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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

February 16, 1929

Number 7



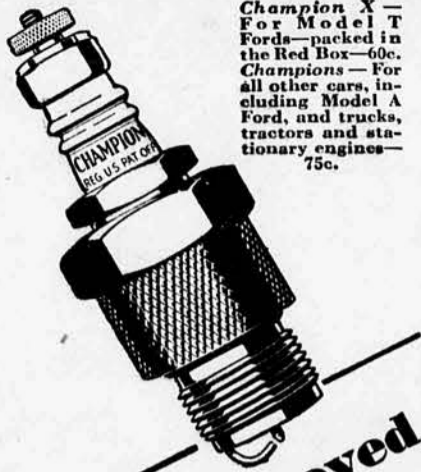
GEORGE WASHINGTON  
1732 - 1799

LET us pause to honor the memory of that handful of men whose untiring struggle against great odds brought victory to a weak nation and laid deep the beginning of our happiness and prosperity. Let us remember with reverence the man who forsook wealth, ease and influential friends to lead his countrymen in the war for Liberty:

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## The Livestock is Doing Well

But This Has Been an "Old-Fashioned" Winter:  
Will Spring Come Early?

BY HARLEY HATCH

**F**EBRUARY is going down the line, and as I write this there is a light covering of snow on the ground, which is frozen. Only once in January was the frost out of the ground, and then for but two days. It is seldom we have such a condition here in Eastern Kansas. If having winter when we should have it means an early spring, we should in 1929 have one of the "old fashioned" kind where we begin planting corn about April 1. We have had such springs in the past and sometime we will have one again. We will know more about the condition of the fall sown wheat and alfalfa by March 1 than we do now; the ground has been bare much of the time and there has been considerable frost, but the alternate thawings have been more than commonly scarce. It is not bad weather on livestock, and feed is holding out well.

### Much Interest in Combines

A friend writes from Morris county saying that he is interested in what I have said regarding the use of the combine here in threshing shock kafir. If the report is favorable he is thinking of buying one for that purpose. I have seen so little of the combine used for such threshing that I cannot advise one way or another. So far as it was used here last December it seemed successful; the owner said that a reasonable run on a rather short day was from 400 to 450 bushels. The charge for threshing kafir in this way out of the shock is 10 cents a bushel, as compared with 5 cents when the grain is headed, stacked and threshed with a common grain separator. This inquirer asks how many horses are needed to pull the machine from shock to shock. I don't know; the operator here uses a tractor to pull the machine. If the ground was dry I presume a good team could move the combine from shock to shock, but if the going was heavy four horses probably would be needed. Many farmers here are glad to pay the extra 5 cents a bushel to avoid topping and stacking the kafir; others say they can top and stack the kafir cheaper than that. In threshing from the shock the fodder is scattered considerably, and if it is wanted for feed it should be re-shocked after the job is finished.

### Better Write to Manhattan

I have of late received a good many inquiries from folks wishing to buy farm seed of various sorts from Jayhawker Farm. Handling seeds in a small way and making rail shipments entails a lot of work, especially for one who lives some distance from a shipping point. The Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan keeps in touch with many growers of farm seeds, and in many instances it can recommend those seeds both for quality and variety, as they have been grown under college inspection. These seed growers live in all parts of Kansas, and so can send seeds suited to locality and, because of short distance shipments, much money can be saved. Regarding inquiries about the new cane variety, Atlas, I would advise writing to the state experiment station. I have seen none of the plants, but I hear it is not suited for sorghum making, but is a feed for livestock. It is said to be a cross between sweet sorghum and kafir; if so it probably would be a more hardy plant and better adapted to stand adverse conditions than kafir. I understand there is little or no seed of this new variety for sale, but it is possible a small amount for trial may be secured by writing to Kansas State Experiment Station, Manhattan.

### Tile Will Last, Too

A Shawnee county friend who had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire recently writes regarding the cost of tile to be used in building a new one as compared with the cost of lumber. Tile construction costs more than wood construction, but I think it worth much more than the extra cost. In

after years I think the words of the old advertising slogan will prove true, "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten." The tile barn which we built last summer has in the outside walls virtually 3,000 square feet of surface all of tile, clear to the comb of the roof. The cost of this wall, as nearly as we could figure it, was \$200 more than if it had been built of lumber with a substantial frame. Such a wall covered with a metal roof and with that roof grounded with copper rods is virtually proof against any fire originating from the outside. If fire starts on the inside as did the fire which burned the barn of our friend, the inside of the building would no doubt be burned out if it contained much hay.

### Grinders Save the Feed

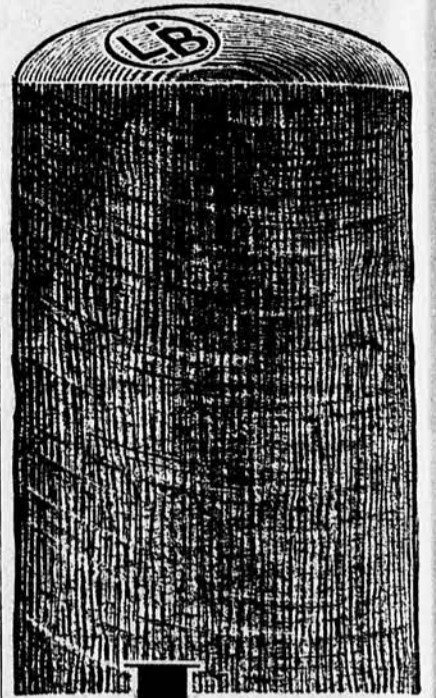
I have received a number of inquiries of late regarding the small grinder of which I made mention some weeks ago as being sold mounted on an old Model T Ford chassis, the motor of which provides power to run the mill. A number of firms now make this type of mill. Of those most in use in this locality there are two sizes, one costing in the neighborhood of \$35 and a larger size better adapted to grind large amounts of ear corn costing \$55. The cost of the Model T which provides the power depends on the condition of the motor. One of the smaller sizes in use on a neighboring farm, mounted and ready to run, cost \$55. For further information regarding these mills, see your dealer, especially one who has a number of old Model T cars for sale. Other makes of car engines also can be hooked up with these small mills, but the Model T usually is chosen because an old chassis of this type costs little. So far as I know these mills have given satisfaction; if there is any trouble it is due to the engine, which sometimes has to be worked over before it provides power enough to run "in high." One dealer in a nearby town has sold 75 of this kind of mill mounted on a Model T chassis since last summer.

### 'Tis a Superior Community

Farmers may be in debt and no doubt are not getting a fair deal in exchange of farm products for manufactured goods, but you would never guess it had you attended, as I did, a Grange dinner and installation of officers at Cola Hill Grange down on Big Creek in Coffey county during the last week. To those who have attended Grange dinners and who may attend them in the future I have only to say, "May good digestion wait on appetite," for it surely will need to do so. Here is a Grange all officered by young folks who are staying by the farm and who show no signs of having regretted their choice. The State Grange Overseer was present to install the officers, and made an interesting event of it. Such events are pleasant ones, and many of the young folks present will in future days look back to such meetings as part of a Golden Age. There are many parts of the West where the young folks are not carrying on the work of the farm as it is being done in Cola Hill neighborhood; it is such neighborhoods as the one in question that are the strength of the state and the hope of the future. The name "Cola Hill" as applied to that locality is in memory of an old settler of that name.

### In the Silk Business

A New York silk merchant went to the bank to get his note renewed. "I am sorry," said the banker, "but it will be absolutely impossible for me to renew your note." The silk merchant's face paled. After a moment of thought he looked up at the banker and asked: "Were you ever in the silk business?" "Why, of course not," answered the banker. "Well, you're in it now," said the silk merchant as he picked up his hat and went out.



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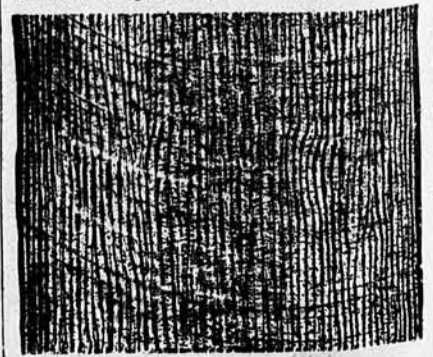
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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Barger Gets in State Champion Class

*Like Schlickau and Praeger, He Works to Further Improve His Grain*

**C**ONGRATULATIONS, Pawnee county! You well may be proud that the new Champion Wheat Grower of Kansas, W. A. Barger, of Garfield, lives within your boundary lines. It proves your right—and ability—to share in the honor of the slogan: "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World."

Last Friday night at the annual Farm and Home Week banquet, Mr. Barger was introduced as the new champion wheat grower for the state; he was selected from a field of 20 county champions for the honor, and this was his third appearance at the big annual event at the college as champion wheat grower from Pawnee county. This puts Mr. Barger in a class with A. R. Schlickau, Reno county, and Herman A. Praeger, Barton county, the wheat champions for 1926 and 1927 respectively. It is safe to say that no one in the state has produced better wheat than these three men; and it

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

is inspiring to know that all three of these wheat champions are working season by season to produce a better grain.

Mr. Barger's sample of wheat that made him state champion had a test weight of 65 pounds to the bushel, protein content of 13.50 per cent, and he had an average yield of 44.42 bushels an acre. To have an accurate knowledge of how a wheat champion is selected, let's listen a minute to what C. E. Graves at the agricultural college has to say. He is in charge of the Wheat Belt Program in which the selection of the state champion is the outstanding event each year.

"The state champion is chosen not necessarily from high wheat yield for 1928, but also upon practices of wheat growing adapted to his locality," Graves explained. All right, let's take a look at Mr. Barger's farm and consider what happens there. He controls 880 acres and has all but 80 under cultivation. The soil is a sandy loam. Crop acreages run something like this: Wheat, 612 acres; corn, 40; oats, 15; alfalfa, 15; sorghums, 5; barley, 15; kafir, 4. Obviously the big farming operation is growing wheat.

Corn, oats and wheat are rotated on most of the ground to give the land a change every four

turned to the soil in some form, and summer fallow and alternate row cropping are entering the program in the interest of better wheat production.

At this point we can see that Barger's land is handled carefully, efficiently and effectively. Now, how about planting? Nothing but pure seed goes into a healthy, well-prepared, well-fed seedbed on this farm. Black Hull and Turkey are the wheat varieties, and aside from knowing where the seed he uses originates, Mr. Barger tests it, recleans it, treats it and observes the fly-free date in sowing; and woe unto grasshoppers who wing a bumpy flight toward Barger's wheat, for there a last "banquet" awaits them—the most approved grasshopper poison.

Being of a mechanical turn, it didn't take Mr. Barger long to change a large granary into a grain elevator, powered by a gas engine. Remodeling is one of the most profitable things on the farm from the standpoint of saving time and labor. The smut treating machine also is a product of Barger's brain and brawn. He built it inside the elevator, hooked it up to the gas engine and insured a constant supply of copper carbonate by turning an old butter churn into an automatic feeding device.

### Tractors Do Heavy Work

The idea of economy in production is carried thruout the entire farming system. Some horses are kept for jobs they can do most efficiently, but the heavy work is assigned to tractors and tractor implements. A combine is most of the "hired help" at harvest time. Other possibilities are in store in the way of time, labor and money savings, because Mr. Barger is figuring on connecting on an



In the Oval, Meet W. A. Barger, the New Wheat Champion. The Other Pictures Show Some of the Buildings on His Pawnee County Farm. Note the Granary at the Top That Has Been Made Into a Grain Elevator, and Which Has Proved a Time and Money Saver. The Home is Strictly Modern. There is Adequate Shelter for Livestock and Machinery



to six years. Early seedbed preparation is practiced, enough of the ground being plowed each year so that once in four years every furrow has been turned with this particular implement. The balance of the time the ground is listed. The land is fed with barnyard manure, some of it with alfalfa, but, of course, this is slow; all of the straw is re-

electric power line. A farm electric plant has been used for some time.

There is no question about the wisdom of selecting Mr. Barger as a Kansas Wheat Champion. Besides being an outstanding farmer, he has shown interest in the production of quality wheat by conducting several test plots for the Pawnee County Farm Bureau and the Kansas State Agricultural College. In looking over the records of the new champion, we find he was the first in his community to list land for wheat. In the fall of 1907, he

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## Visited College With Personal Problems

By G. E. Ferris

**R**ADIO programs for rural folks, increased publicity for the farm, the work of county agricultural and home demonstration agents, county farm bureaus and similar organizations have caused an increase in the number of Kansas farm men and women who attend the annual Farm and Home Week program in February at the Kansas State Agricultural College, according to L. F. Payne, head of the poultry department, and J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department, who state that more folks attended the poultry and dairy programs last week at Manhattan than in any previous year. L. C. Williams, in charge of the Farm and Home Week program, believes that for the four days—February 5 to 8 inclusive—the average daily attendance at the programs for men and women was nearly 500.

L. E. Call, dean of the Division of Agriculture, explains, that "Farm and Home Week provides an opportunity for Kansas farmers and their wives to spend sufficient time at the college to get acquainted with the faculty and to take up with the professors their personal problems. This is impossible in one or two day short courses where the

time and where the faculty members are fully occupied on the program." Dean Harry Umberger, of the Extension Division, which promotes Farm and Home Week, believes that the leaders of the Kansas rural communities who come to Manhattan for the four-day program are most interested in the program talks and information given by men from the United States Department of Agriculture and by other agricultural men of national prominence. He believes that the one and two-day schools similar to the 104 wheat production, grain marketing, livestock, farm accountancy, program development, legume, soil, dairy, poultry, potato growers, horticulture and builders schools promoted by the Extension Division and which last year gained an attendance of more than 10,000 farm folks in different sections of Kansas should take the place of much of the past Farm and Home Week programs applying primarily to Kansas, with more attention accorded by men of national reputation to the community leaders who attend.

Each of the last three days of Farm and Home Week special programs were conducted for the farm women visitors by the Home Economics Division. The first day was devoted to the poultry department's program, and in the remaining days the dairy, agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural economics and agricultural engineering departments of the college presented speakers with information of definite interest to Kansas Farmers.

The Agricultural Engineering program was devoted particularly to the use of electricity on the farm. F. C. Fenton, head of the department, pointed out the changed attitude, with reference to rates and the cost of the transmission lines of the electric companies which build power transmission lines into the country, and said that the problem now is for them to be able to keep up with the demands made upon them for electric power by farmers. Outside of making possible many home conveniences, the use of electric motors for grinding, pumping and running small machines has been found to provide cheap, convenient and adaptable power, according to Fenton. He also indicated that,

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

RUSSIA'S employment of Thomas D. Campbell of Montana as a "consulting agricultural engineer" in its plan of industrial farming is of interest to this country, more particularly perhaps to the manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

The greatest of Russian internal problems is the industrialization of the peasants. Nominally or legally the land in Russia is the property of the state, but actually the peasant proprietor runs his farm to suit himself and has a property feeling toward it that the soviet politicians are careful not to disturb.

So far they seem sound and very progressive. They are going about their problem in a scientific and analytical manner. They submitted to me a list of questions which would do credit to any engineer in the world.

The plan involves the largest extension of state action ever attempted, and will test the solidarity of sovietism, since it is the first action looking toward the actual inclusion of the peasantry who constitute the bulk of Russian population in the socialistic or communistic commonwealth.

American agriculture may be affected unfavorably by this colossal scheme some years hence, if it proves a practical success, but difficulties of a magnitude matching the project itself will have to be overcome before Russia's industrial agriculture becomes a reality rather than a spectacular dream.

A Kansas Yearbook

NEW edition of Kansas Facts which now promises to be a Kansas yearbook, having developed beyond its experimental first idea, is issued and makes an impressive volume of more than 300 pages, crowded with information relating to this state, including a remarkably good condensed state history.

The Bank Tax Tangle

BY THE agreement reached in the conference of national bankers this week the difficult problem of bank taxation seems in a way of being settled, at least for the next two years, giving the state plenty of time, if it cares to do so, to study the whole question and enact a final law on the subject.

Efforts by the bankers are now being made to bring every national bank in the state into the agreement, a majority of the national bank capital of the state being already favorable.

This, of course, is not a final settlement of the problem of the federal law on taxation of national banks, but it indicates a spirit of fairness by the national bankers, who are as deeply concerned as the state to find a satisfactory solution of the tax muddle.

If this is acceptable to the legislature and so saves the intangible and mortgage registration tax laws for a longer trial, it is a happy way out of a threatening tangle that might muddle the entire program of tax revision.

A Joint "Old Soldier" Reunion

A BILL has been introduced in Congress by a Nebraska member of the House, Congressman Howard, to pay the expenses of a joint reunion some time this year at Washington of survivors of the Union and Confederate armies, to be arranged by a commission of which General Pershing is the head.

The sentiment behind this proposal must appeal not only to the veterans themselves, but also to the country. It will not be the first time that General Pershing has headed soldiers of the South and North and of a united country.

Sectionalism received a body blow last November when for the first time voters of the former Confederate states recognized the nationalism of the Republican party, but partisan feeling can have no relation to such a joint reunion of soldiers once arrayed against each other in civil war.

We believe that such a reunion, following up the historic assemblies of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Stony Mountain, and the return of the captured battle flags would be an event of national significance, and would serve as an inspirational object lesson to our people and to generations to come.

It is possible today, more than 60 years from the Civil War, to take an objective view of the issues of that critical time and for the successors of the generation that decided the problem of human slavery by the final issue of war to forget animosities in testifying to a complete unity of national feeling.

A New National Anthem

AWARDS in the contest financed by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten for a new American national anthem were announced recently in the preliminary competition, which was for words alone, the judges being Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, musical critic; Witter Bynner, poet; and Reinald Werrenrath, baritone-singer.

than a patriotic song must be to catch the popular heart. The first stanza runs—

Flag of our fathers, white-starred in thy glory,
Unfurled to the light;
Write on the gray winds forever thy story
Of freedom and right;
A prayer for thy staff when the darkness is falling
And storms ride the sky;
A song for thy folds when the sunrise is calling,
And morning swings by.

Markham entitles his anthem New America, in five stanzas, beginning—

Freedom, we children all
Long heard your mother-call
In lands afar,
Host after host we came,
Drawn by your glorious name,
Lit by your torch aflame,
A new world-star.

It is hard to visualize an American army with banners, however, shouting the last stanza of Markham's anthem,

God show us Love's great way,
And lead us day by day
To Love's great ends.
O may our country be
One shelter of the free,
One house of Friends.

The last line might even appear to be an appeal for Hoover's vote, tho he is not one of the judges of the contest.

Miss Angela Morgan of Philadelphia rings in considerable classic allusion for an up-to-date American popular anthem, her first stanza out of seven being:

Our glowing praise to thee,
Thou giant soul set free!
The lungs of Atlas roar
Across thy threshing floor,
The heart of Vulcan beats
Within the city streets,
Jove's sinews in thy strength unfurled—
Colossus of the world!

The only proposed national anthem with a chorus is entered by Berton Braley, his title being Voice of America. There are only two stanzas to the anthem, written in a meter already familiar in American patriotic songs:

With the ring and swing of hammers on the
plowshare and the keel
We are building for tomorrow, forging visions
out of steel.
On the farms and in the workshop with a
spirit strong and free
We are fashioning the wonder of the days that
are to be,
And the glow of many forges is a pillar made
of fire
That is leading on and upward to the goal of
our desire.

The California poet, Frank B. Cowgill, takes for his theme Brotherhood:

The gleam of Freedom's brightly beaming star
Our fathers led across the wintry sea,
And still it guides her children from afar,
Out of all climes, to this fair land and free.
O may we shun all clannish hate and wrong,
And be one brotherhood, united, strong.

The other candidates for the national anthem are on a level with the stanzas quoted. One theme runs thru them all, not so much of patriotism in the traditional jingoistic sense, or even nationalistic, but rather taking in the world of humanity.

Ramsay MacDonald's Appeal

FORMER British Premier and Foreign Minister Ramsay MacDonald's article in the Nation recently is universally received as important and timely, in view of the drifting relations of his country and the United States.

"the relations between the United States and Great Britain grow increasingly unhappy," yet there is no reason why these relations should not be brought to a friendly basis by complete understanding. He also notes that war comes unexpectedly. Have both of us failed to observe," he asks, "how easy it is for nations to slip into war for nothing, how ready popular imagination is to be set on fire by anyone—even an almost anonymous newspaper proprietor—who cares to light a match?" There never was anything quite so dumb as the slogan we hear from military people that war between England and America is "unthinkable." Such expressions, he thinks rightly, are "always an ominous sign."

There seems to be growing up in England the feeling that what threatens friendship among English-speaking powers is the age-long difference about the "freedom of the seas," and if this could somehow be reconciled the reduction of naval armament would no longer be a problem. If it could be settled according to the American principle, there would be no occasion for rivalry in naval armament.

Mr. MacDonald asks, "Why do not the statesmen act? If they are acting, why do they not give us comfort by informing us that they are?" He says: "This is no case for private and unofficial action and conferences. The governments must act. Both countries ought to appoint five or six of their most outstanding public men, representatives of the whole nation, to meet and drag from the obscure corners of sulky suspicion the things which make difficulties between us. Let us know them. Mayhap fresh air would clear our minds of them. Governments are timorous, and if this be too solemn a proceeding for them to support, let them do something themselves, only we would like to be assured that they are aware of the mighty issues involved in a lack of good will and confidence between the United States and Great Britain."

The former British premier dreads a competitive drive in naval armament between his country and ours. If he should be the next prime minister of Great Britain, with Herbert Hoover President of the United States, frank mutual discussion of the real differences underlying distrust between the two English-speaking nations would be possible and to be expected.

### Militarist Reasoning

**R**EAR Admiral Bradley A. Fiske contributes an article to the Forum Magazine, exalting armament and incidentally taking a characteristic rap at pacifists, or opponents of armaments. "We militarists," says the admiral, "believe that disarmament as a remedy would be infinitely worse than the disease" of war.

This is putting it fairly strong, even for a militarist. Admiral Fiske thinks of disarmament not as merely worse than the late world war, from which civilization barely escaped with its life, but as "infinitely worse." Well, pacifists, of course, do not agree with any such opinion.

The militarist's opinion of disarmament as a greater curse than war is based on history. "I think," says Admiral Fiske, "I hear the pacifists object: 'O, we know all about history and the wars of history. But history is concerned with the people of distant ages, who were less civilized than we are. The history of ancient times has nothing to do with the present.' In other words, the pacifists virtually indorse Henry Ford's famous aphorism, 'History is bunk.' The militarists have more respect for history."

Maybe they do, but they appear to have little respect for logic, if Admiral Fiske is a sample of the class. What sort of reasoning is it to merely

imagine the opponent as saying something, and then proceed to bludgeon him for saying it? If this is typical militarist argument the readers of the Forum Magazine might fairly pray to be delivered from an infliction of any more of the same.

But history is not Admiral Fiske's only strong forte. "The causes of war," he declares, "are too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be abolished." He is as strong on prophecy as history, and as sure of the future as the past. Maybe by the time a man gets to be a rear admiral he has issued so many orders that he acquires the notion that when he states something, that settles it.

### Must Pay the Alimony

I am a resident of Kansas; I was married at Ottawa, September 4, 1922. My wife sued me for divorce, and in June, 1928, got her divorce and took the custody of our boy. My lawyer did not appear when the case was tried. I feel as if he received a "piece of money" to stay away. He asked for a continuance of the case, but the court went ahead and tried it without me or my lawyer being present. They didn't serve me with a written summons when it was going to come off. I wasn't notified after it came off. All I know is what I heard about it. Could they have a trial without me or my lawyer being there? When I notified them I was going to fight it I told them I would give the divorce, but no alimony or attorney fees. She is living off another man's support. He rented a place and she went to keep house for him. Has been there the last five or six months. Could they make me pay alimony with this man looking after her and our little boy? Am willing to look after the boy if he was in some other place. Don't feel like putting up money when another man is sharing it. Haven't I the right to have the boy part of the time?  
J. M. M.

I cannot tell from your statement of the case whether you have been deprived of any of your legal rights in the trial of this case. If you were properly served with a summons when the case was brought, then it was your business to be on hand when the case was called for trial, either personally or thru an attorney. The mere fact that you were not there would not necessarily be a reason for continuing the case. It would be within the discretion of the court as to whether the case should be continued. If your attorney failed to do his duty you may have a cause of action against him, but that of itself would not be sufficient reason for setting aside the judgment. The mere fact that your former wife is keeping house for another man is not of itself a fault if there are no improper relations between them. And that of itself would not be a reason why you should not continue to pay alimony or a certain sum for the support of the boy.

The only way you can test this matter is to employ some other attorney, go into court and file a motion that the judgment in this divorce case be set aside. Whether you can win I do not know.

### Acts for the Court

A man dies leaving six quarter sections. He made no will. His son was appointed administrator. Can the administrator sell the property without either the knowledge or permission of any of his sisters or brothers? He claims he sold his father's property and paid his debts, although none of the others knew the father had any debts. There is only one lot left. He did not pay the taxes on it. Another man paid the tax and therefore owns the lot. He sold some of the lots and gave deeds. The man who bought the lots wants to sell them to another person, and therefore wants the brothers and sisters to sign the deed. He claims he, being administrator, can sell the property without the others signing. Can he sell the property without all signing the deeds?  
J. R. S.

The administrator is an officer acting under the direction and authority of the probate court. His first duty is to make an inventory of the estate. His second duty is to make a report to the probate court showing a list of all the property that comes into his possession by virtue of his appointment as

administrator. As administrator he is required to pay the indebtedness due from the deceased and the funeral expenses out of the sale of personal property and cash, and if the deceased died owing debts that cannot be paid in that way he might file a petition with the probate court asking that he be authorized to sell the real estate. The debts having been taken care of it would then be his duty to divide the estate under the direction of the probate court according to the terms of the will—and if there was no will, then to divide it according to the terms of the statute. If the real estate cannot be equitably divided without injury to the estate itself, it might be ordered sold and the proceeds divided, but the first duty is to attempt to divide the estate as it is and allow the various heirs then to dispose of their shares as they see fit.

An administrator's deed when made in accordance with the provisions of the law is a perfectly good deed, and would not require the signatures of the heirs. But where land is divided among a number of heirs it could not be sold to an outside person without the consent of these heirs.

### Was Founded in 1789

What is Tammany? Is it a Catholic organization? How many Catholics are there in the United States? What is our present population?  
I. S.

The society of St. Tammany was founded by William Mooney in 1789, and incorporated in 1805 as a fraternal aid association. Its name is adapted from that of an Indian chief, Tamanend, of the Delaware tribe, famous for his virtues and for his wisdom. The society long affected Indian organization and ceremonies, and the building which it leases to the political organization known as Tammany Hall still is frequently called the wigwam.

The society, under the guidance of Aaron Burr, took an interest in politics, and in 1798 threw in its lot with the Democratic-Republicans as opposed to the Federalists, and was mainly instrumental in carrying New York for Jefferson in 1800. It later identified its fortunes with the national Democratic party, which succeeded the Democratic-Republican party, and has claimed ever since to represent the Democrats in New York City.

Tammany Hall as a political organization early became distinct in form from the Society of St. Tammany, yet in reality the control of the political organization has remained in the hands of leaders of the society. Before 1830 it supported a pure Americanism, but with the extension of the franchise and with the influx of numerous immigrants, it came later to identify its interests with those of the foreign born citizens. Its control of the foreign vote and its strongly centralized organization have made it during many years the dominant factor in local politics.

It is not strictly speaking a Catholic organization, tho perhaps the greater part of the membership, or at least a majority, are affiliated with the Catholic church.

The Roman Catholic church in the United States has a membership of approximately 19 million.

The estimated population of the United States on July 1, 1927, was 118,627,645. This refers to the United States proper. Counting in all the population of our colonies, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the total population of the United States is 131,902,211, estimated.

### War Insurance Not Taxed

I would like to know if there would be inheritance tax on War Risk insurance amounting to \$4,500.  
N. E. W.

No.

## No Threat in Cruiser Bill

**I** AM SURE it is no secret that I am opposed to war. I am opposed to big navies and big armies. I am opposed to spending huge sums of public funds for encouraging or fostering war or the war spirit. And I always shall be.

Yet, while I have always opposed anything resembling actual "preparedness" for war, I am convinced the cruiser construction program does not exceed a reasonable protection against eventualities. We still must carry some insurance against international troubles.

Seven years ago the United States scrapped 32 war vessels of more than 842,000 tons.

Great Britain scrapped 19 of 398,000 tons.

Japan scrapped 16 of 355,000 tons.

Included in the vessels scrapped were the most powerful combatant ships in the world. In scrapping them we deliberately gave up the world's biggest navy.

Since that time, Japan has built, of all kinds of vessels, 127 of more than 415,000 tons; Great Britain 78 of more than 393,000 tons; the United States 19 of less than 157,000 tons.

Careful consideration of the situation, including our island possessions, our far-flung world trade and world interests, and our obligations under the Monroe doctrine and to ourselves, has convinced me that our comparatively modest cruiser program not only is justified, but is necessary.

After giving full consideration to the discussion of all sides of the question on the floor of the

Senate, I voted for the bill authorizing the construction of 15 cruisers and one airplane carrier for the Navy because I honestly believed that the construction program it calls for, is for the best interests of the United States, and perhaps in the best interest of world peace.

In voting for this measure I was taking a position in harmony with the views of President Coolidge and President-elect Hoover, neither of whom by any stretch of the imagination could be termed "big navy" men. Both Coolidge and Hoover favored the bill, but for reasons of economy wished to have the time limit for the construction of the cruisers left to the discretion of the President.

I am confident that the thinking citizens of my home state, made acquainted with the facts and motives connected with this program of naval construction, would have voted as I did in favor of the bill.

In his last message to Congress, President Coolidge said—

"This building program is for necessary replacements and to meet our needs of defense."

President-elect Hoover, who is a Quaker and holds true to the peace-loving principles of his faith, said recently—

"In the armed world there is only one certain guarantee of freedom, and that is preparedness for defense."

I share the feeling of these two great Americans that the cruiser construction authorized by this

legislation is purely defensive in character and makes no provision for aggression.

I was glad to vote for the amendment suggested by President Coolidge, removing the time limit of three years for the construction of these 15 cruisers, and am sorry it was voted down. The amendment, it should be understood, was asked by President Coolidge purely as an economy measure, and not with the idea of abandoning any of the construction provided in the bill.

The authorization of the construction of these cruisers certainly does not place this country in any navy-building race. It is not imperialistic.

These cruisers, as President Coolidge pointed out, will replace obsolete cruisers and meet our needs of defense. Ordinary common sense requires we do that much.

Fifteen cruisers for this purpose certainly does not resemble the program laid out two years ago by the "big navy" proponents in the House, calling for the construction of 71 vessels at a cost of billions of dollars. I opposed that program as wholly unwarranted and out of harmony with the traditional peace policy of the nation.

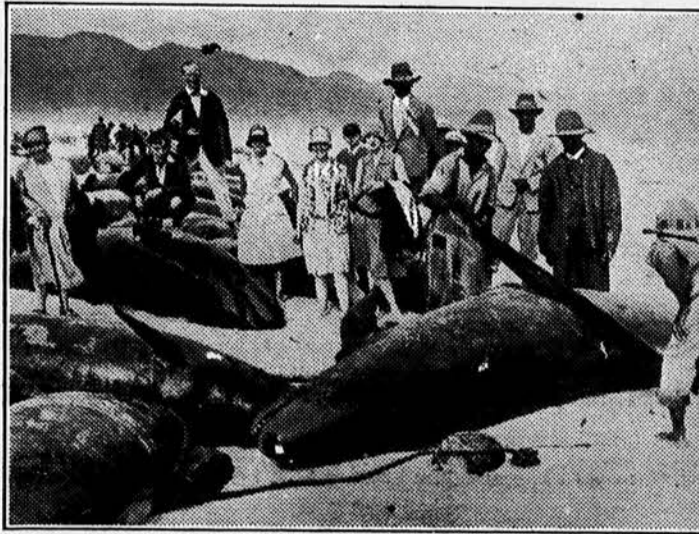
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



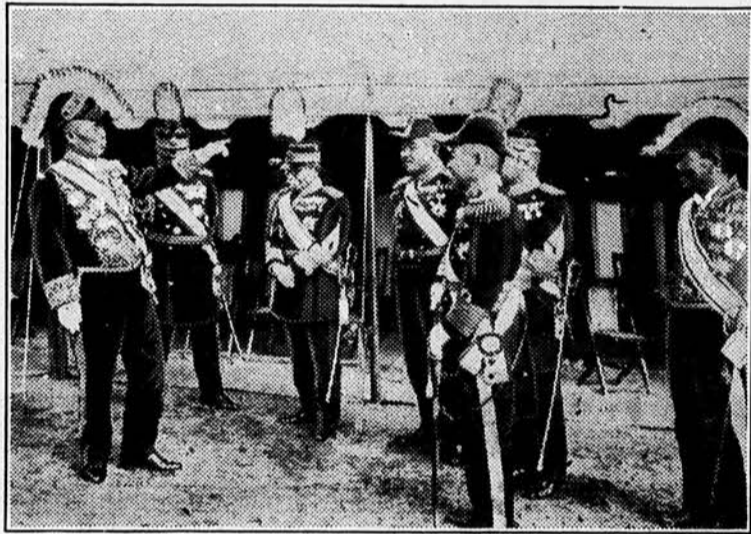
President-Elect Hoover is Leaving His Office on the Penney Estate on Belle Isle in Florida, Where He is Preparing His Inaugural Address



Hundreds of Whales Were Washed Ashore at Kommetye, Cape Peninsula, South Africa Recently by the Stormy Seas. Citizens Are Shown Watching the Council Workmen Sawing a Whale in Two. The Carcasses Were Later Dragged to a High Place Above Sea-Level and Then Buried in Trenches



Left, Chief Officer Harry Manning of the Florida Rescue Fame Takes Command of the America From Capt. George Fried, Right, Who is Visiting in the United States



An Interesting Character Study of Baron Tanaka, Japan's Premier, Left, While in a Merry Mood, and Other Members of the Cabinet on the Occasion of the First Army Review of the Year by H. I. H. Emperor Hirohito. The Photograph Was Made at a Military Camp Near Tokyo



Here is a New Invention, Which Operates Like a Sewing Machine, That Will Soon be Installed in Hosiery Shops and Department Stores Thruout the Country. It Supplies a Simple, Rapid and Flawless Hosiery Repair Service, and is Expected to Reduce the Nation's Hosiery Bill by 40 Million Dollars a Year



Here is a Smart Ensemble Which Shows New Styles for Spring; the Hat, Scarf and Dress Are of Printed Pussy Willow to Match, and Are Expected to be Very Popular This Year



An Excellent Close-up View of Capt. George Fried of the S. S. America, on His Arrival in New York With the Rescued Crew of the S. S. Florida



Left, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Right, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Members of Two Old and Exclusive American Families, Photographed Together for the First Time



Some of the Smart Society Women at Palm Beach, Fla., Recently Started the Colony There by Attending a Luncheon Clad in Striking Beach Pajamas; it Would Seem That Such Clothing Would at Least be Comfortable for the Sunny Climate in Which They Are Living



This is the Boxing Class of the State Teachers College at East Radford, Va., Where the Young Ladies Are Learning the Manly Art; Which Has Been Found Beneficial for Health, Besides Teaching the Young Women About Self-Protection, Which May Come in Mighty Handy Later

# Let's Use American Oils and Fats

## The Hog Industry Needs Protection From Foreign Producers, and Especially the Coconut Growers of the Philippine Islands

By Herman Steen

WHEN Admiral Dewey smashed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay one bright morning 30 years ago, he surely never dreamed that his exploit would cost American farmers at least 150 million dollars this year. These figures are conservative. Some folks who have looked into the matter say that the real cost is several times that much.

Civilization followed Dewey into the Philippines, and the Filipinos took the new order of things seriously. They abandoned head-hunting and other reckless sports, and turned to occupations less hazardous and more profitable, like growing coconuts and producing coconut oil.

Coconut oil production in the Philippines now runs around 1 billion pounds a year. Half of this is shipped into the United States—508 million pounds in 1927, to be exact, and more than 530 million pounds in 1928. In this country coconut oil replaces American farm-produced oils and fats, pound for pound, and forces the higher-priced American products out of the United States into the cheaper foreign trade. Coconut oil goes principally to the soap and oleomargarine manufacturers, but it has a profound effect all along the line in the many industries which use vegetable and animal fats and oils. Thus it interferes with the business of producing lard, butter, cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flax and even to some extent with corn.

### Rough on Local Farmers

No coconut oil worth mentioning is produced in the United States. We imported 575 million pounds in 1927, 88 per cent of which came from the Philippines. This is more than twice as much as the imports in 1920, which totaled 284 million pounds, and nine times as much as the 1914 imports, which were but 64 million pounds.

This coconut oil is pretty rough on the business of the American farmer. Bringing 575 million pounds of it into the country simply takes away the market from 575 million pounds of oils and fats produced on American farms, or almost 10 per cent of all the farm oils and fats in the United States. The native who harvests coconuts in the jungles of Luzon is thus a considerable factor in holding down prices of hogs in the Middle West, of soybeans in Illinois and North Carolina, of cotton and peanuts in the South, of flax in the Northwest and of dairy products all over the United States. At least 75 per cent of all the farmers in the nation are affected in a substantial way by this form of competition.

But that is not all. The Philippine coconut industry is expanding at a tremendous rate. Prices for oil that would send the American producer of hogs, butter and cottonseed to the poorhouse are very satisfactory indeed to the little brown Malay whose grandpa carried a spear and hunted heads in the hills back of Manila, and so more coconut trees are planted every year. Within five years the Philippine coconut oil production will be above 1,600 million pounds, and above 2 billion pounds by 1939. Unless something is done to stop this flood of oil, it will be good-night to the American standard of living on the farm.

What is the remedy? The tariff? Exactly, and that reminds me that the editor said he wanted a story about the vegetable oil tariff situation and I've been writing about the Philippines. However, the Philippines are the key to this whole problem, for there is no use putting a tariff on vegetable oil unless it is applied to oil coming from the Philippines as well as to oil produced in foreign countries. Don't let that outstanding fact escape you in any discussion of making the tariff serve agriculture, for it is the most important single point in the entire range of the farm tariff situation.

### Into Three Great Classes

We can't discuss the vegetable oil situation without taking into account the entire American production of all kinds of fats and oils. In 1927, American farmers produced 7,643 million pounds of all fats and oils. This divides into three great classes, each contributing around a third of the total. First is animal and fish oils and fats, including lard, tallow, fish oil and whale oil, the total coming to 2,781 million pounds, about 2 billion of which is lard. Second is vegetable oil, totaling 2,706 million pounds. Cottonseed oil makes up about two-thirds of this, and the balance is soybean oil, linseed oil, peanut oil, corn oil and a few minor kinds like sunflower seed oil. The third great class is butter, the American production being 2,096 million pounds. The total production of 7,643 million pounds of fats and oils is more than a third greater than the 1920 output of 5,478 million pounds, the chief increases being in butter and vegetable oils, while lard made a smaller gain.

In this same year of 1927 (the last for which Government figures are available) the United States consumed 7,876 million pounds of all kinds of fats and oils, or a small fraction more than we

produced. Nearly all the butter is used as butter or in cooking compounds. Two-thirds of the lard is used in this country, either as lard or in cooking compounds, and the other third is exported. The domestic vegetable oils are used in the soap and paint trade, in the manufacture of oleomargarine and cooking compounds, and in various other ways. Linseed oil goes mostly to the paint manufacturers, but it can be used for any purpose for which any vegetable oil is suited. Soybean oil goes into soap manufacture for the most part, but it can be used to good advantage in making oleomargarine and cooking compounds, and for paint. Cottonseed oil is the chief constituent of oleomargarine and cooking compounds, but it can be used as a substitute for the other oils for other purposes just as well. All the way up and down the line you will find that these domestic oils are substituted one for another rather freely in the various industries, depending largely on the prices prevailing. As a rule the manufacturers buy the one which is the cheapest.

In 1927, the United States imported 575 million pounds of coconut oil and 478 million pounds of other vegetable oil. This included soybean oil from Manchuria, linseed oil from Argentina, palm oil and palm kernel oil from West Africa, and others like rapeseed oil, perilla oil and sesame oil mostly from Asiatic countries. The great bulk of this billion pounds of oil went into the soap factories and oleomargarine plants, and only a small part of it was made into cooking compounds. That billion pounds of foreign oil shoved a billion pounds of American cottonseed oil out of the soap factories into the cooking compounds, and that in

**T**HE imports of vegetable fats and oils from the tropics are increasing. Already they are having a serious effect on hog prices. This will be increasingly evident unless "something is done." Congress will work on the new tariff schedules this year. Here is a fine chance for it to provide some real "farm relief" for Kansas farmers who grow hogs.

turn shoved nearly a billion pounds of American lard and butter (mostly lard) into foreign trade.

Keep your eye on that substitution of one kind of oil for another. Of course, not all kinds of oil are satisfactory for all purposes; coconut oil, for instance, isn't very good in cooking compounds, but it does its damage to lard producers just the same. It takes the place of cottonseed oil in the soap kettles, sending the cottonseed oil into the cooking compounds, so the result is exactly the same as if the coconut oil went directly into the cooking compounds which are used instead of lard. For practical purposes, therefore, all of these various oils must be considered as a unit because of their interchangeability, and because in the main the price of the cheapest determines to a very large extent the price prevailing for all.

The net result of all this commerce in the various oils is that 1,053 million pounds of foreign and Philippine vegetable oils are brought into the United States. They come in because they are produced with cheap native labor in Asia and Africa, and produced under conditions of living lower than have ever been tolerated in North America. At the same time Americans have been obliged to export 970 million pounds of fats and oils (702 million pounds of which is lard) mostly to Europe, where it sells in a market which tends to be lower than the American market. Nevertheless, the export surplus determines the price for the whole American output, and so the prices of American farm products which are used for fats and oils are determined by cheap Oriental labor at one end of the line and by a cheap European market at the other. It is a choice between the devil and the deep blue sea. In other words, shipping in cheap coconut and other vegetable oils has brought the American farm market down below the American price level, it has created an artificial surplus which constantly depresses prices, and consequently has upset the price structure of American farm products.

Congress tackled the vegetable oil situation very mildly in the McCumber tariff of 1922. It imposed a tariff of 2 cents a pound on coconut oil, 3½ cents on linseed oil, 2½ cents on soybean oil, 3 cents on cottonseed oil, 4 cents on peanut oil, and less than 1 cent on rapeseed oil. That law puts palm oil, palm kernel oil, perilla oil, and sesame oil on the free list. The African under the woodpile, however, was the proviso which put everything produced in the Philippines on the free list. That was

exactly like building a stout fence around three sides of a field, and depending on the neighbor's pigs not finding the fourth side.

We are now on the threshold of a general revision of the tariff. Congress is holding hearings in preparation for the writing of a tariff act to supersede the McCumber law. At these hearings the farm representatives appeared a few days ago and demanded a high tariff upon all kinds of vegetable and animal oils and fats which compete, directly or indirectly, with American farm products. They stressed the necessity of dealing with all fats and oils as a unit rather than with them item by item, because of the substitution of one oil for another in the various industries. They pointed out the uselessness of a tariff which doesn't protect against the Philippines, and of denaturing oil used for soap purposes. It was one of the most formidable presentations ever made in Washington in behalf of agriculture, for all the farm organizations acted together and they had their facts well in hand. The Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the milk associations, the livestock associations and others were solidly back of the plan which Charles W. Holman presented for all. They also had the support of the cottonseed crushers and the fishermen's associations.

