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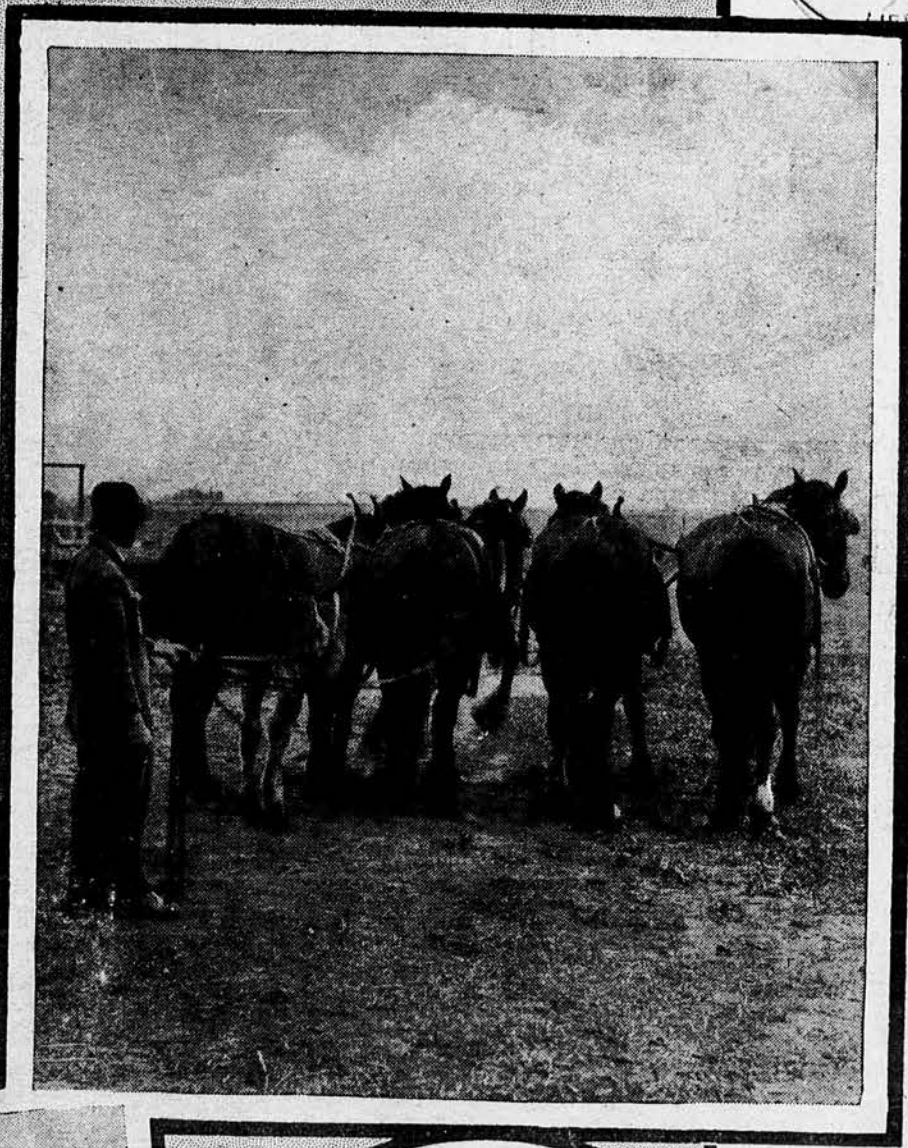
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

February 2, 1929

Number 5



916,134
Horses and Mules
in
Kansas.

DATA FROM
STATE BOARD
OF AGRICULTURE
1928

Each Month - A Selected Value!

Beginning with
Porch Frocks
in FEBRUARY!

AN important part of our store program is to bring to your attention each month some typical value from one of our departments. Starting in February, we are featuring our new styles in house dresses at \$1.79, a very low price.

Many of these lovely new styles are made of exactly the same dress patterns that we are selling by the yard in our stores everywhere. We are especially proud of our Silk Pongee Porch Frocks. They are made of the same fine red stamp Jap Pongee that sells for 33c a yard in our stores.

And the price for any style, in any material, is only \$1.79. All excellently made.

Only because we have ordered many thousands of Porch Frocks at one time, are we able to obtain them to sell as low as \$1.79. Because we buy for the women in 1000 towns, the manufacturers are glad to meet our terms for hundreds of thousands of these lovely frocks—priced so you can buy them at \$1.79.

For months we have had several of the best-known makers hard at work for us.

We told the manufacturers, "You must cut every dress to fit perfectly. Each size must be cut individually. All colors, including trimmings, must be fast to washing—you will have to replace

YOUTHFUL SMALL PATTERNED PRINT—in light blue, dark blue and gold. Slenderizing one piece back; interesting basque front, with the very fashionable front skirt fulness shirred flatly onto the basque. Collar and skirt trimmings of white poplin strikingly hand-embroidered in gold and blue and edged with lace. Printed dresses in dozens of other styles, as dainty, as smart as this one—every one only \$1.79.



ALL SILK NATURAL COLOR PONGEE
(Description at right)

any dress that fades. Every stitch must come up to the high standards that the women of America expect of their local J. C. Penney store."

You will like these dainty new Porch Frocks, we know. They are so much more flattering than the old style of house dress. No longer need you wear a "bungalow apron" that makes you feel dressed for housework only. Here are gay little styles that you will love to wear all day—in the house and out of it. If you do not have a J. C. Penney store in your town, write and we will tell you where you can find these special values nearest you.

Ask for free copy of our latest "Store News," in rotogravure. Address J. C. Penney Company, Inc., 330 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

Prettier than you have ever seen at
\$1.79
40 different styles
160 patterns

in silk pongee, batiste, dimity, prints, pique, gabardine, etc. Flare, straight-line and basque models, as you prefer. All sizes.

There is a J. C. Penney Co. store near you in:

Abilene	Fort Scott	Manhattan
Arkansas City	Fredonia	McPherson
Atchison	Great Bend	Newton
Baxter Springs	Herington	Ottawa
Beloit	Hutchinson	Parsons
Chanute	Independence	Pittsburg
Clay Center	Iola	Pratt
Coffeyville	Junction City	Salina
Columbus	Kansas City	Topeka
Concordia	Lawrence	Wellington
Eldorado	Leavenworth	Wichita
Emporia	Liberal	Winfield

(CENTER) ALL SILK NATURAL COLOR PONGEE trimmed with bands of coral pongee on neck, sleeves and front of skirt. The seamless back gives a smart, flat line. Beautifully cut and finished throughout. Only one of the many different, equally smart frocks amazingly priced for all-silk Pongee at \$1.79. Other models, other materials, at 79c and at \$2.79.



(RIGHT) LOVELY SPRING-LIKE FROCK OF SMALL-FLOWERED print in green and two shades of rose on white. The straight back and the smart front fulness of its skirt give it a crisp, youthful jauntiness. One of a great number of delightfully feminine styles—all at the remarkable price of \$1.79.

J.C. PENNEY CO. DEPT. STORES

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

February 2, 1929

Number 5

There Is No Limit to Farm Pay Days

We Can Have More Incomes to the Average Kansas Farm as Well as We Can Produce More Bushels to the Acre

WE HAVE a long way to go before we reach the limit that our land will produce." L. B. Stants, Dickinson county, paused in a very busy morning's work one cold day this winter, to make that observation. He was speaking about the land he and his brother farm in particular, and about all Kansas land in general.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Another line that is being emphasized, and will be more in the future, is poultry. And like in the other lines of endeavor, careful planning, attention to details, holding down overhead and ingenious devices help make a showing on the profit side of the ledger.

Stants Brothers started with standardbred poultry 11 years ago, but dropped out when they moved to the location they now have so they could put the hog end of farming where they thought it belonged. But poultry wasn't out of the picture by any means. In their plans it was specified that poultry again would take a place in the farming program and be built up as definitely as the purebred Duroc business. Here is belief in expansion if it is worked into and not given the rush act.

So it is the Stants poultry we will think about for a few more minutes. Two years ago the brothers started purchasing White Leghorns. The birds in the flock have 25 years of trapnesting behind them; a quality start, if you please. Management and feeding result in high egg production at low costs. "Under ordinary conditions for January," L. B. Stants said, "it will require \$2.40 worth of feed for 700 layers, and they will produce 30 dozen eggs. That is a cost of 8 cents a dozen. I'm sure the yearly average will be less than 10 cents a dozen. That is for feed only, of course, and does not include labor, interest on investment or any of those items.

"We hatch our own eggs now," he continued, "and are going to keep improving our quality. We pedigreed 2,000 chicks last year, and maybe you don't think that was some job. We marked each egg from the trapnest and kept them sorted so we



L. B. Stants, Dickinson County, Stepped Out of the Potato Storage with Evidence That Kansas Farms Can Produce More Bushels to the Acre

know the blood lines are straight. We use nothing under 200 to 225-egg breeding stock."

Poultry troubles are no respecter of carefully laid plans. Chickenpox struck the Stants flock this year on November 9. Or that is about the time it first was noticed. Within 40 days it cost the Stants brothers \$700 in loss of birds and decreased egg production. It cut the number of eggs from a case a day from 800 birds to a very few dozen. And some of the dead birds were valued at \$4 and \$5, but the total loss is based on an average valuation of \$2 a bird. However, such setbacks are all in the game, and the poultry project will go on.

One might wonder, on entering the new 100-foot laying house, just how poultry, even if they are standardbred, rate such highly varnished doors. But Mr. Stants explains that the laying house was made out of old railroad lumber, which included some doors from dining cars. The framework of old lumber was covered with shingles. In all, the house cost \$575, but there was quite a saving in the lumber bill. Then, too, Mr. Stants put up the building himself in spare time to eliminate any extra labor bill.

Must Lay Pipes Right

He put in a very satisfactory and ingenious water system, which was included in the \$575. A main supply tank is buried on a hill some distance north of the laying house. A gasoline pump fills it from a well down by the house. When electricity comes out this way a motor will do the pumping, very likely. One single float keeps the water at the same level in all sections of the poultry house. All pipe mains are buried for winter protection primarily, and in laying them it is absolutely essential to get them exactly right. If they are off level, some of the fountains will run over. This winter the water system has been drained at night to keep it from freezing, and that has been a simple job. Mr. Stants just closes the main valve, unscrews the drain pipe and that is all there is to it. But eventually all of the pipes will be packed against the cold.

The floor of the laying house is 2 feet from the ground. This is to prevent rat damage and get away from dampness. In each of the six sections of the house, a 3/4-inch pipe extends

(Continued on Page 27)

THE Stants Brothers' farming business is permeated with the fundamental economic idea of making each department on the farm produce the maximum returns on the investment of time, labor, equipment and money. Carrying it further, they believe that every Kansas farm can have several specialized incomes. That is the case with them.

In the past you have read in Kansas Farmer of their efficient handling of hog pasture by limiting the hours it is used, as well as how they manage their profitable herd of purebred Durocs. In the article the poultry flock is discussed, and some of the ingenious ideas worked out to save time and make the poultry pay better are explained. We are sure you will enjoy reading this page.

"You mean, . . . ?" His visitor started to inquire for some qualifying details, but Stants didn't hear as he stepped into the farm storage house. Out he came right away, holding an obese cluster of sweet potatoes.

"For illustration," he resumed, raising the sweets about shoulder high, "take these . . ."

"Hold on there!" his visitor interrupted, ducking his head to the hood of the camera he carried. The sun was just right, so in 1/35 of a second he had a picture of some of the best sweet potatoes he had seen in some time.

"You will agree," Mr. Stants began then, "that poorer potatoes than these have been grown in Kansas. Here are 12 from a single plant. We get from 280 to 300 bushels an acre here now, but if all plants would produce like this one, the production would be nearer 1,600 bushels. Of course, that is quite an extreme example, but it serves to prove the point that we have plenty of room to grow yet from the standpoint of producing more bushels to the acre."

Overhead in Low

On this particular day and other occasions, the visitor had been impressed by the ability of the Stants Brothers to produce efficiently with a low overhead. This holds true with the management of the purebred Durocs: Here housing, feeding, watering and utilization of pasture are worked out in detail to hold down costs and make every hour's work count for the most. It is the same thing whether it's watermelons, dairy cattle or certified seed that is mentioned. The whole business is permeated with that fundamental economic idea of making each department of the farm produce the maximum returns on the investment of time, labor, equipment, feed and money.

Here is another case out of many in Kansas, where the index finger may be pointed in the proper direction, as the assertion is voiced: "This farm proves that no Kansas farm needs to depend on a single income." And that embraces every type of agriculture from general farming to specialization. Obviously the general farm diversifies, but perhaps there is room for additional sources of income. Stants Brothers could be considered in the specialized group. They feature hogs as one big item. Still they have time for other things already mentioned.

After the Road Was Opened

RECENT snow storms made old timers hark back to the days on Kansas prairies when "we used to have real winter weather." A day that smiled in with sunshine might be ushered out by a rip-snorter of a blizzard. And some of the younger generation can remember seeing, in the days before the motor car, the doctor laboring along on some mission of healing, astride his faithful horse that plodded single-footed thru the deep drifts.

What with garage doors sealed by snow, highways lost beneath its frigid, rumped blanket, and cars stalled in drifts fender deep, were we ahead of olden days? We still respect you, Nature, and bow in reverence to your power. But God gave man the ability to cope with you, and ancestors who fought the fury of your storms and wished and dreamed of better days. Hence the present machine age, with tractors and snow plows to clear the roads.

Kansas Farmer is indebted to John Hauschild of Sterling, R. 2, for sending the photograph you see here. He named it "After the Road Was Opened." Kansas Farmer invites other readers to send in photographs they take of scenes that tie up with agriculture.



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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THREE Kansas men, Kansas born, Kansas reared and either wholly or in part Kansas educated, are cutting a figure in Porto Rico, and I am rather proud of them both on account of what they have done and are doing, and because they are native sons of Kansas.

Ira K. Wells, judge of the United States district court for Porto Rico, was born at Seneca, I do not know how many years ago. He did not tell me, and anyway it is immaterial. He is the son of the late Abijah Wells, well-known lawyer of the early Kansas bar, at one time judge of the Kansas court of appeals. All the older lawyers will remember him well. Ira K. was educated at the University of Kansas and served two terms as county attorney of Nemaha county. Then we got into the World War and he quit the practice to go soldiering. He rose to the rank of major and made so good a record that he was retained in the service after the war was over. "I might have stayed in the army," he said, "but there was too much red tape and regulation about it to suit me. In time of war it seemed all right, but in time of peace it seemed like a lot of empty gestures, making motions just to pass away time." So he resigned in the latter part of 1920, took a position a little later in the Department of Justice and rose to the rank of Assistant Attorney General.

One day, some three years ago, the Attorney-General called him into his office. Ira did not know why he was being called in, and thought maybe he was being called on the carpet for something he had done that did not suit his chief. When he got there the Attorney General informed him that the President and himself had decided that he was the proper man to take the job of judge of the United States District Court for Porto Rico. It should be stated, by way of explanation, that during his five years of service in the department of justice he had served for some time as United States district attorney for Porto Rico, and this gave him practical knowledge and experience that fitted him for the new job. He was not anxious to take the judgeship because he felt pretty secure in the place he had, and Washington is a pleasant city in which to live. His decision was largely influenced by the advice of Senator Curtis.

It is an interesting court, where he hears all kinds of cases, and it is busy practically every day, with the exception of two or three months allowed him for vacation during the hottest months. A curious provision of the law requires that the proceedings of the court must be conducted in English. As a result, I witnessed a trial where the defendant was Spanish, or Porto Rican, the deputy district attorney, who conducted the prosecution was a Porto Rican who, of course, understands Spanish thoroly, the attorney of the defendant was also a Porto Rican. The witnesses were all Porto Rican and the jury were all Porto Ricans who understood Spanish much better than English. The judge understands Spanish very well and the court reporter understands it still better and yet all the testimony had to be translated from Spanish, which every member of the jury understood very well, into English, which they probably did not understand nearly so well. It seemed sort of foolish, but that is the law.

Judge Wells seems to be popular here. Official life has not spoiled him. He is honest, cares little for society and loves the simple life. Mrs. Wells is the daughter of former Judge Thompson and sister of the late Senator Thompson. They have two daughters, both married.

George E. Lewis, chief of the island police, was born at Fairview, Brown county, 40 years ago. When the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted as a young buck private in the 20th Kansas and went to the Philippines with Funston. He tells with commendable pride of his first promotion from the ranks to the high office of corporal by Captain Clad Hamilton and insists that just then the stripes of corporal looked almost as good to him as the eagles of a colonel. All Kansas knows about the record of the 20th and young Lewis was in the thick of it all: 26 engagements all told, his discharge shows.

When the 20 months' service of the famous Kansas regiment was over he was not ready to quit soldiering, and joined the Ninth Infantry, saw service and some hot fighting in China during the Boxer troubles, then some more hot fighting in the Lukban campaign in Samar, where the natives were, as Kipling would have said, "first class

fightin' men," who had mostly to be killed or our soldiers had to be killed by them. Six years' service he saw with the old Ninth, and rose to the rank of sergeant-major. In 1927 he came back to the United States to serve during the Jamestown exposition as captain of the exposition guard; then to the Canal Zone where he served as patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, district commander of the Canal Zone police and special investigator for General Goethals.

During 1912-13-14 he served as inspector of the Porto Rican police, then was sent, to Santo Domingo as special agent of the customs service. With a picked force of 30 men he had charge of the collection of customs between Hayti and San Domingo when there were fresh revolutions starting about every week and no man's life was worth much more than a plugged nickel. He had escaped without a scratch during the 26 engagements in the Philippines, the fighting at Teinsin, China, and the Bolos of the fierce fighters of Samar, but they nearly got him while he was supposed to be occupying a neutral and peaceful position as a customs officer along the border between Hayti and Santo Domingo, where he was wounded. He speaks about it modestly, but evidently regards his service as collector of customs among the jungles of the tropical island of Santo Domingo as his most perilous experience.

When we got into the World War he entered an officers' training camp and was commissioned as a captain, served as acting chief of staff to Brigadier General Townsend. As indicative of the character of his service during the Spanish-American war he was the recipient of President McKinley's special medal of honor. From 1919 to 1923 he was director general internal revenue department and national treasurer of the Dominican republic. His present title is colonel of the insular police of Porto Rico, a body of 800 men who police the entire island, including all the cities and towns. As there are approximately 500,000 persons on the island, this probably is the smallest police force in proportion to population found anywhere in the territory of the United States. I think it is generally acknowledged to be a well drilled, effective and honest body of men and would compare favorably with the police forces found in any of our cities in the states.

In addition to his duties as head of the island police Colonel Lewis finds time to write a good many magazine stories of adventure. As something of a soldier of fortune it might be supposed that this former Brown county lad would be of frontier gun man type, but as a matter of fact he is of the opposite type, a cultured gentleman who neither drinks, smokes nor swears, but does carry a very square jaw.

Earl B. McKinley, professor of bacteriology, college of physicians and surgeons, Columbia University, and director of the school of tropical medicine, San Juan, Porto Rico, was born at Emporia in 1894. His parents moved to Newton in 1905, where he attended public schools. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1916, and from the medical school in 1922. He was an intelligence officer with the Rainbow Division during the World War.

I also want to mention a couple of charming Kansas girls who are here: Miss Virginia Reeder, of Troy, who is teaching in the public schools of Guayama, and Miss Miller of Muscotah, Atchison county, who is chief dietician in the Presbyterian hospital here, perhaps the leading hospital in Porto Rico.

Henry Ford, Philosopher

HENRY FORD may think little of history, or of the past, but he is a mighty prophet, and his mind seems to live as much in the future as the present. "My Philosophy of Industry" is a book just published in which Mr. Ford sums up his judgments of many things—life, machinery, war guilt, the tobacco habit, women, housekeeping, why young men do or don't get along, the difficulty of thinking, and so on. His opinions are always of a practical character.

"It may sound like an astonishing proposition," he says in his book, "but we shall soon find a way to do much of the cooking outside and deliver it hot and appetizing at mealtime, at no greater cost than it is now being prepared in the workman's home." Not only housekeeping drudgery will soon

be abolished, but farming also is due for a complete housecleaning. "Under present conditions," Mr. Ford says, "there is no way for a farmer to get ahead very fast, unless he uses new methods." He foresees in the near future the superseding of the individual farmer by groups of farmers combining to do the plowing, cultivating and harvesting and by "large corporations, whose sole business will be to perform these operations."

The Ford philosophy looks primarily towards abolishing drudgery, and that has always been his philosophy. Machinery, he says in this book, "is accomplishing in the world what man has failed to do by preaching, propaganda or the written word." That is to say, it is emancipating humanity, setting it free. Yet Henry Ford apparently gives little thought to the question that such emancipation, by short hours and high wages, has raised, of what the uses of leisure properly may be. He is also as fierce against war as when he financed his famous peace ship. "What causes war is not patriotism," he says, "not that human beings are willing to die in defense of their dearest ones. It is the false doctrine, fostered by the few, that war spells gain."

In his "My Philosophy of Industry," Mr. Ford dwells extensively on this subject of war and peace. He believes war is traceable finally to profiteering, of one kind or another, and that there are powerful persons who want war for what they may get out of it, notwithstanding that a complaint is heard at this time at Washington that "international bankers" in this country are trying to wheedle the United States into the League of Nations. Yet there may be, as Mr. Ford believes, others who seek to foment war. W. R. Hearst has been accused of working up the Spanish-American war for a sensation for the circulation of his newspapers, and Don Seitz, for many years right-hand man of Joseph Pulitzer, a rival of Hearst, in a book published this winter, goes into considerable detail in recounting that Pulitzer threw all of his influence in favor of that war, precisely for the same purpose of profiteering in his newspapers. There is some actual evidence therefore for Mr. Ford's notion.

The fact that pacifists are not disturbed in this country Mr. Ford thinks is proof that they are not attacking the real causes of war. "If pacifists spoke the truth," he declares, "they would not be petted as they are today; theirs would be the hard lot of the martyrs of Truth." But pacifists are not let alone precisely; all the super-patriotic societies from the D. A. R. to the Civic Federation or the Navy League are down on them and desire to deprive them of free speech. Mr. Ford says on this general subject that "the youth who can solve the money question will do more for the world than all the professional soldiers of history."

Where States Get Revenue

A BULLETIN issued last week by the Census Bureau on taxation in the 48 states shows Kansas still 50 per cent in advance of the rest of the states in the proportion of its revenue it obtains for state purposes from the general property tax. For example, all revenues averaged for all the states \$14.99 per capita in 1927 and for Kansas \$14.85, showing that it costs this state about the same to the head of population as the average of all others. But Kansas obtained \$5.15 per capita from the general property tax, while the average receipts for all the states from this source were but \$3.13 per capita.

Other statistical matter reported by the bulletin shows the wider extent of classification and diversification in other states than the practice in Kansas.

Some examples bring out these differences plainly. Kansas in 1927 reported a total property assessment of a fraction over 3 2-3 billion dollars. At the same time Missouri's property assessment was just under 5 billions. Yet Kansas obtained 9 1/2 million dollars in revenue for the state from this assessment, while from its larger assessment Missouri's revenue was less than 6 1/2 millions. Against aggregate assessed valuation of 3 2-3 billions in this state, Wisconsin reported a valuation in excess of 6 billions, being 75 per cent greater, but it levied on this property a little over 7 million dollars for the state, against 9 1/2 millions levied in Kansas. Ohio, with a property assessment nearly four times that of Kansas, actually levied only about 12 per cent more money for state purposes on this assessment than Kansas. And Kansas, with

a property assessment only 10 per cent greater than Nebraska, raised for state purposes 70 per cent more revenue on the assessment.

These and similar differences are due to greater or less diversification in sources of revenue. Taking Missouri, for example, it levied not far from 2 millions of revenue from "special property taxes," a classification under which all the states combined in 1927 raised 100 millions of revenue, and Kansas not a dollar. Missouri's inheritance tax law produced nearly four times the revenue in Kansas from a weak inheritance tax law. Missouri also raised over 4 millions of state revenue from her income tax, from which Kansas raises not a dollar.

Wisconsin was able to get along with nearly 50 per cent less revenue from the general property tax because of obtaining between 8 and 9 billion dollars from its income tax, the Wisconsin income tax producing nearly as much revenue as the Kansas general property tax. North Carolina is one of three states not levying any tax whatever on general property for state purposes, but it raises over 6 million dollars from its income tax. Its inheritance tax produced more than four times the revenue from the same source in Kansas.

It is worth noticing that the states are raising huge sums from motor fuel and motor vehicle taxation. The figures for Kansas are a little over 3½ million dollars revenue from motor licenses and a little under 4½ millions in 1927 from gasoline. Wisconsin obtained from the latter source a million dollars more than Kansas and from the licenses nearly three times as much as Kansas, or not far from 10 million dollars. Missouri obtained twice as much revenue from these two sources as Kansas, but Nebraska hardly more than half as much as Kansas. But taking all the states, they raised considerably more money from the gas and motor license fees than from the general property tax.

On the average the 48 states obtain 21 per cent of all state revenues from the general property tax, while Kansas obtains a fraction less than 36 per cent. They obtain 6 per cent of total state revenues from special taxes and a fraction over 6 per cent from inheritance taxes and 3 per cent from income taxes, 15 per cent in all, from all three of which sources Kansas obtains less than 2 per cent of its state revenue. But from motor car owners they get 14 per cent of all state revenues from license tags and 9½ per cent from gasoline. Kansas obtains 13½ per cent of state revenues from tags and 16½ per cent from gasoline, and on these two items is more nearly on a par with the average of the 48 states than on any other item.

Issue in the O'Fallon Case

IT IS COMMENTED on the hearing before the United States Supreme Court on the O'Fallon railroad valuation appeal that the case was exceptionally well argued on both sides by eminent counsel, among them being three former cabinet members. Former Attorney General Wickersham and former Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher were among the counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Notwithstanding that the case was ably argued, the Supreme Court may refuse to settle the issue in which railroads and public are interested, and

may, like the circuit court, decide the case merely as related to the little O'Fallon railroad. Some railroad executives ever since the case was appealed have felt that a mistake was made in accepting the O'Fallon affair as raising the underlying issue of the method of valuation, since in so doing the railroads took upon themselves the burden of proof.

Whether the Supreme Court decides the valuation issue in this case or a later one, it is one of the instances where the court in reality legislates and "makes" the law. There is no actual legal question involved. The question is one of policy, but under the Fourteenth Amendment the court determines questions of policy on occasions, that amendment being political. There has never been any definition of "due process of law." Whether reproduction cost should count more than actual investment "prudently made" is a question of policy. In its valuation of the O'Fallon railroad the commission is accused by the railroads of not giving due consideration to reproduction cost, but Mr. Fisher flatly denied this allegation in his argument. The courts have held in such cases that all relevant elements of valuation must be duly considered. It is argued for the railroads that if reproduction cost is not made a vital element, then railroads will suffer in comparison with capital invested in other industries. On the other hand, it is argued that the very theory of public utilities is that they are apart from private industry. They are subject to regulation and determination of rates, charges and earnings. Fixing rates is entirely out of the hands of the capital engaged in railroads, and is the province of the commission.

The ultimate issue is whether any speculative element can enter into public utilities, or at least, in this case, transportation, and it is the speculative interest that is involved. The argument is that if the element of speculative profit is removed then capital is not going into transportation. It is a matter that enters deeply into speculation in stocks.

The other side is that the "prudent investment" actually made and entitled to a fair return, while it takes out the factor of speculation, tends to stabilize values of railroad securities. They have been out of the wild speculative market of the last few years and have never entered into it except occasionally when big mergers were in the air. When the O'Fallon case came up for argument, there was a little spurt of speculation in railroads, Wall Street anticipating a decision for the railroads that would make railroad stocks jump.

But in the present argument we hear no more about a once much-exploited interest, that of "widows and orphans." They are not in fact interested in speculative values, but their interests are furthered by stabilization of values. If the position of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be sustained by the court, if it proved an invitation to speculators to neglect railroads, it would be an inducement to the "widow and orphan" class to go into railroads. That eliminating the element of speculative values would be equivalent to hampering transportation is an assumption that Congress and the commission will not permit the railroads to have earnings necessary for carrying on the business. This is a large assumption. Counsel for the government and for the commission in their arguments in the O'Fallon case argued to the contrary. Nothing is more nearly certain in any case than

that if the railroads win a complete victory for their plea in this case the country will see the most colossal boom in Wall Street stock speculation, led off this time by the railroads, in American history.

Law About Obnoxious Weeds

Please print the law in regard to Johnson grass. Is it a violation of the laws of Kansas to sow it for feed and pasture?
KANSAS READER.

Section 1301 of Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"Every person and every corporation shall destroy on all lands which he or it may own or occupy all weeds of the kind known as cockleburs, Rocky Mountain sand burs, burdocks, sunflowers, Canada thistles, Johnson grass, at such times as the board of county commissioners may direct, and notice shall be published in one or more county papers for a time not less than three weeks before the time fixed upon for the destruction of said noxious weeds."

Section 1302 provides that it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to fix a time for the destruction of all such noxious weeds and to provide for the destruction in such a manner as to prevent their bearing seed.

Section 546 of Chapter 68 provides that the county engineer of each county in the state shall cause to be removed from the public roads and highways all obstructions and incumbrances such as brush, hedge, rock and debris of whatever character, and at least once each year, between the first day of July and the fifteenth day of August, shall cause to be removed from the said public roads or highways all cockleburs, Rocky Mountain sand burs, burdocks, sunflowers, Johnson grass, and all obnoxious weeds as may be injurious to the highways or the best interests of the farming community.

