

To get at the heart of the subject there is no better way than to refer to some of the operations of the Spirit in the hearts of men and women. Let us refer to that little piece of classic American literature, the Journal of John Woolman, the saintly Quaker, who was born a few years before George Washington. He relates an experience of his boyhood. "A thing remarkable in my childhood was that once, going to a neighbor's house, I saw on the way, a robin sitting on her nest, and as I came near she went off, but, having young ones, flew about, and with many cries, expressed her concern for them. I stood and threw stones at her, till one striking her, she fell down dead. At first I was pleased with the exploit; but after a few minutes was seized with horror, for having, in a sportive way, killed an innocent creature while she was careful for her young. I beheld her lying dead, and thought those young ones, for which she had been so careful, must now perish for want of their dam to nourish them; and after some painful considerations on the subject, I climbed up in the tree, took all the young birds and killed them—supposing that better than to leave them to pine away and die miserably; and believed, in this case, that Scripture proverb was fulfilled, 'The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.' I then went on my errand, but, for some hours, could think of little else but the cruelties I had

committed, and was much troubled. Thus He, whose tender mercies are over all His works, hath placed a principle in the human mind, which incites to exercise goodness toward every living creature."

The horror which young Woolman felt for what he had done must have been the Holy Spirit working in his sensitive mind. It could be called conscience, too, but conscience has to be responsive, or it is no good. Ignored, it ceases to work, or in other words, the Spirit makes no impression.

Another bit of biography may be taken from the life of George Fox, the English Quaker. He was so miserable in soul that he says, "I fasted much, and walked abroad in solitary places many days, and often took my Bible, and went and sat in hollow trees and lonesome places till night came on, for I was a man of sorrows in the times of the first workings of the Lord in me. And when all my hopes in men were gone, so that I had nothing outwardly to help me, nor could I tell what to do; then, oh! then I heard a voice which said, 'There is one, even Christ Jesus, that can speak to thy condition'; and when I heard it, my heart did leap for joy."

Lesson for January 27—The Holy Spirit. Joel 2:28, 29; Luke 11:9-13 and Acts 2:1-21. John 16:7-11. Golden Text—Romans 8:14.

Our Best Labor Savers

(Continued from Page 7)

features I consider necessary—double walls, well insulated copper water tanks and accurate regulating systems. I have been using them for several years and have hatched thousands of chicks with less labor than would be necessary to hatch half that many with hens. I haven't any breakage of eggs, no chilled eggs such as are caused by hens deserting nest, and I am able to control the moisture so get better hatches and stronger chicks.

Sitting hens are so fussy that it is inconvenient to test out the infertile eggs, so they are wasted instead of being used as valuable chick feed. I hatch out about 400 chicks at a time and put them in a brooder house 10 by 12 feet, heated with a coal burning brooder stove.

It is so much easier to feed and give the necessary attention to a bunch of this size than to rear this many with 20 hens or more, and there is no trouble from lice and mites.

Having a large number of broilers or fryers ready to fatten and market at one time is a great convenience.

A flock of pullets of the same age can be conveniently fed as they are ready for the various changes in their feeding schedule at the same time, whereas by the hen brooding method one has to be feeding such chicks starting feed, others growing mash and perhaps some laying mash all at the same time, and this requires more labor and equipment.

It is annoying and lots of work to keep the hen broods of different ages separated, and if they are allowed to run together the younger, weaker ones are trampled and underfed.

I also find I can maintain more sanitary conditions for my brooder chicks. When a spell of bad weather comes it is much easier to afford proper protection for the artificially brooded chicks than for numerous small broods with hens. I have observed that my percentage of loss caused by sudden showers and hail storms is considerably less than on farms where chicks are reared in the old way with hens.

Ten Years After

BY WILSON CLOUGH

Ten years have stalked in slow procession by. But they and all they spell cannot erase A shivered tree against the saddest sky That ever shrouded earth: a shell-shot space Where broken shapes in khaki blankets lie, Some moaning in the slanting spears of rain, Some peaceful with the peace of those who die; Hoarse guns that crack and crash—again—again; Lead feet that drag along a dull, wet lane, Chill streams that from the rusty helmets flow, And sodden clothes; and dank winds that complain; And scourge the flesh, and wring the heart below. Ah, comrades! When the wind and sky are gray Ten years ago may be but yesterday,

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WRITE FOR CATALOG & CALENDAR





Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

There Is a Close Relationship Between Happiness and Health in Our Everyday Lives

HERE is a physician named Doctor Cannon who is a real master of the science of medicine. He does not treat people, but he spends his time in studying the fundamental things that make for health. Doctor Cannon has a cat that has helped in his efforts to convince the world that happiness is a genuine aid to health. The X-Ray has produced pictures which show that while the cat is at peace there is good digestion. The purring cat, happy and peaceful, digests his meal so perfectly that all the needs of his body are satisfied. But the contrary is true of the disturbed, angry cat. The wave of good digestion ceases, and active poisons are distilled. There seems to be little doubt that anger not only checks digestion, but also increases certain glandular secretions so much that they become positively poisonous.

During a meal I have heard a mother say, "You mustn't get angry at the dinner table, daughter. You'll spoil your digestion!"

To carry the truth still further, neither must daughter get angry at the study table or the play table or at any other time. The impulses that check stomach digestion are equally destructive to other processes, for the emotions have a very strong influence on the body. Hate, envy, scorn, jealousy, and fear actually poison the stream of life.

You can deliberately cultivate a determination to deny admission to worry, fear, anger and jealousy. Doctor Cannon's cat grew quiet after the source of irritation was removed. And when the cat began to purr again the X-Ray examination showed that digestion was moving quietly forward once more, the tissues taking their nourishment in a way that made for strength and growth. It is the purring cat that grows sleek and handsome.

Eating Too Much, Maybe

I weigh too much. I am a girl only 14 years old and am 62 inches tall, but I weigh nearly 150 pounds. What can I do to reduce?

At your age and height it is proper for you to weigh 110 pounds, so you are 30 pounds overweight. Perhaps you are eating too much and taking the wrong kind of food. You should exclude fats and sweets from your diet. Eat some meat but not pork. Eat cereals and skimmilk and take as much in the way of green vegetables and fruit as possible. Potatoes should be eaten sparingly.

Much Can Be Done

Something is wrong with my head, I think. I am self-conscious. If two people talk together I think they are saying something about me; if they laugh, I think it is at me. Anyone who looks at me makes me quite embarrassed. It is silly, I know it can do?

R. B.

From the sensible tone of your letter I think there is. You are still able to see the ridiculous. Take a firm stand on the principle that even if they are talking about you and laughing at you it makes no difference. Try to be indifferent to criticism. Meantime try to find a doctor who has studied abnormal psychology. He can help you very much.

Drink Plenty of Water

If I use 8 or 10 drops of turpentine about every other day it seems to be of great benefit to me. I have good health other ways. But I feel bad. I am 42 years old and have used it several years. J. R. W.

In the long run it is harmful and wearing on the kidneys. It will shorten your life. Drink an abundant amount of fresh water and you will not need to whip up the kidneys.

Get Lots of Sleep

What about a young girl 16 years old who is troubled a lot with perspiration of hands and feet; clammy all the time? Is it a disease or just a peculiarity? S. B.

While this is a personal peculiarity to which some people, otherwise in good health, are subject, there is always the probability that, in a young girl, it is

caused or aggravated by poor circulation and undernourishment. Such a girl should be given extra meals of milk and eggs, she should get extra sleep, about 10 hours a night, and she should be especially well clothed, wearing woolen goods in the winter, if possible.

Feed Mash for Eggs

Good feeding is essential for the production of good eggs. The hen cannot develop nor lay a full-sized egg, nor many of them, unless she has good feed. This means feeding a good laying mash in hoppers before the layers all the time, and grain fed in addition; the mash is the egg food and the grain is the body building food. During the late fall and winter, about 14 pounds of grain to 100 birds a day should supplement the mash.

When pullets first start to lay, the eggs are small. As the ovaries and oviducts of these pullets develop further, the size of the eggs gradually increases, providing the birds are fed well, until a full-sized egg is laid. This usually takes from six to eight weeks. If the birds are not fed well, a longer time is required for the eggs to become larger, and they may never get to be the size of a marketable egg, that is, an egg that will bring a good price.

Feeding also affects the texture of the egg shells. It usually is necessary to supply layers with materials from which they may make the shell for the eggs. Crushed oyster shell is kept in hoppers so the birds may eat it at will, as it contains a large percentage of lime. Grit also is kept in hoppers, as it helps in grinding up the feed in the gizzard. Some kinds of grit also contain a certain amount of lime that helps the birds in the manufacture of egg shells.

When egg shells are extremely thin, either there is not sufficient material given the birds so that they can make normal shells, or the birds themselves are not able to make the proper use of the material that is given them.

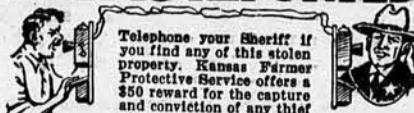
The addition of cod liver oil to the ration will help the birds to make better use of the materials that have been furnished or a mineral mixture may supply the necessary elements the birds need. If birds could get out in the direct rays of the sunshine regularly, the health-giving properties would enable them to make more efficient use of the feeds and supplements that are given them.

The practice of keeping layers confined in winter prevents this. That's why glass substitutes are used in some of the windows, as these substitutes allow the healthful sun's rays to pass thru. When cod liver oil is used, it is added at the rate of 2 pounds to 100 pounds of the mash fed, or about 1½ pints to 100 pounds of mash.

Diplomatists are now confident that a way can be found for making relations of nations permanently binding and not merely companionate.

The "talkies," we are told, have come to stay. So much for the hope that they had just popped in for a chat.

THEFTS REPORTED



Bert Mitchell, Eudora, Ford roadster, 1925 model, engine number 11,746,415. T. M. McQuin, Chanute. Tools. J. W. Hendrix, Garnett. Neck yoke, endgate scoop board. Leo McEvoy, Williamsburg. Fifty Plymouth Rock chickens.