### A Tariff of 45 Per Cent

Briefly, the farmers' demand is for a 45 per cent ad valorem duty on all imports of oils and fats, no matter what kind nor where produced. This means a tariff of 45 per cent of the value of the product imported. The present tariffs average about half that high. For practical purposes of everyday business, however, there is no tariff on vegetable oil under present conditions. In 1927, the United States imported more than 147 million dollars' worth of vegetable oil, and the average duty paid was 4½ per cent. Some kinds of oil paid a great deal more than that, but the free admission of coconut oil from the Philippines cut the average down to that insignificant figure. Incidentally, the imports of vegetable oil comprised 24 per cent of all the imports of farm products of kinds which are widely produced in the United States. It is sometimes said that more than 2½ billion dollars' worth of farm products are imported annually, but that includes such things as forest products, rubber and a good many other things which are not produced here or produced under very local conditions. This shows, therefore, that vegetable oil is by far the largest single class of products coming into the United States which compete with the fruits of American farm labor.

Some well-intentioned folks are saying that because the party which won the 1928 elections promised a high tariff on farm products it is not necessary to do more than remind Congress of the vegetable oil situation and behold, a tariff will be put on. Things never have happened that way in Washington, and there is no reason for thinking that they ever will. Giving those who won the elections the credit for sincerity and good intentions, the fact nevertheless is that Congress almost always acts in accordance with the demand that is made the strongest and continued the longest. Napoleon said that God was on the side of the army with the biggest guns, and in Congress the same rule applies. Right now there is a tremendous lobby in Washington for the soap and paint people and a few other manufacturers, putting up a terrific fight against higher tariffs on vegetable oils, and farm leaders are living in a fool's paradise if they believe they can win this fight without staying on the job in Washington.

### And From Manchuria, Too

Here are a few more facts that apply in a striking way to the great vegetable oil tariff fight now beginning in Washington: The Philippines produce two-thirds as much coconut oil as the United States does cottonseed oil, and in five years its production will equal American cottonseed oil production. Argentina produces more than twice as much linseed oil as the United States does. Manchuria produces as much soybean oil as the United States does cottonseed oil. West Africa produces as much palm oil and palm kernel oil, growing wild, as the United States does of cottonseed oil. If all this oil were permitted to come into the United States, hogs wouldn't be worth a nickel a pound, the butter market would go to the howls, and American farmers would have a fat chance of raising soybeans or cottonseed or flaxseed at a profit.

The Philippines, after all, are the key to the situation. The United States paid Spain 20 million dollars for the Islands about 30 years ago. They are costing the farmers of the United States at least 10 times that much every year under present conditions, because of the damage they do to their market. In this, as in many other matters, it isn't the original cost—it's the upkeep!

# WIBW Lives in a Bungalow in the Air

## Our Farm Speaker Next Week Will Be Henry Rogler of Chase County

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**H**ELLO, folks! Pull your easy chair into the circle again, and we'll continue visiting where we left off in last week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Let's see, who was it that had the floor? Oh, yes. We had just promised to tell you a lot more about the radio station with the four friendly letters—WIBW.

Well, here goes, but happily we don't have to do all of the talking this time. Some mighty good friends of ours who live out in the country took their trusty pencils, or pens, or typewriters, in hand, as the case may be, and sent us countless bushels of encouragement and applause wrapped up in envelopes of assorted sizes.

That's what makes us smile, and Big Nick, and Walton Lochman and the whole gang that entertains you over The Voice of Kansas Farmer. By the way, how do you like Lochman's voice? You just ought to "see" him sing for you, and for the folks watching him thru the big plate glass windows that keep noise out of the broadcasting studio. Hope you'll sit in with us some day. But speaking about Lochman: The other day he sang a group of songs which included "Sonny Boy." Of course, this was by special request—and by a special permission from the publishers, too. Well, we were sitting outside in the visitor's studio with C. C. Cunningham, who was to be the farm speaker for that day. He farms near El Dorado. There had been considerable talking among the entertainers and visitors, but when Lochman started to sing, things just turned quiet and kept that way until he was thru; and then all of us let go to show how much we appreciated his ability in handling those songs.

We hope everything broadcast from WIBW merits your attention and applause. That gets us back to the letters we have been receiving from some of you Kansas farm folks. We'll ask some of them to talk for you. Here they are:

"Dear Uncle Dave: Just a line to let you know that I listen to you every evening. I surely enjoy your programs, and I'd like to see your dog and

'New Songs for the Home and Radio,' published by the Stuart Music Co., Chicago? This number was written by a Coffey county teacher, and we are eager to hear it over the air."

Lebo, Kan.

L. M. Greene.

"It always is with great pleasure we listen to your station. On Sunday we were comfortably seated in our rockers listening in, when to our surprise we heard our names and a dedication to us, which we certainly appreciated. Your programs all are good, but God bless you with the morning devotional period; those good old songs never grow tiresome. And your news and weather report come to us before we get our daily newspaper. So living on the farm is not so bad after all. The reception here is great."

Mrs. C. A. Mumaw.

Onaga, Kan.

"I wish to express my appreciation of your service of beautiful sacred songs and the Rev. Wilhelm's helpful talks and prayers. They help to start the day right. Will someone kindly sing, 'There is a Green Hill Far Away,' and 'What Will it be to See Jesus?'"

Mary M. Young.  
Gardner, Kan.

Those are mighty fine letters, neighbors, and you bet your life they are appreciated by all of

Unless the artists, speakers and entertainers are at one of the points connected with WIBW by remote control, we take them up to the "bungalow in the air." All of the music and entertainment is carried from the studio by wires to our "4-mile station." You remember we told you something about it before. It's located on a high hill 4 miles out in the country, so that we get away from the electrical noises that abound in the city.

Well, out there at the "4-mile station" is the transmitter, housed in another bright, new bungalow. The transmitter is the latest type, and a crystal control gives perfect quality of tone and keeps the station on its allocated wave-length. Well, that's enough of that for this time.

One thing we don't want you to miss next week is the farm talk to be given by Henry Rogler, of Matfield Green, down in Chase county. Mr. Rogler is over in the Senate chamber for a while this winter, sent up there by special orders from a majority of folks in the section of the country for which he talks. He is an outstanding farmer in the Flint Hills section, handling a huge acreage and considerable cattle. You will be interested in his talk about the beef herd next Thursday, February 21, at 1 o'clock.

### Program Next Week

#### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17

12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
3:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble  
4:00 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral, by Warren Hackett Galbraith

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Alford, director of Household Searchlight. Tested Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Luncheon Concert  
1:00 p. m.—Markets. Weather. Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period  
3:30 p. m.—Matinee Program  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—News. Late Markets. Weather. Time  
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 19

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer. Tested Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler's Novelty Merry-makers, from stage of Novelty Theater

1:00 p. m.—Markets. Weather. Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—The H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—News. Late Markets. Weather. Time  
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
8:00 p. m.—Old Gold Program on Columbia Chain from New York City  
9:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia from New York City  
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

#### WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
7:00 a. m.—Time  
7:01 a. m.—News  
7:04 a. m.—Weather  
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period  
10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus. Food and Equipment Specialist of Household Searchlight. Tested Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
12:15 p. m.—Organ Concert by Eleanor Allen Buck  
1:00 p. m.—Markets. Weather. Time  
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
3:00 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano, with 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. Weather. Time  
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour



Below is Henry Rogler, Chase County, One of the Kansas Master Farmers, Who Has Something Interesting to Say About the Beef Herd. The Youngsters at the Top Are Willard Laferty and Helen Hayes, the Harmony Twins—and They Are Real Musicians, Too



The Pictures on This Page Introduce Some of the Folks You Will Meet on Next Week's Programs Over WIBW. The Big Group Mixes up Music Under the Name of the Novelty Merry Makers. You Hear Them Direct From the Stage of the Novelty Theater

chickens. My birthday is Tuesday, February 5, and I'm going to have a little party. Would you please play a piece on the harmonica for me at 5:45 o'clock p. m., on that day? Lots of love to Uncle Dave and all the club members."

Alta Vista, Kan. Barbara Lee Wahl.

Thank you, Barbara. That made Uncle Dave happy. Do you know that between 5,000 and 6,000 children belong to the Children's Club, and that the club is growing at the rate of 100 members a day?

"We want to tell you how much we enjoy your devotional half hour each morning; also your news items. Thanking you for both and wishing you success."

Pomona, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McClellan.

"Programs are coming in fine and I certainly do enjoy them. I have a home-made receiving set, but it certainly brings in your programs in great style."

Burlingame, Kan. Mrs. C. A. Baird.

"The programs you put on are fine. We enjoy them evening after evening. Would you please play a new number: 'Happy Go Lucky Gal,' found in

us. We hope you will feel free to write us often, telling us just what we do that pleases you and making any suggestions that will help us fill your radio hours "chuck" full of pleasure and profit.

Time is turning around so rapidly that we aren't going to be able to say all we would like to about our radio station. But here is something that will interest you. The main studio of WIBW is an attractive brick bungalow built on the roof of the National Reserve Life Insurance Co., headquarters, which is the tallest building in Topeka. In this "bungalow in the air" are three broadcasting rooms, all pleasingly furnished in home style; a control room where the radio operators direct the modulation of the sounds which flow from the microphone to the transmitter, and a very comfortable reception room for the entertainment of visitors.

Another studio is located in the school of music of Washburn College. Remote control wires connect WIBW with the college, Representative Hall and the Senate in the State House, various convention rooms, hotels and theaters. We tell this just to show how thoroly WIBW is prepared to entertain you.



8:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Hour, Murrow's Old Time Orchestra, Truthful James  
 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble  
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
 7:00 a. m.—Time  
 7:01 a. m.—News  
 7:04 a. m.—Weather  
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period  
 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu, Tested Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
 12:15 p. m.—Oklahoma Revelers Dance Band  
 1:00 p. m.—Henry Rogier, Matfield Green—Managing the Beef Herd, Markets, Time, Weather  
 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
 3:30 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.—J. M. Parks, Capper Pig Club  
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
 6:52 p. m.—Reo Motor Co.  
 8:30 p. m.—Sonora Program on Columbia Chain from New York City  
 9:00 p. m.—Pennzoil Program on Columbia Chain 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 22

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
 7:00 a. m.—Time  
 7:01 a. m.—News  
 7:04 a. m.—Weather  
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
 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, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
 12:15 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler's Novelty Merry-makers, from the stage of the Novelty Theater  
 1:00 p. m.—Markets, Weather, Time  
 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
 3:00 p. m.—Matinee Program, Barber College Orchestra  
 3:30 p. m.—"Any Old Thing"  
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
 5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party  
 6:15 p. m.—Time, Late Markets, News, Weather  
 6:25 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
 6:52 p. m.—Southard Sales System  
 8:30 p. m.—Willard and Helen, harmony twins  
 9:00 p. m.—Blanche Davis Brown Ensemble  
 9:30 p. m.—John Giffin and Floyd Porter, Ballad Request Program  
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
 7:00 a. m.—Time  
 7:01 a. m.—News  
 7:04 a. m.—Weather  
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir  
 7:30 a. m.—Brunswick Recording Period  
 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Julia Kiene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu, Tested Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto  
 12:15 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele  
 12:30 p. m.—James and Russell Barthes, old time fiddlers  
 1:00 p. m.—Markets, Weather, Time  
 1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club  
 3:00 p. m.—Matinee Program  
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
 6:00 p. m.—News, Late Markets, Weather, Time  
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra  
 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program  
 9:00 p. m.—Studio Program  
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review  
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

Livestock Co-ops Grow

There has been a decided increase in the co-operative marketing of livestock in the United States during recent years. From 1918 to 1928 the number of co-operative livestock shipping associations nearly trebled, and now there are 3,000 in operation, some serving a very limited area and others covering whole counties. The co-operative marketing of livestock is practiced most extensively in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and South Dakota. The United States Department of Agriculture received reports from 2,012 active associations during 1928, and estimates the membership at 450,000. The estimated value of livestock marketed thru co-operative associations was 320 million dollars in 1927.

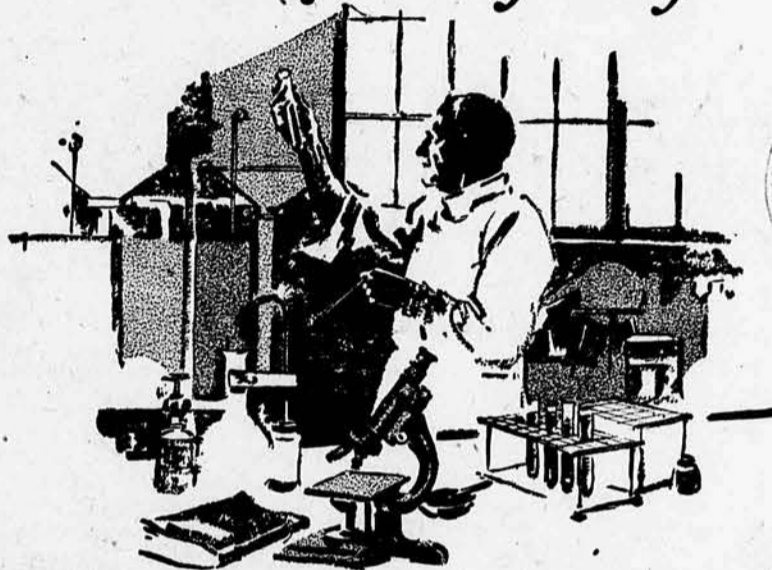
In addition to local and county, or regional, livestock shipping associations there were 24 farmers' co-operative livestock sales agencies in 18 terminal livestock markets which handled nearly 11 million animals valued at 265 million dollars in 1927. These agencies are found at the following livestock markets: Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, East St. Louis, Evansville, (Ind.), Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Omaha, Peoria, Pittsburgh, St. Joseph, South St. Paul, Sioux City and Wichita. Over 30 per cent of the sales on the South St. Paul markets are handled by co-operative sales agencies.

Too often a fellow decides to take a dip in the stock market just when the stock market decides to dip.

# Oil facts for farmers

(No. 11)

## How specialization will save you money every day



MAR 14 1929

### Make this chart your guide

The winter recommendations specified on this chart should be followed from freezing (32° F.) to 0° F. Below 0° F. use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Model T use "E").

If your car is not listed here, see at your dealer's the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A
" 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
De Soto	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Model T					E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models								
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.				
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.		
Marmion, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight, 6-80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



**Mobiloil**

Look for the red Gargoyle trade-mark on the Mobiloil container

### How to buy

For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with convenient faucets. On containers of these sizes your Mobiloil dealer will give you a *substantial discount*. His complete Mobiloil Chart tells the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, tractor and truck. You are always sure with

The World's Quality Oil

# Mobiloil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

## What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HE cost of storing corn in the crib on the farm is made up of three main items, shrink, interest and insurance, and destruction by vermin. The biggest item of cost is the shrink, or loss of moisture. This amounts to about 10 per cent.

This shrink, however, is offset or more than offset by the higher price received for the improved grade which results from the shrink.

Interest and insurance come to nearly 1/2 cent a bushel a month. It costs half a cent a bushel, therefore, to store corn, if the loss by vermin, or the cost of a rat-proof crib, is not included. If it is included, the total cost of storing corn is a cent a bushel a month.

On the average, the price of corn rises from winter to summer more than enough to cover this cost.

After big crops, the price of corn usually rises more than it does after small crops. After small crops, the price of corn may not rise enough to cover the cost of storing.

It is advisable, then, to store corn after a big or average crop, but not after a crop 95 per cent of average size, or smaller. This rule worked 21 times out of the last 23 years.

If the price of No. 3 yellow corn does not rise above say 90 cents at Chicago this winter, the chances are 11 to 1 that it will pay better to store corn until next summer than to sell it this winter.

Ames, Iowa. G. S. Shepherd.

### Ministers Indorse Plan

At a meeting recently the Topeka Ministerial Union indorsed and commended unanimously the total abstinence pledge plan. If this pledge is presented in the churches and names of signers secured, the pastors are asked to turn in the names to the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and as they are received they will be forwarded to the Board of Temperance of the Methodist church, at Washington, which is co-operating with other organizations in giving the total abstinence pledge publicity thru its publication, The Voice.

Governor Reed's active program for law enforcement meets with the hearty approval of all the Kansas churches and citizens generally. The total abstinence movement will help him and all law enforcement officials, by creating habits of abstinence which if practically obeyed will put an end to the lawlessness that makes of prohibition a problem as well as a blessing.

Charles M. Sheldon.

Topeka, Kan.

### Trees Along Highways

I wish most earnestly to protest the planting and care of trees along the highways of Kansas, and especially in Eastern Kansas. I see J. M. Lewis of the Kinsley Graphic is desiring protection for these same trees. What on earth are they good for except to help drift snow into the roads and shade the roads after a rain so that they never dry out and make a dry accessible road at any time of the year, and especially so if the trees are on the south and east side of said roads? East, west, north or south, trees and bushes beside a road are a damage to it. I know of many places that for two years past have been a mudhole instead of a road, and in my own county many trees were dynamited out, at expense to the county, on account of their injury to the road and dangers of the overhanging limbs destroying a straight and unobstructed view, which is necessary for the car driving of today. I say, by all means, legislate all trees and bushes out for 10 rods back from the roads wherever possible.

H. M. Nichols.

Westphalia, Kan.

### To Increase Egg Production

In the many years I have raised poultry I have experimented with a great many breeds of hens, and have reached the conclusion that it is the nature of any hen to lay eggs nearly every day if she is given proper care and feed, and it is a poor investment not to give a hen enough to eat, for with only sufficient feed to maintain her body needs she will not lay. The eggs one can reasonably expect to gather are the direct result of the excess feed so kindly given the hen. Keeping a flock of hens and not fully

realizing this main outstanding fact is a poor investment to the owners, and it would pay them to dispose of their flock at once if they are not willing to recognize this, for their flocks can only be a losing proposition.

Hens should be provided with spring-like conditions. Hens stop laying in winter because they miss the warmth, the green food, and the worms and bugs they get in the spring. The important requirements in the care of laying hens in the winter are that they take enough exercise, have sufficient food, and be supplied with some form of protein, such as skimmilk or beef scraps, to take the place of the insects they consume in the spring. A flock which lays only in the spring indicates that there is something rad-

ically wrong with the methods of management.

The essential requirements are liberal feeding, and the right kind of a ration. In carefully conducted tests I have found the following daily ration for 100 hens has produced the best results.

Corn	.....10 pounds
Wheat or oats	.....5 pounds
Bran	.....2 pounds
Cornmeal	.....2 pounds
Shorts	.....2 pounds
Meat scraps	.....1 1/2 pounds, or
3 gallons of sour milk.	

It is necessary that hens be fed some tankage, meat scraps, or milk if eggs are to be plentiful. Too much cannot be said regarding the controlling effect of food on egg production. Feed prices do not vary much thruout the year, but the price of eggs fluctuates greatly, and if real money is to be made out of hens the eggs must be produced when the price is high. Considering how easily these results can

be accomplished it is astonishing how many folks just play at keeping poultry—and "keep" is the right word, they keep hens, the hens do not keep the owner. But every hen is a potential "money machine," just waiting for a little outlay of cash for proper buildings, feed and daily care. One must regard it as a business with actual cash involved, and be sincere in conducting it.

In keeping poultry as a money making proposition it is advisable to have at least 200 hens, as it requires no more time to care for that number than a smaller flock.

Mrs. Ethel E. Beach.  
Atchison, Kan.

### Sows Will Need Protein

Brood sows should be given some feed in addition to corn or other grain. They need protein and mineral matter

# LIST-CULTIVATE THREE ROWS AT A TIME

**B**Y LISTING and cultivating three rows at a time you can do as much in two days as you did formerly in three days with a two-row machine.

A big saving in time and labor—reduction in production costs—comes from using John Deere three-row listers and listed crop cultivators. Remember, a saving in production costs is equivalent to increased prices when you sell your crops.

## JOHN DEERE NO. 500 SERIES THREE-ROW CULTIVATORS

Cultivate 25 acres a day or more—you can do it with this John Deere three-row, horse-drawn listed crop cultivator.

New bolster-plate construction prevents rocking of gangs and holds them to trenches perfectly.

Clamp adjustments are made easily and quickly—you have no bolts to remove. You will like the convenience of the levers, too—all are within easy reach when you are on the seat of the No. 500.

Furnished with a variety of tillage equipment, adapting the cultivator to every field condition.



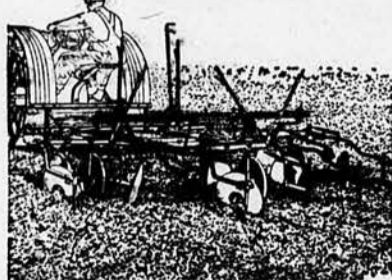
## JOHN DEERE NO. 600 SERIES THREE-ROW CULTIVATORS

All the features of John Deere horse-drawn three-row listed-crop cultivators are built into the John Deere No. 600 Three-Row Tractor Cultivator.

Bolster-plate construction prevents rocking of gangs. You simply keep the tractor on the ridges—the gangs follow the trenches perfectly.

With the master lever you can raise all disks, shovels and sweeps at once—no stopping on the turns. Other lever and clamp adjustments are easy to make.

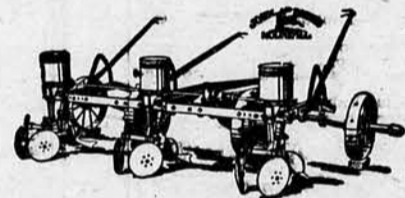
Wide variety of tillage equipment suitable to all field conditions.



The John Deere 630 Three-Row Lister gives the same good results that have made John Deere Two-Row Listers famous. You will find the John Deere three-row cultivators—both horse- and tractor-drawn—just as efficient and easy to handle as John Deere two-rows.

Think of the money you can save by listing and cultivating three rows at a time on your farm next season and all through the many years of service that these big capacity implements give.

## JOHN DEERE NO. 630 SERIES THREE-ROW LISTER



You get large capacity, efficient work and easy operation with this three-row tractor lister. The John Deere No. 630 works well in all field conditions—in single-listing or double-listing, shallow or deep, hard or loose soil.

Its genuine John Deere bottoms are famous for good work, scouring and long wear. Accurate dropping of seed is assured by the well-known John Deere "999" drop for corn and other grains and the saw-tooth type picker wheel for cotton.

Lever-adjusted gauge wheels assure uniform work by all three bottoms. Heavy duty power lift works perfectly and lasts long. Weight all-wheel-carried for lightest draft.

Either disk or shovel coverers are supplied. Can be furnished without planting parts, for wheatland listing.

Write for free folders on these money-saving, field-proved three-row listed-crop machines. Address: John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Booklets ED-311.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

to insure a litter of strong pigs. A good way to supply such needs is to keep alfalfa or clover hay in a feed rack so the sows may have all they will eat. It is a good plan to give the sows a little tankage for a month or six weeks before farrowing time. Each sow will need about one-third pound of tankage a day. Skimmilk and buttermilk supply protein and mineral matter. F. W. Bell.

Manhattan, Kan.

**Bull Calves Are Best?**

Some folks are rather disappointed when they visit a breeder's herd and cannot find bulls ready for service that are for sale. They say "I must have one at once." And usually they purchase the first serviceable bull they see, regardless of breeding, production record, type and individuality. Are we improving our herds by following such practices? Are we doing ourselves justice? There can be only one answer, no!

The members of the Washington County Bull Association are planning to purchase a young bull each year, or every other year, to replace their older bulls that may "go bad." There are several advantages to this plan. First, a young calf can be bought at much less expense; second, it gives the owner plenty of time to scout around, and secure bulls of good breeding, higher production, better type and better individuality. Third, the offspring from such practices should result in higher producing daughters and hence greater profits. It also is worth while to keep in mind that money invested in a good sire can influence the quality of the calves, and the better the cows the better the sire should be. Start now in looking for your next herd sire, and save time, money and lots of worry. Walter C. Farner.

Washington, Kan.

**To Avoid Cabbage Yellows**

If you have had trouble with the cabbage yellows disease, it would be well to select yellows resistant varieties this year. Some of the most resistant varieties are Iscope, Marion Market and All Head Select. These varieties have been selected for several years, and have done well under Kansas conditions. C. E. Graves.

Manhattan, Kan.

**Kansas Has 14,540 Silos**

There are 535,229 silos in the United States, according to the most recent figures. Kansas has 14,540 of these, and ranks in 10th place among the states. First place is taken by Wisconsin, with 113,300. I forecast that the number of silos in Kansas will increase considerably in the next year or two. A. L. Haecker.

Lincoln, Neb.

**Fine Time to Move 'Em**

The fall and winter of 1928-29 have been unusually favorable for transplanting hardy fruit and ornamental plants, due to the abundance of soil moisture. Early spring, February 20 to March 15, is normally the best time for transplanting trees or shrubs in Kansas. R. J. Barnett.

Manhattan, Kan.

**Kansas Cows Did Well**

During November, the 26 cows owned by Fair Fields Farm of Topeka ranked among the leading producers of the United States on their average of 747 pounds of 3.66 per cent milk and 27.29 pounds of butterfat, as tested under the rules of the Ayrshire Herd Test. Brandon, Vt. W. A. Kyle.

**Good Shelter Will Pay**

A portion of the feed an animal eats goes to provide heat to keep the body warm. If adequate shelter is available, a considerable portion of this food is saved by being made into meat, milk or eggs. John V. Hepler.

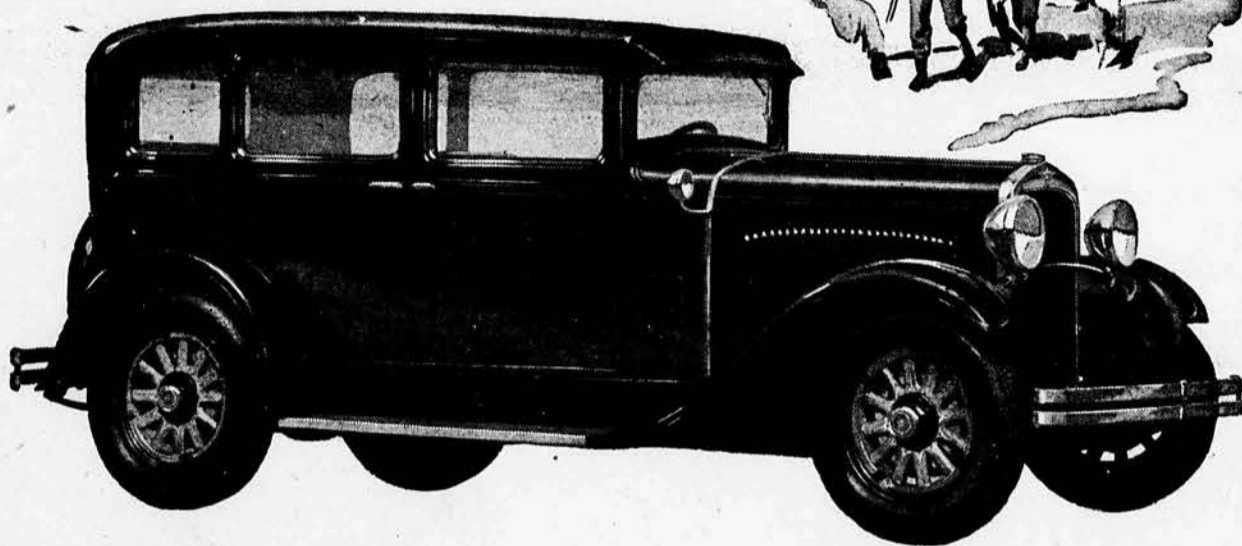
Washington, Kan.

**Buy Alfalfa Seed Now!**

Anyone who expects to sow alfalfa seed next spring or next fall should buy the seed now. Home grown alfalfa seed is best for Kansas conditions, and the supply is short. John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Now that the faces of some vaudeville singers have been lifted, is there any way to have their voices lowered?



**NEWNESS, THAT IS IMPORTANT**



**THE NEW Dodge Brothers Six is new in every way.**

**It is new in dependability that bears out the finest traditions of the**

**Dodge Brothers name — traditions developed through fifteen years**

**of successful practice. It is new in style and charm. It reaps the fullest**

**benefit of Walter P. Chrysler's inspiration and engineering genius.**

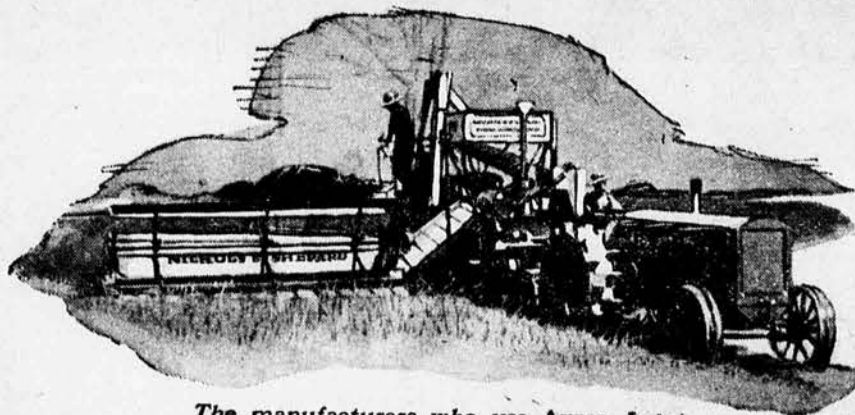
**It is new in value that not only outranks every previous Dodge**

**Brothers achievement, but which positively sets a new standard**

**NEW** in the field of low-priced cars of quality.

EIGHT BODY MODELS . . . . '945 TO '1065 F. O. B. DETROIT

**DODGE BROTHERS SIX**



The manufacturers who use Armco Ingot Iron in their threshers, combines and other farm machinery are giving you the best material-value that money can buy.

## Longer service from threshers and combines

**Y**OUR harvesting machinery has to stand a lot of weather abuse. Make sure of rust-resistance and longer wear by seeing that all sheet metal parts are made of Armco Ingot Iron.

This pure iron is unequalled in resisting the attack of rust. It is practically free from foreign substances that hasten rust in steels and other irons . . . even purer than the long-lasting, hand-wrought iron of our grandfathers' time.

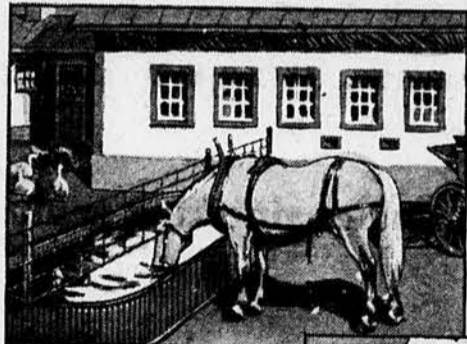
When you buy silos, grain bins, stock tanks and roofing, look for the *Armco Triangle*. Many of the stores that sell these products display the sign of the Armco Roofing and Siding Ass'n.

And now you can also get cut nails made of rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron. Ask your hardware dealer for them.

**THE AMERICAN ROLLING  
MILL COMPANY**

Executive Offices: Middletown, Ohio

Export: The Armco International Corp.  
Cable Address: "Armco-Middletown"



Stock tanks and feed bins are constantly exposed to moisture and rust. Get longer service from yours by insisting on Armco Ingot Iron.

In silos and as roofing and siding on farm buildings, Armco Ingot Iron gives protection against fire, hail, and lightning at low cost.



**ARMCO**  
INGOT IRON  
**RESISTS RUST**

## A Fine Outlook With Cattle

### But Producers Must Remember That Prices Are Near the Top of the Cycle

**T**HE outlook for the cattle industry continues favorable, but the Bureau of Agricultural Economics believes that prices are about at the peak of the cycle. In the past, price situations like that now prevailing have been followed by increased production and reduced prices. This, therefore, does not appear to be a favorable time for new producers to enter the industry. Kansas farmers already in may profit from a moderate expansion of their business during the next two or three years, as prices go somewhat lower, but they would do well to "watch their step."

Market supplies in 1929 were less than in 1927, and a further reduction in 1929 is indicated. The decrease, however, likely will not be so great as in 1928. Supplies of grain-finished cattle during the first half of 1929 probably will equal or exceed those in the first half of 1928. Any increase of such cattle, however, is likely to be offset by decreased supplies of other kinds of slaughter cattle. The demand for beef, and consequently for slaughter cattle, is not expected to differ greatly from that of 1928. Altho top prices for slaughter cattle may be higher than last year, average prices are not expected to be greatly different. Feeder cattle prices probably will not average so high as during 1928.

#### Numbers Didn't Change Much

The number of all cattle on farms January 1, 1929, was about the same as on January 1, 1928. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the number of all cattle on January 1, 1929, at 55,751,000 head, which is 70,000 head, or 1-10 of 1 per cent, more than on January 1, 1928. This small change during 1928 indicates that births and imports during the year were about equivalent to total slaughter and death losses. The composition of the total cattle herd on January 1, 1929, differed slightly from that of 1928. There was some increase in the proportion of yearling heifers and steers, but a decrease in the proportion of cows.

Total inspected cattle and calf slaughter in 1928 decreased about 1 1/4 million head from that of 1927, and 2,185,000 head from the record slaughter of 1926. Apparently the present breeding herd of the country can produce enough calves to maintain cattle numbers at about the present level and permit an inspected slaughter of domestic cattle and calves of about 13 million head—the slaughter of 1928. If cattle numbers are to decrease, a further reduction in slaughter will be necessary for several years to permit the building up of breeding herds. Such a reduction may come in the slaughter of either cows or heifer calves, or both.

According to department estimates, there was an increase of about 3 per cent in the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt on January 1, as compared with January 1, 1928, but this was partly offset by a decrease in the western states. This increase in feeding will be reflected in increased supplies of grain-finished cattle during the first half of 1929.

#### Speaking of Imports!

Supplies of grain-finished cattle during the last half of 1929 are likely to be smaller than for the corresponding period of 1928, unless there is an unexpected advance in prices for fat cattle during the next few months. Supplies of grass cattle and stockers and feeders may show some decrease compared with 1928 if, during the next six months, the level of cattle prices shows no more than the usual seasonal decline, and cattle growers become more confident that the present level is fairly established for some years.

So long as there are no changes in present regulations governing importations of meat animals and meat products into the United States, there seems to be no reason to anticipate serious competition from foreign sources in our domestic market. Altho

imports of cattle, calves, beef and veal showed a considerable percentage increase during 1928 over the preceding year, they were equivalent to only about 5.6 per cent of our total supply of beef and veal.

Imports of cattle and calves during the 11 months ended November 1928 totaled 492,657, compared with 385,670 during the corresponding period in 1927. Practically all of these came from Mexico and Canada.

Imports of beef and veal during the same period amounted to 56,765,000 pounds, compared with 31,068,000 pounds in 1927. In previous years, practically all of New Zealand's surplus beef went to Great Britain, but in 1928 prices in the United States were sufficiently favorable to attract 30,167,000 pounds of beef and veal from that distant country during the first 11 months of the year. However, the total number of cattle in New Zealand has ranged from 3.6 million head in 1924 to about 3 million in 1928.

Altho imports of beef and veal from Argentina are still confined to canned products, there is an indirect competition from Argentine beef because low prices of this beef in Great Britain exclude the Canadian surplus from that market and practically force it on the American market.

Demand for slaughter cattle in 1929 is likely to about equal that of 1928. Demand for beef probably will show little or no change. Any decrease which might result from less favorable business conditions may be offset by smaller supplies and higher prices of other meats.

#### Good Demand for Feeders

Feeder cattle are expected to be in good demand thruout the year, but speculative activity similar to that which characterized the market during the summer and early fall of 1928 is not expected.

In general the seasonal movement of prices of all kinds of cattle in 1929 will be more nearly normal than was the case in either 1927 or 1928 when seasonal price movements were greatly confused and at times obliterated by a progressive reduction in market supplies.

The general level of cattle prices in 1929 probably will not continue the rise which has been under way since 1924.

In 1927 a decrease of 8.4 per cent in beef derived from inspected slaughter was accompanied by a rise of 17.9 per cent in average cost of cattle to packers. In 1928 supplies dropped off 10.7 per cent compared with 1927, and the average cost of cattle advanced 22.8 per cent. In both years a decrease of 1 per cent in supply was accompanied by an increase of 2.1 per cent in average cost. This is considerably above the usual increase in price for such a decrease in supply. In view of the present relatively high level of beef and cattle prices it is not to be expected that a further reduction in supplies will be accompanied by a commensurate advance in prices.

Slaughter-cattle prices in the first half of the year are expected to show seasonal movements similar to those which occurred in 1928. The decline on the better grades, now in progress, began about the middle of last September, which was nearly four months earlier than the tardy decline of the year previous. The low point in prices of such cattle this spring is expected to be slightly below that reached in May, 1928. The relative scarcity of lower grade cattle probably will result in higher average prices for such kinds than prevailed during the first half of 1928. The general average of all slaughter cattle prices, however, will not be much different than during the first half of last year.

#### A Quick Turnover Is Best

During the second half of the year, slaughter-cattle prices may reach a peak higher than in 1928, but average prices probably will be little if any higher. During the greater part of the

(Continued on Page 27)



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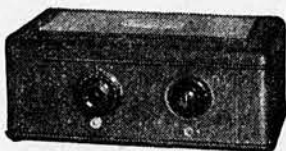
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## Kansas Needs More Ponds

A Larger Water Surface Will Contribute to the Pleasure and Profit of Farming

BY A. MARY FISHER

**I**N EARLY days there were thousands of wild ducks and geese flying thru the central part of Kansas. In recent years, however, the ducks have changed their course and are making their flights mostly thru Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, due to the introduction of irrigating systems. The Izaak Walton League in Kansas has done much toward increasing the number of artificial lakes in the state, and it is hoped that ducks will soon be attracted to the eastern section.

The largest artificial lake in Kansas is at Lakin, covering 4,000 acres and holding 20,000 acre feet of water. Cheyenne Bottoms, covering 20,000 acres, holds water about 6 feet deep. It is a natural basin filled by a watershed. A project is on foot to make it a Federal Migratory Bird Refuge. There probably were more migratory birds there last year than in any equal area in the United States. The shallow shore lines were alive with snipes, plovers, avocets and sandpipers. Gulls by the hundreds rested on the waters or fed on grasshoppers, bugs and worms in the agricultural country surrounding. Not since 1904 has Kansas seen so many ducks. Where they came from hunters do not know.

### Covers 130 Acres

In Neosho county a state lake was completed last year covering more than 130 acres. The state owns 1,000 acres in Meade county, where a lake was completed recently. In Crawford county there are about 100 acres of water on 1 section, and in Ottawa county a lake of 150 acres is under construction. Plans are being made for a lake in Northeastern Kansas, either in Leavenworth county near Tonganoxie or in Jackson county.

The objects of the Izaak Walton league in furthering these and other projects are: first, to develop opportunities for the enjoyment of the great outdoors; second, to encourage the protection and restoration of woods, wild flowers and wild life; third, to preserve what is left of nature and restore what has been destroyed; fourth, to stop the pollution of streams and lakes; fifth, to develop the practice of true sportsmanship and respect for the property of others; sixth, to encourage the establishment of more state lakes; and, seventh, to recommend the construction of an artificial lake or pond on every farm.

It has been demonstrated that the water supply of a pond is of much value to the farmer, who, in a new country, is not only an agriculturist but also frequently a horticulturist and stock raiser as well. Groves of trees, both forest and fruit-bearing, may be planted around it. These would serve various purposes, and while acting as windbreaks and for shade will grow into trees that will furnish wood, posts and even lumber. Groves of trees around bodies of water always attract flocks of song and insect-eating birds. Many of these birds will remain thru the summer, not only enlivening the spot with their songs and bright plumage, but also rearing their young and waging a perpetual war on the injurious insects of the neighborhood.

### To Irrigate the Gardens

Ponds also can be made to supply the stock of the farm with water, and in many places, where the water supply is sufficient, can be used to irrigate gardens, berry patches and even orchards. The shady groves about the pond, where song birds live and where the wild flowers bloom, may be made a source of much pleasure for family and neighborhood picnics. If the pond or lake is an acre or more in size, there may be an ice house near the shore where a supply of ice sufficient to last thru the summer season can be put up at small expense. A boat can be kept on the water, and a small building may be constructed in a grove near the shore where the boat and such articles as fishing tackle, bathing suits and skates can be housed for protection and safe-keeping. Such

an arrangement would add much to the interest, enjoyment and value of everyday life on the farm.

As no two pieces of ground are alike, the location and water supply of any pond are propositions that will have to be considered in their relation to surrounding conditions. A pond, such as it is possible to construct on a farm or ranch at the least possible expense, usually is built up by throwing an earth embankment or dike across a draw or sloping piece of ground, thus forming a basin where it is possible to hold a few or many acres of water. Such ponds are dependent entirely on the rain and snowfall of the country for their water supply, and the amount collected depends on the rainfall and the area of the natural drainage slopes that shed their waters into these pond basins. This is the method usually employed in the central and western portions of the state for the construction of ponds where it is desired to collect surface water.

Sometimes ponds are formed by constructing dikes or dams across small streams or across draws where it is possible to hold the water that flows from springs. Again it is sometimes possible to throw up embankments that will enclose low pieces of ground where water can be carried from nearby streams or other bodies of water thru ditches or water pipes. The sole supply from some very good ponds in the state is from water pumped by windmills.

### Earth is the Cheapest

The most economical way to build a dike or dam for ponds is by the use of earth. The dirt that it is necessary to remove in shaping parts of the pond can in most cases be used to advantage in constructing the dam. The location of the pond should be well studied in its various relations to the dam that is to be built, and if possible the services of a civil engineer or a surveyor should be secured to lay it out properly and to give the various grades. All the natural advantages of the location should be utilized.

It is very important that the ground for the foundation of the dike or dam should be properly prepared and that the foundation structure itself be properly built. If the ground where the dike is to be built is covered with grass, weeds or bushes, these should be removed, brush and trees being dug up by the roots and as far as possible the roots themselves removed. The ground for the foundation should be plowed until there is a good ditch sloping from the sides to the center, several feet wide and from 1 to 2 feet deep.