Section 1303 of Chapter 2 also provides that the overseer of highways of every township or county shall destroy all such noxious weeds either on the highways of his road district, railroad right of way, or on any unoccupied land therein, upon which the owner or lessee thereof shall neglect or refuse so to do.

The following section makes it the duty of the overseer to present to the board of county commissioners an itemized account showing the description of each piece of land upon which noxious weeds have been destroyed, the amount of the cost to be taxed against the land.

Section 1306 makes it the duty of the railroads to cut, burn or otherwise destroy once each year, between the first day of July and the fifteenth day of August, all cockleburs, Rocky Mountain sand burs, burdocks, sunflowers, Canada thistles, Johnson grass and all other noxious weeds in such a manner as to prevent the maturing of weed seeds on its right of way adjacent to said land.

Married in 1884

Was Charles Curtis ever married? M. B. R.

Vice President-elect Charles Curtis was married to Anna E. Baird, of Topeka, November 27, 1884. Mrs. Curtis died two years ago. He has three children, Mrs. Permelia George, wife of Major George of the regular army, Harry K. Curtis, and Mrs. Leona Knight.

Nation Near a Glorious Advancement

WE ARE entering the most glorious age this nation has ever known. There are no war clouds in the sky, economic conditions are good, except in a few industries, such as agriculture, and steady progress is being made thru the aid of mass production in raising the living standards of all the people. Not only that, but we have elected a man to the Presidency who has demonstrated that he has an unusual capacity for working out the major difficulties in human administration. I believe, therefore, that the United States will make substantial progress in the next few years in solving the economic problems which so far have been left to the "let-alone" economists.

Personally I do not subscribe to the old belief that a million men out of work in this country is a normal or healthful condition. I can understand that some men will be out of work at any time, as they change from job to job, but I think that a million is excessive.

I favor the gospel of full employment. And my mind keeps going back to an old axiom, accepted by at least many economists, in reference to industrial production: "If the right numbers of people are engaged in the different lines of work and the channels of distribution are kept open, there can be no such thing as overproduction; the only possible result of such a system is to raise the standards of living for us all."

It seems to me we have had a considerable demonstration of the correctness of that theory in the progress industrial life has made during the last few years in America. Isn't it possible to carry the movement much further?

I believe this nation has the brains to do that job.

We hear a good deal these days of the proposal that we arrange for an elaborate program of internal improvements, which would be started at

the first signs of unemployment. I favor the idea. It is evident that in this highly complex age it is necessary for the government to go a considerable distance with internal improvements as a settled, definite policy, on a year-by-year basis. There is an illustration of that in the Boulder Dam project. While there was plenty of disagreement over this undertaking, both in Congress and outside, it finally passed the national lawmaking body, and the dam will be constructed.

Our national good roads program is working out. The increasing traffic over the surfaced highways in the last five or six years has amazed everyone. Take the concrete road from Topeka to Kansas City, for example, which I have had ample opportunity to observe. At the time it was built, it carried little traffic. Traffic has increased year by year, until it now is of enormous volume. In many places the road has had a considerable influence in the development of more profitable types of agriculture. It is obvious this highway has been a good investment.

We are entering an age which requires real effort be made in the development of natural resources. Much of this work will be done by private initiative. But some of the projects can be handled only by the Government. And I see no logical reason why this work cannot be directed in a way to contribute to the economic progress and stability of the people.

Another paramount problem is the protective tariff. A revision of the schedules doubtless will be one of the important tasks undertaken by the House and Senate when they meet next December for the long session. I believe in making a general application of the benefits of the protective tariff. Any discussion now of the fundamental soundness of the protective principle can only be of an academic nature; we have developed our amazing

prosperity behind the Great Wall, and there, in my judgment, it is going to remain. Its position has been strengthened by legislation of recent years that has been designed to keep out competing labor. Let us use this principle in the most efficient way to give all the people a square deal so far as this is humanly possible.

From time to time the Government should change its policies in reference to business to make them conform to our changing conditions in this highly complex era. I feel it should extend its control over futures trading in some food products as wheat, as this has degenerated on several markets into an evil to both producers and consumers.

On the other hand, it is not impossible that at some time in the future a change will be made in the "consent decree" as it relates to the packers, altho this is a move that the courts must undertake. This decree dates back about 15 years when there was great objection to the packers engaging in the retailing of meats. As a compromise, the "consent decree" eliminated the packers from the retailing of their products.

Whether they should be allowed to do this is not, after all, the point; we should try to conduct the Government in a way to be of the greatest service to all the people. I think that under the leadership of Herbert Hoover this nation will make real progress in that direction and I predict that he will get more co-operation of a constructive nature from Congress than some of the critics of that body will now admit is possible.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



An Advance Model for the Spring—a Smart Ensemble in Crepe. The Coat is of Solid Color, While the Dress Features an Attractive Print of the Covered Wagon



A Close-up of President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Signing the Kellogg Multi-Lateral Treaty to Outlaw War, in the East Room of the White House in Washington. In the Rear May be Seen Senators Borah, Swanson and Walsh of Montana



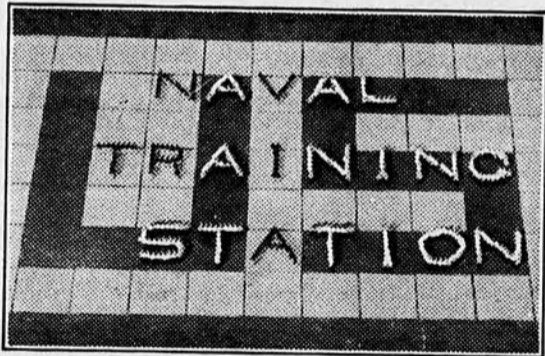
Martin Jensen, Who Took Second Place in the Dole Flight from Oakland to Honolulu, is Preparing for an Attempt to Break the Flight Duration Record of 65 Hours, 25 minutes



Left, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, Whose Engagement to Princess Martha of Sweden, Sister of Princess Astrid, and Niece of King Gustaf of Sweden, Has Been Announced. The Swedish King Has Approved the Match



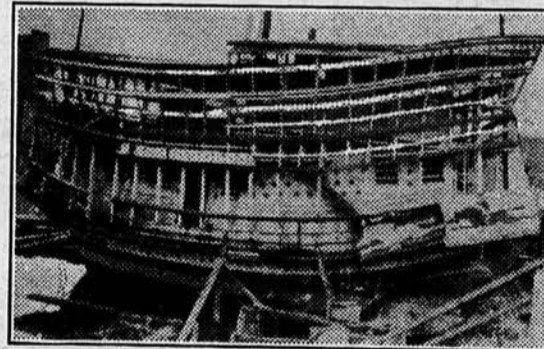
Enrico Glicenstein, New York, Italian Sculptor, with 10 Busts He Made. Top, From Left, Beethoven, Beppe Ciardi, Artist; Pope Pius XI, Mussolini, Nathan Straus, American Philanthropist, and A. Mancini, Artist. Lower, Commander Byrd, Paderewski, D'Annunzio, Poet; and Mayor Walker of New York



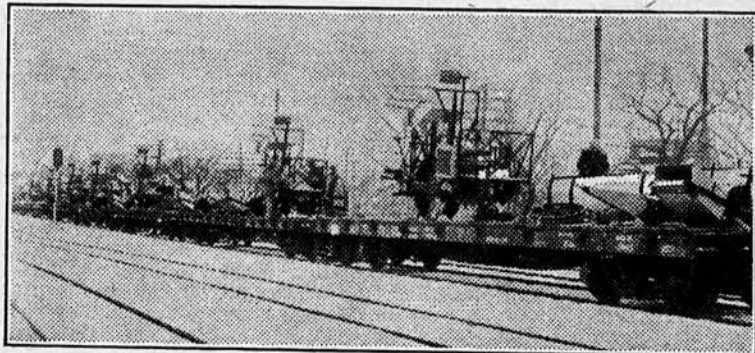
An Excellent Air View from a Height of 500 Feet of the Novel Cross-Word Puzzle Made by the Figures of the Men at the Naval Training Station, San Diego



Dr. Novak, Vienna, Austria, Who Has Succeeded in Planting "Hormones"—a Gland Operation—on Both Men and Women, a Revolutionary Step in the Science of Prolonging Human Life



The "Ark" Which William Greenwood, Olympia, Wash., Built for His Personal Use—no Animals. He Predicts a Devastating Flood for the Entire Pacific Coast Next Year, Because of Wickedness There



Snow Doesn't Stop the Combines. This Carload of Combine-Harvesters Crossed the State Line Into Kansas in a Blizzard Early in January. And When Another Harvest Season Rolls Around, These Machines Will be on the Job Reaping, Undaunted by the Heat



They Freeze Out the Fires in Los Angeles. Here's a Demonstration to Prove That the New Fire-Fighting Chemical, Carbon Dioxide Gas, is Not Harmful to Fabrics. The Gas Was Shot in a Freezing Stream Upon the Man's Clothing Without Damage to Man or His Suit



Do Not Lose Faith in Your Banker!

Some Comments on Bankers as Human Beings; Also Some Suggestions

By C. R. Wagner

THERE are honest and dishonest bankers, there are affable bankers and there are those who are harsh and unapproachable, there are those who would go out of their way to do a kindness to their fellowmen, and there are snobs who know no limit in their snobbery. Among their number can be found moral, upright, Christian gentlemen and those who will resort to the lowest depths of trickery and debauchery. Will not that same description cover farmers, merchants, doctors, attorneys, preachers and the rest of the list of professions?

Likely what started this train of thought in my mind is a recent bank defalcation in my section in which a dishonest cashier has brought to his community sorrow, sufferings, loss, and worst of all a loss of confidence in one's fellowmen. Here was a rather young man, trusted by his fellows, with a home, a wife, children, a future, freedom and a position of trust and prominence. This position carried with it a remuneration sufficient to enable him to occupy a place in his community above the ordinary. All this he traded for a felon's cell, despised by all, the direct cause of untold misery and shame to his family and a future unenvied by any self-respecting hobo, if there be such.

The thought that I would bring to you is this: we cannot, we must not lose confidence in humanity, in legitimate business, because a human being here and there has not the moral stamina to deal uprightly with his fellows.

Farmers Carry Checkbooks Now

Farmers go wrong and bring undesirable results to persons who befriend them, yet we must not lose confidence in the great body of honest and upright rural citizens. Merchants go wrong yet we cannot condemn the great avenues of legitimate business. Doctors go wrong and resort to practices that are illegitimate and a disgrace to the profession, yet the profession of relieving human pain and restoring the afflicted to health is still one of the most honored. Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ fall into ways that are anything but Christ-like, yet dare we lose confidence in the fatherhood of God? It only serves to show that where the element of human ability enters in, there goes with it the possibility of human frailty.

While one or a dozen financial institutions may, thru human weakness, go wrong, yet we must not lose sight of the hundreds that form the warp and woof of legitimate business thruout the civilized world today. Within my memory there was a time that not one out of a hundred farmers ever thought of going inside a bank except as a case of last resort.

Today the situation is reversed, and not one out of a hundred fails to carry a bank account and a checkbook. It is considered a mark of good business practice. Our banker enters into almost all

of our business transactions. Seldom do we buy a pair of shoes or a bill of groceries without the banker having a hand in the deal before it is finished.

The banks are not only a convenience, but also a business necessity under present conditions.

There is no question in my mind of the advisability of boards of directors using more diligence in keeping tab on the business as it is being conducted in their various institutions over which they have supervision. It is a duty incumbent on them, and rightfully so, to use all precautions for the safeguarding of funds intrusted to their care by those with whom they seek to do business.

Legislators should give careful attention to stronger and more rigid methods of inspection on the part of bank examiners from the state banking department. Some have advocated the levying of a tax on all banks to make good the loss sus-

cess to large amounts of money. Present methods are unfair to both depositors and employees of banks. Temptations should not be unnecessarily placed in the way of any human being.

Here is a plan that was suggested to me by a railroad employe that I believe would bear at least some thought: Let the state bank examiner mail a letter to all persons whose notes are held by the bank giving date and amount, and have the same verified by the maker of the note. These verification slips would not be returned to the bank, but direct to the state department. If any irregularity appears then the bank directors should be notified to have it looked into at once. Of course, this should be done without expense to the maker of the note. As these inspections are made at irregular intervals and without notice to bank officials it would serve to make it extremely hazardous to attempt the palming off of forged notes.

It would seem to me that these defalcations are becoming entirely too numerous, and in the end will militate against honest and legitimate banking. Again it would seem to me very good business policy on the part of bank officials and depositors and that includes nearly all of us, that an urgent demand be made on the part of our legislators that due attention be given to this important matter.

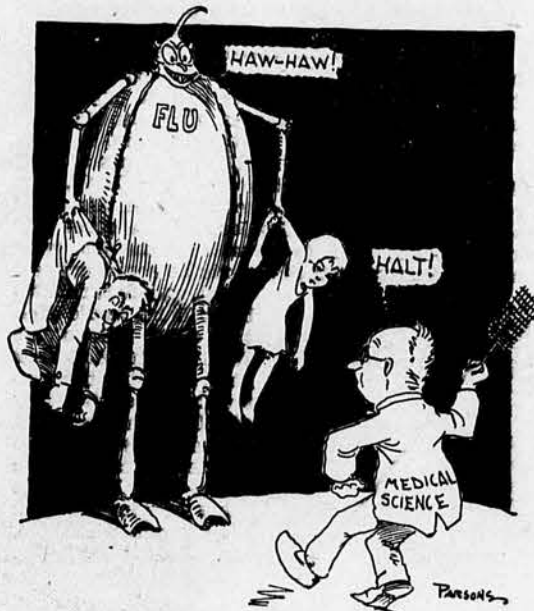
Banks are institutions that have become indispensable to the people in general, and to safeguard in every possible manner the funds intrusted to their care would be casting no reflection upon honest officials and legitimate business. The institution that uses every possible means to curtail loss on the part of those who patronize it deserves the confidence of its patrons.

'Tis a Business Proposition

Sometimes we hear folks speak disparagingly of certain bank officials as being too conservative. Let me say here that it is far better to err on the side of safety. I have yet to see that person whose personal conduct is beyond reproach and who could at least offer reasonable security fail to get proper credit at safe banking institutions. In fact, his business is appreciated.

We should always remember that the banking business is a cold-blooded business proposition, and sympathy must not and should not be allowed to sway our better judgment. Furthermore, we should remember that the large bulk of the money handled does not belong to the bank officials, but usually represents the hard-earned result of economy and toil on the part of people who are not consulted and who have placed the utmost confidence in these persons and institutions to handle their funds safely.

Credit at some good, safe, reliable, conservative banking institution is an asset invaluable to any person, and especially to the young man or woman, and should be guarded as one's own life.



tained by depositors in defaulting banks. This, on the very face of it, would be unfair to honest institutions, penalizing honesty and putting a premium on dishonesty. It would, to say the least, be unfair and absolutely unthinkable.

If the same precautions were used by the state examiners of banks that are used by auditors of railroad offices it is self-evident that less crooked work would be resorted to by those who have ac-

When Winter Comes to the Farmer

By Ralph B. Harper

sil-filling and wheat sowing time. But, the October evenings were still warm enough and light enough to allow for little extra jobs. Now, however, early darkness has come with an appalling realism.

A farmer, with well protected feet, stepped cautiously on frozen knobs of soil in the path from house to barn. His overalls rubbed together with the sound of many "S's" poorly pronounced. An empty milk can in one hand; a pail in the other; with a round globe lantern hung on the left wrist, made him a rather ghostly figure. The lantern swung unsteadily against the pail, flickered in the wind, sent long, snaky shadows out into the night, projected the image of a queer shaped man large against the barn, smoked the globe with a twisting streak of flame and carbon; flashed, flickered, and went out. The night rushed in around the man. The storm sounds—creaking trees, whistle of wind along the corn-crib, two long and two short toots of a passenger locomotive—sounded like the prelude chorus to a tragedy of Sophocles.

Over a Rusty Track

The farmer felt his way in the darkness along the path he knew so well; and, setting down the can, his hand found the latch on the stable door. As he turned to pick up the can again, his eyes looked out into the night—toward a corn-stubble field. Beyond he knew there was new seeding with the stiff wheat-stubble still making an effort to stand erect. "Sort of like Emily Bronte's vision of the wind-swept, grave-dotted moor," he thought. The door rattled shut over a rusty track.

Chores in the barn on a long night of winter are

an experience which must be lived. It requires practice to do chores easily by lantern light. The summer months provide no practice. On this first dark winter night, the farmer really needed a third hand to carry the lantern, or, perhaps the skill of an Oriental woman so that he could carry it on his head.

The haymow was all darkness and shadow, and the hay all bound. Only one horse stall was lighted—the rest were in semi-darkness. The nails in the overhead stringers had been used for years. He knew without looking where to reach up to hang the lantern. But, on this night every nail was in the wrong place. A post stood between every nail and the place where the direct light rays were most needed. And there were barn sounds. Stanchions squeaked and rattled as cows twisted and reached for the grain in the far corners. A calf blatted steadily on the same key. The horses stamped impatiently every time he approached the grain box. Down the hay-chute came the sound of doves in dormer-windows—crowding, restless, lousy. The wind droned outside; whistled between the siding and across the drive floor; rattled a window.

Later—washed, his rubber-boots traded for a pair of light house slippers, and his heavy mack-inaw for a light sweater, the man, who had fought an on-coming winter during the hours of daylight and then carried a lantern on the round of chores, entered his living room. From an overstuffed chair he gazed into the taunting phantom flames in the fireplace. Hard frozen snowflakes beat upon the window pane. He looked at his watch, hastily, and turned to the radio set. In a few minutes, from out of the storm, across the cloud jammed, wind-torn sky, there came a voice—"Graham McNamee speaking—please stand by."

A HEAVY grey afternoon slipped easily into an early twilight. The English sparrows flew early to new-made holes in the leeward side of the barnyard wheat straw stack. The flock of Merino breeding-ewes moved restlessly toward the glacier-cut depression in the wood-lot—seeming to carry over from their Spanish origins a sense of the safety in hill protected valleys. Young cattle, for the first time in months, were at the lane gate. A flat blackness dropped with dogged abruptness on a dull day. And it was night—the first night of winter.

Little fitful splashes of rain, all misty and cold, drifted thru the skeleton branches of trees—statuesque and dead. A first quarter moon rode heavily in a cloud congested sky. An irregular, twisting west wind hurled a thousand jagged-edged little storm clouds up from behind the horizon. They plunged and tossed across the western sky, like little fishing boats in a choppy sea. They were black against grey space, except when their edges were lighted by the little persistent moon. There was a traffic jam of clouds somewhere in the east. For the eastern sky was black. Each little cloud hurled itself with dauntless vigor into the rigid unmoving blackness. Somewhere up among the clouds there was a colder current in the wind. And at irregular intervals, capricious snowflakes cut sharper than the spasmodic rain.

There was something fortuitous about the night and clouds and storm. It was the accidental uncertainty of an unknown winter. Animal and man felt a curious kinship as they faced the inevitable but mysterious storms of snow and icy rain.

On such a night chores drag. The short days had suddenly come. The long, lazy twilight evenings of summer had gradually changed to the shorter twilight of fall—first appreciated by a farmer at

"Friends, Countrymen, Lend Me..."

WIBW, the Voice of Kansas Farmer, Invites You to Meet Messrs. Miller, Cunningham, Baird and Kraus, on the Air Next Week

HOW-DEE-DOO, neighbors! We're all going to have a lot of fun visiting over WIBW. That's the official radio broadcasting station of this particular paper—Kansas Farmer. So when you turn the dial on your receiving set and get the biggest letter in the alphabet, first and last, with I and B sandwiched in between 'em, you'll know you have "The Voice of Kansas Farmer," askin' you: "Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears," or maybe it'll be somebody trillin' your favorite ballad.

If you are getting down to business, you will be fishin' for the markets or weather or how to get housework done in less time than you happen to have available. Well, just depend on your neighbor, WIBW, Kansas Farmer, and the entire Capper Publications as a matter of fact, will be behind those four friendly letters, scouting out all of the best talent and information for your approval and benefit.

You've been a reader of Kansas Farmer for many years, of course. Much obliged, neighbors. We all are delighted to work with you and for you thru the pages of Kansas Farmer, and we will continue to improve your state farm paper and give you the best information available. But, in addition, we want you to be happily acquainted with the official voice of Kansas Farmer—WIBW; and for the world at large, we'll tell 'em it's radio broadcasting station WIBW, "the heart of agricultural America."

Kansas Farmer, along with the other Capper Publications, will give you the latest news, markets, agricultural information and the best entertainment. Very popular artists will send out over the air for you the greatest current musical hits; aye, and you oldsters will be taken back, too, to the days of yore when you were the younger generation. Ah, folks, time must stop and turn backward as those old, crooning melodies filter into the heart and make it young again. The Voice of Kansas Farmer seeks your friendship, neighbors.

We'll always have a program sparkling with laughter and music; the more serious things of life—efficient and effective farming in all of its ramifications, family health, schools, roads, timely marketing information, and everything that affects rural living—will receive the most careful and conscientious attention by the folks whom you learn to know over WIBW.

IT IS hoped that The Voice of Kansas Farmer, and of course, our whole organization, will be among the greatest honest-to-goodness farmers' stations in the United States. Wait a minute! We can say it even better than that. The big boss—he's Senator Capper, you know—said in a kind, but firm, voice: "I want this to be a real farmers' station." That was when he was out home here just before Congress took up. Well, that didn't hurt anybody's feelings at all, because we all had the same notion in mind. A good many of the Kansas Farmer staff have known a good many of you folks, either personally, or by proxy thru Kansas Farmer for a long time. We want to get still better acquainted with you, and perhaps WIBW will help—sure it will!

You will find the complete WIBW program in Kansas Farmer every week. This issue contains information about what you'll hear all during the week of February 3. And from the standpoint of bringing you actual farm experience talks this is to be a big week.

On Monday, February 4, at 1:15 o'clock, right after dinner, you will hear C. C. Cunningham of El Dorado. Mr. Cunningham is an expert in everything pertaining to pure seed. He has a thoro knowledge from long training on the theoretical side, and complete information from longer years of experience. He will tell you about some of his experiences in producing good seed, and the value of using seed of known quality and origin. We are sure you already know Mr. Cunningham, or that you have heard about him. He judges agricultural exhibits at the Kansas State Fair

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

and at the Kansas Free Fair. Maybe you met him there, or in some of his crop improvement work over the state. Anyway, you will feel as if you know him better after hearing him talk over WIBW.

Clyde W. Miller of Mahaska, in Washington county, is going to take four loads of dandy fat steers to the market in Kansas City the first of next week, and he has consented to drop down to Topeka, and go "on the air" for us at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon or at 6:05 o'clock in the evening on Tuesday, February 5. You see, we want to make it as convenient for Mr. Miller as possible. We will announce his exact time early next Tuesday morning, and perhaps again during the day.

You likely will remember reading about Mr. Miller in Kansas Farmer. He's a real livestock man, a Brome grass enthusiast and he has a philosophy of life that you will appreciate. Somehow he has the ability to "reach home" when he talks to folks. You will enjoy him next Tuesday, we are sure.

Thursday, February 7, rolls around with two big treats in store for you; in the line of experience talks by real farmer neighbors of yours. At 1:15 p. m.—you'll be glad to stretch the dinner hour that long—Charles M. Baird, of Arkansas City, Cowley county, will greet you over WIBW. Mr. Baird is sitting as a representative in the state house in Topeka this cold weather. The other day when we looked him up he was on the job, with so many committees on his hands he scarcely knew

which way to turn. But he said he would find time to talk over WIBW. The fact that he is spending the winter in the capital city officially talking for a good many thousand people, gives you an idea of what folks think of him down in his district. Then, too, Mr. Baird is one of the

Kansas Master Farmers. He has some things to tell you about farm equipment. And sometime later we hope to be able to get him to give a talk about making the farm an interesting place for boys and girls. That's another experience he can tell about.

Either at 1:30 o'clock on the same day, February 7, or at 6:05 in the evening, you'll hear a real Western Kansas farmer give a talk of progress that should be an inspiration to every Kansas farmer, young or old. This will be Carl W. Kraus from Hays, in Ellis county. He is a young man, who with careful wheat farming, rotations, livestock and efficient use of equipment, has set an example for other young Western Kansas men to follow. He didn't do any of this with the "example" idea in mind, by any means. He liked his section of the country and realized the big opportunities it offered. There he stuck, turning back the money he made from his land to build his present, efficient farm plant. You'll glory in his experiences with him. Mr. Kraus is the youngest Kansas Master Farmer.

So neighbors, there's a fine lot of experience visits ahead for you. But that isn't all. Just glance over the complete program for the week that follows, and keep it handy, folks, so we can get better acquainted. Drop us a line any time and tell us how the programs are reaching you.

The Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3

- 12:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 3:00 p. m.—Robert Service's Violin Ensemble
- 4:00 p. m.—Pipe organ concert from Grace Cathedral
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, Weather, News
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum: Mrs. Harriett Allard, director of Household Searchlight, Music, Tested Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:15 p. m.—C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, farm experience talk
- 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Coora B. Lanham's dramatic period
- 3:30 p. m.—Matinee concert
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, late markets, time, weather
- 6:05 p. m.—Farm speaker

- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters
- 9:00 p. m.—Washburn College of Music concert
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period—Rev. Carl Wilhelm
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's forum: Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer, Tested Recipes, Music, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:15 p. m.—Clyde W. Miller, Mahaska, farm experience talk; or at 6:05 p. m.
- 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, late markets, time, weather
- 6:05 p. m.—Farm speaker
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New York City, Old Gold Program
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

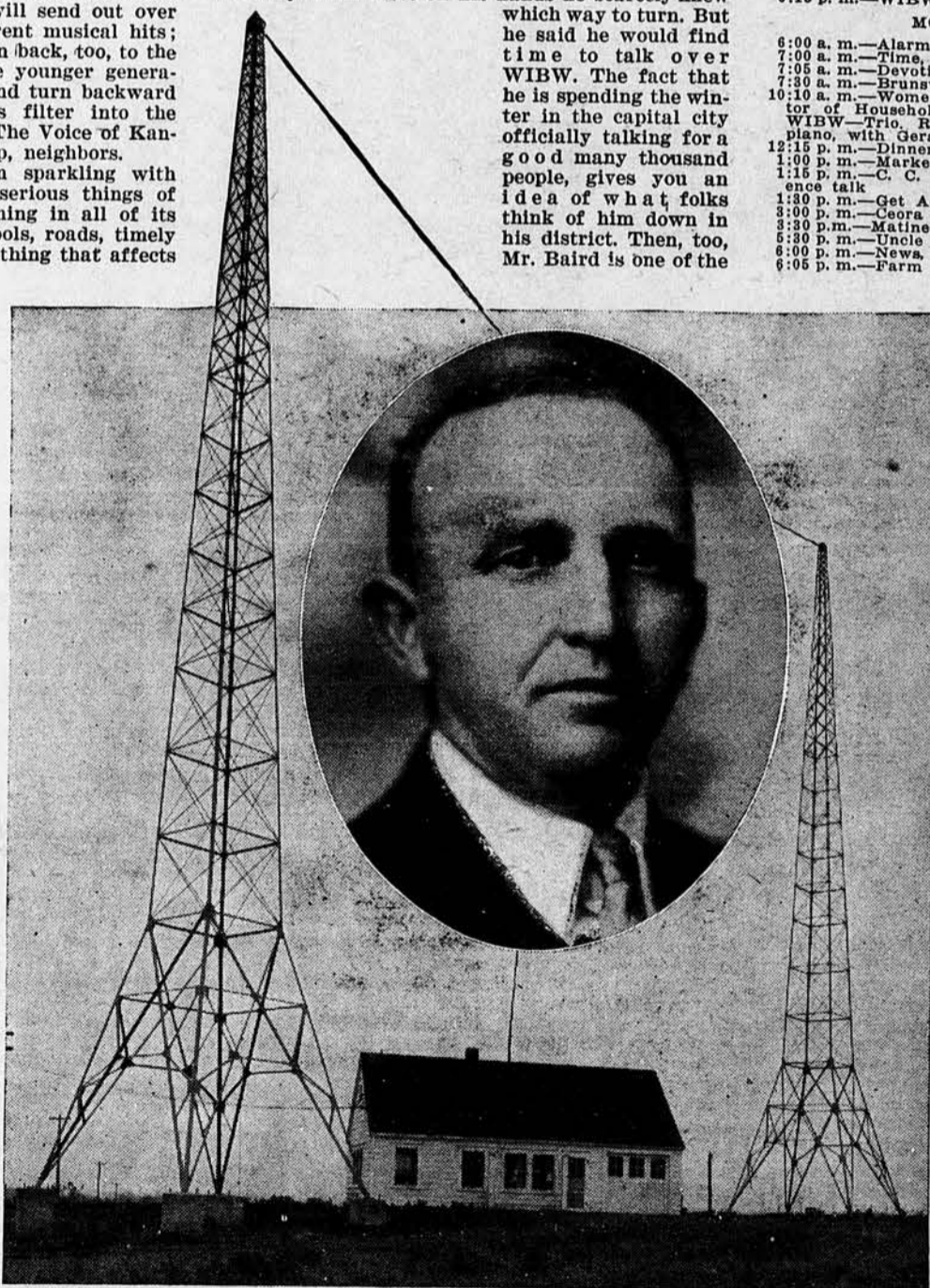
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's forum: Miss Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight, Music, Tested Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano, and Dorothy Florrell, contralto
- 3:30 p. m.—Mrs. J. B. Walker, bridge lesson
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, late markets, time, weather
- 6:05 p. m.—Farm speaker
- 6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour
- 6:53 p. m.—Reo Motor Co.
- 8:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour, Murrow's Old Time Orchestra Ensemble
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service's Violin Ensemble
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period—Rev. Carl Wilhelm
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's forum, Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu, Tested Recipes, Music.