Mrs. G. G. Simpson, Yates Center. Set of 1½ inch breeching harness with nickel trimming, 200 foot lines with 3 feet of old lines spliced on. No broken straps or mend on the set, both bridles stolen but neither collar.

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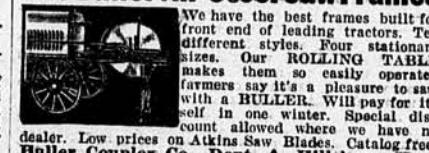
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COWS on winter feed need something more than a good diet to insure a full yield. It is not so much what is fed, in fact, as what happens to the food after it is consumed, that counts. If digestion and assimilation lag good feed goes to waste. Some dairy authorities claim this is the case with two cows out of three—especially during the winter months when milk-making vigor is lowest and feed costs are highest.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Perhaps Spring Weather Will Come Some Day, if We Have Any Luck!

THIS winter weather has been mostly a "lotta bunc," or worse, judging from the opinions of the crop reporters. It has been hard on both livestock and the folks who have been taking care of the animals. About the only hopeful item is that spring will come sometime, maybe, judging from past experience. Winter wheat is generally in good condition, but there are exceptions where the snow went off into the roads. A considerable amount of corn is still in the fields.

Final plans have been drawn for the world agricultural census to be taken in 1930 by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and the scope of the census enlarged to include forest areas, according to Leon M. Estabrook, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, director of the census for the institution, now in the United States en route to South America, where he will finish his survey of world agriculture preliminary to making the census.

At the last General Assembly of the Institute it was provided that the agricultural census refer to the areas and crops harvested in 1929 in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the period from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, in the Southern Hemisphere; that no date should be fixed for taking the livestock census, the various governments being left free to take the livestock census at the time of year most convenient to them; and that the scope of the census be broadened to include forests. The census is expected to cover more than 99 per cent of world's agriculture.

The Committee on Production at the Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics of the League of Nations at Geneva endorsed the Institute census project and recommended "general censuses of agriculture, of a scope similar to that proposed by the International Institute of Agriculture, to be taken if possible in respect of the closing year of each decade, that is, say in respect of 1930, 1940, 1950, and so on, or for years as near as possible to these dates." Thus the World Agricultural Census of 1930 will be the first of a series of decennial censuses that will provide comparable data for future farmers, business men, and economists.

The purpose of the Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics was to try to bring about uniformity and comparability in the statistics of all countries that will show the economic position and development in the world as a whole and in the different countries. These statistics include comparable and periodic data on occupations, establishments, production, index numbers of prices, external trade and shipping.

Mr. Estabrook was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Associate Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and after reorganizing the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Statistics of the Argentine government in 1923-24, was appointed Agricultural Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and loaned to the International Institute of Agriculture to organize the proposed World Agricultural Census.

Bourbon—We have been having some real winter weather! Roads are either muddy or frozen rough. Several public sales have been held recently, with good prices.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—Wheat is in good condition, but wet fields have prevented pasturing the crop. We have been having severe winter weather. Livestock is doing well. There is a good demand for alfalfa hay. Corn husking is completed. Not much grain is going to market. Corn, 75c; wheat, 95c; oats, 44c; cream, 45c; shorts, \$1.85.—Aaron Thomas.

Clay—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather here recently; these have delayed farm work greatly. A good deal of corn is still in the fields. Some land is changing hands. Wheat, 91c; corn, 63c to 65c; oats, 45c; flour, \$1.65; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.70; cream, 45c; eggs, 25c; hens, 17c; broilers, 16c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather recently. The corn is mostly all husked; much of it has been shelled and sold, at 65 cents a bushel. Cattle are doing fairly well, altho milk cows have been failing in their milk. The hog market is on the upgrade; marketable hogs are scarce here. There is a keen demand for farms for rent.—W. H. Plumley.

Douglas—The roads have been rough recently, but cars and trucks have been running most of the time. Farmers have been kept busy caring for their livestock, doing chores and maintaining the supply of fuel. A few public sales are being held, with good prices.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have been having cold, dry weather, with considerable wind. Corn husking is nearly completed. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. High prices are being paid at public sales. But little wheat is being marketed. Wheat, 94c; corn, 70c; kafir, 60c; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.60.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather has been cold. Corn shucking is practically finished; shelling is in progress. Wheat is small, but the plants have good roots, and plenty of moisture. Roads are in fairly good condition. Horses and cattle are in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Hens, 20c; turkeys, 24c; corn, 80c; kafir, 65c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Harvey—The weather has been unsettled, and roads are in bad condition. This has been a difficult period for cattle feeders and dairymen. Wheat, 98c; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c; heavy hens, 20c; light hens, 14c; roosters, 9c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We have had an open winter so far, and farmers have been able to keep their work moving along fairly well. Corn husking is practically finished; much of the grain is being sold, at good prices. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is doing well. Farms for rent are scarce, and in demand. Hatcheries are starting.—Vernon Collie.

Lyon—January has been "too wet before any use." Dry weather is needed before farmers can do much field work. Livestock, however, is doing fairly well. Roads are rough.—E. R. Griffeth.

Lubbock—We have been having some fine winter weather; the ground has been frozen but there has been plenty of sunshine. Many of the folks have been butch-

ering; others have been cutting hedge, for posts and fuel. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Some good gas wells are being drilled in the west-central part of the county. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; cream, 40c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—We have been having real winter weather recently, the coldest in 10 years. Roads were closed to traffic, on account of the snow, for several days. Corn, 75c; wheat, 90c; alfalfa hay, \$15 to \$20; eggs, 28c; cream, 45c; hogs, \$8.—J. D. Stoss.

Mitchell—The weather has been favorable for corn husking, and most of it is out of the fields. Wheat is doing well, but it has not provided much pasture, on account of the wet weather. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 90c; corn, 63c; hogs, \$8.25; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 26c.—Albert Robinson.

Neosho—Wheat is still in excellent condition, and the snow was very helpful. Most of the wheat fields have not, however, supplied much pasture, as the ground has been so wet farmers have not wished to turn stock on the fields. About 10 per cent of the corn and kafir is still in the fields. Considerable grain is being moved to market. There are many signs of prosperity here indicated by the building and painting of farm buildings. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; kafir, 55c; oats, 50c; eggs, 26c; hens, 22c.—James D. McHenry.

Ottawa—We have had a great deal of snow here recently, most of which blew off into the roads. There is still some corn in the fields. Some public sales are being held, with good prices. Wheat, 92c; corn, 62c; cream, 48c; eggs, 28c.—A. Tannison.

Osborne—The weather has been fine for livestock, and cattle are doing well; there is plenty of feed. Almost all the corn has been gathered, and much of it has been shelled. Kafir threshing is the main job; yields are good. Kafir, 56c; corn, 72c; wheat, 80c; eggs, 25c; cream, 47c.—Roy Haworth.

Pratt and Kiowa—We have been having our share of snow recently; it nearly all blew off the fields into the roads. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and wheat is doing well. There is still considerable corn in the fields. Livestock is doing well. Many farmers have leased their land to oil and gas companies, and one rig already is up and ready to drill a test hole—in Pratt county.—Art McAnarney.

Reno—We have had a great deal of snow and cold weather here, which have delayed farm work. A considerable amount of corn is still in the fields. Eggs are scarce. Practically no wheat is being sold.—D. Englehardt.

Rush—Wheat is doing well, but the fields are not supplying any pasture. Threshing of the grain sorghums and corn husking are nearly finished. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of roughage. Roads are in better condition than they were a week or 10 days ago. Wheat, 90c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 43c.—William Crottinger.

Top of Cattle Cycle?

An explanation of the present relatively high price of beef and beef cattle appears in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture. "Records of the last 28 years show," Secretary Jardine writes, "that under normal business conditions the prosperity of the cattlemen in this country varies inversely with the per capita supply of beef available for consumption. A yearly supply in excess of 61 pounds a person tends to depress cattle prices to such levels as to force liquidation. On the other hand, a per capita supply maintained at or below that amount will bring about a rise in prices. In 1926 the per capita supply of beef amounted to 63.3 pounds. In 1927 it dropped to 58 pounds, and average cattle prices advanced 18 per cent. For the current year the per capita supply probably will not exceed 64 pounds, and will be the smallest for any year for which records are available. As a result average prices for cattle during the first eight months were 27 per cent higher than in 1927 and 44 per cent above those in 1926."

As regards the future, the report continues: "The cattle industry has a definite cycle averaging from 14 to 16 years. Apparently it is now near the low point of the production cycle and the high point of the price cycle. Previous similar points occurred in 1912 and in 1898. It requires three to four years to sufficiently increase beef supplies thru restocking and herd expansion to make production unprofitable. Since the population of the country is increasing at the rate of more than 1,500,000 annually, the general outlook for the cattle industry is extremely favorable."

350 Pounds at 8 Months

Frank Janousek of Belleville recently sold seven hogs 8 months old that averaged 350 pounds in weight.

A paradox: The candidate for Vice-President either gets the job and has nothing to do, or loses the job and goes to work.

Short Cuts to Farm PROFITS

On the Dressen farm, Waverly, Minn., they pastured 85 hogs on 5 acres of alfalfa and still cut two big crops and had a third one left for the milk cows. D. W. Kremer, Wapello, Ia., refuses to sell any corn or hay and has doubled his land production by fertilizing on the hoof. G. W. Light-hall, Keldron, S. D., turned hogs into oats and barley in the Spring. They stayed right there until ten days before harvest. Oats made 60, barley 48 bushels per acre. Victor Fagerstrom, Radium, Minn., cleaned out ten acres of sow thistle with 50 sheep and increased his next yield of flax from 8 to 14 bushels per acre—\$120 extra profit.

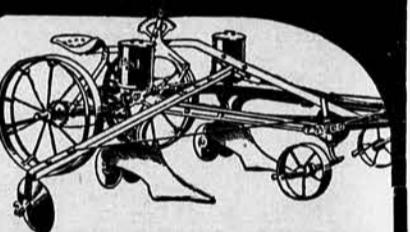
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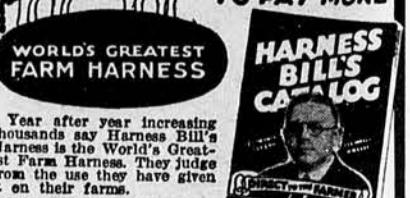


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Poultry, Pep and Profits!