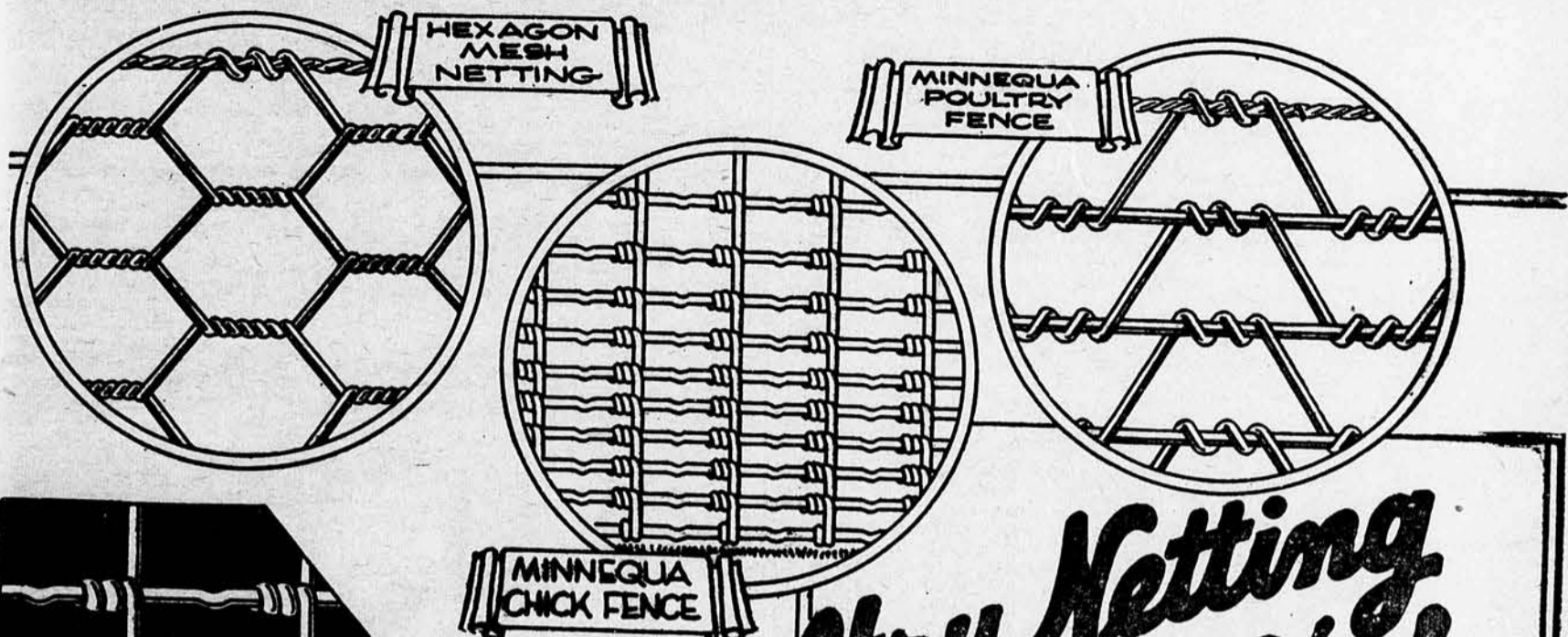
All trash such as decaying vegetation, plant roots, old logs and stumps and loose rocks should be removed, and in no way get mixed up with the earth that forms the foundation of the dam. While the dam is being built the dirt should be spread over the top or surface of the growing structure in such a way as to keep it comparatively level, and it should be tramped with the teams as evenly as possible to prevent uneven settling that would leave high and low places on the surface of the finished dam. For every foot in height there should be not less than from 1½ to 2 feet of slope to the sides. With the foundation well laid, the matter of the building-of the embankment consists largely of hauling and scraping in the dirt. No matter how much care is taken, it will take years for the embankment to settle thoroughly, but careful building may save trouble and expense.

### And Watch for Gophers

An overflow or spillway should be constructed at or near the end of the dam where the artificial embankment meets the solid earth. If there is plenty of stone in the neighborhood, stone or a combination of stone and cement may be used to construct the spillway and retaining walls.

It is always the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of others; so if you contemplate building a pond,

(Continued on Page 19)



# Netting and Poultry Fences!

14 Feb '29

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# Real Problems for H. Hoover

## The Next Administration Will Find a Fine Crop of Grief Right on the Front Doorstep

BY E. L. BOGART

**F**IRST in popular interest, during the recent national campaign, of the questions which are at the bottom of an economic nature, are undoubtedly prohibition, altho protection and prosperity were given stellar parts by the Republican speakers. Al Smith's proposal for a change in the Eighteenth Amendment by which the question of prohibition would be referred to the states for settlement, entirely logical for an adherent of Jeffersonian principles, may now be regarded as definitely shelved. The problem which confronts the next administration, committed as it is by party platform and Herbert Hoover's speeches, is one of enforcement rather than repeal or nullification, and of the possible cost of eradicating present evils in it.

This is not the first time the Federal Government has dealt with the economics of the liquor problem. In

A GROUP of national economic problems are awaiting solution by the incoming Administration. But there is a considerable belief that Herbert Hoover has the ability to solve them; this seems to be especially evident in Kansas, judging from his majority at the late election! In this article, which appeared originally in *The Yale Review*, Mr. Bogart outlines the situation as he sees it. Everyone who has the best interests of the United States at heart will wish the incoming President luck with the task he faces.

1791 the imposition of a federal tax on whisky led to the so-called "Whisky Rebellion" of that year on the part of pioneers along the western frontier who were in the habit of converting their corn into whisky. Since this was practically the only form in which they could market a bulky commodity which in its original state could not stand the high costs of transportation, they felt much aggrieved at the imposition of this additional burden and refused to pay it. Upon the advice of Alexander Hamilton Federal troops were marched to the West, and the sovereign authority of the Federal Government was shown to be paramount to any local interest. Another aspect of the problem was presented in the years 1872-1875 in the operations of the notorious Whisky Ring, which sought fraudulently to evade the heavy federal taxes thru the bribery and corruption of Government officials, some of them in high positions. The corrupt Ring was, however, broken up and the chief offenders severely punished. Again the power of the Federal Government to deal effectively with a menacing and insidious defiance of law was demonstrated.

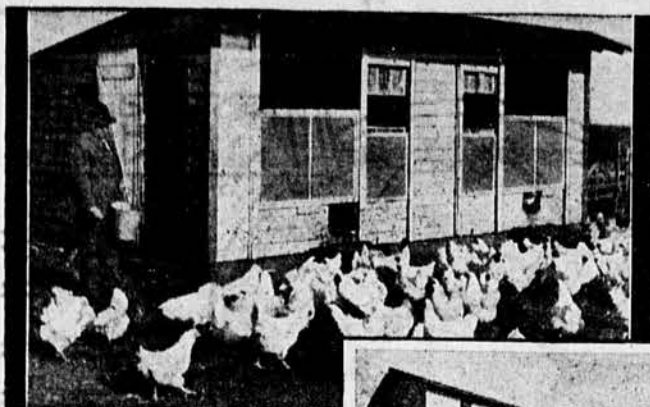
The situation today involves both the problems which are illustrated by these episodes in our economic history—first, the right of the individual citizen or group to nullify a federal statute, and second, the power of any group to organize the forces of corruption so as to make the breaking of the law a source of financial gain. Altho the enforcement of the Volstead Act offers difficulties greater than either of the instances mentioned, the principles involved are the same, and it is unlikely that the outcome will be different. The forces which stand back of the Volstead Act are many: the large industrialists, the majority of the churches, and the Anti-Saloon League, as well as a vast number of humble citizens who believe that our present prosperity is due in no small degree to prohibition and who wish to see it continued and enforced. This country must now be prepared to pay for the better enforcement of the law to which Mr. Hoover pledged himself, and which, it may be assumed, he will seriously attempt to secure.

### Behind the Great Wall

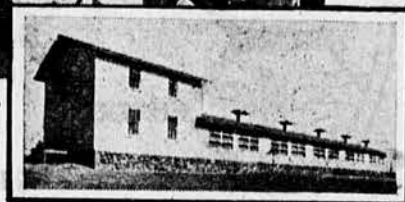
But the paramount problem confronting the next Administration, judging from the emphasis accorded it during the campaign, is the protective tariff. It still remains, after more than 100 years of service, the strongest plank in the Republican platform. It is true, as Gallatin said in 1831, that "both parties are in favor of a protective tariff," but the Republicans have recently found it necessary to outbid their opponents by promises of still higher protection.

The ideal of protection has been the building of a Great Wall of Restriction, which should keep out foreign goods that in any way competed with domestic products; this has lately been strengthened by legislation designed to keep out competing labor. Behind this Great Wall we have developed our own economic life, trusting to competition to keep down prices, to prevent monopoly, and to ensure progress. Thanks to the great natural resources, the genius of the people, and the expanding domestic markets, the progress and prosperity of the United States have been unparalleled, but the influence of the Great Wall has been exaggerated both by those who have approved and by those who have criticised it.

The great mineral and agricultural resources of the country afford a firm base for our industrial structure, which has gained all the advantages of territorial division of labor, economies of large-scale production, and other benefits that in smaller countries would be possible only thru free trade. Behind the Great Wall is the greatest consuming area in the world, within which economic tides rise and fall without restraint, and where American business efficiency and ingenuity and leadership are constantly bringing about readjustments that reduce costs and increase production. To this



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**E**IGHT years ago the present 200-acre Lewis Farms was an ordinary Rhode Island hill farm. Today it is one of America's most practical, profitable poultry farms.

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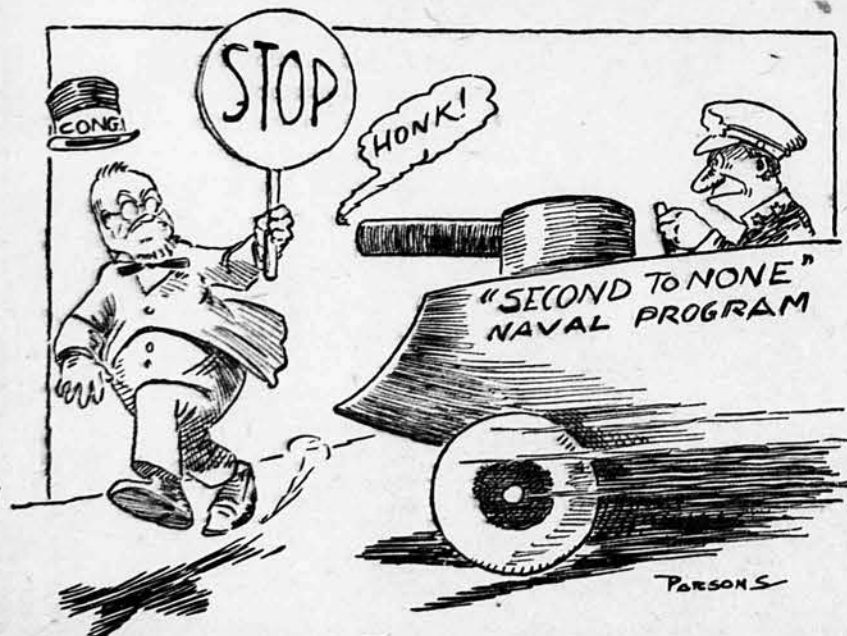
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combination of exclusion of foreign competition, permitting a more orderly development of national life than would otherwise be possible, and to domestic free trade, coupled with rich natural and human resources, we owe our prosperity. To break down the Great Wall, especially if this were done suddenly, would undoubtedly upset our domestic economy and necessitate readjustments even more painful than that of Rhode Island cotton mills to the competition of South Carolina. Such a program would be unwise, but the raising of the Great Wall to greater heights seems equally needless in view of the undoubted superiority of American labor and business enterprise.

**Into Foreign Markets**

Other economic tides, moreover, unknown in the days of Clay or even McKinley, are now in motion within the country and threaten a breach in the very citadel. American manufacturers have expanded their production beyond domestic needs and are pushing into the markets of Central and South America, of Africa and Asia, and even into the shops of England, France and Germany: these exports must be paid for by equivalent imports of goods or services. American bankers are directing a golden stream of American investments to the very countries from which comes our severest competition, there to build up new industries, patterned after the American model. Not merely will an increasing flood of goods, for the payment of principal and interest on these and other debts, beat against the Great Wall, but—much more significant—there will be created new economic groups within the United States whose main interest will lie in the expansion of foreign trade and who will seek to make a breach in the Great Wall from within. And what if the intransigent group of embittered farmers refuses to be placated by a Federal Farm Board? "Protection for all or none," has been the slogan of some of their leaders, and they may decide to pull down the temple if they are not admitted to the feast. New economic tides and realignments of self-interest may make of the protective tariff an even more vital issue than it actually is at the present time.

Probably the most difficult problem which will confront Mr. Hoover's administration is that of farm relief. The difficulty lies not merely in the complexity of the problem but even more in the inadequacy of Government legislation to solve an economic question. There is not one agricultural industry, as Mr. Hoover pointed out in his acceptance speech, but a dozen industries, each of which may require different treatment. They cannot all be made to fit the same Procrustean bed. The authors of the now defunct McNary-Haugen bill listed six "basic commodities"—wheat, corn, swine, cotton, rice and tobacco. But these were not the most important agricultural industries. Judged by the value of the output, milk was a third more important than corn, which topped this list; hay was more important than cotton, which came second; and poultry products than wheat, which ranked third. Dairy, livestock and poultry producers are consumers of corn and hay and are interested in low rather than high prices for these commodities. The diversity and complexity of the agricultural problem is perhaps sufficiently illustrated by this single example.

**Lower Costs by Water**

In the reduction of costs incident to the production and marketing of agricultural products, no factor is more vital than transportation, and especially cheap transportation to move the bulky products of the Middle West to the seaboard. As an engineer, Mr. Hoover is intrigued with the possibilities of reducing costs by developing our inland waterways. "Their modernization," he said in his speech of acceptance, "will comprise a most substantial contribution to Midwest farm relief and to the development of 20 of our interior states. This modernization includes not only the great Mississippi system, with its joining of the Great Lakes and of the heart of Midwest agriculture to the Gulf, but also a shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic." Already a barge line has been established with Government funds on the Mississippi River, called the Inland Waterways Corporation, whose capital was increased by the last session of Congress from 5 to 15 million dollars. During 1927 it handled 1,650,000 tons of freight, and hearings

before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce indicated that the freight ready to use the system, where proper equipment and terminals were available, might be between 7 and 15 million tons annually.

Much more important than the establishment of a line of vessels, however, is the task of canalizing the rivers and building the canals so as to make possible the shipment of thru freight in quantity from, say, Sioux City or Minneapolis or Chicago to New Orleans. While the engineering difficulties are formidable, the political difficulties have thus far proved insuperable, and may prevent again the realization of a dream which is now nearly 100 years old. More feasible is the shipway from the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, but here local and vested interests in the East have sought to confuse the issue by urging an "All-American" route, with the evident hope of thereby defeating the whole project.

**Plenty of Oratory**

Next to farm relief the problem of water power will produce more oratory and acrimony than any other issue before the next Administration, causing alignments which will cut across the old party lines. The subject is not a new one, but it is unsettled and presses for a solution. In 1920 Congress passed an act creating a Power Commission consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, with broad discretionary powers, to pass on the merits of power development projects and to grant permits to private companies or corporations for the development of water power sites. The commission has refused to approve plans for piecemeal development of a river or source of power, but has insisted that these should be considered in their entirety, and that only comprehensive plans looking to complete utilization would be entertained. Thus far, it has granted some 300 permits to private corporations; about the same number have been refused or withdrawn, some by reason of protests on the part of the public or of other interests, such as the proposals to dam the Royal Gorge in Colorado and the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. In general, the commission seems to have attempted to safeguard public interests where grants have been made; it has always insisted upon the maintenance of navigation by building locks where a dam has been constructed across a navigable stream, and on the Columbia River it compelled the building of a stairway by which the spawning salmon could go around the dam. (Unfortunately, the salmon declined to avail themselves of this polite method of going around, and as they cannot go over the dam, a severe blow has been dealt the salmon fisheries.)

A problem still comparatively new to the United States, concerning which we are still groping toward a sound policy, is that of foreign debts and investments. So rapidly has our transformation from a debtor to a creditor nation taken place that we have not yet grasped all the implications of our changed international position. According to estimates of the National Monetary Commission in 1910 we were then debtor to Europe for investments in this country to the amount of 6 billion dollars. Today we have not only paid off this debt, but we have lent to other countries from 12 to 14 billion dollars of private capital in addition to 11½ million dollars of Allied debts (including France's unratified debt of 4 billion dollars.) Annual interest payments made the people of the United States on these huge sums amount to about 800 million dollars. This fact is thought by some folks to necessitate a lowering of the tariff bars in order to let in the stream of commodities necessary to pay the interest charges, and by others to require a reduction or cancellation of the Allied debts in order to bring the charges within the ability of the debtor nations to pay.

**Tourists Live High!**

For the present, however, various circumstances have combined to prevent this problem from being a pressing one. In the first place, our current foreign investments amount to about 1 billion dollars a year, so we are lending the rest of the world enough to pay back to us the interest on existing loans and also add to its capital. In the second place, the single item of tourist expenditures abroad—

(Continued on Page 31)



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in the styles you like...  
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MORE DAYS WEAR

**REAL** rubber : : : live, firm, tough. Rubber prepared for but one purpose: to make lasting footwear.

Stout fabrics : : : soft, elastic, light—made in Ball-Band's own mills especially for and only for Ball-Band footwear.

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And there are more than 800 styles to choose from in the Ball-Band line, including Mishko-sole leather work shoes. A style of rubber footwear to suit every kind of work and sport, every personal preference, and a size to fit every man, woman or child.

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SPORT AND WORK SHOES · WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

# India, a Land of Ignorance!

## The Folks Bathe, Wash Their Clothes and Teeth and Drink in the Same Pond

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**T**HERE is quite a bit of the world that I have not yet seen, and so there may be some place worse than India—but I have never found it. There are three times as many people in India as there are in the entire United States, 346 million of them crowded together on that one miserable peninsula only half as large as our own country.

These pitiable masses, a large proportion of them belonging to our own Caucasian race, live in a condition of wholesale degeneracy, poverty, squalor and lack of sanitation that was much more shocking to Jim and me than the living conditions of the most primitive blacks of darkest Africa.

The crass ignorance of the black pagan in the African bush is almost unbelievable, but he is harmless to himself and to others in his very simplicity. What little religion he has does him no good but at least it does him but little harm. He is unmoral in his philosophy, but, as such, he cannot be immoral. His is the pure, simple, savage life. He has no heritage, no history, no hope.

On the other hand, every page of India's brilliant history glistens with the glories of her wealth, the deeds of her ancestors and the pomp and power of her past. It was the fabulous wealth of the Indies that lured Columbus across those months and months of seas in spite of the dragons and serpents with which the seas of those brave days were supposed to be so full. For centuries it was this fevered search for a new route to this treasure house of the world, India, that was responsible for all those explorations that finally showed the world to be round. Africa was only a huge bulk of land that lay in the path to India and had



A Typical Native

to be sailed around. The two Americas themselves were only an unfortunate barrier that blocked the way to the real source of the world's wealth, India. There lay the riches for which all the kingdoms of the earth aspired, the lodestone that lured the Lindberghs of centuries to discover continents and civilizations never known before.

Not only was it rich in the things that men desire; gold, spices, shiploads of silks and the most precious jewels in the world, but the courts and times of the magnificent Moghul emperors were unmatched in all history in splendor and glamor and wealth. Jim and I walked in the vast courtyard of a princely palace of white marble where the audience hall was once roofed

with silver, and the throne, standing on 5 feet of solid gold set around with pearls, blazed with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, a peacock flashing a tail of sapphires, and the Kohinur itself, one of the most famous diamonds the world has known, sending a gleam from its pearl-fringed canopy.

### Wives Were All Gone

But the court was silent when we were there, and the chiseled chambers of the 5,000 wives of the emperor Akbar are empty now. India is not what it used to be. Jim and I decided we could forgive the primitive African black for his simple ignorance because with no pride of ancestry nothing more could justly be expected of him now, but it is difficult to understand the living conditions of the hundreds of millions of descendants of India's mighty past.

One example of the day by day living conditions may furnish a background upon which one may make a study of India if he wishes. Most of

the people live in villages made of mud. There are half a million of these little villages, and they are practically all the same. The mud from which the huts in a certain village were made, for instance, was taken from a common hole in the ground, and the houses grouped about the edge of the excavated basin which remained. The huts were built, and during the first rainy season the hole filled with water. During the dry season it remained, a filthy, stagnant pool in the center of the town—and usually the only source of water supply for the entire village. And during all the alternating rainy and dry seasons which have come and gone the filthy town tank has naturally become more foul and infected.

Every morning the populace arises, and men, women and children wade out into the muddy, polluted pool and bathe and wash their teeth. They are very particular about washing their teeth. Their sacred cattle drink and loiter in the tank. The dogs and sacred peacocks drink from the common tank. The pots and pans and the family laundry are all washed in this foul and putrid pool. And then the wives wade out and fill their vessels with this only water there is, the supply for cooking and drinking. It is a stagnant pool and breeds malaria mosquitoes by the generations and as each succeeding dry season evaporates the pure water and leaves the muck and germs behind it becomes annually more dangerous as well as thicker in substance.

But it is the village water system, and as such has served the people of India for hundreds of years.

Occasionally a village will have a well, but it usually is only a surface well from 20 to 40 feet deep, dug near the edge of the village. In time it becomes almost as contaminated as the open tank without having the advantage of the hot sunshine to kill the germs. Everyone lowers into this community well his own bucket or pot on the end of his own rope which he probably has used during the night to tether out the cow. And at any hour of the day the small platform about the mouth of the well is covered with sweating villagers washing their clothes or rinsing their teeth, and the water running back over their feet and into the well again.

### Cholera Epidemics Are Numerous

Naturally, cholera results. And in these cholera epidemics hundreds of thousands of Indians die. Those who live thru it probably do so because of a natural or cultivated resistance to the disease, and thus only those with the strongest cholera resistance are left to propagate the race, and that may be one important reason why there are any people left in India at all. The survival of the fittest. Today, with modern civilization doing all it can to stamp out cholera, famine, malaria, hookworm and other natural tolls that have kept India's millions down in the past, the population is in-

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# New Lower Prices

	NEW PRICES	SAVINGS	OLD PRICES
Coupe . . . . .	\$655	\$30	\$685
Sedan Two-Door	675	25	700
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In the past, scores of thousands of buyers seeking the greatest dollar-value, have purchased Plymouth—on the basis of simple comparison and contrast with other cars in its price range.

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ation to give quality and value far in advance of anything else in the lowest-priced field.

This most significant reduction in Plymouth prices is thus in keeping with Chrysler ideals, while passing on to purchasers the benefits that accrue from hugely increased production.

See the Plymouth! Drive it—and try to match it in quality and value. We believe you will find these new low prices remove Plymouth further than ever from any other offering in the greatest motor car market.

# \$655

AND UPWARDS, F. O. E. DETROIT

creasing so rapidly that one wonders what will be the ultimate result. There are a hundred million more of these miserable folks in India today than there were a few generations ago. Nature has kept them down in the past thru her own methods, disease and famine. As these are being overcome, nature is thwarted in her governing control upon the population and the millions of India are more and more of a problem.

This suggestion should not be taken literally, but the hopelessness of the situation was indicated by a remark made to Jim and me by an old resident of India, who was as charitably minded as any. He said that probably the only solution to her complex and impossible problems would be to dip the peninsula beneath the Indian Ocean for 30 minutes.

**Married at 8 Years**

Why should there be such a great population in the face of such frightful diseases and death losses? Jim and I asked, and we were not only told but we saw some of the reasons with our own eyes. Child marriage is one strong influence and the racial desire for children. Every Indian girl is married and begins to bear children anywhere between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The 8-year-old mother is rare, of course, but in some sections is not exceptional; and the girl who is 14 years old before she has her first child is unusual indeed. Among the masses, and after all these are what make up a country and its people, these millions of girl children know of nothing and think of nothing—for they have been taught nothing else—except marriage and the rearing of more children like themselves.

Only a fraction of 1 per cent of the girls and women of India can read or write, and most of these are possessed of only the simplest claim to literacy. They cannot get about to learn outside of books, and there is no one around their homes who knows any more than themselves. In fact, there is nothing in life, after all, neither to be had nor to be desired, except to worship the god that is their husband. He is supreme; he is their all.

This husband is frequently a man 50 years old, or at least of middle age. He may have many wives at once, and the mere fact of his "turnover," due to the great death loss among his wives living under such bad conditions, makes it necessary for him to be continually getting new wives. One statistician reports that there are more than 3 million mothers who die in child birth in each generation—more than

before he dies. In 1923 the birth rate was shown to be 35 to 1,000 as against a death rate of 25 to 1,000, in one year. For the United States for the same year the birth rate was about 22 as against a death rate of 12.

Thus it is that despite enormous death losses the population of India remains so large. Every girl is contracted in marriage soon after she is born. She must marry strictly within her own caste, and sometimes this limitation reduces her eligibility to a circle of only a few families. She lives with her parents only until the dawn of maturity, when she goes to the home of her husband. From then on he is her supreme lord and master. If he should die, she is held accountable by her husband's family, and from that time becomes their slave. As a widow she is practically an outcast; she cannot marry again, and she can have no standing in society.

On the trains, in the crowded stations, in the busy market places of the towns where the cross currents of all life in the tropics is bared, and wherever we could get these people to talk we discussed these problems with such as could speak English. We were

Americans, simply travelers and not even missionaries and most of them felt free to speak to us. And in the cities at the homes of American business men and missionaries and English political and military men we pursued our inquiries. We were not there long, but long enough to decide that India as a place to live did not appeal either to Jim or me.

But all is not discouraging and drab, even in India. For instance, the Taj Mahal, the most beautiful building in the world, at Agra, India. I can't describe so perfect a creation where so many others have failed before me, but I shall tell you about it next week.

**Kansas Needs More Ponds**

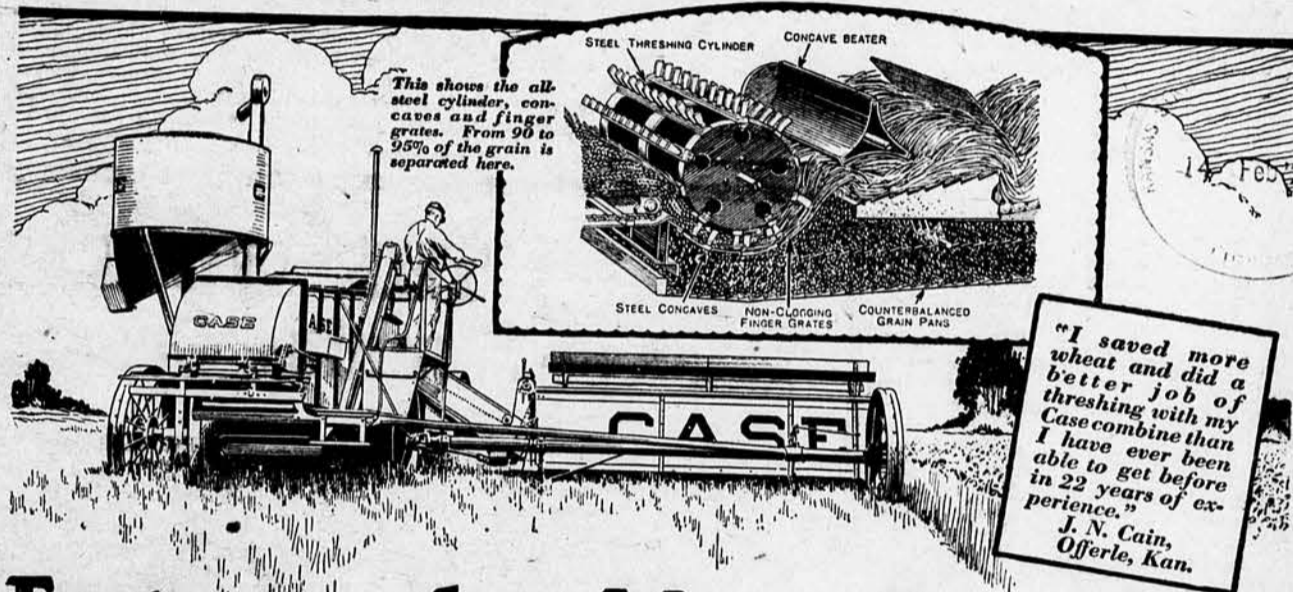
(Continued from Page 14)

It would be advisable to examine those of your neighborhood that have been built where water conditions and location are somewhat similar to those in the locality where the new pond is to be constructed.

For a few years, at least until the banks have become well settled and are covered with sod and bushes, it

frequently is necessary to give some immediate special protection to the new-made dam, especially on the side where the wind causes the waves to dash against it. All new dams should be watched closely, as a small hole made by some burrowing animal, such as a ground squirrel or gopher, might in a short time cause trouble. The trouble can be stopped by embedding 1/2 or 3/4 inch wire fencing or screening in the embankments.

Most of the ground in Kansas is well adapted for pond-building purposes, and not much difficulty has been experienced in getting the soil to hold water. If the soil on the bottom of the pond is very sandy it is a good idea to haul a few loads of clay or good soil, comparatively free from sand, and spread it over the ground. After water has been turned into a pond the ability of its ground surface to hold it seems to improve from year to year. This waterproofing of the bottom that comes with age is due to fine sediment which accumulates in the pond, and is aided by particles of decaying vegetable matter found in all ponds as soon as plants begin to grow in them.



**Features that Mean Everything in Saving Your Grain**

**T**HE CASE combine will cut, thresh and save your grain whether light or heavy, short or tall. It meets every condition of grain and field. Its floating header gets all the grain and delivers it to the thresher without wasting a head. The Case combine is a traveling thresher with every feature essential to fast, clean threshing:

1. It has an all-steel, unbreakable threshing cylinder, accurately balanced. The teeth are scientifically spaced for highest threshing efficiency.
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These important features in the Case combine are the result of many years specialized experience in developing and building threshing equipment. The same simplicity of construction, dependable operation and long life that have made Case the leading thresher, also make Case the most satisfactory and profitable combine to own. The new Combine Catalog explains in detail the many Case advantages. Write for free copy.

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**CASE**

**QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING**



A Hill Woman of Northern India

the united death roll of the British Empire, France, and the United States during the World War. Since these people are just about as unsanitary and generally careless in the care of their wives and babes as they are of their water supply, and as confused and hampered by religious superstitions as they are in the case of their sacred cattle, it is a greater wonder that any live at all than that so many die.

In Bengal half the children die before they are 1 year old, and for the whole of India some have placed the average Indian life at about 24 years. But they mature and grow old so much sooner than we that each one probably has his own share of life



**5 CASE Advantages**

1. Gets all the grain from my field because it has a floating header, counterbalanced by the thresher unit and quickly adjusted.
2. Fast threshing in light or heavy straw by big capacity, all-steel, unbreakable cylinder.
3. Complete separation beginning at the perforated concaves and finger grates and finished over a non-clogging, steel straw rack.
4. Thorough cleaning of grain by two complete cleaning shoes equipped with underblast fans. Final cleaning under eyes of the operator.
5. Light draft because the weight is correctly distributed on main axle.

There is a Case Combine for every farm—four models—width of cut from 8 to 20 ft.

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

One disagreeable job that doesn't have to be looked after in this section so much this winter as during the two or three winters previous is that of hauling water for livestock. So far we haven't heard any complaint concerning this from any of the neighbors who have been shy of water heretofore. The heavy rainfall we had last fall and during the fore part of the winter settled this to the entire satisfaction of those who are unfortunate in not being able to locate a very strong vein of water on their premises. The lack of water is one thing we don't have to worry about on this farm. So long as the pumping machinery doesn't go wrong or the wind quit blowing we have all the water we want for the stock. I don't know of any kind of farm work that is more disagreeable or as much of a time killer as hauling water for livestock, especially during freezing weather, but it has to be done by those who are unable to locate water on their premises.

Folks in this section have been burning more corn cobs and a little less coal and wood for fuel than for several winters past, which is a sort of "financial relief" to us. Since we have had two corn crops now in succession the grain dealers have been buying quite a lot of corn in the ear and having it shelled themselves and disposing of the cobs for fuel.

We have burned a good many cobs in our furnace so far this winter. For a quick heat cobs are hard to beat. We throw in a small basketful and in a few minutes have a hot fire. By proper regulation of the drafts they will hold fire for some time. We keep some wood on hand and put in a chunk or two on real cold nights to hold fire until morning, but cobs have been the chief bill of fare for the furnace so far this winter.

Last summer while picking mulberries we found a young tree of a different variety from the others we have here. This was the first crop it produced. When the fruit begins to ripen the berries turn red for a few days before turning black. They are what you might call an acid type of mulberry. They taste almost as sour as cherries. Mother canned some of them, and they kept fine.

Mother has been canning the common black mulberries some with cherries, some with gooseberries and some with rhubarb, but we prefer the rhubarb combination to the others.

I notice in its recent report on trees in Kansas that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that the Red mulberry is tough and very durable in contact with the soil.

In a lecture here on fruit trees by a well informed nurseryman recently he recommended the mulberry as a good wind break tree for protection to other fruit trees, and also as a good tree to have around where one has cherries, as the mulberries ripen at the same time as do the cherries, and on account of their sweetness the birds prefer them to the cherries. His experience was that they very seldom bothered the cherries so long as they could have all the mulberries they wanted to eat.

We have been wondering if grafts cannot be taken from our Red mulberry tree and used to propagate other trees so they will come true to type, and would appreciate hearing from anyone having had experience along that line.

## Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

If the groundhog "sayings" are true our bad winter is over, for February 2 was a mighty gloomy day. In fact, the old groundhog could have come out most any day for the last month and would not have seen his shadow. Someone said the other day that there were good sized children around here who had never seen the sun!

The wheat seems to be in very good condition. At a distance the fields seem entirely bare and void of any wheat life. But in a close examination we find the little plants practically all alive. The ground is cracked quite badly, and when the frost comes out there may be some of the plants that will die which seem healthy so far. Frequently one sees a long crack right in the drill row. This exposes

the roots and crowns badly, and likely some freezing damage may show up later. We are hoping for several warm days so the wheat can make enough growth to hold the ground in case March brings a lot of wind. If no growth is made pretty soon we can expect considerable wheat to blow out in the next six weeks.

Stock feed of the coarser kinds is getting scarce. There are many thin cattle in the county now, and with the feed outlook as it is, grass cannot come too early in the spring. We have on hand plenty of feed and some to spare. Last week we opened our silo and began feeding out of it. The silage has kept well. Some of the cows had never eaten any silage before, and it was quite an insult the first few times we put in the silage. To get them to eating it a little faster we mixed some bran with it, and they took to eating right away. We sold 30 tons of silage to some of the neighbors at \$5.25 a ton, and they haul it. That price gives a fair profit above cost, altho we figure it costs about \$3.25 to raise and put a ton of silage in a silo. Hauling silage with a truck is not such a bad job as one might think. The men hauling out of our silo are using trucks, and are hauling around a ton at a load.

This winter has been a hard one on the coal piles. The local elevator has had to order more cars of coal than usual. Several farmers who laid in their usual coal supply early in the

fall when it is cheapest have used it all up and have had to get more. A good many cobs are burned, but most farmers buy coal for heating purposes. For heating alone we have used \$40 worth of coal. For cooking we use gasoline.

The farm bureau finally succeeded in getting in enough orders for a car of certified seed potatoes. No one cared for any kind but the Cobblers. The car delivered will cost about \$2.10 a hundred. The farm bureau has a treating machine, and the seed will be treated as it is unloaded from the car. For this service an additional cost of a few cents a bushel is made. We have found that treating seed potatoes is one of the best investments we can make. Very often treating will add from a fourth to a half in yield. We once had a test made in which treated seed yielded 130 bushels in increased yields.

We have noticed that seed cut and allowed to stand around for several days before planting frequently has quite a percentage of plants that turn yellow and die about the time potatoes set. The sooner seed is planted after cutting the better.

The young men of this community are up against quite a problem in securing land to farm. If the problem is a general condition thruout the country it means some radical changes must be made pretty soon. Either these boys will have to go to town and get work or the farms will have to be

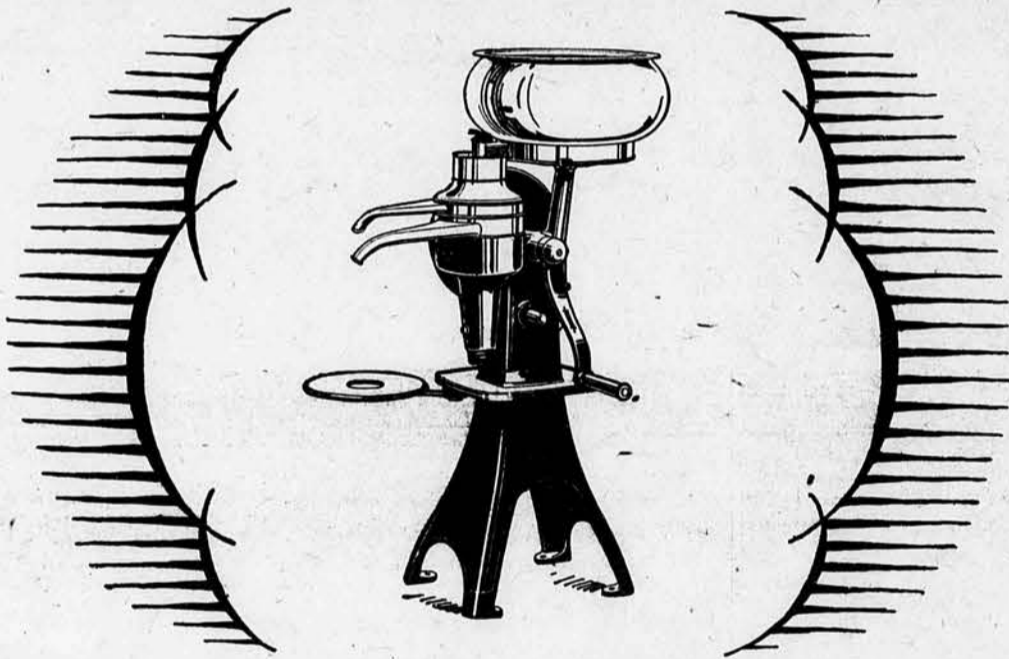
split up and smaller farms made. We have some 10 or 12 boys in the community who are old enough to farm for themselves. Several are married and are living with their parents temporarily. A few of them have gone west and rented land, but even that is only a partial solution of the problem. What is to be the outcome of the situation we are not able to see. In this community it is an acute one, and if it is general the cities will likely absorb a good many young couples in the next few years.

## Brown Champion County

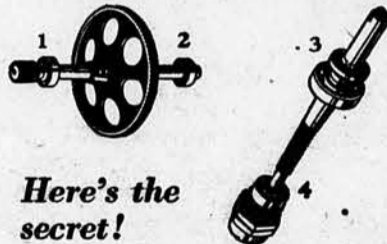
The Brown County Farm Bureau has been awarded the \$300 prize offered by the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Division, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and other co-operating organizations for the best county exhibition of corn at the state agricultural college during Farm and Home Week. The Corn Champion, Joe Brox, hails from Atchison county. O. J. Olsen of Brown county, won second in the corn contest, one-sixth of a point behind Champion Brox. Third honors were awarded to V. P. Rush of Doniphan county.

We don't accuse him of commercializing art, but the other night a California undertaker played "Waiting for You" on a trumpet at a lodge function.

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## McCORMICK-DEERING



Here's the  
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Every high speed point has high-grade ball bearings. ONLY the McCormick-Deering is so equipped. It takes much of the work out of the morning-and-evening separating. No wonder it makes a hit with every man and woman who sees and turns it. And that's only the start. The McCormick-Deering has many other points of improvement. It is setting new records in clean skimming. It is easy to wash, and it is self-oiling. Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer and see something really modern in separators. Six sizes—hand, belted, and electric—for one cow or a hundred.

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**NATIONAL FARM EQUIPMENT WEEK**  
Dealers throughout the country will display the latest in power and equipment. It will pay you to VISIT THE McCORMICK-DEERING DISPLAYS.

# The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

W AYLAID and knocked in the head," I answered, sinking down into the stern on account of a sudden attack of dizziness.

Caine was tying up my head with a handkerchief when the mists cleared again from my brain.

"All right, sir. A nasty crack, but you'll be better soon. I've sent Johnson up to have a lookout for the guys that done it," the boatswain told me cheerily.

"No use. They've gone to cover long since. Call him back and let's get across to the ship."

"Yes, sir. That will be better."

He called, and presently Johnson came back.

"Seen anything of the scoundrels, Johnson?" demanded Caine.

"Not a thing."

I had been readjusting the handkerchief, but I happened to look up unexpectedly. My glance caught a flash of meaning that passed between the two. It seemed to hint at a triumphant mockery of my plight.

"Caine is a deep-sea brute, mean-hearted enough to be pleased at what has happened." I thought peevishly.

Later I learned how wide of the mark my interpretation of that look had been.

A chorus of welcome greeted me as I passed up the gangway to the deck of the Argos. One voice came clear to me from the rest. It had in it the sweet drawl of the South.

"You're late again, Mr. Seagwick. And—what's the matter with your head?"

"Nothing" worth mentioning, Miss Wallace. Captain Bothwell has been trying to find what is inside of it. I think he found sawdust."

"You mean—"

"Knocked in the head as I came down to the wharf. Serves me right for being asleep at the switch. Think I'll run down to my room and wash the blood off."

Yeager offered to examine the wound. He had had some experience in broken heads among the boys at his ranch, he said.

"Perhaps I could dress the hurt. I had a year's training as a nurse," suggested Miss Wallace, a little shyly.

"Mr. Yeager is out of a job," I announced promptly.

The girl blushed faintly.

"We'll work together, Mr. Yeager." She made so deft a surgeon that I was sorry when her cool, firm fingers had finished with the bandages. Nevertheless, I had a nasty headache and was glad to get to bed after drinking a cup of tea and eating a slice of toast.

Into the Sunshine  
Southward ho! Before the trade winds we scudded day after day, past Catalina Island and San Diego, past Santa Margarita lying like a fog bank on the offing, out into the warm sunshine of the tropical Pacific.

bring round to mine the lovely eyes, tender and merry and mocking by turns.

Faith, I'll make a clean breast of it. I was already fathoms deep in love, and my lady did not in the least particularly seem to favor me. There were moments when hope was strong in me. I magnified a look, a word, the eager life in her, to the significance my heart desired, but reason told me that she gave the same friendly comradeship to Blythe and Yeager.

### Something in the Wind!

It is possible that the absorption in this new interest dulled my perception of external matters. So at least Sam hinted to me one night after the ladies had retired. Mott was at the wheel, a game of solitaire in the smoking room claimed Yeager. Blythe and I were tramping the deck while we smoked.

"Notice anything peculiar about the men today and yesterday, Jack?" he asked in a low voice.

We were for the moment leaning against the rail, our eyes on the phosphorescent light that gleamed on the waves.

"No-o. Can't say that I have. Why?" He smiled.

"Thought perhaps you hadn't. When man's engaged—"

"What!" I interrupted.

"—engaged in teaching a pretty girl how to steer, he doesn't notice little things he otherwise might."

"Such as—?" I suggested.

He looked around to make sure we were alone.

"There's something in the wind, I don't know what it is."

"Something to do with the crew?"

"Yes. They know something about the reason why we're making this trip. You haven't talked, of course?"

"No."

"Nor Miss Wallace? Perhaps her aunt—"

"It doesn't seem likely. Whom would she talk to?"

"Some of the men may have overheard a sentence or two. The point is that they are talking treasure in the f'c'sle. Morgan got it from Higgins."

"From the cook?"

"Yes. Afterward the man was sorry he had spoken. He's the type that can't keep a secret. Some of it is bound to leak out in his talk."

"Couldn't Morgan find out where Higgins learned what he knows?"

"No. I had him try. The man was frightened about what he had already said. He wouldn't say another word. That doesn't look well."

After a moment of reflection I spoke.

"Perhaps Bothwell may have told some of the men before we started. I

saw him talking to a man that looked like our chief engineer."

"When was that?"

I told in detail about my meeting with Bothwell on the wharf. Of course I had mentioned the occurrence at the time, but without referring to Fleming.

"Yes, he may have told Fleming about it, but—"

**A Sullen Feeling**

The uncompleted sentence suggested his doubt.

"You think he isn't the man to give away anything without a good reason?"

"You've said it."

"Of course it's really no business of the crew what we are going after."

"True enough, but we agreed among ourselves to tell them at the last moment and in such a way as to list them as partners with us. Unless I guess wrong, their feeling is sullenness. They think we're after booty in which they have no share."

"They'll feel all the kinder to us when we let them know that a percentage of our profits is to go to the crew."