(Continued on Page 34)



Perhaps You Recognize the Gentleman Whose Picture Appears Herewith. He is Charles M. Baird, Cowley County, Who Will Broadcast From WIBW Next Thursday. Mr. Baird is a Very Successful Farmer, and He Has Consented to Tell You Some of His Experiences. You Will Hear Three Other Farmers During the Week. The Balance of the Photograph on This Page Shows the Big Broadcasting Aerial and the WIBW Bungalow Where All Programs Are Started Out to Greet You. This Is Called the "Four Mile Station," Since It Is Out of Topeka That Far to Get Away From Interference. Programs Go From the Studio in Town by Wire to the "Four Mile Station," and Then Take the Air

You can lick a SORE THROAT —if you start early

INDOORS one minute outdoors the next—
it's easy to develop a sore throat or a cold
—around a farm.

Don't neglect them. Unchecked they may
prove serious—even dangerous.

At the first symptom of either, gargle with
Listerine, full strength. Keep it up. You'll
be amazed to find how often—and how promptly—
it checks the trouble.

That is because Listerine is a powerful
germicide when used full strength. And sore
throat, like a cold, is usually caused by germs.

You can appreciate Listerine's potency
when you realize that even such virulent germs
as the B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus
(pus) germs are killed by it in from 10 to 15
seconds. This data is on file in 3 laboratories
of national repute which conducted exhaustive
tests.

Yet Listerine is one of the safest of anti-
septics. Moreover, it is healing in effect.
Don't hesitate to use it full strength at any
time. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis,
Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

The Safe Antiseptic



JOINED YET?

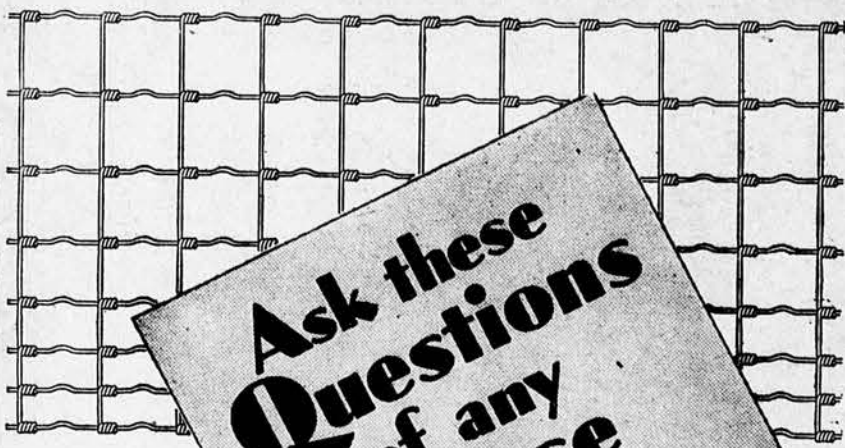
Get in the circle of
men who've found the
perfect shave—the
cool shave with

**LISTERINE
SHAVING CREAM**



Don't let a cold get started

Physicians tell us that hands carry cold
germs to the mouth where they lodge in
the throat and nose and irritate the
membrane. Why not attack them be-
fore they reach the mouth? Millions
prevent colds by rinsing their hands with
a little full strength Listerine before
every meal. This is a particularly good
suggestion for mothers preparing food
for children.



Ask these Questions of any Fence

THERE IS ONLY ONE SHEFFIELD QUALITY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

WAS the steel made especially for fencing? Is it a uniform, rust-resisting copper steel? Is the galvanizing tight? Is the zinc coating thick? Is the fencing sturdily built? Is it an economical fencing? Was it made by experts? Sheffield Fence responds in the affirmative to every question.

RADIO
Tune in on the Sheffield radio program, broadcast every Wednesday evening from 6:30 to 7 over WDAF, the Kansas City Star.

3 NEW FENCE IMPROVEMENTS

SHEFFIELD FENCE presents not only every advantage of standard fencing, but has these three important improvements:

1—Made of a special analysis rust-resisting steel, with the proper copper content.

2—A steel made in Sheffield open hearth furnaces especially for fence, providing unusual strength, uniformity and flexibility.

3—A steel having unusual galvanizing properties, to which a heavy coat of zinc tenaciously adheres.

Sheffield Fence is made by an organization long experienced in the manufacture of steel and iron products. So well has this company succeeded in meeting the needs of its territory that in forty years it has developed a 10-million-

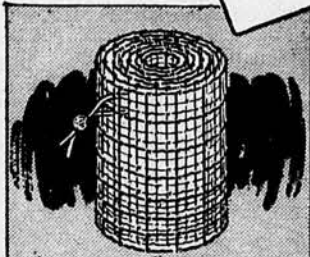
dollar investment and a highly diversified list of products.

Your local dealer handles Sheffield Fence. Look it over and judge its important advantages for yourself. In the meantime, send for the free booklet, "Sheffield Fence," which explains these advantages in detail.

Sheffield Steel Corporation
Kansas City, Mo.

THIS BOOK FREE

Let the new book, "Sheffield Fence," explain these facts in detail. It is an interesting and informative publication that should be in the hands of every user of fencing. Address Room B, Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri.



Every roll of Sheffield Fence is sealed before shipment, the maker's assurance to the user of full-quality, full-strength, full-weight Sheffield Fence.

SHEFFIELD FENCE

SHEFFIELD PRODUCTS

Smooth Wire, Nails, Staples, Field Fence, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Bale Ties

Ingot, Blooms, Billets, Sheet Bars, Plates, Wire Rods, Sheets, New Billet Reinforcing Steel, Rail Steel, Channels, Angles, Merchant Steel Bars, Merchant Iron Bars, Bolt and Nut Products, Pull Rods, Forgings, Track Spikes, Track Bolts and Rivets.

Plenty of Tenants This Year

Evidently More Folks Appreciate the Outstanding Advantages of Country Life

BY HARLEY HATCH

REPORTS come to me that more tenants are without farms this spring than in any period in years. Despite the fact that farming is not supposed to be especially profitable there are plenty of folks willing to take a shot at it. If we take a young country raised man with a growing family we find it almost impossible for him to move to the city and live more comfortably with that family than he can out on a farm. There are some things that the farm gives which are not counted in dollars and cents in making up net returns. The house rent, wood, fruit, vegetables, milk, butter and eggs that come from a good farm are not counted by the man on the land as profit, yet it is for those very things that the worker in the city pays out nearly all his wages. There are two or three causes for this scarcity of tenant farms. A few farms formerly rented have been sold and the new owners will live on them; other small places have been bought by adjoining farmers and the buildings torn down and the two farms made into one. Some farms have buildings in such condition that they are no longer fit to live in and the land is parceled out among neighboring landowners to farm "on shares."

the past they have borne much more than their just share of the tax. Of course, those on whom the new proposed tax will fall will protest loudly—very loudly—for it is seldom that any man looks on increased taxation calmly. An income tax seems the fairest of all taxes; it places the burden on the man who is making a profit and who is receiving more from government than the man who barely is able to live. Those fortunate enough to receive good salaries usually pay much less in support of government than does the owner of real property. Some men say that the salaried man who owns no real property wholly escapes taxation; he does not, of course. If he owns neither house nor land he has to pay some other man for the privilege of occupying them and the tax on such property is passed along—in part, at least—to the tenant. The man who owns intangible property does not pay his share at present, and a sure way to reach him would be welcomed by those making up the new tax law.

But Land is "Skinned"

If present returns alone are counted it is more profitable to buy land without improvements and to let the cultivated land out at share rent among neighboring farmers than it is to buy improved farms at higher prices, put a tenant on the land and get a little higher rent. The increased cost of improved land, the higher taxes, cost of upkeep of the buildings and insurance make the improved farm less profitable than the unimproved one. Of course, the unimproved land will in the end be "skinned"; there will be no fertility returned to the soil and the effort of the man farming it will be to get off all he can and make the least return possible. Such an unimproved farm near here was bought by a Nebraska man a good many years ago, and the farm land has since been parceled out at share rent. In settling up the estate of this man the administrator said that this unimproved Kansas land had made the owner a much better return in the 20 years he had owned it than had his Nebraska holdings valued at \$125 an acre, a figure which that land actually brought at the administrator's sale. The Kansas land sold by the administrator at the same time brought \$37.50 an acre.

Much Interest in Tractors

From the letters brought to me during the last week, and which were called out by a recent paragraph saying that we had just purchased a new all-purpose tractor, I judge there is going to be a large sale of such tractors during the coming season. Nearly all the letters ask about the same questions, and I shall here answer them for the benefit of those whom I know are interested. The most frequent question asked is "Will it pay me to buy such a tractor?" That, of course, I am unable to answer. If a crop failure should follow the purchase, the one who did the buying might be sorry. On the whole, however, I think any farmer with acreage enough and who is mechanic enough to properly care for a tractor will profit by having one. If it is a question of buying more horses or a tractor to provide power to work the land I should take the tractor, although there is no one in Kansas who likes horses more than I do. What I like about the tractor is, that so much work can be done in a short time at just the exact time it is needed to be done. The tractor works best during hot summer days; no flies trouble it and it is not cruel to push it for long hours. A real lover of horses cannot push them when he knows they must be suffering; he can work the tractor 18 hours a day if necessary, for, given proper care, it does not suffer.

Corn Raising by Power

"Can one do as good a job cultivating corn with an all-purpose tractor as with a 1-row cultivator pulled by horses?" We have never used a tractor for this purpose, but from observation of those who have I will say "Yes, you can." And I believe that when one has become accustomed to the work he can even do better. He can, at any rate, during a long summer day, cultivate as much corn with one all-purpose cultivator rigged tractor as he could in four days with a one-row, horse drawn cultivator. I don't expect to run the new rig; I have farmed too many years to be able to make so radical a change, but there are two boys on this farm who enjoy all kinds of work done with a tractor, but who dislike work with horses. They were brought up on a tractor, and they do not like the slow pace of horses. "Which will cost the most, tractor or horse work on the farm?" Well, counting the fact that so much can be done in a short time with a tractor just when it should be done, I believe horse power costs the most in some instances. A careless, don't-care man can ruin a tractor in a short time, to be sure, but such a man can ruin a horse in 2 hours on some hot, muggy summer afternoon. A tractor eats while it works; a horse does not but he eats all the rest of the time, given a chance; even at that I like to see a good horse enjoy his meals.

Mud Will "Roll"

The snow is gone, as I write this, and the frost is out of the ground in many places. The roads are just now at their worst, as the mud has dried enough to "roll." And roll it does; the motor car wheels draw the mud up and tuck it firmly under the rear fender, and then it is a dig out job. Only "Model T's" can navigate roads when they are in just that condition. Luckily it does not last long; as soon as the mud starts to dry it no longer picks up, and then the cars soon beat out a track. Our mail carrier has a 40-mile route, but he made it almost on time yesterday when larger cars did not venture a rod from the garage doors. Given a "Model T" roadster equipped with special gears and old style narrow tires and one can go wherever an airplane can. Mud seldom checks travel more than a day or so on our county road. I am sorry to report that our road patrolman had his arm broken at the elbow this week cranking his road tractor. It was of a type that is not supposed to kick, but it kicked just the same, and a broken arm is the result.

Tax Changes Are Welcome

The effort being made at the present session of the legislature to lift the state tax from general property and place it on income and other things has the full and hearty support of the farmers of this part of the state. They are not tax dodgers but they feel that in

A British Columbia White Leghorn holds the World's egg record with 351 in a year.

FREE! \$2,000 Worth of BROODERS to Chick Buyers

Who Send for My FREE Poultry Book

WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART, \$2,000.00 worth of brooders. These are coal brooders, 1,000 chick capacity, 52 inch canopy, and retail at \$20.00 each.

We are the fastest growing Hatchery in America today. For this we owe you a debt of gratitude. We are giving these brooders FREE for advertising purposes and in appreciation for the co-operation and past business given us.

Hatcheries that are reliable are here to stay and it is true economy to patronize them. We will serve you better and are anxious to do everything possible to make your poultry work more pleasant and profitable.

My offer is LIMITED to ONE HUNDRED BROODERS. The FIRST LETTER from each county in any state received and opened by me will receive a \$20.00 brooder FREE, without any obligation, until the 100 brooders are gone. YOU MUST BE A POULTRY RAISER and MUST REQUEST that we send you our FREE CATALOG and POULTRY BOOK. Do not use Special Delivery Stamps or Telegrams, as they will not receive preference.



My Free Book is filled with facts that bring success in poultry raising. How to feed for high egg production, for quick maturing, big broilers; how to save your chickens from poultry troubles; how to save big money on supplies and equipment you need for your chickens. Worth \$1 to anyone, but free if you write now. My method of feeding chicks will save thousands of dollars for poultry raisers—get this book now.



It Tells Why SHINN CHICKS Are Better

Every year, people buying Shinn Chicks have bought MORE Shinn Chicks than in previous years. Thousands of happy homes throughout America now enjoy comforts purchased with profits made from Shinn Chicks. Some of these men and women may be your neighbors. Ask your Neighbor about Shinn Chicks. Our customers tell our story for us. They find it pays to buy chicks ready hatched—because it saves them money—because they get chicks backed by years of constructive breeding for high egg production, and for fancy market quality which means higher profits. You gain if you buy Shinn Chicks—because we want to serve you honestly and well—so well that you will want to buy our chicks year after year.

Use Convenient Coupon Order from AD or Send for FREE Book

If you have seen or raised Shinn Chicks, you already know their profitable quality. You may want to save time by ordering from this ad. You are guaranteed 100% live delivery, prepaid, and prompt service. By ordering from this ad, you will be protected against any future price increases. Or mail the coupon now for my Poultry Book, sent to you FREE and without any obligation. It gives the experience of thousands of poultry raisers with Shinn Chicks. It shows what you get in breeding and profit-making quality. It renders you a valuable service by showing you the money-saving, practical methods discovered on the Shinn Service Farm. Your copy will be sent you promptly, upon receipt of the coupon. Fill in and mail the coupon now. Don't delay, act quick, if you want a FREE BROODER.

Sold at These LOW PRICES

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
White Leghorns	\$10.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
Brown Leghorns	10.00	50.00	100.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	11.00	55.00	110.00
S. C. Reds	11.00	55.00	110.00
White Plymouth Rocks	12.00	60.00	120.00
White Orpingtons	12.00	60.00	120.00
Buff Orpingtons	12.00	60.00	120.00
Rose Comb Reds	12.00	60.00	120.00
Jersey Black Giants	20.00	100.00	200.00
Assorted	8.00	40.00	75.00

It Tells Why Shinn Chicks Are Better

My Free Book gives the Practical Methods for cutting expenses, raising more of your Chicks the NEW WAY, discovered on the Shinn Service Farm. Service is the watchword back of Shinn Chicks. I have established A LARGE SERVICE FARM, operated solely for the purpose of working out practical methods for raising poultry successfully. Such practical methods, discovered on Shinn Service Farm, mean greater success with whatever chickens they are tried. Used with Shinn Chicks, backed by over 20 years' constructive breeding, these productive methods have paved the way to financial independence for thousands of men and women throughout America. They find Shinn Chicks are bred, hatched, and sold right.

Pleased With Shinn Chicks

Viola, Iowa, Nov. 8, 1928.

Mr. Wayne N. Shinn, Greentop, Mo.
Dear Sir—I am enclosing a clipping from our daily paper which may interest you, and I am so pleased with my flock of Leghorns which, of course, came from your hatchery. We are building a new "henery" to accommodate my pullets, and I am planning to order at least 1,000 baby chicks of you earlier than I got the ones last spring. Don't forget to mail me your early catalog and prices. I also want you to send your literature to a few of my friends whose names you will find on the back of this sheet. I have so many inquiries as to where I bought my baby chicks. Wishing you success, I am, yours truly,

MRS. JAMES D. MOYER, Viola, Iowa.

P. S.—
During August, they laid 1,905 eggs.
During September, the pullets laid 2,289 eggs.
During October, 1,919 eggs.
They are moulting now.

The newspaper clipping referred to in above letter and enclosed by Mrs. Moyer, reads as follows:

179 Pullets at Springville, Lay 4,500 Eggs in Sixty-seven Days

Springville, Oct. 30.—Mrs. James Moyer, living five miles north of here, on March 12 bought 500 day-old English strain White Leghorn chicks. The pullets began laying July 22 and by Oct. 27 had produced 375 dozens of eggs. There are 179 pullets. Mrs. Moyer raised the chicks in an 8x8 brooder house. It faced south and had a spacious runway in front. She fed a commercial feed. She lost only 15 chicks.

5 Years' Test Proves Shinn Chicks Are Better

Arriba, Colo., Nov. 12, 1928.

Mr. W. N. Shinn, Greentop, Mo.
Dear Mr. Shinn—As I have not heard from you since receiving our 3,000 chicks this spring, I am thinking, of course, you would like a report on your chicks that I put on test against a 14c Hollywood bunch I got from Kansas a year ago. Your house of chicks has beat in this test in a most substantial way all through, up to this 12th day of November. This completes our second demonstration of your chicks in our twin houses, first, three years ago against a Colorado 20c bunch, and this time a Kansas 14c bunch, and both times, by a very substantial margin, victorious. And most expressively I want to congratulate you on your service as well as quality, for with our five years' dealings with you we surely have enjoyed a most wonderful service, both from your Greentop and LaPlata hatcheries, and I believe that a great portion of your light mortality the first three weeks on your chicks is owing much to your service. You may place us for 3,000 more chicks the second week of April.

Sincerely yours,
GEO. F. LUCORE, Inavale Egg Farm, Arriba, Colo.

MR. WAYNE N. SHINN, Box 205, LaPlata, Mo.
I am a poultry raiser, so send me your FREE CATALOG and consider me in your brooder offer.

Name.....
Street or Route.....
County..... (Must be Given)
Town..... State.....

MAIL COUPON NOW!

Wayne N. Shinn
Greentop, Mo. La Plata, Mo.
Main Office at La Plata, Mo.



Mt. Everest, 5 Miles High!

This Lofty Peak Continues to Defy Man, Even in These Aggressive Times

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THERE were about six things that I had always wanted especially to see if I should ever go to India. One, of course, was the Taj Mahal, that magnificent shrine of marble and miles of jeweled inlay which stands today like a dream of an Arabian Night and has remained thru all the centuries unchallenged as the most beautiful building the world has ever seen.

Another was Mt. Everest, its lofty peak towering above the picturesque border between Kipling's hill country of India and the plateau of Tibet, its head proudly in the clouds, the highest mountain in the world—and never yet scaled by man! Whoever climbs Mt. Everest, well over 5 miles high, will place his foot where no other man has ever stood before. I wanted to see Mt. Everest and stand, a puny mortal at its feet, and congratulate it upon its success in thus long defying all the science and the courage of man even in these aggressive times in his futile attempts to stand upon that mountain, the highest spot in the world.

'Tis Enough, Maybe?

Another was the Holy Ganges, that sacred river of India, to bathe in whose waters means purification from sin. To die by the side of the Hindu's Mother Ganges is blessedness, and to be cast into the river after this blessedness insures eternal peace. What more could one want?

I wanted to see the Kyber Pass, that bloody doorway into the wild lands of the terrible Afghans beyond the Northwest frontier. I wanted to see a Bengal tiger, and the Black Hole of Calcutta. I wanted to see the dusky cousins of Kipling's Kim, and the comrades of his soldiers three. There was also a missionary cousin of my own to visit besides the 300 million sons of poor old Mother India herself. And then there were the Towers of

Silence in Bombay, the burial grounds of the rich Parsis. They were the nearest in geographical order, and so we would stay on the boat and see these towers first. On the ship, enroute, I learned that the Parsis, even tho there are only about 100,000 of them in all India, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the population of that vast and crowded peninsula, are nevertheless a real factor in the commercial and public life of India. They came from Persia hundreds of years ago, and thru all the generations they have remained aloof from their surrounding populations, continuing alone in their own religion and their own customs. Not only have they not been assimilated by the 200 million Hindus, the 75 million Mohammedans, and the 12 million Buddhists with whom they have lived for more than a thousand years, but they also have kept their own religion to themselves and seek no proselytes from other creeds.

The natural elements, especially including fire, are sacred to the Parsis. Fire is the symbol of purity and good, and is therefore too highly regarded to be used in the cremation of their dead. Water is almost equally respected, and so is earth. None of these, of course, may be profaned or polluted by being used in the disposal of the deceased. Instead, the highly intelligent, progressive and well-educated Parsis, the most advanced perhaps of any of the peoples who make up the teeming millions of India, have devised another system, have built the five famous Towers of Silence.

Fire Is Sacred

In the most expensive part of Bombay the wealthy Parsis have built five great cylindrical towers, at a cost of more than 1/2 million dollars. The largest is 176 feet around and 25 feet high. No one may ever enter one of these towers except the bearded men



...KARO contains almost twice the energy value of eggs ...pound for pound

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo—almost twice the energy value of eggs and lean beef, pound for pound—

And, of course, this means that Karo is not only a delicious syrup but a great energy giving food.

The energy Karo gives is supplied immediately—without taxing the digestive system—as in the case of many other foods.

Convince yourself that Karo is very economical too—compare the price of Karo per pound with other staple foods.

Serve lots of Karo to the entire family—especially the children, who like Karo and who thrive on it.

Keep them strong, healthy and happy.



DELICIOUS on PANCAKES HOT BISCUITS and WAFFLES

"It Can't Be Done"

By Dr. John W. Holland

WHO said "It can't be done?" Almost everybody. From the commencement of time to this hour it has been one of the most over-worked phrases in all languages. The man who constructed the first rude plow received this word from those who thought that clam shells were the only implements of soil cultivation.

What a laugh the man raised who first tried to harness an ox! The first raft constructed, and the first sail hoisted on a boat were signals for the anvil chorus to begin knocking.

Let us not laugh at our early brothers. Come nearer. Moses was told that "The law is too high for human beings."

Isaiah was reviled for teaching that God is moral. Socrates was informed that "Youth cannot be self-contained."

Jesus of Nazareth was crowned with thorns by those who thought that the Kingdom of Heaven was an idle dream. Harvey was criticised for teaching that the blood circulates. Columbus was laughed at for thinking that the earth was round. The world hasn't yet been discovered, and "it couldn't be done."

The Great Eastern started out on its voyage to lay the Atlantic Cable amid the jeers of those on the piers who knew better. Edison endured the patient years of unbelief in the minds of most people who believed that "no machine could be made to talk." Lincoln was cartooned as a giant baboon. Timid souls said to Caesar, "You can't cross the Rubicon."

The first oil well in Pennsylvania was called "Drake's Folly." McCormick patented his reaper in the face of the crowd who knew that "A machine could not tie a knot."

Goodyear was described as a fool who was trying to "do something with rubber that could not be done."

Young Holden was told that corn testing was foolish because it had never been done before.

Every idealist, dreamer, inventor and reformer has had to do his work in the face of ridicule and doubt.

A young sorority girl in a Western university was told that she could not keep company with a certain young man who waited tables in the chapter house. She did. She married him and will move into the White House with him next March.

I am thinking of the young men and women living upon our farms, many of whom are being told that they cannot secure an education, cannot succeed, cannot become cultured. I know better. Practically all of them can if they "want to badly enough."

I am thinking of the host of burdened people who find the earth a sad place to live, who might by the grace of God be healed of their fears and made victorious over their besetting weaknesses.

Someone gave this motto to the world:

What I can do, I ought to do;
What I ought to do, I may do;
What I may do, I can do;
What I can do, I WILL DO."

who carry the corpse inside, and so Jim and I, of course, were not allowed to see. There is, however, a model of one of the towers that was made for the benefit of King George when he visited India several years ago and this is exhibited to visitors.

About 8 feet from the ground is an opening to which the bearded carriers of the dead ascend by a flight of steps, and thence to the top of the tower. The inside of the tower is simply a circular gridiron sloping toward the center, in which there is a well 5 feet in diameter. Around this well there is a wall, and a few feet outside of that another wall, and outside of that is a third wall. The spaces connecting these walls are divided off into compartments by radius walls that come out from the well in the center. Thus there are three circles of compartments surrounding the well in the center.

The bodies of children are placed in the smaller compartments next to the well; women in the next row; and men in the largest compartments on the outside. They are placed in these grooves entirely nude, and in half an hour every particle of flesh is stripped from the bones and devoured by the multitude of vultures that inhabit the trees around the towers. Nothing remains but the skeletons. These are left to bleach in the sun and wind until they become perfectly dry, and then the carriers of the dead, gloved and with tongs, take the bones from the grooves and drop them into the well in the middle. In this well they crumble, and return to the dust from which they came. The practice further fulfills the Parsis saying that the rich and poor must meet in death, for this they do in the dust at the bottom of the well. So slowly does this dust accumulate that it has risen only 5 feet in the 40 years the towers have been in operation.

Into the Holy Ganges

If one is lucky enough to get permission to come anywhere near the Towers at all, he may see a stone building where the mourners sit in prayer during funerals. "The surroundings of the Towers," says John Murray, "are arranged to foster calm meditation. The mourner at once arrives at the house of prayer, and around is a beautiful garden full of flowers and flowering shrubs, where, under the shade of fine trees, relatives of the deceased can sit and meditate; and the view to the west and south over the waters and to the east and north over the harbor and the distant mountains beyond, is enchanting. Even the cypresses, as the Parsis themselves say, tapering upward, point the way to heaven."

This thoroly organized and carefully planned method of caring for the dead, always with the idea of peaceful meditation and quiet dignity and the whole process in tune with the respect for the sacred elements that these intelligent and enlightened people, the Parsis, have was in marked contrast to the exhibitions that one can see any hour of any day at any of the thousands of burning ghats used by the Hindus.

In the dusty courtyard of one old Hindu temple on the banks of the Holy Ganges I saw a greasy young Gunga Din burning the body of his mother. He was ragged and barefoot and alone, not over 17 years old, and he seemed tired, and sleepy and worn. Crumpled on the rough woodpile he had heaped there on the ground lay the form of a woman, covered by some dingy cotton cloths, her black hair tangled in the broken sticks. He had piled a few chunks of wood on top, applied the torch and was standing by, rubbing the smoke out of his eyes when Jim and I approached.

Our native guide questioned the nonchalant youth, and then reported that the corpse was the mother of the boy. She had died that morning. He would wait until she was almost all consumed and then throw the rest into the sacred river, where hundreds of people were bathing for the purification of their sins and the healing of their ills.

An Expensive Wife

But Agra was next on our route, Agra, where the old Mogul emperors of India once ruled and where, of still more importance to me, one of the greatest Moguls of them all built the Taj Mahal. We had seen the way these modern Parsis and Hindus dis-

pose of their dead today: we would now behold the magnificent marble mausoleum built centuries ago by the Mohammedan Mogul emperor for his favorite wife, the beautiful Mumtaz-i-Mahal. We had gasped when we saw in Bombay the five Towers of Silence, costing half a million dollars to build, and used for the disposal and last resting place of thousands of enlightened Parsis. We boarded the train for Agra in order to see the mammoth mausoleum built at a cost of 15 million dollars to commemorate the memory of one Persian woman, one wife of a Mohammedan Emperor of India.

Jim said we would ride third class, which is almost strict heresy in India as in Africa, but ride third class we did. It wasn't so bad at first because, with the assistance of a well-intentioned porter and a few well-intentioned rupees in the fold of his sash, we two white Sahibs managed to get 51 per cent of the space in a compartment, which gave us a controlling interest. In fact, it gave us an exclusive right to the compartment so long as that car (or carriage as the English call it) remained with the train.

But just as all good things end some time, so do things that are not so good, and our exclusive ride in a third class compartment ended eventually. I'll tell you about it next week.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

This has been a very unusual winter. As one man said the other day, "it is the nearest like a Southern Indiana winter I have ever seen." We have had several rains, considerable snow and quite a number of foggy days. There have been many mornings when everything was covered with frost and ice. Since the latter part of October there has not been a period of more than two or three days of nice warm weather. The average temperature has been lower than usual. It is not unusual for this part of the state to have fine weather until Thanksgiving and then there will be periods later of a week or two that will be ideal for wheat growth and general farm work. Our local roads probably have not been worse since 1919.

Plants and trees will make a rapid growth when there is plenty of moisture. A neighbor set some cottonwood sprouts in a depression on his farm 13 years ago. Several are now 70 feet high, and the largest is 18 inches in diameter. The trees are still growing, and not a single one has died. The soil is rich in this location, and the underflow water comes within a few feet of the top of the ground. Cottonwoods are the most common trees in this country. Several years ago my father measured the 24-hour growth of a stalk of corn. There was plenty of moisture, the night was warm and the corn was about waist high; he found the stalk grew 4 3/4 inches. Conditions must be right in respect to heat and moisture to get such rapid growth.

This is the season when poultrymen must be on the guard to keep the flocks healthy. An outbreak of disease now will about knock out all the profit for this year. Flocks that are overfat and have not had sufficient green feed are the most likely to fall victim of some disease.

Some of the potato growers met recently at the Farm Bureau office to make plans for the purchase of a car of certified northern seed potatoes. Only a very few folks were there. There is not much interest in the cooperative effort this season. A good many of the growers of last year are not going to plant any seed this year. Most of the garden size patches will be planted with seed left over from last year's raising. Last season there was little difference in the yield of home grown seed and northern seed. By accident the boys cut two or three sacks of home grown seed last spring, and I tried several times to locate that seed, but never found where it was planted.

We never fail to avail ourselves of the opportunity to speak a good word for the best seed that money can buy if it is of an adapted variety. Enough cannot be said about it. Good seed is a prerequisite to a profitable crop. A few cents' extra invested an acre in seed corn is mighty good insurance. We have always found it pays to plan for the season's seed early.