(Continued from Page 19)

The chicks grew very well and I raised 25 of the 30. I exhibited two pullets and one cockerel at the Marshall County Fair last October and won two 2nd and a 3rd prize. I sold these three to a Buff Minorca breeder while at the fair. I sold all my chickens and realized a profit on them. This year was my 7th year in the Capper Clubs. I expect to belong another year.

Dorothea Nielson.
Marysville, Kan.

Before I speak of the value I found in Capper Club work, I will say a little of what I have done during the last year. My start came from a \$6 poster prize which I won last Christmas. With the prize money I bought my eggs and had them hatched at a local hatchery. When the 25 chicks



Erma and Donald Schmidler, Shawnee County, Are Going in for Another Year's Experience in Poultry Raising

were brought home I marked each of them with colored bands to distinguish them from mother's. It took three sets of bands for them before they were fully grown. When they were large enough, I sold the cockerels for broilers. The Leghorns and all other Mediterranean types of poultry are not so profitable to sell for broilers as the heavier breeds, so I did not profit much in the money line. Next year I'll buy a different and heavier type of birds.

I have derived much pleasure in many ways from this my first year of Capper Club work. It also gave me my first real experience in bookkeeping and taught promptness and efficiency. Contest work has helped me gain new friends.

Since I have had chickens that really were my own, I have taken on a new interest in the home flock, and have gained much information about all breeds of chickens. I must not forget to mention the unusual entertainment Senator Capper gave us club members at the Kansas Free Fair.

Topeka, Kan. — Erma Schmidler.

This is my second year in club work. I have raised Anconas both years. I have been a member of the club. I bought 400 eggs from mother and sent them to the Marysville Hatchery, where 312 chicks were hatched. I lost 12 during the first week. Then I sold 160 chicks for \$25, which helped to pay for the eggs and hatching. This left me 140 chicks. I fed my chickens the K. S. A. C. ration, with lots of skim-milk. My expenses for the year were \$27.25. My receipts were \$104.50, and my gain \$77.25. I won prizes both at the Kansas Free Fair and the Marshall County Fair. I intend to belong to the Capper Club next year.

Marjorie Williams.
Marysville, Kan.

I certainly have enjoyed the last year of club work with you, Mr. Ackerman and Mr. Ferris, and appreciate the help given me in caring for my chicks. I wish you could see them now. They are large and fine.

Bison, Kan. — Edgar Beahm.

Often the question comes up: "May I enroll in more than one department of the Capper Clubs?" The answer is, "You may." It is the purpose of the Capper Clubs to help out in the biggest way possible. If you feel that

you can handle two or more projects and comply with all requirements, then go after it with all the vim you can command. The only warning I offer is, "Don't bite off more than you can chew." The membership campaign is in full swing. Get right into the game with all your might, and see to it that your county is among the first to have an "A-1" team.

Olson's Flock Pays Him

(Continued from Page 3)

to run for shelter when storms approach. Every two days or so, while the chicks are kept to the portable pens, the brooder houses are moved up to fresh range.

Great care is exercised in mixing the rations for the little chicks. "At different ages they like different size grain," Mr. Olson said, "so we try to pamper them in this. I suspect along in the spring you could find four different sizes of grain here for chicks. You see, in our case we cannot hatch them or have them hatched right close together, because our trapnests take too much time."

And that is another important thing in poultry raising, according to Olson. He knows what his production is because he trapnests all of the pullets. And he can tell about what time of day each hen laid her egg, since he keeps a record of egg gatherings by cycles. That is, the first cycle will be anything gathered up until 10 o'clock a. m.; second cycle is between 10 and 12 o'clock, third, between 12 and 2 o'clock, and anything gathered from 2 o'clock on is in the fourth cycle. That is getting the thing down to a rather fine point, but there is a real value in this close record keeping. Olson has hens that will follow their cycle almost perfectly. One, for example, goes 1-1-2-4, laying in those cycles four days straight and then is off a day. "We can tell by such records whether a hen is a good, consistent layer," Mr. Olson explained. "That is the type we want to continue in our flock. These records are kept under the Kansas Record of Performance. I believe the trapnest work will do more than anything else to build up my flock further." This is the second year of this work. It was started last year and proved so satisfactory that real equipment was purchased and installed for the present season. "I feel that it is worth doing," Mr. Olson said, "and we certainly are going to try to do it right."

If you step into the laying houses on this farm any day this winter, you will see some crates—the crates the poultry waterers were shipped in, incidentally—filled with the fourth cutting of alfalfa. This is the green feed that is before the layers all the time. These are up on special platforms. On the same elevations one finds containers that are filled frequently thru the winter days with warm milk, either sweet or sour. Everything is kept off the floor to allow the maximum amount of scratching space, and the litter is changed frequently. A scratch grain of corn, wheat and oats is fed every morning, and in the evening the layers get all of the yellow corn they will eat. A laying mash, sometimes home-mixed and sometimes a commercial mixture, is abundantly supplied in the self-feeders, as are oyster shell and charcoal. The layers are kept up all during severe weather, and are turned out only after 4 o'clock in the afternoon on good days. This holds them thru the laying period every day, but after that they benefit by additional exercise and good range.

The flock used to number as high as 700, but it will be held to 500 now. With fewer birds, Mr. Olson says he can give them better care, and he has found that with more room to the bird they produce better. Eggs produced by this flock will weigh up to 27 and 28 ounces a dozen thru the best laying period. Some of the college folks said they were as large for pullets' eggs as they had seen. So from that standpoint, too, Olson is finding success. He is getting large, uniform eggs thru breeding, feeding and care. "For best results no detail is too small to look after," Olson advised. "Feeding should be done regularly and promptly, and plenty of warm water should be supplied in cold weather." He felt this latter so strongly that he purchased several fountains with heaters this season.

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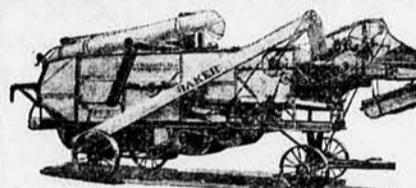
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4 Charles C. Mabie.....	Clay	\$50	Chickens	Reformatory
5 G. T. Henrikson.....	Cloud	\$50	Money	Jail 90 days
6 Mrs. E. M. Early and Herman E. Shaw	Coffey	\$50	Chickens	Reformatory
7 E. A. Thompson.....	Comanche	\$50	Saddle	Reformatory
8 Oscar C. Smith.....	Crawford	\$50	Honey	Jail 90 days
9 Mrs. J. W. McDowell Dickinson and Fred Greep.....	Clay	\$50	Wheat	Prison 1-5 years
10 George W. Kinkead..	Doniphan	\$50	Apples	Prison 1-5 years
11 Alex Stanwix.....	Douglas	\$150	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
12 A. E. Welsh.....	Douglas		Machinery	Jail 90 days
13 W. C. Wulfkuhle....)			Chickens	Jail 120 days
14 Alfred Peterman.....	Ellsworth	\$50	Chickens	Reformatory
15 C. W. Coffman.....	Franklin	\$100	Chickens	Reformatory
16 William Marks.....	Franklin		Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
17 C. F. Molzen.....	Harvey	\$50	Wheat	Reformatory
18 John Quinlan.....	Jefferson	\$50	Cattle	Prison 1-5 years
19 C. E. Freshour.....	Jewell	\$100	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
20 Luther Hadley.....	Jewell		Chickens	Jail 60 days
21 F. O. Thomas.....	Johnson	\$100	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
22 A. E. Riffey.....	Johnson		Chickens	Prison 10 years
23 L. L. Morris.....	Labette	\$50.	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
24 Andrew Ford.....	Leavenworth	\$100	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
25 Louis Banzhaf.....	Leavenworth		Chickens	Prison 7-21 years
26 T. C. Dews.....			Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
27 W. J. Torrens.....	Lyon	\$100	Gasoline	Reformatory
28 W. H. Thomas.....	Lyon		Personal Property	Prison 12-21 years
29 C. E. Halfhide.....	Marshall	\$50	Furs	Jail 30 days
30 Charles Knoeke.....	Miami	\$50	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
31 C. V. Cole.....	Montgomery	\$150	Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
32 F. R. Colander.....	Montgomery		Watch	Jail 30 days
33 Mrs. Harry Hilyard			Personal Property	Reformatory
34 Mrs. Charles Conley	Nemaha	\$100	Chickens	Released on bond-committed suicide
35 L. F. Vantravis....)			Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
36 Thomas Cook.....	Neosho	\$100	Cattle	Prison 1-7 years
37 Mrs. Mary Fuller...			Chickens	Reformatory
38 H. A. Rogers, Mrs. G. C. Nicum	Osage	\$50	Tools	Prison 1-7 years
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39 W. R. Huffman....)	Shawnee		Machinery	
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43 Roy F. Jennings....)			Chickens	Reformatory
44 W. H. Craig.....	Saline	\$100	Wheat	Reformatory
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49 Oscar V. Roller....)			Chickens	Prison 1-5 years
50 Milo E. Talkington..	Sheridan	\$50	Personal Property	Prison 12-24 years
51 E. A. Daley.....	Sumner	\$100	Rifle	Reformatory
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PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 10)

spoken Evans stepped forward and flung the spokesman from the quarterdeck. While the other two hesitated he was upon them, had cracked their heads together, and hammered them down the steps to the waist.

From his belt he whipped two pistols and leveled them at the grumblers.

"Avast, you lubbers!" he bellowed. "By the powers, I'll learn you to play horse with Bully Evans! Pipe up your complaint or foot it, you flabby sea-cooks what call yourselves gentlemen of fortune! Stow my quid, but I'll send some of you to feed the fishes if you try to make the f'c'sle rule the quarterdeck. Come, pipe up!"

They did not say much of what was in their minds, for he took the words out of their mouths, berating them for meddlesome fools and explaining how their sole chance of escaping was to slip past the Truxillo in the fog and shake off the pursuit. All this he roared with the foulest of accompanying oaths, treating the crew like dogs so effectively that they turned tail and gave up without a blow.