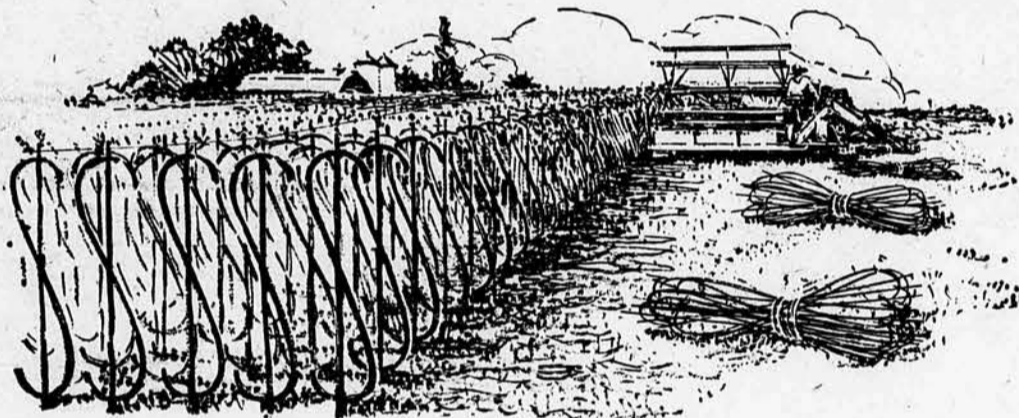
"Will they? I wonder."

He was plainly disturbed, more so than I could find any justification for in the meager facts and surmises he had just confided to me.

"What is troubling you? What are you afraid of?"

"I can't put a name to my feeling, but I jolly well wish they didn't know."

## What New Crop is This?



### The Dollars saved by PLYMOUTH "RED TOP" BINDER TWINE!

DOLLARS saved are a good crop on the farm just as surely as dollars profit from grain raised.

- Plymouth Red Top Binder Twine—
- Saves twine costs
- Saves lost time
- Saves loose bundles
- Saves losses from insect destruction

Red Top Twine is spun 600 ft. to the pound and the best Standard twines only 500 ft. to the pound. So Red Top binds 1920 more bundles of grain per bale. This makes it the most economical twine a farmer can use. This saves twine costs.

Red Top Twine is spun more evenly, is free from knots and snarls and runs stronger than Standard. This saves lost time and loose bundles.

Red Top Twine is treated with a good insect repellent. You can tell by the smell. Saves losses from insect destruction.

Ask your dealer to show you the ball with the top dyed red. "Red Top" is the sign of a \$ saving crop when you buy binder twine.

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

#### The Plymouth Six Points.

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



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

**PLYMOUTH**  
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY  
North Plymouth, Mass.  
Welland, Canada

Seamen are a rough lot and they get queer ideas."

"You don't imagine for an instant that they'll maroon us and hoist the Jolly Roger, do you?" I asked with a laugh.

He did not echo my laugh.

"No, but I don't like it. I thought we had the game in our own hands, and now I find the crew has notions, too."

"Don't you think you're rather over-emphasizing the matter, Sam?"

"Perhaps I am." He appeared to shake off his doubts. "In fact, I'm pretty sure I am. But I thought it best to mention the thing to you."

"Glad you did. We'll keep an eye open and, if there's any trouble, nip it in the bud."

This was easy enough to say, but the event proved far otherwise. Within twenty-four hours we were to learn that serious trouble was afoot.

It was midday of a Saturday, and the sky was clear and cloudless as those which had gone before. During the forenoon we had been doing a steady fifteen knots, but there had been some slight trouble with the engines and we were now making way with the sails alone while the engineers overhauled the machinery.

**Up Came Dugan**

Yeager and I were standing near the cook's scuppers fishing for shark with fat pork for bait. More than once I had caught the flash of a white-bellied monster, but Mr. Shark was wary about taking chances.

Dugan, our carpenter, stopped as he was passing, apparently to watch us. Glancing at him I noticed something in his face that held my eyes.

"There's trouble afoot, Mr. Sedgwick," he broke out in a low, jerky voice. "For God's sake, make a chance for me to talk to you or Captain Blythe!"

The cook came out of his galley at that moment. My wooden face told no tales.

"No chance. The beggar's too shy. I've had enough. How about you, Yeager?"

"Me to," the Arizonian laughed easily, and he hauled up the line.

I strolled forward to the pilot house, stopping to chat for an instant with Miss Berry, who lay in a steamer chair under the awning. For I had no intention of letting the men suspect that Dugan had told me anything of importance.

Blythe was at the wheel. I told him what Dugan had said. Our captain did not turn a hair.

"There's a board loose here. Call Dugan to nail it tight."

The carpenter brought a hammer and nails. Tom Yeager meanwhile was sitting on a coil of rope talking to

Caine. His laughter rippled up to us care-free as that of a schoolboy. He never even glanced our way, but I knew he would be ready when we needed him.

The captain turned the wheel over to me and stepped outside of the wheelhouse. Three or four of the men were lounging about the deck. So far as they could see, Blythe was directing the carpenter about the work and the latter was explaining how it could be best done.

"Keep cool, my man. Don't let them guess what you are saying," the Englishman advised, lighting a cigar.

"What have you to tell me?"

"Mutiny, sir. That's what it is. We're after treasure. That's the story I've heard, and the men mean to take the ship."

I thought of Evelyn and her aunt, and my heart sank.

Sam stretched his arms and yawned.

"When?"

"Don't know, sir. I've picked up only a little here and there. Caine came to me this morning and asked me if I would go in with them."

Dugan drove two nails into the shingle.

"Do you know which of the men are stanch?"

"No, sir. Can't say as I do, outside of Alderson. Tom's all right."

"What about arms?"

"They have plenty. They've been packed in a bulkhead, but Fleming and Caine gave them out to the men this morning."

**In for a Mutiny**

"The deuce! That looks ugly. They must be getting ready for business soon. If Caine approaches you again, fall in with his plans. Find out all you can, especially what men we can rely on. That will do."

"Yes, sir."

As soon as the man had gone the captain turned to me with a fighting gleam in his quiet eyes.

"Well, Jack, it's worse by a devilish lot than I had thought. We're in for mutiny. I wouldn't ask for anything better than a turn with these wharf rats if it weren't for the ladies. But with them aboard it's different. Wish I knew when Mr. Caine intends to set the match to the powder."

"What's the matter with my going down into the men's quarters and having a look around? I might stumble on some information worth while."

He shook his head.

"No, thanks. I need my second officer. If he went down there an accident might happen to him—due to a fall down the stairway or something of the sort."

"Then let me send Jimmie. Nobody would pay any attention to him. He

(Continued on Page 30)

**Behind Any Tractor**  
*it's* **a One Man HARROW**

**THE** Rock Island will work behind any tractor and the front section can be adapted to horses. One man can operate all the gangs without leaving the tractor and risking a fall under the discs. You'll appreciate this when field conditions require frequent changing of disc angles and of pressure.

This is a light draft close coupled harrow that you can turn as short as you can turn your tractor.

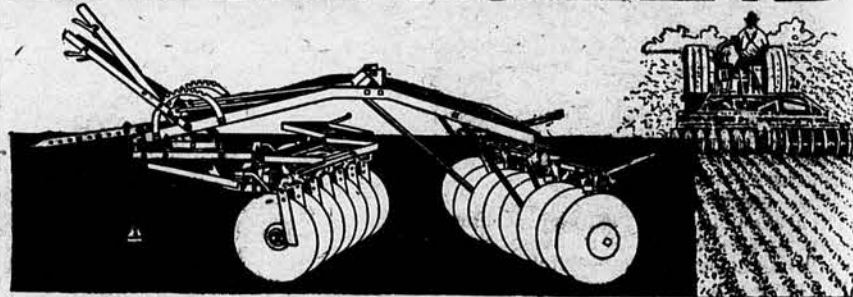
The discs are electric heat-treated—guaranteed to last twice as long without resharping as ordinary discs. This harrow in 6 to 10 foot sizes meets every requirement of strength for heavy tractor work.

You can do a thorough job with the Rock Island. The front gangs throw the soil out and the rear gangs, set to cut between the front discs, throw it in.

Ask your Rock Island dealer about the Rock Island No. 37 tractor disc harrow. Write us today for descriptive circular. Ask for free booklet M-15.

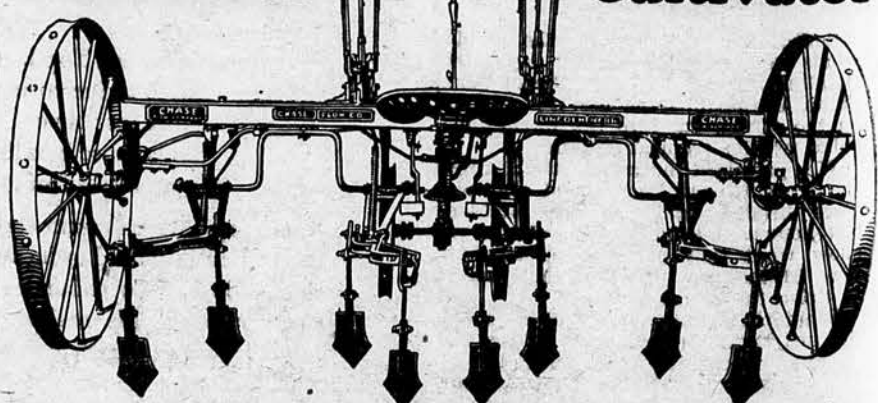
**ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY**  
Rock Island, Illinois

**ROCK ISLAND**



**No. 37 TRACTOR Disc Harrow**

**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 plow, 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 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.

**Why Are We Here?**

By Dr. John W. Holland

A READER of this paper asks me this question, "For what purpose were we put upon this earth?" To answer correctly would require many volumes. I can only hint a sort of three-fold answer that satisfies me.

For our bodily life, it seems that we are here to Grow, and hand our likeness down to succeeding generations. Like other animals, we have a physical life. While many do not grow to maturity, yet it seems to me that our physical mission is to Grow.

However, since we feel that we are more than mere animals, the reason for our lives must be sought higher. "We are not as the beasts that perish."

We are evidently placed here to learn and Know. When one beholds the great mass of secrets hiding everywhere about him, he must believe that he is put here to use his mind.

That thought burns into me in every library I visit. A stroll thru the British Museum is as looking at a book of the thoughts and arts developed by man.

With our minds we learn to think the thoughts of God after Him. They are in the flowers, the starry sky, and in the minds of other men.

Upon a school building I once traced these words, "Knowledge is proud that she knows so much; Wisdom is humble that she knows so little."

We really know but very little. Our knowledge is a mere bundle of fragments of the whole that there is to be known. Whoever tries to learn and Know is on the way to the answer of why he is here.

Our souls are given us that they may Glow with the presence of God. For me, Jesus Christ sums up in His life the things for which I ought to strive. His answer to the enigma of life was that of Loving Service.

Human love builds a home. Divine Love builds a homey world. We are here to know, and interpret this Divine Love to others.

The longer I live, the more it seems to me that Jesus is my answer to "Why I Am Here."

Love will control the life of the body, keeping its desires within proper bounds. Under it, our bodies will properly Grow.

Love will sweeten the thinking of our minds. Under its sway, our minds will sincerely Know.

The greatest Disciple of all the Christian centuries, St. Paul, summed up life's answer thus, "For me to live is Christ."

**CHASE PLOW CO. LINCOLN, NEB.**

Dept. 510

# But the Wheat Output Grows

## Evidently Crooks Was "All Wet" When He Estimated a Shortage for 1930

BY A. F. WOODS

WHEAT bread and milk have been from earliest times the staple foods of the world's dominant races. Fear of shortage of wheat has been voiced by economists and statisticians for many years, especially since Malthus and Crooks called attention to the greater rate of increase of wheat-using population as compared with wheat production. They overlooked, however, several important facts that must be considered in this connection:

- (1) That the area that can be devoted to wheat can be greatly enlarged by the better adjustment of varieties to soils and climatic conditions.
- (2) The development by breeding of varieties resistant to rust, smut, and insects and other pests.
- (3) The development of higher yielding varieties.
- (4) Increased production thru improved cultural methods, fertilizers, and machinery.
- (5) Prevention of losses in storage.
- (6) The effect of better prices in increasing production.

Few men at the time of Malthus realized the great possibilities in each of these directions of meeting the increased need for wheat.

The time when the world wheat shortage was to come was estimated by Crooks to be about 1930. That date is near at hand, but we are apparently farther away from famine danger than ever. This is due in part to contributions in all of the six fields mentioned, but especially to a discovery that was announced about the same time as the Malthus theory—viz., the theory of natural selection by Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace.

This theory was based on a most careful study of plants and animals under domestication, as well as in their wild state. It was evident to any careful student of facts that plant and animal breeders have been able to gradually modify species and genera to an extent sufficient to place them in entirely new categories. They did it thru hybridizing and selection. Tho they knew little or nothing of the fundamental laws involved, they laid the foundation of plant and animal breeding.

### Influence of Mendel's Discovery

Darwin conceived the idea that limiting factors in environment might act as selective forces in nature. The plant or animal best adapted to overcome certain limiting factors would be the one to survive. He called this the "survival of the fittest." For example, if a large number of individuals were exposed to drouth or cold the more tender ones would be weakened or destroyed, while others possessing greater ability to withstand drouth or cold would survive. The same would be true regarding all other limiting factors of environment.

He found a great number of illustrations of this process, enough to set the whole biological world at work on the various aspects of the theory. As a result a great body of knowledge on the evolution of living organisms has been gained, and some of the laws governing the evolutionary changes have been formulated. One, in particular, discovered by an Austrian monk, Mendel, on the inheritance of unit characters enables us to make hybrid combinations and select to pure fixed strains in a few years, whereas before his discovery was made and understood, which latter was about a half century after it was made it frequently took many years to secure fixed strains.

It is sufficient for my purpose here to call attention to these facts as a foundation for the story of how they were used to lay the basis for solving some aspects of the wheat problem in America. Among the outstanding limiting factors to wheat growing in the United States are: (1) Black stem rust, which is generally distributed, but which causes the greatest losses in the Middle Western wheat belt; (2) the effect of drouth in the wheat belt west of the one hundredth meridian; and (3) the effect of winter-killing in the northern part of the winter wheat area.

In 1894 the Division of Vegetable Physiology, now a part of the Bureau of Plant Industry, began a study of the American wheat problems, especially the problem of rust resistance. This rapidly grew into a study of the basis for improvement of American wheats. A report on the rust phases of the work was published by M. A. Carleton as Bulletin No. 16, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, 1899, and in 1900 a bulletin by Carleton, on the basis for the Improvement of American Wheats was published, which laid the foundations of the department's program for wheat improvement.

### Method of Selection

The good and bad characteristics of each of the varieties grown and tested were discussed and the lines to be followed in securing improved varieties were clearly outlined. Carleton states:

"In general, regions possessing black prairie soils and characterized by violent climatic extremes, especially extremes of heat and drouth, produce wheats that are hardiest, have the hardest grains, and are the best in quantity and quality of gluten content.

"Considering all qualities, the best wheats of the world are of Russian origin, coming particularly from Eastern and Southern Russia, the Kirghiz steppes, and Turkestan."

Among these the best known are Turkey, Crimean and Odessa of the ordinary bread types, and Arnautka, Kubanka and Mennonite of the durum types.

Somewhere in this general region, probably to the south, was the original home of wheat. Mr. Carleton concluded that a study of wheats in this region might yield something of value. Seed of known varieties had frequently been imported and had proved of great value. It was Mr. Carleton's idea, however, to go out into the small prairie settlements, far away from the big markets, and find wheat that had been grown for many years under extreme conditions of drouth and cold, so that natural selection would have had full opportunity to get in its work without the interference of mixture of varieties as would be found in the more settled areas.

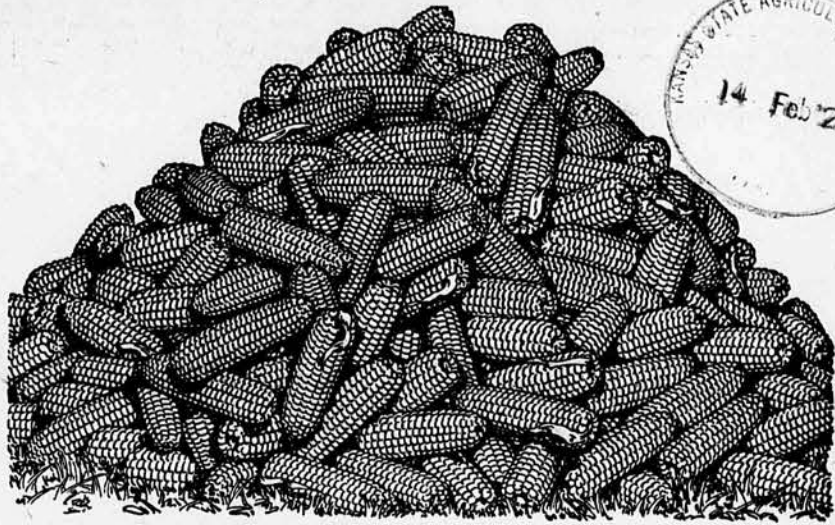
Mr. Carleton's plan appealed to the department officials, and he was sent in 1899 to make a study of these areas and to secure seed of such varieties as appeared to have promise. He made a very thoro exploration, especially in remote districts, where he secured a large number of selections in accordance with his plan under conditions where he was assured that the limiting factors of environment had had unrestricted opportunity to weed out non-resistant individuals, thus resulting in building up high resistance to cold and drouth and other limiting factors.

### Grains Grown for Centuries

On his return from this trip Mr. Carleton told me that he secured selections of wheat from communities that had grown the particular strain thru many hundreds of years without bringing in any seed from outside. Some years they would have very little to eat, as they must always save enough for seed. If cold or drouth destroyed most of the crop, what was left was very carefully saved for seed. This was the "survival of the fittest" to live under these conditions.

These introductions were tested by the department in co-operation with the experiment stations of the Middle Western states. Some of the selections proved to be very well adapted to the drier areas west of the 100th meridian, especially strains of the durums, like Kubanka, Velvet Don and Yellow Gharnovka. These wheats yielded largely in excess of the ordinary varieties and proved to be a safe crop where the ordinary varieties could not be depended on to grow at all.

By 1903 about 10,500,000 bushels of these durum varieties were produced in the Dakotas alone. Since that time selections have been made, like Nodak (Continued on Page 27)



## Get this Much More Corn from Every Acre You Plant

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

The experience of this one man is typical of the experience of thousands of farmers who have tried Bayer Dust under actual field conditions.

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

Five years of practical use have demonstrated its value. Remarkable results have been secured by the United States Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural colleges, and seed growers.

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

BAYER DUST prevents seedling blight and root rots that literally

steal the results of your hard work in hot fields. It protects the seed from many diseases both on the seed and in the soil.

It thus assures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from average seed and benefits best quality nearly disease-free seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms.

### Prevents Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

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

### Easy to Use—Costs Little

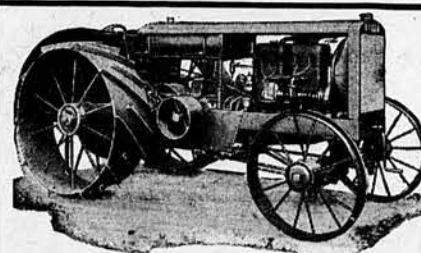
You can use BAYER DUST at a cost of less than 5 cents an acre. No special equipment is required, and no tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Simply use as a dust treatment. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than 3 minutes.

Get your supply of BAYER DUST today. Ask your dealer too for free pamphlets on other Bayer-Semesan seed disinfectants for small grains, potatoes, vegetables and flowers.

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn



Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York City



### The Baker Gas Tractor

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

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

Complete tractor and thresher catalogues free.

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY, SWANTON, OHIO

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

## STAHL

Protect your trees, vines and plants by spraying in time. Stahl's "How, When and Why of Spraying" illustrates

and describes outfits for every need. It's FREE. Write at once for FREE 10-DAY TRIAL OFFER and Special Introductory Offer. Address WM. STAHL SPRAYER CO., Box 579, Quincy, Illinois

## SPRAYERS

# Homemakers Take Week's Training

## Enrollment at Farm and Home Week Includes Outstanding Women of State

THE LIST of names of women who registered for the Homemaker's section at Farm Home Week held at Manhattan February 4 to 8 would coincide remarkably with a list of the outstanding farm women of the state if such an enumeration were available. Among the names were Mrs. Harper Fulton of Bourbon county, a master home maker from the class of 1927; Mrs. Albert Schlickau of Reno county whose husband was wheat king of 1927 and who has recently modernized and redecorated her kitchen; Mrs. Grace Herr, county home demonstration agent of Bourbon county whose hobby is dairying. Miss Herr has a growing herd of Holsteins. Mrs. E.

**H**AVE you been tuning in on the Woman's forum hour broadcast by the editors of the women's departments of the Capper Publications over station WIBW? The hour is 10:10 to 11 o'clock every morning. A bit of humor, a bit of gossip and much about your job—women from all over the country are writing that they tune in the Capper forum hour regularly. If you have not been getting it, set your dial and have your note book ready for there's always something you'll want to remember.

M. Bulla of Bourbon county, whose home is remarkable for its lovely garden and lawn and whose lawn parties are an event of each season, was among those present. Mrs. James McKay of Coldwater is nutrition leader of the Eden community club, the largest in the county. This club found it necessary to limit its membership and there are more children in the homes represented by this club than in any other in the county and possibly in the state. Two other names well known to readers of farm magazines are those of Mrs. Dora L. Thompson, Shawnee county and Mrs. Norma Plummer, Atchison county. These with 200 other equally interesting women constituted the attendance.

An outstanding group was the 1928 class of master home makers, the second group to be honored by the Farmer's Wife in co-operation with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. These honors are conferred in consideration of long and faithful service both to home and community.

The women honored were: Mrs. John Chitwood, Pratt; Miss Nora Towner, Olathe; Mrs. M. M. Melchert, Ottawa; Mrs. A. Z. Brown, Cheney, and Mrs. Thomas Marks, Emporia. A luncheon given in their honor was one of the outstanding events of the week and special recognition was given them at the Tuesday evening program.

### Lectures and Games

Serious lectures were interspersed with games, singing and book reviews and there was not a little to eat, for many lectures were illustrated with demonstrations and the completed dishes served. What more convincing evidence of the delicacy of cheese could one want than a tempting cottage cheese sandwich, or a tomato stuffed with cheese and garnished with bits of green pepper?

Miss Meta H. Given of the National Evaporated Milk Association demonstrated some of the uses of evaporated milk, which is worthy of a place even in farm pantries, for such emergencies as sour milk and accidents in the dairy barn so that milk is temporarily unavailable.

An interesting demonstration which she gave was that of whipping evaporated milk when whipping cream is not available. In order to whip it successfully it must first be heated to boiling, in boiling water, and then chilled. After that it may be whipped like any cream.

Here is another tip that applies to any cream. Acid will thicken cream. That is the secret behind that tasty last minute salad dressing that we all like to make. There aren't any definite quantities but we start with a bit of prepared mustard, then add first a little cream, then a little vinegar, stirring all the time, adding enough sugar to give the right flavor. Almost like magic the salad dressing turns out to be just the right consistency.

Another speaker who answered many of the problems that puzzle modern cooks was Miss Ruth Atwater of the National Canner's Association. Miss Atwater told of the extreme care that is used in putting up canned goods that will meet the housewife's approval. Because housewives wanted strawberries and cherries and all the other bright fruits to come out of the can with their original bright color, a special can had to be developed with an enamel inner surface that keeps the fruit away from the tin that discolors it. These cans have a tendency to become perforated when they stand a long time at high temperature, so canned fruits should be kept in the storage cellar or refrigerator. "Standing open in tin cans cannot hurt fruit or vegetables in any way, but of course it is not a tidy

By Florence G. Wells

habit to allow food to stand in tin cans, most of which have dangerous rough edges where they were opened, but the food itself cannot be hurt," she continued. The next fallacy which she exposed was that the liquor from canned vegetables should not be used.

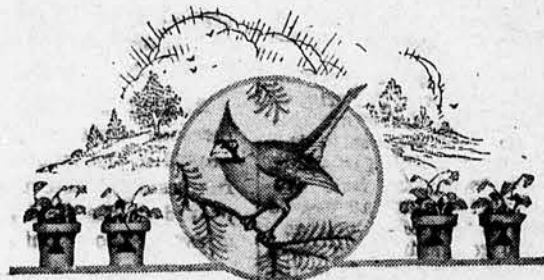
"It is reasonable that if the liquor were not fit for consumption the food that it is marinated in would not be wholesome either," she said. "Pouring off the liquor from canned vegetables is as wasteful as throwing away the liquor from fresh cooked vegetables. It takes away much of their food value and flavor."

Aside from the speakers from other states, the home economics department took an active part in the program, the women of the extension department were hostesses to these "students for a week" and the whole campus welcomed them. The farm bureau women of Riley county served tea at Van Zile Hall, the new girl's dormitory, for them Friday afternoon and the big annual banquet Friday night closed the week's festivities.

### A Reader Adapts an Idea

I WANT to tell you of an idea we got from the Kansas Farmer a few weeks ago.

We moved recently and brought our bathtub with us. Our kitchen here is 17 feet long and we had planned to cut off a bathroom with plaster board, but this left a cupboard to the ceiling in the bathroom rather inconvenient. After reading in Kansas Farmer what another woman did, my handy-man removed the lower door from the cup-



Brush Creek Farm  
A February morning

DEAR EDITOR:

Perhaps it is the four fat yellow pots of sweet English violets abloom on the windowsill that make me think I smell spring. I was certain this morning, as I threw grain to the chickens, that I caught a whiff of perfume in the air. I wandered around in the front yard a bit before coming in to do the dishes and strain the milk, and to my delight I found that the lilac buds were beginning to show signs of life; the redbirds, who stay the year round twittered in the old cedar, and I thought I heard a spring note in their serenade.

The Valentine month always pleases me. What care I if the candy and bouquets of Jim's courting days are replaced with fancy egg beaters and knife sharpeners? He remembers!

Louise, one of my neighbors, and I couldn't resist having a Valentine party. The inspiration came while I was getting dinner. Short conversations over the party line and everybody was invited. At 2 o'clock Aunt Anne, who doesn't venture out in cold weather, answered the knock at her front door, to find six of us on her porch with baskets on our arms. She was surprised and delighted. About mid-afternoon, Louise put the kettle on, and I took charge of the sandwich making. To hurry things up I cut the loaf of bread lengthwise and spread each slice, then I stacked it and cut thru all with one operation. The sandwiches were ready in a jiffy! I had brought the filling in a pint jar. Each of us brought a cup and saucer and spoon, and Louise supplied some of her famous cookies. We walked back to the main road thru the timber, agreeing that the impromptu party had been a success.

We know the folly of "sowing to the wind"—but have you heard how successful "sowing to the snow" is, when it comes to having early garden blossoms? I'm trying a method used by the neighborhood's most successful gardener. On a snowy afternoon I scattered a handful of poppy seeds in the snow. I'm sure I'll have a plot of blazing poppies early in the spring before the others think of blooming.

Since it is Valentine season, dear Editor, let me extend to you my greetings and a heart full of love.

Jane Carey Plummer.

board, placed the bathtub with the drain end in the cupboard and built a very useful table over the end of the tub protruding. When the tub is being used the table is hooked up on the wall and the legs hang flat against it. A temporary curtain across the room gives privacy. The table in place has a cretonne curtain below that hides the tub. Matching cretonne at the windows helps to unify the room. The children particularly like the work table.

Mrs. C. V. Cochran.

Shawnee County.

### Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### Marking Dishes to Lend

DISHES which are lent for a church supper or those upon which cake, pies and candies are sent should be marked by pasting on the bottom of each a piece of adhesive tape with the owner's name or initials written on in ink. Washing the dishes will not remove the mark.

Riley County.

Mrs. E. Draper.

### Dried Fruit Salad

2 cups cooked prunes, 2 cups cooked peaches  
stoned 1 package flavored gelatin  
½ cup walnuts

Prepare gelatin as directed on package. Pour over finely chopped fruit and walnuts, which have been placed in molding dishes. Allow to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Anderson County.

Stella Newbold.

### Serve It With Cheese

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

DO YOU only think of cheese to be added to macaroni and spaghetti, to be made into a souffle or rarebit, or perhaps to be eaten with apple pie, or as a filling in sandwiches? If so, you have not yet grasped the possibilities of cheese. Besides its food value it has a great value as a flavor for other foods.

Sprinkle grated cheese over halves of canned or cooked pears. Then place them in the pan with the roast for 15 minutes before removing, or sprinkle grated cheese over hot gingerbread, or try a grating of it with pumpkin pie, and see if it is not worth while for a change. Use it as a filling between ginger snaps to serve with a pot of tea.

Flavor chopped figs or dates with a little cheese and use as a filling for sandwiches. Dates are good stuffed with cream cheese, and served as a salad. There are so many possibilities of using

**H**OMINY is a delightful old time dish that doesn't go out of style. But those old time cooks who glibly their art by rule of thumb were not particular about writing down their recipes and the hominy recipes are among those most often missing. We have made adaptations of an old time recipe to present day conveniences and printed it in convenient form for your note books and will be glad to send it to you on receipt of a stamped self addressed envelope. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

cheese as a flavor in sandwiches. It is popular to serve cheese in some form with salad. It may be used in form of a gelatine, in the dressing to add flavor, or used as part of the salad.

Delicately flavored fish is much improved if sprinkled with a sharp cheese, and placed in the oven a few minutes, or a cream cheese may be served with it. Fish croquettes are delicious served with cream cheese too. Try rice or potato croquettes served with the cream cheese with bits of pimento or sweet pepper or parsley added to it.

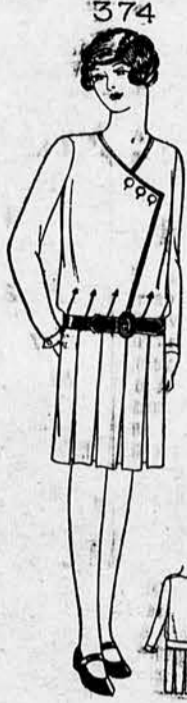
Instead of serving apple pie with a square of cheese, try topping it with a cheese whip. Bake the pie with one crust; then add to soft cream cheese ½ cup heavy cream. Whip up until very light. Pile this over the pie with a pastry tube, or it may be put on in dabs with a spoon. Use about 2 tablespoons of cream cheese to 1 cup cream. If the cheese is mild one can use more. Pumpkin pie is good served with the whip also. Some people like to put a little cheese into the pastry that they use in making apple pie.



# Start Sewing for Spring



2685



374



2693

2685—Charming new apron. Skirt is two piece with deep kilted plait across the front. Bows tie at the hip-line. Gives effect of dress. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.

374—A new sports outfit for the young girl. Skirt is box plaited all the way around. Neck is in surplice effect. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2693—Tailored sports dress. Blouse is two piece resembling a bolero. Skirt has kick plaits in front, and pockets are cut in, bound with contrasting band. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

## 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.

### Jewels to be Worn

What jewels are being worn this year? I do not want to wear too many, or too gaudy ones, but I do like jewelry. Nellie Mae.

A strand of tiny beads with a detachable pendant which can be worn as a brooch is popular. Creamy pearls, red stones and rhinestones add to the costume. Earrings, either drop or pendant are important, with necklace and bracelet to match. The wide bracelet has been replaced by a band of same-colored beads.

### New Rugs This Spring

ONE of the questions uppermost in the minds of farmers' wives is, "Where is that new rug coming from?" My answer is "From the old gunny-sacks in the barn." What? You don't see anything in them that looks like a rug? Well, never mind, the rug is there all right and pretty enough for the parlor, too.

First, select the loosely woven sacks such as bran comes in. These are much more satisfactory than the tightly woven sacks. Rip the sacks open and pin them on the clothes line to let the wind blow out the dust. Next wash in hot, soapy water—if they are not greasy, cold water will do. They are very easy to wash.

Cut in strips about 3 inches wide. Cut back and forth from selvedge to selvedge, but not cutting thru the selvedge, and in this way make each sack into one long string without the trouble of sewing ends together. As you cut, ravel off 3 or 4 threads of the gunny sack on each side of the strip, making a double row of fringe. This adds much to the beauty of the rug. You are now ready for the most interesting part of all, coloring and designing. With a little study and ingenuity very pleasing effects may be obtained. The natural tan for the body of the rug, with strips of dark brown, green, blue or rose are very pretty. Or if you prefer a mottled effect in the body of the rug it is easily

obtained. Wind the cut sacks into long skeins and dip the ends of the skeins into different colors of hot dye. As many colors as you desire may be introduced in this way. Do not make the mistake of having the colors too bright and pronounced, as softer, paler colors are much prettier. When dry, wind into balls and they are ready for the weaver. I use carpet warp of a color to harmonize (not white.) Put the warp in double, in every other reed, thus using the same amount of warp as for rag carpets. I use my rugs on bare painted floors or on linoleum, and for this purpose I

ASIDE from standing at readiness to answer your specific problems, Mrs. Page has prepared four leaflets intended to help you over the trying places in your baby's first few years. The sheets you desire will be sent on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Please check the list below. Write to Mrs. Laez R. Page, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

- Feeding the Normal Baby of Six Months to One Year. Layette.
- Feeding the Baby From One to Three Years Old.
- Pre-Natal Council.

make them large, about 40 inches wide and 75 inches long. I use about three rugs this size to a room. It takes 6 or 7 pounds of balls for a rug of this size. Mrs. Walter Kerr. Pike Co., Missouri.

### Color Around the Kitchen

BY EMMA TUOMY

PAINTING odds and ends during spare moments will do much to make a kitchen more pleasing to live in and easier to keep clean.

A woman told me the other day that she was painting all the cans in her kitchen deep green with black lettering. She said they were paint worn and hard to keep clean. But she did not stop with the cans. She painted her cake box, bread box, and dust pan.

A member of my own family is fond of painting. She has our flower pots painted to match the color scheme of the room. She also has made kitchen vases by painting wide-mouth bottles.

# FREE PATTERN and FREE Bargain Catalog

Just mail the coupon below, or send us a postal request—we'll send you the pattern you select and our great 274-page catalog—both absolutely FREE!

You know how much a pattern means to a stylish woman who is thrifty. Now you can have the pattern of your choice, and our beautiful Spring and Summer Style Book and Family Outfitter, without a cent of cost to you! This book will save you dollars and dollars on everything to wear for all the family! It will pay you to know all about our Money-Saving Yard-Goods Department, and we are making this offer so you can see for yourself what wide varieties in everything from muslins to silks you will have to select from.

Choose the pattern you want, give us the number and size. Write NOW. Pattern and catalog are FREE. We will send them at once!

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**F-142FW9795**  
A smart wrap-around pattern which will develop into a beautiful frock of silk, crepe, rayon or like material. Skirt, laid in plaits at left side, is joined to bodice under the wide crushed girdle, tucked at the side. Misses' sizes, 16, 18, 20 years. Women's sizes, 36 to 46 inches bust. Women's size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, or 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 39-inch contrasting material. One of the most attractive styles that fashion favors this season. Pattern given FREE—send coupon.

**F-142FW9796**  
The spring season offers no prettier, more attractive style than this. Has the new, youthful east design, opened at the front to reveal a slip, and rolled-in revers with applied band trimming to carry out the vertical line most of effectively. Misses' sizes, 16, 18, 20 years. Women's sizes, 36 to 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch contrasting, and 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for slip. Adapted to either plain or fancy materials. FREE—send coupon.

**F-142FW9797**  
A beautiful summery dress can be easily made from this distinctive pattern, with its simple lines, rippling tiered skirt and the jaunty jabot frill which gives it the voguish one-sided effect. One of our most desirable patterns. Misses' sizes, 16, 18, 20 yrs. Women's sizes, 36 to 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, or 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, in addition to 1 yard of ribbon. Adapted to voiles, silk or cotton prints, or similar material. FREE—send coupon.

**F-142FW9794**  
The pattern shown to the right can be made into a beautiful dress of silk or similar fabrics, with the simple, smart lines so popular today. Tucks at either shoulder, and stitched cluster pleats at center-front of skirt. The deep open front, with vestee, lengthens the silhouette. Misses' sizes, 16, 18, 20 years. Women's sizes, 36 to 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, or 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting material, and 5 yds. of binding. FREE—send coupon.

Better clothes for less money—or more clothes for the same outlay of money. That's what the Chicago Mail Order Company's big Free Spring and Summer Style Book and Family Outfitter—our 40th Anniversary Catalog—offers you in addition to yard-goods bargains. It brings to you more authentic styles, better materials, lower prices than ever before.

There are 274 pages—many in natural colors and rotogravure. Dresses, coats, millinery, and women's and misses' shoes, men's and young men's suits, furnishings, work-clothing and shoes—children's apparel of all kinds, and a complete line of underwear, hosiery, corsets, as well as many useful articles for the home. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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**F-142FW9588**  
This demure frock for the school miss fittingly adopts the popular, eternally youthful Peter Pan collar. Soft shirring at waist, and bows at cuffs, are other youthful notes. A style that lends itself equally well to any fabric, and is appropriate for dress or everyday wear. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, and 1/2 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

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The pattern shown to the right can be made into a beautiful dress of silk or similar fabrics, with the simple, smart lines so popular today. Tucks at either shoulder, and stitched cluster pleats at center-front of skirt. The deep open front, with vestee, lengthens the silhouette. Misses' sizes, 16, 18, 20 years. Women's sizes, 36 to 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, or 3 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 1/2 yard of 40-inch contrasting material, and 5 yds. of binding. FREE—send coupon.

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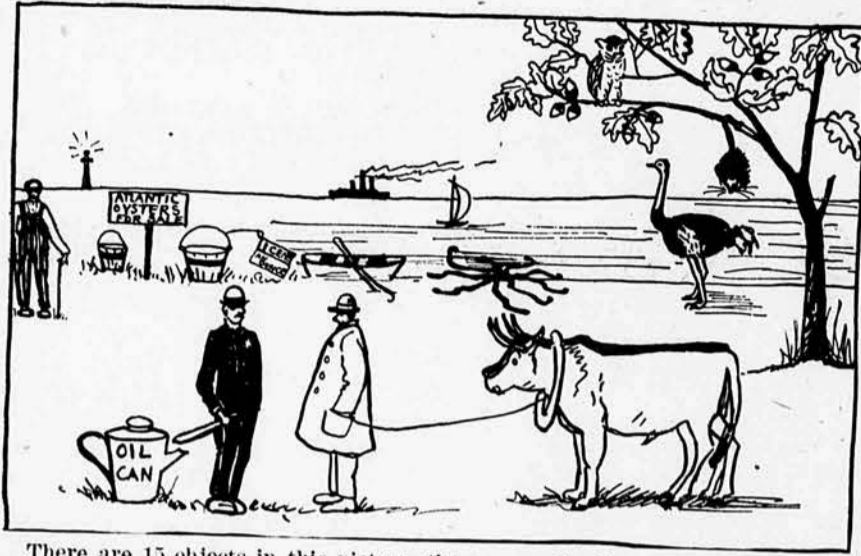
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# Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles



There are 15 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with O. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Goes to Centennial School

For pets I have three ponies. Their names are Daisy, Pansy and Skee-zix. I go to Centennial school, District 56. My teacher's name is Mr. Schmidt. I like school very much. I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have light, curly hair.

Catherine W. J. Hartman.  
Sedgwick, Kan.



"He's trying to figure out how he can pull the pup's tail."

## There Are Eight of Us

I am 13 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Gardner. I ride horseback 4 miles to school. I go to the Rock schoolhouse. I have brown hair and eyes and weigh 98 pounds. I have two pets—a horse and a dog. The dog's name is Cip and the horse's name is Ellenor. I have four sisters and three brothers. Their names

are Winnie, Mayme, Nettle, Beryl, Clay, Dean and Warren. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I enjoy the children's page very much.

Thelma Bainbick.

Reo Blanco, Colo.

## To Keep You Guessing

Where is the place to go when you're broke? Go to work.

Why are some people like cider? Because they remain sweet until it is time to work.

Why can the world never come to an end? Because it is round.

Why is a specimen of handwriting like a dead pig? Because it is done with the pen.

What pen ought never to be used for writing? A sheep pen.

What is the greatest stand ever made for civilization? The inkstand.

What tree has 12 branches, about 30 leaves on each branch; which are light on one side and dark on the other? The year.

What are the embers of the expiring year? Nov-ember and Dec-ember.

What is the difference between a mouse and a young lady? One harms the cheese and the other charms the he's.

When does a young lady resemble a

chestnut? When she has hazel eyes, chestnut hair and is married to a colonel.

What is the difference between a young lady and a soldier? One powders the face; the other faces the powder.

What is the best way to find a young lady out? Go around to her home when she is not in.

## My Dog's Name is Lead

I have light hair and blue eyes. I am 4 feet 11 inches tall. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 3 miles from the schoolhouse. I have a sister 2½ years old and she is 3 feet 1½ inches tall. I have a cat and a three-legged hound. He is a light tan and has brown eyes. His name is Lead, because he takes the lead in a bear hunt.

Wesley M. Reynolds.  
Rifle, Colo.

## Missing Letter Puzzle

A certain letter is omitted throuth the following rhyme. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

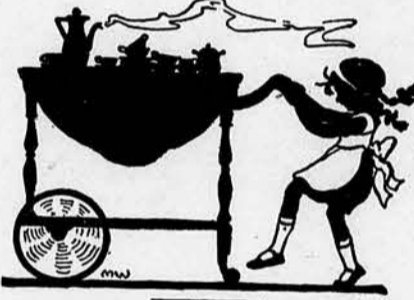
-EA -IME

-his -iny -o- -ells us -o come and -ake -ea;

"Jus- -ake off your ha-s and your coa-s," says she.

-eacups and pi-cher and -eapo- -oo, Are wai-ing -o have a -eapar-y wi-h you.

-Margaret Whittemore.



## Will You Write to Me?

I was 12 years old Feb. 11. Do I have a twin? For pets I have two cats named Tom and Tiger, a pony named Pinto and a dog named Ginger.