Keep hens riddled of worms.



These farmers find the 21-32 has just the extra speed and power they need.

AFTER being tested four years, the Twin City 21-32 is ready for you. Since 1925 in the great farming districts of the United States and Canada, this New Twin City Tractor has been tested in actual use. The 21-32 you will see at your dealers is a perfected tractor, ready for full-time hard work. While new to you, it is actually a four-year tested tractor released now that its success has been proved.

With the sturdy durability for which Twin City Tractors are famous, the 21-32 gives just the extra power sometimes needed for pulling combines, threshing in long straw, hauling hook-ups of discs, drags and drills to prepare the seedbed in one operation. Three forward speeds—a high of 4 1/2 miles an hour—an oil filter as standard equipment—a muffler to deaden exhaust noises—are only a few of its many desirable features. The 21-32 is a fit companion of the 17-28 and 27-44 Twin City Tractors.

De Forest Richards, Buffalo Lake, Minnesota, has tested a 21-32 for several seasons and says: "It has just the extra speed and power I need. I have run it 7,000 miles on the drawbar; plow 400 acres every Fall; fill five silos and pull a ten-foot tandem disc and ten-foot drag. I have worked my 200-acre farm without a man this year."

Send for Catalog Now

Send for full information about the new 21-32. Write your name and address on the coupon and mail today. We will send catalog by return mail.

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Please send me catalog on Twin City Tractor: 21-32, 17-28, 27-44, All-Steel Threshers.

Name..... R.F.D.....

Town..... State.....

(KF-2-29)

What the Folks Are Saying

I UNDERSTAND there is no tariff on hides. We get 10 to 20 cents a pound for the hide that goes into a pair of \$8 to \$10 shoes. It seems as if our representatives at Washington are taking care of the interests of Eastern manufacturers instead of our interests. A tariff on hides would benefit all states.

There is a tariff on wheat that does us no good. I bought some dried beef here that was put up in South America. Canned beef for sale here was packed in South America. Is it because we cannot raise enough beef in the West? I notice the Secretary of Agriculture says hogs are on the upgrade. Three months ago they were \$13, now they are about \$9. Cattle are a fine price now, but we have no assurance they will not come down like hogs.

The price of everything the farmer buys is fixed, but it is a crime to have a price fixed on what the farmer produces.
G. P. Jones.

Emporia, Kan.

Spirit of Arbor Day

Arbor Day has become firmly entrenched in the traditions of our country. The spirit of Arbor Day directs a look forward to a determined goal. It appeals to the spirit of youth, and to that which is philanthropic in men of every age. Its spirit is one to inspire work toward the betterment of the community, the state and the nation.

Arbor Day originated and was first celebrated in Nebraska in 1872. It grew out of conditions peculiar to the great plains of the West, where the soil and climate were favorable to tree growth.

In the celebration of Arbor Day the school children came to take an active part, and this led to the observance of it as a school festival, which observance has spread over the United States, and far beyond its borders.

The time of observance of Arbor

Day varies in different states, it being determined by climatic conditions. In some states it is combined with "bird day."

The planting of trees has, first of all, a civic value; nothing so beautifies a city, town or community as trees, and it helps to educate the people in public spiritedness. It contains the principles of helpfulness to your neighbor, your state and your country.

To secure better co-operation and insure a proper care of plantings, best results are obtained thru clubs, organizations and school classes, such as the Boy or Girl Scouts, Federated Clubs and other civic organizations. Boy Scouts at Independence, Kan., in 1927, aided by the Izaak Walton League, planted 10,000 paper shell pecan trees. Last year many thousand trees were set out by our school children, as an aid in re-foresting our country. The State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission of Kansas requested last year, that trees be planted on more than 3,000 acres which are being used for forestry projects.

Working thru clubs insures better care of trees after planting. The trees must have water, light and soil fertility, and should be properly equipped with stakes and guards to ward off injury.

Children trained to the spirit of Arbor Day will be more appreciative of the beauty and value of trees, shrubs and flowers, and will not strip valuable trees and shrubs, or ruin them for the sake of obtaining a few leaves and flowers.

People of all ages should learn not to rob the woods of their native trees and plants.

In digging up the native plants, take only a root or bulb, that its kind may be perpetuated for future generations.

"How about cutting our Christmas trees?" some folks may ask. A knowledge of the principles of forestry will answer the question.

The Map of Kansas Resources

STATE GEOLOGIST MOORE'S recent report on Kansas natural resources, together with his map of the geological survey of the state, is a reminder that a genuine and systematic survey of Kansas resources was one of the principal subjects urged by Clyde M. Reed in his campaign for nomination last summer, and is one of the important planks of the state Republican platform on which the legislature as well as the Governor was elected.

Our state geological map is rather humiliating to the state, and in fact Kansas has spent less money in the last 20 years in this work than some states spend annually. It is a paying investment and would be particularly so in Kansas, which is believed by geologists to be one of the richest states in underlying natural resources.

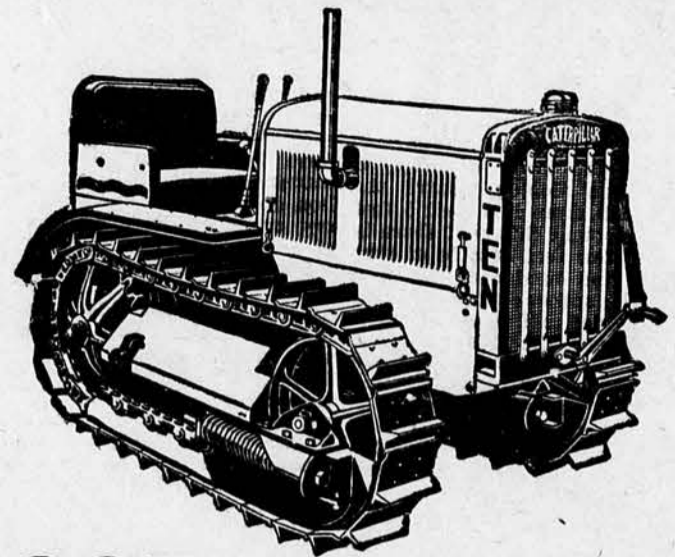
The map shows that only four complete counties in this state have ever had a detailed geological survey, with small parts of five other counties. What are termed reconnaissance surveys, scratching the surface, have been made in nearly the whole of the eastern third of Kansas, but in this third of the state only one county has been fully surveyed, with detailed surveys in parts of three others.

No legislature in many years has had proposed to it so many subjects of first class importance as the legislature now in session. Among these subjects is taxation, which has taken the foremost place in discussion in the state. But the beginning of a systematic geological survey is another, and a third is the consideration of the report of the school code commission, which proposes an entirely new organization of the tax plan for schools, with a general scheme worked out for every school district in the state separately of county and state aid to school districts. In this work the code commission had the aid of educational leaders not only in Kansas but also outside the state, and its tables showing the operation of the financing plan for every county and every school district were worked out by Dr. Paul R. Mort of the Teachers College of Columbia University.

These are big subjects for a legislature to consider in a 50-day session, with the routine work in addition and the appropriations. The time has plainly passed in Kansas when anybody could say that the best thing a legislature can do is to "pass the appropriation bills and go home." The legislature is not to be regarded merely as a joke, but as a man's job, if it is to function in a way to further the advancement of Kansas as a state.

In his report Doctor Moore speaks of the prospects of a very large extension of Kansas oil fields, but oil and gas are only one of the potential resources of Kansas. Doctor Moore mentions volcanic ash, in which Kansas is richer than any other state, limestone deposits, unexplored clays some of which may prove valuable for a high type of ceramic products—Kansas clays so far developed are suitable merely for brick—and underground waters suggesting irrigation. "What other buried treasures may be under the surface of this vast area," he says, "cannot be answered without geological investigation of the area. Two or three years of concentrated effort would complete the map."

In a period of enormous industrial development Kansas has been standing still and marking time. Our population has been at a standstill for more than 25 years. If the legislature takes the development of the state seriously it will adopt a plan of systematic geological surveys, in place of the sporadic, interrupted and casual work that has heretofore been done. There is no reason why Kansas should stand by and watch other states both West and South pass her in growth of population and industries.



LOOK WHAT THIS "CATERPILLAR" TEN WILL DO!

Q When you want to do it
With great economy of fuel
Without wasteful slippage or
harmful soil packing.

Here's what a "Caterpillar" Ten will do under all ordinary farming conditions.

Implement	Size or Width	Acres per Hour
Plow (moldboard)	Two 14 in.	2/3
Plow (disk)	3 disk	2/3
Plow (one-way disk)	6 ft.	1 3/4
Lister (or lister-planter)	2 row	2
Disk Harrow (standard weight)	8 ft. double	2 1/3
Disk Harrow (heavy cover crop)	5 ft. double	1 1/2
Spike tooth harrow	4 section (20')	8
Spring tooth harrow	8-10 ft.	2 1/3-3
Land rollers, light weeders, Rotary hoes	12-17 1/2 ft.	5-9
Grain drills	One 12-14 ft.	3 1/2-4
Mowers	Two 7 ft.	{ 4 (second speed) 5 1/2 (third speed)
Grain binders	Two 7-8 ft.	4-5
Combined harvester	One 10-12 ft. (on fairly level land)	2 1/2-3 1/2
Corn picker	One or two row	1/2
Potato planter	Two row	1 1/2
Potato picker	Two row	1 1/2

COMBINATIONS OF IMPLEMENTS

1. Ten foot single disk harrow and two sections of smoothing harrow—3 acres per hour.
2. Ten foot single disk harrow and ten foot land roller or pulverizer—3 acres per hour.
3. Eight foot spring tooth harrow and eight foot land roller or pulverizer—2 1/2 acres per hour.

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"Caterpillar" Tractors

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TRACTOR

Forestry not only teaches of the perpetuation, but also of the proper use of trees. With care, Christmas trees may be obtained by thinning out, and in this way the remaining trees will be benefited by having more space, light and air.

The joys associated with Christmas trees may be the means of teaching children their beauty and usefulness.

Roadside plantings have an esthetic value; barren highways are unattractive, and uncomfortable. The planting of streets and highways usually is directed by a park board or other officials, who may select the proper trees. This planting must be in harmony with laws, regulations and construction plans for highways.

Since the World War, trees have been fittingly used as memorials. What could be a more fitting memorial than a tree?

In 1918, at the close of the war, the Secretary of Agriculture sent a letter to the governors of the states, asking them to urge the citizens to observe Arbor Day "to secure widespread planting of trees, dedicated to those whose lives have been sacrificed in the great struggle to preserve American rights and the civilization of the world." Since that time, thousands of trees have been planted in memory of our heroic dead.

The tree that means most to our community, our state and country is the tree of the forest.

If located properly, they may protect water supplies, and also serve as recreation grounds.

Wood, water and other necessities have their source in the forest. These forest plantings may produce an income from the sale of timber and lumber and provide employment, besides improving the well-being of the community. The study of civic and financial values of such forests is time well spent.

Children may well be taught the value of forests in preventing erosion, floods and drouths, and in providing timber for posts, fences, dwellings, shade, beauty, and refuges for birds; thus it is plain that these "schools of the woods" may be the means of constructive education to our youth.

Some years ago, President Roosevelt, in a letter to the school children of the United States laid stress on that part of Arbor Day festival which teaches the necessity for the careful use and perpetuation of our national resources. Here is a part of it:

"A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as helpless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish and with them all their benefits. A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but as it were, a factory of wood and also a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens."

With Arbor Day is closely associated the custom of celebrating American Forest Week, and Forest Protection Week, both having for their objects, the care, protection, and preservation of our national forests.

Toia, Kan. Allie Heistand.

Some Good Corn Yields

In the corn variety tests on the Steve Young farm near Louisburg, Kansas Sunflower was the highest yielder. The highest yielding white corn was Pride of Saline. The seed corn treatment did not give any consistent increase in yield. The yields of the different varieties were as follows, in bushels:

Kaw Chief	37.2
Strawberry Calico	40.7
Arkens' White	43.4
Kaw Chief	43.4
Kansas Sunflower	48.7
Midland Yellow	42.5
Hays Golden	45.2
Freed's White	42.5
Commercial White	42.5
Pride of Saline	44.7
Pride of Saline (Bayer's Dust)	44.5
Pride of Saline (Semesan, Jr.)	45.2
Pride of Saline (Merko treated)	44.3

Paola, Kan. J. T. Whetzel.

Should Freshen in the Fall

Spring-fresh cows yield most of their milk when low prices prevail for dairy products and the dairyman is busiest with the crops. In winter such cows yield only a small flow at most. On the other hand, the fall-fresh cow gives a large supply of milk during the winter, and flushes again with the stimulus of pasture in springtime. Fall-fresh cows should annually yield from 10 to 20 per cent more milk than those calving in the spring.

When cows freshen in the fall, more of the work of milking comes in the winter when farm work is slack. More time can be given to the raising of the calves, and less trouble will be experienced from scours than during the summer. Fall-dropped calves are large enough by spring to make good use of pasture and are better able to stand the hot weather. Under this system, moreover, a larger supply of skim milk is available for pigs in winter, when there is especial need of this valuable feed.

Washington, Kan. John V. Hepler.

The Hoch Resolution

It seems to me that Congressman Hoch's idea of limiting the basis of representation in Congress to actual citizens is an excellent one so far as it goes. But does it go far enough? Why should those citizens who do not vote because they are not allowed to, or because they do not take the trouble to do so, count any more than aliens? Any state that does not allow any of its citizens to vote either by

law or intimidation ought to lose some of its representation, and any state that cannot arrange matters so that its citizens will vote should suffer in the same way.

Lawrence, Kan. A. M. Wilcox.

Away With Future Trading

If a stranger rides a horse into your town and attempts to sell it people are afraid to bid on it for fear he is not the real owner, and if that proves to be the case he is arrested and punished, not only because he has stolen the horse but also because he has attempted to sell stolen property to a person, receive money for it and hide away—selling something which he does not own, receiving money under false pretenses.

Now a man in any grain market today can sell millions of bushels of grain he never owned, never expects to own and would not take it if offered to him. Therefore, pass a bill making it a criminal act to sell or offer for sale any article of food, for man or beast, which he does not legally own, and have the penalty five years in a

federal prison and a fine of the costs of the case.

This bill would raise the price of grain 10 cents a bushel, in less than 30 days, because every gambler would have to buy some grain or provisions before he could do business on the floor, unless it was to buy. Then with that law in operation, no one would be in position to throw millions upon millions of bushels of wheat, corn or oats on the market, in an unlimited manner.

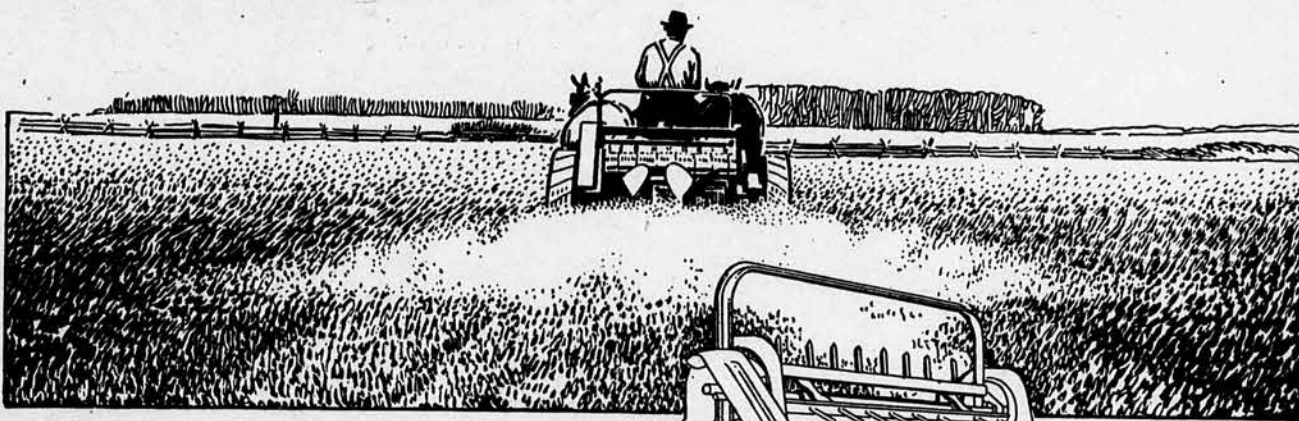
John C. Evans, Sr. Lawrence, Kan.

Let's Kill the Smut

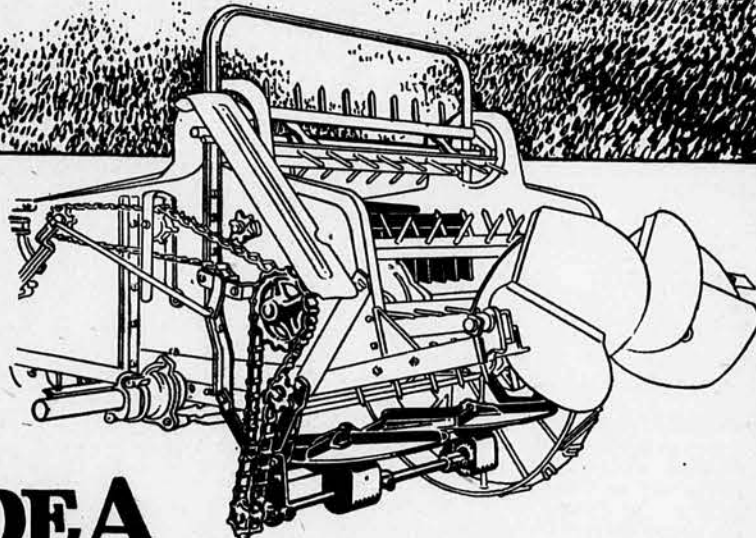
Oats smut took a heavy toll from Kansas farmers last year. This means that most of our seed oats this year carry a considerably heavier "spore load" than usual. The germ or spore that produces the oats smut fungus lives over on the seed. It is easily killed by the formaldehyde method of seed treatment. After the spores are killed, there is no danger from smut in the succeeding crop. Oats seed treatment is cheap, easy and effective.

Manhattan, Kan. C. E. Graves.

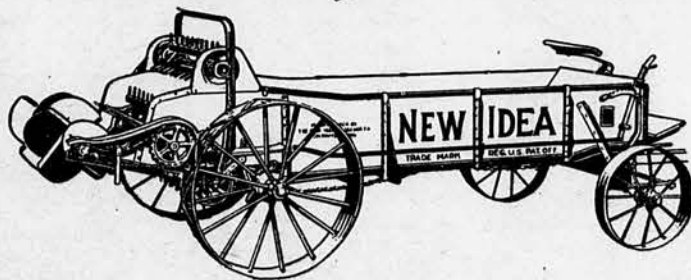
It Had to Come!



MANURE, the great fertility restorer — and **LIME**, the great fertility releaser! Naturally the inventors of the first and most famous manure spreader again lead in making their machine convertible into the finest one-man, wide-spread lime sower on the market.



The NEW IDEA Lime Spreading Attachment

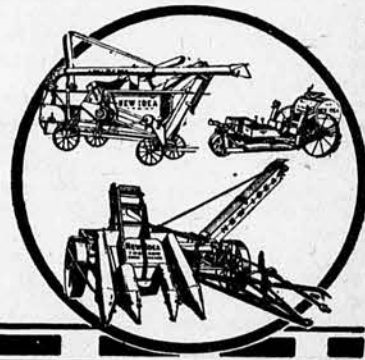


NEW IDEA, the original wide-spreading spreader, for thirty years leader in every spreader improvement, again shows the way with this remarkable Lime Spreading Attachment—so easy to put on and off, so perfect in its performance. When you buy a spreader, you certainly want the famous New Idea Model 8—light running, easy loading, flawless working—the lowest cost-per-year spreader ever built. And now—since you can get this lime attachment—you want the New Idea more than ever.

Present owners of a New Idea Model 8 should write at once for description of the new attachment.

A simple, strong, low-cost device that attaches to any New Idea Model 8 Spreader in thirty minutes or less and makes of it an absolutely practical, perfect-acting lime sower. Load the box, set the feed (1½ to 5 tons per acre) and spread—no shoveling back of load, no dusty labor. Handles lime, marl—anything that is finely pulverized. Large capacity. Spreads 15 to 20 feet wide. Built the New Idea way, furnished only for the New Idea Spreader.

Manufacturers of Spreaders, Lime Sowing Attachments, Husker-Shredders, Transplanters and Two Row Corn Pickers. Ask for full descriptions on any of these machines.



THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

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Factory at Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A.

Has Three Grades for Eggs

And Thus the Petaluma Producers Reach the Quality Markets and High Prices

WHEN the Poultry Producers of Central California began operating 11 years ago, three grades for eggs were established. Today the association is paying its members on a basis of eight grades. In the Petaluma district—a section 5 miles wide and 30 miles long, which produces 30 per cent of all the eggs in California—this co-operative spends \$100,000 a year in candling eggs. An egg properly processed, it was found, will retain its edible qualities, under ordinary atmospheric conditions, for at least 60 days. Processing helps to maintain the quality of the large surplus the association has in the spring, and carries it over to the season of lower production in excellent quality. All eggs are graded not only as to quality but as to weight, and in the process of preparing them for market the association uses a sanding machine, developed especially for its use, by which every egg is cleaned and polished. Thirty-five carloads of eggs are handled every week at the Petaluma plant. The association requires delivery twice a week. Some ranches have as many as 28,000 hens, and 99 per cent of the hens in that section are one breed. There are three outlets for eggs from this plant. The first is local selling, the second storage, and the third eastern shipment.

'Tis an Old Suit

The recent application for a writ of ouster against the Kansas Wheat Growers Association was brought about by members who are charged with violating their marketing contracts and who will, if successful, evade payment of liquidated damages. It is simply a continuation of the fight against co-operative marketing which began when it first started to operate in 1922. That is the declaration of Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, which succeeded the former organization and which is not affected in any way by the action of the attorney general January 21 at Topeka. The Kansas Wheat Growers Association ceased as an active marketing agency at the close of the 1925 pool year, he says, and will not be active again. Its directors, however, held over to close up its business, which, he says, consists largely of suits brought against members who are charged with violating their contracts. This, in his opinion, is the sole basis for the action. The Supreme Court refused to grant the writ until the association was notified and had a chance to argue its side of the case. The hearing will be watched with interest in some quarters and with anxiety in other sections. Mr. Downie says, adding that the Kansas Wheat Growers Association has been singularly successful in cases against it which were taken to the Supreme Court.

"Carry a Big Stick"

A famous American statesman once advised his friends to "speak softly but carry a big stick." That advice was taken literally, several years ago, by members of a certain eastern dairy co-operative. It built an expensive manufacturing plant capable of turning the output of its members into practically every known product made from whole milk. The plant never has turned a wheel. Yet its machinery is kept in perfect running order and the fires under its boilers are laid and ready to light at any moment. A dead loss to the co-operative, you say! Quite the contrary, for, according to an official of the association, it is the best price insurance the association can have in bargaining once a year with milk distributors. It was not built, it is said, to hold up the distributor of milk but rather to guarantee a fair price return for all concerned. Incidentally, this is not the only farmer-group operating today which enjoys similar price insurance. The Burley Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association, Lexington, Ky., altho not functioning as a pool now, did, in the five or six years it operated, acquire and pay for 6 million dollars' worth of warehouses which members still own and still use as auction centers. They are a price

guarantee, according to Jim Stone, general manager, of considerable worth.

Marketing is the Problem

"One fundamental reason for the continued development of co-operative marketing is that it offers the most practicable means of co-ordinating production and marketing," says Chris L. Christensen, United States Department of Agriculture. "Marketing problems in agriculture grow out of production problems. If it were possible to obtain an adequate, but not excessive, supply of farm products of desirable quality, graded and packed according to known standards, marketing would become a relatively simple process. But such ideal conditions are seldom found in agriculture. Consequently, agencies marketing agricultural products are working under the handicaps of uncertain supplies and lack of year-to-year uniformity in quality. They do, however, link the farmer with his market, without which he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind,

quality and quantity of farm products which the market demands. Moreover, under the co-operative system he usually receives market premiums for quality, while under a non-co-operative system he seldom receives such premiums. Hence, the member of a co-operative has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have. Consequently, the co-operative associations, insofar as they have developed to the point where they are able to offer the farmer a complete marketing service, are co-ordinating production and marketing."

For Stock Feed Now

Since men first learned to dry a grape in the sun and epitomize its progress in the realm of edibles by calling it a "raisin," the fruit has been used for various and sundry purposes, including that of fermentation. But come now the raisin growers of California with a new use, namely that of feeding stock with it. The Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California, an organization of growers for co-operative marketing, and farm advisers of the San Joaquin Valley, have effected an agreement whereby raisins unfit for human consumption are sold for stock-feeding purposes. The low-grade fruit is released under the crop contracts of the association. Growers take samples of their off-grade raisins to the

Sun-Maid plants for testing, and the plant managers give the farm advisers the names of growers having off-grade for sale. This information, in turn, is available to stockmen. The stockmen and the grower, thereupon, deal directly with each other. Since each member of the association is bound by this contract for the sale of his good crop, the organization retains the right to intercede in transactions.

Where Co-operation Won

In a country where human labor is comparatively poorly compensated and where serfdom as an institution was abolished only a few generations ago, farmers have a co-operative association with more than 100,000 members whose banking institution boasts deposits of more than 27 million dollars. The country is Belgium, and the co-operative membership is composed largely of the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium, or the northern half of the country. The organization was founded back in 1890, in a modest way. Commenting on this European co-operative movement, the Division of Co-operative Marketing, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says the Boerenbond Belge, while little known outside of Belgium, is considered one of the most important institutions of the country. The association aims to educate the peasant in technical efficiency and marketing.



5 years without stopping on the job . . .

that's dependability!

Dave Frick of Kekoma, Kansas, who operates his father's OilPull tractor, writes: "Our OilPull has had 5 years of hard use. It has never yet stopped on the job . . . and is good for 10 more years."

That's dependability! And that's the kind of reliable, dependable service OilPulls give, no matter where you find them. In fact, any user will tell you that he can depend on his Oilpull for:

- 1. Most work per day
- 2. Most labor saved
- 3. Largest fuel saving
- 4. Lowest upkeep costs
- 5. Fewest layup losses
- 6. 10 year life and longer

The reason is easy to find. It lies in the experience and ideals back of OilPull design and construction. Rumely has specialized for nearly 100 years in building power farming machinery *exclusively*. Rumely knows farming . . . knows tractors. Rumely builds the OilPull to meet the farmers' need for dependable power at lowest possible cost.

The new OilPulls are the finest OilPulls ever built. Offering 30% more power . . . 20% more speed . . . much lighter weight . . . and greater ease of handling . . . they combine husky strength and long years of care-free service, with a still lower price. They are indeed a remarkable value.

PRICE—The 20-30 hp. OILPULL

\$1095 Cash

F. O. B. Factory

Terms can be arranged if desired

Mail the coupon for new OilPull catalogue. Or see your Advance-Rumely dealer. Do it now. Delay may mean buying a less efficient tractor. Address

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., INC.

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The Rumely Line includes OilPull Tractors, Do All all-job tractors, grain and rice threshers, combine harvesters, husker-shredders, alfalfa and clover hullers, bean hullers, silo fillers, corn shellers, and winch tractors.

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc., Dept. F,
Address nearest branch office
Served through 33 Branches and Warehouses.
Gentlemen: Please send literature describing the Rumely OilPull Tractor.

Name

Address

The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

SLACK was the first of the enemy to appear. He carried with him a white napkin for a flag. Ostensibly he had come to find out the cause of this outbreak, really to learn how well prepared the defenders were.

Cap Nat sent him to the right about briskly. "Get out, traitor! Step lively now, or I'll pepper you!"

From his breast Slack whipped a pistol and fired at the bald head of the old buccaneer. A shot from Wallace rang out in answer. Slack ran for cover, but at the stairs waved a derisive gesture.

For half an hour everything was quiet. Then came the sound of stealthy whispers and softly padding feet.

Quinn swung his cutlass to test it. "Stand by for a rush. They're coming," he said.

Almost before he had finished speaking feet pattered swiftly along the deck. The night was suddenly broken with shouts and curses. The stars that had been shining thru the window were blotted out with smoke.

The door crashed in and men poured pell mell thru the opening. The details of what followed were always blurred into a medley of carnage in the mind of Wallace. He knew that both he and Quinn fired, and that the cabin filled with smoke.

Fierce arms gripped him. He hacked into the smoke with his knife. Twice bodies thudded to the floor. A cutlass slashed his left arm. He was dragged from the cabin to the open deck and found himself struggling with a red-bearded giant who tossed him about as if he had been a child.

The fellow had a knife in his belt which he was trying to draw. Robert fought to the last ounce of strength in him to prevent this. But the sailor was too strong for him. Inch by inch he went down. The other's knee drove into his chest, his sinewy hand closed on the lad's throat. Wallace saw the knife flash and for the moment lost his senses.

When his eyes opened again the vise at his throat had withdrawn, the knee on his chest was relaxing. The giant was dropping like a log. Above him stood Quinn, a ghastly sight, in his hand a streaming cutlass.

Wallace rose and looked about him. Two men lay huddled in the cabin, a third was staggering away with both hands clapped to his head. The giant made four, the cook five. This left only Captain Slack against them.

For Davy Jones's Locker

"By Heaven, we've beat them," the boy cried.

"Yes, lad, we've beat them," grinned Quinn, leaning heavily against the door. "But it's Nat's last fight. I've got a bellyful—more than I can carry. The old man is bound for Davy Jones's locker."

Slowly he slid to the deck.

Robert carried him into the cabin, bleeding from a dozen wounds. He was badly hacked, and from a gunshot wound in the vitals he was bleeding to death.

His comrade forced liquor between his teeth and offered to examine his wounds. Old Nat waved him aside.

"No use, I'm for hell." He smiled and began to sing in a quavering voice the chorus of the grim old buccaneers' song.

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.

It must have been weird to hear the man, after so wicked and turbulent a life, troll from ashen lips the godless song of the old seadogs with whom he had broken all the commandments.

Only once after this did his mind come back to the present. A few minutes before the end the old pirate's eyes opened. He tried to whisper something, but could not. Feebly his hand tapped at something hard above his heart. Robert took from next the skin a package wrapped in oilcloth. Quinn's eyes lit.

In this was the map of Doubloon Spit.

Imagine now the situation on this ship of death. Three men only were left alive, and one of these so badly wounded that he leaped overboard in madness before morning. Of the re-

maining two neither could sleep without the fear of murder in his heart.

Two days wore away, one holding the upper and the other the lower deck. Meanwhile the ship drifted, a derelict on the face of the Pacific.

At length an agreement was patched up. Slack and Wallace sailed the ship together, each with one eye on the other. It is certain that neither slept without locked and bolted doors.

On the fourth day after truce had been declared, land was sighted. While it was the boy's watch and the captain was asleep Wallace managed to lower a boat and paddle to the shore. He had scarcely reached the beach when a tropical storm swept across the waters. At daybreak the Jennie Slack was no longer in sight. Neither schooner nor owner was ever seen again.

Robert Wallace was picked up sev-

eral days later by a Mexican sheepherder. In time he worked his way back to San Francisco. Later he left California for the South.

Here he engaged in business, forsook his vagabond habits, and in course of time married. No doubt it was always in his mind to have another try at the treasure, but time slipped away without his doing so. His happy marriage fettered him. Before he realized it, he was an old man. The most he could do was to leave the secret for his daughter.

The package was found by his executor sealed in a safety deposit box. He left instruction that it was to be opened by his daughter upon her twenty-first birthday.

A week before the events told in the first chapter she had reached her majority. In the presence of Boris Bothwell, whom she had lately met for the first time, the oilcloth package had been opened.

He had agreed to finance the expedition to Doubloon Spit and she had come to San Francisco with her aunt to make the voyage with him. Meanwhile, letters had reached her from

Scotland which made clear the true character of Bothwell.

He had attempted twice to get possession of the map. His personal attention displeased her. They had quarreled, finally, on the morning of the episode of the second-story window.

To a Finish

Partly from the diary of Robert Wallace and partly from the lips of his daughter I gathered his story.

If I have given it with some detail it is not because I care to linger over the shadow of tragedy that from the first hung about the ill-gathered treasure, but rather that you may understand clearly the issue facing us.

Some men would have turned their back upon the adventure and voted the gold well lost. I wanted to see the thing out to a finish.

I shall never deny that the personality of her who was to be my partner in the enterprise had something to do with the decision to which I came. The low, sweet voice of the Southland, the gay, friendly eyes, the piquant face, all young, all irresistibly eager and buoy-

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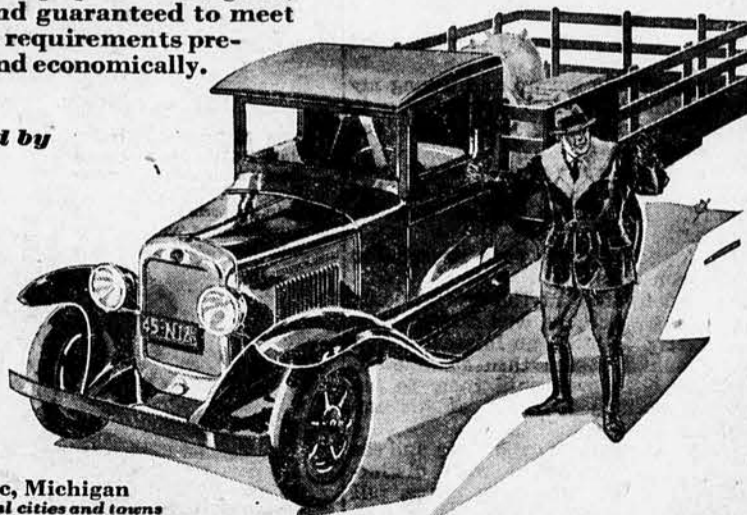


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A TRUCK FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE

ant, would have won a less emotional man than Jack Sedgwick.

But why make apologies? After all, every man that lives has his great adventure, whether it come garbed in drab or radiant with the glow of the sunrise. A prosaic, money-grubbing age we call this, but by the gods, romance hammers once in a lifetime at the door of every mother's son of us. There be those too niggardly to let her in, there be those to whom the knock comes faintly; and there be a happy few who fling wide the door and embrace her like a lover.

For me, I am Irish, as I have said. I cried "Aye!" and shook hands on the bargain. We would show Captain Boris Bothwell a thing or two. It would be odds but we would beat him to those chests hidden in the sand.

This was all very well, but one cannot charter and outfit a ship for a long cruise upon day-dreams. The moneyed men that I approached smiled and shook their wise gray heads. To them the whole story was no more than a castle in Spain. For two days I tramped the streets of San Francisco and haunted the offices of capitalists without profit to our enterprise.

On the afternoon of the third I retired, temporarily defeated, to my club, the Golden Gate. On my salary I had no business belonging to so expensive a club, but I had inherited from my college days a taste for good society and I gratified it at the expense of other desires.

In the billiard-room I ran across an acquaintance I had met for the first time on the Valdez trail some years earlier. His name was Samuel Blythe. By birth he was English, by choice cosmopolitan. Possessed of more money than he knew what to do with, he spent a great deal of time exploring unknown corners of the earth. He was as well known at Hong-Kong and Simla as in Paris and Vienna. Within the week he had returned to San Francisco from an attempt to reach the summit of Mount McKinley.

He was knocking balls about aimlessly.

"Shoot you a game of pool, Sedgwick," he proposed.

Then I had an inspiration.

"I can give you more fun for your money another way. Come into the library, Blythe."

"It's a Queer Yarn"

There I told him the whole story. He heard me out without a smile. For that alone I could have thanked him. When I had finished he looked for a minute out of the window with a far-away expression in his eyes.

"It's a queer yarn," he said at last. "And of course you don't believe a word of it?" I challenged.

"Don't I? Let me tell you this, old man. There are a number of rum things in this old world. I've bucked up against two or three of them. Let me see your map."

I had made another copy of it, with the latitude and longitude omitted. This I handed to him.

While he examined it his eyes shone. "By Jove, this is a lark. You can have the old tub if you want it."

He was referring to his splendid steam yacht, the Argos, in which he had made the trip to Alaska.

"I haven't the price to outfit her and pay your crew," I explained.

"I have. You'll have to let me be your bank. But I say, Sedgwick, you'll need a sailing master. You're not a seaman."

Our eyes met.

"Could Sam Blythe be persuaded to take the place?"

"Could I?" He got up and wrung my hand. "That's what I wanted you to say. Of course I'll go—jump at the chance."

"There's the chance of a nasty row. We're likely to meet Bothwell in that vicinity. If we do, there will be trouble."

"So I gather from your description of the gentleman."

I was delighted. Blythe was not only a good navigator; he was a tried companion, true as steel, an interesting fellow who had passed thru strange experiences but never used them to impress on others a sense of his importance.

He had served thru the Boer and the Spanish-American wars with distinction. As I looked at him—a spare, tall man with a bronzed face of power, well-shouldered, clear eyed, and light-footed—I felt he was the one out of ten thousand for my purpose.

"Too bad I didn't know a week ago. I've let my crew go. But we can pick up another. My sailing master Mott is a thoroly reliable man. He'll look after the details. My opinion is that we ought to get under way as soon as possible. That fellow Bothwell is going to crowd on all sail in his preparations. I take it as a sure thing that he means to have a try for the treasure."

"My notion too. He struck me as a man of resource and determination."

"So much the better. He'll give us a run for our money. My dear fellow, you've saved my life. I was beginning to get bored to extinction. This will be a bully picnic."

A Week Was Needed

"How long will it take you to get the yacht ready?"

"Give me a week to pick a crew and get supplies aboard. I'll offer a bonus to get things pushed."

To see the enthusiasm he put into the adventure did me good after the three days of disappointment I had endured. I was eager to have him and Miss Wallace meet, and I got her at once on the telephone and made arrangements to bring him up after dinner to the private hotel where she and her aunt were stopping.

They took to each other at once. Inside of ten minutes we were all talking about our equipment for the trip.

"If we have a good run and the proper luck we'll be back to you with

the treasure inside of a month, Miss Wallace." Blythe promised as he rose to leave.

"Back to me!" She looked first at him and then at me. "You don't think that I'm not going, too, do you?"

It is odd that the point had not come up before, but I had taken it for granted she would wait in 'Frisco for us.

"It's hardly a lady's job, I should say," was my smiling answer.

"Nonsense! Of course I am going." Sharp decision rang in her voice.

"It may be dangerous."

"Fiddlesticks! Panama is a tourist point of travel these days. Half of my schoolgirl chums have been there. It's as safe as—Atlantic City."

"Atlantic City isn't safe if one ventures too far out in the surf," I reminded her.

"I'll stick close to the life-line," she promised.

Both Blythe and I were embarrassed. It was of course her right to go if she insisted. I appealed to her aunt, a plump, amiable lady nearer fifty than forty.

"Don't you think, Miss Berry, that it would be better to wait here for us? There would be discomforts to which you are not used."

"That is just what Boris told us," Evelyn put in mischievously.

Miss Berry gave a little shrug of her shoulders.

"Oh, I'd as soon stay here, but Evie will have her way." Her pleasant smile

took from the words any sting they might otherwise have held.

"Of course I shall. This is a matter of business," Miss Wallace triumphantly insisted.

Another Passenger

Excitement danced in her eyes. She might put it on commercial grounds if she liked, but the truth is that the romance of the quest had taken hold of her even as it had of us. One could not blame her for wanting to go.

I consulted Sam with my eyes. "I suppose there is no absolute bar to letting the ladies go. There is room enough on the Argos."

"There's plenty of room," he admitted.

After all it was fanciful to suppose that we should run across Bothwell on the face of the broad Pacific. Why shouldn't they have the pleasure of a month's yachting? Certainly their presence would make the voyage a more pleasant one for us.

"All right. Go if you must, but don't blame me if it turns out to be no picnic."

"Thank you, Mr. Sedgwick. That's just what it is going to be—a nice long picnic," the girl beamed.

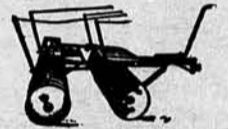
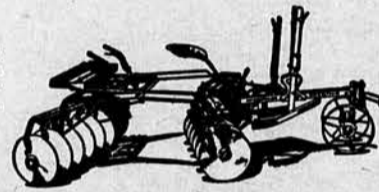
"Wish I had your beautiful confidence. Have you forgotten Captain Bothwell? Shall we take him along, too?" I asked with a laugh.

"I'm afraid he would want all the cake. No, we'll not ask him to our picnic. He may stay at home."

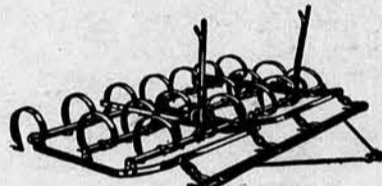
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It shows tillage tools that will fit the requirements of your farm and save you time, labor, and money. A post card will bring you this helpful catalog, without obligation.

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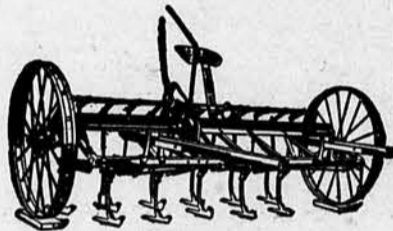
If you are using tractor power you will find the No. 3, the No. 4 Double Disk, the No. 5 Light Tractor Disk, or the sturdy Wide-Type Tractor Disk Harrow of special interest.



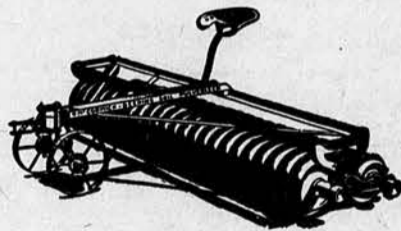
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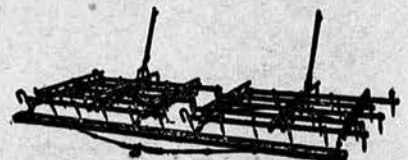
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The wood bar, peg-tooth, lever harrow is an "old reliable" in the McCormick-Deering line of tillage tools. Comes equipped with 9-16-inch square teeth. Riding attachments that take the drudgery out of harrowing can be supplied.

If you have not seen a McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe at work breaking crusts, cultivating young crops and mulching, you cannot possibly appreciate its value. Ask the dealer for a demonstration.



National Farm Equipment Week—Feb. 18-23 Mark the date. The latest cost-reducing, labor-saving power and equipment will be displayed. Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer.

"Let's hope he will," Miss Berry contributed cheerfully.

I don't think she gave the least weight to our fears of Bothwell. In fact he was rather a favorite of hers.

"If he comes he'll have to take what is left. He understands he's not invited," Miss Wallace nodded gaily.

Blythe was fortunately able to secure his sailing master, Mott, and one of the crew that had sailed with him before, a man named Williams. The Englishman's valet, Morgan, went as steward. For the rest, we had to be content with such men as we could get hurriedly together.

Two brothers named Fleming were secured as engineers, a little cockney as fat as a prize pig for cook. He answered to the cognomen of 'Arry 'Igins, tho on the ship's register the letter H was the first initial of both his names. Caine, the boatswain, was a sinister-looking fellow, but he knew his business. Taken as a whole, the crew appeared to average well enough.

From long practice Blythe was an adept at outfitting a yacht for a cruise. Without going into details I'll only say that we carried very little that was superfluous and lacked nothing that would tend to increase our comfort.

A Jewel of a Boat

I am no sailor, but it did not take a professional eye to see that the Argos was a jewel of a boat. Of her seagoing qualities I knew nothing except by repute, but her equipment thruout was of the best. She was a three-masted schooner with two funnels, fitted with turbines and Yarrow boilers. To get eighteen knots out of her was easy, and I have seen her do twenty in a brisk wind.

In addition to her main deck the Argos carried a topgallant forecandle and a bridge, the latter extended on stanchions from the main deck to the sides of the ship to give plenty of space for games or promenades. The bridge contained a reception and a tea room, which were connected by a carved stairway with the deck below.

The rooms of the commander, the cook, and other servants lay well forward under the bridge. Aft of these were the kitchen and the pantry, the dining room, the saloon, and the rooms of the owner and his guests.

The conventional phrase "a floating palace" will do well enough to describe the interior of this turbine yacht. No reasonable man could have asked more of luxury than was to be found in the well-designed bath rooms, in the padded library with its shelves of books, its piano and music rack, and in the smoking room arranged to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious.

I had resigned my place with Kester & Wilcox to help push the preparation for our departure, but I was still spending a good deal of my time in the office cleaning up some matters on which I had been working. Much of the time I was down at the docks, and when I could not be there my thoughts were full of the Argos and her voyage.

Since I was giving my time to the firm without pay I took the liberty of using the boy Jimmie to run errands for me. Journeying back and forth to the wharf with messages and packages, he naturally worked up a feverish interest in our cruise, even tho he did not know the object of it. When he came out pointblank one morning with a request to go with us as cabin boy I was not surprised. I sympathized with Master Jimmie's desire, but I promptly put the lid on his hopes.

"Nothing doing, Mr. James A. Garfield Welch."

"You've gotter have a kid to run errands for youse, Mr. Sedgwick," he pleaded.

"No use talking, Jimmie. You're not going."

"All right," he acquiesced meekly.

Too meekly, it occurred to me later.

Bothwell Was Nobody's Fool

Blythe and I had agreed that Bothwell would not let us get away without first making an effort to get hold of the original map of Doubloon Spit. He was nobody's fool, and there was no doubt but he had very soon detected the trick his cousin had played upon him.

Since the chart was in a safety-deposit vault we felt pretty sure of ourselves, for he would have to secure it between the time we took it out and our arrival on the Argos, at best a spare half hour in the middle of the day. But since the captain did not know what we had done with the document,

it was a good guess that he would have a try at searching for it.

On the evening of the third day before we were due to sail, Blythe and I took Miss Berry and her niece to the opera and afterward to a little supper at a cozy French restaurant just round the corner from the Chronicle Building.

It was well past midnight when we reached the hotel where the ladies had their rooms. Miss Wallace had no sooner flung open the door than she gave an exclamation of amazement.

The room had been fairly turned upside down. Drawers had been emptied, searched, and their contents dumped down in one corner. Rugs had been torn up. Even the upholstery of chairs and the lounge had been ripped. The inner room was in the same condition. A thoro, systematic examination had been made of every square inch of the apartment. It had been carried so far that the linings of gowns had been cut away and the trimming of hats plucked off.

"A burglar!" gasped Miss Berry.

"Let's give him a name. Will Captain Boris Bothwell do?" I asked of Blythe.

The Englishman nodded.

"You've rung the bell at the first shot, Sedgwick."

"Oh, I don't think it," Miss Berry protested. "Captain Bothwell is too much of a gentleman to destroy a lady's things wantonly. Just look at this hat!"

Evelyn laughed at her wail. It happened not to be her hat.

"It's dear Boris, all right. I wonder if he left his card?"

Nifty Jim, Maybe?

"Shall we call in the police?" her aunt asked.

Miss Wallace questioned me with her eyes.

"Might as well," I assented. "Not that it will make a bit of difference, but it will satisfy the hotel people. Probably it would be as well not to mention our suspicions."

So we had the police in. They talked and took notes and asked questions, and at last went away with the omniscient air peculiar to officers of the law the world over. They had decided it was the work of Nifty Jim, a notorious diamond thief at that time honoring San Francisco with his presence.

Over a cigar in my rooms Blythe and I talked the matter out. Bothwell had made the first move. Soon he would make another, for of course he would search my place at the Graymount. The question was whether to keep the rooms guarded or to let him have a clear field. We decided on the latter.

"How far will the man go? That's the question." My friend looked at his cigar tip speculatively. "Will he have you knocked on the head to see if you are carrying it?"

"He will if he can," I told him promptly. "But I'm taking no chances. I carry a revolver."

"Did you happen to notice that we were followed tonight?"

"That's nothing new. They've been dogging me ever since I got the map. But I play a pretty careful game."

"I would," Blythe agreed gravely.

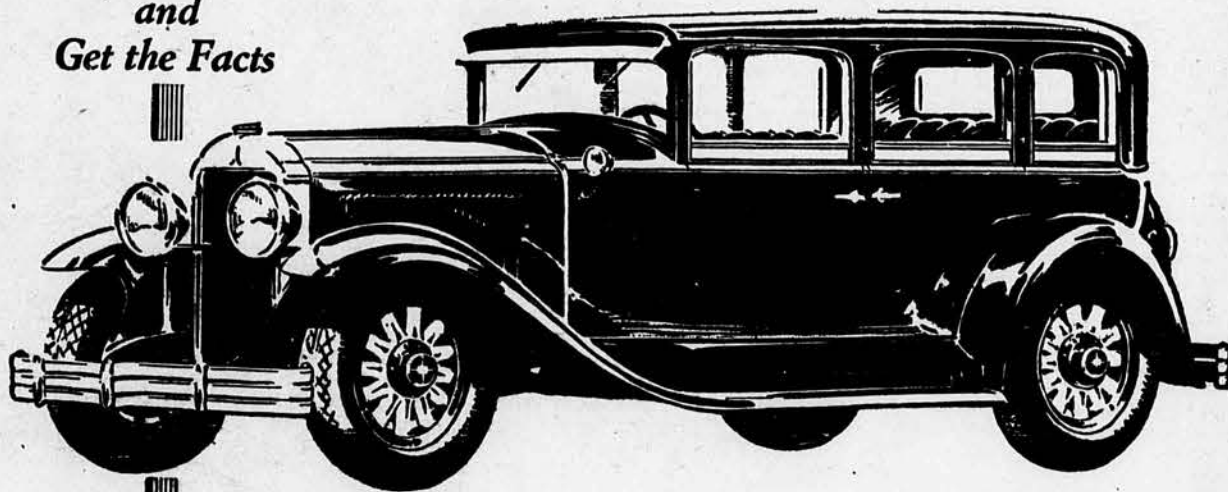
"I say. Let me stay with you here till we get off. Better be sure than sorry."

"Glad to have you, tho I don't think it's necessary."

It may have been five minutes later that I suddenly sat bolt upright in my chair. An idea had popped into my head, one so bold that it might have

(Continued on Page 24)

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Tips on Taking the Winter Air

The Best Ventilating System May Be Made at Home

A PERSON may return from a brisk walk in clear, cool air, all alert and "full of pep" and after a short time in an overheated room become dull and apathetic.

There is no bank in the body in which air can be deposited to be drawn on at some future time. It has been stated that one person consumes a barrel or 4 bushels of air each hour. In many instances men have existed without shelter for months, without food for weeks, without water for days, but no one can live for more than a few minutes without air.

For health and the prevention of many sicknesses, as colds and to maintain good dispositions, it is necessary that a sufficient supply of fresh, cool, freely moving air be provided at all times. "Ventilation" includes not only air, but air of the right temperature, of the proper degree of moisture and air that is constantly being changed. Such air actually kills the germs of the acute, infectious diseases, if given the chance. An ounce of fresh air is worth more than a pound of cough sirup.

In summer it is no effort to have plenty of the right sort of air, for windows and doors are kept open 24 hours of every day, but during the winter months a large percentage of our people house themselves closely in bad air. Those months show the highest death rate from a certain class of diseases, while the whole, great out-of-doors offers free, the best two tonics—winter air and sunshine.

What about night air? Well, it's the only air we have at night, isn't it? About the time we stopped burning witches we discarded any notions

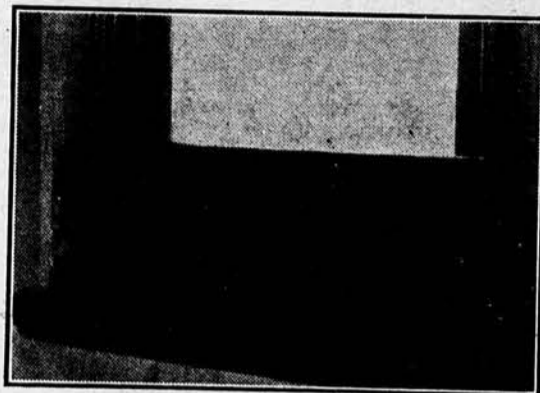
THIS is the season of the year when floors begin to stand out from the general scheme of the room like sore thumbs. Heavy shoes and damp weather have made their trouble and you feel that now is the time to do something. Our leaflet, Refinishing Floors, is intended to help you with just such problems. Your request addressed to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope will bring the leaflet to you.

that night air was any different from day air and decided that we had to breathe during dark hours.

Hot, dry air is irritating and excites an unhealthy condition of the nose, throat and lower air passages. It lessens the appetite. It produces paleness and weakness and lowers resistance to diseases. Keeping dwellings properly "aired" at all times is a simple matter for as the New York State Commission on Ventilation reported, after four years of investigations, a "well designed but simple arrangement of open window ventilation is

By Mary E. Stebbins

the best system from the viewpoint of comfort, health and efficiency." Therefore, every home, school and public building has within its means the best type of ventilating system. The open window



A Home Made Ventilator

will also permit the sunshine to enter without the interference of the window glass which cuts out the part of the sun's ray most important for health and growth. A good plan is to have some of the windows open at the bottom and some at the top. The cool fresh air will then enter at the bottom and the heated air which naturally rises, will escape at the top.

If one is afraid of "drafts" ventilators or wind-deflectors may be placed in the windows to prevent the wind from blowing directly onto the occupants of the room. Such wind deflectors may be purchased for a small price or may be easily made of materials usually found in any home.

Cool air is much more healthful and invigorating than hot air. From 67 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature which promotes health and lowers the number of cases of colds and pneumonia.

Let's have that very important piece of ventilation equipment—a thermometer—hung in a prominent place to help us keep the temperature down below the point of "fatal winter heat."

It is necessary, too, to have a certain amount of moisture in the air. Again, the comfort as well as the health and efficiency of human beings is strongly influenced by this factor. One of the reasons overheated air is so dangerous is that it dries out the moisture. Eyes, nose, throat and lungs of people in such dried air, all suffer. A person will actually be warmer in a room at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees if the air contains enough moisture, than in a room at 75 to 80 degrees where the air is too dry.

Every family can provide some means by which moisture will be continuously evaporated into the atmosphere. What that method will be must depend upon the heating system used. If a furnace, be sure the water pan contains water; if a stove, an open container may be filled with water and placed on top of it.

Then this fresh, new air, that is moist and the right temperature must be kept moving if we are to profit from it as much as we might. Circulating air will remove from the house any excess heat, smoke, odors, dust and other substances which may arise from human occupancy and it will help maintain an even surface of skin temperature of the occupants, thus furnishing an additional protection from colds; and besides all that, circulating air always has a stimulating effect.

Finally, let's breathe this good air we have been talking about—breathe it with the whole lungs. You will remember that most of us use only about 1-10 of our lungs for our so-called breathing. Why not use the entire lung capacity and get just 10 times the benefit we now do? Active outdoor games or a brisk walk will insure deep breathing. Deep breathing exercises, as such, are really good things, taken at least every night and morning before open windows or better still, out of doors. Of course we have to stand properly to give the lungs an opportunity to expand fully.

Now then—head up, chin in, chest raised, spine straightened, ribs elevated, breathe for health thru the nose of course, about six or eight, deep, unhurried breaths a minute. Inhale while counting one, two, three, four; hold, five; exhale six, seven, eight, nine; relax, ten. If such exercises are repeated regularly you will soon find an unconscious breathing habit has been established which is deep and exhilarating, and that's an "airing," isn't it?

How Our Folks Cure Meat

BY OUR READERS

"How Our Folks Cure Meat" is a leaflet prepared from recipes sent in by our readers. These recipes were tested by one of our food advisers in her farm kitchen and they come to you highly recommended. These leaflets are sent out on receipt of your request and a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send your letters to Food Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Recipes submitted by the following readers appear in the leaflet:

Mrs. Fred Page, Lincoln Co., Missouri, first prize; Mrs. Add Bishop, Morgan Co., Missouri; Mrs. O. E. Hylton, Leavenworth County; Mrs. Maggie Clemmons, Randolph Co., Missouri; Miss Eulalie Weber, Marshall Co.; Phoebe Wilmore, Carroll Co., Missouri; Mrs. I. F. Harms, Gray County; Mrs. O. M. Poer, Comanche County; Mrs. B. E. Farmer, Thomas County; Mrs. Laurence Neaderhiser, Dickinson County.

February Suggests a Party

By Dorothy Wright

FEBRUARY is the party month. You have a choice of St. Valentine's Day, with hearts and cupids, or a patriotic party with flags, and red, white and blue in every form.

For either party you may decorate quickly. Crepe paper streamers, and cardboard cut-outs of hearts and patriotic shields, will quickly transform the living room and will make the party table assume the desired effect.

But party favors for the table are something you will want to make up before your party. Several are shown here and they are all easily made.

Really useful articles like handkerchiefs are shown here "dressed up" as a prize or a favor. The head and arms are of china such as are used for boudoir lamp foundations, and the handkerchiefs are gathered over the wire or pasteboard frame. Delightful effects can be obtained as you will quickly learn if you try to dress one of these dolls. For the underskirt and the trimming of the neck and sleeves a dainty shade of crepe paper

may be used, and the handkerchief draped over.

Yo! Ho! and a gay little ship of red cardboard! To make it, two heart cut-outs are bent around a tiny paper serving cup and tied with ribbon. A bit of wire covered with crepe paper holds the sail and valentine heart seals' trim it.

Prim Martha, a dainty favor, may be built over a lipstick or a pencil. The head is made by wrapping white crepe paper tightly around a wad of cotton. The face is drawn on with India ink and the hair is a generous pinch of cotton.

The cherry tree stump is very easily made by

wrapping several cigarettes in brown crepe paper. Then glue on a tiny cardboard hatchet.

The soldier boy is a trim little chap with a body of a small red box filled with candy. The head is a circle of cardboard gum-taped to a wire. The hat, feet and arms are made of cardboard. The tie, trousers, straps and cockade are of white crepe paper.

A joy-pop (smaller and rounder than the ordinary lollipop) is fashioned into a flower doll wearing a quaint little bonnet made of a tucked crepe paper streamer. Leaves are added and it is stuck in a tiny flower pot filled with crushed brown crepe paper. The stick is wrapped with green crepe paper.

"Tables and Favors," an illustrated booklet with complete directions for making all kinds of charming favors and decorating tables for all occasions may be ordered from the Handicraft Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Enclose 10 cents with your order.



Six Favors That Are Easy To Make and Will Help Your Party to Succeed

Women's Service Corner

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

Keep Fruit for Next Season

I bought some fresh pears at the store the other day, and I would like to keep them for next spring. Is there any way I can pack them so they will be just as fresh when I want to use them? *Mary Jean.*

Carefully pick over the fruit and discard any wormy ones. Wrap each pear in tissue paper. Pack in clean, dry boxes and pour dry sand over the top, shaking it down until the box is full. Place the boxes in a cool place, but so they will not freeze.