On the morning of the third day after this the Santa Theresa poked her nose into San Miguel Gulf on the southern coast of Panama. The captain took her across the gulf into Darien Harbor, then followed the southern branch practically to the head of the bay, at which point he anchored.

Tired of being confined aboard the ship, the crew were eager to get ashore. This suited the plans of Evans. As soon as the long boat had gone with the shore party he packed the treasure in boxes and lowered them into a boat. Late in the afternoon the tired sailors returned to the ship.

Evans ordered the boatswain to pipe all hands on deck. To the assembled crew he made a speech, pointing out the need of getting the treasure to some safer place than aboard a ship which might any day fall into the hands of the enemy. He intended, he said, to take three men with him and bury the chests on the sand spit within sight of them all.

But at this proposal the men broke into flat rebellion. Not one of them was willing to trust the gold out of his reach. Things in fact had come to such a pass that, tho there was plenty for all, each was plotting how he might increase his share by robbing his neighbor.

Organization Helped

Evans had made his preparations. The officers, Lobardi, Quinn, and two other sailors who sided with the chief villains were grouped together, all of them heavily armed. In the struggle that followed the victory lay with the organized party. The mutineers were defeated and disarmed.

Evans selected Quinn, Lobardi and a sailor named Wall to go with him ashore to bury the gold. Those on board watched the boat pull away with the gold that had cost so many lives. To the fury and amazement of all of them the boat rounded a point of land and disappeared from sight.

Evans had broken his agreement to bury the treasure in the sight of all. Even Captain Rogers joined in the imprecations of the men. He ordered the long boat lowered for a pursuit, but hardly had this started when a shot plumped into the water in front of it.

Unobserved in the excitement, the Truxillo had slipped into the bay. Its second shot fell short, its third wide, but the fourth caught the boat amidships and crumpled it as the tap of a spoon does an empty eggshell. Of the eight men aboard two were killed outright and the rest thrown into the sea. One of them—a man named Bucks, as we were to learn in a most surprising way—clung to the wreckage and succeeded in reaching shore. The rest were drowned or fell a prey to sharks.

The long boat disposed of, the Truxillo turned her guns upon the Santa Theresa. Those left on board made a desperate defense, but the captain, seeing that escape was impossible, chose to blow up the ship rather than be hanged as a pirate from the yardarm.

Meanwhile, the boat with the treasure, which had rounded the point before the Truxillo had appeared, had been beached on the spit and the chests dragged ashore. Evans was burying the boxes when the first shot of the Truxillo fell upon his ears. Naturally he concluded that it was from the Santa Theresa as a warning of what he might expect.

Bully Evans showed his yellow teeth in a grin.

"Compliments of the old man," he said, "no whit disturbed at his double treachery."

But at the sound of the final explosion the desperadoes looked at each other.

They ran to the nearest hill and saw the destruction of their companions.

The Portuguese boatswain was the first to recover.

"There ees now fewer to share," he said with a shrug of his shoulders.

Only Two Remained

Evans looked at Quinn and gave a signal. The double murder was done with knives. Where there had been four, now only two remained.

Evans and Quinn finished burying the treasure and removed all trace of their work. A map was drawn by Quinn, showing the exact location of the cache. The murderers slipped back to their boat and, under cover of darkness, crept up the harbor till they came to the mouth of a large river. Up this they pulled and disappeared into the

boat and witnessed the caching of the plunder—and this only because he was not aware of it.

During all those forty years Quinn had kept it as a fixed purpose to return to the scene of his crime and possess himself of the wealth he had lost his soul to gain.

Then a Wild Debauch

But to outfit an expedition of the necessary proportions took much money. On this rock the man's purpose had always split. Periodically he was a hard drinker. He would live hard and close for a year, saving every cent he could, and then spend the whole amount in one grand debauch.

Had he been willing to confide his story to some capitalist of California it is likely he might have raised the needed funds, but the nature of the man was both suspicious and secretive and he had guarded his knowledge all these years with jealousy.

Wallace was acquainted with the owner and master of a tramp schooner which had a doubtful reputation along the water front. Jim Slack had been

without winking an eyelash, for he could see Slack and one of his men watching them.

"Six to two. Long odds, boy," he said, knocking the ashes from his pipe.

To keep up appearances Bob Wallace laughed.

"I'm to be got rid of just before we land. It is to be made to look like an accident. You're safe until you have uncovered the treasure. Then it's good-by Cap Nat, too."

Quinn's laugh rang loudly, for the old man could play the game with any of them.

"We can't go back. If we suggested that, the row would begin at once. No we must choose our time instead of letting them choose theirs. And we can't wait too long, because they would see we were taking precautions against being surprised. We'll strike to-night—and hard."

Hell's Broke Loose

No doubt Cap Nat was right in his strategy, but the scruples of the boy's conscience lost them the advantage of a sudden attack. He would fight to save his life, but he would not take advantage of his enemies.

Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that he could not. Something stuck in his throat at the thought of dealing upon men unexpectedly and dealing murder broadcast. Nor could the arguments of the old man shake him.

Dreadfully frightened tho he was, the boy stuck doggedly to his position. He would die before he would do such a thing. And indeed he counted himself as no better than dead.

The two shared the same cabin, so they were able to see each other alone several times during the day. Neither went out without being armed with a brace of pistols and a dirk, tho these they kept hidden under their rough coats.

During Slack's watch that evening Quinn and his friend made their final preparation for defense. The captain's cabin was larger than theirs, and offered better points of defense. Furthermore, here were kept the arms and the ammunition of the ship. Quinn volunteered to get food and water into it while Wallace held the cabin.

Three trips were made by the old salt to the cook's gallery. The first time he brought back a keg of water, the second time a large tin into which he had crammed a varied assortment of food. It was while he was away on the third journey that a scream rang out in the stillness.

The boy heard a rush of feet, followed by a shot. Bob ran out of the cabin toward the galley. Up the steps from the lower deck came Quinn, blood streaming from his head. In one hand he carried a knife, in the other a copper kettle full of beans still steaming.

"Back, lad, back! Hell's broke loose," the old man cried.

"What happened? Are you badly hurt?"

"I killed cookie. Caught me in the galley and I knifed him," panted the old man.

A bullet whistled past. Wallace turned, caught sight of Slack's head above the hatchway, and fired. The head disappeared. A few moments and they were safe in the cabin.

"You are wounded," Bob cried.

Quinn shrugged.

"A bullet grazed my head. Get ready for them. Never mind me."

He tied a bandanna over the wound while the young man arranged on the bunk cutlasses, their spare pistol, and the musket.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Kansas Judges Win

Kansas won the college championship cup for stock judging, the feature of the opening day of the National Western Stock Show recently at Denver. On fat stock Paul Chilen of Kansas was high individual and R. W. O'Hara of Kansas took high honors in the breeding stock judging. Colorado was high in the dairy cattle judging, with Kansas second. New Mexico won the horse judging contest, with Nebraska second, and Kansas was high in the sheep judging, with Colorado second. In swine judging Nebraska was first and Kansas second.

With the shake-up of her bootleg kingdom, Philadelphia is indeed a city of quakers.

interior. Neither of them was aware that Bucks had seen the treacherous killing and the disposal of the treasure.

Six weeks later a living skeleton crawled out of the fever-laden swamps of Panama and staggered down to a little village on the Gulf of Uraba. The man was Nat Quinn. He had followed the Rio Tuyra, zigzagged across the Isthmus, and reached the northern coast.

Somewhere in the dark tangle of forest behind him, where daylight never penetrates the thick tropical growth, lay the body of Bully Evans.

It was lying face down in the underbrush, a little round hole in the back of the head. Quinn's treachery had anticipated that of the mate.

As the survivor lurched down to the settlement his voice rose in a high cackle of delirious song. These were the words of his chant:

It's bully boys, ho! and a deck splashed red—
The devil is paid, quo' he, quo' he,
A knife in the back and a mate swift sped!
Heave yo ho! and away with me.

This was the terrible story old Cap Nat, as he was commonly called, told to Robert Wallace one night in a grog shop at San Francisco nearly forty years after the events had taken place. Only one point he omitted—the fact that Bucks had escaped from the long



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are used or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$2.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.82
11	1.10	2.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	2.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	3.16	29	3.00	9.28
14	1.40	3.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	3.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	4.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	4.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	4.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	5.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	5.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	5.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

One		Four		One	
Inches	Time	Times	Inches	Time	Times
1/4	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2	7.85	6.30	2 1/2	26.95	23.10
1	9.80	8.40	3	29.40	25.20
1 1/2	12.25	10.50	3 1/2	31.85	27.30
2	14.70	12.60	4	34.30	29.40
2 1/2	15.15	14.70	4 1/2	36.75	31.50
3	19.60	16.80	5	39.20	33.60
3 1/2	22.05	18.90			

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

WILSON'S HOLTON HATCHERY—THE home of quality chicks. Holton, Kan. EIGHT CENTS AND UP FOR BABY chicks. C. B. Wiley, Cambridge, Kans. BABY CHICKS, ALL BREEDS. REASONABLE. Guaranteed. Pollard's, Roseland, Neb. ACCREDITED CHICKS. LEGHORNS 10c. Reds 11c, other varieties. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan. GUARANTEED CHICKS, LEGHORNS, \$12 per 100. Heavies, \$13.50. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan. YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

SUNFLOWER HATCHERY. FLOCKS culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. Judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan. YOUNG'S CHICKS LIVE-DIARRHEA Tested Flocks. Heavy layers, large breeds 11c; Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 14c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, large type, heavy laying strains, \$13.00 per 100, prepaid live delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$10. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11. Special prices on broiler chicks. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

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

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

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties, 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

BUY MILLER'S HEALTH CERTIFIED Missouri Accredited Baby Chicks. 18 leading varieties 25,000 weekly after December 1st. Shipped prepaid. 100 per cent delivery. Useful catalog in colors, free. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 15, Lancaster, Kan.

SUPER QUALITY CHICKS. HIGH PRODUCTION parent stock, personally inspected and culled. All leading varieties. Specialty breeder of White Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. Trapnested year around. Pedigreed. Send for matings and price list. Caldwell's Modern Hatchery, Caldwell, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS, KANSAS ACCREDITED, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds. \$13.50 per 100, \$65.00—\$500. Heavy assorted \$11.00—\$100; \$50.00—\$500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

PETERS-CERTIFIED CHICKS. BIG DISCOUNTS on early booked orders—delivery when wanted. For sixth year sent with real guarantee to live covering first two weeks. Sold on guaranteed egg-production standards. All popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. Hundreds of customers report high averages, verifying our egg-production standards. Real winter layers and money makers. Prices very low for such unusual quality. Iowa Standard Accredited. Catalog gives all the facts. Write at once, mentioning breed you are particularly interested in. Peters-Certified (Master-Control Farm and Hatchery) Box 231, Newton, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND WHITE Rocks, R. I. Reds, R. I. Whites, White Langshans, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$12 hundred; Leghorns, \$10. Heavy assorted, \$45—\$50, prepaid, quality guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

ROSS Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Blood-tested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee.

ROSS HATCHERY AND REEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Bartlett's Purebred Chix

15 leading varieties from A. P. A. Certified and trapnested flocks. Ever breeding fowl Certified purebred by licensed American Poultry Association Judge. Free range, farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Heavy winter laying strains. Not just a hatchery but a real poultry breeding farm. Largest in the West. Providing only purebred chicks of highest quality. Reasonable prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 15th successful year. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and Bartlett Farms successful copyrighted plan "How to Raise Baby Chicks," free with each order. Thousands of satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you. Write for free descriptive literature.

BARTLETT POULTRY, F. A. R. M. S., ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA, KAN.

Easy to Raise Our Blood-Tested Accredited Chicks

Years of Accreditation and blood-testing has put the stamina in Master Bred Chicks to make them grow and do it rapidly. You pay after you see them and handle them. We can ship them via express and mark so the expressman will let you examine them before you pay. You see other merchants before you pay, why not buy baby chicks the same way? They are guaranteed to live and they do it. Don't spend your money anywhere for chicks until you have our full proposition.

MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, BOX 200, CHERRYVALE, KAN.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Peerless chicks are sold to you under a 100% live delivery guarantee. They are husky, rugged little fellows and are hatched from healthy, egg bred flocks that have been carefully culled and mated for over 10 years. We hatch all popular varieties and in addition White & Buff Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, R. I. White, White Langshans, Anconas and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our ideal location on 4 railroads with 85 trains daily assures you of perfect shipping service. Direct lines to Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, Oklahoma and all intermediate points. Over 56,000 chicks hatched weekly. This mammoth production cuts prices to bedrock. Before you buy get our new Free 4-color catalog. Shows pictures of breeding flocks and tells why our chicks are better. Write today.

JOHNSON HATCHERY, Box 218C, W. 1st St., TOPEKA, KAN.

More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better

Our quality, service and prices are right. Barred Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$112.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns, \$10.00 hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today.

WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.

Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee livability; all chicks dying first week replaced free of charge; no strings attached; we have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; can furnish chicks immediately; 8 1/2 up; \$1 per 100 books your order or will ship c. o. d.; 100% live delivery guaranteed; save money by getting our free catalog and price list; pamphlet free containing most modern methods of raising chicks; order from the hatchery with the satisfied customers. TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first year bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.



The Activities of Al Acres—Mrs. Useless Says That He Is the Laziest Yet!

BABY CHICKS

Buy Stirtz Baby Chicks And Make a Real Profit

Healthy, Strong, Sturdy, Livable chicks from our Accredited Hatchery is the Reason for Profit. Making money from poultry is simply a matter of getting the right start. Let us help you. We send with each order instructions that you can easily follow, which help you in raising the chicks. Stirtz chicks do unusually well because hatched from eggs from known healthy strains. We send you only the best specimens—never a chick that is not right from every standard of comparison. Stirtz chicks are healthy, sturdy, strong and live, and grow, and every chick is exactly as represented or your money back without a question. Write for prices now.

Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To write for our Special Early Order Discount price list and literature before buying your season's supply of Baby Chicks. We have already booked orders for thousands of Baby Chicks for future delivery to Poultrymen all over Kansas—there is a reason! Write today or call at one of our four big plants with the largest combined hatching capacity in Kansas. Emporia—Ottawa—Herington—Lyons. **THE SHAW HATCHERIES**, Box 129, OTTAWA, KAN.

Buy Healthy Chicks

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

**STEINHOFF HATCHERY,
OSAGE CITY, KANS.**

Younkin's Chicks

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog.

**YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY,
WAKEFIELD, KAN.**

Tudor's Quality Chicks

We can furnish chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhea; rigidly culled by competent men; prices low for quality of stock; twentieth year in business. Write us. **Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries**, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan.

Big Husky Chicks

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

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

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

BRAHMAS

PURE BRED BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.50. Pete Martin, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS KANSAS ACCREDITED \$3.00 EACH. Sunnybrook Farm, Vliets, Kans.

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS \$3.00. OLD roosters \$2.00. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS \$5. GEES, \$3. Mrs. Verna Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS \$1.50. DRAKES \$1.75. Chas. Lauterbach, Mayfield, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50. Hens, \$2.00. Prize winning stock. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

RAISE BANKERS GOLD MEDAL STRAIN of Mallard Ducks this year instead of chickens, because they lay more light colored Leghorn sized eggs than a good hen have no diseases - no lice or mites - lay four or five years profitably - confined by three foot fence - need no pond or roosts. Are easy to raise and require little care. Directions for brooding and raising with each egg shipment. Hatching eggs guaranteed fertile \$1.00 per 100, \$4.00 for 500, \$75.00 for 1000 prepaid. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS. Mrs. H. M. Hutchinson, Syracuse, Kan.

MAMMOTH JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. Super quality. Chicks; eggs. New price list. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LANGSHAN

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS from prize winning egg tested stock. \$2.50 to \$5. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR SALE, price \$1.50. From certified and Accredited flock. Martin Woerner, Linn, Kan.

KISSINGER'S BRED TO LAY BUFF LEGHORNS lay and pay. 100 range 15 special pen eggs \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Howard Kissinger, Ottawa, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. Hens, Pullets and cockerels. "Everlast Strain" Gay Small, Galva, Kan.

KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS from heavy culled birds. Farm range. \$5.00 per hundred postpaid. Dav old chicks 12¢ each. C. O. D. Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 5, Seneca, Kan.

MOSER'S STANDARD-BRED SINGLE COMB dark Brown Leghorns. Closely culled, prize winning stock. Eggs \$5. 100. Chicks 13¢ prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. O. J. Moser, Hanover, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

SOME DANDY TANCRED COCKERELS. \$3.00 up. Ruble Meredith, Elkhart, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, trapnested, 302 egg, bloodtested, pedigree. A. P. A. Certified. Champions of Colorado and Wyoming big shows. Booking orders baby chicks, eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Dr. Clyde Ackerman, University Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BIG PEPPY TANCRED COCKERELS. Stock direct from Tancred \$2.50 each. Lloyd Stahl, Burlingame, Kan.

TANCRED COCKS AND COCKERELS from pedigree dams, record 300 eggs upward. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BARRON COCKERELS, from large egg strain. No culs. Three dollars. William Bradley, Shields, Kan.

CHOICE BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

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

LARGE SINGLE COMB TOM BARRON ENGLISH COCKERELS. Guaranteed, two to five dollars. 300 egg strain. J. E. Souder, Toronto, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST PEDIGRIED BLOOD LINES S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Cockerels, eggs, quality chicks. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

KRIDER TANCRED LEGHORNS, TRAPNESTED 300 egg line. Production bred in them. Chicks \$12, \$15, and \$20. Glen Krider, Newton, Kan.

THE STEWART RANCH, GOODLAND, KAN. one of highest producing accredited flocks of 1,200 birds in state. Single Comb White Leghorns exclusively. Incubate 26-30 ounce eggs. Chicks, \$14. Catalog.

EVERYBODY KNOWS "GRANT, THE WHITE Leghorn Man," special breeder since 1910—year around trapnesting. His Kaw Valley Ranch Leghorn Chicks, eggs and stock are money-makers. Catalogue Free. Address Lawrence, Kan.

ULM'S HEAVY WINTER LAYING WHITE Leghorns are large, vigorous hens selected for type and egg production. Mated to cockerels with records of 285 to 300 eggs. Chicks \$12 and \$15.00. Eggs \$6.00 and \$8.00 per hundred. W. E. Ulm, Emporia, Kan. Rt. 3.

Capitol City Egg Farm

Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs, \$10 per hundred; baby chicks, \$20 per hundred, \$190 per thousand. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50¢ each. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. A. HUTCHISON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr., Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.

Big Egg-Production

Big Lop Comb S. C. White Leghorns. Bloodtested by Agglutination Method and found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. The kind you want for Big Eggs and Big Pullets.

MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, CHERRYVALE, KAN., BOX 11.

Official Blood Testing

Prevent chick losses from Bacillary White Diarrhea by having your birds blood tested. Our testing is officially approved by Agricultural College and the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner. The latter will issue a certificate to flock owner. We do not use the Killips Method or Pullorum Test which are not recognized in Kansas. We use only the Official Agglutination Test. Bleeding equipment furnished those bleeding own birds. Dr. C. J. Coon, Wareham Hotel, Manhattan, Kansas.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns 260-330 Egg Blood Lines

Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs; guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets; strong, large and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.

ROY O. FRANTZ, BOX K, ROCKY FORD, COLO.

Member of Colorado Baby Chick Association, International Baby Chick Association

THE 4-SQUARE CHICKS, HEALTH

Vigor, production and type, are being booked by the thousands for Dec., Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants. 10 cents and up.

B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

Ad on the left counting white space measures one and one half inches. The cost would be \$14.70. For other rates see opposite page.

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Ad on the left counting white space measures one and one half inches. The cost would be \$14.70. For other rates see opposite page.

THE 4-SQUARE CHICKS, HEALTH

Vigor, production and type, are being booked by the thousands for Dec., Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants. 10 cents and up.

B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

Ad

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE, LARGE HEALTHY birds, Hens, \$6; toms, \$8. R. E. Elmore, Gove, Kan.

MAMMOTH PURE WHITE HOLLANDS. Toms \$10, Hens \$6. Clarence Waller, Moline, Kan.

BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN, TOMS \$12.00, Pulletts \$8.00. Mrs. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.

BRONZE (GOLDBANK) 40 LB. TOM \$15, \$10, yearling hens \$8. T. N. Garner, Portia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12; HENS, \$8. Quality and size. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$10 and \$8. Hens \$7 and \$5. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

LARGE HEALTHY BRONZE TURKEYS, Hens \$5 and \$6, Toms \$7 and \$10. A. M. Jolley, Skiddy, Kan.

PURE BREED NARRAGANSETT BOURBON Red Toms \$10, \$12. Hens \$7.00. Mrs. John Gaston, Larned, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, 26 to 28 lbs., \$10. Vaccinated. Loretta Kearney, Belpre, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS 25-28 LBS. utility \$10-\$15, choice marked \$25-\$50. Earl Brubaker, Lamar, Colo.

LARGE BONED WHITE HOLLAND AND Bronze toms, \$6, \$8; hens \$5, \$6. Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.

FOR SALE, PRIZE WINNING NARRAGANSETT Turkey Toms, Hens, priced right. L. E. Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kans.

FOR SALE: NO. 1 NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$9.00, Hens \$6.00. Mrs. Ira McGinnis, Route A, Montezuma, Kan.

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE TOMS, 28 lbs. \$15.00. Sired by 40 lb. tom and 26 lb. hens. Mrs. Fred. Walter Wallace, Neb.

BRONZE TURKEYS: LARGE, BROAD, deep bodies. Heavy, healthy. Toms \$15.00. Hens \$10.00. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GIANT BRONZE turkeys, (Goldbanks) Big Type, toms, hens, unrelated. Virg. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BOTH sex, from prize winning stock. Quality Turkey Farms, A. E. Talcott, Bloomington, Kan.

VACCINATED NARRAGANSETT WHITE Holland toms \$8.00, Hens \$6.00; Bronze toms \$8.00, hens \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kans.

GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS \$8.00, toms \$12.50 and \$15.00. Prize winners. Vaccinated. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S.

MAMMOTH (GOLDBANK) BRONZE TURKEYS. Large, healthy beauties. From Blue ribbon toms. Reduced prices. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS \$10, hens \$7, beautiful color, fine markings, tame. EGGS 40c, Poulets 75c. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANK) TURKEYS, large, healthy, from show stock, greatly reduced prices this month. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BREED GOLDBANK, MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys from prize winning stock. To close out—Toms \$10.00, Hens \$7.00. E. F. Fitzgerald, Rt. 2, Spearville, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Toms 25 pounds and over. \$12.00. Hens \$8.00. Exhibition quality. Mrs. Emery Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, LAYING strain, vaccinated; young toms, 30 lbs., \$15; pullets, 18 lbs., \$8. Show quality, vigorous, healthy. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES FOR 28 YEARS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—SILVER

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD, large ones. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Ks. SILVER LACED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2. \$4. Jesse Miller, Colby, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS "MARTIN" strain, 13c. Harvey Scott, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. Cleveland Pitts, Partridge, Kansas.

COCKERELS, MARTIN STRAIN, \$2.50 each. Accredited: Joseph Dordtland, Rt. 2, Gorham, Kans.

PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Choice birds, \$2.50. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

EARLY REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Chas. M. H. Plainville, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Sires direct. March hatched, \$3. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.

PLUCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Cocks, cockerels. Utility and show birds. Fancier 35 years.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.75 each with order, \$2.00 on approval. Frank Reamer, Rt. 6, Holton, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Class A Keeler strain direct. Eggs to 100. Cockerels \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. C. Miller, White City, Kan.

LARGE PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3. Licensed Poultry Judge calls flock twice yearly. Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND cock birds \$3. Eggs for hatching from. State Accredited blood tested flock \$8 hundred. Mrs. John Collister, Manhattan, Kan.

STOVER'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM and Hatchery. High quality White Wyandottes only. Officially tested second year Agglutination test for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Chicks \$14, 100. Eggs, \$6, 108. Charges prepaid. Chicks shipped each Wednesday. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Martin's strain. \$4.00 100. Philip Wagner, Kan.

U. S. ACCREDITED WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin strain, B. W. D. tested; Pens—Eggs \$3.00, \$5.00, 15. Range, \$10, 100. Certified eight years A grade. J. M. Ragsdale, Waverly, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGS, Birds, Rabbits. Free circular. John Bass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CAPONS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, CHICKENS wanted. Market prospects favorable. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

INCUBATORS

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS, NO. 6 AND 31. Wilson's Hatchery, Holton, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

WANT TO MAKE \$10.00 DAY UP. Experience unnecessary. See our ad. page 24 Koch, V. T. Co., Winona, Minn.

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS steady work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

BIG OHIO CORPORATION HAS COUNTY position open. \$50 weekly commission.

EARNINGS START IMMEDIATELY. Good for \$5,000 yearly. We furnish everything. Deliver and collect. Capital or experience unnecessary. Fyr-Fyer Company, 1793, Fyr-Fyer Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

SELL OUR FULL LINE OF STORES, office and garage brushes. All sizes and kinds. Cover regular route and make \$5 to \$15 on single call. Big sales easy. Line is flashy and prices well under competition. Write The Brush Works, 828-4th St., Fairfield, Iowa.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED — MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room FB-601 Winona, Minn.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT HOME. Every student successful. School, Box 707, Davenport, Iowa.

LEARN ELECTRICITY — ARMATURE winding, house wiring, radio, storage batteries, power plants, motors, generators, electric welding. Practical training at low cost. Automobile course free. Write now for catalog. Coleman Electrical School, 1626-X Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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AVIATION—SALARY WHILE LEARNING, \$18 to \$35 per week, while under instruction in our factory and at our airport. Call or write for information without obligation. Weeks Aircraft Corporation, Department V, Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLCSSY PRINTS, 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSI- tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

GUINEA PIGS

GUINEA PIGS, ENGLISH SMOOTH HAIR \$2.50 paid. Express prepaid. Roy Hoover, 1268 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

LUMBER

LUMBER DIRECT FROM PRODUCER AT great saving. Grange and co-operative business solicited. Rhodes Lbr. Co., Raymond, Wash.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TRUCK LINES: PROTECTED BY FRANCHISE, paying well, and growing, on fine roads, new trucks. Will sell all, or half interest to right party on any line. Buyer can operate and manage same at good salary. No experience necessary. I will teach you. From \$500 to \$10,000 down. Balance long time. W. F. Leonard, Transport Co., 113 E. 17th, Topeka.

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PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-L Security Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

DOGS

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS, Police, Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE WHITE GERMAN POLICE DOG, 17 mo. old, registered. Box 52, Plains, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP Supplies. Catalog. Kaskettens, K-51, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD MALE PUPS FROM young heeler stock. Ralph Ely, Mifflinville, Kans.

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RAT TERRIER PUPS. BRED FOR RAT- ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

SOME WELL BREED HOUND PUPPIES \$4 and \$2, two good wolf hounds. Chas. Englebrecht, Rt. 2, Rose, Kans.

FOR SALE FANCY PIT BULL TERRIER dogs \$5 to \$40. Best night watch dogs for poultrys. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kans.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACKS and Browns. Also Real Rat Terrier puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50, 1,000. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

NEW POPULAR PRICED CATALOG. Fruits, Nuts, Ornamentals, prepaid. Ozark Nursery, Rogers, Ark.

SWEET POTATO SEED, 24 VARIETIES, Booking orders. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED PURE KANOTA SEED OATS, Reid's yellow dent and Laptad's 90 day Red corn. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE OR YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, \$3.50 per bushel; scarified \$4.25. Holmstrom Feed & Seed Co., Randolph, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure \$4.50. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CANE SEED WANTED — CAR LOTS OF 30,000 pounds or more. Mail sample and indicate price. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 15 TO 18 IN. \$18 per hundred. Full line nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

FREE SAMPLE OF CLARAGE SEED corn, Clarage is the variety producing the world's Record Yields. Write Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

EVERGREENS FOR WINDBREAK AND yard plantings. Write for complete list of nursery stock. State inspected. Greenwood County Nurseries, Eureka, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. \$100, \$200, postpaid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Peterita, Early Sumac cane, Atlas sorgo, and Hays Golden seed corn. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hayes Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; ALSIKE Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.50. Bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN, double recleaned, guaranteed to comply with state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$3.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimes at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 436, Clarinda, Iowa.

White Sweet Clover Seed

Thresher run about half hulled, 6 1/2 c. Fancy recleaned and scarified, 9c per pound. Seamless bags 40c each.

TH L. C. ADAM MERC. CO., CEDARVALE, KANSAS

AUTOMOTIVE

MEN WANTED FOR GOOD JOBS AS AIRPLANE or auto mechanics after taking training in this school. Write for full information. Lincoln Auto & Airplane School, 2717 Lincoln, Neb.

FUR ANIMALS

23 JAN '29

Kansas Farmer for January 26, 1929

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
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KANSAS

FOR SALE: Choice wheat and corn land.
Box 251, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE: BOTTOM FARM. Price \$10,500.
Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.

7 FARMS, FORECLOSURE PRICES, LONG
time, 1/4 cash. Box 70, Wescan, Kan.

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

TEN ACRES well improved and nicely lo-
cated. Write Tom Mitchell, Osage, Kan.

SALE, OR RENT, for cash. Improved
eighth. Owner, John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

240 IMP., 30 creek bottom, Snap—\$7200.
1/2 cash, bal. terms. Bersie Agy., Eldorado, Ks.

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

489 A. IMP., 200 Cult. Bal. pasture. \$7,000.
cash \$6,000 fed. loan 28 yr. Albert Mar-
tin, Zurich, Kan.

120 ACRES, 4 miles high school. Smooth
land, well improved, \$48 per acre. T. B.
Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE: 160 acres \$5500. 160
acres \$7000. 80 A. \$4500. All improved 4
miles from Concordia, Kansas. Bill Groux,
Concordia, Kan.

WANT soil direct to farmer. I own several
rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big
Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu.
Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Ks.

WE SELL wheat and corn farms for
bushels instead of cash per acre. After
small cash payment, the rent pays for it.
No mortgage, no interest. No payment when
crops fail. Write today for information.
Wilson Inv. Co., Oakley, Kan.

IMPROVED 80, 1 1/4 mi. town, Franklin
County, 9 alfalfa, 8 prairie, 15 bluegrass,
remainder cultivation. Well, windmill. Price
\$5,500.00. Loan \$3,000.00. Close school. One
mile sanded highway. Possession. Mansfield
Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

320 ACRES 17 miles north of Topeka, on
main Highway. 80 Acres hog-tite, 240
Acres Brome grass, Red clover and alfalfa.
Brome grass pastures 3 head cattle where
prairie pastures 1 head. Good 5 room house,
2 barns, large sheep shed, cattle shed,
2 large hog houses, large silo. Never failing
spring carries 320 lambs, 220 ewes, 300
hogs, 70 brood sows and cattle. This is a
mighty good stock farm and any good
husband can pay for this farm with hogs.
We sold \$7,000 worth of hogs this year.
will sell 70 brood sows with farm. Price
\$75 per acre. Small payment down. Balance
long time. See A. J. Jones, Mayetta,
Kan.

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

COLORADO

SEND for list Foreclosed Ranches \$2.65 acre
up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

1280 ACRES wheat farm. Small payment,
balance crop payment. For farms and
ranches write Mitchem Land Co., Galatas,
Colo.

MUST SELL. 10 acres finest soil; all irrigated.
Cheap water. Nearly 700 peach trees. Well
budded; should bear 2,000 bushels. Too old to
work. Will not rent. Price \$1800. \$1000 cash.
Bal. easy. Call or write for particulars.
J. A. Stoner, Palisades, Colorado.

EGG PRODUCTION proves profitable in the
Pikes Peak Region. Unusual local market
exchange to handle surplus, county
demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high
percentage of sunshine year round, mild
open winter, best of hatcheries and breed-
ing flocks for stock. For information about
poultry opportunities, or about dairying,
farming and livestock possibilities, address
Chamber of Commerce, 193 Independence
Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

There are five other Capper Publications which
reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

MISSOURI

200 acres, equipped Ozark bottom. Livestock,
feed, implements, \$8,000, terms. Best soil,
water possession. Box 189, Cabool, Mo.

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

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

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO

Homesekers wanted. New railroad, towns
—business locations, state owned lands
and other lands, long time payments.
Also Real Estate partner wanted. Refer-
ences exchanged. Ben Tallmadge, Albuquer-
que, New Mexico.

WISCONSIN

\$25 DOWN \$10 mo. dairy farm with bldgs.
Spangberg, 242 Sec. Blk., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FARMS. All sizes. Healthy Section. Easy
terms. C. Witmer, Crewe, Virginia.

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

1280 ACRES improved, wheat and corn land, 7
miles town. Will consider part trade. This
and many other large and smaller farms and
business chances advertised for sale and ex-
change in Opportunity, the illustrated monthly
magazine. Three years, \$1. Sample copy
free. Address Opportunity, Garden City, Ks.

Land Opening

A NEW RAILROAD line has opened one
of the best farming a' stock-raising sec-
tions of MONTANA. A new record in low
cost production and high yields of wheat
has been made. Good soil, water, climate,
low prices. Thousands of acres for settlers.
Write for New Line Book.

MINNESOTA and NORTHERN DAKOTA
offer the best farming opportunities in
many years. Profitable diversified crops
and live stock. Ask for lists of improved
farms at a fraction of their real values,
and farms for rent.

WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO
hook up about grain, live stock and
dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous
special lines, mild climate, excellent schools,
social and scenic attractions.

Written for Free Zone of Plenty Book
or special state book.
LOW HOMESEEKERS RATES.
E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern
Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale
or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.
160 A. CHEAP, 3 1/2 mi. high school and
county seat. Will trade for larger farm.
Owner A. P. Schendel, Lyndon, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having
farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington,
Iowa.

LAND WANTED: Owner having western
land for sale send description and price.
Box 323 Harvard, Ill.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for
cash. Describe fully. State date can de-
liver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

Kan.-Calo. farms wtd; write for co-operative
farm exch. plan, no listing fee. Farmers
Co-operative Land Exch., Fredonia, Kan.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having
farm for sale; give particulars and lowest
price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa
Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for cash, no matter where located, par-
ticulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co.
615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The Thompson-Mousel Bros. sale of 37
Herefords at auction at Cambridge, Neb.
Jan. 9 as reported in the Hereford Journal
was very much of a success, the average
being on the 37 head \$1,976. The 13 bulls
averaged \$1,047. The females averaged al-
most \$1,100.

Mike Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, are of-
fering Duroc bred gilts at private sale.
They are well grown and well bred and
bred to good boars. They also have se-
lected for sale for breeding purposes five
fall boar pigs and now is a mighty good
time to buy your boar before spring comes
and the prices advance.

Last week I said that the Holstein an-
nual meeting would be held at Manhattan
Thursday of Farm and Home week. Ralph
Button has just phoned me that it will be
Wednesday, Feb. 6. All of the dairy breeds
hold their annual meetings in the same
building the evening of that day. But the
meetings will be in separate rooms as they
were last year.

A Denver daily newspaper in reporting
the national western livestock show at Den-
ver last week on the day the boys' and
girls' club entries were judged ran this in
black type as a head for their day's
story of the big show: "Kansas Ljungdahl
swept kid contest with big black clouds"
and were referring of course to Ljungdahl
Bros. Angus steers that were the winners
in the big Denver show last week.

C. W. Taylor of Abilene has written me
that he has some nice young Shorthorn
bulls that will be yearlings in the spring
and one long yearling that are very choice
and mostly of Scotch breeding. All of them
are red in color except one roan. He is as-
vertising them in this issue of Kansas
Farmer. Write Mr. Taylor for full par-
ticulars if you are in the market for a
Shorthorn bull.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, is selling Che-
ster White bred gilts at auction at his farm
near there next Tuesday, Jan. 29. He is
selling 25 spring gilts and the rest are
tried sows. Mr. Murr has been in the Che-
ster White breeding business for 26 years
and is the dean of White hog affairs in
Kansas. He has a host of pleased customers
all over the west and he is a good man to
deal with.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, writes me, he
has only about 20 Hampshire gilts but that
they are certainly good ones. He has not
enough for a public sale and is starting his
advertisement in this issue of the Kansas
Farmer and is offering them at private sale
as long as they last. They are by the grand
champion boar of Kansas in 1927 and bred
to a son of the world's grand champion the
same year. These gilts, Mr. Wempe says
will weigh from 200 up to 300 pounds now.

Ernest Suiter of Lawrence, breeder of
registered Chester White hogs, has written
me that he enjoyed a good trade last fall
on boars and is now ready to price bred
sows and gilts and that he has selected a
nice lot of fall boar and gilts that he will
sell at private sale. Mr. Suiter lives
short distance out of Lawrence and would
be pleased to have you come and see his
Chester White herd any time. His adver-
tisement starts in the next issue of Kansas
Farmer.

J. H. Brown, Selden, breeder of Poland
Chinas in Decatur county for nearly a quar-
ter of a century, is advertising his 19th
Poland China auction in this issue of the
Kansas Farmer. He is selling 40 head of
bred sows and gilts and nearly all of them
are either sired by or bred to Gay Mon-
arch, a big, over a half ton boar of real
merit as an individual and as a sire. Mr.
Brown will hold his sale as usual in the
Decatur county livestock sale pavilion in
Oberlin and the date is Feb. 9. Better write
and get his sale catalog as it is sure to be
interesting.

I have just received a very interesting letter
from Elmer Pearl, breeder of Poland
Chinas at Wakeeney. In this letter he re-
minds me that the sow that Horace Ruppe
of Trego county won second place on in the
Capper pig club contest was bred and de-
veloped by him and that he sold her to
Horace to enter the contest with. He was
pleased of course that a Trego county boy
should do so well as to secure second place
in a big contest like that and that the sow
he won was bred by him. Mr. Pearl
is one of the good breeders of Poland
Chinas in northwest Kansas where are a
number of good herds.

There are around 200 head in Ray Gould's
registered Chester White herd at Rexford
and the sows and gilts that are cataloged
for his Feb. 7 sale have been selected care-
fully and there will be 35 of them in all, the
other five head in the sale being a very
choice spring boar and some fall boar pigs.
The entire offering was sired by Western
Model, a big type boar of great merit as an
individual and as a sire which is indicated
by the quality of the offering. All the sows
and gilts are bred for February, March and
April farrow to O. K. Prospect, a son of
Big Prospect, a noted show boar. There
will be 10 young sows in the sale, sold to
reduce his sow herd that have raised one
litter and are bred again to the good boar
mentioned above, O. K. Prospect. You
have plenty of time to get the sale catalog
if you write at once.

G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Dickinson county,
is selling a fine offering of 33 Poland China
gilts sired by Redeemer Boy, at his
farm a few miles north of Hope, Feb. 5
and the sale is advertised in this issue of the
Kansas Farmer. They are a very
choice lot of well grown, well bred spring
gilts and there will also be four fall boar
pigs by Redeemer Boy and two nice spring
boars by him in the sale. The sale catalog
is ready to mail and you should write to-
day for it if you are interested in Poland
Chinas. It is the only Poland China bred
sow sale that will be held in that part of
the state this winter that I know about and
it is a mighty good opportunity to buy the
best in breeding and in individual merit
from a breeder that has demonstrated his
ability to grow the profitable kind. Hope
is a short distance from Herington on a paved
road.

One of the strongest offerings of Duroc
bred sows and gilts is the Vern V. Albrecht
offering of 60 head to be sold in Smith
Center, Feb. 6. There are 54 spring
gilts weighing upwards of 400 pounds each
and three tried sows and three fall gilts.
The breeding is of the most popular and
up to date of any to be found in the west.
Vern Albrecht is well known as a showman
and last fall at the big fairs in the west
won over 300 ribbons which speaks well for
his herd and for this offering. This is the
37th sale from this herd which was orig-
inally the Phillip Albrecht herd at Smith-

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

GOULD'S BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE

Annual Bred Sow Sale

40 head, 25 spring gilts, 10 tried
sows, one spring boar and two fall
boars. Sale at the farm, four miles
north and two east of Rexford,

Rexford, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 7

The entire offering was sired by our
herd boar, Western Model, a big type
boar of great merit. The gilts and sows
are bred to O. K. Prospect, by Big Pros-
pect, a noted show boar. The 10 tried
sows are attractions and have raised one
litter and bred for February, March and
April farrow. For the sale catalog address,

RAY GOULD, REXFORD, KAN.

Auctioneers: Glen Jones, Bert Powell.

Lunch on the grounds.

J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

Rexford is 50 miles west of Norton and
22 miles east of Colby on Highway 36.

Henry Murr's Public Sale

Chester White Bred Sows

25 choice bred gilts, 5 choice bred sows.
Sale at farm, 7 miles northwest of Ton-
ganoxie. 5 miles southeast of McLouth.

Tonganoxie, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 29

26 years breeding Chester Whites and
we have always been progressive.

We bred and raised the 2nd prize Jun-
ior boar pig, American Royal 1928. We sell
five gilts from the same litter. Others
closely related or bred to him. Catalog
ready. Everything immune. Address,

HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Mail bids to E. C. Steeper, clerk, in my
care, will receive honorable treatment.

Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred for March and April farrow. Also some
selected fall boars and fall gilts. Also a good
last March boar. Write for prices and de-
scriptions. **ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Ks.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Never Fall Dairy Farm

POLAND CHINA HOGS

19TH AUCTION

J. H. BROWN'S BIG BLACKS

Favorites with farmers and feeders for nearly a quarter of a century. Sale in the \$25,000 stock pavilion, in Oberlin, Kansas.

Oberlin, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 9

No better opportunity in the west to secure real Poland Chinas. 40 bred Sows and Gilts. Eight early fall boars. Mostly sired by or bred to the 1010 pound Gay Monarch and the 750 pound yearling Educator. For the sale catalog, address,

J. H. BROWN, SELDEN, KAN.
Auctioneers: Bert Powell, Henry Olson.

Poland China Bred Sows

Combining size and feeding quality. Good mothers. Farrowing 8 and 9 to litter. Bred for Feb. and March to Wall Street Boy. Making attractive prices. Inspection invited.

J. V. DENBO, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Feb. 20 Sale Called Off

Owing to the demand for open gilts I do not have enough gilts for a bred gilt sale but offer at private sale,

20 yearling and fall yearling

sows carrying the best of blood lines and bred to splendid boars for spring farrow.

All immune, recorded and guaranteed. Write for descriptions and prices.

WILL H. CRABILL, Cawker City, Kan.

Farm one mile north of town.

Spotted Poland Boars

good ones at \$25 to \$35, bred gilts \$35 and up, reg. free. Drive over or write.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

DUREOC HOGS

Bred Gilts, Immunized, Well Grown

Five fall boars by Revolution, Dark Red. MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immunized and shipped on approval. Write for prices.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

We Make a Specialty

of furnishing breeders, farmers and 4-H club boys and girls Duroc Bred sows and gilts, bred to our Kansas State Fairs winning boars, of easy feeding type. Choice boars all ages. Immunized. Registered. Shipped on approval.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

25 Sows and Gilts

bred to real sires. Also fall pigs. Immunized and guaranteed. Wm. Bohlen, Downs, Kan.

CHOICE SIZE AND QUALITY

service boars, bred sows, gilts, fall boars and gilts. National and State Championship breeding for generations. Reg. immunized, will ship on approval. Write for prices and descriptions. G. M. Shepherd & Sons, Lyons, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS

For Sale—August and September pigs, both sexes. A few bred gilts. GEO. T. BARTLETT, STOCKTON, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

 CHOICE BRED GILTS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL
200 to 300 pounds. Sired by Kansas grand champion sires 1927. Bred to son of 1927 World's Champion. Priced to sell. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Capper Engraving

WRITE FOR PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!**More Dollars per Cow per Year**

More Butterfat
states, 80% of the cows which have produced more than 1,000 lbs. butterfat

Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE L. L. HUMES & SONS' BRED SOW SALE

50 Duroc Bred Sows

45 spring gilts, five tried sows, also a few choice fall gilts and boars. Sale at the farm, eight miles south and two west of Glen Elder, Glen Elder, Kan., Thursday, January 31



This is the herd that produced the 1927 and 1928 first prize gilt (Pig club) at Belleville, Topeka, Hutchinson and Beloit

The gilts are by Starlight Scissors, second prize senior yearling, Belleville, Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927. All are bred to Fireworks Special. For the sale catalog address,

L. L. HUMES & SONS, GLEN ELDER, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Will Myers and Bab Heinen.

The 45 spring gilts in this sale are exceptionally large and carry a world of quality. I think you will agree with me sale day that it is one of the strongest offerings ever made in the state. The breeding is good and they are bred to a real boar. If you will write for the catalog you will be pleased with the blood lines I am sure. If you can't attend this sale write me in care of L. L. Humes & Sons, Glen Elder, Kan.—J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

THIS HERD WON 300 RIBBONS LAST FALL

60 Popular Type Duroc Jersey Sows

54 Spring Gilts, six tried sows. Sale in the old Red feed barn, SMITH CENTER, KAN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

This is the 37th sale from this herd and the best offering we have ever made. Every one a topnotcher and out of big breeding and show boars and sows. The gilts are by Fancy Stilts No. 4th, son of the World's Champion, 1926, and other boars of note. All are bred to Monarch Col., Top Notcher and Silver Star. Everything immunized. Write for sale catalog at once and attend this sale. For the sale catalog address,

VERN V. ALBRECHT, SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Aucts.: R. L. Brown, Bert Powell, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Poland Bred Sow Sale

on farm four miles West of Colony, Kansas

Thursday, February 7

40 HEAD of yearling and spring gilts, the tops from eighty head. Most all of them sired by THE VILLAGER 2nd Junior Kansas State Fair 1926. They are bred to TWILIGHT a son of Early Dawn the greatest son of the world's champion Nighthawk. The offering is well grown and uniform and carry the blood of great sires like New Hope, Monarch, The Knight and Attaman. For catalog write,

O. G. Smith, Colony, (Anderson Co.,) Kansas

Auctioneer, Elmer Gardhouse, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.

F. E. Wittum & Son Annual Sale

Registered Poland China bred sows and gilts. On our farm one mile southeast of Caldwell, Kan.

Tuesday, February 5

9 TRIED SOWS, 36 SPRING GILTS. Sired by Sun Dial, Kansas National Grand Champion 1926. Jayhawk by the Night Hawk, Emigrant Black Spy and Dictator. For March and April farrow. Roasted Poland China dinner free to all. For catalog address,

F. E. WITTUM, CALDWELL, KANSAS

Aucts.: Geo. Tappening, Ed. Williams, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Big Correct Type Poland Sale

on paved road adjoining town.

Saturday, February 9

35 HEAD. Four or five tried sows, remainder selected fall and spring gilts, bred for March and April farrow to K's HOPE, a good son of New Hope and SMOOTH REVENUE by the grand champion Revenue. Most of offering sired by KAN-O-KLA Sun Dial and Jayhawk. This is our 39th sale and we have never had a better offering. Our seconds are sold to the packers. For catalog write,

I.E.Knox & Son, South Haven, (Sumner Co.) Kan.

Auctioneer, John D. Snyder, Fieldman, Jesse R. Johnson.



THE NEW BALDWIN

IN a wheat field near Wichita, Kansas, on July 3rd, 1910, a group of men were gathered. Two topics held their attention. Opinions varied concerning the outcome of the Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno on the following day, and the practicability of the new fangled standing grain thresher, designed by a farmer boy named Baldwin, which was then being brought into the field for a demonstration.

The test was a success—or combine history in the wheat belt would be radically different. Baldwin, enthused with the results, laid his machine at the feet of the larger manufacturers of farm machinery. Unanimous they were in their opinion that "any expense or effort put in the development of such a machine would be a total loss."

Discouraged, naturally, but unbeaten, Baldwin went back to Nickerson. Friends and neighbors—some two hundred farmers in all—united to finance the first combines in the Middle West, the machines that were to revolutionize the production of grain. Far from perfect though it was, time, money, and labor it saved. As imperfections arose,

SPECIFICATIONS

Width of Cut	12 ft.
Range of Cut	8 in. to 36 in.
Cylinders—Rasp type with Adjustable Cones.	
Cylinder Speed	1250 R. P. M.
Length of Cylinder	28 in.
Type of Separator—Compound Agitator with Rotary Blades.	
Width of Separator	32 in.
Length of Separation	12 ft. 5 in.
Motor—35 H. P. Waukesha, 4 in. bore, 5 in. stroke.	
Motor Speed	1200 R. P. M.
Weight Approximately	6200 lbs.
Capacity of Grain Bin Approx. 55 bu.	
Lubrication	Zerk High Pressure.
All Shafts revolve on anti-friction Bearings.	

DEALERS: Attractive proposition for aggressive Dealers. The New Baldwin Dealer Franchise warrants your investigation. Write now for complete details. No obligation.

Baldwin corrected them one by one—building, testing, experimenting with ground-driven, self-propelled and pull models, stripper harvesters and vacuum and centrifugal threshers. Some of these machines used canvases, both end and center delivery, others spiral conveyors; some had spike tooth cylinders, others rasp type, both over-shot and under-shot; some with power take-offs, others with auxiliary motors. Each machine made its own definite contribution to combine history.

For 19 years—step by step, improvement by improvement, machine by machine—Baldwin has been pioneering... proving... perfecting. Baldwin-built combines have harvested and threshed grain throughout the civilized world. Today, he introduces the **NEW BALDWIN**—a machine within the reach of every grower of grain, a machine that performs under any and all conditions—the result of 19 years of constant, unremitting labor to offer the American Farmer the most efficient, economical combine that money can buy.

A complete description of the **NEW BALDWIN** is yours for the asking. Write for it today!