## NUMBER PUZZLE

19	32	41
5	21	8
1	3	35
4	7	15
14	5	3
27	3	6
7	18	9
29	3	55
		17

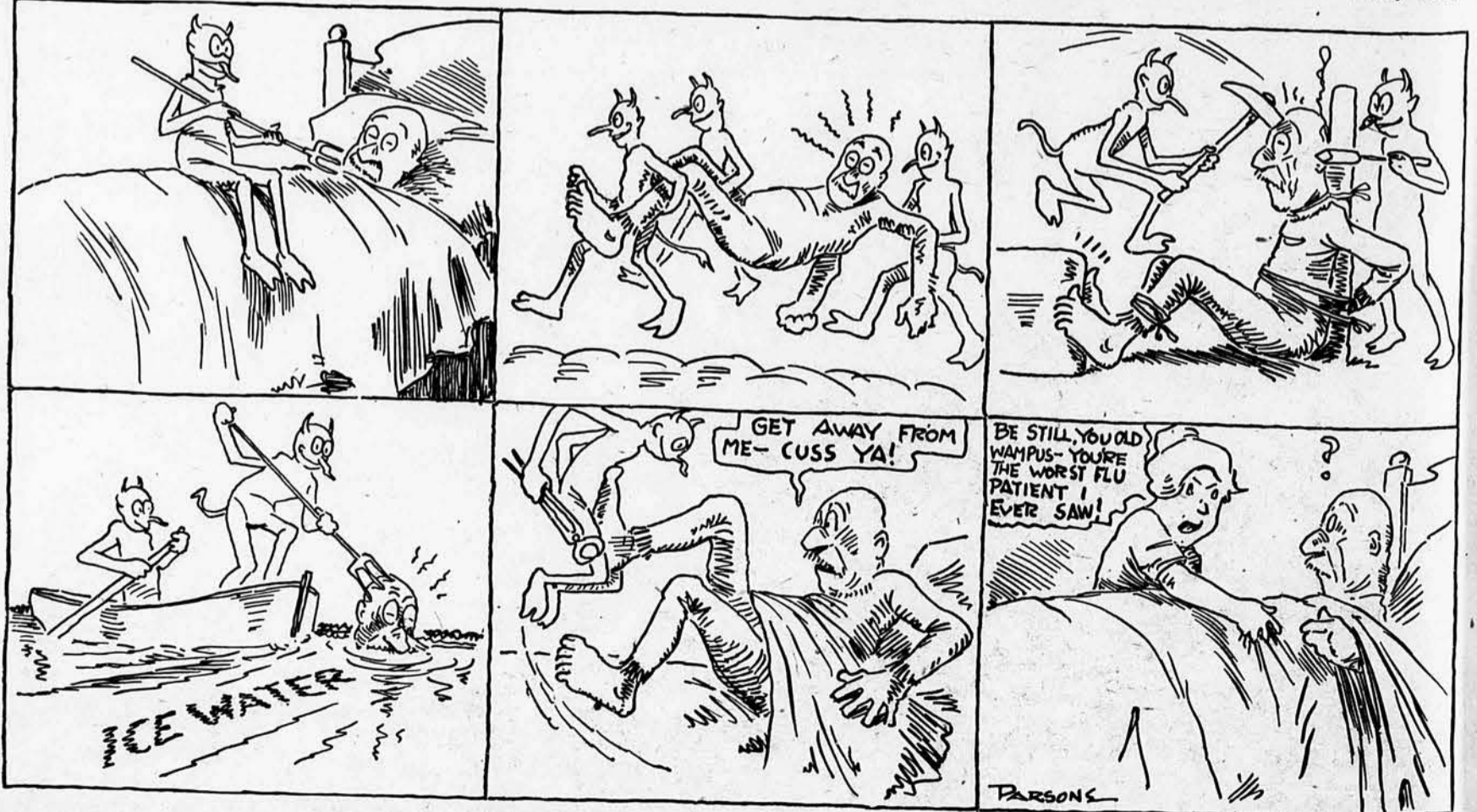


Take your scissors and carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

## Leroy Likes to Box

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Davis. I have five sisters and one brother. Their names are Viola, Velma, Jennifawn, Irene and Dorthea. My brother's name is Curtis. For pets I have a cat and some chickens. The cat's name is Hero. I like to box very well. In the summer time I get to go with my father on the oil truck. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Protection, Kan. Leroy Bell.



The Hoovers—And it Finally Got Hi

PARSONS



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Get Your Examination for Head Noises and Give the Doctor a Fair Trial

I AM writing this piece especially for the benefit of B. V. D., but the ailment is so common that it will interest many readers. His wife has had head noises for several years, is a little deaf, and has been taking treatment from good ear specialists without seeing much good of it. Shall she continue? Does the outlook for improvement warrant the outlay on such expensive treatments? In a woman already in middle life what is the prospect?

One of the foibles of the average man is an idea that everything can be definitely classed and fitted into a single group. He supposes that head noises in person No. 1 are from the same cause as in No. 2. If No. 1 is cured by a certain line of treatment, of course it will cure No. 3. Every doctor knows the fallacy of such a line of reasoning, and in no department of medicine is it more fallacious than in ear troubles. Head noises may come from a tumor of the brain, from anemia, from high blood pressure, from disease of the labyrinth, from internal ear infection, from middle ear catarrh and even from such an apparent trifle as wax in the ear. Granting all of these causes, and others that I have not enumerated, it is clear that no effective treatment of head noises can be instituted until their origin has been ascertained.

The most common cause of head noises is middle ear catarrh. Ear specialists offer treatment for this trouble by inflating the Eustachian tubes and by attempting to correct anything wrong with the nose and its membranes and connections. Ear specialists in general are quite honest in offering this treatment. They do have good success in early cases, especially with young people. They have some successes in cases that are advanced, but not often. Yet the relief obtained is so great that one success atones for a hundred failures.

What B. V. D. should know is that an adult person, whose head noises are due to middle ear catarrh, has little more than one chance in a hundred for improvement. If due to disease of the internal ear the chance is still smaller. By all means let such a person do himself the justice of having a specialist go over his ears, nose and throat with every care; but do not be over sanguine of results.

I have told my patients this truth for many years, and at the same time have pointed out to them that head noises can be borne with equanimity if you have the will to do so. Having had them for more than 20 years I know whereof I speak. Get your examination; let your doctor have a fair trial; but if you continue after that you are spending your money on one chance in a hundred.

### An Operation is Needed

Will you tell us about gallstones? Is there any cure for them? Does one's age have anything to do with them? Are they really dangerous? One lady I know was told that she should be removed they would form again up until a certain age. Mrs. W. S.

Gallstones are often discovered by accident in the gall bladder of persons in whom they have existed without producing harmful symptoms. So it is not necessary to operate in every case. But once they begin to produce disease symptoms, they must be surgically removed. There is no medicine that will cure them. They are most likely to come in middle life or later, and probably follow some disease that has infected the gall bladder. Typhoid fever often produces gallstones at a later period. They may recur after an operation, but it is not very likely.

### Most Teachers Are Reasonable

Has a teacher in a school room got the right not to allow the children to leave the room when they have to? (I mean not to allow them to go to the toilet). And can they be punished if they get up and go? R. D.

Teachers do have the right to make sensible rules about school discipline, and these rules may include certain

regulation as to times at which a child may be excused for toilet purposes. On the other hand, a child who has an impelling need for relief of bowels or kidneys must attend to it quite regardless of any rules. You should instruct your child to try to comply with the teacher's rules, but not to the extent of remaining in discomfort or distress. If the teacher tries to punish the child take it up with your County Board of Health. Most teachers are very reasonable about such matters, and are always glad to make special arrangements for an abnormal child.

### A Fine Outlook With Cattle

(Continued from Page 12)

year lightweight cattle will be in better demand and will command some premium over comparable grades of medium and heavyweights, but during the last few months choice heavy-weight cattle may sell at a premium.

Feeder-cattle prices in 1929 probably will not average so high as in 1928, since it is not likely that the exceptionally strong demand which prevailed during the first nine months of 1928 will be in evidence in 1929.

When prices are at the peak of a cycle, however, it usually is not a good time for newcomers to enter any business. The present level of cattle prices can be expected to encourage increased cattle production, if producers generally become convinced that it will be maintained for some years. The rapid advance in prices during the last two years, however, tended to increase the risks of increased production, especially on the part of new operators, and thus acted as a brake on the tendency toward expansion.

In view of the probably steady increase in milk stock, which gives only a low beef outturn, some increase in beef cattle numbers, on the part of men now in the business, seems desirable to keep pace with increased population and to provide a per capita supply of beef at least as large as in 1928. Maintenance of the present production policy of quick turnovers by marketing at younger ages with a gradual building up of breeding herds, which makes possible more rapid readjustment to price changes, seems preferable to the more speculative one of keeping steers to an older age and heavier weight—which means holding out, of the normal supply of one year, stock to be added to that of the following.

### But Wheat Output Grows

(Continued from Page 23)

and Mondak, pure lines from Kunka, but more resistant to stem rust and higher yielders; Akrona, a selection from Arnautka, an early high-yielding amber durum. The annual production for the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is around 50 to 80 million bushels, largely export.

Varieties of hard red spring wheat have been developed by selecting and breeding which are proving more cold, rust and drought resistant and of better quality. Selections and hybrids of the hard red winter class, such as Kanred, Karmont, Newturk and Minturki, have greatly extended and improved winter wheat. It may be safely said that these new introductions of specially selected varieties have formed the basis of a constantly improving wheat culture in the Middle West. Improvements will continue for many years to come as the art of combining valuable characters by breeding becomes better understood.

### Police!

NATIONAL CITY

BANK TO OUT

RICH MELLON

—Headline in the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.



# The ideal, delicious food for children



LEADING doctors, interested in the welfare of children, recommend delicious Karo as the *Ideal* energy food for growing children—

Because it is so easily digested—and supplies quickly the energy growing children need daily.

Karo, these doctors have found, does not cause a child to develop an abnormal taste for sweets—

Nor does Karo spoil the digestion or appetite.

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

The mother of the large family finds Karo very economical too—costing much less than many other staple foods.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the children strong, healthy and happy.



# DELICIOUS ON SLICED BREAD

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Livestock Is Wintering Well in Kansas, Despite the Cold and Stormy Weather

LIVESTOCK is going thru the winter in good condition, despite the bad weather. Animals are remarkably free from disease, and in general there is ample feed. The recent snows have been helpful to the wheat, and it is probable that most of the crop has been damaged only slightly by the zero temperatures, altho there are exceptions in the case of individual farms. Some corn is still in the fields; this winter will establish a record for late work on the husking job. Kaw Valley potato growers are organizing to sell potatoes on fixed minimum prices each day; Shawnee county is signed up almost 100 per cent.

The general business conditions over the United States are good. Purchasing power is great, inventories are not burdensome, commodity prices show but slight fluctuation, and sentiment is cheerful. Most of the basic industries are very active, and on the basis of the present momentum, industrial output should be lifted to very high levels during this quarter. In view of this situation it is possible that the pace may be too rapid for the consumers' market, and corrective measures may be necessary before many months have passed unless there should be unexpected improvement in agriculture, foreign trade, or a marked expansion in some other fields to provide a new stimulus or support. Business fundamentals in general, however, are very sound, and any adjustment would likely be merely a temporary interruption in the general upward swing, which may extend over a period of the next few years.

A year ago business was on the decline, many industries were operating on a part-time basis, and unemployment was large. At the present time business activity is on a high level, and unemployment has been reduced to a minimum. Steel mills are operating at about 87 per cent of capacity, compared with 70 per cent a year ago. Steel bookings are large and prospects are that the output for the first half of the year will establish a new record. At the Automobile Show held recently in New York unusual interest was manifested, and very optimistic forecasts were made for 1929, altho it is conceded that competition during the year may be very keen. Owing to the high level of money rates, building operations will perhaps do well to maintain the activity of the last year, but no appreciable recession is anticipated.

A more cheerful tone is evident in textile lines. In the woolen industry, inventories are low, prices are steady and a good volume of business is anticipated. The outlook for the cotton goods industry is better than a year ago and if cotton becomes the fashion for women's wear this season, as has been predicted, and provided production can be kept under control, the fine cotton mills should make a favorable showing. Prospects for silk goods are also more encouraging, and with a greater stability in raw material prices, profit margins will likely show an improvement over a year ago.

While seasonal slackness still continues in some sections, production schedules of shoe factories are being increased to take care of the incoming orders.

A review of the general situation shows that most factors are favorable. It is not to be inferred that every industry is in a healthy position. As a matter of fact there perhaps will never come a time when every line of activity will operate satisfactorily to all interests. So at the present time there are drab spots here and there. A few industries are still in a state of depression because of overproduction and cut-throat competition within the trade, but even in the most unfavorably situated lines, improvement is noticeable, and as a result of programs now under way some of the existing evils may be corrected.

### Good Year for Livestock?

Prospects of another favorable year for the livestock industry are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its February report on the agricultural situation. The 1929 market supply of hogs is expected to be considerably smaller than that of 1928, the bureau says. Some improvement in the foreign demand for American pork products is indicated, and no material change in domestic demand is anticipated. Hog prices during 1929 are expected to average considerably higher than in 1928.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1928, as indicated by the bureau's pig surveys, was about 5 per cent smaller for the Corn Belt than the crop of 1927, but the distribution of the 1928 crop over the Corn Belt states was in better relation to corn supplies than that of the 1927 crop. Information as to hog supplies for the marketing year, November, 1928, to October, 1929, indicates a slaughter of from 43 to 44 million head, compared with a slaughter of 48 million head for the crop year 1927-28.

The immediate outlook for cattle continues favorable, with prices about at the peak of the cycle. Further reduction in market supplies in 1929 is indicated, but the decrease probably will not be so much as that of 1928. Supplies of grain-finished cattle the first half of 1929 are expected to equal or exceed those in the first half of last year. Any increase in such cattle, however, is likely to be offset by decreased supplies of other kinds of slaughter cattle.

Supplies of lambs for marketing the first half of 1929 are slightly larger than during last year, and indications are that a larger proportion of western fed lambs will be marketed after March 1 than last year. Sheep numbers continued to increase during 1928, and the lamb crop this year may show some increase above last year's crop. Wool production in this country and in important foreign producing countries during the 1928-29 season is expected to be about 6 per cent larger than for the preceding season, and stocks in primary markets have been increased. Last season's slightly reduced supplies and an active foreign demand this season have strengthened prices for lower grade wools. This season's larger world wool supplies and the declining tendency in foreign prices have not been reflected by a decline in prices of wool in the United States.

The number of horses continues to decline, and is now at the lowest point in 40

years. Judging by the number of colts born in 1928, the number of horses will continue to decline. Horse prices are advancing. The bureau advises that now seems to be an excellent time for many farmers to replace old or worn-out horses with young animals. The number of dairy cows is reported as about the same as a year ago, but yearling heifers and heifer calves show some increase in numbers.

### Higher Prices for Hogs

The index of the general level of farm prices declined from 134 to 133 per cent of the pre-war level from December 15 to January 15, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There were slight advances during this period in the farm prices of most crops, all meat animals, wool, mules and chickens, and slight declines in the farm prices of cotton, horses, and milk cows; slight seasonal declines in the prices of dairy products, and an abrupt seasonal drop in the farm price of eggs.

The 1928 annual average of the general farm price index at 139 per cent of the pre-war level is reported the highest since 1925, and compares with 131 in 1927, and 136 in 1926. However, the index ended the last year 3 points below December, 1927, and on January 15, 1929, was 4 points below the corresponding date in 1928.

The farm price of hogs on January 15 was nearly 5 per cent higher than a year ago. From December 15 to January 15 the farm price advanced 5 per cent in the Far West, made no marked change in the North Atlantic states, and declined 3 per cent in the South Atlantic states, and 1 per cent in the south central states.

The price advance during this period amounted to 3 per cent for the country as a whole. These farm price changes have been accompanied by indications that the combined spring and fall pig crops were more than 5 per cent smaller than in 1927. During the month prior to January 15 the corn-hog ratio declined from 10.4 to 10.2 for the United States, and from 12 to 11.4 for Iowa.

The farm price of corn made a sharp advance of about 5 per cent from December 15 to January 15. The advance was accompanied by indications of a continued high export demand, due to reports of unfavorable growing conditions in Argentina. Farm stocks of corn on January 1 were slightly less than a year ago.

The farm price of wheat on January 15 showed little change from the previous month. The farm price failed to show the usual seasonal rise during this period, and remains about 15 per cent below last year's wheat prices, due to the larger world crop in 1928. The relatively large visible supply in the United States at this time, and indications that with average abandonment the 1929 winter wheat crop will be practically as big as the crop in 1928.

The farm price of potatoes advanced 2 per cent from December 15 to January 15. The price advance was accompanied by indications that farmers intend to plant a decidedly reduced acreage in potatoes this year, especially in the early producing states.

### Less Corn This Year?

With no material change in corn acreage in the different sections of the country anticipated, and with average yields, a 1929 crop slightly smaller than the 1928 crop may be expected. With lower feeding requirements and probably a lower European demand for American corn, prices may be lower than for the crops of 1927 and 1928. Corn price changes the next few months will be materially influenced by corn crop prospects in Argentina. Corn prices during the summer, altho largely determined by new crop prospects, probably will not be supported this year by unusually short farm supplies.

Total supply of corn at the beginning of this season was about the same as in each of the two preceding years, but slightly less than in 1925. The 1928 crop was nearly 3 per cent larger than in 1927, but the carry-over on farms and in the channels of trade was very small. The 1928 harvest was characterized by a shortage in the southern states and a generally good crop elsewhere, while in 1927 there was a marked shortage in the east north central states. With about 75 per cent of the crop in the north central states, the distribution of the 1928 harvest resembled the 1925 crop, when 77 per cent was in this region. The South also had a short crop in 1927 and 1928. Changes in the location of this season's supplies are reflected in farm prices, which were from 1 to 9 cents lower in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and North Dakota on December 15 than a year ago, but from 1 to 4 cents higher in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana and Ohio. Corn prices 2 to 25 cents higher in southern and eastern states.

Supply of other feed grains at the beginning of the crop season was considerably larger than for any year since 1925. The 1928 production of feed grains along the Atlantic Seaboard, and in the Cotton Belt, was much smaller than a year ago. Total supply of oats this season is about 18 per cent larger than in 1927, but nearly 8 per cent lower than in 1925. Barley supplies are the largest on record, and the production of grain sorghums appears to be about 3.5 per cent greater than the 1927 harvest. The supply of by-product feeds will be larger than last year.

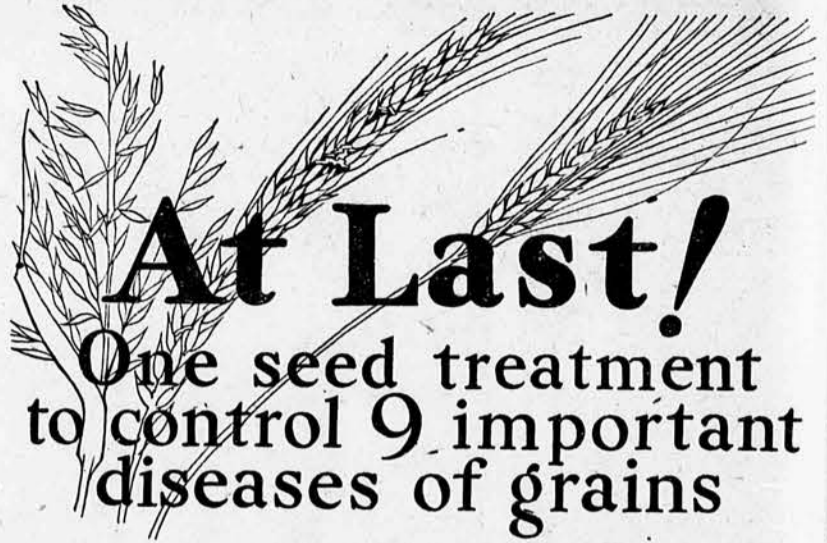
Supplies of corn on farms January 1 were slightly less than a year ago for the country as a whole. Supplies were slightly smaller in the west north central states, fully 30 per cent larger in the east north central states, but nearly 20 per cent smaller in the South.

### Flax Trend Is Upward?

Last winter corn prices made a marked seasonal advance from December to May, and were maintained at about the high May level until August, 1928. Market prices made some declines from August to October, and dropped abruptly to a new crop basis of about 80 cents a bushel during the latter part of October.

Despite larger total supplies of feed grains in 1928, central market prices of corn to date for the 1929 crop have been about the same as last season. Small stocks at the beginning of the season, combined with delayed marketing of the 1927 fall pig crop, and increased numbers of cattle on feed, resulted in earlier and heavier feeding of new corn than usual. Smaller feed grain supplies in the South and East, and stronger export demand have also supported corn prices.

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## DEMPSTER 2-ROW Cultivator

mer is likely to be less than last year, as there are apparently fewer hogs to feed, and there is a continued downward trend in the number of hogs and sows.

Present indications are that flax will be a relatively more profitable crop in 1929 than other spring grains grown for market in the areas suitable for flax production. A 30 per cent increase in acreage would still probably leave our production well below domestic requirements, but the relatively high prices received for the 1928 short crop are not likely to be maintained if production is materially increased.

Nearly 45 million bushels of flaxseed were used in the United States during the year ended September 30, 1928. This is about 14 million bushels over the record production of 1924, when yields of slightly over 9 bushels were obtained on a record acreage of 5,649,000 acres.

Because of a shorter crop in the Northern Hemisphere and a somewhat smaller carry over of seed, the world supply of flaxseed for the current year, 1928-29, probably will not be quite so large as last year. Most of the reduction in the world's crop occurred in the United States and Canada, where the combined production was only about three-fourths of that of the previous year. There was a decrease of 6,500,000 bushels in the domestic crop alone, which has resulted, with the aid of the tariff, in keeping Minneapolis prices of flaxseed at substantial premiums over prices at Winnipeg and at Buenos Aires. Just what the final outcome of the Argentine crop will be is not definitely known as no official estimate of the crop is as yet available. A record area of 7,290,000 acres was seeded, and the prospects are favorable for another large crop, but it probably will not be large enough to offset the decrease in other parts of the world. Early estimates indicate an Indian crop of about the same size as last year, which was around 2 million bushels smaller than the crop of 1927. Large quantities of linseed oil passed into consumption in the United States in 1928, but there are still large stocks on hand, which may restrict crushings somewhat during the 1928-29 crop year. Consumption of oil during 1928 was over 5 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1927, and present relatively low prices favor continued heavy consumption.

Prices of flaxseed are favorable for a strengthening factor in flaxseed prices. Prices of meal on January 1 were \$10 a ton higher than a year ago, and these high prices have tended to offset the low prices of oil.

European demand will be a dominant factor in the world's flax markets again this spring. Present conditions are favorable for continued heavy importations of flaxseed into Western European countries because of relatively low prices of flaxseed in the Argentine and a strong demand for linseed meal and cake both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Limited feed supplies in important consuming areas are reported again this year, and the relatively high price of American cottonseed cake is likely to strengthen the demand for flaxseed meal. The short crops of flax in the United States and Canada will result in larger importations of Argentine flax into the United States, thus decreasing somewhat the total going to Europe.

The present relatively high prices of flaxseed in the United States compared with prices of other grains may influence farmers to expand their flax acreage in 1929 as they did in 1924, following the favorable prices of 1925. This probably will be to their advantage, particularly in the case of farmers who have land on which good yields of flax can be reasonably expected, as with average yields flax promises to be a more profitable crop than wheat or other spring grains.

**Oats Acreage Too Large?**

The low farm price of oats again this season emphasizes the limited market for this grain and the desirability of restricting production for sale to localities where conditions are particularly favorable for good yields. Last year's acreage with average yields should not be expected to yield more profitable returns to farmers in the principal producing states than were obtained from the 1928 crop, particularly if barley production in these areas is maintained near the high levels of the last two years and the supply of corn is materially increased.

The decline in the horse population has materially reduced the yearly requirements of oats. Use of oats for dairy cattle and in mixed feeds has shown some tendency to increase, but abundant supplies of barley during the last two years have competed actively with oats as a dairy feed, and for other feed purposes.

The 1928 acreage was slightly below that of 1927, but yields were above average. Producing a crop of 1,450 million bushels, or about 267 million bushels more than the small 1927 harvest. As carryover was small, the supply for the current season was only about 238 million bushels over that of the previous crop year. The 1928 crop was of better quality than that of the year before, and premiums which prevailed last season for the heavier weight grain were not obtained this season. Prices of oats at the principal markets January 1, 1929, averaged about 45 cents a bushel, compared with 54 cents January 1, 1928.

Slow demand and low prices restricted marketing, and receipts at the principal markets from August 1 thru December were only about 6 million bushels larger than for the corresponding period during 1927, when the surplus was much smaller. This increase in arrivals was more than accounted for in increased accumulations in market stocks and increased exports compared with a year ago, so that takings by domestic buyers appears to be materially smaller this season. Farm stocks of oats, January 1, were about 25 per cent larger than a year ago, and indications are that stocks at the close of this season will be larger than the carryover of either of the last two seasons, and will be a weakening factor in the market next year.

**A Favorable Broomecorn Outlook**

Prospective commercial requirements for broomecorn during 1929 appear to justify a small increase in broomecorn acreage over that harvested in 1928. Since 1924 the trend of consumption in the United States and Canada has been consistently downward, and only about 45,500 tons were required for domestic commercial purposes and for export during the 1927-28 crop year, compared with about 61,200 tons taken for these purposes in 1924-25.

The 1928 acreage was about 15 per cent below the average of the last five years. Yields were unusually good, averaging 31 pounds an acre, and the crop totaled about 45,500 tons. With average yields an acreage about 10 per cent larger than in 1928 would produce enough brush for prospective commercial requirements next season.

There are no indications that domestic and Canadian requirements during the coming season will be larger than in 1928, and material increase in production over that of last year probably would bring lower prices for most types than were received for the 1928 crop.

Nearly 26,000 tons, including stocks on

farms and in dealers' hands and manufacturers' stocks of raw and finished products, were carried over into the crop year beginning July 1, 1928. This together with the 1928 production made a total supply of over 71,000 tons. If commercial requirements during the current season are no larger than last year, (season are no quantity as last spring will be carried over into the next crop year.

Farmers outside of the established broomecorn districts, unless they have a local market, are at a material disadvantage in marketing their crop, since buyers usually visit only established broomecorn districts. In addition, broomecorn production requires special equipment. Unless a grower has had experience in growing and handling the crop, he is likely to produce broomecorn brush of low quality, which will not command a good price.

**Atchison**—A nice, even snow is now covering the wheat fields, and it should be of benefit to them. Many public sales are being held; hogs and cattle sell high, and horses low. A great many farmers here report early hatches of chicks. Livestock is requiring a great deal of feed, which is rather high priced. Roads are still badly drifted with snow in many places. Hens, 23c; eggs, 31c; cream, 42c; corn, 75c; wheat, \$1; oats, 44c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Brown**—The long continued cold weather has been hard on the wheat, and many farmers here fear that the plants have been damaged seriously. Little farm work has been done in the last month. There is plenty of feed. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; cream, 45c; eggs, 30c; hogs, \$3.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Clay**—We have been having cold weather, with some snow. There still is considerable corn in the fields. Livestock is doing fairly well, considering the severe winter. Roads are in a fairly good condition. A considerable amount of grain is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1; corn, 74c; eggs, 26c to 30c; butterfat, 44c.—Ralph Macy.

**Douglas**—Alfalfa is high priced, and this has produced a keen demand for cane hay and other kinds of rough feed for cattle. Some folks who have dairy cows are feeding them ground corn (cob and all) and oats mixed. There is a good demand for wood.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—We are still having cold and cloudy weather. Caring for the livestock is the main farm job. A good many farmers are short of feed; there has been no wheat pasture, and little straw, as it was

returned to the fields by the combines. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 80c; cream, 42c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—Farm work has been almost at a standstill all winter, because of the stormy weather. The folks who are not supplied with natural gas are getting in large supplies of wood! There still are a good many cases of flu in this county. Very few farm sales are being held. Wheat is in fairly good condition.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Franklin**—Farmers have not made much headway with their work recently, on account of the stormy weather. Livestock is doing fairly well, and the animals require a great deal of feed. Some corn is still in the fields, and there still is a little kafir to top. Most of the roads are in bad condition, altho the Santa Fe Trail is fairly smooth. Wolves are numerous; no drives have been held this year, however. Farm labor is a little more plentiful.—Elias Blankenkober.

**Gove and Sheridan**—The weather has been very cold with light snows. Owing to the bad weather, but little corn husking has been done recently. Ice harvest is in progress. Livestock is in fairly good condition.—John I. Aldrich.

**Jewell**—An excellent ice crop has been harvested recently. Livestock is doing well, but the animals require a great deal of feed. There is a considerable question in regard to the condition of the wheat crop; it probably has been damaged. Large amounts of corn are being moved to market.—Vernon Collie.

**Labette**—Livestock is wintering well. Good prices are being paid at public sales. The weather has been cool. A good deal of work is being done here in "chatting" roads. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; oats, 45c.—J. N. McLane.

**Lyon**—Wheat is standing the winter fairly well. Cattle are going thru the winter in good condition. Some of the farmers on the bottoms are short of feed, however. Roads are rough.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Large amounts of wheat and corn are being marketed. Considerable numbers of renters are moving. Roads are sloppy. Many public sales are being held. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1; oats, 45c; hogs, \$9.80.—J. D. Stosz.

**Montgomery**—Despite the recent bad weather, livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Several farms have been sold here recently. Corn, 70c; oats, 50c; eggs, 30c; cream, 45c.—A. M. Butler.

**Ottawa**—We had several weeks of real winter here that was followed by the more recent damp and cloudy weather; such conditions have been hard on livestock. There is plenty of feed. The wheat prospect is not very favorable. Roads are in bad condition. Some corn is still in the field. Ice harvest is about finished. Hogs, \$9; wheat, \$1.05; corn, 75c to 78c; cream, 45c; eggs, 30c.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—We are still having wet, cold weather. Roads are in bad condition. There is plenty of moisture in the soil and wheat has a good appearance and color. Livestock is doing well, but the animals have required a great deal of feed. Many farmers are now setting incubators and building brooder houses in preparation for the spring hatch of chicks, which likely will be larger than usual. Wheat, \$1.03.—Art McAnarney.

**Rice**—The weather conditions have been unfavorable for farm work for some time. Most of the wheat is standing the winter very well, but on some fields the prospect is poor. Quite a few hogs are being shipped to market. Many farm account clubs are being organized by the farm bureau; the women are taking a keen interest in this work. Wheat, \$1.03; eggs, 28c; cream, 43c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

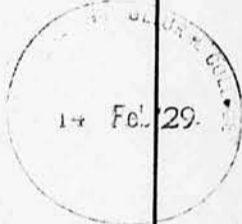
**Stanton**—The wheat is generally in good condition. Many farmers are still husking corn. Help is scarce. There is an excellent demand for milk cows and pigs. We have been having cold weather. Milo, \$1.10 a cwt.; cane seed, \$1 a cwt.; corn, 70c; potatoes, \$1.85 a cwt.; heavy hens, 15c; cream, 44c.—R. L. Creamer.

**Stevens**—Topping milo, husking corn and threshing are the main farm jobs. The weather recently has been rather disagreeable. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. A good many folks here have the flu.—Monroe Traver.

**Wallace**—We have been having open, but cold weather. Folks are busy with their usual winter work. Eggs, 26c; cream, 43c.—Everett Hughes.

**A Glance at the Markets**

Prices of most farm products have been fairly well sustained at the generally higher levels reached last month. Weather changes and increasing supplies have brought some unsettlement in grain, feeds, potatoes, butter and eggs. The setback in cattle prices was shared slightly by the lamb market, but hogs still sell near recent (Continued on Page 31)



**Look at those udders!**

**BILL:** Just look at those udders, Frank! That shows what good feed will do. Pig Chow certainly makes 'em milk . . . They will keep on milking too . . . That's what it takes for pigs to get 'em started right.

**FRANK:** Yep, those sows will shell out plenty of milk. If this Pig Chow makes milk my sows will have full udders, too. I'm feeding Pig Chow now!

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## The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 22)

could go into their quarters without suspicion."

"It would be safe enough for him at present. Why not? Don't tell him too much, Jack."

"Trust me."

Jimmie jumped at the chance to go sleuthing again. I had told him a yarn about suspecting some of the men had whisky concealed in the ship. He was away less than half an hour, but when he came back it was with a piece of news most alarming.

"Mr. Sedgwick," he gasped, "you remember that big, black-faced guy you set me trailing in Frisco—Captain what's-his-name—well, he's on this ship sure as I'm a foot high!"

My heart lost a beat. "Certain of that, Jimmie?"

"Yep, it's a lead-pipe cinch. Saw him in the engine room talking to Mr. Fleming. When he seen me Mr. Fleming called me to come down. But not for Jimmie. He took a swift hike up the stairs."

The boy was all excitement. For that matter so was I, tho I concealed it better. If Bothwell were on board the ship as a stowaway the aspect of affairs was more serious even than we had thought.

### "How Was He Dressed?"

"You're sure it was Captain Bothwell, Jimmie?"

"Say, would I know me own mother? Would I know Jim Jeffries or Battling Nelson if I got an eyeful of them walking down Market Street? Would I be sure of the Chronicle Building if I set my peepers on it? Betcherlife."

"How was he dressed?"

"In sailors' slops. Didn't have on any coat. Wasn't right sure of him at first, 'cause he's run a lawn mower over them whiskers of his. But this guy's the original Bothwell all right, all right."

"Jimmie, listen to me. Don't whisper a word of this. Do you hear?"

"I'm a clam."

"And don't go exploring in that end of the ship again. Captain Bothwell would as soon wring your neck as a chicken's, my boy. Keep away from the fore-castle."

Immediately I joined Blythe on the bridge and told him what Jimmie had discovered.

The captain nodded.

"That explains what was puzzling us. Bothwell has been too shrewd for us. He must have arranged it to throw his men in our way when we were selecting a crew. The scoundrel is laughing in his sleeve at us because we're taking him and his men at our expense to the treasure."

"He's done us beautifully," I admitted with a sour grin.

"I grant him one round. The man is dangerous as a wild beast that has escaped from its cage. But we're warned now. If he bests us it's our own fault."

"It will be a finish fight, no surrender and no quarter."

My friend nodded, his jaw gripped tight.

"You've said it."

"We've one advantage. All of us will stand together. He can't hold his ruffraff long. They will quarrel among themselves. Every day that passes works in our favor."

"Right enough, but Bothwell knows this as well as we do. He'll move soon. We've forced his hand by discovering his presence. Now he can't let us get into port because he knows we would get help against him."

"That's true."

"Unless I guess wrong we'll hear from him inside of twenty-four hours."

"Since it has to be, the sooner the better."

### "It Means War"

Blythe shrugged his broad, lean shoulders coolly.

"What must be, must. As for Captain Bothwell, I don't think he'll have an easy time of it. If he doesn't like the treatment he's going to get he'll have nobody to blame but himself. Nobody asked him on board."

"We must lose no time in making preparations to meet an attack."

"You're right. Tell Mr. Mott I wish to see him. Have Yeager look our weapons over and make sure they are loaded. Tell him to guard the armory until further notice. Better give Mor-

gan a revolver at once and slip Dugan one if you can."

The flinty resolution in his eye warmed my heart. Man for man, I was ready to back Blythe against Bothwell.

Yeager was sitting with the ladies under the awning telling them some story of his beloved Arizona. At a signal from me he arose, and excused himself. We passed into the reception room and down the stairway.

"You're armed, of course," I said. "Me? I always pack a gun. Got the habit when I was a kid and never shucked it. For rattlesnakes," he added with a grin.

"We have a few of them on board. Yeager, the kid saw Bothwell in the engine room talking with Fleming. Do you know what that means?"

"I can guess, I reckon," he drawled. "It means war—and soon."

"And war is hell, Sherman said. Let's make it hell for Bothwell. It's about time for me to begin earning my passage. What's the matter with me happening down into the fore-castle and inviting Captain Bothwell up to be more sociable?"

"Won't do at all. If he were alone it would be a different matter. If you went down there you'd never come up alive. We need every man we've got. Think of the women."

His light-blue eye rested in mine. "I'd give twenty cows if they were back in Los Angeles, Jack."

From my pocket I took the key which unlocked the door of the room we called the armory. After I had selected two revolvers I left him there attending to business. Morgan I found in Blythe's cabin. He took my news quietly enough, tho he lost color when I told him what we had to expect.

"I don't know much about revolvers, sir," he said, handling very respectfully the one I handed him.

"You'll know more in a day or two," I promised. "Morgan, we're going to beat these scoundrels. Be quite sure of that."

"Yes, sir. Glad to hear it, sir," he answered doubtfully.

"You know Captain Blythe. He's worth half a dozen of these wharf rats. So is Mr. Yeager."

"Are—are all the crew against us?" he asked after a moment's struggle with his trepidation.

"No, we know of at least two who are for us. Probably there are others. Don't be afraid. We're going to smash this mutiny."

"Yes, sir. Captain Blythe will see to that. I put my faith in him."

But despite what I had said it was plain that Morgan's faith was a quivering one. He was a useful man, competent in his own line, which plainly was not fighting. My news had given him a shock from which he would not quickly recover.

It was nearly time for the change of watches, and when I returned to the deck I saw that Mott was already on the bridge. He listened to our story with plain incredulity.

"I know nothing about this man Bothwell, but say the word and I'll go down and haul him on deck for you, Captain Blythe," he offered, contemptuously.

"You don't understand the situation. He's as dangerous as a mad dog."

"I've yet to see the first stowaway I couldn't bring to time. They're a chicken-hearted lot, take my word for it."

### "Slap Doodle Bugs!"

"He isn't a stowaway at all in the ordinary sense of the word. I'll be plain, Mr. Mott. We're after treasure, and Bothwell means to get it. The crew are with him."

"Slap doodle bugs!" retorted our first officer. "I make nothing at all of your story, captain. Thirty years I've sailed this coast and I've yet to see my first mutiny. Haul up this fellow Bothwell and set him swabbing decks. If he shows his teeth, give him a rope's end or a marlinspike. I'll haze him for you a-plenty."

I could have smiled at Mott's utter lack of appreciation of our dilemma if his bull-headed obstinacy had not been likely to cost us so much.

"You don't understand the man with whom we have to deal, Mr. Mott. He sticks at nothing," I explained.

"Beg pardon, Mr. Sedgwick. He'd stick at deck swabbing if I stood over him with a handspike," the burly mate answered grimly. "Truth is, gentlemen, I don't think that of your mutiny." And he snapped his fingers with a complacent laugh. "Mind you, I don't deny the men are a bit unsettled, what

(Continued on Page 32)



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Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters



**It Pays to Own an Up-To-Date Cutter**

**Real Problems for Hoover**

(Continued from Page 17)

770 million dollars in 1927—would absorb the whole sum due us annually. In other words, instead of asking our debtors to remit goods or gold to us, we go abroad and receive the interest due in the form of food, drink, lodging, ship and railway transportation, and other services which we consume on the spot. In the third place, some 2,700 million dollars of our imports in 1927 were on the free list, so that it is clear that, despite our high protective tariff, certain channels are still open for the reception of goods from abroad. The influence of the tariff in preventing foreign debtors from meeting their engagements with us has been greatly exaggerated.

The real effects are much more subtle and indirect than a mere blocking of the path, and they bear unequally on different countries. Since we admit free practically only tropical foodstuffs and raw materials, the highly industrialized countries of Western Europe, which must make remittances to us, are compelled to exchange their manufactured goods in the tropical regions of the world for the things which we will accept and to send us those things. They, therefore, glut the markets to which we wish to send our exports. Since they have debts to pay us they cannot afford to buy of us as largely as they otherwise would, either of manufactures or agricultural products. That part of our foreign trade which is adversely affected by the existence of these huge debts is therefore not our imports but our exports, especially our exports of raw materials and foodstuffs. If there is any pressure for a reduction in the Allied debts it probably will come from the international bankers, the exporting interests, and the farmers. But an alliance of these three groups is unthinkable until the exporters and the farmers are more conscious of their real economic interests than they seem to be at present.

**Safe in the House**

In the next Congress, the Republicans will have a large working majority in the House of Representatives, but in the Senate the small radical group will again hold the balance of power between the two fairly evenly balanced parties. The "dry" complexion of Congress is somewhat intensified. On the basis of the information now available, it seems not unreasonable to gauge tentatively the prospects of legislation on the issues presented above. The Eighteenth Amendment will be enforced more thoroughly than in the past. The tariff will be revised upward, but the Tariff Commission will be asked to give very little assistance.

Farm relief will be attempted along the lines laid down by Mr. Hoover, the certainty of a Presidential veto preventing the passage of the more radical legislation demanded by the farm group. Modernization of inland waterways, coupled with flood control, will receive liberal support. The water power problem will result in a compromise—Boulder Dam will be built by the Federal Government, but the present inadequate authority of the Federal Power Commission probably will not be strengthened. The Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of policy will be ratified, and a strong but not unfriendly policy be adopted in our foreign relations. If the German reparations due the Allies are fixed at a relatively small lump sum, it is not impossible that the question of the revision of our own debt funding agreements may come up for consideration. Any large increase in our navy is unlikely.

A final word may be said about the prospects of tax reduction, tho it cannot be fully discussed here. Tax reduction has thus far been achieved by reducing the cost of Government, but with the cutting of the federal budget to 3 billion dollars the limit of useful economies seems to have been reached. The last session of Congress authorized expenditures that will greatly swell the budget, and further proposed appropriations will more than absorb the slight margin of surplus revenues remaining. On the other hand, no tax increases need be feared. A safety valve exists in the payments on account of the public debt which for the last eight years have amounted to about 1 billion dollars annually, but which may be brought down to the legal requirements of the sinking fund

—less than 300 million dollars—in case of a threatened budget deficit. In view of the passage of a general revenue act by the last session of Congress, it is unlikely that this question will be brought up again in the near future. Prophecy is, however, a dangerous pastime, and it is unwise to pursue it further.

**Good Seed: High Yields**

BY C. E. GRAVES

Certified seed potatoes are cheaper in the long run, for there is no chance of getting badly diseased seed. Certified seed is inspected by a state inspector twice in the field and once in the bin before a certificate is issued to the grower. Such seed is practically free from Spindle tuber, mosaic, scab and other diseases. Commercial seed may be and usually is good seed, but certified seed always is safe seed.

**Just Good Common Sense**

BY J. B. FITCH

The 4,353 cows in Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Associations that last year averaged 292 pounds of butterfat a head indicate what can be accomplished by applying business methods to the keeping of cows. Such production is the result of close culling of our ordinary cows and of good management.

**Farm Crops and Markets**

(Continued from Page 29)

tops. Cotton and wool markets have not changed much for a month.

Larger offerings of new Argentine wheat, together with large stocks still available in the principal exporting countries, were weakening factors in the wheat market early in the month. Uncertainly as to the damage caused by prevailing cold weather in the winter wheat areas, together with a reported deficiency of soil moisture in the spring wheat territory, both in the United States and Canada, which threatens unfavorable seeding conditions in the spring, gave the domestic wheat market some independent strength. Rye was lower with wheat, but flax prices continue to advance, with crushers as active buyers of the small domestic offerings.

Feed markets are about steady, reflecting the preceding firmness in the grain markets and heavier livestock feeding. General and heavy feeding of livestock appeared necessary in the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions.

Hay markets are generally firm, particularly in the principal distributing areas, where unusually cold weather has resulted in an active demand for all good quality hay. Prairie markets shared in the strength of other hays, and prices were firm, with demand somewhat improved because of the scarcity of good quality hay of other types.

Items tending to weaken the cattle market in early February were a very sluggish dressed beef trade; too many cattle and too large a proportion of weighty kinds; uneven receipts during the week, due in part to bad weather, and a narrow shipping demand. Trade indications are not favorable, and a set of uneven markets is in sight for the rest of the month. Some finishers took their cattle back for another turn on feed, rather than accept existing prices.

Unusually wide fluctuations still featured the Chicago hog market the first part of February. Heavy snows and icy roads interfered with shipments.

Increased supplies of lambs early in the month enabled buyers to force prices a lit-

tle lower, and the weaker dressed lamb market was a factor in curtailing shipping orders. Feeding lamb prices have shown little change.

A moderate volume of business was transacted in the Boston wool market, altho the lower prices and weaker tendency at the close of the London sales were reflected by a more cautious attitude on the part of buyers of domestic fine wools.

The butter market in early February appeared to be well maintained and in a firm position. Light arrivals were quite readily absorbed, and all markets except Philadelphia reported a fairly close clearance of stocks. The cold and ice covered roads have undoubtedly curtailed deliveries of cream to the factories, and in the opinion of many operators the severe weather has reduced milk production considerably. Low priced cheese is discouraging deliveries of milk to cheese factories and encouraging deliveries to butter factories.