Where to Put Photographs

Should I place photographs on the piano? If not what is the proper place for them? *Mrs. A. L.*

Photographs are too intimate to be placed on the piano where the family with their variety of interests, as well as strangers gather. The proper place for photographs is in the intimacy of your own bed room where you may display them to your heart's content without offending your family or overworking the curiosity of chance callers.

For Mince Meat Pies

Right now I am interested in making mince meat to make pies for next year. Please give me a good recipe. *Ellen D. E.*

The following recipe is considered a very good one, and I am sure your pies next year will be very delicious.

- 1 pound lean beef
- 1/2 pound suet
- 2 pounds tart apples
- 1 pound chopped raisins
- 1 pound currants
- 1/4 pound citron, (thin slices)
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 1/2 teaspoon mace
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Water, boiled cider, or fruit juice
- 2 cups sugar

Cook the beef and cool, remove the membrane from the suet, pare and core the apples. Run these ingredients thru the food chopper. Mix all the ingredients together and add liquid to moisten well. Cook slowly until the apples are tender. Pack into jars and keep in a cool place.

Checks Start Spring Career

CHECKS of diminutive size are announced as outstanding for summer fabrics, both in the masculine and feminine realms of the mode. Very small checks, seen from a little distance, are not at all conspicuous and they can be worn every day in town, as well as for travel. Checks in small patterns are being used both for suits and light-weight overcoats. Woolens with a background of blended checks and over-pattern of rayon stripes in contrasting tones are also putting in their appearance.

Simplicity Rice Pudding

BY IDA M. YODER

SINCE the oven of the range is hot so much of the time in winter, we can use it oftener without wasting fuel.

If you are tired of ordinary rice pudding you will be glad to try this simple, yet delicious way of preparing it. Wash 3 tablespoons rice. Measure 3 tablespoons brown sugar, and 1 quart milk. Put into a baking dish, and bake in a medium oven for about 2 hours.

Another tasty winter dish is rice with whipped cream.

Boll 1/2 cup rice rapidly in enough water, so the grains will not stick together in a mass. Add a tablespoon raisins. After it is well done, chill, then stir into it a pint of whipped cream. Sweeten and flavor with vanilla.

Improvised Leggings

BY MRS. LETA WILLIAMS

MY HUSBAND wears heavy ribbed wool socks under his high laced shoes. When the feet are worn out, the legs of the socks are perfectly good. I cut the feet off, bind the bottom of the legs, run in a strong elastic, and fasten a piece of webbing to go under the instep. My children wear them for leggings. These are warm and the elastic keeps them snug around the ankles. They may be fastened up with the garters or supporters.



Your Egg Money

While the raising of poultry and eggs is only a sideline for most farmers—you can without turning your farm into a poultry ranch bring a fine extra income from eggs. It is a simple matter, too, requiring only proper housing and poultry equipment and a few minutes' daily care.

Use a correctly designed and built incubator to hatch your eggs and dependable brooders to bring up your chicks—and in no time at all and seemingly without effort, you will have a fine flock that will pay handsome dividends next fall when eggs are the most profitable. The selection of your equipment is of vital importance. That is the reason that our "Farm Service" Hardware Stores are such dependable places to buy poultry equipment. Our close, contact with farmers around you and the knowledge of their results have been our guide to the selection of the best. Get your poultry supplies at your "tag" store as the first step to more "egg money."

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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



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.

A Chinese Game

The Chinese children have a game which they play with their right hands. Two can play at a time. There are three positions which the hand can take in this game. The closed fist

represents a stone; the open palm, a sheet of paper; and the pointer and middle fingers extended represent a pair of scissors.

The children sit or stand facing each other, and each one extends his hand in any one of these three positions, both doing it at the same time.

Suppose Wang puts his hand in the position of stone, while Ching represents paper. Ching would win the point, because paper can wrap up a stone. If Wang has a stone and Ching has scissors, Wang wins because stone breaks scissors. If Wang has scissors and Ching has paper, Wang wins since scissors cut paper. If both take the same position at the same time, it is considered a tie and the score is not counted. Each child keeps account of the points he has won during the time agreed upon for playing. The goal may be to see which can win 10 points first. The playing is done quite fast, with no long waits between the different positions taken by the hands.

Margaret Whittemore.



Daddy Bug: "The stork just brought you seventeen new little brothers and sisters."

Bob and Cricket Are Pets

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to the Laird public school. I walk about 1/2 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Egbert. I like her very much. I have two sisters—Alvira is 15 years old and Nellie Mae is 5. I have two brothers—Wellman is 11 years old and Archie is 9. For pets I have a little Bull dog named Bob and a black Shetland pony named Cricket. My pet dog will do tricks very well. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Laird, Colo. Mildred Banister.

There Are Seven of Us

For pets I have one cat named Tis-sie, a German police puppy named Pauline and a bay pony named Prince. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I ride 1 1/4 miles to school. My teacher is Mrs. Mathews. I am 4 feet 7 inches tall and have gray eyes and light brown hair. I go to the Wiley school. I live on a 1,926 acre ranch. I have four sisters. Their names are

Lillie, Florence, Verna and Naomi. I also have two brothers. Their names are Cecil and Claude. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Oklarado, Colo. Sibyl H. Wiley.



Mother: "William! Let the baby have what he wants!"
William: "All right! He's gonna eat a worm!"

Can You Guess These?

Why are washerwomen most unreasonable? Because they expect soft water when it rains hard.

Place five nines in such a position that the total will equal one thousand. 999 9-9.

Why does a dentist put his teeth in a show case? So his patients can pick their teeth.

Why is paper money more valuable than silver? Because when you put it

in your pocket you double it and when you take it out you find it increases.

What kind of pain is that of which everyone makes light? Window pane.

Why is a passenger on a mountain railway like President Roosevelt? Because they are both Rough Riders.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like very distant relatives? Because they are but slightly connected.

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

Why are fowls the most economical things that a farmer can keep? Because for every grain they give a peck.

What is the difference between a cloud and a whipped child? One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

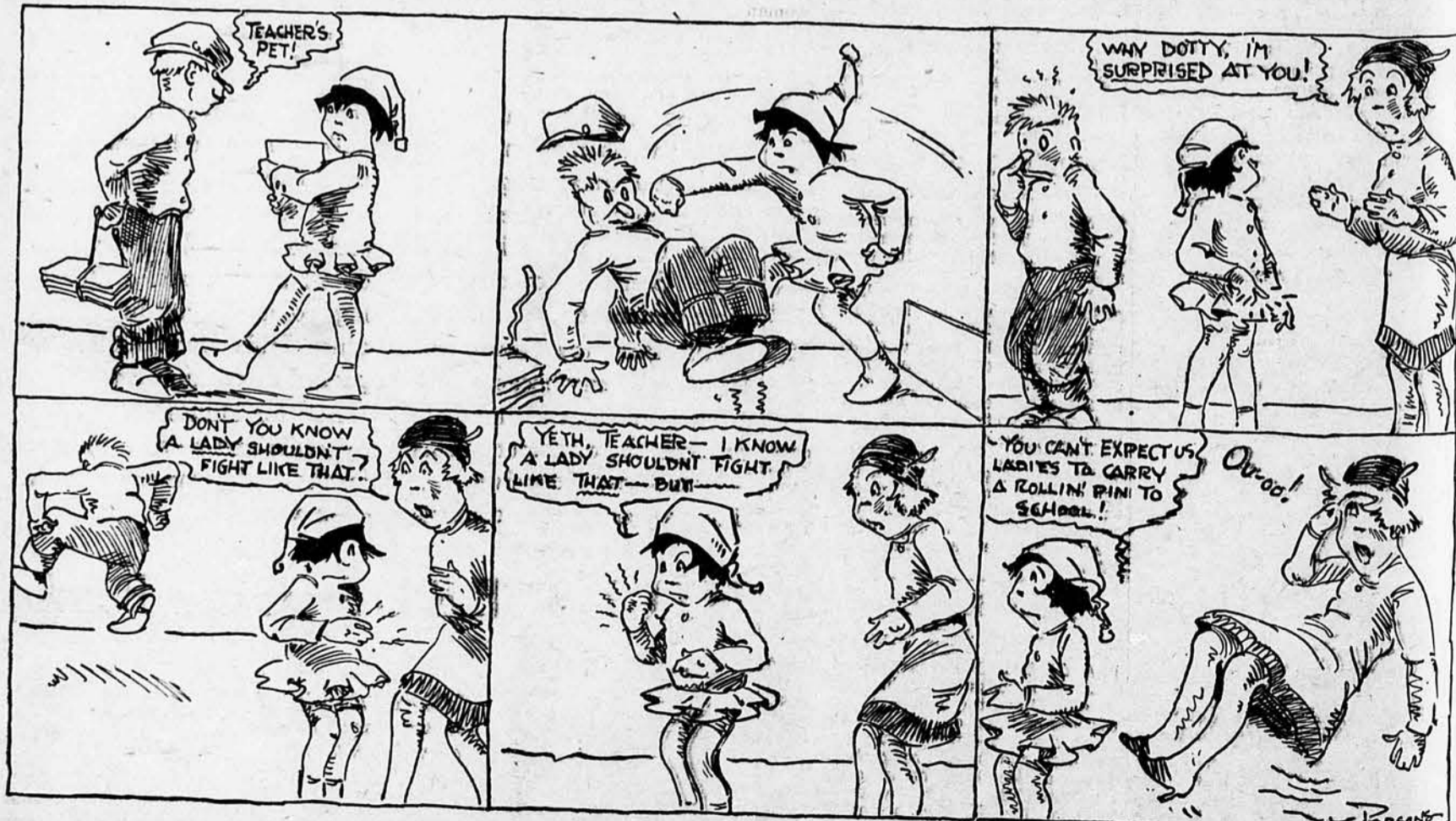
When time flies, who can stand up and beat it? An orchestra leader.

For pets I have a pony named Brownie and a cat named Snow White. Snow White has three little kittens. I go to High Prairie school. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss James. We like her very well. I walk 3/4 mile to school. I have two sisters and three brothers. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Delia, Kan. Virginia Houck.



There are 15 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with N. How many of them can you find? 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.



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Standard Briquets are made of Arkansas smokeless coal, are particularly high in heat and long burning qualities and are more economical than cheaper fuel. They will keep your home good and warm on the coldest day and require only a minimum of attention. Women especially prefer Standard Briquets because of their cleanliness, and for the fact that they reduce the labor of house-keeping and house cleaning.

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Tuberculosis Is Steadily Decreasing, and It Will Continue to Decline

MANY folks ask about the control of tuberculosis. I maintain that tuberculosis is steadily decreasing, and that it will continue to decline. "But if tuberculosis is a preventable disease, why do so many people still have it?" asked a young teacher. "And if it can be cured why do so many die?"

The answer is that people in general do not yet know enough about tuberculosis. More must be taught about it. Patients who do have the disease must be instructed about precautions against infecting others. They must learn the importance of such matters as keeping all of their dishes separate and washing them separately, disposing of sputa so that it cannot harm anyone, sleeping in separate beds and being very particular never to cough without covering the mouth and nose. They must learn that scrupulous carefulness in these matters makes them safe to live with.

Dr. John B. Hawes, 2nd, a New England doctor expert in tuberculosis, points out that education is more likely to "take" if it is emphasized by written instructions. The spoken word helps, but the patient pays better heed when he sees it down in black and white. The Kansas Tuberculosis Association believes this so strongly that it has prepared a very fine 32 page booklet called "What You Should Know About Tuberculosis." The association would like to give this booklet to every person in Kansas who has tuberculosis or thinks he has been exposed to it. The address of the Kansas Tuberculosis Association is 210 Crawford Building, Topeka. It can only give you the booklet to Kansas readers, but if you want it but live outside of the state write to me in care of Kansas Farmer. I will answer your questions about tuberculosis and will tell you how to get the booklet no matter where you live.

Drink More Milk

Will you please tell me if it is natural for a woman's temperature not to register above 97? I am 32 years old and nursing a baby 4 months old. I am doing my own housework, but feel draggy and tired. S. F. H.

It is not uncommon for a woman under such circumstances to have a low temperature during part of the day. Probably it would register a little higher if the lips were tightly closed and the instrument held for 5 minutes. You need more rest and better nourishment. You may be taking enough food, but I doubt if you are digesting it. Drink a great deal of milk. Take it in puddings, and custards and soups, and in drinks such as cocoa. Lie down for at least an hour in the afternoon, and be sure to get 8 or 9 hours' sleep at night.

An Operation is Needed

I have been to several ear, eye and throat specialists. Some have told me my tonsils and adenoids needed taking out. One told me it was catarrh. Do you think it would do any good to have the tonsils and adenoids removed if it is catarrh? M. N. O.

Catarrh simply means "to flow down." If you have diseased tonsils and adenoids their surgical removal would help beyond question. Since catarrh is simply an abnormal flow of mucous, the removal of the focus of infection is sure to have a good effect.

Could Not Have Gained

Is it very likely that one would gain 10 or 12 pounds in good healthy flesh inside of six weeks and also gain strength if he had stomach ulcers or cancer or any serious stomach ailment? E. L. M.

Not only is it not likely, but the reverse would be almost sure.

Will Stop the Chapping

I am having trouble with my hands chapping. My hands are dry and hard and wrinkled so badly that they chap and bleed. The skin is so dry and hard that it is red and wrinkled all thru the cold weather. I have been putting glycerine on them at nights. I do housework. R. D.

I am glad to supply you with an excellent prescription that will heal

your hands and keep them from chapping.

1. Put 1 ounce of crushed quince seed in a quart of rain water and let it stand all day in some mildly warm place, such as the back of the kitchen range.

2. Strain to get rid of the seed. 3. Add 4 ounces of glycerine, 1/2 pint of bathing alcohol, and 1/2 ounce of rose water in such a way as to make a well-blended compound.

4. After washing the hands well and drying with a dry towel, rub the lotion in thoroughly. Repeat the application two or three times a day, as seems necessary.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG Smith County

The weather is quite "snappy." The thermometer registered zero four times during the last week, and it was too cold for the stock to hustle in the corn fields until well along in the forenoon on three mornings, so we kept them in until late on that account. We have them in another field now across the road from the house, where they have the range of about 25 acres, including a plum and choke cherry thicket on the north side of a draw for a windbreak, which is a big help in cold weather.

On account of the fast diminishing acreage of alfalfa of late years and the dry years of 1925 and 1926 coming on as they did the farmers have been raising more kafir and cane. The seasons of 1927 and 1928 proved to be favorable for seed crops, especially 1927. The ground was a little too wet during the spring of 1928 to get a very good stand of sorghums, so they didn't yield so large a seed crop as in the year previous. On account of the early fall snows coming on as they did this winter a number of fields were not harvested until after the stalks began to fall down.

Sorghum seed has proved to be a profitable crop to raise as compared with corn. One neighbor threshed his kafir the other day and got a yield of 40 bushels an acre. Another neighbor raised a 30-acre crop of kafir last season that was well seeded out, and he was going to try combining it, but the early snow beat him to it by two days, and it fell down.

Until recently most of the various sorghum seeds were shipped in here from Southern Kansas and Oklahoma, and not being acclimated to this section they didn't do well, and oftentimes would be late and get frost bitten enough to spoil a good seed crop.

The agricultural college has been experimenting with various kinds of sorghums to determine which varieties are best adapted to the various soils and climatic conditions of the state, and have succeeded in developing a number of varieties that have proved to be suited to every section. According to a variety test put on by a neighbor during 1927, Pink kafir seems to be the best suited for this locality and Honey Drip cane is hard to beat, especially when it comes to making sorghum sirup.

During the fore part of the week my brother and I started in to clear out some old dead apple trees for fuel on the farm of a neighbor, and while there ran across the ruins of an old pioneer sod house occupied by the former owner when "proving up" on the place. Altho the walls of this old "soddy" were only 3 feet high they were pretty solid. In some places protected from the weather the original native lime and sand plastering was still there. It has been more than 50 years since this house was built. These houses when properly constructed were more comfortable than most of the frame houses that have been built in this country since the old "soddies" went out of style.

Lights in the henhouse pay.

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The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 19)

been borrowed from Bothwell's lawless brain.
 "I say. Let's play this out with Captain Boris his own way. Let's just remind him we're on earth, too."
 "Meaning—"
 "My eyes danced."
 "I'm as good a burglar as he is, and so are you."
 Blythe waited.
 "He doesn't give a tinker's dam for the law," I continued. "Good enough! We'll take a leaf out of his book. Tomorrow night you have an engagement—to ransack the captain's rooms."
 "What for?"

An Inaccurate Copy

"To get that corner of a map he stole from his cousin. Part of the directions for finding the treasure are on it."
 "But Miss Wallace has another copy."
 "An inaccurate one. Her father changed the directions on purpose in case some one found it."
 Blythe smoked for a minute without answering.
 "You're a devilish cool hand, Sedgwick. I'm a law-abiding citizen myself."
 "And so am I—when the other fellow will let me. But if a chap hits me on the head with a bit of scantling I'll not stop to look for a policeman."
 "Just so. I was about to say that since I'm a law-abiding citizen it's my duty to take from Bothwell the goods he has stolen. I'm with you to search his rooms for that paper."
 Underneath his British phlegm I could see he was as keen on the thing

as Jack Sedgwick. Looking back on it from this distance, it seems odd that two reputable citizens should have adventured into housebreaking so gaily as we did.

But Bothwell had brought it on himself, and both of us were eager to show him he had some one more formidable than a young woman to deal with. Moreover, there is something about the very name of buried treasure that knocks the pins of respectability from under a man.

Up to date I had led the normal life of a supercivilized city dweller, but within a fortnight I was to shoot a man down and count it just part of the day's work. None of us knows how strong the savage is in us until we are brought up against life in the raw.

My trailers followed me about next day as usual, but I chuckled whenever I saw them. For we were doing a little sleuthing ourselves. I borrowed Jimmie from the firm and the little gamin kept tab on Bothwell.

The captain did not leave his room until nearly midday, but as soon as he had turned the corner next to his hotel, the Argonaut, on the way to his breakfast-lunch, Jimmie dodged in at the side entrance, slipped up the stairs and along a corridor, up a second and a third flight by the back way, down another passage and stopped at a room numbered 417.

Jimmie Found the Key

With him he had a great bunch of keys similar to those used in that hotel. One after another he tried these, stopping whenever he heard approaching footsteps to hide the keys under his coat. Several persons passed, but found nothing unusual in the sight of a boy knocking innocently on a door.

The Taxation of Banks

A PROBLEM that will tax the legislature's "best minds" is the taxation of national banks. The banks are not less up in the air than the legislature, and in fairness to them it may be said that neither are they any less anxious to find a solution of the difficulty caused by recent decisions of the federal courts. Several methods of bank taxation have been proposed, as an excise tax on all financial institutions, a special income tax and abolishment of the intangible tax and a return to the general property tax.

None of these proposals has met with much applause from any quarter, but probably the last suggestion would be the worst. It would be a backward step in taxation, and it has been pointed out by Professor Jensen in his pamphlet on "The Kansas Tax on Intangibles" that it very likely would not work, after all. The trouble over taxation of national banks is not a Kansas matter alone, and is not due to the enactment of the intangible tax law. Trouble was brewing before that. Federal courts have found the tax laws of other states invalid as applied to national banks, as well as the Kansas intangible tax law.

In his booklet on the state intangible tax law, which is "Kansas Studies in Business No. 9" issued by the University School of Business, Professor Jensen says on this question:

In case Kansas should apply the general property tax to intangibles for the purpose of retaining the bank shares subject to the general property tax, it is highly probable that the effort would be unsuccessful. It is certain that such intangibles, because of the rising tax rates and the falling interest rates, would be assessed even more incompletely than was the case in 1924 and earlier. The national banks might then bring the charge that these intangibles were to an overwhelming extent not taxed at all, and that therefore there was in fact discrimination against the shares of the national banks.

In view of the tendency of the recent federal court decisions construing Sec. 5219 of the federal revised statutes, Professor Jensen believes "it is highly probable that the courts would ultimately hold the general property tax on national banks invalid."

In that case the intangible tax law would be repealed for nothing, and a backward step in taxation would be taken for nothing.

The best solution of the national bank question would be a solution advised by the banks and other financial institutions, if they are able to get together on a recommendation. If these institutions do not want to see the intangible experiment scrapped, then they have a strong inducement to find a way of complying with federal law in bank taxation without repealing the intangible tax law.

There is great promise in the intangible tax law. It has accomplished some things of real value and there is no criticism of it except that it does not produce as much revenue as it should. Yet it has shown such prophetic signs of being a first rate tax law that it would be a great misfortune if it were hastily scrapped. For one thing the intangible law has demonstrated that Kansas people are not willingly tax dodgers. They want to do what is right in payment of taxes. This is suggested by the fact that whereas prior to this law the volume of intangibles listed for taxation was steadily on the decline, due to a bad law and conditions operating against the law, the intangible law has actually tripled the volume of intangible property listed for taxation, and this notwithstanding excessively poor administration so far as the assessors are concerned. Many of them positively refused to assess intangibles separately. But thru the steady pressure of the Public Service Commission things are improving in assessment. It was almost disastrous also that the very first legislature after the enactment of the intangible law doubled the tax rate.

Instead of wiping this law out forthwith, the legislature has a good chance of bettering it by one or two desirable amendments, and meantime giving it time to show its sterling merits. It will prove one of the best tax measures ever enacted, if legislatures handle it sympathetically, both in producing revenue and more as an act of plain justice, the effect of which will be cumulative year after year in convincing taxpayers that legislatures are looking not toward punishing taxpayers, but co-operating with them. They are the citizens of the state. When they realize that they are being treated right they will respond more and more to right treatment.

Cackling Hens



POUULTY profits only come when hens cackle and sing; when they are strong and sturdy. Is your flock vigorous, of strong vitality and energetic? Are your hens in flourishing physical condition? Are they profitable? Even if they seem in good condition, they need a tonic just as the listless and shiftless ones do.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

—MINERALIZED— An Iron and Nux Vomica Tonic

This wonderful tonic provides the needed mineral and vegetable ingredients, scientifically compounded to produce an efficient tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator. Get a pail or package from your dealer. Use it all. If you are not entirely satisfied with results, return the empty container to your dealer and he will refund your money.

Make Poultry Houses Sanitary

Keep them free of lice and disease germs with Dr. LeGear's Dip and Disinfectant. Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder rids poultry of lice.

Dr. LeGear's Positive Guarantee

Every Dr. LeGear Preparation is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Buy package or pail from your dealer. Use it all. If not fully satisfied, return empty container and dealer will refund your money.

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
 (In Surgeon's Robe)
 Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years veterinary practice. Eminent authority on diseases of poultry and stock. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer. Hear Dr. LeGear lecture on poultry and live stock. Read Dr. LeGear's articles in newspapers and farm journals.

He Sold them Next day... by Telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER whose address is Route No. 4, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, was away from home when a stranger drove by. The stranger was from Beloit, fifty miles away. He was interested in a Guernsey cow and calf that he saw in the field, but the farmer's son did not have authority to sell. The next day the farmer got the man in Beloit on the telephone. He sold him the cow and calf—a cash transaction of more than \$200.

The telephone promotes many a sale. It finds when and where to sell cattle, hogs, grain, fruit or produce—for more money. It stands always on guard in the home in case of accident, sickness or fire. It is never too tired to run errands to neighboring towns. The telephone pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



At last Jimmie found a key which turned in the socket. That was all he wanted. Relocking the door he went down the stairs to the street, his fingers tightly clenched around the key that fitted. Nor did he take the little closed fist out of his coat pocket until he and I were alone together in my office, from whence he departed two dollars richer than he had entered.

Jimmie having been retired from duty, Blythe took his place in watching Bothwell. He engaged a room on the fourth floor of the Argonaut, from which he was able to observe the coming and going of the enemy.

My work at the office finished, I took a car for the Graymount, followed as usual by one of the detectives that for days had dogged me. My attendant on this occasion was a shrimp of a man with a very wrinkled face and a shock of red hair. Some imp of devilry in me moved me to change my seat for one beside his.

"A pleasant day," I suggested to open the conversation.

He agreed that it was.

"I suppose your kind of work is always more cheerful in good weather," I went on.

"My kind of work!" Plainly he was disconcerted at my remark.

"Yes. Must be devilish unpleasant shadowing a man in cold weather. Don't you have to wait outside houses sometimes for hours at a stretch?"

The palm of his hand rasped a stubbly chin as he looked askance at me.

"Why—er—I don't know what you mean."

"Don't you?" I laughed in his face. "Come now, let's put aside the little fiction that I'm not wise to your game. I'm not at all annoyed at the attentions you pay me. It's entirely a matter of business with you. I suppose I'm good for about eight dollars a day to you. Faith, that's more than I've ever been able to earn for myself. Sorry I'm leaving these parts soon—on your account."

He did not at all know how to take me, but he earnestly assured me that I was quite mistaken. He was a car-penter by trade.

"Why not make it as easy for you as we can?" I chuckled. "Come in to the Graymount and have dinner with me. Our cafe isn't what it should be, but it will pass at a pinch. What do you say?"

He said that I was making game of him.

Out for an Hour

"Not at all," I assured him. "I'm merely trying to lighten the load of honest labor. Well, if you won't, you won't. After dinner I'm going to my rooms to smoke a cigar. About nine—er somewhere near that time—I'll be going out for an hour. Are your instructions to follow me?"

"You're all wrong about me, sir. I don't know any more than a rabbit what you are talking about."

"I was only going to say that if you care to go I'll try to arrange for another place at our little party."

He was, I judged, glad to get rid of me at my corner. It had been his instruction to leave the car there, too, no doubt, but my discovery of him drove the little man one block farther. I waited till he got off and waved a hand at him before I walked to the Graymount. For me it had been a very entertaining little adventure, but I am inclined to think he found it embarrassing.

The program of my movements which I had given him was accurate enough. Dinner finished, I went to my room for a cigar, after which I called up a taxi.

I selected an ulster with a deep collar, and in the right hand pocket I dropped a revolver, but not before I had carefully examined the weapon.

As I stepped into the taxi the vest-pocket edition of Nick Carter with whom I had ridden up from the city a few hours earlier darted out from the alley where he had been lurking. Again I waved a hand derisively toward him. The chauffeur threw in the clutch and we moved swiftly down the hill. The little sleuth wheeled off in the direction of the drug store.

"He's going to call up Bothwell to tell him I've gone," was my guess.

For perhaps a quarter of an hour I had the chauffeur drive me about the city, now fast, now slow, crossing and recrossing our track half a dozen times. When I was finally convinced that no other car was following mine I paid the driver and dismissed him.

Catching the nearest street car I rode down to Market Street. It was a cool night, so I was justified in turning up my coat collar in such a way as to conceal my face.

Inconspicuously I stepped into the Argonaut and up the stairs to Blythe's room.

Sam met me at the door and nodded in the direction of No. 417.

"He went out half an hour ago."

"I'll bet he got a telephone message from little Nick Carter first," I grinned.

In Bothwell's Room

Three minutes later we were in Bothwell's room. Since it was probable that he was making himself at home in mine it seemed only fair that we should do as much in his.

We did. If there was a nook or corner within those four walls we did not examine I do not know where it could have been. Every drawer was opened and searched for secret places. Bed-posts, legs of chairs and tables, all the woodwork, had to undergo a microscopic scrutiny. The walls were sounded for cavities. We probed the cushions with long fine needles and tore the spreads from the beds. The carpet and the floor underneath were gone over thoroly. Blythe even took the frame of the mirror to pieces to make sure the shred of paper we wanted did not lie between the glass and the boards behind.

At last I found our precious document. It was in the waste-paper basket among some old bills, a torn letter, some half smoked cigarettes, and a twisted copy of that afternoon's Call. Bothwell had thrust it down among this junk because he shrewdly guessed a waste-paper basket the last place one would likely look for a valuable chart.

To deprive him of it seemed a pity, so we merely made a copy of what we wanted and left him the original buried again in the junk where he had hidden it.

My watch showed that it was now between one and two o'clock. Since Bothwell might now be back at any time we retired to Blythe's room and

learned by heart the torn fragment of directions.

This did not take us long for there was nothing on the faded corner but these letters and words:

wh
12
Take
Forked
till Tong of
west to Big Rock

In the milkman hours we slipped from the hotel and took a car for the Graymount. My rooms were a sight. Some one—and I could put a name to him—had devastated them as a cyclone does a town in the Middle West. The wreckage lay everywhere, tossed hither and thither as the searchers had flung away the articles after an examination. Blythe laughed.

"The middle name of our friend Bothwell must be thoro. He hasn't overlooked anything, by Jove."

"Oh, well, it's our inning anyhow," I grinned. "He didn't get what he wanted, and we know it. We did get what we wanted, and he doesn't know it." The Englishman flung himself down into a Morris chair and reached for my cigarettes.

"On the whole I rather fancy our new profession, Jack. I wonder if Captain Bothwell will send our photographs to the chief of police for his rogues' gallery."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Better Heat the Water

BY JOHN V. HEPLER

Milk is 87 per cent water, and therefore a cow should have all she will drink, at regular intervals. High producing milk cows will drink from 200 to 300 pounds of water a day, and considerable body heat is required to warm it. Water should be heated to about 20 degrees above freezing. A ton of coal costing \$8.50 has as much heat value as \$90 worth of grain. Heating water for your milk cows means a larger milk production and the use of less grain, hence a greater income.

KC Baking Powder

DOUBLE ACTION
First—in the dough
Then in the oven

Same Price
for over 38 years
25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of
high priced brands

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT



BORESMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafira, and all small grains.
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.
LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY
CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills.
It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
The F. N. P. Bowsheer Co., South Bend, Ind.
Paterson Machinery Co., Gen'l. Agts.
1221 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

How do they do it?—these men who make good money every year?

WILLIS LOUI, Platteville, Wis., paid \$20 for temporary fencing last Fall, pastured his hogs in peas, clover and corn; fattened them to 175 lbs. each early in October and sold at \$10.75 cwt. Others in his neighborhood had earlier pigs; fattened in hog lots to 200 pounds, sold in December at \$8.00. A difference of \$2.80 per head without counting soil fertility, or feed and labor saved. That's how Willis Loui does it. "Hogs and sheep keep cotton fields as clean as a floor,"

says Joe L. Branch, Smithdale, Miss. His geese save \$2.50 per acre hoeing expense by eating grass, and hogs get fat on tie vines. That's how Joe Branch does it. E. E. Lineweaver, Winterset, Iowa, bought 50 acres of brush land at \$1860; stocked it with 150 ewes and got 122 lambs that sold for \$1311.50, plus \$330.00 in wool, total \$1641.50—almost the full price of the 50 acres the first year. That's how Mr. Lineweaver does it.

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvanized"—Copper Bearing

will help you match, dollar for dollar, the extra profits others make with stock-tight fence. With **RED BRAND FENCE** you can hog down; salvage storm-wrecked grain; save missed crops; clean out brush land and weeds; rotate crops; fertilize your farm by feeding what you raise. These are the things that make extra profits for men who make good money every year. And extra profits come year after year because **RED BRAND FENCE** lasts so long. Copper in the

steel and heavier zinc "Galvanizing" on the outside resists rust better and longer than any method ever used before in making woven wire fence. Picket-like stays hold **RED BRAND** straight; wavy strands keep it trim; can't-slip knots hold it firm; full gauge wires, honest weight help give long life. This better farm fence costs less per year because it lasts much longer.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
2137 Industrial Street Peoria, Illinois



Always look for the RED BRAND (top wire)

What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and three interesting booklets that tell how owners and renters have made more money with hog-tight fence.



Protective Service



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

Selling Diseased Poultry Lowers Price and Destroys Consumer Demand

LEST readers of the Protective Service Department forget, this department, besides waging a continuous war on farm thievery in Kansas, always is glad to provide its readers free with timely marketing suggestions, information of facts regarding insurance, investments and legal matters and is willing to handle any justifiable complaints Protective Service members have against any firm or company.

Sick or diseased poultry cannot lawfully be sold in Kansas. The demand for Kansas poultry is dependent upon the quality and condition of poultry supplied to consumers. According to G. D. McClaskey, whose job it is to get better poultry for the largest poultry buying concern in Kansas, the loss resulting from the marketing of poultry which turns out to be worthless in the hands of the poultry packer and has no resale value, cuts down the average price which the buyer could pay for all grades of poultry. McClaskey says, "The sooner all poultry raisers learn to remove all weak, sick, or diseased birds from the flock and to destroy all such that cannot be restored to health and usefulness, the more money all of them will make on the poultry they market. The poultry dealers and packers cannot right the wrongs that exist on the farms."

Packers in Kansas are co-operating with state and government officials in attempting to stop the selling, shipping, trading, or giving away of any fowl known to be infected with a contagious or infectious disease or known in any other way to be unfit for human consumption. They are refusing to accept poultry which is unfit for human food, and it is hoped that farmers and poultrymen throughout the state will co-operate by retaining at home all birds which they regard as unfit for their own table use. Strict adherence to this practice will increase the consumption of poultry and higher prices will follow.

Prof. L. F. Payne, head of the poultry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College, recommends that

poultry with the following symptoms should not be offered for sale:

Birds which have "gone light," which are deceiving in weight when handled, which have thin, emaciated breasts, glassy eyes, and shrunken, cold shanks and feet;

Those with a pronounced discharge and an offensive odor about the nostrils, eyes or mouth, and birds with swollen eyes filled with a cheese-like exudate;

Birds with respiratory troubles caused by canker or false membrane in the throat and windpipe and those with chickenpox should not be sent to market but should be isolated from the remainder of the flock, treated, and given a chance to recover. Chickens with swollen eyes caused by a lack of Vitamin A will respond to treatment. This condition is easily distinguished from roup as it is not accompanied by an offensive odor.

W. H. Lapp, director of the National Poultry Research Society, observed last year that 60 per cent of the rejects coming into feeding stations were due to diseases around the head, 40 per cent of which were visible. Of the diseases of the head, 60 per cent were due to roup, including canker, diphtheria and pox. Of the diseases of the digestive tract, 35 per cent were caused by worms, 35 per cent by bacteria, and 30 per cent were attributed to crowded quarters.

Mutual Companies Gain

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies have greatly increased the volume of insurance in force, and now occupy a position of growing importance in the field of agricultural insurance. This is indicated by the United States Department of Agriculture in a circular, No. 54-C, "Developments and Problems in Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance," which compares figures for 1926 with figures for 1916.

A copy may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Has Protective Sign for Hens

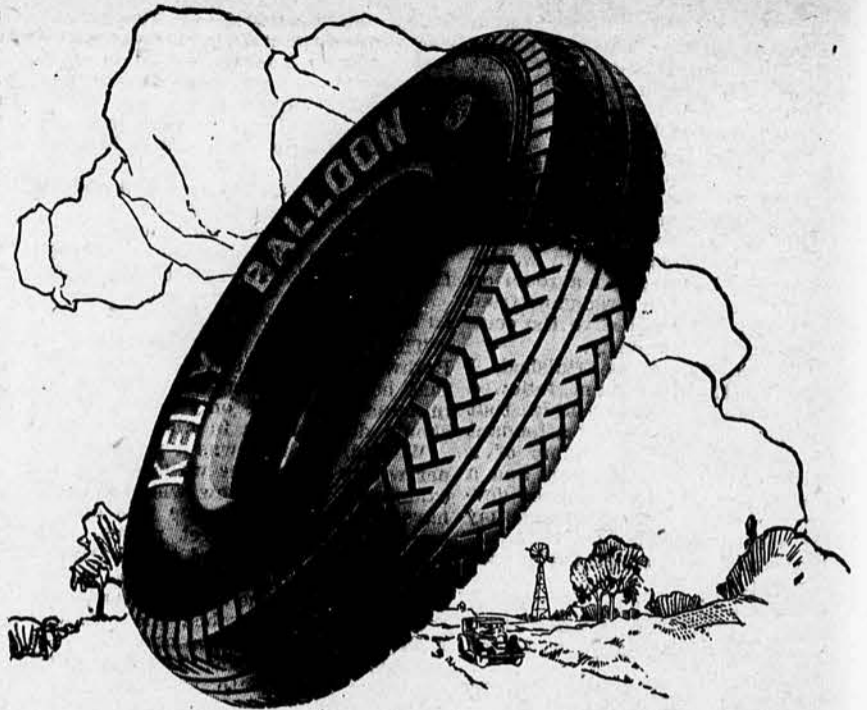


WHITE Leghorn pullets must make a trapnest record of 200 or more eggs a year before they will be kept for laying hens by Paul J. Swanson, who lives near Miller. Last year the average for Swanson's hens was 219 eggs. Ordinarily 700 layers are kept. No males are allowed with the young pullets because, according to Mr. Swanson, it decreases the laying vigor. From his old hens he sells eggs to hatcheries.

Egg production from the pullets is forced the first year with lights turned on after 5 o'clock in the morning to make a 12-hour day. While attending the Kansas State Agricultural College, Mr. Swanson studied poultry production. Mash feeds he learned to mix at the state school give very satisfactory egg production. Swanson's hens receive a mash made of minerals, middlings, bran, shorts, yellow corn meal, meat scraps, salt and cod liver oil. At night they receive all they will eat of a yellow corn and wheat scratch mixture.

Four years ago, for \$1,600, Mr. Swanson built the tile-brick poultry house pictured above. To prevent drafts, it is partitioned into four spaces. It faces the south and has a straw roof supplemented with sheet rock under the shingles and over the roosts in the back of each space.

Since subscribing a year ago to Kansas Farmer, Mr. Swanson has had posted near the entrance to his farm his Protective Service sign provided by Kansas Farmer, so that a \$50 reward will be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief stealing any of his chickens.



There is no reason nowadays for anyone to buy "bargain" tires

TIRE prices today are lower than they EVER have been. Today you can buy the finest tires made for less money than second-rate tires cost a few years ago.

It always has been real economy to buy the better grades of tires. With prices at the present low level there is no reason for anyone to buy anything BUT the best.

We aren't going to brag about Kelly-Springfield quality—we don't believe it is necessary. But we will say this:

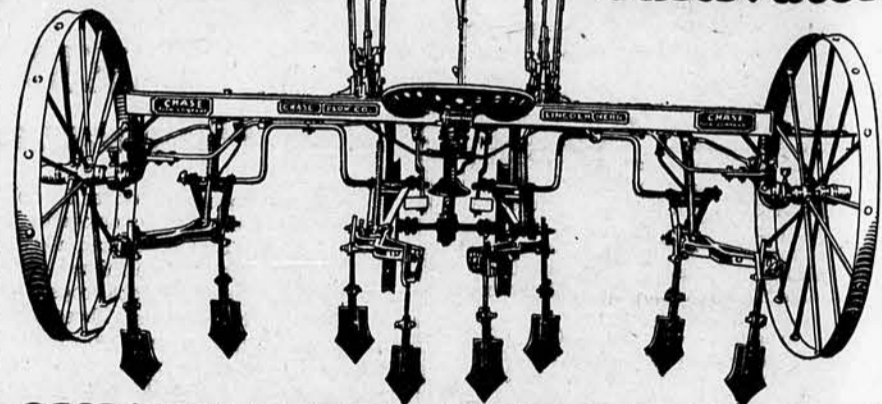
If you want the greatest possible mileage at the lowest possible cost, you will make no mistake in putting Kellys on your car—and hundreds of thousands of car-owners will testify to the truth of that statement.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING
NEW YORK, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

CHASE 2 Row Cultivator



CULTIVATES TWICE AS FAST

Cuts cultivating time and costs. Improves corn yield. Brings you more corn money. Easily holds first place in this Western country. As easy to handle as a single-row. Easier for 4 horses to pull than 2 single-rows.

Has many improvements you'll like. Notice—shovel gangs are PULLED—not pushed! Not a single sliding part on the machine—everything is pivoted. This means little wear, less trouble, longer life. Exceptionally short hitch gives easier, quicker action. Pivot axle guides wheels. Makes it ideal for hillside work. Shovels dig uniformly despite uneven ground because wheels and shovels are in perfect line. Strong enough to use as disc cultivator. Has proved attachment for cultivating listed corn. Write NOW!

See at Your Dealer or Write for Folder

Investigate the complete line of CHASE improved farm implements. These include 2-row cultivator, 2-row lister, listed corn harrow, listed corn cultivator, lister drill, tractor pilot, etc. If your dealer doesn't have the CHASE, write a postal or letter, mentioning the machines in which you are interested. Write for FREE literature now.

CHASE PLOW CO. Dept. 510 LINCOLN, NEB.

Chase Disk Hillers



For the most perfect job of "laying by" corn or any other kind of row crop, just replace the front shovels with a set of these Chase Disk Hillers. They cut shallow. Throw all the dirt to the corn. Destroy no roots. Rear shovels throw soil behind disks, leaving a dust mulch. Made with proper suck to work easily. Dust-proof. Perfectly oiled.

To Protect Farm Animals

BY D. I. SKIDMORE

The stockman of the present day faces many problems relating to the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases which formerly were unknown to him. Many factors are responsible for this situation. Close housing of livestock is more common, frequently without due regard to proper ventilation and sanitation. Transportation of animals, by both train and motor truck, is conducted on a scale not approached in earlier years. Ready means of transportation permits of the shipment of all kinds of livestock long distances, with resulting opportunities for carrying infection into new areas. Exposure to disease brought into stockyards by infected animals is another possibility, present chiefly at the small markets where veterinary inspection is not maintained. When exposed or infected animals are sent to farming centers such animals become the means of spreading disease in the community. More ready transportation among the countries of the world has had its influence in distributing diseases heretofore confined to restricted areas.

The necessity for controlling animal diseases has been a powerful impetus in the development of biologic products as one means to the desired end. Although diseases now give the stockman more concern, science has contributed a wealth of knowledge helpful to their control thru sanitation, immunization and other methods formerly not available. Blackleg, which for years was a source of enormous losses to cattle growers, no longer need cause such losses, since immunization may be effected with reasonable certainty when treatment is applied at the proper time. But it took many years of research and experimental work to develop a dependable means of controlling this disease. Hog cholera long caused great losses and prevented hog raising under some conditions. Whole herds frequently were destroyed by the disease in a few days and their owners made bankrupt.

Anti-hog-cholera serum, well known now to practically all swine growers, was developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, and affords the stockman a ready means of controlling this disease. If it is applied judiciously in connection with proper sanitary measures, the disease eventually may become an inconsiderable factor in swine growing. Hemorrhagic septicemia, which has long been of grave concern to stockmen, particularly cattle and sheep feeders, need no longer cause large losses. Products are available for use which if properly applied at the right time will immunize the animals against it. However, since the period of incubation in this disease covers only a few hours and because several days are required to produce immunity, it is necessary that treatment be applied some time before the animals are exposed to the disease while en route from their home premises.

Gradually means of controlling the different diseases by quarantine, sanitation and immunization are being developed. Furthermore, biologic agents, such as tuberculin, and mallein, are available for diagnosing the presence of such diseases as tuberculosis and glanders, which are insidious in their first stages and not discernible by clinical symptoms. The usefulness and importance of biologic products in preventing or controlling diseases cannot be questioned, yet they may be dangerous unless prepared, distributed and used under proper conditions. It is of great importance that the products be of sufficient potency to accomplish the purpose for which they are intended, but it is vastly more important that they be pure and free from any contamination which may transmit disease. It is this danger which causes the Department of Agriculture, under authority of Congress, to prohibit the importation of any biologic product, be it virus, serum, toxin or some analogous product which in whole or in part is derived from animals susceptible to diseases which are prevalent in foreign countries but do not exist in the United States. For example, serums prepared from animals are not admitted into this country for the reason that foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest and other maladies to which cattle are susceptible may be carried in the product and transmitted to animals in the United States.

All firms in the United States which prepare the products in question for shipment outside of the states in which produced are required to hold a

license from the Secretary of Agriculture. Furthermore, before such license is issued inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry are required to see that not only the plant but also its equipment, methods, personnel and other conditions are satisfactory for conducting the work to be performed under the license. Then, after the issuance of the license, inspectors of the bureau require that all work be conducted with due regard for the best knowledge available and as specified in regulations promulgated by the bureau under the virus-serum-toxin act of 1913. In the case of establishments producing anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus, inspectors are present always whenever operations are conducted. The duty of these inspectors is to see that each animal used in the production of the products is suitable for the purpose and that each operation is carried out properly.

No Limit To Farm Pay Days

(Continued from page 3)

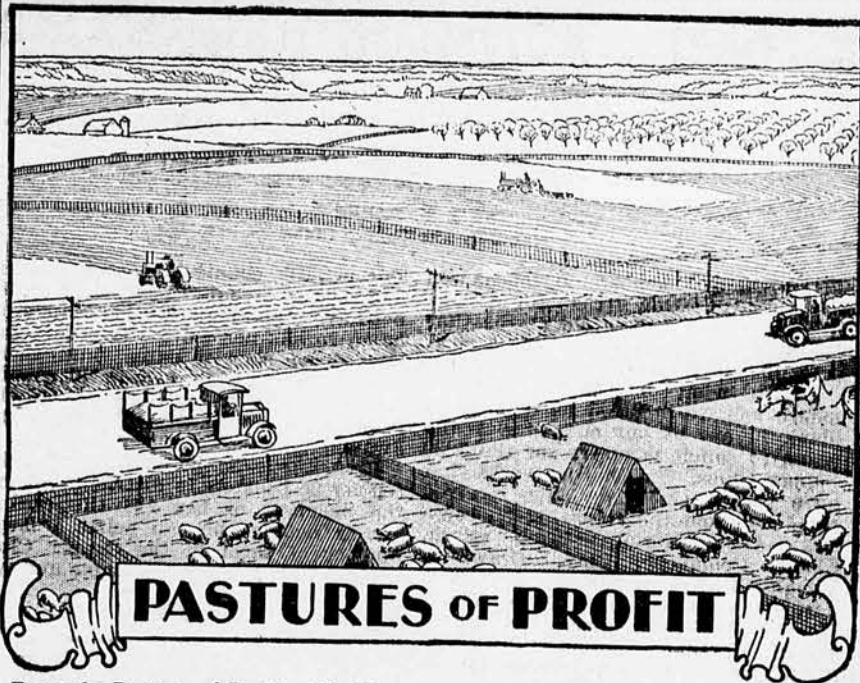
18 inches above the floor. At the end of each pipe is a 45 degree elbow and a short nipple, to which a reflector from an old automobile lamp is bolted. The pipe goes thru a hole in the slanting side of the reflector, but the elbow brings it to a level position. Thus Stants makes the single pipe supply water and support the fountain.

The hole in the reflector at the center in the back, which made the electrical connection possible when the reflector was performing its original duty, is stopped up by a rubber cork. This holds the water and also serves as a good cleaning drain. The reflectors are of good brass, are easily cleaned and do not rust. Stants got them six for 25 cents, so the economy of his fountains is obvious. He plans to pack the pipes well somewhat above the floor in each section of the laying house. Then he will cut the bottom out of a bucket and invert it over the fountain proper, using a home-made heater inside the bucket.

Another device Stants is working on has the possibilities of eliminating a lot of labor so far as cleaning the laying house is concerned. This is a chain drag arrangement. One chain runs along the floor at the back wall and another on the floor at the front of the roosts. At regular intervals cross bars are fastened to these chains, and the whole thing runs on a grooved track. At night the droppings fall to the floor on litter that has been scratched over this chain drag thru the daytime. Then in the morning Mr. Stants will pull the chain drag out at one end of the laying house, and in this one operation the cleaning will be done, and the droppings loaded on to the manure spreader. "When we get electricity," Stants said, "a motor will clean the poultry house in this way."

The laying house was divided into sections 20 by 16 feet to allow room for exactly 100 birds to the section. This was done to simplify record keeping. The record sheets provide for only 100 birds, so if the pens would accommodate 125, for example, a second sheet would have to be tacked on the wall some way and filled, breaking into three figures for record keeping. Stants feels this would take more time. But the time saving is more definite than that. He uses two sets of leg bands, the regular official "Record of Production" aluminum bands and a set of celluloid bands. "The aluminum bands get dirty and are difficult to read," Mr. Stants said, "while the celluloids seem to keep clean. Naturally that is a saving of time. Further than that, the official bands run from 5,100 on up, while my celluloid bands run only from 1 to 100. Now, it is much easier to remember and make records of the smaller numbers. The celluloid bands carry the last one or two figures of the 5,100 or 5,200 series, however, so there is no danger of making a mistake. You can see how it saves time to write 1 or 21, rather than making an entry of 5,001 or 5,021. I am trap-nesting 275 birds, so in the course of a year I will make 75,000 entries on my records. If I had to write down four figures every time instead of one or two, there would be a lot of time wasted."

There is another value to the celluloid bands. Each set of 100 is of a different color, so if a bird with a blue band slips into the red-band pen, it is an easy matter to get the right one back where she belongs.



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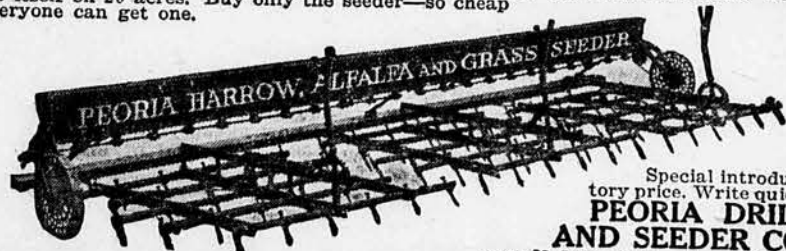
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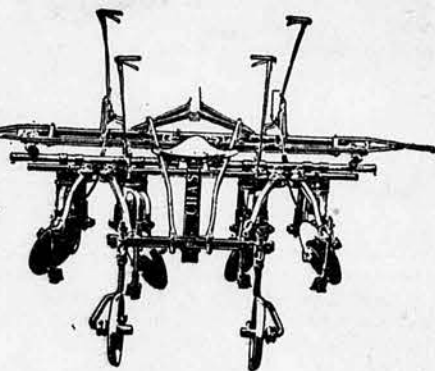


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CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 710 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.

Membership Campaign is On

Capper Club Spirit Spreads Like Measles; You Catch It, Then Give it to Others

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

SEVEN loyal membership ribbons won already! How's that for a campaign only 3 days old at the time this is written? It seems like a clear case of "starting off with a bang!"

Here's what happened:—About a month ago we included an application blank in one of our club stories and began to solicit members for the 1929 Capper Clubs. In the few weeks that have passed since, we have received members from the following 36 counties: Allen, Butler, Coffey, Clark, Cloud, Comanche, Clay, Crawford, Douglas, Dickinson, Elk, Edwards, Finney, Franklin, Graham, Gove, Geary, Harvey, Jefferson, Lyon, McPherson, Miami, Marshall, Neosho, Ottawa, Osborne, Rooks, Rush, Republic, Shawnee, Trego, Thomas, Wilson, Wabaunsee, Washington and Woodson.

Then, on January 20, for two reasons, we started an intensive campaign for new members. The first reason is that it is necessary to know within the next month or two just how large the 1929 membership will be, so sufficient equipment can be provided. In the second place, such a campaign will give every member, in the early part of the year, a chance to show the quality of his club pep and loyalty.

We go on the assumption that when a boy or girl finds something he likes and knows it is good, he is going to tell his friends about it. Therefore, the greatest number of new members will be brought in as a result of personal work of those who have already joined and have learned something of the advantages of the Capper Clubs.

This is the plan of the campaign: Each member who secures a new member will be awarded a beautiful "loyalty ribbon" 1½ by 5 inches, embossed as illustrated on this page. The first new member you secure will entitle you to a yellow ribbon, the second a pink, the third a white, the fourth a red, and the fifth a blue. The champion "member getter" in each county will receive a purple ribbon of the same size, and the grand champion of the state will receive a large purple ribbon 3 by 15 inches with his name, number of members secured, and other points of distinction embossed upon it.

Each team which doubles its 1928 membership, or each new team, 50 per cent of whose membership consists of "yellow ribbon" members, is to become an "A-1" team, and receive as a reward an excellent kodak to be used by all of its members for taking club pictures. The kodak will not be awarded, however, until the required number of members in a given team has mailed in entry blanks properly filled out.

Before the campaign had been in progress three days, Roy Freer, Shawnee county, Rosemary Muckenthaler and Genevieve Glotzbach, Wabaunsee county, and Edgar Beahm, Rush county, had won yellow ribbons; Edgar Beahm and Genevieve Glotzbach had won pink ribbons, and Genevieve had won a white ribbon. George Edwin

Turner, Elk county, reported that he had secured five new members, but did not have regular application blanks on hand, so has not quite attained to the blue ribbon class to date. Since there was no Capper Club team in Elk county last year, it seems as if George Edwin is going to have an "A-1" team right away.

Elva Ruppe, Trego county, has written for 25 booklets to distribute among the members of her 4-H Club team. Here's hoping she can enlist a large number of them in the Capper Club ranks. This is a good example and we



This Will Give You a Pretty Clear Idea of What the "Loyal Member" Ribbons Are Like

hope to have any number of live teams composed of both Capper Club and 4-H Club members. County agents are furnishing names of 4-H Club leaders, so each can be sent a supply of Capper Clubs literature.

Remember that in order to get credit for a new member your name must be written at the top of his application blank. If you distribute a number of application blanks, be sure to write your name at the top of each.

As soon as the membership campaign has advanced far enough to justify it, suggestions for organizing local teams and the carrying out of interesting programs will be sent to club mem-



Here's the Latest Photograph of the Norton County Capper Clubs Team, Winner of the 1928 Pep Trophy Cup. If There Are no Objections, We'll Say Left to Right—Florence Gould, Dorothy Spickerman, Bernice Gould (Leader), Irene Gould, Mrs. O. E. Gould and Irene Page

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bers. There should be an organized team in every county which has three or more members of the Capper Clubs. In counties where there is a sufficient number to justify it, two or more teams should be organized to compete for the trophy cup.

It's going to be interesting to see who wins the large State Champion ribbon. Lay your own plans and go in to win it. In this way, you can do a good turn to your friends and win honors for yourself at the same time.

In the meantime, be making arrangements for your project, and write in for any information you need. We have the co-operation of the experts at K. S. A. C., and if I cannot answer your questions, I'll refer them to the proper authorities where you will get quick action.

Don't forget the Capper Clubs radio programs broadcast over WIBW every Thursday evening at 6:05. We try to give you something different in the way of entertainment each time along with Capper Club news.

Why Not More Silage?

BY T. E. WOODWARD

Silage has been found to be particularly well adapted as a feed for dairy cows, and in consequence silos are more numerous on farms devoted to dairying than on any other kind. In many sections silage has come to be the dairy farmer's main reliance for winter feed.

Altho corn silage is an excellent feed, it is not a complete one for dairy stock. It is too bulky and contains too little protein and mineral matter to meet fully the requirements of the dairy cow. It should be fed along with some leguminous hay, such as clover, soybeans, or alfalfa. These supply the deficiencies of silage in protein and mineral constituents. However, a ration of silage and hay alone is still too bulky to be satisfactory for other than dry cows or those giving a small quantity of milk. Cows cannot consume enough of these two feeds to support a liberal flow of milk and maintain their body weight. They must have some concentrated feed.

A good rule to follow in the feeding of silage is to allow each cow about 3 pounds of silage a day for each 100 pounds of live weight. For example, give an 800-pound cow 24 pounds of silage, a 1,200-pound cow 36 pounds of silage, and so on. Along with this give the cow all the hay she will eat. The quantity of grain to feed depends on a number of factors, chief of which are quantity and quality of milk yield and kind and quality of hay fed. The quantity of silage stated above and all the good legume hay the cow will eat twice a day will support a milk yield of 10 to 16 pounds, depending on the richness of the milk. Consequently, a cow giving these quantities requires no grain. For the production of milk above these quantities the nutrients must be provided in the grain.

About 0.4 pound of grain is required to provide the nutrients for the production of 1 pound of milk testing 3.5 per cent or less butterfat, 0.5 pound for milk of medium richness testing 4 to 4.5 per cent, and about 0.6 pound for milk testing more than 5 per cent. For example, if a cow is giving 25 pounds of milk testing more than 5 per cent, 10 pounds of this will be provided for by the roughage, whereas 15 pounds must be provided for by the grain. The quantity of grain needed, therefore, is 15 times 0.6 pound, or 9 pounds. If a cow is giving 36 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent or less, 20 pounds must be provided for by the grain. The quantity of grain needed for this cow, therefore, is 20 times 0.4 pound, or 8 pounds. Coarse or poorly cured legume hay or grass hay is not consumed in such great quantities as good legume hay, consequently, when such hay is fed the grain allowance must be increased.

Altho good corn silage has no pronounced effect on the flavor and odor of milk, it probably is best to feed it either just after milking or several hours before milking, to avoid tainting the milk. Silage usually is fed twice a day.

When silage is exposed to the air in warm weather it spoils quickly. For this reason a uniform layer should be removed from the top every day. In summer this layer should be not less than 3 inches thick, but during cold weather feeding may be as slow as desired. Except for some drying on the surface, silage from which the top

had been fed has been known to keep in perfect condition for a month or longer in winter.

As a means of preventing loss from surface spoilage the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station uses and recommends a canvas covering, treated with hot paraffin to make it airtight, which is stretched tightly over the silage to within 1/2 inch of the walls upon a circular iron frame. By means of a pulley and rope the canvas can be raised or lowered.

Frozen silage must be thawed before using, after which it should be fed immediately, before decomposition sets in. No harm will result from feeding such silage, nor is the nutritive value known to be changed in any way.

Altho silage has been fed successfully to vigorous young calves as soon as they would eat it and in as large quantities as they would consume, there is some evidence that it should be omitted from the ration until the danger of serious digestive disturbance is past, say, 60 days, after which it may be fed safely in quantities up to the capacity of the calf. Yearling heifers consume about half as much as mature stock, that is, from 12 to 24 pounds a day if they are well grown. When supplemented with some good leguminous hay, little grain is required to keep the yearlings in a thrifty, growing condition.

An opinion is held by some breeders of dairy stock that a large allowance of silage is detrimental to the breeding qualities of the bull. Whether there is scientific foundation for this opinion remains to be determined. Probably it is a good plan to limit the allowance to about 12 pounds a day for each 1,000 pounds of live weight. When fed in this quantity, silage is thought to be a good, cheap and safe, feed for bulls. It should be supplemented with hay, and with grain also, especially in the case of bulls doing active service or growing rapidly.

When cows are dry they consume almost as much roughage as when they are producing milk. Silage may well form the principal ingredient of their ration; in fact, with from 25 to 40 pounds of silage and from 5 to 8 pounds a day of clover, soybean or alfalfa hay—the cows will keep in good flesh and even gain in weight. Dry cows in thin flesh should always receive some grain. Silage tends to keep the whole system of the cow in good condition, and in this way lessens the difficulties of calving.

One of the most trying seasons of the year for dairy cows is the latter part of summer and early in the fall. At this season the pastures are often short or dried up, and it is a common mistake of dairymen to let their cows decrease in milk flow because of the shortage of feed. Later in the fall it is impossible to restore the milk flow, no matter how well the cows are fed. On good dairy farms the milk flow of the cows is maintained at as high a level as possible, from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply some feed in addition to pasture grass. The easiest way to do this is to feed silage, which is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops. How much to feed depends on the condition of the pastures, the quantity varying all the way from 10 pounds to a full winter feed.

Tells About Silage

Some important points to observe in the making and feeding of silage are discussed by livestock specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a revised edition of Farmers' Bulletin No. 578-F, "The Making and Feeding of Silage," which is now ready for distribution. It may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Trees in Kansas"

"Trees in Kansas," a 372-page book, fills a real need for more information on the woodlands of this state. It will be of real value to every citizen who wishes to increase his plantings, or who desires to take better care of the trees he now has. This book may be obtained free on application to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

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Clyde Wright (signed)

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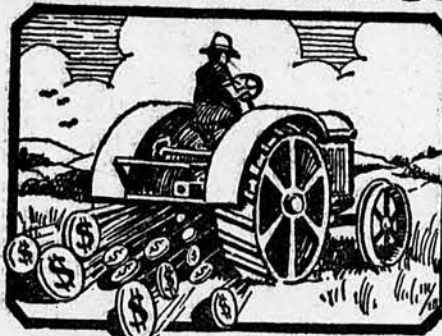
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

After Being Created Equal, It's the Start That Counts With Chicks

SOME folks turned a hand to getting everything in readiness last month for the new crop of baby chicks, and others are tuning things up now. Regardless of whether the chicks are purchased from a hatchery or incubated at home, they all face the same big problem as soon as they crack out of the shell—getting started in life.

A lot of these potential egg producers are going to believe this old world is a mighty snug, warm place to be, and that idea—if they have ideas—is going to urge them on to proper development. The memory of their warm-hearted reception will linger on with the chicks, and its good effects continue, if they are enabled to keep their feet clean and are not forced to seek their exercise and take their meals on second-hand territory. All these things will be marching into importance in a bunch shortly now, so "a stitch in time," you know—see that the brooder house is thoroly cleaned and disinfected; and, happy thought, if it is a portable house, pull it up to a fresh location. Or maybe you are going to brood your chicks in confinement. That can be done very well provided cleanliness is the rule, until the chicks are 8 weeks old. Then other shelter, perhaps on the new summer range, must be provided.

Some folks see advantages in both methods—brooding in colony or movable houses; and brooding in confinement. What has been your experience? "Kansas Poultry Talk" would like to hear from you on this.

What About Grading Eggs?

A letter from L. B. Harden, the Labette County Farm Bureau agent, says: "The poultry industry in this county has been on a general increase, especially since eggs are being sold on a grade basis."

Now that is a timely and important subject. From what Mr. Harden says there are a good many folks in Labette county who are finding it profitable to market eggs on a grade basis. Obviously that is the fair way to pay the producer; pay him for the size and quality of the eggs he markets. But there is one question that may well be asked just now, and here it is: Is the present system of grading eggs at the market entirely satisfactory, or could it be improved upon for the benefit of the producer?

This question is inspired by John Comp, who farms near White City. He feels that the present system of grading isn't all it should be. In fact he is thoroly disgusted with it. The other

week he explained that his eggs did not bring as much under the grade system as they did selling on just the regular market. He thinks cull eggs should be graded out and that the price for the good eggs then should be computed on the basis of total gross weight.

The conclusion that any farmer will reach is that if grading is going to be done, let's have it done right. "Kansas Poultry Talk" would like to know what your experience has been regarding selling eggs on a grade basis, and whether you have any suggestions for improvements that might be made.

Have an Ambitious Program

County Agent Harden's letter goes on to say: "There has been a general tendency to raise a heavier breed of poultry. This, I think, also is due to the egg market."

"Last year there were quite a number of new poultry houses built in the county, after plans approved by leading experiment stations; also a large number of portable brooder houses. We have no definite figures, but I feel sure that these improvements have resulted in the poultry industry being more profitable last year than in previous years. Poultry raising is becoming a more important farm project each year with a large number of farmers."

"In this county we are carrying poultry work as a major project, stressing the 'Kansas Grow Healthy Chick' program, the Kansas State Agricultural College all-mash chick ration, better housing, better feeding and handling. We also are laying emphasis on better feeding of pullets in order to develop them into early layers, and paying strict attention to culling measures." Labette county certainly has an ambitious poultry program for the present year, and a lot of folks who can put it over."

We Have Tried Both

Experience has taught us that buying day old chicks is more profitable than trying to hatch our own.

We specialize in eggs and fries, consequently no male birds are kept on the place. We found the expense of feeding and caring for the necessary cockerels quite an item. If sold at the end of the breeding season, others had to be bought later on to replace them.

Altho not difficult to operate, some time and attention much be given to the incubator. Also, the cost of running and depreciation must be taken

Your Idea and Problem Exchange

KANSAS POULTRY TALK," the department which is being initiated in this issue of Kansas Farmer, belongs entirely to farm flock owners and poultrymen. Everyone who has a hand in this lucrative end of agriculture, is cordially invited and urged to make this department the one big medium for exchanging poultry ideas and opinions.

If you have worked out some new idea in management of the farm flock that resulted in a saving, write and tell the editor of this department. If you find some short-cut in handling the brooders, the chicks, the layers, preparing the feed, keeping records; if you develop some new value in your feeding rations, if you find a more satisfactory way of marketing eggs or poultry, write and tell the editor.

Passing your ideas along like this will have a cash value to many, many of your fellow-farmers; it will be next best thing to your sitting down with several thousand poultry-minded folks, and in a neighborly way explaining to them the things that are helping you find more profit in poultry.

Or if you feel that you just want to express your confidence in what poultry will do for the average Kansas farm, the editor will be delighted to get your letter. Let's make this a real neighborly department.

If you are new in the poultry game you may be experiencing some troubles. In that case, let the editor of this department know about them and he will submit your problems thru these columns to the best experienced farm flock owners and poultrymen in the state, and their advice will come back to you thru Kansas Farmer. And if you are an experienced poultryman, it is likely that you still have some troubles. Tell us what they are and then read in "Kansas Poultry Talk" how others have solved these problems.

Kansas Farmer always has been an enthusiastic poultry booster. You who have been readers of long standing, know that so well. We will continue to have the best feature stories and timely articles about this big industry that are obtainable, but in addition "Kansas Poultry Talk" is yours to use to the fullest extent for the good of higher net returns from your poultry work.



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"I have been using your silos for over ten years and prefer them to any other type."—Fred Wilson, Andover, Kan.

"My silo saves me \$1000.00 per year in feed costs. Have used many different kinds and much prefer your type of silo."—Jack LeRoux, Topeka, Kan.

Quick Erection—BIG DISCOUNT NOW—Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.
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INCREASE YOUR PROFITS Buffalo SUPREME QUALITY TILE SILO

A good silo is a permanent investment—why not buy the best. You pay for a silo every year or two whether you own one or not. A Buffalo Supreme Quality Tile Silo will last for generations and is frost, storm, vermin and weatherproof. No Upkeep—Painting or Repairs FREE. Write today for folder giving valuable information about silos and silage. Special Discount on early orders. Good Territory Open for Live Agents.

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502 Main St. Buffalo, Kansas

POWER MILKER COMPLETE READY TO USE \$35

Milk 2 to 4 cows at a time—18 to 40 an hour. Clean, convenient. Easy to use. Sold on 30 days Free Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Comes With 2 H. P. Engine or Electric Motor. Ready to use when uncrated—no installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment needed. Does the work of four milk hands. Self-cleaning. Free Book—Let us send you our Free Book "The Truth About Milkers." Complete with pictures. Write today. OTTAWA MFG. CO. 5722 White St., Ottawa, Kans.

SURE HATCH INCUBATORS

Sure do hatch chicks! Exceptionally high production—hatch your own healthy, strong chicks at smallest cost imaginable—no loss or stunting from shipping. Machine has 27-year-long successful record—thousands in use—100 to 900 egg sizes. Double redwood case; copper hot water heating system; chick tray. Complete fixtures, with moisture gauge and automatic egg-turning tray. Full instructions and Uncle Sam Poultry Book with each machine. Write today for Free Book on Sure Hatch Incubators. SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO. Box 14, Fremont, Nebr.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

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

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

Per 100: Assorted \$9; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" is Cheapest to Buy

Mail a postal—Get our offer: Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is making "seed" in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters. Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

HEAVY PRODUCING POULTRY

Great Western Poultry Book FREE
"Chicks Worth More" say our customers. Feather restoring, Healthy, Heavier layers. 48 Best Pairs Breeds; Colored Book Fries; Lower Prices. Chicks, Fowls, Eggs, Runners, Brooders, Boxes, Supplies, etc. Best References, Fair Play and "Money-Back" Guarantee. Great Western Hatchery, Box 34 Salina, Kansas

SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads

Write for Samples
Copper Engraving Artists
Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA WICHITA

into consideration, as well as the loss of infertile eggs.

If we plan for 1,000 chicks the incubator turns out around 800; when we order 1,000 day-old chicks the hatchery sends 1,025 or 1,030. Some difference!

Having tried both, we are convinced it is less work and worry, and more profitable to buy day-old chicks than to hatch them ourselves.

Mrs. C. M. Cheney.

R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Can't Beat the Best

We think a standardbred flock pays much the best as we get good profits from selling baby chicks and hatching eggs and from premiums won at fairs.

The White Langshans are best as they are big, healthy and good winter layers. And when we have some to sell on the market, we generally get a premium of a cent a pound or more on account of the size.

Ours is only a small flock and as they have the range of the farm the feed cost is very small. I think water is as important as feed—good, clean water, kept in shady places in summer and sheltered places in winter.

When a hen becomes "broody," she is put, at once, into the "cooler," which is a pen that can be moved onto fresh grass every day, and is given a variety of feed and plenty of water.

Eggs candled out of the incubators and hard boiled are good for these hens.

If the "broody" hens are not allowed to sit even one night it will take only a few days to break them up. We do not set any hens as we think it cheaper to hatch with incubators.

Mrs. Lavinia Everett.

Republic, Kan.

Saves Three Weeks' Time

All thru the country folks are getting ready to raise chickens again. Success to them. I cannot help thinking how nice it is that we can order baby chicks and have them brought to our mail boxes if we like. What a saving of time and trouble!

Everyone cannot specialize, and it really takes a lot of expense and years to bring a flock up to the standard which good hatcheries require when they buy hatching eggs.

Skipping up and down cellar steps to tend the incubator, or chasing around after sitting hens, isn't real fun when a farm woman is getting thru the spring work "on high." There are three good weeks saved right at the outset.

Superior hatching equipment does produce stronger and better fowls, too. One may buy chicks for fries, chicks which will make good laying hens, after the "heavies" are all eaten up or sold, and still others to test varieties, all the same day, at the same place.

Buying "day old chicks" seems to me one of the pleasantest ways of taking advantage of modern efficiency in the recurring routine of our workaday world.

Alice W. Willis.

T. B. Requires Attention

Tuberculosis of poultry, altho not so dangerous in many respects as the bovine form, needs greater attention by flock owners and by the public if the spread is to be checked, says Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Avian tuberculosis," he says, "is easily transmitted to swine and a large per cent of retentions of hogs in packing houses on account of tuberculosis is the result of the avian type of the disease.

"This poultry malady is most prevalent in the Middle West.

"There is more hog tuberculosis today because of fowl tuberculosis than formerly, but the avian germ is much less virulent than the bovine germ and is frequently confined to the glands of the neck in hogs.

"The veterinarians who are going from farm to farm in the work of tuberculin testing of cattle are making observations of poultry flocks. When tuberculosis is found they explain to the owners the way by which the disease can be controlled and eradicated."

Operates Without Horses

The Oregon Agricultural College Dairy Farm recently sold its last horse and is now using tractor power for all field work. This was done

after careful estimates by the animal husbandry and farm mechanics departments showed that the farm could be run more economically with a tractor than with horses.

A tractor which can be used for cultivating row crops is the main power plant under the new scheme of management and operation. A complete list of attachments for this tractor is used, including a plow, mower, rake and cultivator. With the tractor and equipment the dairy department will work the main farm and 90 additional acres recently rented. The entire acreage can thus be used to produce crops for profitable production of dairy products.

The smaller amount of labor and the large number of jobs which can be done with the tractor easily absorb the added cost of interest and depreciation on the power equipment, according to the dairy department. A 7-foot mower driven by a power take-off from the tractor is used. A side delivery rake can be pulled at the same time, if desired. A sweep rake attachment is used for bucking up the hay to a stacker or baler.

Heavy Freight Movements

A note of conservative optimism was sounded a few days ago in Chicago at the fifth annual meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board, held to forecast the probable level of industrial and agricultural activity in Midwest territory in the first quarter of the year. While the forecasts indicated that the rail movement of 29 selected commodities will show a reduction of approximately 41,000 cars, or 3.3 per cent, in the first three months of 1929 as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, this reduction is more than accounted for in one single industry, and is due in that industry to unusual conditions existing in the opening months of 1928. In the first three months of 1929, it was estimated today that the rail movement of coal in Midwest territory would show a drop of 66,000 cars, as compared with the first quarter of 1928. This drop is due principally to the fact that coal movement in March, 1928, was abnormally high, due to the uncertainty then prevailing as to the labor situation in the Midwest coal fields after April 1, 1928, the date on which wage agreements expired. If this coal traffic is eliminated from the totals, the general level of business activity in Midwest territory in the coming three months is expected to be 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

Comparing the months of January, February and March, 1929, with the same months of 1928, an increase of 22 per cent is anticipated in the movement of silica sand, and an increase of 15 per cent is predicted for petroleum and petroleum products. Brick and clay products, shells, glass containers, and the paper board and paper board box industry all forecast increases of 10 per cent in business. A gain of 7 per cent is anticipated in the movement of agricultural implements, while increases of 5 per cent are anticipated in the movement of acids and chemicals, cement, cider, vinegar and pickles, and machinery and machines. Paper distributors and publishers anticipate a like increase of 5 per cent. There will be an increase of 3 per cent in the movement of lumber, of 2 per cent in the movement of grain, and the confectionery trade is also expecting an increase, tho no definite percentage was stated.

A volume of business equal to that done in the first quarter of 1928 is anticipated in the coming three months for cereal beverages and mineral waters, corn products, dairy products, grain products, iron and steel, livestock, paper and pulp, products manufactured from lumber, and waste materials.

Decreases of 5 per cent were forecast for poultry products and sand, gravel and stone, while the movement of coal and coke is expected to show a reduction of 11 per cent, due principally to the abnormal conditions in 1928 mentioned above. A decrease of 12 per cent is anticipated in the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, while reductions of 25 per cent are anticipated in the movement of salt and of roofing materials.

Dairy cows producing heavily should be fed three times a day.

"I get 3 times the Eggs with SHELLMAKER" - writes Mrs. Thies



Just What Heavy Layers Need

"It's great to get lots of eggs," says Mrs. Thies, (Neb.) "The yield increased from 26 to 80 eggs a day when I started to feed SHELLMAKER."

SHELLMAKER is guaranteed to bring more and better eggs. Your dealer will return your money if you don't find it the best shell-builder and grinder you ever used. Preferred by 100,000 poultry raisers. You'll like it, too. Try a bag!

SHELLMAKER

Don't confuse SHELLMAKER with ordinary grit or with shell. It is a new, harder calcium product, endorsed by State Agricultural Colleges and prominent poultry raisers as the best known shell-builder and grinder. Helps in 2 ways to get more eggs:

- 1. Its slow-wearing surfaces supply the hen's gizzard with a perfect grinder. Grinds feed finer. Gets more good from the feed. Less feed required. 2. Supplies the shell-building mineral (calcium) which feeds lack. Is over 98% pure calcium. Is a remarkable shell-builder. Highly digestible. Calcium is released at just the rate needed.

BUY FROM YOUR DEALER. Accept only SHELLMAKER. It's best, cheapest, guaranteed! Send coupon for free sample and valuable book. WRITE!

WESTERN LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CO., Dept. E-6, Omaha, Neb.



Free Sample and Book!

Western Limestone Products Co., Dept. E-6, Omaha, Neb.

Please send, free and postpaid, sample of SHELLMAKER and book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs."

Name: Town: State: My dealer's name is:

Why Hens Need SHELLMAKER

Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. If you don't furnish a really efficient grinder, the hen picks up whatever she can find. This takes her longer to digest and assimilate food. Also lacks calcium for shell-building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. Over 98% pure calcium.



Guaranteed

Tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flock, shorter moulting. If it fails, take empty bag and tag to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHICKS

Advertisement for Baker's Hatchery featuring a cartoon of a chick, a basket of eggs, and a price list for various breeds of chicks.

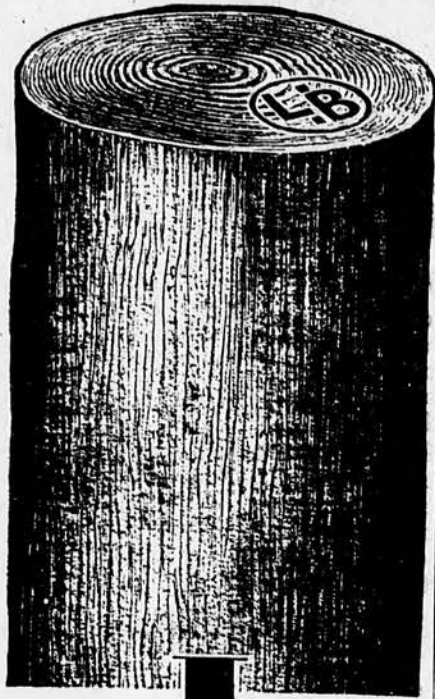


Advertisement for Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks, including a testimonial and contact information for Steinhoff & Sons in Osage City, Kansas.

WHAT'S a CAPON and WHY.

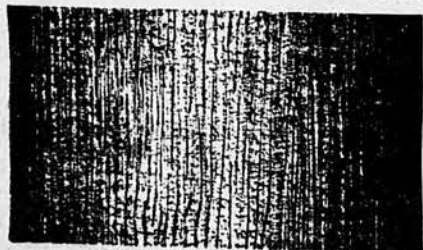
CAPON GOLD, a book that explains why Capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about CAPONS. 50 pictures from life that show each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, a short time. George Beuoy, No...41, Cedar Vale, Kansas only, for a Dime in coin or stamps.

Advertisement for Hides - Furs, listing prices for salt cured hides and horse hides, and contact information for T. J. Brown in Topeka, Kansas.



If your farmstead was on a boulevard the attractiveness of Long-Bell posts would be more important to you—yet their long life and durability make them even more valuable on the farm.

Ask Your Lumberman about **The Long-Bell Post Everlasting** Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure and **NEVER-CREEP FENCE ANCHORS** Make Sturdy Fences That Stay Put — write for FREE Literature **The Long-Bell Lumber Company** Established 1875 200 R. A. Long Building Kansas City, Mo.



Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

TWO years ago a man paid \$106,000 for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible. There is more interest in the Bible today than ever before. I think it is safe to say that more folks are reading the Bible than ever in the past. That does not go well with the badness that is so rampant on all sides, but it remains a fact that the Old Book is being read by millions of persons. We must remember that not everybody commits crime, and not everybody gets drunk. Elijah found 7,000 persons "in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, every mouth which hath not kissed him." Not everybody is bad, despite the daily papers.

When American soldiers were going overseas, every man carried a New Testament, and on the fly leaf were words written by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson: "This book speaks both the voice of God and the voice of humanity, for there is told in it the most convincing story of human experience that has ever been written, take it all in all, and those who heed that story will know that strength and happiness and success are all summed up in the exhortation, 'Fear God and keep his commandments.'" The man who wrote thus practiced what he was preaching. A well-worn copy of the Bible was always within reach of his hand, in his private apartment in Paris, and the lessons read at his funeral were from the worn Bible, which he had used daily for years.

It is, of course, well known that the Bible is the world's best selling book. No other book even approaches it in the number of annual sales. When the first edition of the American Revised version came from the press, in 1900, the streets were lined with trucks and carriages waiting to get the first bundles of the new Bible. It reminds us of what took place in Paris, when James J. Tissot came back from the Holy Land with his biblical paintings. Tissot had lived in Palestine 10 years, to thoro'ly familiarize himself with the country and its people, so that he could reproduce on canvas the scenes from the Bible. When his series of paintings was shown in Paris, we are told that never had such depth of emotion been shown. Rich and poor, aristocrat and peasant, came in carriages or afoot. They entered the Louvre, where the pictures were on display, as if they were performing a religious ceremony. Many were on their knees, and spent hours sobbing and praying, as they looked on the scenes taken from the Old Book. The reason for this outburst of feeling? Probably the fact that the artist had represented as faithfully and accurately as possible the scenes that had been made famous in the Old Testament and the New. He had lived the parts he painted, and the life of the Old Book was in them.

But, despite the fact that the Bible is the best known book, it also is the least known. Millions never read it. A well known business firm sent out a copy of the Ten Commandments to many of its correspondents. One of them wrote back, "This is one of the best things I have ever seen. Where did you get it?" To correct this lack, an Illinois layman conceived the idea of advertising the Bible. He made arrangements with a newspaper in Rock Island to have some great passages of Scripture set up in display style in quarter page advertisements, and finally in whole page display. This was continued for several weeks. This layman believes, that is the best way to get any community awakened to its spiritual need.

In the early colonies, the Bible had a large place. Every question was argued from the viewpoint of the Bible and was considered settled until it was found to be "agreeable to the Holy Scriptures." In New Haven, for instance, the right of citizenship depended on the fact of church membership. The colony of Connecticut decided that the "Scriptures do hold forth a perfect rule for the direction and government of all men, in all duties which they are to perform to God and men, as well as in the government of families and commonwealths as in matters of the church."

Congress recognized the need of the colonies for Bibles, in 1777, and voted to import a sufficient number to supply the demand, as there was not enough paper or type in the land for so large a job of printing. Looking across the continent, we find on the Pacific Coast the impress of the Bible. In an early mission station on the Willamette River we find "on the table in the mission room a copy of the Bible, and on the wall over the fireplace a copy of the Declaration of Independence."

Of South America, that internationally-known sociologist, Prof. E. A. Ross, says, "There can be no large gains in civic righteousness until democracy, which is taught wherever the open Bible goes, becomes the common possession of all the millions of South America. This is the fundamental justification for missionary effort in that land. Without the Gospel and its message regarding the rights of the individual there can be no democracy."

I may add an item that may be of interest to readers. The American Bible Society publishes each of the books of the Bible in separate little volumes that can be bought for 1 cent each. These are convenient to carry around, to give away, and for use in the home for family worship. The western branch of the Society is 35 East Wacker Ave., Chicago.

Lesson for February 3.—The Holy Scriptures. Deut. 6:4-9; 2 Kings: 22: 8-20 and 2 Tim. 3:14-17.

"Friends, Countrymen"

(Continued from Page 8)

- Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:15 p. m.—Charles M. Baird, Arkansas City, farm experience talk
- 1:30 p. m.—Carl W. Kraus, Hays, farm experience talk; or at 6:05 p. m.
- 1:45 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Mildred Jones, soprano, and Ruby McKnight, contralto
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, late markets, time, weather
- 6:05 p. m.—Farm speaker
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Sonora Hour program from New York City
- 9:00 p. m.—Pennzoll program from New York City
- 9:30 p. m.—Elmer and Jasper
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick recording period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's forum: Kate Marchbanks, Woman's editor of Capper's Weekly, Ada Montgomery, Society editor of Topeka Daily Capital, Tested recipes, Music, WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Matinee musical concert
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 6:52 p. m.—Southard Sales System
- 8:30 p. m.—Willard and Helen, The Harmony Twins
- 9:00 p. m.—Studio program
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional period—Rev. Carl Wilhelm
- 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick recording period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's forum: Mrs. Julia Kiene, speaks on preparation and selection of foods on her weekly menu. Tested recipes, Music, WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
- 12:15 p. m.—Dinner concert
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Matinee musical concert
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Owen B. Jones and Jones Sisters, Harmony Singers
- 9:00 p. m.—Ed Johnson and his Swedish accordion
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

When the Fur Flies

Blinks—"Have you ever seen a prize fight?"

Jinks—"No, I've never seen a prize fight, but I have looked in on a women's afternoon bridge party."

"Willie We Have Missed You"

"I hear Krauss and Meyer are looking for a new cashier. Is it true? They engaged a new one only a month ago." "That's the one they're looking for."

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DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$1000 A WEEK
LOSS OF ONE EYE \$250	PARTIAL DISABILITY \$250 A WEEK
LOSS OF BOTH EYES \$1000	LOSS OF ONE HAND \$500
LOSS OF ONE FOOT \$300	LOSS OF BOTH HANDS \$1000
LOSS OF BOTH FEET \$1000	LOSS OF HAND AND FOOT \$1000

ALL THIS FOR 2c A DAY

Farm Accidents are increasing! Every year, now, 1 farmer in 8 is seriously injured. YOU are not immune. YOU may be NEXT. Any day, now, a fall, cut, kick, injury by auto or machinery may lay you low. Bills for doctors, hospital and extra help will pile up. AVOID THIS COST! Make the Woodmen Accident responsible. Costs only 2 1/2c a day. Protects you up to \$1,000. In 39 years we have saved Woodmen Accident policy holders \$6,500,000. **STUDY THE ABOVE CHART.** Write for all the facts. Read what policyholders say. Learn of the little cost—big rewards. Claims paid promptly. Act NOW! Don't put it off. Mail coupon NOW!

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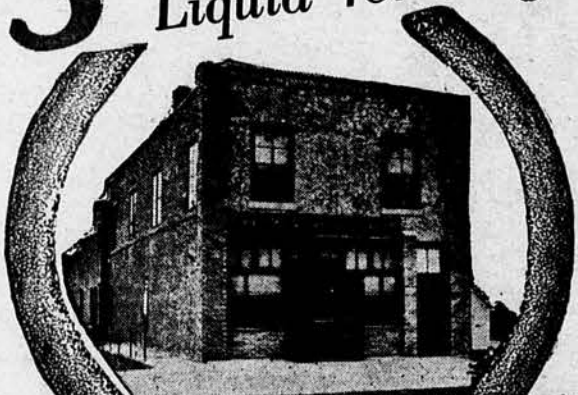
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A Thoroughly Tested and Proved Aid to **SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING**



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We also make 3RD DEGREE for Poultry. Use it regularly to help your poultry flock keep in better condition and freer from disease. We shall be glad to send you a free copy of the "D. V. U. Poultry Book" if you will ask for it.

Now Used and Recommended by Thousands of Hog Raisers

A number of years ago a well known veterinarian perfected a new product. Not only did he have a thorough knowledge of livestock diseases and their treatment but he was also a graduate Registered Pharmacist, with a thorough understanding of the therapeutic value of all drugs and remedies. Thoroughgoing experiments helped make sure that this new product should meet every requirement. No wonder that hog raisers found it successful and that its popularity grew by leaps and bounds.

Today this product—3RD DEGREE Liquid for Hogs, the original and genuine three-purpose liquid for hogs—is known and recommended wherever hogs are being raised for profit. Thousands of farmers, as shown by the tremendous volume of repeat orders received, depend on it to help them keep their hogs healthy and thrifty.

Now is the best time of the year for starting to use 3RD DEGREE in your herd. It will help your brood sows stay well. By making them resistant to disease and by helping them overcome the losses caused by worm infestation you are assured of stronger, healthier litters—the kind that means greater profit at market time. The cost of feeding 3RD DEGREE is unusually low. When you once realize the profit possibilities in this product that others have found, you, too, will want to use it regularly. Write today for full information. There is no obligation involved. For convenience, use the coupon below.

Honest and Reliable Service is the Foundation on Which This Institution Has Been Built

The company back of 3RD DEGREE is the DROVERS Veterinary Union. As in the case of many other successful businesses, the modest and unassuming manner in which this company started was the beginning of a tremendous business which reaches into nearly every state where hogs are raised as well as into many foreign countries. From a small one-room laboratory has developed a modern, fully equipped three-story building, a part of which is shown here. Built on the side of a hill, this structure contains the offices,

laboratories, experimental quarters, manufacturing equipment and warehouse. Outside entrances on each floor level make for greater economy and effectiveness.

Only one answer explains such unusual growth: Effective Service to Hog Raisers, Unquestioned Reliability and Absolute Fairness to Each and Every Customer. Farmers who became acquainted not only with 3RD DEGREE but with the honesty and reliability of the company back of the product took pleasure in recommending it to their friends and neighbors.

More Hog Raisers Than Ever Before Used 3rd DEGREE During 1928

The same ideals which permeated the founder of this business have been faithfully adhered to by the men who have succeeded him. Every year has seen a big increase in the sale of 3RD DEGREE and other products. The year which has just closed was the biggest from every standpoint that the DROVERS Veterinary Union has ever enjoyed.

Capable, efficient and helpful service has always been at the disposal of our customers. For example, our chief veterinarian, Dr. E. F. Ahnert, is a man with unusual experience in the problems which

hog raisers must meet in order to keep hogs healthy and growing. For many years he was connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His thorough and extensive knowledge of hog problems is at the disposal of every customer of the DROVERS Veterinary Union. Likewise, the men who represent the company in the field are not only carefully chosen for honesty and reliability but they are thoroughly trained so as to render real constructive service to the farmers with whom they deal.



As a part of our service to hog raisers we have published a 50-page book which deals thoroughly with the subject of hog diseases, hog worms, care of brood sows and many other topics with which every hog raiser should be familiar. The book contains no advertising but is a practical, helpful and valuable manual for hog raisers. If you do not already have a copy of this book you should write for it today. Just mail the coupon below and we will send you a book, free and without obligation.

MAIL *this* COUPON

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Gentlemen: Please send, postpaid, a copy of your complete hog manual "How to Grow 250-lb. Hogs in Six Months."

If you also want full information about 3RD DEGREE Liquid for Hogs, check square at the left.

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