The egg market situation appears nervous and unsettled, with buyers holding off as much as possible in anticipation of price declines. The uncertain trend by sales for future delivery was further evidence of this nervousness.

The poultry markets have continued fairly steady, and there seems to have been no change in the general situation which has been prevailed for several months. Live and dressed poultry receipts at New York are lighter than a year ago, continuing the trend seen thru most of 1928.

The Federal Outlook report for poultry and eggs in 1929 stated that the favorable prices for poultry might reasonably be expected to continue for the first six months of the year, with the price trend after that dependent on the number of chicks raised this coming spring, and the reaction of demand when these new supplies become available for the market.

Carlot movement of old cabbage is decreasing week by week, and is less than during the same period last winter. New York shipped only 125 and Wisconsin 45, shippers in Western New York are getting \$38 to \$40 a ton bulk.

The potato situation shows little change, except a slight weakening in the important producing districts. The Chicago carlot market is steady. Lettuce continues its downward price trend, as shipments from Imperial Valley of California increased.



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### The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 30)

with all this talk of treasure that's going around. What they need is roughing and, by the jumping mercury, Johnny Mott is the man to do it!"

There are none so blind as those who will not see. We could not even persuade Mott to accept a revolver. He had made up his mind that the whole thing was nothing more or less than a mare's nest.

"What do you know of the men?" I urged. "Take our engineers. We picked up the Flemings on the wharf because we needed engineers in a hurry. The day before we sailed I saw George Fleming on the wharf talking to this man Bothwell. They are working together against us."

"What of it? Let them work. But don't go to dreaming about mutiny, Mr. Sedgwick. You ask what I know of the crew. By your leave, I know this much. I've bullied seamen for thirty years, and there's not an ounce of mutiny in a million of them."

And at that we had to let it go for the present. There were more important things on hand than the conversion of a wooden-headed tar.

Leaving Mott at the wheel we adjourned to the deck saloon for a discussion of ways and means. Miss Wallace sauntered in with a magazine in her hand.

The captain's eye questioned mine. I nodded. She would have to learn soon how things stood, and I trusted to her courage to hear the news without any fainting or hysterics. The color washed out of her face, but she showed not the least sign of panic.

#### An Officers' Council

"What can I do?" she asked in a steady voice.

"At present you may join an officers' council, Miss Wallace," said he. "The first thing to find out is who are for us and who against. Let's take the enemy first. There is Bothwell himself to begin with, and, of course, the two Flemings and Caine. Are we sure of any others?"

"Johnson," I replied at once. "He was one of the two men who attacked me at San Pedro. I thought at the time one of the voices sounded familiar, but I couldn't place it. After I reached the boat I noticed Caine watching me closely. The reason is clear enough to me now. He and Johnson slugged me, and he was watching to see if I had any suspicion of him."

"Sure, Jack?"

"Quite. I couldn't swear to them, but I'm morally certain. Johnson's English is just a little broken. It was his voice I knew."

"That makes five against us so far. We can add the firemen to that, since George Fleming chose them."

"Eight to begin with. What about the rest of the crew?"

"The man they call Tot Dennis was signed for me by Caine. Afraid we'll have to give him to the enemy."

"Williams is a great friend of Dennis. I've seen them together a lot," Evelyn suggested.

"That's true, but Williams has sailed with me twice before. I did think I could have trusted him."

"No doubt Caine and Bothwell have been influencing him. Put Williams down doubtful."

We checked off the rest of the crew by name, but could find no evidence against any of them.

"How many can we depend on?" Evelyn asked.

"Yeager, Mott, Morgan, Jack here, and myself. That's five to begin with," counted Blythe.

"Dugan and Alderson," I added.

"Seven. Any more?"

"Our steward, Phillips is his name."

"Sure, Miss Wallace?"

"He's the most harmless creature on earth."

The captain smiled.

"Afraid he won't be of much use to us then. We want harmful men. But count him. That makes eight for us, nine against us, six doubtful. We'll do very nicely."

#### Billie Blue, Too?

"And there's the cook. He's so fat and good-natured he must be all right," Evelyn suggested.

"By Jove! I'd forgotten 'Arry Iggins. No, he's against us. He talked to my man Morgan."

"And I suppose his flunky, Billie Blue, goes with cookie?" I added.

"The nine against us is now eleven," the girl said quietly.

I spoke cheerfully, which is far from how I felt.

"Oh, well, what's the odds? Nine or eleven, we'll beat them."

A steamer rug lying on a lounge at the end of the room heaved itself up. From its folds emerged the red head of Jimmie, belligerently. Its owner had evidently been roused from a nap.

"Where do I get off at I'd like to know?" demanded the indignant namesake of a martyred President. "Didn't I run down his ribs for you in 'Frisco and wise you where he was staying? Didn't I find out he was aboard here? Why ain't you countin' me in?"

Blythe assented gravely, but with a twinkle in his eye.

"Our error, Jimmie. Counting you we have nine good men and true."

"One of Jimmie's strong points is that he doesn't talk. He knows how to keep his mouth shut. Don't you, Jimmie?"

"Sure thing, Mr. Sedgwick. I'm a clam, I am."

I nodded.

"Then run along and keep an eye on things outside. If you see anything suspicious, let me know at once."

"Yes, sir. You bet you." And the boy was off at the word.

"Couldn't we put back to San Diego?" Miss Wallace asked.

The captain shook his head.

"No. If I turned the ship's head they would be about our ears like rats."

"We'll have to keep on as we are going."

A sardonic smile touched Blythe's strong, lean face.

"It's Mr. Bothwell's move. If we turned back he would have to stop us; if we continue to Panama he must prevent us from going into the harbor, or his game is up."

"Then what will he do?"

"He'll move, Miss Wallace."

She looked at him, a man of quiet, contained strength, and some sort of vision of what we were to go thru flitted before her mind. Her lips were gray and bloodless.

"That dreadful treasure!" she murmured. "Why did we ever come after it?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Feeding Ground Limestone

BY C. W. CAMPBELL

The very great interest now being manifested in the use of ground limestone as an ingredient of cattle feeding rations warrants a word of explanation and caution.

Ground limestone serves a specific purpose when added to a livestock ration. It furnishes more calcium (lime). Alfalfa and other legumes also contain large amounts of calcium. This being true, there is no advantage to be gained and no need of adding ground limestone to a cattle feeding ration when liberal amounts of alfalfa or other legume hays are being fed.

On the other hand, the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has found and demonstrated that where alfalfa or other legume hays are not available the addition of finely ground limestone of the right kind will improve a cattle feeding ration if the ration is otherwise properly balanced. Furthermore, it has been noticed that finely ground limestone gives best results when added to a ration a part of which is silage.

Finely ground limestone usually is fed to cattle at the rate of 1-10th pound a day mixed with silage or the protein supplemental feed in a ration.

Now for a word of caution. All limestone is not alike. Calcium carbonate is the principal and the important element they all contain. Some, however, may contain elements that are injurious to cattle. Some ground limestone contains fluorine, and no ground limestone that contains this element should be used. Much ground limestone contains magnesium. This is less serious than the presence of fluorine, but ground limestone containing more than 1 or 2 per cent of magnesium should be rejected for livestock feeding purposes.

It should be emphasized that ground limestone is not a cure-all. It simply furnishes calcium in liberal amounts. If a ration already contains sufficient calcium, adding more in the form of ground limestone does not improve it.

Scientists say the earth is slowing up in its rotation, which should be some comfort to those of us who are hanging on by the skin of our teeth.

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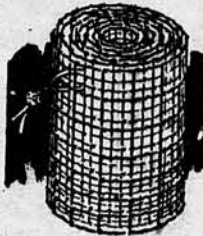
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# For Uniform Protein Tests

## Evidently Federal Regulation Is Needed for the Laboratories Doing This Work

FEDERAL regulation of laboratories testing wheat for protein content is sought in a bill by Representative O. B. Burtness of North Dakota. During recent hearings on the measure, it was shown that discrepancies in protein content under different tests amounted to as much as \$52 a car, and that one state will not accept the protein content fixed on a car of wheat by another state. Dr. A. H. Benton, head of the marketing department, North Dakota State Agricultural College, contended in his testimony before the committee that a protein testing laboratory doing a public business was similar to any other public utility and should be regulated, adding that there is a general lack of confidence in many existing laboratories. The bill, it is said, is an indirect outgrowth of the fight made by the wheat pools for the purchase of wheat on a protein basis. Before the day of the co-operative, weight and grade was the basis of purchase, and farmers of the hard spring and winter wheat belts, it was brought out at the hearing, had failed to realize millions of dollars rightfully belonging to them for high quality wheat. The federal laboratory set up under the bill would settle disputes of licensed testers, would enable the Bureau of Grain Standards to check up on laboratories testing for oil in flax, and would enable the buyer to deal more intelligently with the producer.

### A Larger Citrus Supply

The citrus fruit supply of the United States has trebled in 20 years, altho the population has increased only one-third. The increase in the orange and grapefruit supply in the last 15 years has been more than 50 times as rapid as the gain in population. Twenty years ago, when the California Fruit Growers' Exchange began advertising, the per capita consumption of oranges was 32. Today it is 55, a gain of 72 per cent. When walnut growers began advertising in 1917, the per capita use of walnuts was .77 pounds. Now it is 1.42 pounds. The per capita consumption of raisins is now 3.4 pounds, compared with 1.7 pounds when that co-operative began advertising in 1914. These increases didn't "just happen." They came as a result of finding new uses and judiciously advertising them. Orange juice is a case in point. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of California oranges are now used in the form of juice. The lemon is another case. One acre of lemon trees will produce each year sufficient for 60,000 lemon pies—and there are 50,000 acres of lemons in California. The tree also produces the year 'round, so new uses had to be found for the fruit. Now we read advertisements of "lemon garnish," "lemon in tea," "lemon hair rinse" and "hot lemonade." If Kansas wheat would there be the decline in wheat consumption which, between 1913 and 1926, amounted to 1.3 bushels per capita, or the equivalent of 80 1-pound loaves of bread?

### Profits From Elevators, Too

Checks are being distributed by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited to wheat pool members, returning to each his proportionate share of the surplus earnings of the elevators for the crop year 1927-28. The total amount of earnings available for distribution from last year's operations is \$1,430,791.96. The payment is being made on the basis of 1½ cents a bushel for grain delivered thru pool country elevators and 1 cent a bushel for grain delivered to pool terminals over loading platforms. This payment is another example of the actual savings which are being made thru co-operative endeavor by the Saskatchewan farmer, says the letter accompanying the payment. All this saving would have been lost, as far as the producer is concerned, if pool members were not in possession of their own elevator facilities. This is the third payment in cash which has been made to pool members. The amount of surplus earnings

of pool elevators during 1925-26 was returned to growers in February, 1927, and amounted to slightly over \$476,000. This figure jumped to \$1,372,000 for 1926-27, and for 1927-28 to \$1,430,791.96, the amount now being distributed. The excess refund comes from handling charges which, on the average, are less than Canadian farmers formerly paid the trade for such services.

### For Capital Purposes

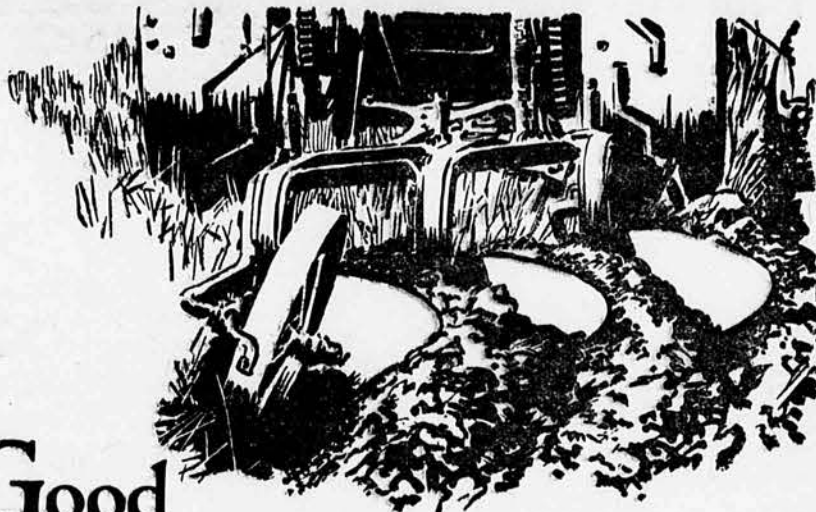
An amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, providing credit for the acquisition of physical facilities, is being discussed now by several co-operatives and undoubtedly will come before Congress soon for attention. Organizations operating or requiring grain elevators, cotton gins, creameries, cheese factories, packing plants—in fact, real estate and processing equipment of any kind—would be benefited. Precedent for the proposal is found in present farm loan operations. Everyone knows that a farmer may borrow from the Government banks an amount based on a conservative valuation of his farm; and the loan is repaid on the amortization plan, with installments spread over a long term of years. Similarly, it is proposed that the Intermediate Credit Banks be authorized to lend to co-operative associations of farmers, for capital purposes, the amount to be repaid in amortized installments over a period of years, as justified by safe banking practice. Enactment of the suggested amendment would be a material aid to the grain co-operatives, might help many dairymen's organizations, and would enable cotton pools to gin cotton.

### Just Started in Co-operation

A statement issued by the United States Department of Labor stresses the fact that while better wages were a direct result of collective effort, other indirect benefits have been far-reaching and perhaps of more ultimate value. Beginning with benefits for strikes, death and sickness, labor unions have gradually widened the scope of their activities, and among these have been the labor banks. These are exactly the same as co-operative agricultural banks organized by the farmers, except that they serve labor. Other labor ventures include credit unions, home-loan associations, union-labor stores, insurance companies, health services, construction of homes, and recreational activities. As an indication of the wide ramifications of the labor movement, the Department of Labor points out that labor's interest in education is so vast that the one subject alone would require a separate survey and study. Again a comparison can be drawn, because the average farmer-co-operative is as interested in the educational betterment of the community as it is in better prices for the season's crop. The labor movement points out to the farmer that as a co-operative merchant and grower, he has only just launched on the great sea of collective effort which is open to him.

### 12,000 Co-op Organizations

Two million farmers, says a recent statement by the United States Department of Agriculture, are organized into 12,000 associations in the United States for marketing their products or buying their supplies, or doing both, on a co-operative basis. Last year they sold collectively farm products to the value of nearly 2 billion dollars, and they purchased farm supplies to the value of nearly ½ a billion dollars. These co-operatively-minded farmers are scattered thruout the 48 states. However, they are numerous in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York, and in the states along the Pacific Coast. Nearly one-third of the farmers engaged in buying or selling together are members of farmers' elevator associations, and about one-fifth belong to co-operative creameries, cheese factories, or milk marketing associations. Nearly 150,000 are interested in the co-operative ginning or marketing of cotton.



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- Schroeder Lumber Co., Paola.
- Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co., Peabody.
- Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co., Randolph.
- E. J. Leuze, Sabetha.
- H. Eichenlaub, Seneca.
- Joe W. Neil, Solomon.
- Craven Grain Co., Summerfield.
- Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lbr. Co., Tescott.
- Central Coal Co., Topeka.
- Hargreaves & Co., Topeka.
- Albert Silk Coal Co., Topeka.
- Jay Lumber Co., Topeka.
- Hauck Mill & Elev. Co., Valley Falls.
- Solt Lumber Co., Waterville.
- Davis, W., Wellsville.
- Boyd Lumber Co., Washington.
- Vilott, F. C., Wetmore.
- Spencer Allen Fuel Co., Wichita.
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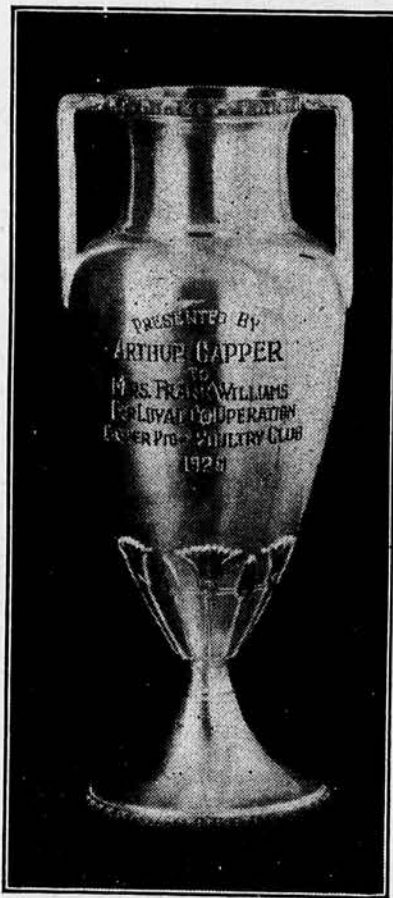


# She Praises the Capper Clubs

## Winner of Mother's Cup Exhorts Other Mothers to Co-operate in Capper and 4-H Club Work

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

SINCE it was impossible for many of you who are interested in Capper and 4-H Club work to hear the message broadcast over station WIBW Thursday evening, February 7, by Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, winner of the 1928 Mother's Cup, we present it to you here. Mrs. Williams is well known over Kansas as a successful breeder of Anconas and as a leader in other lines, but we know her best as a booster for the Capper Clubs. Her interest in the future of her own boy and girl has led her to work for the improvement of all boys and girls on Kansas farms. We heartily invite



The Inscription on This Cup is Self-Explanatory

you, boys and girls of club age, as well as mothers and fathers, to read this heart-to-heart message from Mrs. Williams.

"Greetings to all the Capper Club folks, and congratulations to the winners of the 1928 contests, especially Norton county, winner of the Pep Trophy.

"The greatest thrill I ever experienced was when G. E. Ferris announced to the Capper Club folks on the evening of January 3 that I had been awarded the Mother's Cup. I think every mother enrolled had, like myself, longed for the honor, but no one of us had ever dared to hope that she would be the recipient.

"There are many prizes awarded every year in the Farm Flock Division besides the Mother's Cup. Yet every mother enrolls in the Capper Clubs for the help and encouragement she can give the boys and girls, and not for the cash prizes offered, or for the honor of winning the Mother's Cup. Senator Capper knew that the boys and girls would do better work if the mothers were interested, and I think this is the reason for his organizing the Mother's Division.

"Every parent is ambitious for his children. It has been proved many times that one of the best foundations for successful manhood or womanhood is the training received in boys' and girls' club work. Never was there a greater opportunity for our fine rural boys and girls than today. There is something about the contact with the soil that builds fine, sturdy men and women, such as the world wants for leaders. Therefore, it is the duty of every mother and father to see that their boys and girls are en-

rolled in some project of Capper and 4-H Clubs. If the project is poultry, hogs, or baby beef, by all means have them enroll in both clubs. It is the mother's part to see that her boy or girl does not neglect any part of the club work—to look after the little details—but we must have the dad's co-operation, too.

"What do the Capper Clubs do for our boys and girls?

"They teach them better business methods. We need better business methods on the average farm. Keeping accounts of feed consumed gives the boy or girl the idea of the cost of production. Too many farmers forget to count the cost of production. Club work teaches the boys and girls to be prompt in sending in their reports, and to keep their records up to date.

"Club work teaches them better farming methods. We want our boys and girls to be better farmers than we are. Competition is, and will be keener than it has been in the past. The world is demanding more of our young people now, so it is not enough that they do as well as their parents have done. They must do better. Extension workers get better results in working with the boys' and girls' clubs, because it is easier to teach young folks new and better methods of farming than it is to teach older folks. The information gained in reviewing the bulletins which count for points in the Pep race has a great value in teaching club folks the best methods of raising poultry and livestock.

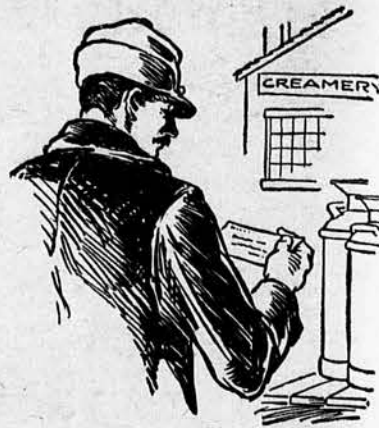
"Club work is an aid to the boys and girls in their school work. We want our children to have a better education than we have. The prize money and profits gained in club work have been an aid that has made an education possible for many young people. Sometimes it is a means of providing funds for a high school or college course. The boy or girl who pays his own way thru college will make good use of his education. Nothing is finer for character building than to be self-reliant and do things for one's self.

"Club work teaches the farm boys and girls to have pride in their profession. It used to be that farmers were looked down upon. But times have changed, and now we feel it is a decided advantage to have been raised on the farm.

"Club work will help keep the youngsters on the farm. It gives our children an interest—a feeling of having a part in the farm business. With the wholesome companionship of other fine club boys and girls, with plenty of good books, magazines and music, as our aids, our problem of keeping our young folks on the farm will be almost solved. It is lack of social life that has caused the exodus from the farm (Continued on Page 37)



Mrs. Williams, Booster of Anconas and Capper Clubs, Also Loves Dogs



# What Your Cows pay!

How big are your cream checks? While breeds of cows and methods of feeding are the most important factors that determine the amount of profits that come from your butterfat, there are other considerations too, that will add to or subtract from your cream checks. These considerations are the ways in which you care for your fresh cream, how you cool it and the utensils you use for straining, handling and delivering. Any expert will tell you that it pays to have the very best of dairy equipment, good pails, strainers, cans, etc., as well as proper cooling equipment and a milking machine if you have cows enough. Check up your dairy equipment and if there are things that need replacing or additional equipment is required, come to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store where your money goes further in quality buying and the things you get are always dependable.

You will find one of our stores near you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men



# Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORES

# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IN THE last five years the interest in prayer has increased greatly. Books are appearing every year on the subject, some of them of great value, and all of them of much interest. One such is "The Soul's Sincere Desire," by Glenn Clark. Mr. Clark is the athletic coach in a western college. He says he has found the way of life that brings full satisfaction and happiness. "Prayer," says he, "should be for the spirit, exactly what calisthenics should be for the body—something to keep one in tune, fit, vital, efficient and constantly ready for the next problem of life."

Another writer on the subject, "Dr. W. E. Orchard, minister of the famous King's Weigh Church, London, England, says that method and regularity are essential, if one is to develop any potency in his prayer life. He says he lives by rule, and finds that the best way. When you first wake up, he says, begin the day with a thought of praise to God. That gives one an appetite for God, and starts the day with a happy heart. Instead of waking up with a growl, and an exclamation, "Oh, Lord, have I got to get up?" turn the oath into a prayer. At noon, when the whistles blow, think again of God. Thousands do, at that time, and you are keeping tryst with them. Repeat to yourself the Lord's prayer, or some other short form of prayer. Again at night do the same. But these times of prayer, thinks Dr. Orchard, are not enough. Three times a day is good, but not sufficient. In between times, the middle of the forenoon, and in mid-afternoon, there should be an "act of recollection," when again we think of God, and lift up our spirits to Him. These simple rules, if followed, will bring God into one's thoughts, and that is another way of saying that they will bring life, for God is life.

I mention these suggestions from this Englishman, partly because they are so simple and sensible that anyone can get the idea, partly because they follow the plans of the masters of prayer in all ages, and partly because they come out of the life of a man who has had, and is having, an immense influence in the lives of the British people.

In prayer, as in all worthwhile things, effort is required. It may be true that God is to be had for asking, in one sense, but the asking must be intelligent and sincere. Many people ask, but do not seem to get anywhere much, in their prayers. Others ask less, and receive more. There are reasons. Prayer should be studied, planned for, practiced.

Where an appetite for prayer is found, the satisfying of the appetite will be at hand. But the question rises, what if there be no appetite? What if I do not want to pray? As a matter of fact, more people pray than we think. Some writers on the subject declare that all men pray, at least sometimes. They may not always realize it, but when they have the feeling within them that they want to be better, do differently, rise higher in character, that in one sense is prayer. I have gone into a very few homes, in time of death or severe sickness, where no prayer was wanted. But only a few. Most humans instinctively turn to prayer, when the enemy draws near.

There is no God, the wicked saith.  
And truly it's a blessing  
For what He might have done with us  
It's better only guessing.

But almost every one when age,  
Disease, or sorrows strike him,  
Inclines to think there is a God—  
Or something very like Him.

Difficulties block the way to effective prayer. But, for that matter, difficulties block the way to every worthwhile goal. There are no master farmers except those who have worked hard, with their heads as well as their hands, at the farming game. It does not come by sitting by the fire and dreaming about it. If prayer is difficult that is because it is worth doing. It has been hedged about with the high walls of mystery and elusiveness, if only to lead on the adventurer in religion still further.

One of these difficulties is whether prayer really is answered. Does it change things? The heathen farmer who works his fields Sundays has

more than once looked across the fields of his church-going neighbor, and remarked, "Well, I don't see that Brown's wheat is any better than mine, and he's gone to church, and heard the parson preach, every Sunday." Well, you can always bank on one thing, that God always answers the prayer, whether He answers the prayer or not. He may not answer the prayer. You don't give your 6-year-old son everything he asks for, and God is much more intelligent than you, as you are more intelligent than your small son. But you always, if you are an honest-to-goodness parent, give the little fellow a kindly, if firm, reply. You answer the child, tho you do not respond to his request. And farmer Brown, who has gone to church, if he is sincere in his profession, is a man, and a better citizen, and a better father, than his heathen neighbor, who has worked his horses and his help all summer, seven days in the week. Much more might be said on this.

Lesson for February 17—The Christian's Prayer Life. Luke 18:9-14 and Matt. 6:5-13. Golden Text, John 15:7.

## Let's Repair the Tools

BY R. U. BLASINGAME

Farm Equipment Week is scheduled to be observed from February 18 to 23. The idea of the observation of this week is to bring the attention of equipment dealers thruout the country to their responsibility to agriculture. Also to bring the attention of farmers to the great contribution which equipment manufacturers have brought to the science and art of agriculture.

Before 1850 most of the farm work was done by hand labor. The date 1850 marks the beginning, or we might call it a revolution, in the application of machinery to the agricultural industry. Since that time our nation has progressed in all other lines very rapidly. This, I think, is due largely to the fact that thru the use of equipment many folks were released from the burden of gaining a livelihood thru hand methods to the development of such things as transportation, art, literature and the development of such conveniences and necessities as the telephone, telegraph, automobile, railroad, air transportation, radio, power farming and other lines of activity.

The equipment dealer, wherever he may be located, owes it to the farmers in his community during Farm Equipment Week to show all of the modern developments in farm equipment. In many sections of the country farm equipment dealers are holding schools and demonstrations to acquaint their customers with the newest devices in farm equipment.

On the other hand, farmers owe it to themselves and their families to know about and adopt new equipment with which they can do their farm work cheaper and better.

It is a good idea also for farmers to look over their machinery in ample time to place orders for repairs. The farm equipment industries prepare, during the winter, for furnishing repair parts, and they can serve agriculture to good advantage, if the repair parts orders are sent in early. One cannot wait until the day he begins to use a machine and expect the implement industry always to be in position to supply him with repair parts. Very often expensive delays are brought about due to late orders for repairs.

It is evident that within the next few years the general-purpose tractor will come into common use. Several leading manufacturers have developed quite satisfactory general-purpose tractors. These tractors will plant, cultivate and spray. National Farm Equipment Week will be observed, and the equipment dealer or the farmer who does not avail himself of the opportunities may not succeed in 1929 as well as his neighbor.

## Sample or Travel Talk?

Much merriment was created last week-end by a sign in front of one of the Toronto churches in Parkdale which read: Subject of Sunday evening sermon: "Do you know what hell is?" and underneath it in smaller lettering, "Come and hear our new organist."—Toronto Daily Star.



## Money Making Farm Homes Are Awaiting You in the

# JUDITH BASIN

### and tributary territory in CENTRAL MONTANA

In the Judith Basin, wonderful opportunities await the ambitious man, with moderate capital, in all branches of farming. Thousands of acres of desirable land are available at prices from \$10.00 per acre and upward, depending on location, quality, improvements and proportions of tillable and pasture land. A splendid chance to own your own farm with very little capital in a country where stock ranches, grain, dairy and general farming are paying handsome profits.

cloudless days, with long hours of sunshine during the growing months and sufficient rainfall make conditions ideal. Good schools, good roads, a telephone for every ten inhabitants, efficient rural mail delivery and adequate railroad service provide comfortable living and convenient marketing facilities.

### Your Opportunity is in Judith Basin

The Milwaukee Road presents these facts because we wish to further settle the Great Northwest. Its development and prosperity means success to us. The keystone of successful land settlement is a contented, prosperous farmer. And The Milwaukee Road wants to help you find land at a fair price, on terms of payment you can meet without worry. We have a further desire to protect you against the distribution of unfair statements regarding agricultural, climatic and market conditions in all territories tributary to our lines. The Milwaukee has no land to sell, but they CAN place you in contact with agencies that will help you secure the true facts and get the maximum of land at the lowest possible price.

Write us today for further details. The coupon below will bring you our Judith Basin folder and information regarding homeseekers' excursions and your questions will be carefully and accurately answered.

E. E. Brewer, Immigration Agent,  
The Milwaukee Road,  
914 L Union Station, Chicago, Ill.

Please send Judith Basin folder and information regarding homeseekers' excursions.

Name .....

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### The World's Best Grains

Judith Basin is famed for its production of hard winter and spring wheat with high weight and protein content. Federal grain grades show that 90% of the wheat grown in this territory grades No. 1. And not once in a while but every year, from the Chicago exposition in 1893 up and through the recent 1928 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, Montana has taken practically all the grand prizes on small grains.

### Diversified Farming Pays

While wheat is the leading farm crop in this bountiful country, general diversified farming is well established and paying. Farm gardens, poultry, hogs, corn, sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sugar beets, bees, high-grade seeds of all kinds, all have contributed toward the almost \$4,000 per capita wealth of Montana's citizenship. And since the early eighties, Judith Basin has been known by the Indians as the "Long Grass Country" because of its far-famed stock grazing facilities.

Last year 399,000 acres yielded 6,500,000 bushels of corn. The quality and yield of Montana "Spuds" are unequalled anywhere. Annual potato production during the last five years has been 4,500,000 bushels. "Montana Grown" alfalfa seed has gained recognition the country over.

The cool, equable climate is healthful and invigorating. A high percentage of

# Will it land on your farm?



Doing any building this spring? If you are, then try for the big cash prize in the \$3,075 Lehigh Farm Building Contest. Not only is there a \$1,500 grand prize—but 242 others, too—each one looking for a landing place. And it might just as well be your farm as anywhere. Ask your Lehigh dealer for all

details and official entry blank—or write the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.

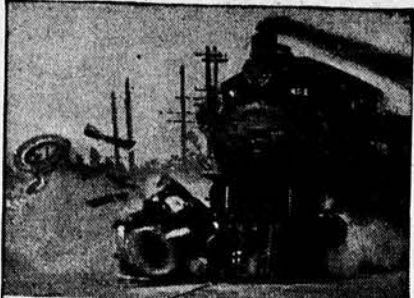


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Another terrible crossing accident! Two men sent to the hospital for 7 weeks. Lucky to escape with their lives. Legs broken, Jaw splintered.

YOU may be next! Auto accidents are increasing. Be ready! Protect yourself with a Woodmen Accident policy, best ever written for farmers. Costs little, protects up to \$1,000. Pays generously every day you are laid up, double if a hospital case.

### 2 1/4¢ a Day Protects You

You don't dare go without accident insurance for a single day. It's too risky. One little injury may cost you more than a whole year's protection. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 was injured last year. Don't let an accident catch you unprotected. Get full details. Read what policy holders say. Act NOW. Don't put it off. Mail the coupon TODAY.

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

## Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.  
Lincoln, Nebr. Dept. B-22  
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

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HEAVY-DUTY  
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**FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS**  
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or conner for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kaffir, 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.  
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Stop them in a day with HILL'S. It combines the four necessary helps in one

1. Stops the Cold
2. Checks the Fever
3. Opens the Bowels
4. Tones the System

**HILL'S**  
**CASCARA-QUININE**  
In the RED BOX, All Druggists

## Visited College

(Continued from Page 3)

considering the life cost of a farm plant system, the electric power received from transmission lines is only about one-fourth as expensive as the same power from a farm system.

On the same program Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department, told his listeners that the trend toward large scale farming in Kansas probably will manifest itself in larger acreages to the farm rather than more men on each farm. There seems to be no tendency to increase the number of workers to the farm. The acreage and the production of each farm is increasing, and this increase can be expected to continue. Large scale farms of the future probably will be family sized farms. The increase in acreage will be possible and is now possible thru the utilization of more power and larger machines to the man. Greater production for each man employed and greater efficiency in production will result.

### Reared Under Confinement

What sanitation means in breeding and rearing chicks and young turkeys was discussed on poultry day by L. F. Payne and H. M. Scott of the college poultry department. The value of sanitary runways in rearing chicks to broiler age was shown. With this method the chicks are reared under confinement in the brooder house and runway. There are two types of runways that may be used—the clean gravel runway and the sanitary runway. The bottom of the first type of runway is filled with clean gravel to a depth of 5 or 6 inches. Boards or tile around the sides will hold the gravel in place. The runway is enclosed and covered with wire netting, to prevent escape by the chicks and the entrance of other fowls.

The second type of runway is known as the sanitary runway and may be constructed for about \$12. This runway should have the same area as the brooder house. Half-inch mesh hall screen is used for making the sides, top and floor of the runway, which is raised 12 to 18 inches above the ground, thus preventing the accumulation of droppings and keeping the chicks off of infected ground. According to Professor Payne, there are three important points to be observed in making use of the sanitary runway:

1. With a 10 by 12 foot brooder house, not more than 250 chicks should be kept in each house. Larger numbers increase mortality.
2. When brooding in confinement, precaution should be taken to prevent visitors entering the brooder house, and the attendant should wear rubbers when going into the brooder and remove them when leaving, or step into shallow trays of disinfectant before entering the house. This precaution is to avoid coccidiosis.
3. There should be storm-proof feed hoppers in the runway to attract the chicks outside to benefit from the direct sunlight.

On the same program, D. C. Warren of the poultry department talked on the value of progeny tests in developing male birds—a system of determining a male's breeding value by the production of his daughters.

The second day was devoted to dairy subjects. Professor Fitch of the college dairy department reported that the dairy meetings were attended by more farmers who by a show of hands proved themselves to be mostly purebred breeders than had attended the dairy meetings at any previous Farm and Home Week he has attended during the last 19 years.

James Linn, extension dairyman at the college working in co-operation with the Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and Dean Harry Umberger of the Extension Division reported on the progress made by the dairy herd improvement association since 1924, in which year there were eight local associations with 184 members; testing 2,680 cows. Now there are 21 local associations with a membership of 455 dairymen testing 7,188 cows. The recipients from this membership, Dean Umberger awarded 153 honor roll certificates to owners of herds producing an average of 300 pounds or more of butterfat a year, provided by the National Dairy Association, Chicago. The herds of 40 such owners produced an average of 350 or more pounds of butterfat and 10 herds produced a yearly average of 400 or more pounds.

Washington county stood first, with 19 dairymen receiving honor roll certificates. Riley county was second, with 15 awards. W. E. Reinking of Ottawa county, with a herd of nine purebred Holstein cows, reported the highest butterfat record—462 pounds. For the second consecutive year Springrock Ona Posch, a Holstein belonging to G. C. Meyers of Leavenworth county, won the trophy offered by the Kansas Dairy Association to the advanced registry cow making the best breed association record.

R. I. Throckmorton, head of the agronomy department, pointed out much thought has been given in recent years to moisture conservation in Central and Western Kansas. He believes the soils in that part of the state have lost 40 to 50 per cent of their original organic matter, and 25 to 40 per cent of their nitrogen. The losses are much heavier where land is used for producing row crops than where wheat is grown continuously. Where wheat has been grown continuously during the last 12 years the nitrogen content of the soil has been practically maintained. "One might expect," says Professor Throckmorton, "that since we have had this big decrease in nitrogen and organic matter that it would be possible to maintain the fertility by using commercial fertilizers. However, the use of phosphates or nitrogen and phosphates on experimental plots has not shown any consistent increase or decrease in yields in Central and Western Kansas."

"In managing the soils of Western Kansas we must plan to maintain as nearly as possible the organic and nitrogen contents by returning the straw to the land. This straw will help maintain the organic matter and will serve as a source of energy for bacteria that secure nitrogen from the air. Soil erosion must be checked in order to hold the organic matter of the soil and to help increase the amount of moisture absorbed. The practice of cultivation methods that will make possible a better penetration of rainfall into the soil is important. There is a tendency to make too much use of the disk type cultivation implement where the shovel and hoe types should be used. Three inches more rainfall penetrating the soil of Western Kansas would nearly double the yields."

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, told the feeders and breeders of cattle who were present on livestock day that silage increases the carrying capacity of an acre of land as compared to the same feed fed in dry form. He said to insure good silage the following rules should be followed: Use quite mature corn and absolutely mature sorghum. Cut in 1/4 inch lengths and keep cutter knives sharp. Use so much water that the silage will be soggy when it is packed in the silo to exclude air.

### A Higher Feeding Value

When speaking of the relative value of a pound of dry matter of a sorghum crop fed in the form of silage and in the form of dry roughage, Doctor McCampbell said that, "Chemical analyses might indicate that there is none, but feeding tests show quite an increase in the feeding value of the dry matter of silage over the dry matter of dry roughage. A ton of cane fodder containing approximately 1,800 pounds of dry matter, fed with 2 pounds of cottonseed a head each day, produced 88.4 pounds of gain. A ton of dry matter in the form of fodder, therefore, produced 98.2 pounds. A ton of cane silage containing approximately 800 pounds of dry matter, fed with 2 pounds of cottonseed meal a head each day, produced 64.8 pounds of gain. A ton of dry matter in the form of silage, therefore, produced 162 pounds of gain. A ton of dry matter in the form of silage produced 63.8 pounds or 65 per cent more gain than a ton of dry matter in the form of fodder. The silo not only reduces waste, but it actually increases the feeding value of the dry matter fed."

On the livestock program, B. M. Anderson of the animal husbandry department said that where no legume hay is available it pays to feed ground limestone to market cattle. All legumes are rich in lime. The animal needs lime and will not do nearly as well without as with a normal supply. The most effective way to insure a normal lime ration is to add a tenth of a pound of limestone a day to the grain ration of each head. Professor Anderson emphasized that limestone is more effective when fed with silage. The reason

# at Calving comes the call for HELP,



To permit your cows to freshen without aid is to invite trouble. It is well known that most disorders that lower production have their origin at calving time. The terrific strain of producing a healthy calf and coming through with vigorous milk-giving capacity calls for definite conditioning aid.

As a dependable aid at this critical time Kow-Kare has a thirty-year record of success. This scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, combined with potent herbs and roots fortifies the digestive and genital organs for unusual strains. Numberless cow owners now "play safe" with every freshening cow by using Kow-Kare for a few weeks before and after calving.

For barn-fed cows, when heavy, dry feeds force down the milk-line in the pails, the invigorating aid of Kow-Kare in toning up digestion and assimilation will bring the extra quarts of milk by eliminating feed waste. Try this regular winter conditioning on your poor milkers and see what surprising results a few cents per month per cow can accomplish in yield and health.

Drug, hardware, feed and general stores sell Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

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"More Milk  
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For 26 in. Interlocking Hog Fence in Ill., Ind., Ohio, 18c in Iowa and only slightly higher in other states. Every rod full-gauge, full-weight copper bearing open earth steel, heavily galvanized. 30 Days Free Trial and \$20,000 guarantee bond. Low prices on Barb Wire, Posts and Gates. Write today for Free Catalog. Interlocking Fence Co., Box 425, Morton, Illinois

is that the acids of the silage dissolve and make more completely available the lime to the animal. According to the professor, limestone to be fed to cattle should be bought on the basis of a guaranteed analysis, because if the limestone contains any fluorine it is injurious to cattle.

Continued vigorous competition in wheat markets is the forecast of Doctor Grimes. "Canada has much undeveloped land which can be brought under wheat production and which probably will be brought in within the next 10 years. The outlook for the Kansas producer is relatively optimistic providing he can take advantage of the opportunity for increasing his efficiency in wheat production. This is a problem in reducing costs which many Kansas farmers have solved by using the combine and other large scale equipment which permits a man to farm a large acreage. Also the use of cultural methods, improved seed and measures for the control of insects and plant diseases which will result in high yields and low cost an acre will give the lowest possible cost a bushel. By securing this low cost a bushel the Kansas farmer will be in a position to compete with other regions that are well adapted to wheat production."

At the banquet held the evening of the last day of Farm and Home Week winners of the wheat, corn and lime and legume contests sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College Extension Division, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the county farm bureaus, and other co-operating agencies were announced. W. A. Barger of Pawnee county is the new Kansas Wheat Champion and won an award of \$300. C. F. Murphy, formerly of Clark county but now of Harvey county, won second honors and \$200 and John Luft of Rush county won third and \$100. The 10 ears of yellow corn exhibited by O. J. Olsen of Brown county won the blue ribbon in its class and was awarded sweepstakes. T. C. Todd of Washington county won first with white corn, and Fred Laptad of Douglas county was awarded first on an exhibit of red corn. In the 5-acre corn contest, composed of men who have raised 100 bushels or more of corn an acre, 12 of the 21 contestants were from Brown county. The Allen County Farm Bureau was awarded a \$500 prize after being judged winner in the lime and legume contest.

### Barger in Champion Class

(Continued from Page 3)

listed wheat land and sowed it. In 1908, he obtained an average yield of 29 bushels, which was the highest in his community. He has been very influential in his county for passing on to other wheat growers the idea of improved wheat farming.

The Bargers live in a fine, modern home, which includes such things as water system, sewage disposal, furnace, electric light plant; vacuum sweeper, washing machine, separator and cream freezer all operated by electricity; radio, piano and other instruments. Farm buildings are well-kept and efficient. The whole plant reflects the progressive spirit of the wheat champion.

Three daughters and a son are enjoying the influence of this Western Kansas home. The two older girls finished work at Bethany College at Lindsborg, and now are teaching. One is art instructor in the Larned schools and the other teaches at Pawnee Rock. The youngest daughter and the son now are in school at Bethany. The boy has a quarter-section in wheat to help pay his expenses. Mrs. Barger is just as good a farmer as her champion husband. In fact, the Mr. admits he isn't more than half the team at best.

C. F. Murphy, formerly of Clark county but now of Harvey, won second honors in the wheat contest. His test weight was 63 pounds to the bushel, a 13.32 per cent protein content, and an average of 48.08 bushels to the acre. Third honors went to John Luft, Rush county. His wheat carried a test weight of 64.5 pounds to the bushel, 12.60 per cent protein, and a 38.5 bushel yield.

As a brief review to more thoroughly understand the selection of a state champion, the Kansas Wheat Belt program was introduced to citizens of the state by the Kansas State Agricultural College and other co-operating agencies in 1925. The entire program is outlined to place farmers of the Wheat Belt upon a sound economic and productive

basis. Hessian fly control, smut control, wheat marketing, good seed of adapted varieties, dairying, engineering, conveniences for the Wheat Belt kitchen, activities of the 4-H club for boys and girls—these are some of the subjects considered in the program.

The Kansas Wheat Belt Program is endorsed and supported by thousands of progressive farmers and homemakers and by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, the International Harvester Company of America, the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce; the Kansas Dairy Association, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, the Kansas Cream Improvement Association, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the County Farm Bureaus, and the Kansas Agricultural College.

### She Praises Capper Clubs

(Continued from Page 34)

to the city, but club meetings, radio, and with television just around the corner, farm life will be more attractive, and city life will not have the appeal it had a few years ago.

"Club work trains boys and girls to express their thoughts intelligently, for club members conduct their own meetings and all take part in their programs. Every one of us envies the man or woman who can make a forceful talk, and we look to such for leadership. Swimming, parties, picnics, ball games, motion pictures, plays and programs are only a part of the good times the Marshall County Capper and 4-H Club had last year at the club meetings, and the mothers and dads enjoy the good times quite as much as the youngsters.

"Club work teaches our children to be good sports; to be good losers, as well as generous winners. With all these advantages for our boys and girls, can we mothers afford not to have our children in club work?"

"By enrolling in the Mother's Division of the Capper Clubs, you will help to bring the advantages mentioned to your children, besides bringing them to yourself. Belonging to the Capper Club has helped me quite as much as it has the children. I have learned better methods of caring for the Farm Flock. I have enjoyed the good times with the other club folks and I know every mother who joins will be benefited as much as I. Mothers of boys and girls of club age, insist that your children join the Capper and 4-H Clubs and enroll your Farm Flocks in the Mother's Division of the Capper Poultry Club. Let's make 1929 the biggest and best year in the history of the Capper Clubs."

Now, mothers, this is a fine time to send in your application for membership in the Capper Clubs. If you agree with what Mrs. Williams has said, and in all probability you do, then let's join forces and make a new record for Capper Club achievements.

There is not space this time for a regular application blank, but perhaps you can dig up last week's Kansas Farmer and find one, or, for that matter, just write the club manager for blanks and book of particulars.

Since the last club story was published, six more counties—Johnson, Linn, Lincoln, Norton, Wichita and Seward—have been added to the Capper Clubs' ranks.

Rosemary Muckenthaler, Wabaunsee county, has become a "blue ribbon member" with one new member to spare. Bernice Gould, Norton county, and Leota Harrell, Coffey county, have become "red ribbon members"; Edgar Beahm, Rush county, a "white ribbon member"; Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee county, a "pink ribbon member"; while Mercedes Zeller and Florence Mock, Wabaunsee county, Lorraine Rowe, Pottawatomie county; Kenneth Gardner, Wichita county, and James Hesler, Rooks county, all have become "yellow ribbon members."

Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county, reports a production of 228 eggs from his pen of 10 Buff Orpington pullets during January. James Hesler, Rooks county, got 218 eggs from his 12 Rhode Island Reds. Each of these club members has won the egg production cup offered by Senator Capper in former years. It seems as if we are in for a close race on egg production in 1929.

Our club journal will be revived in the near future, and we welcome news items from our club members.



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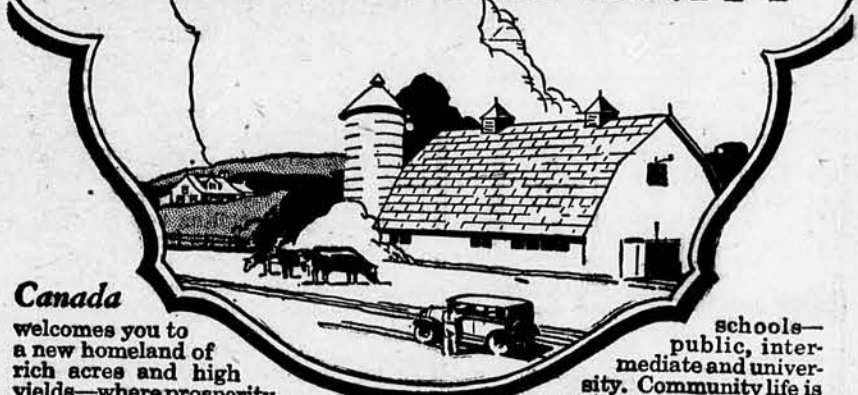
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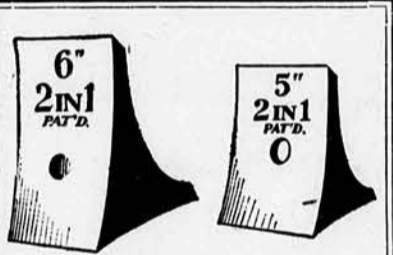


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L. H. Heitmann, Iroquois, S. D., was able to save 15 bushels of barley and oats per acre by pasturing out to hogs and cattle when a storm made cutting almost impossible.

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**Kansas Poultry Talk**  
by Raymond H. Gilkeson

If Everything From Blood Lines to Rations Is Watched, You May Expect Success

**F**ROSTED fingers, ears and noses have been quite in vogue for some time, but things are warming up for the incubators all over the state, so that early hatches will be off next month. Baby chicks will feel that they are getting a real warm reception into this life at the hatcheries and in the incubators that are being operated at home. Being thus issued into this world they will not stand being chilled. Overheating or chilling will result in their breaking contact with that elusive thing termed "the spark of life," and with the loss of each chick that sometimes elusive factor of poultry profit gets a boost on the down grade. It pays to give every possible care to the chicks.

Do you have a right to expect success with this year's operations? That is a question you no doubt have asked yourself. Well, take an inventory of your situation and you can guess rather close to the truth. First, ask yourself whether you selected eggs from good breeding stock, free from disease and of the right age. What blood lines are known to be back of the flock that is supplying your baby chicks?

Matured birds are the best for breeding stock. And right here another question might be propounded! How long does it pay to keep breeding stock? Won't you please write in and give "Kansas Poultry Talk" your experiences along this line? And another: What is the best method you have used of selecting breeding stock?

**To Select Breeding Stock**

The agricultural college, realizing it is not practical for the ordinary poultryman or farm flock owner to trapnest and pedigree, suggests a breeding program that is being carried out by many flock owners, and resulting in increased egg production.

"During the culling season, mark in some way the hens that by culling points appear to be the highest producers. These hens may be run with the remainder of the flock until the breeding season. A pedigreed male bird should be purchased from a reliable breeder. The male should be from no less than a 200-egg hen, showing size and color of the breed it represents. Twelve to 15 of the best hens that have been marked should be selected and mated to the pedigreed male during the breeding season. The chicks from the mating may be marked by toe punching or some other satisfactory method. The best of the males may be selected from the toe-punched birds and used to mate the entire flock the following year. This simple plan will give results at a small cost."

But let us assume you have selected breeding stock wisely in yours or some other flock, or that you have obtained your chicks at a reputable hatchery that stresses breeding and testing and stands back of its guarantee. So far, then, you deserve success with this season's venture. If you brood those chicks well, keeping them clean and warm and feeding properly, they are off for the right start. Proper feeding and culling will find you next fall with a bunch of pullets that will do well by the egg basket. If that is much the story of your last year's work you are bound to have success with egg production from the well-developed pullets you now have in your laying houses. Seeing hundreds of flocks over the entire length and width of Kansas assures one that it is a fine combination of known blood lines, careful hatching, sanitary and warm quarters, clean runs, proper feeding and rigid culling that results in poultry profit.

**This Duck Project Paid**

Ducks were a curiosity to us, so when a friend sent a pair of Mallards for our 1925 Thanksgiving dinner, which she said were hatched from the eggs of a wild pair, we decided to eat a beef roast and keep the ducks. February 1, the duck started laying, and by August 1 we had gathered 120 eggs.

After moulting she laid 60 more from October 1, until Christmas, making 180 eggs for the season.

We hatched 55 ducklings, but kept only 13 layers for 1927. These averaged 173 eggs each for the year. Enough more were hatched to total 75 layers, which often laid 71 eggs a day in 1928. We decided to sell our flock of Leghorns and keep ducks only.

Thinking perhaps that Indian Runner ducks would be still better layers, we ordered several hundred eggs, but when part of them came we found two-thirds green-tinted and all of them so large they would not fit in a common egg case. Our own duck eggs were about the size and color of Leghorn eggs, which qualifies a hatcheryman told us would make it pay to develop them.

So we hatched 500 more of our Mallards, and, after selling the surplus drakes, we now have a flock of 300 layers and 50 drakes. They require less care than hens and lay better. They have had no diseases, mites or lice. Out of a lot of 76 ducklings raised under a brooder, we lost one who hung himself in the brooder canopy.

They mature quickly, weighing 3 pounds at 9 weeks old, and then are ready to sell. The drakes of this strain can be told by the color of their bills, which turn green when a few weeks old.

They eat more than chickens the first 12 weeks of their life—after that about the same—and will lay well for four or five years.

They do better if they do not have water to swim in, but they need plenty to drink. They are very hardy, preferring a snow-drift to a shed to sleep in, and a 3-foot fence confines them.

As meat producers, these ducks pay little profit, but seem to be far ahead of hens as economical producers of eggs and are much easier to raise, confine, and take care of.

We dispose of our eggs by mixing with hen eggs and selling to dealers "case count." In some markets they are graded as No. 2 eggs, but so many are laid in the high-price months of October and November that it more than offsets this disadvantage.

We make more profit from these ducks than we ever did from hens and find it much easier and surer. Charles P. Banker, Baldwin City, Kan.

**Can Depend on Incubators**

For 21 years I have used an incubator for hatching my chicks, and I consider it a good investment. It returns as good profit as money invested in any other of our farm conveniences.

At the present time I have five different standard makes of machines, ranging in size from 100 to 500-egg capacity, and I find them all good and dependable. In fact, I think most all of the small incubators are about as dependable as the person who operates them. Slipshod, haphazard ways of using any machine never did bring anyone much success, but anyone with a fair amount of intelligence and a determination to succeed will not fail with an incubator.

Just fill an incubator with good, fertile eggs, keep the temperature right, turn and air eggs, follow directions that come with the machine and I guarantee an incubator will not disappoint you.

With an incubator one can arrange to get their chicks hatched just when they want them. You never have to wait on the incubator, it is ready to "sit" any time, and never changes its mind in the middle of the hatch. Rats or civets never bother the machine, and at hatching time it doesn't trample and mash a lot of the chicks.

I find the incubator chicks are as strong as the hen-hatched ones, and they also are more nearly free from lice and mites. Then if put under a brooder in a good, clean place and given proper feed and care they certainly do well.

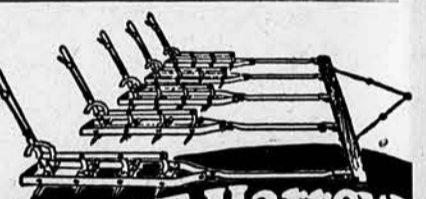
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operating an incubator. There is as much pleasure in regulating a machine so that it will keep a steady, even temperature day after day as there is for the mechanic who delights in the perfect, smooth-running of a motor.

I also enjoy opening my incubator doors and taking out a good hatch of nice, large, fluffy, strong chicks. I never did think I wanted to buy my baby chicks and miss all that fun.

By selecting our eggs from stock we can see or know personally, we can be assured of getting the quality we have the right to expect, for we reap just what we sow just as truly in the incubator as elsewhere.

It is not entirely a question of what we save by hatching our chicks, but purchasing an incubator answers the problem of getting off a large bunch of early chicks just when they will make you the greatest profit.

Also on the profit side of the ledger can be placed the amount of money received for eggs laid by the hen that does not have to put in her time sitting.

We now finish up our chicken hatching with incubators long before grandmother used to begin setting her old hens, and in these times we are ready to turn our attention to garden and the other things. Thus our work does not crowd us so much. Then, also, grandma used to pride herself on having the first fried chicken by the Fourth of July, but we of this generation have our first one about Easter Sunday, and our families are well supplied with fried chicken thereafter, thanks to our incubators. This alone counts for a great amount in these days of high-priced meat.

Calamity howlers have predicted that on account of incubators the market would be overstocked but it has not been yet. Twenty-three years ago I bought hens for 9 cents a pound. Today they are 20 cents. The poultryman's best days are just ahead.

Cassoday, Kan. M. Mulanax.

**We Are Thru Hatching**

We formerly hatched our chicks using several incubators and hens. But I never succeeded in raising the number of chickens to cut down the cost to the proportion it should be, until we bought day old chicks and got the whole number hatched at one time.

With several ages of chicks, we never had the facilities to care for them, so that those coming second and third in the season were all that grew and developed rapidly enough to show a profit.

But last spring we bought 1,000 White Wyandotte chicks, put them under one brooder, and fed them strictly by the Hendriks method. The result was that at the end of eight weeks we had 950 sturdy, husky chickens, many of them weighing 2 pounds. And by fall after we had sold 200 broilers, eaten what we wanted, and the hawks, crows and coyotes had taken their usual toll, we still had 550 left.

We are thru hatching our chicks. It is an irksome task at best to care for several incubators twice each day; and one that will develop weary limbs by night is the chore of attending a flock of sitting hens.

So for these reasons and the added profit the hatchery chicks bring us, we are strong for them.

Mrs. Ralph Hillon.  
St. Marys, Kan.

**Those Golden Eggs**

BY H. C. KNANDEL

When the price of eggs is highest, consumers demand fresh eggs, while many producers are unable to supply any quantity, and storage eggs are largely consumed by the buying public. However, some fresh eggs trickle into the cities, and the producer who is fortunate enough—or should we say the one who has used most foresight?—benefits from the high prices. It is not an impossibility to produce eggs during November, December and January, but it cannot be accomplished without foresight on the part of the poultryman. What are some of the factors which are responsible for the production of "The Golden Eggs?"

As most high-producing hens have been molting, the bulk of the egg production must come from pullets under 1 year old. Therefore, egg production must come largely from the birds which were hatched during the spring of 1928.

A trip thru the country districts will convince the observer that many farmers have no definite time at which to hatch their chicks. If incubators are used they are set when other farm work is not so pressing. If Old Bidly is the source of incubation chicks cannot be hatched until she gets ready to set. This may be in March, April, May or June. Should chicks be purchased, the order is often delayed with the result that the chicks arrive too late in the season and cannot be properly developed for winter egg production.

The wise person is now making plans for the purchase of chicks next spring. If he is going to hatch his own chicks, he has selected his breeding hens and males. Furthermore, if any quantity of chicks are to be hatched a definite schedule of all incubator operations is made. The heavy breeds must be hatched during March and the forepart of April, while the lighter breeds should be hatched prior to May 10. By so doing, the pullets may be carefully grown so that they will reach laying age when egg prices are the highest.

Chicks in the same flock may not grow evenly. That is, some develop more quickly than others. When two or more ages of chicks are placed on the same range there is often an intermingling between the groups. The later-hatched birds have difficulty in holding their own with the larger ones. Very often poor development results.

When the pullets are housed great

care should be taken to grade them according to size, maturity and time of hatching. The undeveloped pullets should be placed in a house or pen by themselves. They can then be fed in a different manner. Very often such fowls, penned by themselves, will develop into good producers. Were they to be allowed to run with the larger birds it is quite doubtful if they would pay for the feed consumed. Hence, the successful poultryman will grade his pullets when they are housed.

It is just as important to put the finishing touches on a pullet before the article is complete as it is to paint the body of an automobile. Very often pullets develop too fast. This may be due to the ration which is supplied them, or to other factors of management. It is not a good plan to have pullets lay when immature. If they do they lay small eggs, and in addition their body is not of sufficient size to stand the strain of production.

How many production be retarded in the case of the early maturing fowls? One of the most satisfactory ways is to reduce the amount of animal protein in the ration, but this should not be done to the detriment of the fowl. One of the first requirements of a good pullet is a large, well-grown frame.

A second requirement is that this frame be well fleshed. This cannot be accomplished unless sexual maturity comes slowly. A general practice with some poultrymen is to omit the mash

mixture when pullets show signs of quick development. This may be questioned. While no doubt egg production will be retarded, at the same time the bird will not develop a suitable body. Therefore, it is considered a better practice to feed the mash but reduce in it the amount of meat scrap. The scratch grain should be fed liberally. For growing birds, a ration of 2 pounds of scratch grain to 1 pound of mash is considered most effective. By this system of feeding, the pullets develop a large frame which is well fleshed.

The use of whole corn as a night feeding for poultry is a practice which is being followed by some commercial poultrymen. When corn is cracked a considerable amount of the nutritive value of the kernel is lost. In up-to-date mills this material usually finds its way in the milled feeds. On the farm, however, much of the corn germ is lost. Allowing fowls to pick off the kernels of corn from the ear may be practical in some instances. However, the litter soon becomes filled with corn cobs which are of no value. Some hens, too, are timid and refuse to eat off the same ear as their sisters. They would rather go to bed hungry. For these reasons, it is considered better poultry management to feed the shelled corn in troughs. This insures a plentiful supply for all. At the same time, it can be quickly eaten. This is to the hen's advantage especially during short days.

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Dept. E-51, Omaha, Nebr.

## SHELLMAKER

*the new calcium product, shell-builder and perfect "grinder."*

**You're Protected by a written GUARANTEE!**

A tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flocks, shorter moulting. If SHELLMAKER fails, return the tag and empty bag to your dealer and he'll return your money!

**Buy from Your Dealer!!**

Insist on having only the genuine SHELLMAKER. Sold by most dealers. Guaranteed. Costs less. Try a sack.

**Free Sample and Book!**

Mail the coupon below, now, for FREE, generous sample of SHELLMAKER! Put it to any test. See for yourself how effective it is—and how profitable! Get all the facts. Read the FREE book, "10 Ways to Make Hens Lay More Eggs." Proved rules for getting more eggs. Photos. Testimonials. Send, Now!

**WHY HENS NEED SHELLMAKER**



GRINDS FEED

STIMULATES EGG MAKING

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 her food. Also lacks calcium for shell-building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. It is over 98% pure calcium.

## GET HARNESS BILL'S LOW PRICES

NO NEED TO PAY MORE

WORLD'S GREATEST FARM HARNESS

Year after year increasing thousands say Harness Bill's Harness is the World's Greatest Farm Harness. They judge from the use they have given it on their farms.

You want good harness. Now, get the best. My way direct to the farmer and the enormous number I sell make possible such harness at my astoundingly low prices.

**EXAMINE AND TEST AT MY RISK**—You will be pleased with the big saving—You will be especially pleased with the harness. I guarantee that. I will send you any set you select from my catalog, for you to examine and test any way you wish. Costs you nothing unless you decide to keep the harness. Write today for my new catalog. Harness Bill Kalash, Pres.

Send for **Bills' NEW Catalog**

**OMAHA TANNING CO.** 4513 S. 27th St. Omaha, Neb.

# Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

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.

## Blame Yourself When You Neglect to Investigate Before Investing

**H**OW many of you folks who read this column each week feel welcome to send to the Protective Service Department your suggestions for making the department more helpful or any information you have about a proposition whether it is some unworthy scheme, a misrepresenting salesman, fake cure or doubtful investment? The Protective Service Department was organized to help you folks investigate various propositions that are brought to your attention by an agent, mailed literature, or newspaper advertisements. This department has investigated many propositions that apparently held out a very attractive offer to the person who was willing to "take advantage of the golden opportunity." Investigation, however, showed eventual disappointment. The work of this department is to investigate for Protective Service members every sort of investment or business proposition gaining their interest.

Farmer Protective Service Department at Topeka so other Protective Service members can be warned to save their hard earned savings.

Below is quoted a letter received from a Protective Service member who doubtless has saved many folks a great deal of money, because she did not hesitate to write the Protective Service about her experience. She was fortunate enough to have a friend in the same town who could do some investigating for her.

"I saw advertised Rhode Island Red pullets at 60 cents each, 1 year old, laying good and free from sickness. I wrote asking to have 50 pullets sent C. O. D., but the advertiser replied saying it would not be possible to send them C. O. D. He had sent some out that way before and the pullets were not claimed. Consequently he had to pay express charges both ways. He had 280 pullets left and said he would send me 50 and pay express charges and that if I was not satisfied he would send my money back.

### Know Your Investment

"I did not dare send him the money but wrote a letter to a friend and sent her the check and his letter, asking her to investigate. She went to the address given by the advertiser and found the place to be over a store. Upstairs she found the address number given in the advertisement written in chalk on a locked door. Next to the store was a cafe where she inquired for the advertiser. She learned he received his mail there but worked at a hospital across the street. Nothing was known of his poultry business. She then went to the hospital where she met the postman, and showed him the letter I had received. The postman and my friend, then, went into the hospital and talked to the switchboard operator. She did not know anything

## Lock-Joint Concrete Stave SILO

Best Quality Concrete Rust-Proof Reinforcing



Erected By Us—Freight Allowed To Your Station—Prompt Shipment

"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. WICHITA, KANSAS

## Kansas Grown Trees Do the Best

Over a million evergreens (Kansas grown) for sale this spring. Come to Manhattan and see them growing in the field. Largest growers of Kansas grown nursery stock in the state. Write for catalog.

**KANSAS EVERGREEN NURSERIES**  
Manhattan, Kansas

## TREES

For Spring Planting

At low wholesale prices; very attractive premiums. Big savings of about 50 per cent from retail prices. Complete line—quality stock—prompt shipments. Send for free catalog today. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**WICHITA NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE,**  
Box B, Wichita, Kansas

## 13¢ A ROD

164 styles direct from factory at wholesale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog.

**OTTAWA FENCE CO.**  
OTTAWA, KANSAS

**FREE FENCE BOOK**

Save \$10 to \$20 on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—make to consumer.

Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices

**The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.**  
402 Mueller Bldg. DENVER, COLO.

## 1929 Model Radio \$2.95

Works without tubes, Batteries or Electricity. Write us for long lists of stations heard by users and free copy of booklet, "The Radio Millions Have Been Waiting For."

**Crystal Radio Co., Wichita, Kansas**

20 Concord Grape Vines . . . \$1.00  
4 Apple and 2 Cherry Trees . . . 1.00  
4 Currants and 4 Gooseberry . . . 1.00

All postpaid, healthy, well rooted stock, sure to please. Catalog free.

**Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Neb.**

## Prompt Theft Report Important

**B**ECAUSE Protective Service Member W. H. Thomas was the first to give information to Sheriff Thomas Owens of Lyon county, who caught a thief and his wife after they had burglarized farm homes in Lyon, Shawnee, Osage, Greenwood and Chase counties, Sheriff Owens insisted that he personally receive none of the \$50 Protective Service reward but that it be paid to Mr. Thomas. The sheriff of Lyon county says he feels like other Kansas sheriffs feel and values more than rewards the co-operation he receives from Protective Service members and other farm folks in fighting farm thievery. The important thing is that the sheriff be notified promptly after the theft is discovered. That is what Mr. Thomas did.



W. H. Thomas

One day last fall when the Thomas family returned home from town they found that their house had been burglarized. Upon immediate investigation Mr. Thomas learned from his neighbor that a Ford Tudor automobile had been parked in front of the Thomas home. Learning which way the Ford had been driven, Mr. Thomas pursued until he came upon some road repair men. From these men he obtained a fairly complete description of the car and learned that its occupants were a man and a woman.

After Mr. Thomas promptly reported all this information to Sheriff Owens, officers were stationed at each highway leading into Emporia. The thief car slipped thru this net, however. Farm homes continued to be burglarized in Lyon county until the sheriff found the car which Mr. Thomas had described, parked in Emporia. When the two occupants returned they were arrested. They gave their names as Carl and Mary Coons, using the alias of Earl and Mary Jacobs. When tried they were found guilty of seven larceny and seven burglary counts. The car had been stolen at Omaha, Neb., and carried a stolen Kansas license. District Judge I. T. Richardson sentenced the man to the Kansas penitentiary to serve two consecutive five-year terms, and the woman was paroled to Miss Mary Larson in the office of the county attorney at Emporia, and given in custody of her father at Leoti.

## NOW you can hatch stronger chicks

You can easily make hens lay eggs that hatch sturdy chicks. Just feed **EGG a DAY** to the breeding birds. **EGG a DAY** gives your hens extra health and vitality. It builds up bodily vigor. Eggs are strongly fertile. Chicks are big and strong—the kind that live and thrive.

### EGG a DAY

Profitable to feed the year 'round. Tones and strengthens chicks and hens alike. Keeps chicks vigorous and free of disease. They grow fast and mature quicker. Start laying 30 days earlier. Lay 2, 3 or 4 times more eggs. 12-lb. pkg., \$1.50, supplies 250 hens 1 month. 5-lb. pkg., 75c. Order from your dealer or from us.

**STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. 23 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.  
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1886


## Insist on the White Carton

SEE package at right—one horse only. Just 2 words—**CAUSTIC BALSAM**.

Made in U.S.A.

Penetrating, soothing and healing—an unexcelled liniment, counter-irritant or blister, for veterinary and human ailments. Large bottle—\$2.00. All druggists or direct.

**Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
Established 60 Years  
CLEVELAND, OHIO



## POWER MILKER \$35

COMPLETE READY TO USE

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 Truth About Milkers. Complete with pictures. Write today.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
8722 White St., Ottawa, Kas.

## Do Your Own Hatching

Trust your hatching to time-tried and tested **"SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders** Used by the big money-makers who stay in business year after year. **FREE** Lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is Free.

**Des Moines Incubator Co., 348 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa**

35 Years Making Good

## Used on Scores of Prize Herds

This popular, low-priced milker does everything any milker can do. Cows like it. Not surpassed in quality or construction. Easily operated and cleaned. Thousands in satisfactory use. Gas engine or electric.

**\$100 Complete Ready to Milk**

Send for Catalogue No. 68

## Fords Milker

**MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago**

## Copper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES on CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS.

**ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPEKA-WICHITA**

## DES MOINES Brooder House

3 SIZES

Economical. Crossed. Sanitary. Warm. Vio-Ray screened ventilating windows. Sectional. bolts together. Saves chicks. Made in 3 sizes—\$45.00—\$12 ft. \$60.00—\$16 ft. (2 room), \$85.00. F. O. B. Factory. Your house, any size, is ready for you and will be shipped the day we receive your order. Order from this ad., or write.

**Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co., 462 N. Y. St., Des Moines, Iowa**

## AGENTS WANTED

To take orders for Steel Grain Bins, Corn Crails, Stock Tanks, etc. Fence, Roofing, etc. No experience necessary. Full or part time. For catalog and particulars write **MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY** 502 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## A POSTCARD WILL DO

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



about the advertiser's poultry business, but thought he was meddling in real estate.

"Anyway, I got my check back, and it all seems very suspicious. I am wondering if farmers have sent him money and never received anything for it, and if it could not in some way be stopped."

The Protective Service Department checked up on this proposition and found the facts practically as stated in the above letter. Law officers are still searching for this advertiser. By having this letter on file the Protective Service Department has been able to prevent other people from sending in their hard-earned money to a scheming individual who was not in position to fill the orders sent him. This department is just as anxious to save your money as you are. In other words, your troubles are this department's troubles. The time to write to the Protective Service Department, is before you have invested your money. Investigate before investing. Kansas Farmer investigates the integrity of all its advertisers before printing any advertising for them. When you patronize any of the advertisers of Kansas Farmer, should you have any complaint, the Protective Service Department will see to it that you get a square deal.

### What Kind of Heat?

Which would you recommend as the best type of brooder for chicks, a coal or an oil heated one?

Extension Bulletin 148—"A Portable Brooder House"—Purdue University, Ind., says:

"Ordinarily the hard coal burning brooder stove is the most satisfactory means of supplying heat. Such stoves supply dependable and ample heat at a low fuel cost, are easily regulated and operated, and when carefully used there is little danger from fire. The particular make of stove is less to be considered than the size or coal capacity. The large sizes usually rated at 1,000 chick capacity, are most satisfactory since they have greater fuel capacity, require less frequent firing and supply adequate heat and little additional fuel cost. A suitable brooder stove will usually have a hover which is about 50 inches in diameter. A number of satisfactory brooder stoves are on the market at prices varying from \$20 to \$35. The lowest priced stove is not necessarily the most economical.

Oil-burning brooders are sometimes successfully used but have not given such general satisfaction as the hard coal stoves, particularly where brooding is done during cold weather."

Circular No. 80—"Coal Stove Brooder and Colony Brooding House"—Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont., says:

"There are on the market a large number of coal stove brooders and although some may have advantages over others, it is safe to say that any of those manufactured by well-known incubator and brooder companies will be found satisfactory. They are all constructed on the same general plan; that is, they have a cylindrical magazine stove with a small chimney and a large metal hood which confines the heat and throws it back on the floor, and they are provided with an automatic heat control.

"The capacity of these brooders varies with the size of the stove, ranging from a 200-chick size to the mammoth brooder stoves with a capacity of 1,000 or more chicks. The general opinion among users, would seem to indicate that the brooder built to hover about 300 chicks is the most satisfactory.

"The coal stove brooder is especially well adapted to the needs of the farmer or poultryman who desires to raise from 200 to 300 pullets a year, as the entire brood can be handled in one flock until maturity.

"The principal advantage of the coal stove brooder is that a large number of chicks can be handled in one flock under one hover, thereby greatly reducing the cost of heat, labor and brooder equipment. Instead of having several lamp brooders in different places, the work is all done in one house, an advantage which will be greatly appreciated, especially in stormy weather.

"The stoves are well made and in their construction every precaution is taken to guard against fire. The ventilation with a coal stove brooder is ideal. Located in a large room with an

abundance of fresh air, which is constantly circulating under the hover, the chicks are always supplied with pure fresh air. The metal hovers are so constructed that the heat is thrown back on the floor, making a warm zone next to the stove. Beyond this the air is cooler, and the farther away from the stove the chicks get the cooler the air becomes, so they can be accommodated with any temperature desired, from the outside air to the extreme heat of the inner zone. This distribution of heat is effective and highly desirable, especially in the early spring or during a period of bad weather. During the day the chicks will be found all over the brooder room, but at night they gather into the warmer zone about a foot from the stove and in a circle about a foot wide extending around the stove. Owing to the unobstructed circulation, the chicks are supplied with an abundance of pure air while they do not suffer from lack of heat.

"Our experience for the last two years indicates that the heat can be better controlled with these coal brooders than with oil lamps. The source of heat is larger and consequently more nearly uniform. The greatest difficulty arises from allowing the ashes to clog the firebed or to accumulate in the ash-pit so as to cover the drafts and kill the fire. To overcome this the fire should be shaken down twice a day and the ashes removed.

"The temperature under the hover should vary with the age of the chicks. The brood should be started at about 110 degrees F., gradually dropping this about 10 degrees a week for the first four weeks. This change in temperature must be governed by a careful study of the chicks and the outside weather conditions. If the weather is very cold or the chicks show a tendency to pile up or huddle in groups during either the day or night, the heat should be increased.

"Although the coal stove brooders are constructed for the use of hard coal, soft coal can be used with equally satisfactory results, provided a little more care and attention are given the fire. Fine coal and very large lumps are to be avoided. Lumps from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, commonly called coarse egg coal, give the best results.

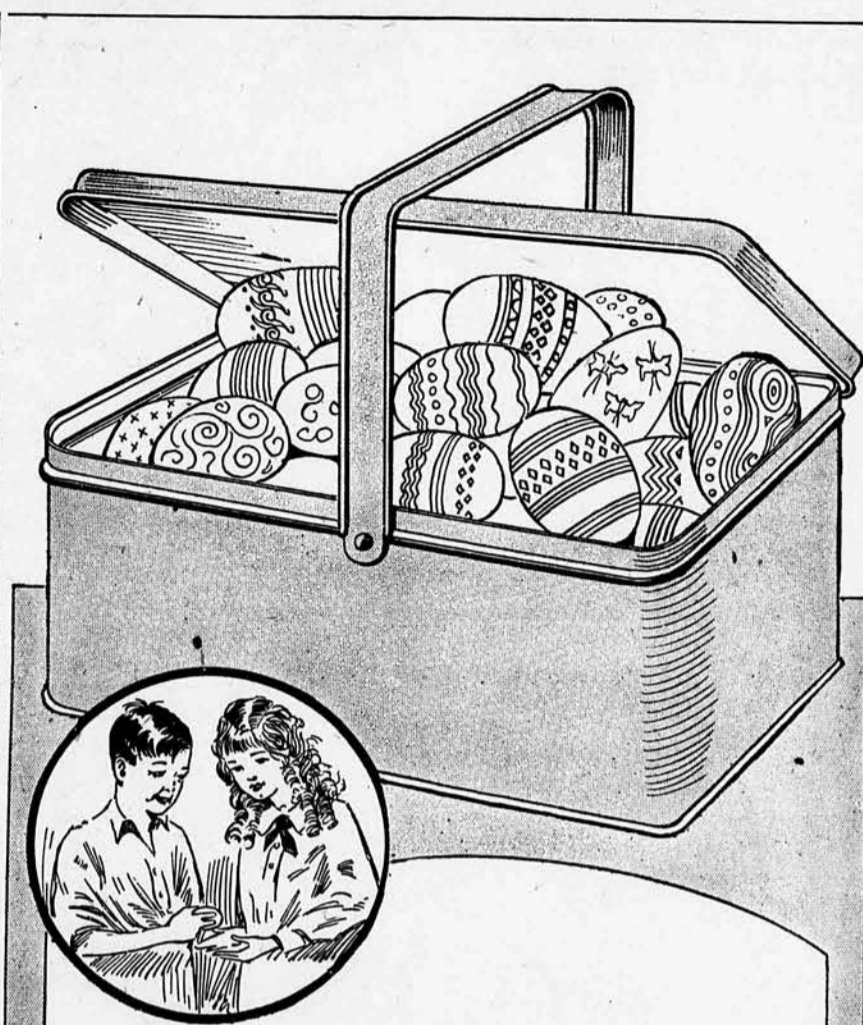
"The principal difficulty with soft coal comes from the condensation of the gases which unite with the soot, forming a sticky, tar-like product which soon stops the stove pipe. To overcome this it is necessary to remove the pipe about twice a season and give it a thorough cleaning. The dampers must be watched carefully to see that they do not become crusted with this deposit, causing them to stick and so fail to operate automatically. In case the dampers become crusted they should be scraped off and wiped carefully. All bearing surfaces must be kept clean, otherwise it will be impossible to control the fire and regulate the heat.

"The fire should be carefully looked after twice a day, shaking down and removing the ashes and filling the stove with coal. The amount of coal necessary to operate the brooder varies with climatic conditions. On an average about 20 pounds of soft coal a day will run the brooder during mild weather; in extremely cold weather it requires at least 30 pounds of soft coal to operate for the 24 hours."

### Still Plenty of Apples

The number of apple trees in the United States has been declining since 1910, according to Census figures. For each 100 trees in the country, in 1910, there were 70 and 64, respectively, in 1920 and 1925. This decrease in number of trees from 1910 to 1925 was around 79 million out of a total of 217 million trees reported in 1910.

This apparent large reduction in the total number of trees is less alarming than appears at first glance. Except in years of adverse weather conditions, there has been no shortage of apples, and the crop of 1926 was the largest produced in many years. In fact, commercial production of apples has been increasing, and it is believed that a large part of the reduction in the number of trees has taken place in scattered family orchards and in the less favorable commercial areas. In some areas commercial production has increased because of the increased bearing capacity of trees thru an increase in age, thru better selection of varieties and better orchard management.



## Lunch Box Full of Easter Eggs

Every boy and girl will want one of these Easter Egg Outfits. Capper's Farmer is going to give away hundreds of school lunch boxes filled with delicious candy Easter Eggs in assorted colors and sizes. These Easter Eggs are made of pure wholesome candy, and every lunch basket will be crammed full. After you have eaten the candy eggs, you can use this dandy box for carrying your lunch to school. Hurry and get your outfit now and be ready for the big Egg Hunt on Easter morning.

### Boys and Girls It's Easy to Get This Easter Egg Outfit

Send us only \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer, and you can have this dandy Lunch Box full of Candy Easter Eggs. Take this copy of Capper's Farmer and get four of your friends to subscribe for one year at 25 cents each, or just get two of your friends to give you 50 cents each for a three-year subscription—just \$1.00 in subscriptions. As soon as your order is received, the Easter Egg Outfit will be sent to you, all charges prepaid.

### Big Easter Surprise Package Given for Promptness

In addition to the Lunch Box full of Candy Easter Eggs, we are going to send a big Easter Surprise Package to every boy and girl who is prompt in sending in \$1.00 in subscriptions on this offer. We won't tell you what is in this Surprise Package now, but it will be a gift you will appreciate and one that every boy and girl will enjoy.

### Here's the Story in a Nutshell

Just think what you get—a lunch box full of Easter Eggs, and a big Easter Surprise Package for sending in only \$1.00 worth of subscriptions to Capper's Farmer, at Topeka, Kansas.



Capper's Farmer,  
Easter Egg Department 10, Topeka, Kansas

On a separate sheet of paper attached to this coupon you will find the names and addresses of the people who are to receive Capper's Farmer. I am enclosing \$1.00, the amount I collected on these subscriptions. Send me your wonderful Easter Egg Outfit and Easter Surprise Package.

Name .....

Box or R. F. D. ....

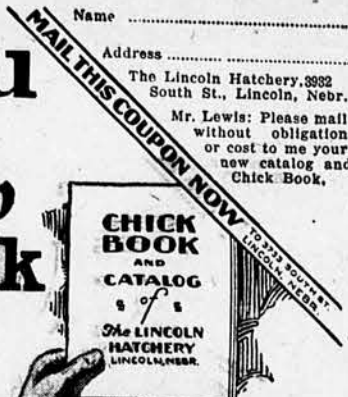
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# I Want You to have My New Chick Book



W.G. Lewis  
PRES.  
The  
Lincoln Hatchery

It is free  
It will be worth money to you



This is the Best Chick Book I Have Ever Published

My new catalog is most beautifully illustrated with full page pictures of leading breeds in natural colors.

It tells in a simple, practical manner how to care for chicks, how to feed them and brood them and put them on a profit making basis in the shortest time possible.

I can't begin to tell you about it here but it is free for the asking. Whether you expect to buy chicks makes no difference, if you are interested in chickens I want you to have this book. You are under no obligation whatever, it is part of our service.

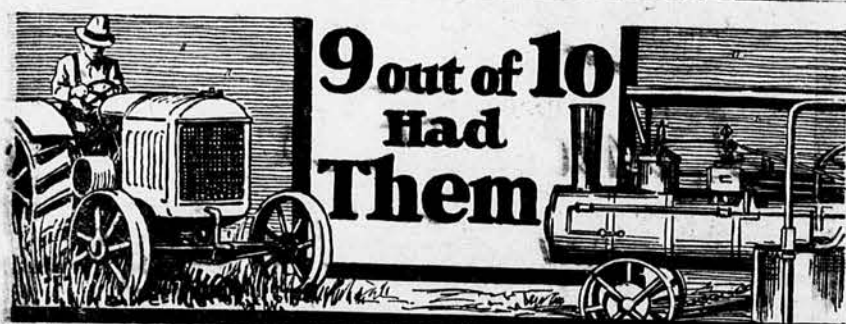
This is our new catalog but it is much more than a catalog—it is filled with practical information of value to every poultry raiser.

One customer writes, "I wouldn't take \$5.00 for your book if I couldn't get another like it."

Another says, "I paid a good price for a poultry course but didn't get as much real help from it as from your free Chick Book."

Mail the coupon at once to

**THE LINCOLN HATCHERY**  
3932 South Street Lincoln, Nebraska



When steam traction engines furnished power to farmers and threshermen, 9 out of 10 were equipped with Pickering Governors. And thanks to Pickering Governors these "steamers" were famous for their steady, smooth power.

The "steamer" is passing—replaced by the gas tractor. But Pickering Governor-equipped tractors still deliver that same smooth, steady steam-engine power. For Pickering Tractor Governors respond instantly to the slightest load change. They open up wide when load goes on. And when the load is dropped they control the motor automatically and perfectly.

If you want steady, smooth power, if you want to add 3 to 4 more horsepower to your tractor and save 3 to 5 gallons of fuel a day—put on a Pickering Governor.

Pickering Governors are supplied for all tractors including McCormick-Deering, Rumely "Oil Pull," Minneapolis, Huber "Super Four," Twin City, Hart-Parr, Fordson.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells about the Pickering Governor for your tractor.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.  
Send me your free pamphlet 81C.

Name .....

Address .....

Tractor .....

## THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX

Get More WINTER EGGS!

New PRICES BABY CHICKS

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Pure-bred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island	50	100	500	1,000
White, each	15c	14c	13c	12c
White Minoras, each	15c	15c	14c	13c
White Leghorns (extra large, heavy layers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Assorted Heavy Breeds, each	13c	12c	11c	10c

**BAKER'S HATCHERY**  
Abilene, Kansas  
It tells you about Poultry!

FREE Catalog



**Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks**  
We Are an Official Blood Test Hatchery

Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Culled for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B. W. D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

**STEINHOFF & SONS,**  
OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

**Do You Know That—**

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

**CHICKS 200 EGG BRED**  
At Cost of Ordinary Chicks  
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

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

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.  
Get our special prices on large orders.  
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

## Selecting a Poultry Farm

BY R. G. KERBY

The prospective owner of a poultry farm should remember that this is a great industrial country filled with many cities consisting of prosperous people who like fresh eggs and poultry meat. Never before in the history of the world could a laboring man buy his own private motor car for so little money and live 10 or 15 miles from his job with so little inconvenience.

The cities are growing rapidly and taking in more land every year. The buyer of a poultry farm can often buy land near a growing city with fair assurance that the land will be subdivision property in about 10 years and worth many times its cost. Of course, the land must be bought at farm prices with the intention of doing hard work with the poultry, and the chances for real estate profits can only be considered secondary.

A poultry farm near a growing city has many advantages in marketing not enjoyed by producers who are located on side roads or near small towns. Many city consumers like to drive out and buy their eggs direct from a producer. Then they know the eggs are fresh and the purchase gives them an objective for taking out the car and driving, and most of them like to drive.

The soil of a poultry farm has always been considered of great importance, and sand has been generally advised. The sandy farm drains easily and the soil does not readily become contaminated, but according to my opinion the marketing advantages of a farm are just as important as the soil. And I think the soil of a poultry farm should be good enough to produce an abundant supply of green feed. This is often difficult on sand. A good soil also tends to bring in worms and insect food on the range, and this is a great help in keeping down spring production costs.

Poultry buildings are expensive, but thru the use of modern ventilating systems, the straw lofts, it is possible to remodel many types of buildings into fairly satisfactory poultry houses. So, in buying a farm, I would try to select one that had as many buildings as possible with good roofs and fairly good construction. Often a farm can be purchased for less than it would cost to replace the buildings. Small barns, sheep sheds, pig pens, and all kinds of out buildings used on a general farm can be used for raising poultry at least until the venture proves fairly successful and there is available capital for additional construction work.

A good dwelling house on the farm is a great help in cutting down future expenses. If the house is somewhat modernized, you will not have to use the poultry money to install a heating system and make improvements that seem necessary to the welfare of the family.

Real estate men often advertise every little farm that they consider worthless for other purposes as a "chicken farm." If you just wish a home and a place to keep a few hens, it is all right to buy such a place. But if you expect to develop a real poultry farm, the more land, good buildings, and fertile soil you can obtain, the greater the chances for future success. And don't forget that a good location helps in marketing and later may help in selling the farm at a good profit when the city grows out to meet you.

## American Breeds Gain

BY H. C. KNANDEL

Much has been written and said concerning the merits of the various breeds and varieties of fowls. Some folks contend that the most profitable variety of fowl is the White Leghorn. To substantiate this, it is said that Leghorns will consume less feed in a year than most other varieties; that they can be crowded more than the Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds and that they will lay more eggs than their American sisters. These statements may be true in part, but there are many champions of the general-purpose breed of fowls.

Those who favor such breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes point with pride to the fact that recently in egg-laying contests thru-out the country the general-purpose

breeds have quite well held their own. While the highest official egg record of a hen or a pen is held by the White Leghorn variety, yet the Rocks and Reds have made phenomenal scores. In most egg-laying tests White Leghorn entries equal those of all other competing breeds, so the chances of obtaining high records are greatly enhanced in the case of the Leghorns.

In recent years there has been in many of our large markets a distinct preference for Barred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red broilers. During the early part of the season these broilers bring a premium over White Leghorns. This premium is paid thru-out the season, and amounts to a spread at times of at least 10 cents a pound. In certain localities the White Leghorn broiler is a drug on the market.

One farmer, who has a large flock of White Leghorns, told me the other day that last year he added several hundred Barred Plymouth Rocks to his flock, so that in the spring he would be able to dispose of his White Leghorn cockerels. Whenever he made a sale of broilers, half of them were Rocks and half Leghorns. By this method he was able to dispose of his Leghorn broilers at a fair price.

It is human nature to want something we cannot readily obtain. If all the farmers in the country should raise only Reds, Rocks and Wyandottes for the market the buying public would then want Leghorns. However, it is always a good plan to produce that which is in demand, and it is very reasonable to suppose that for the next few years, at any rate, the heavier breeds of fowls will be greatly desired.

While it costs more to feed a heavy fowl, the market value of that fowl is also greater than the Leghorn. It brings more not alone because of its greater weight, but also because of the premium paid on heavy fowls. This difference may amount to as much as 10 cents a pound. Even at a difference of 5 cents a pound, on a 6 pound bird, the owner would be able to feed the heavy fowl 10 pounds more grain a year and still receive, from the market poultry standpoint alone, a greater net profit.

Unquestionably, the Leghorn has a very definite place on the commercial poultry farm, and no effort has been made to belittle its importance and efficiency. The farmer who maintains a flock of 200 birds, however, would do well to consider the heavier breeds of poultry, and now is the time to lay plans for the coming spring. These heavy birds should be hatched in February, March and early April to mature properly so as to lay heavily thru-out the late fall and winter when egg prices are highest. In the purchase of hatching eggs or chicks, remember it is the strain that counts. All Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes are not good layers, any more than are all Leghorns. Purchase from a reliable breeder who has honestly tried and succeeded in the production of a high-laying strain.

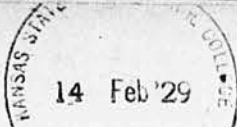
## More Surfaced Highways

A total of 9,753 miles of federal-aid highways were improved in the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, by the 48 state highway departments and that of Hawaii, in co-operation with the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Of that total, according to figures compiled by the bureau, 7,625 miles had not previously been improved with federal aid, while 2,128 miles which had already been so improved were brought to higher stages of construction. These figures bring the total mileage improved with federal aid, as of December 31, to 76,075 miles. In the federal-aid system are a total of 188,017 miles.

At the end of December, 9,216 miles of federal-aid roads were under construction, and 1,507 miles were approved for construction.

Of the mileage not previously improved with federal aid, South Dakota, with 578 miles, heads the list of states. North Dakota, with 490 miles, ranks second; Nebraska, with 483 miles, is third; Kansas, with 423 miles, is fourth; New York, with 416 miles, is fifth; Texas, with 361 miles, is sixth; Montana, with 298 miles, is seventh; and Alabama, with 276 miles, ranks eighth.

The proper measure of a man is the size of the thing required to get his goat.



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

**RATES** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.30 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**



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

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

**TABLE OF RATES**

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.50	\$8.22
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

**DISPLAY Headings**

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

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/2	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2	7.35	6.30	3	26.95	23.10
3/4	9.80	8.40	3 1/2	29.40	25.20
1	12.25	10.50	4	31.85	27.30
1 1/4	14.70	12.60	5	34.30	29.40
1 1/2	17.15	14.70	6	36.75	31.50
2	19.60	16.80	8	39.20	33.60
2 1/2	22.05	18.90			

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

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

**POULTRY**

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**WILSON'S HOLTON HATCHERY**—THE home of quality chicks. Holton, Kan.

**EIGHT CENTS AND UP FOR BABY CHICKS.** C. B. Wiley, Cambridge, Kan.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 10c,** Red 11c, other varieties. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**HAWK'S QUALITY CHICKS, GUARANTEED.** Brooder free with 1000. Effingham Hatchery, Effingham, Kan.

**GUARANTEED CHICKS 10c UP.** CUSTOM HATCHING, inquiry solicited. Hughes Hatchery, Westmoreland, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER HATCHERY, FLOCKS** culled yearly by licensed A. P. A. Judge. Personal attention always. Bronson, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**YOUNG'S CHICKS LIVE-DIARRHEA** Tested Flocks. Heavy layers large breeds 11c; Leghorns, Anconas 10c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD** tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 13c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

**BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, \$12.00, STATE** Accredited Buff Leghorns, \$11.00. Other breeds \$10.00 and \$11.00. Young Bros. Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

**HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS** blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

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

**BABY CHIX READY TO SHIP. FILL YOUR** order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds. Prices 8c to 13c. 104% live delivery. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

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

**HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS** \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$11; R. I. Whites, Langshans \$12; Brahmas \$13. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

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

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

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

**BRED TO LAY CHICKS, PER 100: LEG-** horns, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$11; Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 100, Chillicothe, Mo.

**SUPER QUALITY CHICKS, HIGH PRO-** duction parent stock, personally inspected and culled. All leading varieties. Specialty breeder of White Rocks and Single Comb White Leghorns. Trapped and Pedigreed. Send for matings and price list. Caldwell's Modern Hatchery, Caldwell, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, HEALTHY, VIGOROUS,** Barred or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Leghorns, \$12 per 100; \$58, 500. Guaranteed live delivery. Prompt delivery; 100 per cent live. Peerless Hatchery, 2171 Lawrence, Wichita, Kan.

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV-** able, electric-hatched chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed \$10; Reds, White or Barred Rocks \$11; White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons \$12. Rush your order. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 128, Wellsville, Mo.

**BUY MATLICK'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED** Health Certified Chicks for greater profits. Leghorns, Anconas, heavy assorted, \$10 per 100; Barred Rocks, Reds, \$11; Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, \$12; Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$12.95; Light Brahmas, \$15; Light Assorted, \$8. Instructive catalogue free. Tells how to get lower prices. Matlick Farms Hatchery, Box 806, Kirksville, Mo.

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

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—RHODE IS-** land Reds. Professor Rucker's heavy weight White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds, Baby Chicks and Hatching eggs from Official Record Trapped and Pedigreed Bloodlines. Leghorn matings headed by official records of 300 to 325 eggs. Red matings 252 to 286 eggs. Get your Baby Chicks from Rucker's Record money-making National Egg Laying Contest Winners. Highest Leghorn Pen all U. S. and Canadian Contests. Highest Record ever made in history of Iowa Contest. Led all breeds at Oklahoma Contest and Illinois Contest, and in highest value of eggs at Washington State Contest. Prof. Rucker's Reds led Illinois State Contests, also Michigan, Iowa, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma and many others. Ample proof of Superior Bred-to-Lay breeding. Rucker's birds win by ten averages. Customers obtain big production. Mrs. C. C. Triplett obtained average of 195.8 eggs for each hen in a flock of 216 from chicks purchased of Professor Rucker in June. Mrs. Triplett's flock kept under average farm conditions and no lights. Statement sworn to before Notary Public. Average of 229 eggs obtained by H. E. Alder of Lincoln, Nebraska. My farm is a real breeding farm. Rucker's pen matings for coming season under R. O. P. Supervision. Satisfaction guaranteed by 100% live delivery and the fairest, squarest, 14-day guarantee to live. Read about it in my new 1929 Poultry Book Free. Send for it today. 10 to 20% discount on early orders. Prof. E. H. Rucker, Formerly Poultry Expert, Mo., Iowa, and Mass. Experiment Stations, Route 9, Dept. 6, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days**

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds of chicks from Accredited, A. P. A. Certified, Blood-tested, Egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled for over 12 years. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and encourages us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee. **ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

**BABY CHICKS**

**Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits**

Johnson's Peerless Chicks will live and make you greater profits because they are bred and hatched right and every flock producing our eggs has been rigidly culled and standardized. We hatch 20 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, R. I. Whites, Jersey Black Giants, White Langshans and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our enormous output of 56,000 chicks weekly means prompt shipments and our ideal centralized location on 4 great railways with 85 trains daily assures you of a perfect shipping service to practically every state in the union. Before you buy chicks send for our free illustrated catalogue which shows pictures of our breeding flocks and tells why we are the leading hatchery in Kansas. Don't wait. Write today.

**JOHNSON'S HATCHERY**  
218-C WEST FIRST STREET  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**Bartlett's Purebred Chix**

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

**BARTLETT POULTRY FARMS,** ROUTE 5, BOX B, WICHITA KAN.

**Easy to Raise Our Blood-Tested Accredited Chicks**

Years of Accreditation and blood-testing has put the stamina in Master Bred Chicks to make them grow and do it rapidly. You pay after you see them and handle them. We can ship them via express and mark so the expressman will let you examine them before you pay. You see other merchandise before you pay, why not buy baby chicks the same way? They are guaranteed to live and they do. Don't spend your money anywhere for chicks until you have our full proposition. **MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, BOX 200, CHERRYVALE, KAN.**

**The Stewart Ranch Chick Sales Increase Because**

we do not make exaggerated claims. We say you can raise 90% of our chicks and the pullets will lay 200 to 225 eggs a year. We incubate 26 to 30 ounce eggs from our own State Accredited Flock Chicks \$14. Catalog. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Standing Room Only

BABY CHICKS

**Guaranteed to Live CHICKS 8c Up**

From 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Bred on Missouri's largest trapnest breeding farm. Many customers raise 95% to 100% of chicks bought of us. Many report flock averages over 200 eggs and income up to \$6 per hen per year. Guarantee protects you against loss first two weeks. Our birds now leading or near top in official laying contests of 6 different states. Free catalog explains wonderful profit making possibilities on these chicks. 12 varieties.

BOOTH FARMS, BOX 665, CLINTON, MISSOURI

**Guaranteed to Live**

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

**More Shinn Chix Are Sold Because They Are Better**

Our quality, service and prices are right. Banded Rocks or S. C. Reds \$11.00 per hundred; \$55.00 for 500; \$110.00 per thousand. White Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$60.00 for five hundred; \$120.00 per thousand. White Leghorns or Brown Leghorns \$10.00 hundred; \$50.00 for five hundred; \$100.00 per thousand. Assorted \$8.00 per hundred; \$40.00 per five hundred; \$75.00 per thousand. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book today. WAYNE N. SHINN, BOX 3, LAPLATA, MO.

**Chicks Replaced Free**

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and A. P. A. Certified by a Licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibit grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to invest in MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.

**It Pays to Buy Chicks Of Real Quality**

The reason McMaster chicks always make you money is because they are big, healthy, Smith hatched fellows, that live and grow, are hatched right and priced right. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00 per hundred; \$48.00 for 500. S. C. Reds, Banded and White Rocks, \$11.00 per hundred, \$53.00 for 500. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Reds, \$12.00 per hundred, \$58.00 for 500. Heavy assorted, \$10.00 per hundred. Prepaid 100% live delivery. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

**BUY GUARANTEED High Grade Baby Chicks**

of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" or "Husky Quality" Stock. We have started hundreds in raising Poultry of heavier egg production through buying our Baby Chicks, why not you? Call at our nearest hatchery—Emporia—Ottawa—Herington and Lyons, Kan., or write THE SHAW HATCHERIES, Box 139, Ottawa, Kan.

**95% PULLETS GUARANTEED**

Send for details, 95 per cent Pullets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY Dept. C, Burlingame, Kansas

**Buy Stirtz Baby Chicks And Make A Real Profit**

Healthy, Strong, Sturdy, Livable Chicks from Our Accredited Hatchery is the Reason for Profit. Every chick is exactly as represented or your money back without a question. Write for prices now. STIRTZ HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.

**Buy Healthy Chicks**

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

**State Accredited Chicks**

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Banded, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds \$13.50 per 100, \$65.00-500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references, Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

BABY CHICKS

**SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS**

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery that will live and grow. Twelve varieties. Best shipping point in state. Most reasonable prices. Setting eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. Flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

**Younkin's Chicks**

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog. YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY, WAKEFIELD, KAN.

**TRIPLE "S" CHICKS**

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tancred, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Sprout, Beuoy, Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kan.

**Big Husky Chicks**

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

**Tudor's Quality Chicks**

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

**BRAHMAS**

FANCY LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$3.00 Roy Smith, Montezuma, Kan. PURE BRED BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.50. Pete Martin, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

**CORNISH—EGGS**

CHOICE QUALITY DARK CORNISH. Eggs \$6.00-100; \$32.50-50. Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Wisley, Kan.

**DUCKS AND GEES**

GIANT ROUEN DUCKS FOR SALE. Lenora Smith, Gove, Kan.

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

INDIAN RUNNERS—FAWN AND WHITE—also White \$2.00. Drakes \$2.25. Sunnybrook, Viets, Kan.

RAISE BANKERS GOLD MEDAL STRAIN of Mallard Ducks this year instead of chickens, because they lay more light colored Leghorn sized eggs than a good hen have no diseases—no lice or mites—lay four or five years profitably—confined by three foot fence—need no pond or rooster. Are easy to raise and require little care. Directions for brooding and raising with each egg shipment. Hatching eggs guaranteed fertile \$10.00 per 100, \$40.00 for 500, \$75.00 for 1000 prepaid. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

FINE BLACK JERSEY GIANTS \$3.00. ROY Smith, Montezuma, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS \$2.50. Joseph Kepple, Richmond, Kan.

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

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS**

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS SETTING EGGS. F. J. Hamburg, Ellis, Kan.

**LANGSHANS**

EGGS FROM GRADE A WHITE LANGSHANS \$5 hundred. Mrs. O. R. McVay, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Tall, big-boned type, \$2.50 each. C. Wilfred Moon, Pratt, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, eggs 5 cents. Baby Chicks 15 cents. Hen hatched. Rose Wright, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BRED LANGSHAN COCKERELS. \$2.50 to \$5. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. Chicks 16 cents culled. Prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

**LANGSHANS—EGGS**

ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED WHITE Langshan eggs, \$6.50 100. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BUFF**

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.25. Eggs \$5, 100. Mrs. Chas. Hirth, Rt. 2, Council Grove, Kan.

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

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. No culls. El Reno F. Sederlin, Scandia, Kan.

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

CHOICE BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels \$1.50. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kans.

TANCREDED 300-336 EGG BLOOD LEGHORNS, stock, eggs, chicks. Write for mating list. McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

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

266-337 EGG LINE LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS, Chicks 100, \$11 to \$13; eggs, \$5.50-6.50 prepaid. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

KRIDER TANCREDED LEGHORNS, TRAP-NESTED 300 egg line. Production bred in them. Chicks \$12, \$15, and \$20. Glen Krider, Newton, Kan.

ABELS POULTRY FARM—LARGE ENG. Leghorns, expertly selected, banded R. O. P. cockerels from University of B. C. Canada. Satisfaction. Eggs \$7 per 100. Clay Center, Kan.

HIGHEST HEN, 316 EGGS, IN ALL MISSISSIPPI Valley contests, 1928. Large eggs, high production, unusual hen size. Well hatched baby chicks weekly. Reasonable prices. Write us. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**

TRAPNESTED STATE ACCREDITED B. D. White Leghorns from celebrated Sunflower strain with a guarantee that chicks will live 30 days. Write for free catalog with low prices. Ernest Berry, Box 63, Newton, Ks.

IMPORTED BARRON WINTERLAY. English White Leghorns guaranteed to lay two eggs to common Leghorn's one or money refunded. Rock bottom prices. Poultry Science, free. Dr. Cantrell, Snowwhite Egg-farm, Carthage, Missouri.

**Big Egg-Production**

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

MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS AND HATCHERIES, CHERRY VALE, KAN., BOX 11.

**FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY**

Single Comb White Leghorns 260-330 Egg Blood Lines

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

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

Member of Colorado Baby Chick Association, International Baby Chick Association.

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

**PAINTS**

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Good 4 inch brush free and freight prepaid on 12 gal. order. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**RABBITS**

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**FOR THE TABLE**

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, NEW CROP, 100 pounds, \$3.00. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

FEATHER BEDS MADE INTO FEATHER mattresses, old cotton mattresses made new at a great saving. Sanitary Bedding Co., Topeka, Kan.

**BUG WEAVING**

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

**LIVESTOCK**

**CATTLE**

POLLED HEBERFORD BULLS FOR SALE. G. H. Lowrey, Tribune, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—A PURE BRED GUERNSEY bull, one year old. Hall Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR OF LONG AGED coming yearling Hereford bulls. Also one short aged load of bulls. All registered and in good condition. S. S. Spangler, Hutchinson, Kan.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

SAANEN MILK DOES, FRESH SOON. Waters' Store, Levant, Kan.

**HOGS**

O. I. C. PIGS, EITHER SEX. L. E. WEST-lake, Kingman, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS, FRANK N. Bruner, Ottawa, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS AND boars, Ray A. Lowe, Newton, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS AND sows, Arthur Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND SERVICEABLE BOARS, Pigs registered. Tom McCall, Carthage, Mo.

BIG HEAVY BONES CHESTER WHITE fall boar pigs, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-greed, bred gilts and boars. Cholera immuned. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

**WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS**

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.80 an inch, one insertion, or \$3.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.80.

**Up to \$2.48 a Hen**

One hundred and fifty farmers in six Kansas counties kept records of their farm business in 1924. They found that the average return a hen in the counties varied from \$1.06 to \$1.87. By studying the poultry enterprise and figuring out ways of improving it, these farmers increased the average return a hen to \$1.66 in the lowest county and to \$2.48 in the county with the highest average return a hen. The increase averaged considerably more than 50 cents a hen, and was attributed to increases made possible thru improved production coming as a result of keeping the accounts.

**22 Bushels More**

Seed potatoes treated three or four weeks ahead of planting will show no delay in sprouting, as is often the case with seed treated to kill disease organisms it may be carrying. Treating seed that is coming out of dormancy may cause it to become somewhat dormant again. Early treating gives the seed time to come out of dormancy and be ready to grow as soon as planted. Treating seed potatoes has increased the average yield 22 bushels an acre in the test plots conducted for the last eight years in the Kaw Valley.

The smaller dollar bills will not be ready for circulation until next July. By that time some towering genius may discover something that can be bought with one.

# The Real Estate Market Place

**RATES—50c an Agate Line**  
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

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

**KANSAS**

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

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

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

270 IMP.—150 best bottom, 120 upland, no overflow, \$17,500. Bersie Ag'y, Eldorado, Kas.

160—Fine improvements, Bottom, second bottom. Grows all crops. Heirs, Lottie Bean, Little River, Kan.

489 A. IMP. 200 CULT. BAL. PASTURE. \$7,000. Cash \$6,000. Fed. Loan 28 year. Albert Martin, Zurich, Kan.

**SUBURBAN HOME 20 ACRES, 1 MILE** town, 6 rooms, good barn and poultry house, \$3500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

**IMPROVED FARMS any size you want close to Ottawa for sale and exchange.** Rich farming community. Write for list. Tell us your wants. Have extra good properties at bargain prices. Possession. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

**FOR SALE—SMALL CHICKEN FARM,** 5 acres, 4-room house, large hen house; all other necessary improvements. Will include for quick sale, 2 good cows, 1 heifer calf, 100 hens, Ford ton truck, all for \$3,000.00. Half cash. Balance like rent. Paul Jones, Scranton, Kan.

**IDEAL 240 ACRE STOCK AND DAIRY farm,** 3 1/2 ml. N. W. Waverly, Coffey Co., on Hwys. 50 S, 75. Extra well imp. Ever-lasting water piped to bldgs., etc. Orchard 80 broke, bal. pasture. Improvements worth price \$60. A. White owner, V. L. Estep, on farm, R. 2. Waverly, Kan.

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

## Combination Live Stock and Grain Farm

This farm is located in the famous Medicine Creek Valley of Rooks county, Kansas, containing 400 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation, 75 acres in alfalfa, 125 acres choice alfalfa land, 200 acres in grass of the blue stem, Gramma and Buffalo varieties. All fenced and cross fenced.

Improvements consist of a five room residence, barn 32 feet by 50 ft. with hay mow, large machine shed, hog house, poultry house, ice house, garage, wonderful shade and nice lawn—in fact an ideal farm and an ideal location. Seven miles south of Woodstock, six miles east and five miles south of Stockton, the county seat. Price \$25,000.

**King Bros., Sole Agents**  
307 First Nat'l Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

## CANADA LAND

**FARM in the Fraser River Valley, British Columbia,** world famous for its fertile alluvial soil, delightfully mild climate and scenic attractions. Several thousands of acres in the Sumas District have been developed and may be purchased on attractive terms. Good roads, four railways and fine Co-operative Dairymen's organization serve district. Vancouver and other cities nearby. For full particulars and free folder apply to Sumas Commissioner, Department L1, Court House, New Westminster, Canada.

## COLORADO

**EGG PRODUCTION** proves profitable in the Pikes Peak Region. Unusual local market, exchange to handle surplus, county demonstration farm. Low-cost land, high percentage of sunshine year round, mild open winters, best of hatcheries and breeding flocks for stock. For information about poultry opportunities, or about dairying, farming and livestock possibilities, address Chamber of Commerce, 129 Independence Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

## The Cottonwood

BY I. D. GRAHAM

In Kansas every old tree suggests the camp fires and wigwags of a vanished race, and spreads its shade over a history in the making. To the prairie pioneer, whose horizon was bounded only by his power of vision, a tree among the billowing waves of green became as a sail on the sea, a harbinger of hope and contact with the infinite spaces.

The nomad needs no tree, and among the Argonauts whose restless feet carried them across the far-flung plains to the gold hills of the West, none stopped to plant the seeds and compose the land's first temples.

To the nation builders who later came, the plains and sky were types of the infinite, and trees were needed to make humanity more human by

## MISSOURI

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

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

## OKLAHOMA

**ONE 17,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR, 160 acres** of land, Sec. 27—Township 28—Range 10, Harper County, Buffalo, Oklahoma. Nashville Grain & Supply Co., Nashville, Kan.

## COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA

You certainly owe it to yourself and to your family to investigate now the unrivaled resources and opportunities of that portion of Eastern Oklahoma formerly comprising the Cherokee reservation. With annual rainfall equal to that of the north central states, equally fertile soil and a growing season two months longer; with a mild winter climate, good school, social and market conditions; with land prices only one-third to one-half as high as in the older settled states, no one can afford to rent or try to pay for a high-priced farm anywhere. Write today for free descriptive literature and full details. Easy terms to men of quality and ambition. National Colonization Company, Vinetta, Oklahoma. "Only 200 miles from the Geographical center of the United States."

## WISCONSIN

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

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND

**WE FURNISH YOU** Farm, irrigation water and seed, and give you 15 years to pay. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

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

**STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—** Where farmers are prosperous, crops growing year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 33, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

## Land Opening

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

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

**WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO** crops tell about grain, live stock and dairying. Fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions.

Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state book.

**LOW HOMESSEEKERS RATES.** C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch.** Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

**BARGAINS IN FARMS AND RANCHES,** for sale or exchange. Higgins Land Co., Yuma, Colo.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

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

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## If You Change Males

BY D. C. WARREN

If it is necessary to change males heading a poultry flock during the breeding season, one must wait for three weeks to make sure that all eggs are fertilized by the new males. After about 10 days, over 95 per cent of the chicks will be the offspring of the new males.

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



**M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha,** breeder of Chester White hogs, will sell a nice offering of bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion at Horton, next Saturday, Feb. 23. Mr. Goodpasture gets his mail at Hiawatha but is selling in the sale pavilion at Horton.

The Kansas Jersey cattle club held their annual meeting the evening of dairy day at Manhattan last week and elected officers as follows: E. H. Taylor, Keats, vice president; H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, vice president, and D. L. Wheelock, secretary-treasurer.

**Ray Gould, Rexford,** reports a bad day for his Chester White bred sow sale there Feb. 7. He writes that the weather was very cold, 7 or 8 below zero that day, and only a small crowd out, but they went ahead with the sale and averaged \$35.00 which was not so bad.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian breeders association was held at Manhattan last week (Farm and Home week) and officers elected as follows: Ralph O. Button, Topeka, was re-elected president and H. J. Meierkord, Lima, vice president. H. W. Cave, Manhattan, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

A letter from J. A. Sanderson, Oronoke, (Norton county) says most of his spring gilts and all of his spring boars are gone and he sold them at private sale and at good prices. He still has a few bred gilts and a nice lot of fall boars and gilts that he will advertise from now on. In closing his letter he says, "Advertise in Kansas Farmer and back it up with good hogs and you surely will get the job done."

Members of the Northeast Kansas Holstein-Friesian association who attended the dairy meetings at Manhattan last Wednesday, chartered a bus and went in style. The bus was decorated with flags and streamers and the members themselves wore information cards as big as saucers and they went early and stayed late, until after the annual meeting of the big state association which was held in connection with a banquet in the evening.

**Ex-Governor Keith Neville,** of North Platte, Neb., was elected recently president of the National Duroc Record association at Peoria, Ill. Frank J. Risk, Humboldt, Neb., was about the same time elected president of the Standard Poland China record association at Maryville, Mo. For years Nebraska has been recognized as one of the leading swine producing states and these honors that go to Nebraska breeders are deserved.

**Harold N. Cary, Ogden,** is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer a big dispersal sale of Durocs, registered; high grade Holstein cows in milk, and a registered bull and high grade heifer calves; all farm machinery, feed, etc., and 12 dozen white Wyandotte pullets, and some nice young work horses that are nicely matched. The sale will be held on his farm about five miles southwest of Keats which is on highway 40 north and is the first station west of Manhattan on the Rock Island. Ogden where he gets his mail, is the first station west of Manhattan on 40 south, but I think you had better go via Keats as it is nearer.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the sale advertisement of Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, who will sell 50 Duroc bred sows and gilts in the Decatur county sale pavilion in Oberlin, March 2. This is the regular annual sale that Vavroch Bros. hold in the sale pavilion in Oberlin every spring. As exhibitors the firm is well known not only as breeders of Durocs that win but they also breed Herefords and Shorthorns. The sows and gilts in this sale March 2 are bred to top boars of the breed and most of them are bred to Masterpiece, the two times champion of Kansas. They are getting out a nice sale catalog and would like to send one to everyone interested in Durocs enough to write for it. Better write them today for their catalog of this sale.

This is the last call for the Petrack Bros. Chester White bred sow sale that will be held in the Decatur county sale pavilion in Oberlin, next Wednesday, Feb. 20. In this sale they are selling 40 bred sows and gilts and this is the Chester White herd that won 42 championships and 121 firsts in the 1928 shows. You likely remember the exhibit at Topeka and Hutchinson and other shows during the fall. If you are looking for something good to start with you will make no mistake in going quite a distance to attend this sale because the offering is good all the way thru and the men back of it are reliable and competent men in their line. The sale will be held in the big \$25,000 sale pavilion in Oberlin. Plenty of sale catalogs at the pavilion sale day.

This is the last call for the A. C. Steinbrink Spotted Poland China sale to be held in the sale pavilion at Hiawatha next Saturday. Mr. Steinbrink lives near Netawaka but because of better accommodations for his patrons of this sale, he is selling in Hiawatha where there is a good sale pavilion, good hotels and the all-year highways afford a better opportunity to get to the sale if the roads are bad. As I have already said in previous fieldnotes about this sale, Mr. Steinbrink is specializing in the breeding of Spotted Poland Chinas and has not been content in the past while building this herd just to breed hogs that were spotted. He has been careful in selection of herd boars, in mating and in feeding his brood sows, either for his customers or for himself. This offering on the above date is one of merit and one that will do much to further the popularity of the already popular Spotted Poland. If you write at once you have time to get the

sale catalog before the sale but if you do not, go anyway and you will find plenty of sale catalogs at the sale and, more important still, a dandy lot of bred sows and gilts.


It is a real pleasure to write field notes about a sale offering like John Heinen & Sons are going to make at their farm three miles northeast of Cawker City, Tuesday, Feb. 26. The 28 gilts, sired by Monogram's Colonel, a real son of Monogram, are not only large and well grown, but they have the quality and finish that is very often lacking in an offering where the size is outstanding. Most of these gilts are bred to the Heinen's new boar, a boar that you are sure to like and I think one of the best Spotted Poland China young boars in the West. He is recorded as Achievement and he was sired by Post Dispatch and his dam was Wildwood's Excellence. There is not a sale anywhere that is any stronger in the matter of good breeding than is the Heinen sale on the 26th, and coupled with that is the fact that the Heinens are real hog men and the offering is all that you could desire in size and quality and I think more important than some other things that are usually played up is the fact that these sows and gilts have been conditioned and gotten ready for this sale by a man that knows how and that cares about their future usefulness in the hands of their new owners. Come to this sale if you possibly can and you will not be disappointed.

## THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

T. W. French, Rock Creek, Two quarters beef.  
Leslie D. Thomas, Grantville, Twelve S. C. White Wyandotte chickens.  
H. A. Murray, Simpson, Red hog weighing about 300 pounds.

## PERCHERON HORSES



**PERCHERON HORSES**

**MONEY MAKERS**  
More of them sell for big prices than any other draft breed

If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1929 Percheron Review, Free. Address PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Ellis McFarland, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago



**PERCHERONS FOR SALE**

Stallions and mares, all ages. CAR-NOT breeding. 80 head to choose from. Inspection invited.

W. K. Rusk, I. E. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

**MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**IDLEWILD MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
Offering a choice white 6 mo. bull and a few heavy milking springer cows.

**BEADLESTON BROS., EUDORA, KANSAS**

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

Goodpasture's Sale

**Chester White Bred Sows**

Sale in Town, HORTON, KAN. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23

The best offering of sows and gilts I have ever been able to make and bred to the best boar I ever owned. 35 sows and gilts bred to farrow mostly in March. For the sale catalog address, M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.

Horton is on Highway 73 which connects with other all year highways.

**Bred Sows and Gilts**

Bred for March and April farrow. Also some selected fall boars and fall gilts. Also a good last March boar. Write for prices and descriptions. **ERNEST SUITER, Lawrence, Kas.**

**Comanche Chester White Swine**  
Improved large type, Champion blood lines. Bred gilts, Serviceable aged boars, weaning pigs. Trials non-related, satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

**EARL F. SCOTT, Wilmore, Kan.**

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

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

**DUROC HOGS**

## Gladfelter's Duroc Sow Sale Wednesday, Feb. 20

50 TOPS rich in the blood of the greatest sires and dams of the breed. Largely sired or bred to the boars that have made DUROC history. **TOP SCISSORS** (Kansas Grand Champion) and **STILTS ORION** none better bred. Good individuality selling. Write for catalog.

**W. A. GLADFELTER**  
Emporia, Kansas  
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer  
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman

## Complete Farm Dispersion Sale

at the farm, five miles southwest of Kents, 15 miles west of Manhattan and 14 northeast of Junction City  
**OGDEN, KAN.,**  
**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22**

36 Duroc Hogs, two herd sires, 14 sows to farrow in March, show litters, fall boars and gilts, all registered and immune.  
10 Holsteins reg. bull and high grade cows in milk and heifer calves.  
Four young work horses, all bay and well matched.  
Full line of farm machinery, small tools, feed, alfalfa hay, poultry and hog equipment.  
12 Decora Rose Comb White Wyandotte Pullets.  
**HAROLD N. CARY, Ogden, Kansas**  
C. Vernon Noble, Auctioneer.  
Sale starts at 11 o'clock a. m.

## W. H. Ling's Duroc Bred Sows

Sale on Paved Road 4 Miles West of Town  
**THURSDAY, FEB. 21**

50 HEAD—12 Tried Sows, 35 Spring Gilts All bred to our herd boars **Stilts Leader** and **Model Orion Stilts**. Some gilts bred to sons of **Model Orion Stilts**. Sows carry the blood of **Top Scissors**, **Stilts Sensation** and other great sires. Also selling 10 last fall gilts and a few boars.  
For catalog write,

**W. H. LING, IOOLA, KAN.**  
Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, W. J. Riley, Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

## Vavroch Bros. Annual Sale 50 Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

Decatur County Sale Pavilion  
**Oberlin, Kan., Saturday, March 2**

Many of these 50 gilts and sows are good enough for any breeder regardless of how good he wants them.  
They are bred to top boars of the breed and mostly to Masterpiece, twice Kansas grand champion.  
We want to send you our sale catalog. Send us your name at once. Address,  
**VAVROCH BROS., Oberlin, Kansas**

## Bred Gilts, Immuned, Well Grown

Five fall boars by Revolution, Dark Red, **MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.**

## Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices.  
**STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS**

## Fancy Duroc Boars & Gilts

for Breeders and Farmers. Championship breeding from 18th Century down to date. Immuned. Reg. Shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

## Duroc Gilts For Sale

bred for March and April farrow. Reg. Immuned, also a few good young boars.  
**J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kansas**

## CHOICE SIZE AND QUALITY SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

200 to 300 pounds. Sired by Kansas grand champion boar 1927. Bred to son of 1927 World's Champion. Priced to sell.  
**F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

## VERMILLION HAMPSHIRE

On approval 1929 fall boar pigs, also spring gilts, March and April farrow, bred to Junior Champion boar. Price \$40 to \$50. All animals guaranteed.  
**Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kansas**

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson  
163 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



**Earl F. Scott**, Polled Hereford breeder of Wilmore, Kansas, recently sold a car load of young bulls to a ranchman in the Southwest. Mr. Scott has one of the good polled herds of Kansas and is also a breeder of registered Chester White hogs.

**G. M. Shepherd** of Lyons has held a Duroc bred sow sale each February for the past ten or fifteen years, but this year he is selling out his bred sows and gilts at private treaty. Mr. Shepherd is a student of pedigree and individual merit and delights in his hundreds of satisfied customers.

**W. H. Houston**, veteran Duroc breeder of Americus takes special pride in the large number of breeding animals he sells every year thru the columns of Kansas Farmer to the pork producers of the corn belt. A large per cent of his sales are to commercial pork raisers, altho he has sold foundation stock to hundreds of breeders during the quarter of a century in which he has been engaged in the business.

**William Meyer**, leading Spotted Poland China specialist of eastern Kansas, and a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, writes that he has had a good trade during the fall and winter months and the demand is now exceptionally brisk for bred gilts. Mr. Meyer adds that he has some of the best grown out gilts for the trade ever raised on the farm. He suggests that they should go into the hands of pig club boys and girls.

**V. E. DeGeer**, Shorthorn breeder and Kansas Farmer advertiser of Lake City writes me as follows: "I sold my heifer calves advertised in Kansas Farmer to M. W. Glasscock of Panhandle, Texas. He bought them as the foundation of a herd of registered Shorthorns." Mr. DeGeer adds that the price received while not large was very satisfactory, the inquiry from advertising is heavy and the Shorthorn business promises to be mighty good again within a year or so.

Never before in Kansas were there so few opportunities to buy good registered Duroc bred sows and gilts. Usually there are many good public sales. But this winter there were only a very few; about the only chance left in central and eastern Kansas is the W. A. Gladfelter sale to be held on the farm as usual near Emporia, the date is February 20. The day following is the W. H. Ling sale on the farm just west of Iola. Parties interested should plan to attend both of these sales. Both parties have issued catalogs that are free for the asking.

The Farm and Home week attendance at the Kansas Agricultural College last week broke all records for attendance and heads of the different departments at the college were unanimous in their conclusions as to the unusual interest taken in the daily programs. I am convinced that every farmer in Kansas should if possible attend these midwinter meetings and get first hand information regarding the experiments and tests that have been made during the year for his benefit. It is his money that makes the work possible and by the closest contact he can get the most good out of what the college is doing.

The Kansas Ayrshire breeders association held their regular annual meeting at the College last week. The following officers were elected: Fred Williams, Darlow, president; James Linn, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. Additional members of the board of directors, David Page, Topeka, and Oscar Norby, Pratt. It was voted to reduce the membership fee to \$1, with an additional fee of 25 cents per cow in milk. The \$1 however is sufficient to make a breeder a member and the additional fee is to be paid at the option of the member. The plan, it is hoped, will make every Ayrshire breeder in Kansas a member of the association. Interesting talks were given by Prof. Fitch, James Linn and others. Plans are being made to give special attention to calf club work during the coming season.

Mr. D. C. Thomas will hold his annual Duroc bred sow sale at his farm 16 miles southeast of Anthony and 6 miles east of Manchester, Oklahoma Tuesday, February 25. Mr. Thomas is one of the oldest and most successful Duroc breeders in Oklahoma and in the years he has bred Durocs has sent out many splendid specimens of the breed to the farmers and breeders of many states. But so careful is this breeder in his claims and so reserved in his statements that his herd is not as well known as it should be. In the years that I have been contracting breeders I do not remember of ever having met a more careful and painstaking breeder. With him it is a business. He values his standing and is always thinking of the results the purchaser is going to get, so his sale offerings are made up after every doubtful animal has been culled out. His neighbor, E. C. Goldsmith, of Medford, is making a consignment to the sale.

## Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs**  
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 26—John Heinen, Cawker City, Kan.  
Feb. 23—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan.  
Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 20—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.  
Feb. 22—Harold N. Cary, Ogden, Kan.  
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan., at Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 26—D. C. Thomas, Manchester, Okla.  
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**  
March 2—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Ayrshire Cattle**  
Feb. 20—Petraček Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
Feb. 28—A. G. Bahnmaier, Topeka, Kan.
- Combination sale, Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.**  
March 6, 1929—Combination sale, Union Stock Yards, Wichita, Kan.  
April 9—Ed. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas.  
Feb. 26—Central Shorthorn Sale, Kansas City, Mo.

## Goldsmith-Thomas Duroc Sale

at Quietlawn Farm, 6 miles East of Manchester, Okla., and 16 Southeast of Anthony, Kan.

**Tuesday  
Feb. 26**



55 HEAD comprising 20 tried sows and 30 spring gilts bred to the great sire, **THE ARCHITECT** grandson of the world Champ, sow **FLORIAN** sired to have been carefully selected and properly developed. E. C. Goldsmith of Medford, Okla., of the Southwest are invited as buyers or visitors. Catalog upon request.

**D. C. Thomas, Manchester, Okla.**  
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer, Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

## Introducing Size, Quality and Breeding Spotted Poland Chinas!

Annual bred sow and gilt sale, featuring 28 spring gilts by **Monogram's Colonel**, 10 very choice tried sows, 10 fall gilts and four extra choice fall boars. Sale at the farm, 3 miles northeast of Cawker City,

**CAWKER CITY, KAN., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26**



This is a snapshot of the spring gilts from which the 28 big, wonderful gilts in this sale were selected. The picture was made in December

Most of the gilts bred to **The Achievement**, a wonderful son of **Post Dispatch**. Others to **Perfect Boy**. For the sale catalog send us your name today. We will mail it promptly as soon as we get your letter. Address,

**JOHN HEINEN & SONS, CAWKER CITY, KANSAS**  
Aucts.: Chas. Taylor, J. B. Heinen, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.  
Cawker City is 20 miles west of Beloit on Highway 40 and the first station east of Downs on Highway 40.

## Steinbrink's Greatest Sale Spotted Poland Chinas

In the Sale Pavilion,  
**Hiawatha, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 23**

I have selected and catalogued for my new customers and old ones who come to this sale an offering of sows and gilts that I know will please you. 24 will be bred to **Dynamo** the best boar I ever saw of any breed. 16 will be bred to **Banker** a splendid son of the Iowa 1928 Grand Champion, **Playmate**. Both of the above boars will be in our 1929 show herd. The sires and dams of the offering carry the most popular blood known to the breed.

The sale is next Saturday. For sale catalog address,  
**A. C. STEINBRINK, NETAWAKA, KANSAS**  
Chas. W. Taylor, Auctioneer, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Extra Choice Spring Gilts**  
Bred to farrow in March. Best of popular breeding and plenty of quality. Sold guaranteed to please you. Write today for descriptions and prices.  
**Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.**

**Yearling and Fall Yearling Gilts**  
Best of breeding, all bred to splendid herd boars for March and April farrow. Everything immunized, recorded and guaranteed. A nice lot to select from if you come early. Farm 1 mile north of town.  
**Wm. H. Crubill, Cawker City, Kan.**

**Spotted Poland Boars**  
good ones at \$25 to \$35, bred gilts \$35 and up, reg. free. Drive over or write.  
**WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS**

## POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Poland China Bred Sows**  
Combining size and feeding quality. Good mothers, farrowing 8 and 9 to litter. Bred for Feb. and March to Wall Street Boy. Making attractive prices. Inspection invited.  
**J. V. DENBO, GREAT BEND, KANSAS**

**Henry's Big Type Polands**  
Bred gilts, weighing 250 to 350 lbs. Immune. Good breeding. Also, fall pigs, either sex.  
**JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS**

**40 Sows and Gilts**  
Bred for spring farrow; also 100 fall pigs, all pure bred and immunized. Extra good. For sale reasonable.  
**UPDEGRAFF & SON, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**  
**GUERNSEYS**  
For sale—High grade sprinker heifers and yearlings. **FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kas.**

## JERSEY CATTLE

**Jersey Bulls**  
Calves to bulls 16 months old. Sire's dam Gold Medal cow. Sire's daughters better than dams. Dams heavy producers. Prices reasonable. **H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kas.**

**Knoepfel's Jersey Farm**  
Offers some nifty baby bulls, to serviceable age. Snappy blood lines with production. Priced reasonable. **A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kas.**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**A. R. O. HOLSTEINS**  
Bulls from cows with official records up to 133 lbs. butter in 30 days. Kan. State Record. Sired by **Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby**, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams aver. over 1,000 lbs. butter in one yr. Fed. ac'd. **H. A. Dresler, Lebo, Kas.**

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Polled Shorthorns**  
headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free.  
**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.**

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Big, Strong, Last Spring Bulls**  
Sired by Choice Supreme. Most of them are reds, but one is a nice roan. One is a long yearling. Mostly Scotch breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS**

**ANGUS CATTLE**  
**Aberdeen Angus Bulls**  
One 2-year-old and 4 weanlings. Best of blood lines. **C. R. PONTIUS, Eskridge, Kas.**

From the  
West Coast of  Central America



# A New Rare Flavor in Coffee

*that comes from the West Coast of Central America*

Its spicy tang and full-bodied mellowness, experts say, are different from any other coffee in the world.

There is really no mystery about coffee. Nature herself puts the flavor in it. Expert blending and roasting (in spite of advertising talk) *merely bring out the flavor that is already there.*

That is why Folger's Coffee has a flavor different from all others. It comes from coffees grown on the high western moun-

tain slopes of Central America. A region that experts agree, produces probably the mellowest, fullest-bodied flavor of any coffee in the world. Utterly different from any other coffee used in the United States.

Coffees from the West Coast of Central America first sprang to fame in the noted Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco, where they were brought by Folger. Travellers captivated by the rare flavor, wrote back for shipments. For years it could be obtained nowhere else. Now, however, your grocer has it, packed by Folger in vacuum tins that seal in the flavor.

### *How To Make the Folger Test*

Because Folger flavor is unlike any other coffee you have ever tried, we invite you to make this comparison. Buy a pound of Folger's from your grocer today. Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then choose between them. If Folger's Coffee is not your choice, your grocer will refund the full purchase price. That's fair, isn't it? It costs you nothing to try—so why not order Folger's today? Folger Coffee Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED