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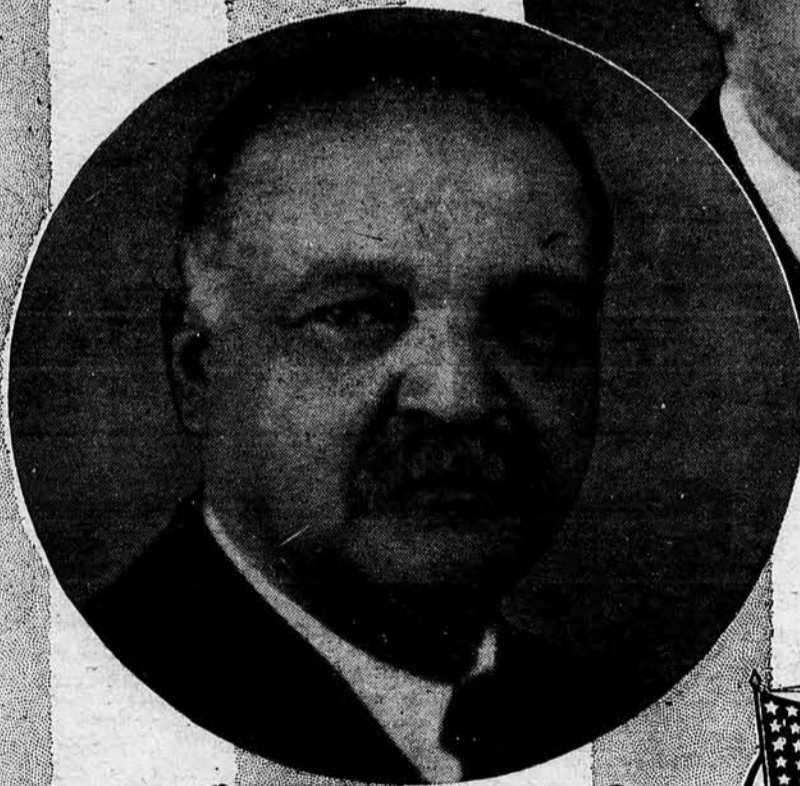
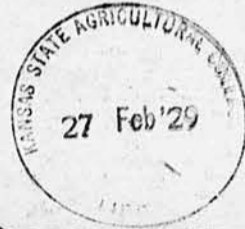
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

March 2, 1929

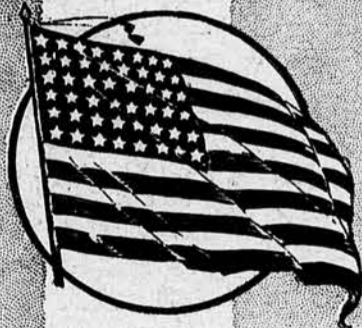
Number 9



CHARLES CURTIS



HERBERT HOOVER



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**Men's Suits**  
 in a new  
 style group

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 A Selected Value!

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Emporia	Liberal	Winfield

**J.C. PENNEY CO. DEPT. STORES**  
 INC.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

March 2, 1929

Number 9

## Smut Took Controlling Shares in Oats

The Deal Was Put Over in Much the Style of Other "Con" Games

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

OATS smut slipped up on Kansas last year, poked a lot of contented looking fields in the production eye, stirred up additional devilry over the state generally, and then hid out to wait for its chance in 1929. There wasn't any excuse for it. Just another one of those "sneakers" we should assist out of the state by the application of a heavy cowhide boot on the seat of the trousers.

Old man smut put over the game in much the same style that other "con" men work. He slipped into a community here and there, just stirring up enough interest and mild excitement to get a foothold, and to spot his victims. That had been going on for several years—just a small per cent of smut developed in a good many fields. The loss was slight and nearly everyone neglected more or less to sever relationship and acquaintance with this miscreant.

But last spring dawned with everything "sitting pretty" for old man smut, and bang! Conditions were very favorable for his operations, and he wasn't very delicate with his patients. He's the type of rogue that would pluck the feathers from the goose that laid the golden egg.

Having been so widespread last year, smut probably won't get a chance to knock so many dents in the pocketbooks of oats growers this season. "Can't fool all the people all the time," you know. But mark you, if this smut scoundrel doesn't get the door slammed in his face at oats planting time this year, he will march in and act as if he owns controlling shares in too many Kansas farms. Last year a lot of fields developed 10 per cent smut; others boosted the ante to 60 per cent. The disease was quite general over the state, according to C. E. Graves, extension entomologist at the agricultural college, but the highest per cent was registered in the eastern one-third of Kansas.

This was the first time for smut to do so much damage to oats in this state, but we'll have to give it the "go bye" this year, "or else." Or else the heavy spore load on the seed to be planted this spring will cause some serious trouble; even more, perhaps, than a year ago. A lot of farmers are telling themselves there wasn't any excuse for last year's damage, since the cost of control amounts to only a few cents an acre, the treatment is very simple, requires very little time and chances of injuring the seed are very slight. Smut just naturally sneaked in on us.

"Light contamination of oats smut on any farm is a danger signal," Mr. Graves warns. "It means the disease is present, and favorable seasonal conditions for the development of smut fungus may be the cause for a heavy infection, even if the contamination is light. Heavy contamination is reasonably sure to result in heavy infection in the succeeding crop, for an abundance of spores are present on every kernel of seed."

Well, we know we have the smut spores on the seed that soon is to be planted, so to keep this elusive "sharper" from knocking the oats crop out for the count, something ought to be done.

In your agricultural laboratory—you know "big business" has its laboratories to make various scientific tests in the line of progress; well, in your agricultural laboratories at our Kansas State Agricultural College and the several experiment

stations, our farm scientists have discovered that controlling oats smut is simple as a, b, c. Just kill the smut spores on the seed and the source of infection is eliminated.

All the equipment necessary is a small hand sprayer and a scoop shovel. Two men attacking the smut infected oats with these common, ordinary implements of torture can, within a few minutes, put an end to all the smut worries for the current season. One man can scoop the seed into the wagon while the luckier of the two stands by with the little hand spray and squirts a couple of doses of formaldehyde solution on each scoop full of oats. If you don't draw straws for the job of running the hand spray, it ought to be an unwritten law among neighbors, and even relatives, that the man on the hand spray would have to "spell" the man with the shovel, so the heavy work and pleasure would be equally divided. After the oats seed has been treated it should be covered with sacks or canvas for 5 hours, and then it is ready to plant.

Obviously it is the formaldehyde gas that does the work. It is not advisable to store treated seed for more than 24 hours, but if it is impossible to plant within this time, the seed should be scooped over and over several times to liberate the surplus gas and prevent seed damage. The formaldehyde solution is made by mixing equal parts of full-strength formaldehyde and water, and a quart of the solution is sufficient to treat about 40 bushels of grain. This is known as the "dry formalin" method, according to Mr. Graves. "So little moisture is added that the seed swells very little—unlike the wet method," he explained. Lack of swelling of the seed makes it easier to drill than when the wet method is used." There is one caution to regard about the use of formaldehyde. Don't use any that has been stored in a barrel for a year or two with the bung open, as undoubtedly it has lost its "kick." Mr. Graves says the only safe and sure way of knowing the strength of formaldehyde is to buy it in sealed tins and bottles.

Not being satisfied with "knocking down" all he could alone, this old man smut we have been discussing had the nerve to invite one of his close relatives in on the job. So last year we had a new strain of smut introduced in the state that took the starch out of Kanota oats. For years Kanota oats has exhibited a marked resistance to the strains of smut  
(Continued on Page 27)

### Where Competition Is Keen

THE photograph herewith introduces you to some of the "top-notchers" in the 4-H clubs of the United States. They are winners every one, and likewise are recipients of prizes and honor for their superiority. It means something to be a leader in 4-H clubs, because last year there were 650,000 sturdy farm boys and girls enrolled in this work. Each member exerts his best efforts to be worthy of outstanding recognition. So each club member has many thousand competitors for highest honors.

Your attention is called particularly to the three girls at the center who are holding the silver trophy cups. They are high individuals in judging events that were held at the last National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress, and the cups were presented by Senator Arthur Capper. These winners are Elma Davis, Moro, Ark.; Bertha Clark, Wichita, Kan.; and Lola Runk, Sleepy Eye, Minn.



## Poultry Will Pay Better This Year

By Mrs. Frank Williams  
Marshall County

It is very interesting to note the progress made in egg production in Kansas since 1922. About 1,200 flock owners have been co-operating with the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Records kept show an increase from 123 plus eggs a hen in 1922-23 to 153 plus eggs a hen for the year ending November 1, 1928. There are 150,000 hens represented in this group of flocks, namely the Accredited and Certified flocks. This gain of 30 plus eggs a hen means an increase of about 424,000 eggs or 35,375 dozen. At 25 cents a dozen the increase means a gain of \$8,850 to the 1,200 flock owners in 1928. Better methods of management, feeding, brooding, selection and culling have been responsible for this increase in egg production.

Better equipment is seen on most farms where poultry is kept. Old houses have been remodeled, straw lofts added, provisions for better ventilation, houses made wider, and various changes made, while new straw loft houses have been constructed. There are movable brooder houses on nearly every farm and mash feeders and trap-nests are a part of the poultry equipment. All of

these improvements have tended to increase the health and vigor of the flock, thus making for increased production.

Just a few years ago we began to learn about vitamins. We have been especially interested in the experiments conducted by Professor Hughes and also the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. We have learned that poultry need vitamins A and D. "A" can be supplied by feeding yellow corn, yellow carrots or beets and green alfalfa. Vitamin D can be supplied by feeding codliver oil. Chickens exposed to direct sunlight do not need codliver oil. There have been very few sunshiny days for the last six weeks. On days when the sun shone, it was much too cold and snowy for the flock to be out of doors in the direct sunlight. Now the hatching season is here and unless the flock has been fed codliver oil there will be complaint of poor hatches and weak chicks. One quart of codliver oil should be mixed with 100 pounds of mash for the laying flock. One per cent of codliver oil added to each 100 pounds of chick mash will prevent leg weakness or rickets so often seen in chicks brooded where they are not exposed to direct sunlight.

Here are a few fundamental rules that one must observe to succeed with poultry: Start with chicks from a healthy, vigorous flock, one that  
(Continued on Page 37)

SOME experts tell us that the outlook for 1929 in the poultry game is not quite as promising as for the beginning of 1928. Others say the coming year should bring greater results than last year. I feel that the poultry industry has stabilized since the slump of 1927, and that the coming year should bring greater business to the poultry folks of Kansas than 1928 did.

It is true that egg prices are lower than usual, but prices for live poultry are higher than at any time since the war, for this time of year. Feed costs are less than last year and there always is a market for high quality eggs. In fact, the farmer who keeps a good flock of poultry as a side line in connection with his general farming need not lose any sleep for fear his flock will not return a nice profit above feed costs, providing, of course, he gives them reasonably good care. About 90 per cent of all the poultry products in the United States come from the general farms, and the farmer may well market a part of the grain raised by the egg and broiler route.

Methods of handling the farm flock have changed considerably in the last 10 years. The men folks who would scarcely tolerate the hens now are taking an active part in the poultry business. It is no easy job to take care of a large flock of chickens, and the heavy work must be done by the men folks.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**K**ANSAS has lost its former reputation for legislative buffoonery and crank and kum bills, but no vacuum is created. Other states jump in even where Kansas in the day of its greatest fame for queer bills which seldom became laws, feared to tread.

This winter Wisconsin's legislature gains notoriety by a proposed law in its legislative session under the terms of which a prospective merchant would have to prove to the satisfaction of the state bank commissioner that an additional retail store is needed before being permitted to start a new business. Any such aspiring capitalist would first apply to the state banking department, paying down \$250, whereupon the bank commissioner would investigate the character and ability of the applicant as well as the need of the new enterprise, and make his decision accordingly.

The Kansas legislature once thought that the coal industry could become a public utility, or be "charged with a public interest" just by saying so, tho the United States Supreme Court held different views and rendered a decision that industries were charged with a public interest or were not, irrespective of legislative opinion on the question. Now it is proposed in Wisconsin to charge everything with a public interest, whether it is so by its nature and character or not.

Michigan's legislature is wrestling with a bill that will forbid publication of any crime news by newspapers, unless on their own sources of information, the bill providing that law enforcement officers who give out information pertaining to a crime until after the acquittal or conviction of the person accused shall be guilty of a misdemeanor themselves. The motive for the bill is reported to be that newspapers themselves now "try and convict" many crime suspects before they are brought to legal trial.

Neither of these reformatory bills may pass, but they show that the time has gone by if it ever existed when Kansas could claim any monopoly of freak legislation.

### Chicago's 1933 World Fair

**C**HICAGO'S plans for its great world fair of 1933 have advanced to the point where Congress is asked for official recognition, tho not as yet at least for an appropriation, and the House has responded favorably. The Illinois legislature boosts the exposition also by appointing a state committee to co-operate with the local organization.

Remembering the outstanding feature of the 1893 world's fair, which was the architecture of the grounds and buildings, the Chicago commission has assembled a group described as "a number of the foremost architects and exposition planners in the world" who are now in Chicago co-operating in the unified design of the architectural plan. The Chicago News says of it that "the spirit of the architectural commission for 1933, now sitting in Chicago to establish the major design or main theme for the greatest of all world's fairs, is that of 1933, not only in harmony but also in daring. This unified spirit will make possible a creation which will command the gasping attention of the world."

If this sounds a little like the eloquence of a sideshow barker, Chicago's enlistment in its 1933 exposition is unanimous and enthusiastic, and particularly that of Chicago millionaires. Chicago has the money and is eager to spend it.

### War's Ultimate Motivation

**I**N HARPER'S MAGAZINE the editor, Edward S. Martin, calls attention to one of the mysteries of world relationship: "The more one reads the documents and stories which come out from month to month about the origin of the great war, the more it appears that no great nation concerned in it really wanted to fight. They are now even more unwilling than they were 10 years ago; and yet they all prepare for a possible war with a melancholy exuberance of expenditure."

Former Premier MacDonald of Great Britain shortly after the beginning of the World War mentioned the same curious fact:

"It is a diplomats' war, made by about half a dozen men. Up to the moment that ambassadors were withdrawn, the peoples were at peace. They had no quarrel with each other; they bore each other no ill will. Half a dozen men brought Europe

to the brink of the precipice, and all Europe fell over it because it could not help itself."

Such observations seem to import that all nations are caught in a trap from which there is no escape, and constant preparedness for war is consequently the only recourse. Yet Mr. MacDonald does not think so. This, he claims, is mere superstition. Nations can extricate themselves if they have the will to do so.

In a letter to Charles M. Sheldon replying to his questions as to the reasons for the 16 proposed new cruisers, Senator Curtis replied that they are "needed for defense," and that this nation had frequently been caught unprepared for war "at great cost." Other statesmen put the cruiser program on the ground that in the event of a foreign war they are needed to protect American commerce.

This last reason for preparedness for war squints toward Great Britain, which has a standing rule to hold up commerce on the seas in time of war. Yet if that issue should arise, with England and

of national pride in having a navy to display, plus the ambition of naval officers who naturally desire many places to which they may be promoted, plus the hunger of shipbuilders for more business, all of this supported by irrational habit." But the latter two sentiments would quickly disappear, for any practical purpose, if the point of national pride and "honor" were not involved.

The ultimate cause in fact of the perpetuation of war as "an instrument of national policy" is precisely the same as the motive for the old practice of duelling. This obsession of "pride" and "honor" in a personal sense which demands a fight is no longer dominant, and the duel has been abolished between persons, but it still rules between nations. Real issues between nations can be far better adjusted for all concerned by peaceful means than by war.

Human nature does not "have to be made over" to get rid of war, any more than it had to be made over to get rid of the practice of duelling, but the obvious thing in world discussion of war and peace is the necessity, first of all, to find out precisely what the motives for war, which keep it alive, are. Once that is clearly settled, and if it is seen to be due to "irrational habit," as was the case with the duello, the world will be in a way to free itself from war.

### Tax Revision Is Necessary

**I**N CONSIDERING tax revision the Kansas legislature has placed the emphasis almost exclusively on relief to the farmer, but it is a broader question. Fundamentally tax revision is not a class matter, and neither is it primarily a matter of the revenue any given plan brings in, altho this also is greatly emphasized, particularly when members of the legislature talk about repeal of the intangible tax and the mortgage registration law.

What it has been hoped the legislature could give the state is a more diversified plan of taxation, one that does not bear down so excessively on general property or ad valorem tax. Diversification is the key of tax revision, spreading it out, instead of concentrating on "general property."

An instructive statement that bears directly on this angle, which is the important angle, of tax revision, has been made by the United States League of Local Building & Loan Associations.

This statement is that about one-half of all homes owned in the United States belong to men who earn less than \$2,000 a year.

This statement from a source that knows most about home-owning and home-building is one that should sink in. Let members of the legislature give thought to what it means. In Kansas we have no doubt that a higher proportion of all homes are owned by men who earn less than \$2,000 a year.

The ad valorem general property tax, from which Kansas obtains a greater part of all tax revenues than any other state, falls not only on the farmer but also the home-owner. It is a heavy burden on families with less than \$2,000 a year incomes. It hits the small fellow. It is particularly a handicap on newly-weds ambitious to own a home. It is abominably unjust in taxing them not only on what they own but on what they hope to own, while some persons are not taxed even on what they own.

Such a proposal as a general sales tax on precisely the same persons does not offer any relief whatever. It merely lays the tax in another form upon the same burden-bearers as under the general property tax. Something better than this is needed in any helpful plan of tax revision.

The League of Local Building & Loan Associations adds to its statement that "nearly nine out of every 10 persons who build homes borrow from some sort of organization part of the funds needed."

They are from necessity speculators in home-building, counting on savings from small incomes to pay out. They are paying present taxes on future savings. Such people are the "bone and sinew" of America, and that they should be picked out as particularly large tax payers, relative to income and to financial ability, is no credit to our lawmakers. The Building & Loan Associations well say that "such borrowers must be among the most courageous and enterprising members of the community." Yet we hear from opponents of diversified taxation that legislatures must be careful "not to hamper enterprise" by taxation. They



It's Just About Worn Out

the United States, equally powerful on the sea, fighting for control on the one hand and commerce on the other, the American commerce certainly would go by the board. The issue comes down not to protection of commerce in wartime, but simply the moral right of commerce in wartime. The commerce itself would be wiped out.

As to being caught unprepared, the United States at least has never been defeated in war, so the question of preparedness at all times for war, so far as American history is concerned, is as Senator Curtis states, a matter of costs. But constant preparedness for war, such as army and navy officers advocate, for the last 140 years, would have cost this country enormously more than unpreparedness actually did cost. The balance of costs is altogether the other way.

When the causes of war are analyzed they appear to come finally to the matter of national pride. The nation wants to be as powerful as the next one. It will not tolerate interference with its commerce in wartime, tho interference in point of fact always occurs. It is not commerce, nor cost. It is something deeper, and more obscure.

"The truth of course is," says Dr. Charles C. Morrison, whose book on war is a thorough study of the war complex, "that the demand for ships is not founded on self-defense at all, but grows out

hamper it as far as possible when they throw the major burden on the general property tax.

A state graduated income tax is the most important of all proposals at this time for diversification of taxation in Kansas. Lawyers in the legislature fear that it may not be constitutional under our uniform clause of the constitution. This is a disputed question. If the legislature could see its way to enacting such a tax, accompanying it with a constitutional amendment to go to the people next year amending the constitution to permit of a graduated income tax, in case the law were declared unconstitutional, it would make a start toward tax diversification in this state.

### No Titles for Canada

CANADA'S House of Commons seems to have done an effectual job when it voted down 114 to 60 the bill for restoration of royal titles in the dominion. Up to 1919 his British majesty could and did honor eminent Canadians in the mother-country fashion, but in that year the Canadian Parliament abolished all titles, and titled Canadians were obliged to come down to the status of ordinary mortals.

It is noteworthy that the bill for restoration of titles was defeated notwithstanding that both the government and the opposition leaders favored it. The victory was achieved by the democratic members "when the liberals from Quebec and the prairie provinces and the progressives joined forces in almost unanimous strength against it," and without regard to party affiliation.

Party leaders, however, might well be expected to favor Canadian titles. They constitute a cheap method of obtaining party support, and particularly party funds. In England itself the old peerage has almost completely lost its political and social meaning as a traditional aristocracy, since party exigencies led to the practice of enlarging its ranks by the addition of millionaires willing to pay well for admission into the British nobility. No doubt the scandals of new peerages at home had much to do with the action of Canada in 1919, as well as that of last week.

### Prohibition's Help to Retailers

A FEATURE of the convention of upward of 2,000 delegates in New York of the National Dry Goods Association recently was the discussion of the effect on business of wet goods. Among the speakers was Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, head of the marketing department of the School of Business of Columbia University. In his address on "Some Important Factors in the Economics of Consumption," Doctor Nystrom noted that prohibi-

tion is one of the factors of social change affecting spending habits.

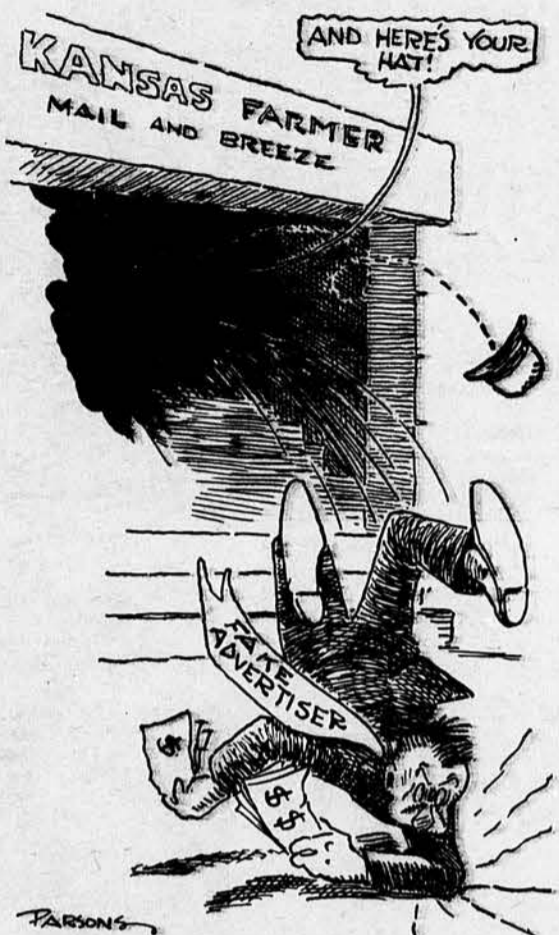
"Prohibition, with all its arguments pro and con," he said, "undoubtedly is diverting not less than 5 billion dollars a year, which would ordinarily be expended on alcoholic drinks were it not for prohibition, to other classes of commod-

ishing, automobiles, musical instruments, radio, travel, amusements, jewelry, insurance, education, books and magazines."

Wets who treat prohibition as creating a vacuum in depriving persons of freedom to drink overlook these various compensations. Booze may be thought highly desirable as a solace in a hard and often unsatisfactory world, but automobiles, radio, travel, insurance and the other interests mentioned by Professor Nystrom produce more wholesome as well as more durable satisfaction.

The Columbia professor agrees with Professor Feldman of Dartmouth College in his book, "Prohibition: Its Industrial and Economic Aspects," that with all the home brew and bootlegging there is a wide margin between present consumption and pre-Volstead. The wets have not produced any figures to combat those of Professor Feldman, who made use of many official sources of information. They harp on 50 millions' worth of liquor imported from Canada at and near Detroit, but 50 millions is a negligible item compared with the pre-Volstead drink bill of close to 2,000 millions.

The biggest element in prosperity relates to consumption of goods, not to production. Manufacturers and dealers are interested in the volume of buying power. They will take the conservative position if they go along with students of the wet and dry question like Professor Feldman and Professor Nystrom, who are convinced that prohibition sells billions of dry goods and other products annually.



ties and to saving. Place whatever estimate you like on the amount of bootleg liquor sold in this country, and I am sure you will admit, as I have been forced to admit, that a return to the liquor consumption of pre-Volstead days would mean several billion dollars less business in home furn-

### The Court Would Decide

I bought a farm since I was married. It is in my name only. We have lived on it since I bought it but my husband has not paid any rent but has taken what money we made and paid the interest and taxes since we owned it and also has paid a \$700 mortgage on it but part of the \$700 was mine. If I should obtain a divorce could he get part of the farm? We have five small children, the oldest 13 years old. Could I make him help keep the children?  
Mrs. W. L. Z.

If you bring suit against your husband for divorce the question of the division of the property would be very largely in the discretion of the court trying the case. It is scarcely likely that the court would give him at any rate any more than enough to compensate him for whatever he may have paid out in the way of interest, taxes and on the payment of this mortgage. And he would be charged on the other hand with the support of you and the children and if that balanced all that he paid he would get nothing. But, of course, I cannot say what a court might say about a fair division. If the children were left with you I would say the court would in all probability not allow your husband anything and would in addition require him to contribute something toward the support of you and your children.

# Prohibition Can Be Enforced

From Senator Capper's Speech in the Senate, February 19, in Support of the Jones Bill

During the debate on the Jones bill, increasing maximum penalties for violations of the national prohibitory law to \$10,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, Senator Capper took the floor to answer charges that prohibition cannot be enforced. The Senate passed the bill, 65 to 18, after voting down all the amendments proposed by the wets.

I AM SUPPORTING the pending measure amending the national prohibition act because it will undoubtedly be of great assistance in bringing about more effective enforcement of our liquor laws. I do not share the opinion of those who say that prohibition cannot be enforced. It can be enforced. We have demonstrated that fact in Kansas, where we had prohibition for more than 40 years before the enactment of the national law. In the nation, we are now passing thru the experimental stage of enforcement that we had in the early days of enforcement in Kansas under the state law.

In the beginning many Kansas business men were not in sympathy with prohibition because they thought it would hurt business. Now they agree that it is the state's best business asset. Other good citizens honestly thought the move unwise. Now an overwhelming majority of our people consider prohibition one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed on the state thru legislation.

I say just as emphatically that prohibition can be enforced in the nation. We have already made progress in that direction. It may take 20 years to make enforcement effective. But if it does, they will be years well spent from which posterity will reap untold benefits.

It is the wet and lawless cities, more than any other part of the country, that are the plague spots which need cleaning up and which need the sharp prod of the law. Enforcing prohibition will help rather than hinder that work.

Kansas has had prohibition for half a century. It spent many years in experimenting and pioneering in this reform, gradually perfecting the Kansas law. Then the benefits began to show. The people got in earnest about prohibition. They passed a bone-dry law. They began ousting from office city and county attorneys and mayors who were lax or were wet sympathizers. And for 25

years prohibition has been a fact in Kansas, and now is a permanent part of its state and national creed.

There is still illicit selling of liquor in Kansas. It will continue in a sporadic manner so long as there are people who cling to the old custom of the social drink even tho it is tinctured poison bottled in the barn. But the sale of liquor has been reduced to the minimum. Kansas would not tolerate modification.

If Kansas could enforce prohibition with wet states all around it, as it had to until we had national prohibition, New York and other states can.

"One of the most astonishing transformations in economic history is the progress made in industry in the United States during the last five years," wrote Secretary Hoover in the 1925 annual report of United States Department of Commerce. Mr. Hoover mentioned prohibition as one of the chief causes of that transformation, and few big manufacturers in the United States will disagree with that statement.

I think we can lay a considerable share of this nation's abounding good fortune to eight years of national prohibition superimposed on many more years of prohibition by the states; to the tremendous increase in our industrial efficiency resulting largely therefrom; the rise in the last eight years of a new and nation-wide thrift which seems but another outcome of this same cause, and which, as Mr. Hoover points out, finds us in this year of our Lord, the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed people that ever inhabited this earth.

If the opponents of prohibition succeed in bringing back the sale of wine and beer, the law-breaking saloon will as surely come back as that water will run down hill.

The province of Ontario, Canada, legalized 4 per cent beer. Within 60 days, or less, the brewers of this beer were violating this law. Ontario found the drinkers were no more content with 4 per cent beer than they were before.

And so it would be in the United States. Instead of a comparatively few bootleggers breaking the law, we would have thousands upon thousands of saloons. And if each saloon had one

policeman to watch it the law would still be violated as regularly and without question as it was when that odoriferous institution was with us. Liquor has never obeyed a modifying law. Prohibition wherever honestly enforced has proved the most effective remedy.

We need go no farther back than the recent election to discover that the great majority of the people of this country—not any particular section, or class, or party, but just the mass of the people—believe in the Eighteenth amendment and in the enforcement of its provisions. It is my opinion that the 1928 national election constitutes a mandate to the Government of the United States to make the prohibition amendment effective; not to attempt to repeal or evade it.

Prohibition enforcement now is a challenge to public officials—federal, state and local—from one end of the land to the other. It is a challenge also to the loyalty of the common man to his Government. We never have had a greater opportunity to do a finer service for our country than today, by showing thru speech and action a decent respect for its laws and its Constitution.

The all-important job ahead for American citizens at this time is to educate ourselves to observe the Constitution and the laws of our country, and to make the fight necessary to see that the Constitution is observed and the laws enforced.

Prohibition has not had a fair trial. The big cities have not made an honest effort to enforce it. It can be enforced if federal, state and local officials will get back of it in an honest-to-God way.

The American people have the right to disapprove of a law and to seek its repeal or modification in a lawful way. If the people do not want prohibition they may remove the Amendment by the same means they used to adopt it.

I believe prohibition is gaining in spite of the difficulties of enforcement. The Eighteenth Amendment never will come out of the Constitution. The Volstead law will not be weakened. And in years to come the people of the United States will have more and more cause to rejoice that they voted prohibition into the Constitution, and made it the law of the land and stood by it.

# World Events in Pictures



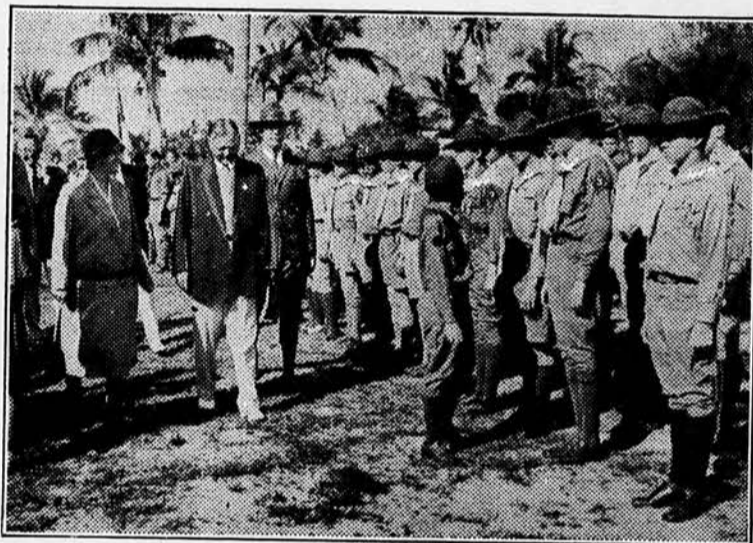
Anne S. Morrow, Daughter of U. S. Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Whose Engagement to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Has Been Announced. The Wedding Probably Will Be This Summer



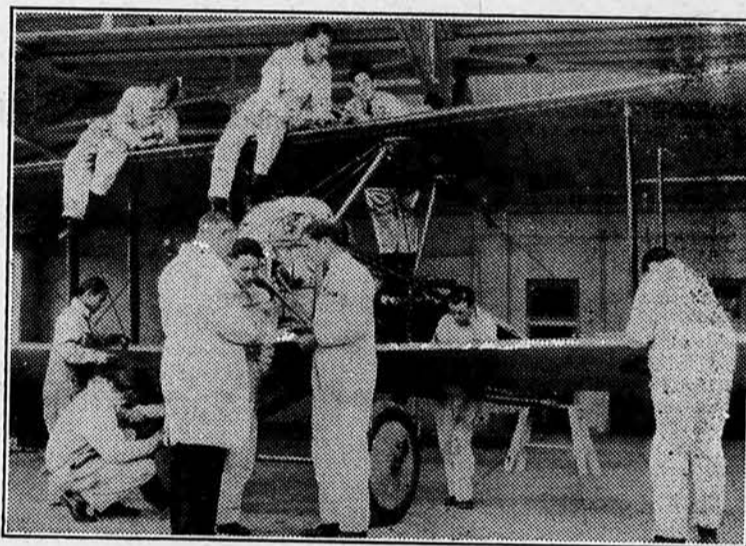
Left to Right, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Sally Erckman and Rosalyn Wallace, New York; Mrs. R. O'Connor, Dover, N. J.; and F. Scott Fitzgerald, Novelist. These Ladies Are in Nation-Wide Contest to Find Most Beautiful American Types Such as Debutante, Co-ed, Wife, Mother and Sportswoman. Vanderbilt, Fitzgerald and John Barrymore of Stage and Screen Fame Are the Final Judges



An Excellent Portrait of Maria Ganesco, Whose Stately and Patriotic Beauty Won Her the Title of Miss Rumania of 1929. She Will Compete in the European Beauty Contest to Be Held in Paris



All Good Scouts! President-Elect and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Reviewing Boy Scout Troops on the Beautiful Belle Isle, Miami, Fla., Before Leaving for Fort Myers to Greet T. A. Edison on His 82nd Birthday



Students and Instructor Studying the Biplane, in the Hangar at the George Washington High School, Los Angeles. This is the First Aviation Class in a Public High School in the Country



Outstanding Among the Famous Musers Entered in the Sierra Dog Derby, Truckee, Calif., is Scotty Allan of Nome, Alaska, Three Times a Winner of the Alaskan Sweepstakes. He is Shown with His Lead Dogs Nero and Skeezix



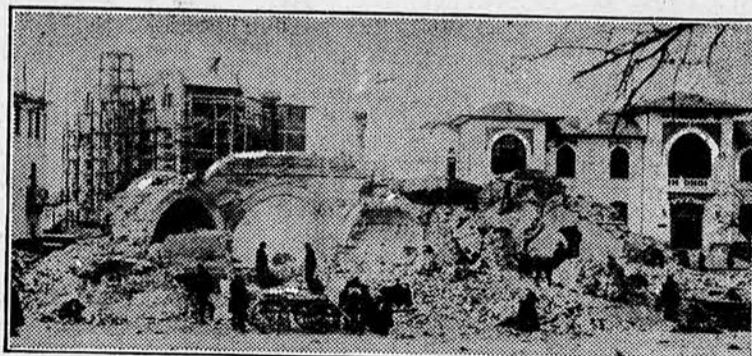
Owen D. Young, Whose Acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Committee of Reparation Experts is Virtually Assured. His Selection Was Unanimous by Allied and German Members



Dr. Miguel Garcia, Mexico City, Mexico, Who Has Astounded the Medical World with Discovery of a New Anesthetic, the Intravenous Injection of Ethyl Alcohol. Some Authorities Say it is 1,000 Times Superior to Chloroform or Ether



Japanese Women Take Active Interest in Their Government. Here Leaders Are in Their Congress Where Plans for 1929 Were Laid. Three of the Best Known Are Seated: Left to Right, Princess Li, Princess Nashimoto and Princess Higashifushinu



Three Pages in History of Turkish Progress: Center, a Lone Roman Column, Mute Witness of Roman Conquest of Asia Minor in Ancient Days; Before It, Workmen Wrecking a 14th Century Mosque, of the Middle Ages; and Right, a Modern Building, An Up-to-Date Hotel Will Be Erected on This Site

# Yeh, Here Comes a Steamship!

And It Carries a Tub of Butter-- So Down Goes the Price in New York, the Most Important Market in the Country



FROM the harbor of Auckland, New Zealand, a ship makes its way out to sea. It carries a cargo of butter, "destination to be given." It crosses the great Pacific, passes thru the Panama Canal, and then comes a radio message which says, "New York." A few days later the butter cargo is discharged on the docks which line the mouth of the Hudson.

A few hours after the radio message was sent, that fact is known in the produce trade in New York. Wham! Down goes the price of butter, 3, 4, 5 cents a pound, and for a week or 10 days the market is nervous and fussy and cantankerous. After that the effect wears off, but it isn't long before the whole process is repeated. The producer of butter pays the bill, of course.

These shipments of butter from the other side of the world don't amount to a very big total in the course of a year (only a fraction of 1 per cent of the butter consumed in this country) but they raise several kinds of Cain with the American butter market. One cargo seldom is enough to supply the city of New York with butter for one morning's breakfast, with nothing for dinner and supper, yet it causes a loss of a million dollars or more to the producers of butter. I took the trouble to trace out the effect of one small shipment in January, 1928, and found that it caused a drop of 5½ cents a pound in the New York market, which lasted for a little more than a week.

### In a Delicate Spot

It isn't the New York market alone which is affected. Prices of butter in this country are determined almost wholly on the produce exchanges, of which New York has the largest and the dominating one. Only a small percentage of American butter is actually sold on the New York Exchange, but the entire shipment from New Zealand is thrown into the hopper there, and has an effect all out of proportion to its importance. The American market is hit in its most delicate and vulnerable spot, a solar plexus blow so to speak. The market would absorb these imports without a quiver if they came in from the country like other shipments of butter, but because they

By Herman Steen

come in right where prices are registered they cause tremendous losses to American dairymen.

This butter situation is the key to the whole problem of protection of the American dairy industry. The price of butter is the base upon which the price of almost all dairy products is built. More than a third of American dairy products are sold in the form of butter, so that from a price standpoint it dominates the whole dairy market. There is a direct relationship between the price of butter

and the price of whole milk in the city milk areas, partly because these city milk areas run out into the butter districts and partly because their surplus disposition depends on the manufacture of butter. The same thing is true in the cheese districts and the areas where other dairy products are made.

There also is a tremendous world surplus of butter, which amounts to more than 1 billion pounds, or half as much as the United States produces. This comes principally from New Zea-

land, Denmark, Australia, Argentina, Canada and the new European nations along the Baltic. This world surplus is restlessly seeking an outlet, and every year it has more trouble in finding it.

For a time it found an outlet in Germany, but now the dairy industry there is recovering, and not so much foreign butter is absorbed. It always is looking with hungry eyes at the American market, which stands on a level 5 to 10 cents a pound above the world level, and every now and then it launches an attack on that market in spite of a tariff of 12 cents a pound. Some years the excess of imports over exports runs up to respectable totals, like 24 million pounds in 1924, and other years it doesn't amount to much, like 900,000 pounds in 1928. Volume of butter imports isn't troublesome, but the effect on the American market is very detrimental to the dairy farmer.

### Up to 12 Cents Now

The tariff wall on butter has been getting higher year after year. It was 6 cents a pound in 1921, 8 cents in 1922, and in 1926 it was raised to 12 cents by proclamation of the President. The dairy interests are now asking that it be raised to 15 cents a pound. This is one of the agricultural tariffs about which no question can be raised as to the value. For some years past, American butter prices have seldom been less than 5 cents a pound higher than butter prices in London, they are often 10 cents above, and on occasions they are 18 cents over London. Nearly all this may be credited to the tariff. It is one of the comparatively few spots in which there is a definite and easily measured tariff benefit to American farmers.

The import situation on cream and whole milk is tied pretty closely to that in butter. The prices of cream and butter have a direct relationship; and whole milk prices have a general relationship: both of them follow the lead of butter. Quite a bit of cream and whole milk comes in from Canada, principally in the eastern states. The reason for the importation of cream and whole milk, rather than butter, is due to the fact that cream

(Continued on Page 19)



Memories

# What's the Trend in Wheat?

By R. M. Green

A PRICE advance in January to near the estimated average price for the 1928 crop, and a volume of speculative trading in January almost double that in December, are the two outstanding changes in the wheat market since the first of January. An article in the Kansas Farmer of January 19, 1929, indicated the probability of some nearby price advance, and an estimated price for the season of around \$1.40. The advance in January to \$1.37 for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City raises the question of whether that does not leave the March market in a weak position. What, also, are the risks of holding for the spring market with the price as high as it got in January?

If the highest price for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City in July is never reached or exceeded in September or October, then there is pretty good evidence that prices are generally looking down. It is during September and October that prices are supported by decreased receipts from the hard winter wheat section, mills are buying the largest percentage of their year's purchases, exporters are turning more to the United States and exports from competing countries are running the lightest of the whole year. If these factors do not elevate the September or October price to the best July levels or better then the price situation is generally such as to be on a down trend much of the whole year.

In July, 1928, the highest price for top No. 2 wheat at Kansas City was \$1.60 a bushel. The highest prices in August and September were \$1.44 and \$1.34 respectively. In 23 past years like this the January price remained lower than the July price in all but six years, and the following May price, even, was lower than the previous July price in all but nine years. In only three of the 23 years, therefore, was the May price higher than the previous July price when the January price failed to exceed the July price, as was the case this year. Consequently, only exceptional damage to the growing crop of wheat offers a chance for the price to exceed the July level of \$1.60.

In years when the general price trend is downward, as has been the case to date this year, the average price for the season usually is within a few cents of the average of August and September prices. An average of top prices for August and September, 1928, gives an estimated average price for the 1928-29 season of \$1.39. The highest price in January, 1929, of \$1.37 is therefore fairly close to an estimated average price for the season that may be a few cents in error either way.

In the last 23 years of declining wheat prices the highest price for

wheat in either December, January or February has been above the season's average price in 10 years. In five, or just half of these years, the price in April, May or June also was above the season's average price. In the other five years when a price as high as the season's average was reached in December, January or February, no such levels were reached in April, May or June.

On the other hand, in 13 of the 23 years the highest price in December, January or February did not reach a level as high as the season's average price. In 11 or all but two of these years the price in April, May or June did not reach a level above the season's average price.

Obviously, the January rise to \$1.37 is so close to the estimated average price of \$1.39 to \$1.40 for the whole season that an error of a few cents in the estimate could easily make the \$1.37 equal to or a little above what may prove to be the season's average price. Up to the first of February the actual average of top prices for No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City was \$1.36.

Large supplies of old wheat in all positions and the impending movement of Australian and Argentine wheat in February and March are the depressing factors in the current market situation. Normally the spread be-

tween Kansas City May wheat and Liverpool May is about 28 cents, a shipping difference between the two markets. At present, the difference between the two markets is 15½ cents. This indicates the Kansas City price high compared with Liverpool. Either the Kansas City price must come down or the Liverpool price go up unless the growing wheat situation becomes so bad that the United States markets can go on a domestic basis and carry over old supplies more or less independent of the export market.

Increased speculative trading in January and almost complete dependence of the market on growing crop conditions for any further price advances this year make it rather unlikely that there will be sharp price declines for any length of time before March or early April. Volume of future trading in wheat increased from a daily average of about 22.6 million bushels to a 41.7 million bushel daily average in January. This is almost doubling the volume of trading in 30 days. Since little can be told about the growing crop before another 30 to 40 days, and since just last year, fresh in the minds of all, damage did occur to the growing crop at this season, the possibility of a spring price rise is likely to bolster up the market for a time.

Waiting on the weather until March has something in its favor. After that time the risk of holding will increase.

# WIBW Brings You the Inauguration

## And You Also Will Hear the Buffalo Nickel Indian Chief Speak Direct From "The Voice of Kansas Farmer"

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**O**KI," neighbors! This peculiar looking word isn't a typographical error. It's Blackfoot Indian language for "welcome," and means the same as hello or howdy among friends here in Kansas. No. We don't know how to pronounce it either.

But folks, just listen in on WIBW next week and you will hear one of the most famous, and the best known, Blackfoot Indian chief, say it to you. You have seen his picture many, many times, for it circulates freely among us. If you want to see it now, just reach down in your pocket or purse, or if necessary swipe a Buffalo nickel out of the baby's bank, and there you have it. This 5-

**WOULD** you like to own copies of autographed photographs of the Buffalo Nickel Indian Chief, "Two-Guns-White-Calf," and his interpreter chief "Owen-Heavy-Breast" who will speak to you over WIBW, the broadcasting station of Kansas Farmer and all of the Capper Publications, on March 9?

Send your request to WIBW, Topeka, making sure that you mention something you heard on the big Indian Ceremony Program the evening of March 9, from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock, and they will be mailed to you free of charge.

The train load of Kansas folks who visited the Blackfoot Reservation near Glacier Park, Montana, last August on the Kansas Farmer's Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Coast, Northwest and Canada, were welcomed by "Two-Guns," and some of them were made "blood brothers" of the Buffalo Nickel Chief. Other Kansas folks will have the opportunity to make a similar trip this year.

cent piece we had to get acquainted with some time ago, carries the feathered likeness of Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, and he will be in Topeka on March 9, as the guest of Kansas Farmer. So that you can enjoy his visit a big ceremony will be broadcast over WIBW, the official voice of Kansas Farmer, and of all the Capper Publications.

Tune in with us at exactly 8:30 o'clock on the evening of March 9, and you will hear something that never has been on the air before. We are planning something unique for this program. Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf will make a speech. None of us will be able to understand him, because he doesn't speak English. But Chief Owen-Heavy-Breast will be right beside "Two-Guns" and will give a word-for-word translation in English of what the old chief has to say.

But that isn't all. Governor Clyde Reed and Mayor W. O. Rigby, of Topeka, have been invited to take part in the reception and ceremonies; the Governor to make the principal address. Of course, we can't promise anything, but when Chief Two-Guns is properly impressed and is in the right mood, he sometimes takes "pale-faces" into his tribe as "blood brothers." Wonder who he would pick out on this occasion? If you listen in you are sure to know.

The Haskell band at Lawrence is being invited to participate in this big radio program, as well as all of the Blackfoot students in Haskell Institute.



Prof. Charles S. Skilton, of the University of Kansas, one of the most famous composers of native Indian music in the world, has accepted an invitation to make a brief talk.

This is going to be the best program Kansas Farmer, and all of the Capper Publications, can make it. You will find it different from anything you have heard before and we are sure you will like it.

Here is something else that will make the whole thing more interesting for you. If you will mail your request to WIBW, at Topeka, you will be sent, free of charge, an autographed photo of Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf or Chief Owen-Heavy-Breast, or both of them. The only thing you must be sure to do, aside from requesting the photographs, is to mention something you heard in the Indian ceremony program.

WIBW also will bring you the most important feature in current events in the United States next week. Tune in on WIBW on March 4, because The Capper Publications have completed arrangements with the Columbia Broadcasting System to broadcast the inauguration of President Herbert Hoover.

This program will come direct to WIBW in Topeka, from the National Capitol at Washington, D. C., and will be put on the air at WIBW's big transmitting plant. The ceremony starts at 11 a. m., Central Standard time, March 4, and lasts until 1 o'clock. So the station with the four friendly letters will bring you the entire ceremony.

WIBW'S authorized daytime power of 2,500 watts makes it the most powerful station to broadcast the inauguration in this territory. The wave length is 1,300 kilocycles, or 230.6 meters.

Another big feature you should not miss next week is the talk by Joe Koelliker, who farms in Doniphan county near Robinson. During the last few years he has been getting 45 to 78 bushels of corn to the acre, as against the state average of 17.71 bushels. Thirty-five bushels of wheat, as compared to the state average of 12.35 bushels; 54

bushels of oats as compared to 22.98 bushels as the state average. Mr. Koelliker today has one of the best farms in his section of the state, and some years ago it wasn't so much to talk about. He built fertility; even changed every fence on the place so he could farm it right. His subject this week will be: "The Farm and Its Upkeep." Mr. Koelliker's experiences will be valuable to hear. He will go on the air over WIBW, the Voice of Kansas Farmer, at exactly 1 o'clock, Central Standard time, on Thursday, March 7.

The radio pictures this week introduce you to Boyd and Maude Shreffler, two of the most popular entertainers in Kansas. They have had wide experience in music and entertainment, and in directing stage work not only in Kansas, but other states as well. Boyd is director of the Novelty



Merrymakers, the orchestra you hear from the stage of the theater so often. Boyd admits that he is only one-half, or maybe less, of the family. It's Mr. and Mrs. Shreffler, you see. You would like to meet these fine folks, we are sure. But you can get quite well acquainted with them over WIBW.

You already have picked out the likeness of Joe Koelliker. Remember, he goes on the air next Thursday.

The other two photographs are of the Blackfoot Indians you will hear over WIBW on March 9. See whether you can identify these chiefs by their signatures at the bottom corner of the pictures. See anything that looks like two guns and a calf? Well, that's the Buffalo Nickel Indian, and the other one is Chief Owen-Heavy-Breast, the individual who will change Indian language into good English grammar for your entertainment.

### Program for Next Week

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 3

- 12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 3:00 p. m.—Studio program
- 4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
- 6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

#### MONDAY, MARCH 4

- 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
- 11:00 a. m.—WIBW broadcasts the Inaugural Ceremonies from Washington, D. C., over the Columbia Chain.
- 3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 3:30 p. m.—Matinee Concert
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late markets, news, time, weather. Sheriff E. G. Carroll, Olathe, speaks on "Notify your Sheriff Promptly"
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra. Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 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, MARCH 5

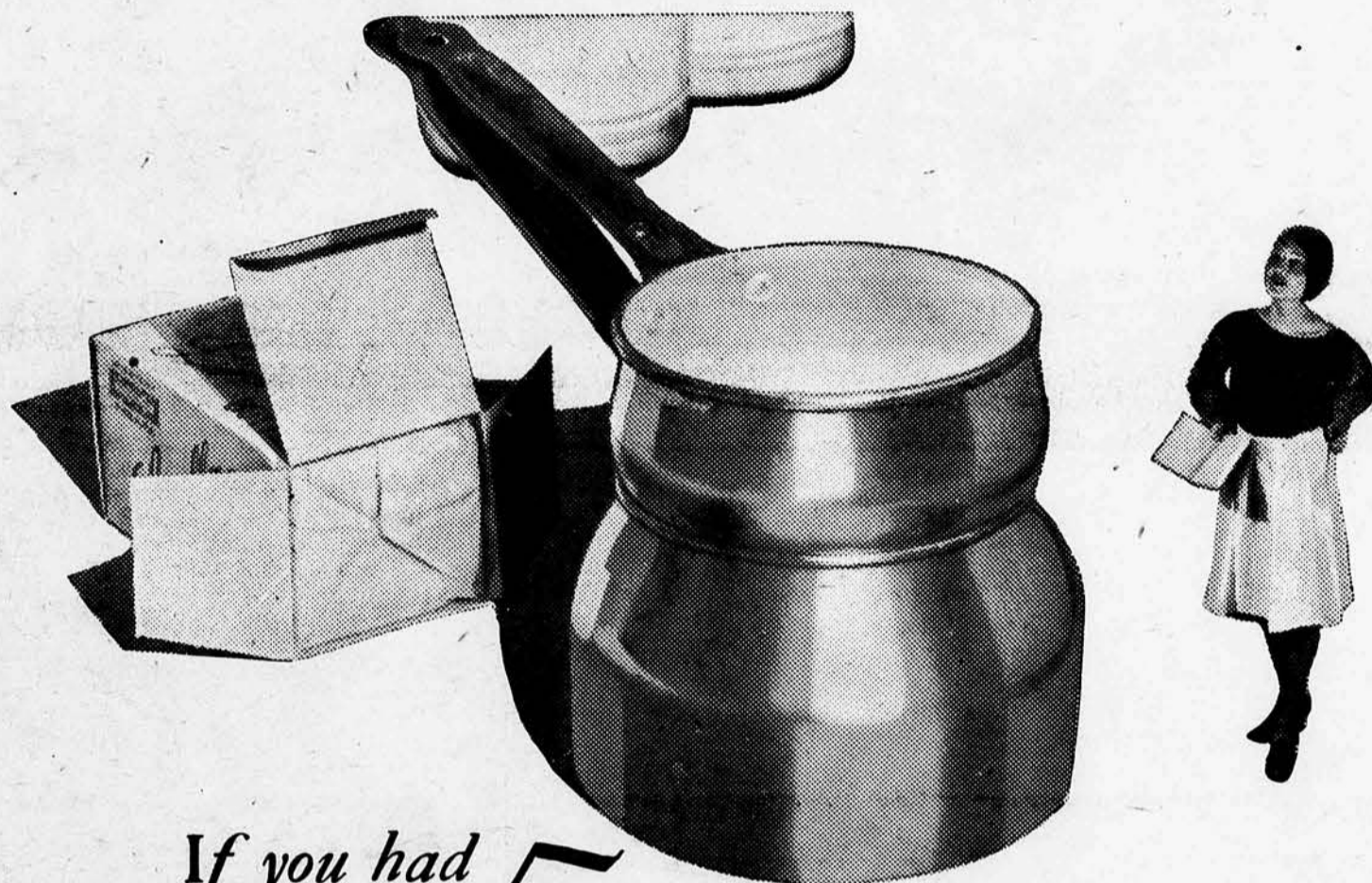
- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News
- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:15 p. m.—Novelty Theater's program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and His Novelty Merrymakers
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather

(Continued on Page 46)



Boyd and Maude Shreffler Greet You From the Top Photo on This Page. They Are Two of the Most Popular Radio Entertainers. Joe Koelliker's Likeness Is in the Oval. He Is an Outstanding Farmer in Doniphan County. And Meet the Two Indian Chiefs You Will Hear Over WIBW Next Week. Which One Is "Two-Guns-White-Calf?" They Dress Like You See Them Here





If you had  
to Make **50** gallons  
of your Good **C**ream sauce  
wouldn't you do it a  
Little at a Time?

MAKING cream sauce in large quantities and roasting coffee in bulk present similar difficulties. The cream sauce becomes lumpy and the coffee roasts unevenly.

Hills Bros. roast every pound of their coffee evenly because, by a continuous process, only a few pounds at a time pass through the roasters. The development of the flavor is perfectly controlled. Uniform

strength and richness are assured. You enjoy this goodness in every cup.

This exact process is Hills Bros.' exclusively. Naturally the flavor it produces is not found in any other coffee. No wonder that coffee-lovers everywhere drink Hills Bros.

Hills Bros. Coffee is packed in vacuum. All the appetizing aroma and satisfying flavor come to you intact. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab, the trademark, on the can.

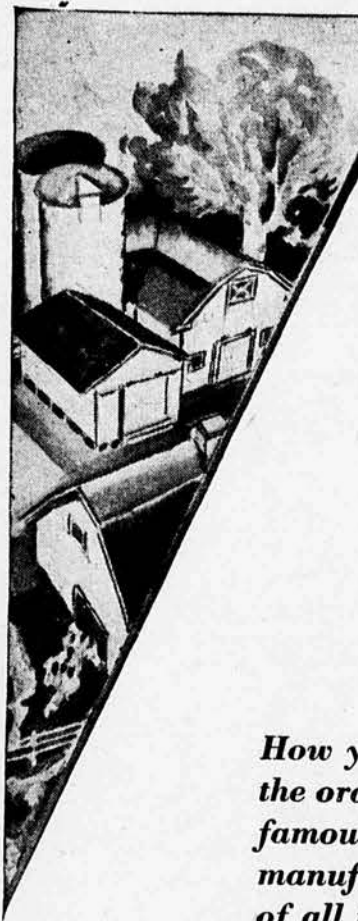
**☞** The unvarying flavor of Hills Bros Coffee is controlled the same way—only a few pounds are roasted at a time by a continuous process



**HILLS BROS COFFEE**

*Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key.*

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.  
2525 Southwest Blvd.  
Kansas City, Mo.



# The Common Sense Way to Buy

*How you are saved one-third to one-half the ordinary price of merchandise by the famous Ward plan of distributing from manufacturer direct to you. One-third of all the families in America now take advantage of it.*

ON this page are pictured a few of over 35,000 items of merchandise stocked by Montgomery Ward & Co. They are shown here for the sole purpose of proving by definite examples how large a part of ordinary prices may be saved by this direct way of buying.

### A charming, modern bungalow

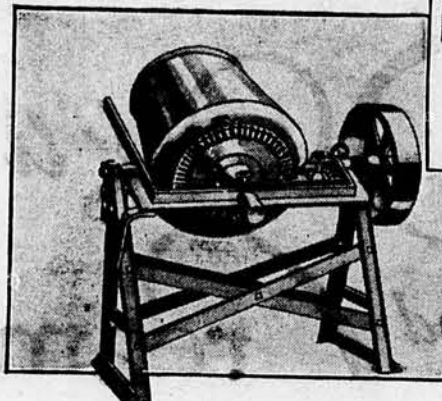
Take the home illustrated here for instance. It is one of the smartest and most charming of thousands of designs submitted by

talented architects this season. Its construction embodies the latest engineering principles to keep it warm in winter and cool in summer. The lumber is ready cut to fit, thus eliminating waste and reducing your lumber bill by several hundred dollars.



*The paint in this pail is identical in spreading, covering, and wearing qualities to the highest-priced house paint made by any manufacturer. It costs \$1 to \$1.25 less per gallon.*

Our own architects and engineers give you free counsel and advice as work progresses. And while receiving these advantages you are able to cut building costs \$1500



**Concrete Mixer**

*New improvements in design. Pays for itself on first job. See catalogue. Easy payments. Ordinary prices reduced \$10 to \$20.*

to \$2500 under ordinary ways of building.

Perhaps you are painting your present house. Montgomery Ward & Co. calls your attention to its Master Painter formula that matches by actual laboratory test a nationally known manufacturer's first quality paint—yet its price is 25% a gallon lower. Money cannot buy better paint, so when you pay more than Ward's low price the difference represents a loss to you.



### Mechanical excellence

Take the Royal Blue Separator and the Sattley Gas Engine. Both represent



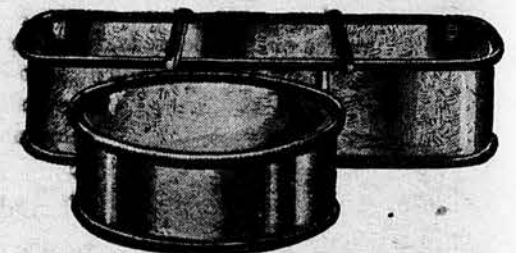
*The Newport home—one of our modern and charming designs. We sell all Readycut Homes on the easy monthly payment plan. Savings are \$500 to \$2000 under ordinary ways. Write for special catalogue and ask about Ward's new 15-year loan.*

two of the finest, mechanically excellent pieces of machinery that you can find in either line. We ask men who pride themselves on judging farm equipment values to compare them with the highest priced products on the market... these cost one-third to one-half less.

Families by the thousands today buy important items only from Ward's and no other way.

### Why Ward prices are lower

As you look through Ward's catalogue or as you walk through the aisles of a Ward store, of which there are hundreds located through-

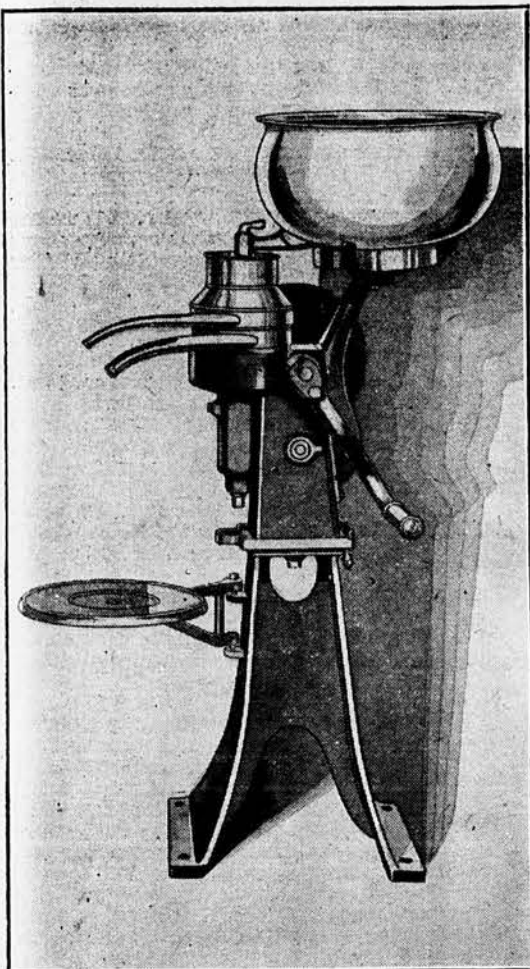


**Galvanized Steel Tanks**

*Sturdiest type of construction known. 20-gauge rust resisting galvanized steel. Will not warp or crack from frost. Priced at one-half ordinary cost.*

# MONTGOMERY

# Farm Equipment

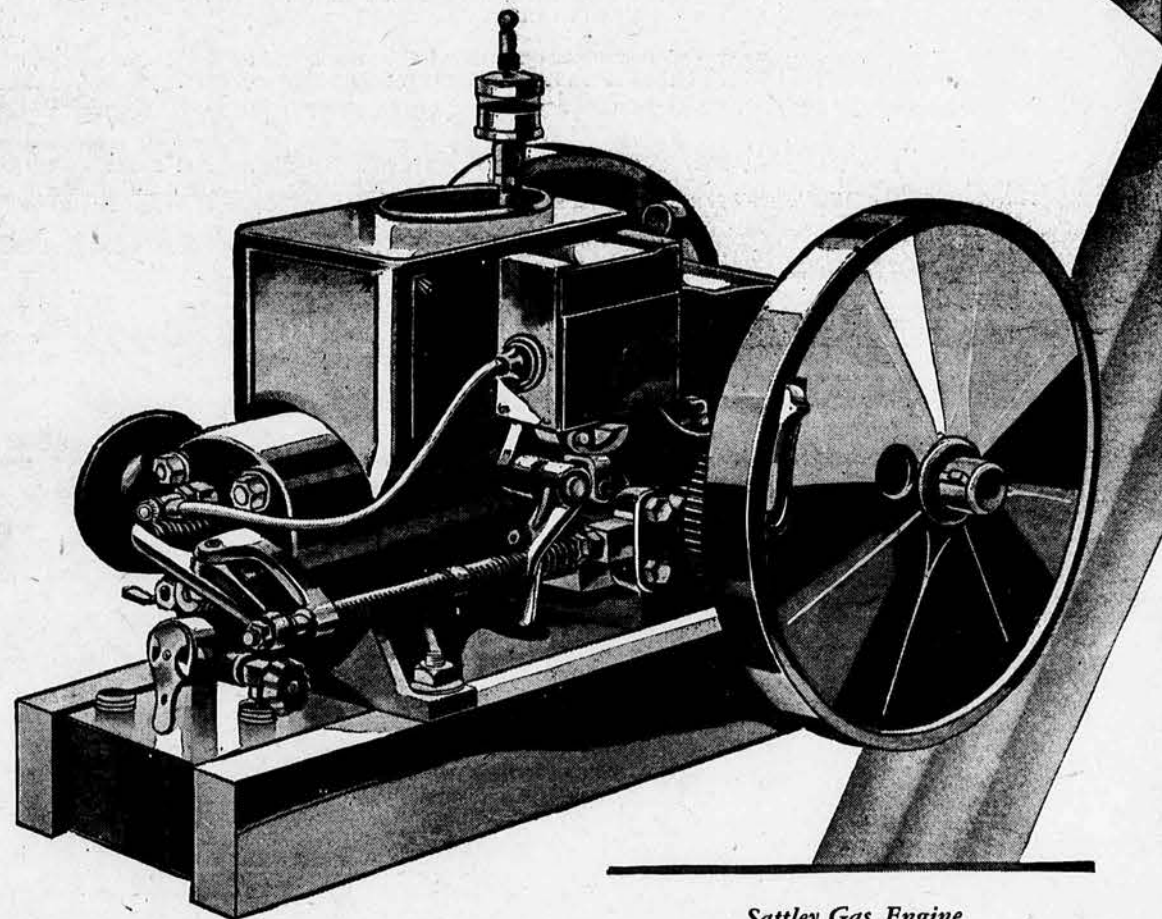


### Test Proves Excellence

*Running for 5500 continuous hours, a Royal Blue Separator proved conclusively its unparalleled durability. After this test, equal to 15 years of daily use, not a single part was worn enough to require replacement or repair and the bowl was still in perfect balance!*

out the United States, you are astonished at the low prices on the fine merchandise of every description. The reasons for these low prices are easy to understand.

In the first place, there is but one step between you and the factory that makes the merchandise—that is Ward's only method of selling. In the second place, the huge volume of 250,000,000 dollars annually enables Ward's to get the world's lowest prices on any kind of merchandise.



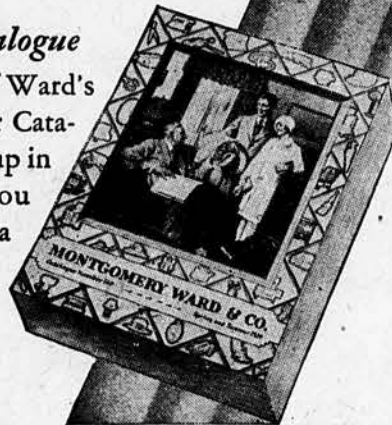
### Sattley Gas Engine

*One of the finest jobs known to modern engineering science and embodying the newest principles of construction. 1 1/2 horsepower and actually develops 2 1/4 horsepower. Has 40 less parts than any other engine. Ten parts interchangeable with Ford Model T. Try for 60 days.*

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# Spring on the Way, Maybe?

## Anyhow the Voice of the Redbird is Again Heard in the Land

BY HARLEY HATCH

**T**HERE are signs, this fine morning, indicating that the worst of winter is over and gone. The sun shines brightly, the wind is in the southwest, the forecast is for "fair and warmer" and the voice of the redbird is heard in the land. Altho this winter is called a hard one by recorders of the weather, it has been satisfactory to farmers. Storms have been few, the degree of cold has run very evenly, livestock has wintered well in most instances and the fruit buds are yet in good condition. The soil is full of moisture, so much so that we will have to wait several days for it to dry after it thaws out, before oats can be sown. Seed oats are being shipped into this territory from Texas at rather a high price, but so smutty were the oats raised here last summer that few folks care to sow them, even tho the smut spores might be killed by treatment. Most elevators are charging 80 cents a bushel for good re-cleaned southern seed oats; we brought 75 bushels home to this farm

this week; we have no wheat growing and must sow part of the cultivated acreage to small grain.

### March Comes Rapidly!

If you wish to know how fast time can pass put yourself in place of a tenant with a move coming March 1 and no place to go. As usual, there are a number of families in this county in this condition, but in some way they find places to settle down for another year even tho it has to be where living conditions are not of the best. The number of farms, or perhaps we had better say farms on which are suitable buildings, is decreasing in Coffey county. Farms are bought by neighboring landowners and the buildings removed, and at intervals a set of tenant buildings burns down, which happened in this neighborhood this week, and that means another farm less for tenants who wish to live on the land they cultivate. Occasionally a tenant buys a farm home of his own, but I find the majority are saying today

that they can rent cheaper than they can buy. In other words, the rent they pay does not equal the interest on the cost of a farm when added to it is insurance and taxes. This is true in many cases, but I think there is a flaw in such reasoning; the cost of moving every year is not considered. In such a case it would be well to remember old Ben Franklin's rhyme, "I never saw an oft removed tree, nor yet an oft removed family, that thrive as well as those that settled be."

### Big Gains on Grass

Those who judge the future by the past are saying that fed cattle prices have not yet reached the lowest level, that this level will arrive some time in April. Those who bought their feeders around \$12 and who have been feeding them 80-cent corn most of the winter are of the opinion that the present average price of \$11.50 a hundred for good killing steers leaves them about \$2 a hundred on the wrong side of the ledger. This means that they do not view with pleasure any further reduction in the price of fed cattle. But as "hope springs eternal in the human breast," most of those who go to market with \$11 cattle come home with thin stuff costing more than that laid down here. Cattlemen figure that they can, on good bluestem pasture, buy stockers at \$11 or \$12 a hundred and sell them next summer or fall for that figure and make money at it. With

the average seasonal pasture bill of \$8 to \$9 a head usually comes a gain of 250 pounds in weight, and this gain is cheap at the price. The most interesting question is, however, "Will cattle going on pasture at \$11 a hundred this spring sell for \$11 a hundred when they leave that pasture next fall?"

### A Wall of Ice

My reference in this column some time ago to the blizzard of 1888 in Nebraska has brought me a number of letters from folks now living in Kansas but who, like myself, were living in Nebraska in 1888. It has likewise brought me more letters from Kansans who have lived long in the state and think I am mistaken in my date. It seems that the worst blizzard which ever hit Western Kansas came in 1886, and when they read this column they thought I referred to that and had missed the date. No, those were separate and distinct storms. I can't say which was the worst, for I was in but one, but I don't care to see anything like it again. To show what it was like, let me quote from a letter from a friend living at Benedict, Kan., who writes me he was living in Nebraska when that storm struck. He says: "Myself and a crew of men were putting up ice for a railroad company. We were at dinner when my wife went to the well for a pail of water. She rushed back in saying, 'Something awful is coming; can't you hear it roaring?' We all ran out, and, sure enough, a wall of ice was coming down from the northwest." Our friend describes it well; it was a wall of powdered ice that struck, and with it came a temperature of 35 below zero. There are some men who say that summer's heat is worse than winter's cold; could they have experienced that storm I think they would have changed their minds.

### 15 Pounds an Acre

A friend writes from Pomona, Kan., as follows: "I have a 6-acre field which I wish to sow to Sweet clover this spring. This field is in cornstalks, and I would like to know whether it is best to plow it or disk it before sowing. Would you sow it with oats? What do you think is the best variety? If the seed is sown alone will it make any pasture this summer? The field is on a slope and the soil is black." If I had such a field and wanted to get it set in Sweet clover I would cover it with manure as soon as possible, putting on 7 to 8 spreader loads to the acre. Then about March 1 I would sow broadcast on this 6 acres 1 1/2 bushels of seed or 15 pounds an acre. Sow this without working the land in any way. I would not consider plowing nor would I disk the land and sow oats with the clover. Sow the seed alone and you will be much surer of a stand if the season proves dry. We have a field on this farm sown to Sweet clover, part sown as I have mentioned and part on disked ground with oats. That manured and sown alone without touching the ground is twice as good a stand and made a much larger growth. Sown in this way it may make some pasture, but it is best to pasture very lightly if you wish to carry the stand over. I think the best variety is the common biennial white Sweet clover, the kind that grows along the roadsides.

### Insurance, Half Cost

What we call the Kansas Grange Insurance Company, but which has an official title of "Patrons Fire, Tornado and Hail Association," with headquarters at Olathe, had in force, in the five-year department, on the first of the year, 57 million dollars of insurance. This is a gain of 3 1/4 million dollars over one year ago. There was carried to the reserve fund almost \$16,000, of which more than \$13,000 was interest collected on a reserve fund which now totals almost \$271,000. This shows that the premiums collected just about equal losses. The five-year Grange rate covering fire, lightning and tornados on general farm property is \$1.60 on the \$100; this rate is about half that charged by old line stock companies. That the Grange company can do business on this rate and each year carry something to the surplus fund while old line companies require double that rate is largely due to the "moral hazard," which is the chance that the insured party will fire his buildings to collect the insurance. This hazard is not present among farm home owners.



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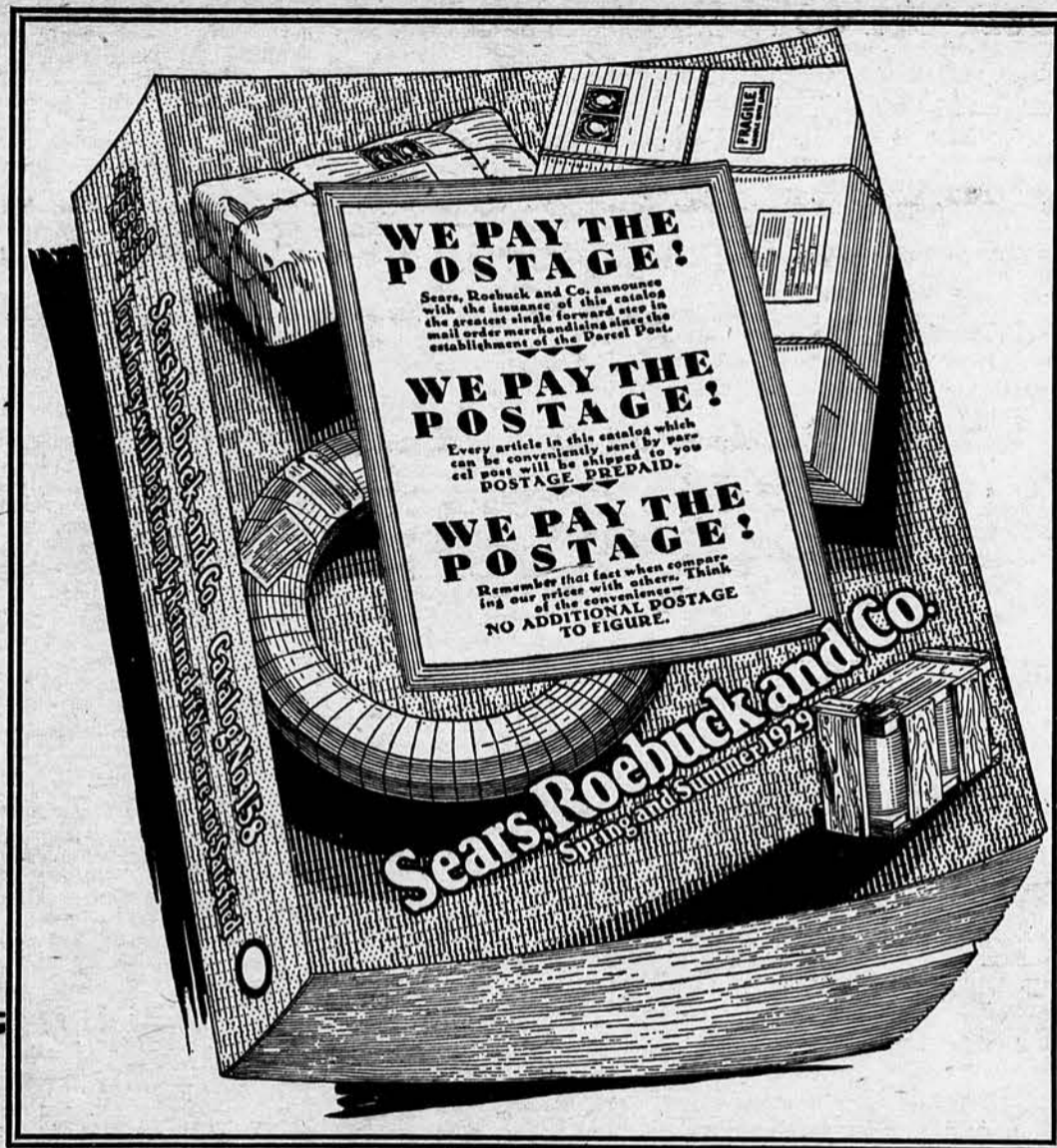
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## Wheat Pool Is Active Now

Many Local Meetings Are Being Held to Consider Marketing, Such as the One at Ellis

A SERIES of community meetings for new members of the Kansas wheat pool are being held now in the western and northwestern parts of the state. Locals are being organized where none now exist, and the growers who are signing the pool contract are being taught the fundamentals of co-operative marketing. The first meeting of the kind was held at Ellis recently. Despite bad weather and roads, 150 persons heard the program. T. M. Turman, field service director, says the association is gaining steadily in the number of acres under contract and that farmers are displaying increased interest in the marketing end of their business. Many meetings with growers are held at the local high schools, and an increasing attendance of students is noticeable at such gath-

ings. Many pupils are studying co-operative marketing now in regular school courses, and many others will take up such a course when they continue their studies in college. Mr. Turman sees in that fact a better era for co-operative marketing; a time when it will not be necessary to devote so much time to teaching the fundamentals of the movement, because those now in school will, he believes, take up farming with a much better knowledge of its economics than is possessed by the rank and file of present growers.

### Real Co-operative Selling

For 12 years collective bargaining has been a definite function in production, distribution and consumption

of milk in the Philadelphia milk shed. The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, covering 59 counties, with 285 locals and 25,968 members, is the bargaining organization. The greatest benefit of all, it is said, has been the establishment of a price known and open to all its members. Price is now known in advance of selling and producers have assurance that it will be fully guarded by representatives in constant touch with market conditions. Full attention can now be given to producing, with confidence that a market will be available and that prices will be fair and equitable. Discouragement has given way to confidence in the future of the dairy industry. Distributors have gained assurance of a steady supply. They can now deal with authorized agents who represent satisfied producers. Distributors know what their cost for raw material will be; they gain increased satisfaction from the fact that a uniform price is established for all buyers alike, and that no one of them need make "special deals" to hold producers. Consumers have gained assurance of an adequate supply of milk—their most vital food. They know also that producers

and distributors are jealously guarding the quality of that milk throughout the process of production and distribution.

### Will Interest the Women

To organize and bring into the General Federation of Women's clubs the 6 million farm women of America is the stupendous task which Mrs. Phoebe K. Warner of Claude, Tex., newly appointed chairman of rural co-operation, has set for herself. Mrs. Warner formerly did work in the interest of co-operative marketing among Texas farm women for the wheat pool of that state. "So long as there are 175,000 one-room schools in rich America," she says, "that in itself is a challenge to the organized womanhood of the land, as represented by the general federation, to draw within its organization the wives and mothers in the 6 million farm homes. Organization is the key that has unlocked and set free the latent talent of our more than 2 million federation women. It is organization that has caused our cities to outgrow our country. The country must be organized for self-protection and self-preservation. The power set in motion thru the organization of farm women would do more to bring about economic justice and rural prosperity than all the legislatures can ever do."

### Uniform Quality Essential

Before walnut growers of the Pacific Coast were organized in 1915, all walnuts were packed in one or two grades. There were no standards. Contracts with buyers at that time said, "Quality equal to the season's average at the point where grown at the time of shipment." This was the only guarantee the buyer had, and, in reality, it meant but little. Today he has a guarantee that not over 2 per cent of the nuts will be below a certain size. He has a guarantee of quality; in the top grade 90 nuts out of 100 must crack perfect. Moreover, the buyer knows now that the quality of the kernels will be high and that his purchase will be satisfactory in every way. In the old days the grower attempted to slip over anything he could; today every attention is paid to quality. In 1906 the total consumption of walnuts in the United States was 34 million pounds, or 1/2 pound per capita. Ten years later it was 61 million pounds, or 3/4 pound per capita, and today it is 118 million pounds, or more than 1 pound a person. There are practically no individual grower-members of the California Walnut Growers Association. Instead, there are some 45 local associations ranging in membership from 75 to 500 growers, each of which has a membership in the parent body. There are 135,000 acres planted to walnuts in the Golden State.

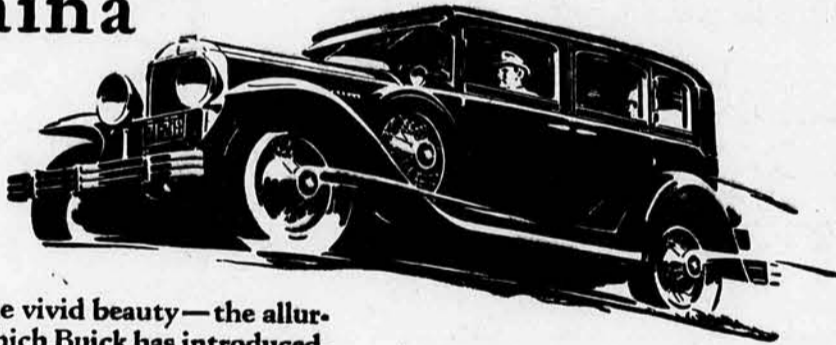
### Proposed Credit Changes

Each Intermediate Credit Bank in the United States would have 4 million dollars to lend co-operative associations for the purchase of physical properties if a bill by Senator Neely of West Virginia is passed by Congress and signed by the President. Improvement of the Federal Farm Loan system in general is contemplated in three related bills, of which Senator Neely's is one. The Neely measure would make the capital stock of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 9 million dollars, 4 million of which would be used exclusively for long-term loans and advances to co-operatives. Another bill, by Senator Stiever, Oregon, is designed to give impetus and strength to the operation of the Intermediate Credit Bank system. A separate board of directors for each credit bank would be created in each city where there is now a Federal Land Bank, in order that applications for loans and advances could be handled more expeditiously. The third bill is one by Senator Howell, Nebraska, which would reform general mechanism of the Federal Farm Loan Act. It would make the Federal Farm Loan Bureau an independent executive office. The Secretary of the Treasury would remain a member of the Farm Loan Board, however, while the other six members would be appointed on a basis of regional representation, according to the Federal Land Bank districts.

An airplane uses 60 per cent of its power to stay up and 40 per cent to go ahead, which is about a 30-per-cent better break than falls to the average man.

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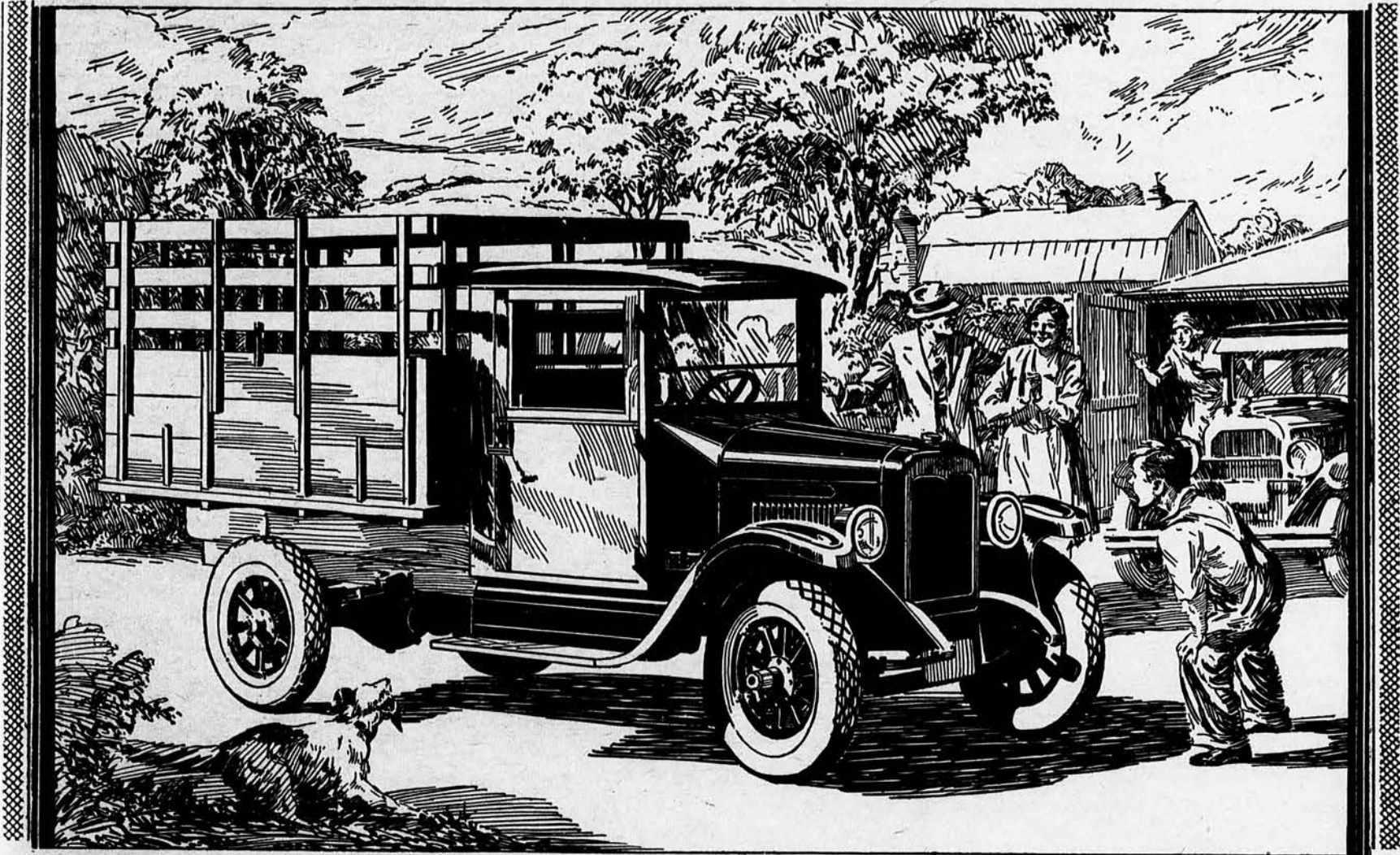
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### *Ideal for Farm Hauling*

The popular Six-Speed Special is *the only speed truck with 6 speeds forward and 2 reverse*. Never before could an economy truck pull and climb like this one, and it has high speed for the highways too. It has everything else to match its speed and power—long, sturdy frame, comfortable enclosed cab, heavy-duty springs, an engine simply built and economical in fuel consumption, a transmission with provision for power take-off, and *4-wheel brakes*. It has also the *triple-combination body* adapting the truck to every conceivable type of farm hauling—1, platform body; 2, grain box for 60 bushels; 3, stock rack as shown above. Easily changed from one to another in a few minutes.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about the Six-Speed Special. We would like to have you drive it yourself and see what the new 2-speed axle and the six forward speeds enable this truck to do in heavy going.

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and Out-Performs All  
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Under Full Load*

**INTERNATIONAL**  
**SIX-SPEED  
SPECIAL**

**Grain View Farm Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Most every kind of anti-freeze mixture has been tried in cars and trucks this winter. Some have been good and others have been "not so good." In our car we have used alcohol. When nothing but short drives are taken it works very well. I think the majority of the cars have had glycerine in them. It works best under most conditions. The mixture does not evaporate, and can be saved from year to year. Several men have said it was hard on the hose connections. There are several folks around here who have used kerosene in their cars. One or two men I know have used kerosene for several years with no bad results. It will not boil away. It does not work well in cars that have no force system of circulation. I know one trucker who trucks stock to Wichita, a distance of about 120 miles, who has used kerosene in his truck most all winter. He has had no trouble with an over-heated engine.

The baby chicken season will soon be on in full force. The baby chick business has certainly grown into a wonderful business, but like most other profitable new businesses has been sadly over-done. But we believe it is most satisfactory to buy the baby chicks if you are sure you are dealing with a reliable hatchery. A hatchery that intends to stay in the business is always willing and ready to make good any points of dissatisfaction their customers may have. There probably are a few hatcheries yet that will send you most any breed you want out of their white breed hatches. Few customers patronize such a hatchery more than once. For several years we have been having our own eggs custom hatched, but this season we are contemplating getting baby chicks instead. Future poultry prices appear quite favorable. Present prices are very good. We sold a few Leghorn culls last week that averaged a little less than 75 cents each. Eggs have been as high as 32 cents a dozen during the last two weeks.

This is the week of our annual

community play. The caste has been working every afternoon and evening for several days, and we think we have a pretty good play, 2 1/2 hours long. No one realizes how much trouble and time it takes to put on a community play until he tries it once. The coach must have lots of patience and diplomacy or some one will get out of sorts and make the whole thing disagreeable. If the weather does not get too bad we are expecting a capacity house. Our auditorium will seat 600 persons by adding some extra chairs.

Last week my high school class held its first class meeting since graduation 15 years ago this spring. There were 28 in the graduation class. Thirteen members managed to attend the reunion last week. Those members who could not attend were asked to write letters which were read at the reunion. Only three failed to respond. One member is dead. All are married but two. The superintendent that got us thru school and graduated us was at the reunion. He is still superintendent at Larned, and is completing his

21st year in that capacity. We had a wonderful time talking over old times and the events that have happened during the 15 years since leaving high school. We selected a motto for graduation, which was a good one, but none of us really realized what it meant then. It was "Out of School Life into Life's School." I think all of us have come to realize by now just what that motto really means. Several members attending the reunion came from quite a distance.

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

The last snow came with just enough wind to blow it all off the plowed ground and into the east and west fences and roads and leave the ground bare. The 100-acre wheat field near here seems to be entirely bare. Should we have high March winds, as we oftentimes do, without much warm weather to bring the wheat on enough to help hold the soil, this field is likely to be damaged by blowing. Sometimes we have high winds in March that blow a considerable amount of soil from the bare fields.

The other day I cut out a tall Osage hedge tree to make a tongue for the manure spreader, as we broke the one in use. We have been hewing it down to the proper size and shape, which is a rather tedious job, but when we have it finished and in its place we will have a tongue that will last as long as the machine itself, as this kind of wood is tough and makes excellent timber for that purpose, as well as when used for singletrees and doubletrees. In fact, Osage hedge makes better quality tongues than the ones that are placed in the machines at the factory. It, being of tough material, does not break so readily when a strain is placed on it.

A man from Tennessee who worked here a few years ago stated that where he came from they used hedge for wagon axles. We have been using hedge for fence posts for several years, and we think they make better quality posts than other kinds of timber grown in this country.

Public sales are numerous. Some days there are two or three in the county. More sales are held in the western part of the county than in the eastern section every year, and this winter is no exception. Things are selling well, especially live stock. The horse market is on the upgrade, and will continue that way, as the horses are getting old and apparently nobody is making any effort to raise any more. Farmers all seem to want the other fellow to do that.

The demand for brood sows is good; they are selling well and will continue that way so long as the price of hogs is satisfactory.

Since raising two good corn crops and receiving as good a price as we have for them, many farmers are purchasing new and up-to-date machinery. There was but very little new machinery sold during the recent dry years, and now that farmers have had something to sell they are purchasing the much needed tools. An old, worn-out machine is a real liability on any farm, and oftentimes is quite costly in repairs and poor service. There is quite a demand for tractors and tractor implements now, and several farmers here are going in for tractor farming.

**To Control Mildew**

A revision of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1120-F, "Control of Apple Powdery Mildew," has just been published. It gives a survey of the economic importance of apple powdery mildew, a description of the disease, and its cause, the control measures which should be followed, including pruning and spraying, and special suggestions of the technique and time of spray applications. It also gives a spraying schedule and directions for the preparation of the spray mixtures. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**At \$40 an Acre**

Edward Green of Eureka has purchased 1,600 acres of pasture land from Mrs. Edward Hull at \$40 an acre. Mr. Green already owns 3,200 acres adjoining this land, and he now has one of the largest ranches in Greenwood county.

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IN ITS CLASS!  
NEW SUPERIOR Whippet**



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Come in and see these new cars. A demonstration may be arranged at any time suitable to your convenience. An immediate order will aid in early delivery.

**WHIPPET 4-COACH**  
**\$535**  
Coupe \$535; Sedan \$595; Roadster \$465; Touring \$475; Commercial Chassis \$365.

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**7-BEARING CRANKSHAFT**  
**\$695**  
Coupe \$695; Coupe (with rumble seat) \$725; Sedan \$760; Sport DeLuxe Roadster \$650 (including rumble seat and extras). All Willys-Overland prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

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"FINGER-TIP CONTROL"**



A single button, in the center of the steering wheel, starts the motor, operates the lights and sounds the horn. You can keep your foot always on the brake when starting or re-starting on a hill.

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# How Farmers are Facing Hard Facts and making MORE MONEY on the Farm

THE practical farmer today realizes that he can't farm in the old-fashioned way and make money. Like the business man, he must improve his products—all of them—produce these products at less cost and get as much as 20 to 35% more out of his farm—enough to make the difference between profit and loss.

## PROGRESSIVE FARM METHODS MEAN FARM PROSPERITY

The progressive farmer, like a successful manufacturer, eliminates waste, employs methods that conserve the fertility of his farm, makes every part yield the maximum, and sells his produce in the form that returns the most money.

Thus he increases his income, increases the value of his farm, where the old-fashioned farmer impoverishes his farm and barely exists.

## THE MORTGAGE LIFTER

More and more farmers are proving every year that balanced farming—made possible by good fencing—returns handsome profits, in fact they make as much as the other farmer would make if prices were 20% higher.

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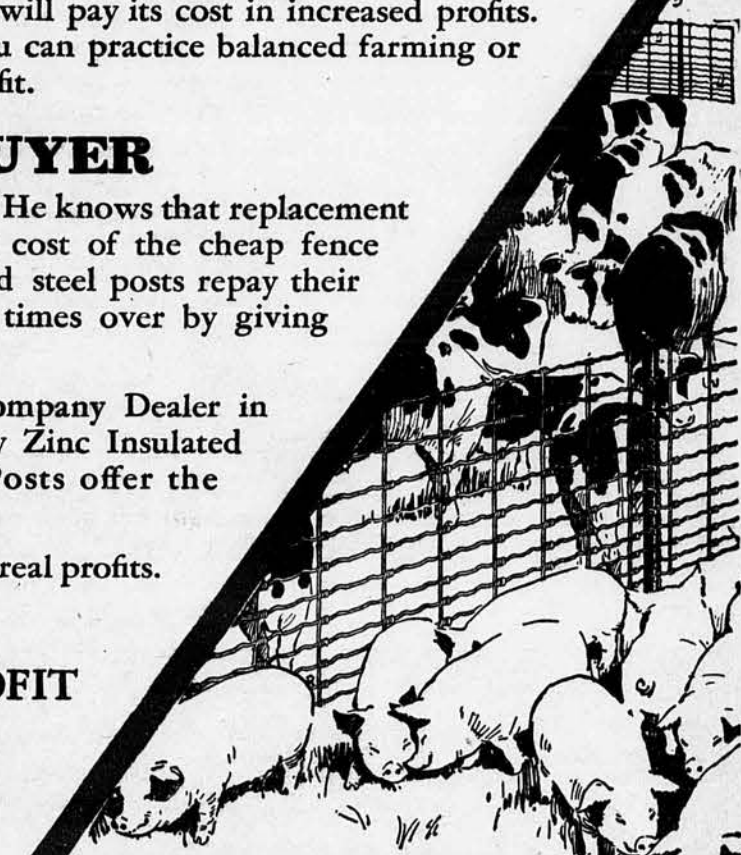
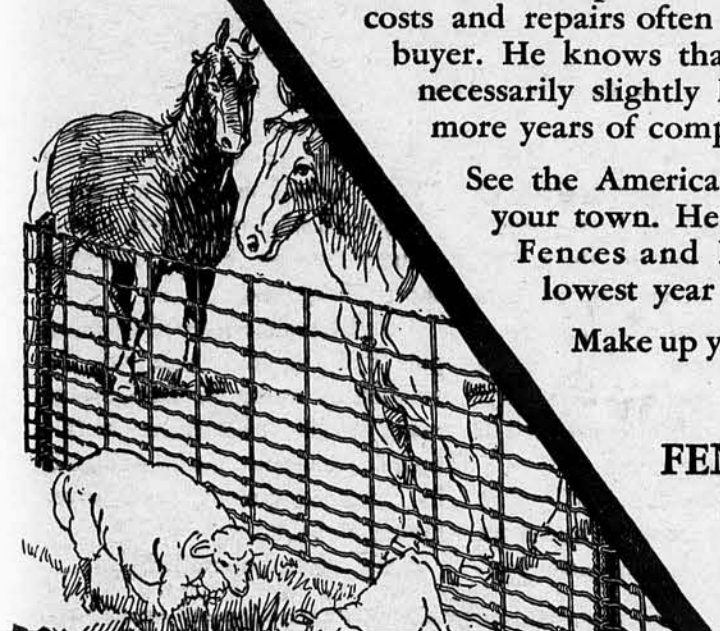
See the American Steel & Wire Company Dealer in your town. He can show you why Zinc Insulated Fences and Banner or Ideal Posts offer the lowest year by year costs.

Make up your mind to get into real profits.

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## FENCE FOR PROFIT

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American Royal Anthony National Prairie Monitor U.S. Banner and Ideal Steel Posts—Steel Gates National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts

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# Before Us Was Taj Mahal!

## We Stood on the Balcony From Which the King and Queen Viewed the Sunset

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

YOU must see the Taj by moonlight," they had told us. It was morning when we reached Agra, India, the home of the Taj Mahal, but there was plenty more of the architectural splendor of the old Moghul emperors right there in Agra that could be seen and enjoyed any time of the day or night.

We went first to the "fort," that great sandstone citadel which the Emperor Akbar built in 1565. He was only 23 years old at the time, this grandest Moghul of them all, and yet the capitol which he built still stands today, 300 years later, without exception the most unique stronghold on the face of the globe.

"Pretty good for a kid," Jim admitted as we slid off the slippery rear deck of our one-horse cart and stood for a moment before the sun-soaked gates of the famous old Moghul palace. The magnificent citadel is designed in the shape of a crescent, and its walls, 70 feet high, extend for a mile and a half. About the time of the first settlement in Jamestown, Va., this palace was the most glittering court in the world, the seat of a mighty empire that knew not its own wealth and so powerful that it could devote that wealth to architecture instead of to war.

### And Marble Pools, Too

We went inside. There, altho it was untenanted and unfurnished now and bereft of imperial pomp and glory, we were dazzled by a scene of palaces, mosques, halls of state, balconies and marble pools that could only have been a pageant of past magnificence or a prophecy of some future splendor. It was a page torn from the Arabian Nights. Only the scorching Indian sun reflected back into our eyes from the acres of white marble assured us that it was not simply a motion picture extravaganza. It was real. These were the halls where emperors had trod.

But it was silent now. Deserted and still lay the vast courtyard and the solemn and stately marble mosque in this Indian Olympus of Allah. Empty were the cages of chiseled stone where the 5,000 wives of the Emperor Akbar lived; dusty were the marble baths and quiet the fountains where once those fabled beauties splashed; and grown with weeds was the rambling arena beneath the balconies where once elephants and tigers fought and were shot by the great Moghuls.

But both Jim and I had imagination enough to see those halls and pavilions glowing with gorgeous tapestries and silken hangings, the courts and cloisters glittering and resplendent retainers and all the clashing bravery of the court of an eastern emperor, the most powerful and sumptuous monarch of his age.

### "Embroidered Slippers"

An Englishman, Sir Thomas Roe, visited at this Moghul court about the same year that our Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. He wrote that the audience chamber under white marble arches of exquisite proportions, "was rich but so diverse in its pieces and so unsuitable that it was rather patched than glorious. It seemed to

strive to show all, like a lady, who with her plate, set on a cupboard her embroidered slippers." Apparently the splendor of the Moghul emperor's palace was too much even for this English knight, accustomed as he was to Britain's court in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Jim and I spent hours wandering about that forsaken old palace of the Indian emperors. Jim sat himself in one of the rounded niches carved in the open marble bath where the favorite wives of the king were wont to disport themselves beneath the spray of the rosewater fountains and the gaze of the emperor's court.

I climbed up on a lofty terrace on the river side and sat upon a great black throne with a white seat opposite it. The huge black throne had a crack across the seat which our Hindu guide told us appeared there the moment the throne was usurped by a conquering monarch, the Jat Chief of Bharatpur. "Apparently the conqueror of the Moghuls was a real man," said Jim, "hard-boiled enough to crack a marble slab merely by sitting on the throne." It seems to me that instead of the patriotic throne protesting the right of the usurper it had paid the conqueror a compliment.

The public audience hall was 200 feet long by nearly half as wide, and along its back wall we saw grilles thru which the court ladies could peek and see what was going on. The hall of private audience was not so large, but is a miracle of beauty indeed. It was over 60 feet long, and from its lofty white marble ceiling, over 20 feet high, down to the very floor it was studded with a richly colored inlay and exquisite carving.

### Beautiful Slave Girls

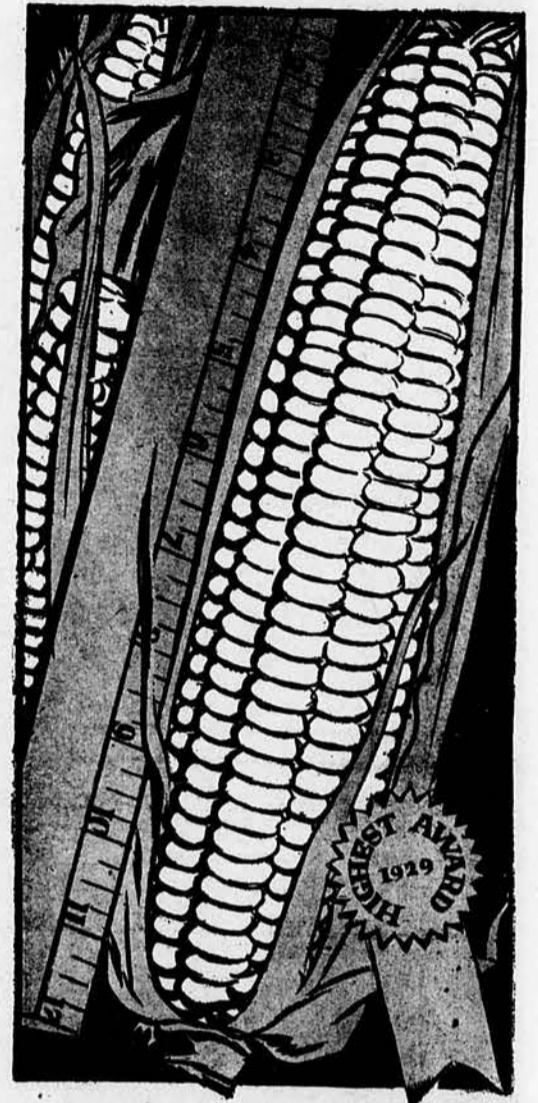
It is one thing to see a small piece of colored stone inlay which one can hold in his hand and marvel at, but it is quite another to see this work done just as delicately and minutely, and yet executed by the square yard, as tho the whole world were a thing to be adorned.

And then we stepped into the Jasmine Tower, a part of the private apartments of the Sultana herself. Part of the pavement nearby was designed like a huge chess board where the emperors used to sit and play chess, directing the movements of their most beautiful slave girls who acted as chessmen on this huge inlaid "board." Behind us was the rose-water fountain, around us delicate marble inlay work with elaborate designs in jasper, agate, jade, cornelian and bloodstone.

There was a beautiful carved room of the Emperor Shah Jahan, the builder of the Taj, and the grandson of the great Akbar. It was the room where he had finally died, looking out from his marble balcony to where the pearly dome and minarets of the Taj Mahal rose 300 years ago even as they rose to meet the wondering gaze of Jim and me as we stood on that same old balcony. Yes, there it was—the Taj!

A wonderful place from which first to see this marble beauty; the Taj. On

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*equals*

**BETTER GASOLINE**

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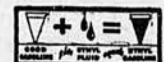
a large farm in action—and every farmer knows how costly is the laying off of a single piece of farm machinery for even a day during the short tilling season.

Ethyl Gasoline is good gasoline, plus Ethyl fluid, which was developed by automotive science to make gasoline a better automobile fuel. It brings out the best there is in your equipment, and saves money and time.

Keep stocked up on Ethyl.

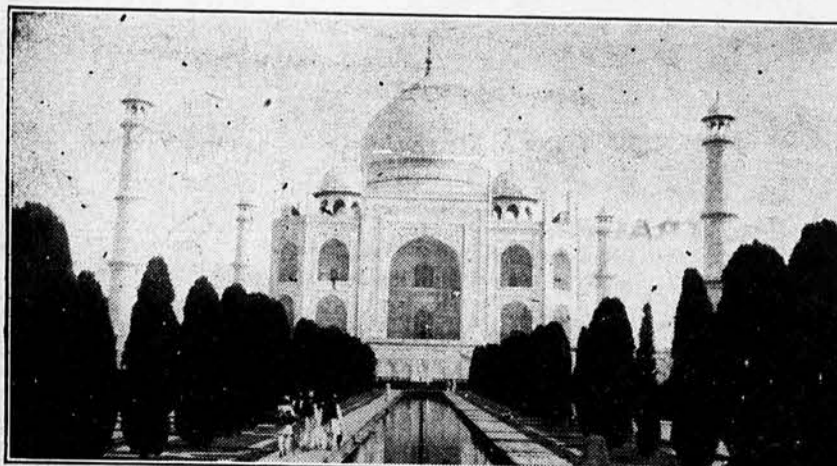
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**ETHYL**  
**GASOLINE**



Knocks out that "knock"

© E. G. C. 1929



The Taj Mahal, the Most Beautiful Building in the World

this same favorite balcony of the Emperor Shah Jahan, the great Moghul builder had sat with his fairy queen Mumtaz Mahal 300 years ago. Together they had watched the long fingers of many an Indian sunset stretch out from behind them and lighten the broad bosom of the Jumna that flowed beneath their feet. Then the immortal Mumtaz returned to the Garden of Allah, and Shah Jahan stood on his balcony alone.

There on that same balcony this greatest of the Moghul builders conceived the idea of a mausoleum whose divine beauty and whose radiance and splendor would make it as immortal as the soul of her whose body would lie beneath its dome. This lifeless flower must be preserved in a temple as radiant and sublime as the garden from which it had been plucked. Mumtaz, his queen, had been a gift from the gods; her tomb must never be equaled by anything made by man. It was so ordered.

Then for 22 years the lonely Shah Jahan watched, from this very balcony, an Empire build the Taj. His dream took form, his vision rose from the sands of the Jumna beach, and finally, when the brick scaffolding fell away like the smoke from Aladdin's lamp—behold! The Taj Mahal.

Even after the completion of this "house not made with hands" this Moghul builder-emperor must still have wandered occasionally back to his favorite balcony to commune with the spirit of his beloved Mumtaz and gaze upon the shrine that has succeeded in making her memory as immortal as he had hoped.

**Cost 30 Million Dollars**

Finally his son usurped his famous jeweled peacock throne which cost 30 million dollars, but courteously kept his father, the lonely Shah Jahan, in the same marble suite, east balcony and all, where in the last seven years of his life he had his two greater treasures; the Taj Mahal and the memory of his queen, Mumtaz. He had these until he died—on this same balcony—his last gaze upon the marble Taj, his final thought on the queen who lay waiting for him beneath that silent dome.

Time went on, centuries rolled by, the warm marble of the Taj was ripened by 300 years of Indian sun, its pure whiteness mellowed into the softness of old lace—and the world had worn a path to the balcony of Shah Jahan. There, exactly 300 years after Mumtaz had left this fretted recess in the Jasmine Tower, came Jim and I to stand on that same balcony, bare our heads, and follow the pointings of those same shadows of sunset to the dome beyond the Jumna. There was the Taj Mahal, for which an emperor had lived and an angel of Allah had died.

**Yeh, Here Comes a Ship!**

(Continued from Page 7)

and whole milk tariffs are much smaller in proportion to the butter tariffs. On cream, for example, the tariff is 20 cents a gallon, equal to 5½ cents a pound on butter. The dairy interests are asking that this be raised to the same basis as butter, and for an equivalent tariff on whole milk. Under present conditions, these tariffs would apply only to Canada, but there is not much doubt that shipments of these products will be made from more distant countries not far in the future.

The cheese situation is quite different. The United States imports large quantities of cheese, usually around 75 million pounds a year. At the same time the cheese industry here is steadily growing in importance, the chief limitation being its ability to compete with imported cheeses. Most of the imports come from Switzerland, Italy and Argentina, where the cost of production is much less than it is in America. The cheese people want a tariff that will give them protection, and are asking an increase from 5 to 8 cents a pound, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem. This is on cheddar, with other types in proportion.

Then there is casein. This is a product of the areas where formerly a large part of the skimmilk went to waste. Casein is used in the manufacture of coated paper and in the furniture industry. This business has been developed in recent years in the United

States, but about the time it attained respectable size it suffered from a flood of casein from the Argentine. Casein now carries a tariff of 2½ cents, and the dairymen want 8 cents. The casein industry is a genuine "infant industry" about which so much once was said in tariff legislation, and it does not seem possible for it to gain importance in the United States without more of a tariff wall than it now enjoys.

Skimmilk powder is another outlet of tremendous potential importance. According to Government statisticians, there are 10 billion pounds of skimmilk in the United States, most of which is not utilized and which is available for commercial outlets. Factories making skimmilk powder make a start in that field, but about the time they get nicely under way there comes a flood of the foreign product that knocks out the American plans—then in a few years there is another opportunity for another start, then another flood of foreign product, and so on. Properly protected, the industry would develop and help just that much in absorbing the increasing supply of milk.

The impending surplus of dairy products also needs to be kept in mind. That has been in the offing for some years, but it cannot be avoided much longer. The low prices of other farm products have pushed a great many general farmers into dairying, and there has been a constant increase in dairy production. The surplus stage has been warded off for several years because of the large increase in the use of dairy products, by the increased volume of ice cream and other luxury outlets, by the development of new uses for dairy products, and by something of a regulation of seasonal production, but now the United States is within 1 per cent of having a surplus of dairy products. It will reach a surplus point within a year or two, and prices will then doubtless decline somewhat even with a tariff wall.

The most important part of the tariff program is not the exclusion of foreign products because of their actual competition with American supplies, but their exclusion because they interfere constantly with the price-registering machinery in this country to the detriment of the producer without doing anybody else any appreciable good.

**Give Packers a Chance?**

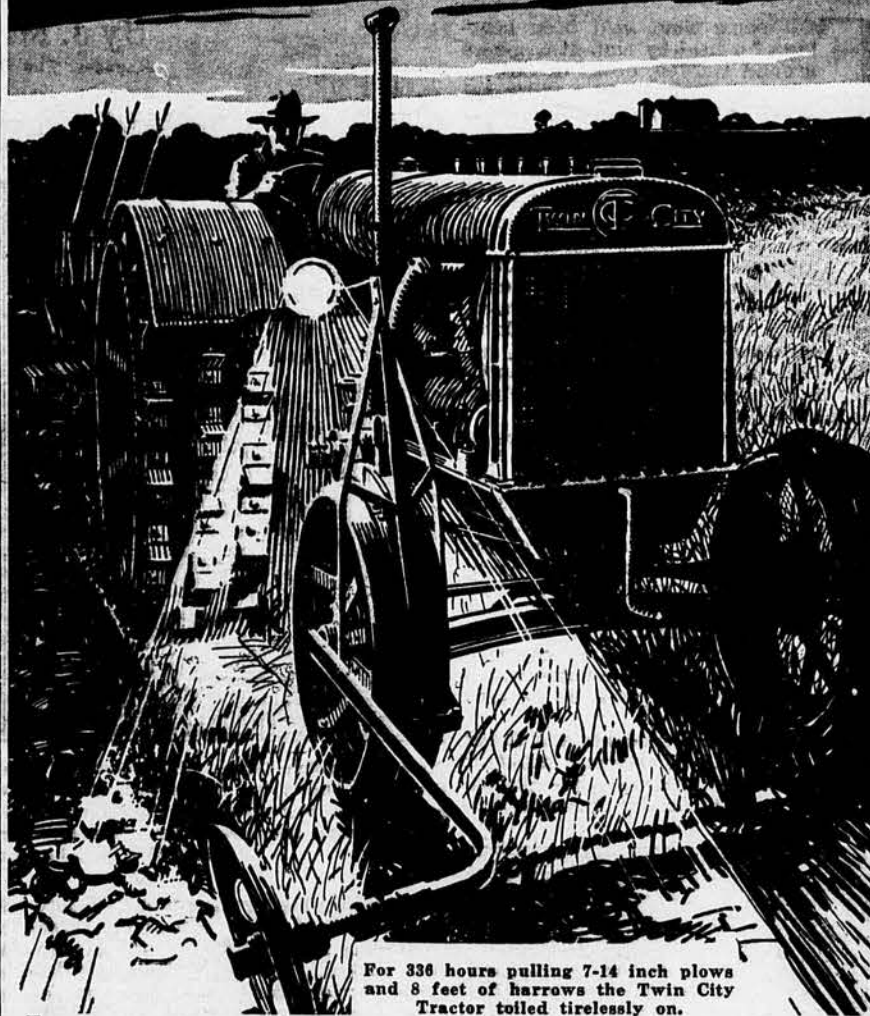
There has been considerable talk among livestock producers in the last few months about the importance of eliminating the consent decree, which prevents packers from making a direct contact with the consumers. There has been a feeling that the present meat retailing is on a very inefficient basis, and that this is very helpful in keeping up livestock prices, inasmuch as it prevents agriculture from reaching the "top dollar" of the cities. Anyhow the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association recently passed this resolution:

Whereas the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia entered a consent decree on February 27, 1920 which prohibits certain meat packers from engaging in specified lines of business; and  
Whereas, it is the belief of the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association that livestock producers will benefit if all meat packers have the right to distribute meats directly to the consumer, in accordance with modern methods of merchandising; and  
Whereas, certain meat packers cannot sell meats in this manner because the consent decree prohibits the selling of meats at retail, and the handling of other food products which are regularly sold in conjunction with meats;  
Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association in convention at Denver, Colo., January 18, 1929, believes it to be to the best interests of livestock producers that the consent decree be modified so that all packers will be able to engage in these businesses in the same manner as permitted to other citizens; and  
Be it further resolved that the President of the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association be authorized to take such action as he may deem necessary to bring about this modification.

The editor of the Livestock Market Digest declares in the February issue that, "Last month a 200-pound hog would not net the farmer-owner \$16. Eight pounds of ham cost, retail, exactly one-fourth of \$16, or \$4. Per capita consumption of meat can scarcely be expected to increase when such wide differences exist. Some change or modification of the Sherman law that would permit packer-owned, packer-operated chain meat stores, honestly and legitimately conducted, would be a big step in the right direction toward farm relief."

"Portes Gil promises every surrendering bandit in Mexico a plot of land." With flowers and perpetual care, perhaps?

**14 days and 14 nights without stopping**



For 336 hours pulling 7-14 inch plows and 8 feet of harrows the Twin City Tractor toiled tirelessly on.

IN THE great wheat belt of Nebraska, Homer Shelburne's 3,000 acre farm near Ogallala is well known. So is his fleet of eight Twin City Tractors. One of these in 1928 plowed for 14 days and 14 nights without stopping the motor. It made 800 acres ready for wheat in two short weeks.

Three men working in shifts drove the tractor. Although the Twin City idled at short periods for oil, grease and fuel, the motor ran during the entire 336 hours.\*

This continuous run was not a "stunt." "I always run my tractor day and night during the busy season," says Mr. Shelburne. "After this 14 day run we adjusted the valves, hitched 3-12 foot drills to the tractor, and ran it for 5 days and 5 nights, 120 hours more, and drilled 1,000 acres of wheat—a total of 456 hours."

Whether yours is a wheat farm in Canada or Kansas or a general crop farm in Iowa or Minnesota, when the busy season comes you will need a tractor you can depend on. Thousands of farmers have selected the Twin City Tractor for its proven durability. After 10 to 12 years of plowing—discing—dragging—threshing—silo filling—feed grinding—many Twin City Tractors have good re-sale value.

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Find out why the Twin City is known as the world's most durable tractor. Fill out the Coupon NOW.

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# We Visit the Burden Boys' Club Projects

## Club Interest in This Community Yokes the Homes With the School and the Ubiquitous Superintendent Keeps the Team Pulling Evenly

By J. M. Parks  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

FOR some time we'd been hearing of a healthy club atmosphere around Burden, down in Cowley county. Following a personal visit to our office from Superintendent Lowe of the Burden public schools and a report that Gail Thompson, that red-haired booster for Capper Clubs, was planning an intensive campaign for new members, we hurried to the scene of activity.

We reached Burden on the 8 o'clock morning train. After breakfast and a game of checkers in which we were mercilessly out-classed by an amiable old gentleman in the restaurant, we went immediately to the school building, which happily is the dynamo where the club spirit is generated.

It didn't take long, once we were in Superintendent Lowe's office, to find that not half the story of Burden club work yet had been told. Mr. Lowe himself was bubbling over with enthusiasm about the accomplishments of the boys, most of whom are taking vocational agriculture under his instruction. He exhibited proudly dozens of pictures of their various projects, and brought out records to show they won many prizes last year, among which were two silver cups given by Senator Capper.

Then we met the students and found that, due to Gail Thompson's efficient boosting, 12 boys and one girl—Buford Crowley, Carrol Harris, Clarence Fos-



Meet the Burden Capper Club Folks and Their Efficient Leader. Left to Right: Buford Crowley, (Almost Out of Bounds), Carrol Harris, Clarence Foster, Wilbur Crowley, Kenneth Brooks, Superintendent C. O. Lowe, Gail Thompson, Max Gatton, Kenneth Shively, James Pierce, Dean Barkolow. Jack Skinner and Edna Brooks Were Entirely Missed. Due to a Mistake of the "Photographer"

E. H. Stout, E. A. Millard, R. W. Henderson, Rufus Gatton, A. W. Skinner, Ed Gann, Will Brooks, A. C. Gibson Estate, Herbert Pickens, George Kraus, Guy Morgan, L. A. Bolack, C. E. Ryan & Son, Clyde Tudway, Claude Tudway, C. E. Harris, O. M. Hensley, Robert Goforth, A. G. McCormick, C. W. Keevert, Ira Stites, S. W. Parish, Ray Galyon, Lyda Tilton, Dick Alexander, Dr. E. E. Brooks, Henry Triplett, and the Long-Bell Lumber Co.

The following table gives some idea of the distribution of prizes at the Burden Stock Show, and also some of the feeding records made by club boys:

Harry Vansickle won first prize—the Capper Silver Loving Cup. The weight of his calf at the beginning was 510 pounds, gain 470 pounds, and at the Burden show it was 980 pounds. At Kansas City, the weight was 900 pounds, while the price was \$14.50 a hundred or \$130.50 for the calf.

Clarence Foster won second prize, \$10 cash. The weight of his calf at first was 420 pounds and the gain was 360 pounds. At the Burden show, the weight was 780 pounds, and at Kansas City, 730 pounds. The price was \$13.75 a hundred, or \$100.87 for the calf.

Clarence Foster won third prize, \$7.50 in cash. The weight of his calf at first was 360 pounds. It gained 360 pounds, and at the Burden show weighed 720 pounds. At Kansas City the weight was 670 pounds, while the price was \$13.25 a hundred, or \$88.77 for the calf.

Wilbur Crowley won fourth prize, \$5 in cash. The weight of his calf at

the Clarence Foster pig, which devoured two cakes of salt, effectively demonstrating that it was in need of mineral matter. When the subject "Balanced Rations for Hogs" came up for discussion, all seemed quite familiar with Roy Sumner's experiment with two pigs which were litter mates. One was given corn alone and gained 10 pounds in six months. The other gained 226 pounds in the same time on a ration of corn, tannage and shorts.

All thru the period, enthusiastic interest was manifested, because the students were dealing with facts closely connected with their daily experiences in caring for club projects. All of this was so different from the old method of talking in generalities of no practical value!

But the most interesting events came early in the afternoon, when Mr. Lowe took us in his Ford for a "whirlwind" drive into the surrounding country to see the club projects. The word "whirlwind" is used advisedly, for there was any number of "spurts," "skids" and quick turns, during which our brain was in such a whirl that we were not sure whether we were coming or going. In the calmer minutes of the jaunt, our companion talked of his sideline, life insurance, and we secretly wished we had taken out a few extra thousands for the duration of that trip at least.

### Visited Seven Farm Homes

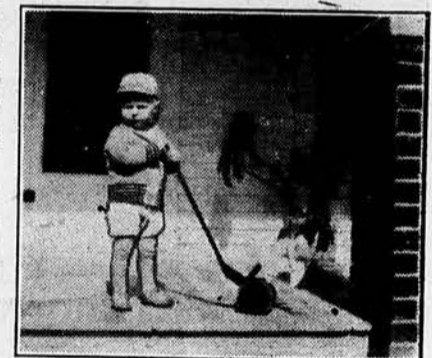
The important point is we skimmed over the ground so fast that in 3½ hours we had visited seven farm homes, ranging from 3 to 10 miles apart, and had inspected 12 most excellent beef calves and three sows. We needed no guide at our various stops. It was amusing to note the familiarity with which Professor Lowe wormed his way thru various gates, doors, windows and other apertures common to farm yards. He apparently knew the particular combination for every latch, lock, bolt or button which happened to obstruct our passage. He was equally well informed as to the progress or lack of progress made by different calves and pigs we inspected. In other words, it became evident soon that this teacher and club leader spends much of his time with the club boys and their projects.

Wherever we went the fathers seemed to be as much interested as their boys in the projects. There is where club work links homes with schools. When Mr. Lowe pointed out at the Omer

Shively farm that Kenneth's club gilt was not measuring up to requirements, Mr. Shively immediately declared his intention to dispose of that one and get another more desirable. That is the spirit that existed on the whole round, including the homes of Kenneth Shively, Clarence Foster, Wilbur and Buford Crowley, C. P. Williams, Ross Triplett, Kenneth Brooks and Max Gatton.

It was quite evident, too, that the influence of club work in the Burden community is not limited to the homes of club members. Again and again as we drove past farm homes, Mr. Lowe would remark that this farmer and that farmer had bought a boar or a gilt from the club boys. With the help of the club leader, these boys chose desirable gilts for their projects and have found a ready market for their salable breeding stock among the breeders of their own community. In this way the whole surrounding country is reaping the benefits of the club movement.

Not only the Burden people, but business men thruout Cowley county are proud of the efforts of these club boys, as is shown by the fact that the following citizens and organizations contributed generously to a fund used as prizes for outstanding club work: Winfield C. of C., Burden State Bank,



This Picture of Two-and-One-Half-Year-Old Robert Lowe Shows That Professor Lowe Believes in Balanced Rations for Kiddies as Well as for Pigs

first was 350 pounds, gain 410 pounds, and at the Burden show the weight was 760 pounds. At Kansas City the weight was 710 pounds, while the price was \$13.75 a hundred, or \$97.62 for the calf.

Buford Crowley won fifth prize, \$2.50 cash. The weight of his calf at (Continued on Page 39)



Superintendent Lowe and a Club Project at the C. P. Williams Farm Home

ter, Wilbur Crowley, Kenneth Brooks, Gail Thompson, Claude Triplett, Max Gatton, Kenneth Shively, James Pierce, Dean Barkolow, Jack Skinner and Edna Brooks—in fact all who up to that time had acceptable projects, were ready to come into the Capper Clubs for another year of interesting work. We were assured that others would join soon.

Before driving out to see the club projects, we had the rare pleasure of witnessing what appeared to us to be an ideal class period in vocational agriculture. When teacher and students discussed the topic "Heavy and Light Feeding" they got down to specific examples and talked about the club sow known to all of them, which recently farrowed 15 pigs and lost 12 of them as a result of milk fever due to over-feeding. The topic "Swine Need Additional Minerals" led to talk about



Carrol and La Vere Harris and Their Prize-Winning Durocs

## The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.  
J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of

.....county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

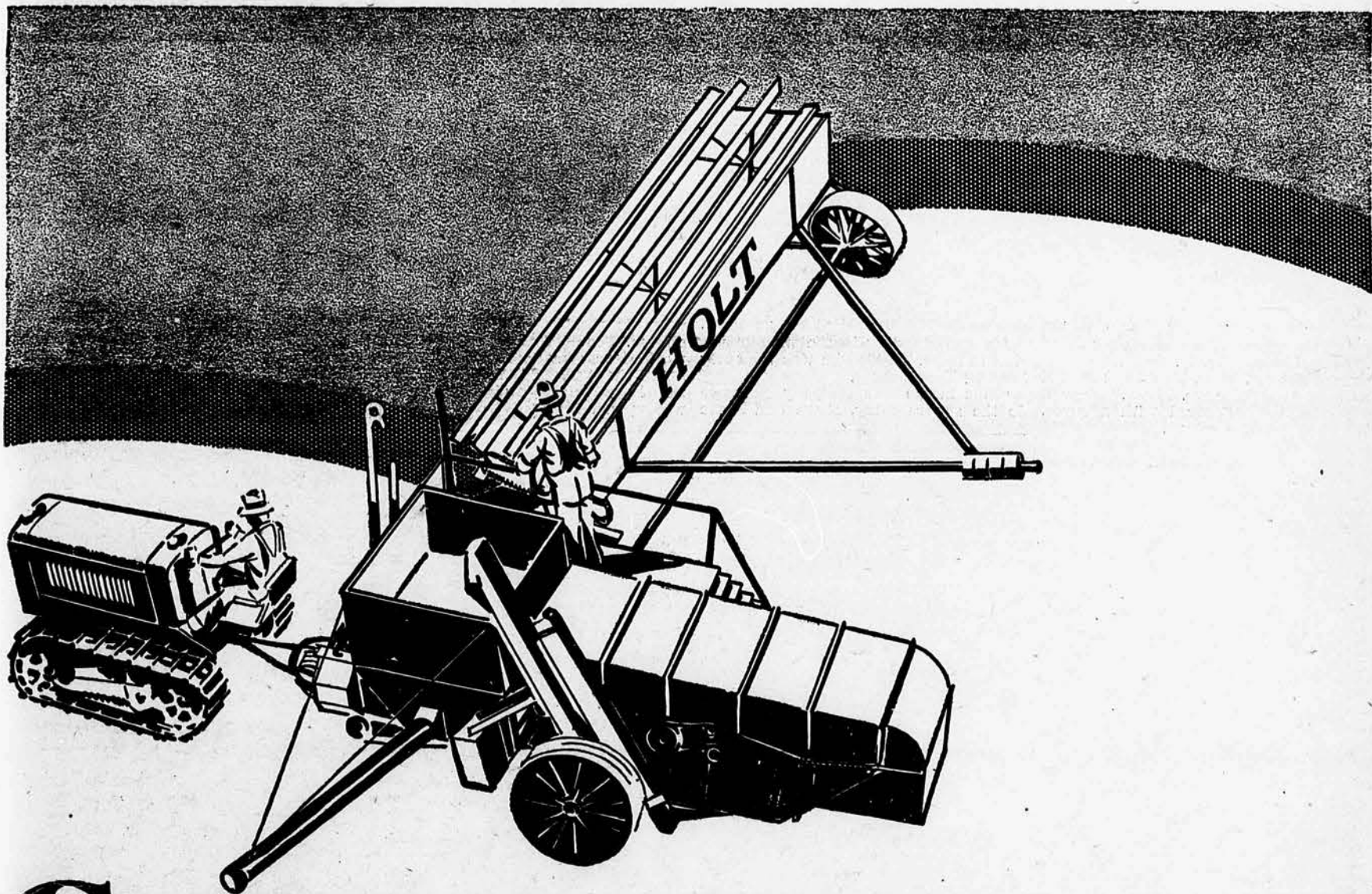
Baby Chicks  Small Pen  Gilt  Sow and Litter   
Beef Calf  Farm Flock

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....  
Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18 years; Girls 10 to 18



# Getting the Golden Grain

Grain is gold. Deftly the miner shakes and swirls his pan to separate the grains of gold from mud and gravel. Scientifically the Holt Combined Harvester picks, tosses, fans and beats the straw to save every valuable kernel of golden grain.

A pioneer—the Holt combine—the leader, since 1886, in the better, quicker, cheaper, easier way of harvesting grain.

Rugged—the Holt—built strong to last long. Grain tank mounted directly above the main frame on sturdy steel supports. Anti-friction bearings in self aligning

cages. Thorough agitation without excessive vibration. Ample strength without cumbersome weight.

Three models—header lengths 10 to 20 feet—alike except in size. See your “Caterpillar” dealer for the full story about Holt combines.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

MODEL 38		MODEL 34		MODEL 36	
10 foot	\$1595	12 foot	\$2100	16½ foot	\$2420
12 foot	\$1635	15 foot	\$2145	20 foot	\$2485

ALL PRICES F. O. B. STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

# COMBINED HARVESTERS

# The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

"THE devil you have!" Bite on this, my man. I own this boat, every stick and ribbon of her. I'm going to be master here. If the men want to talk I'll name conditions. Let them bring you and Caine up here in irons and put their arms down on the deck. That will be a preliminary to any talk between me and them."

"You speak large, Mr. Blythe."

"Captain Blythe, my man, and don't you forget it! Now tramp. Get back to your ruffians or I'll put a bullet thru you."

"Would you fire on a flag of truce?"

"I recognize no flag of truce in your hands. Look lively."

"I've only got to say that I'll take pleasure in settling your hash for this," Bothwell cried angrily.

"I'm not Mr. Mott. You'll not find it so easy to murder me. Move!"

Bothwell disappeared with a curse. I retired into the saloon.

Evelyn was standing near the door with a face in which I could read both anxiety and anger.

"Why do you expose yourself like that?" she cried.

"I wanted to see what was going on."

"You'll be shot. Then what shall we do?"

"There's not much danger yet, and I must keep in touch with our friends forward. Don't you think we had better get your patient to bed?"

"I'm all right, sir," Dugan spoke up faintly.

"He ought to be kept quiet for a day or two," his young nurse decided.

"I'll take him down to my cabin. Perhaps you can get him something to put him to sleep, Miss Wallace."

Miss Berry came up the stairs just as we were starting down. She looked like a ghost.

"Mr. Sedgwick, I've just been wakened from a nap. I heard some one groaning in the cabin next to mine." She caught sight of Dugan's bandaged head and cried out: "What's the matter? Has something happened?"

"Don't be frightened, Miss Berry."

"What are these men doing with pistols? Where does that blood come from?"

Evelyn came forward and took her aunt in her arms.

"Dearie, we can trust Captain Blythe and Mr. Sedgwick. We mustn't make it harder for them. Just now they are very busy."

I looked my thanks.

Williams and Jimmie returned from the armory. Morgan and Phillips were at their heels. The steward looked very yellow.

## "I'll Be Back"

"Let me know if there is any sign of trouble. I'll be back presently," I told Alderson.

Having put Dugan to bed in my room, I stepped into the one where we had been keeping our prisoner. Mott lay on the floor, his body still warm, quite dead. I judged that he had expired within the last few minutes. He had been struck with some blunt instrument and then knifed. The man had paid for his obstinate disbelief with his life.

I lifted the body to the bed, locked the door, and returned to the promenade deck saloon. For the throb of the propeller had ceased. An immediate attack probably was impending.

Miss Berry was sobbing softly in the arms of her niece. In my absence we had gained another adherent. Billie Blue, the cook's flunky, had come up from below.

"Where is Higgins?" I asked.

"Don't know, sir. He left right after lunch."

Alderson, who had been craning out of the door, drew back his head to speak.

"They're coming, sir."

"Down to your cabin, ladies. You go with them, Jimmie. Lock yourselves in," I ordered.

Evelyn's white lips tried to frame some words as she passed me. I understood what she wanted to say.

"I'll be careful," I promised.

"I have no weapon, sir," Billie Blue told me.

I had brought up with me from below a repeating rifle, so I handed him one of my revolvers and an Italian dirk that had been hanging on the wall as an ornament.

The second door I ordered locked. Putting my head out of one of the windows I counted the enemy as they stood grouped near the stairway from the main deck. Bothwell was in the lead, followed by Caine. At their heels trooped both engineers, the three firemen, the cook, Johnson, Mack, Gallagher, Dennis, Smith and Neidlinger. It was not easy to count them, because they shifted to and fro, but I was almost sure they were fourteen. The boatswain carried in his hand a towel, which he was waving.

"Crew to have a conference with you, Cap'n Blythe," he called out.

"I hold no conference with armed mutineers," Blythe called sternly.

He was standing in the wheelhouse, rifle in hand. Beside him was the curly head of Tom Yeager.

"This here ship's company offers to do the square thing, share and share

alike, cap'n," boomed out the boatswain. "We wants a bit of that there treasure, and by Moses! We're going to have it. But we don't want no bloodshed, cap'n."

"Then get back to duty in a hurry, my man!"

George Fleming spoke up.

"Give us that map and we'll put your party ashore safe, sir."

"I'll see you hung up to dry at my yardarm first! If you want the ship come and take it, you scurvy scoundrel!"

## At Close Quarters

It looked like long odds—fourteen to two. I began to wonder if Bothwell had forgotten us, and I ordered Alderson to unlock the door for a sortie if one should be necessary.

Even while I was speaking the rush came. They divided like running water when it reaches a big rock in mid-stream. Some of them poured toward us, the rest made for the bridge. I heard the crack of Sam's rifle, the rattle of small arms, and then the battle was upon us.

I fired thru the window and brought down one fellow while they were still coming in a huddle toward us. Before I could fire again they were in the saloon and at close quarters with us.

To me it seemed that a hundred men were struggling in that narrow, smoke-filled space. A grimy, blackfaced stoker leaped at me and I fired. I remember beating him over the head with my revolver and that we went down together in a clinch. As I was falling it came over me that the attack was only a feint to keep us busy. The main body of the mutineers was storming the wheel-house.

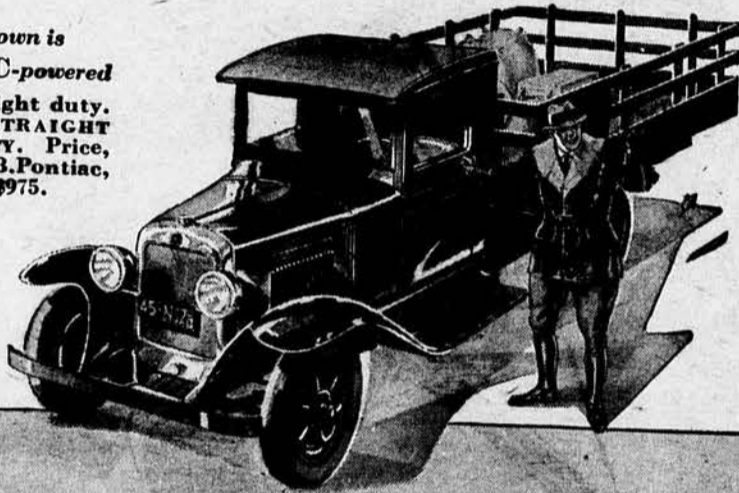
When I clambered to my feet I found that our attackers had been routed. Billie Blue's dirk had put a temporary quietus on my stoker, and the rest had fled as quickly as they had come.

"This way!" I shouted, and was out of the door in a jiffy.

A swarm of men were racing up the steps that led to the bridge and the pilot house. One lay with arms outstretched, face down on the deck. Another was sliding down the rail of the steps, his face writhing with pain.

Our friends were hard pressed.

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**ALWAYS INVESTIGATE WHAT GENERAL MOTORS HAS BEFORE YOU BUY**

Blythe was keeping the door against a mob, while Yeager was firing thru the window. Twice I saw the captain's cut-las flash. Then I lost sight of him and I knew that Bothwell had forced the entrance.

At the same instant the Arizonian disappeared from the opening which he had been using as a porthole. I knew that Sam was down and that his friend had gone to his assistance. My flank attack must have come as a surprise. The mutineers turned, finding themselves between two fires. We crowded in on them, and for a time the jam was so thick that none of us could do much damage.

Now they fought as desperately to get out of the wheelhouse as they had a minute earlier to get in. They were in a panic of fear, fancying themselves trapped.

I was flung against Bothwell, his furious face so close to mine that the hot breath filled my nostrils. We tried to grip each other, but in the huddle we were thrust apart.

Suddenly the room was no longer full. I could see that the enemy was in flight. Before I reached the open I knew that the day was won. Alderson, Billie Blue and Morgan were pursuing the flying rabble.

Bothwell, making play with his cutlass against both Blythe and Yeager, was retreating slowly to the bridge rail. I remember crying out as I ran toward them.

Bothwell vaulted over the rail to the deck below. I followed like a fool, for in the row I had lost my weapons. As I recall it now, Sam shouted to me to come back. But there was some idiotic notion in my head that the Russian might run into the reception room with his fellows and get possession of the women.

Instead, he turned and slashed at me. The blow would have carved my head had not I dodged. At that I received a nasty swipe in the arm. It was not possible to stop. All I could do was to slip past him and continue running.

**"We've Got Him"**

George Fleming had stopped at the head of the stairway to the main deck. He leveled a pistol and waited for me. Bothwell was at my heels. I was between the devil and the deep sea.

"We've got him!" the Russian cried. I swung in behind one of the boats which lay under a tarpaulin near the edge of the deck. Simultaneously I heard the engineer's gun crack. No rabbit could have clambered around the boat quicker than I. Bothwell had doubled back and was charging me. His whistling cutlass hissed down not an inch from my ear and ripped thru the tarpaulin to bury the blade in the wood of the bow.

I scudded back toward the bridge, my enemy in full chase.

Every instant I expected to feel the slash of his blade between my shoulders. It seemed to me that my leaden feet clung to the planks, that a toddling child could do that stretch to safety quicker than I was doing it.

As I ran the deck began to tilt dizzily. Before my eyes there spread a haze. All grew black even while my feet still automatically moved.

"Badly hurt, old man?" The voice came to me from a great distance. With returning consciousness I found that the strong arm of its owner was supporting my head and shoulders. My eyes looked into those of our captain.

"It's all right, Jack," he explained. "We got to you just as you fell and Tom drove that villain back. How badly cut are you?"

"A glancing cut, I think. But I'm a bit dizzy. We beat them, didn't we?"

"Yes. The rats have scuttled back to their holes."

**A Scalp Wound**  
He helped me into the reception room and I sank down on the lounge.

"Just a bit light-headed," I explained to Yeager, who came in at the moment.

"Glad it's no worse. We gave them a drubbing, anyhow."

"Get Bothwell?" asked Sam.

"Nope. My gun was empty. I had him at the foot of the ladder, not ten feet from the muzzle, and click—nothing doing. The beggar turned and laughed in my face."

"Keep a lookout, Alderson," the captain ordered, while he unbuttoned my coat. "Tom, you'd better take a look around and size up the damage."

"Mott is dead. I found his body in the cabin," I told our chief.

"I was afraid of it. With Mott gone and Dugan wounded we were short two men at the beginning of the scrimmage. Eight to fourteen—devilish long odds. Easy with that sleeve there. Here you, Billie Blue, get me a sponge and a basin of water. And tell Miss Wallace to bring her sticking plaster."

Morgan, very white, was sitting on

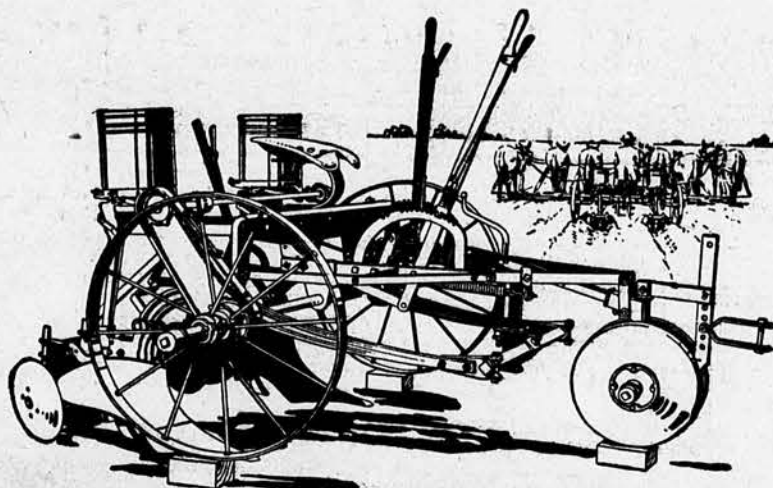
the opposite lounge trying to stop with a handkerchief the blood from a scalp wound. From where I lay I could see the body of Williams just outside the saloon. A stray bullet from one of the retreating mutineers had killed him at the very close of the battle.

Altogether that left us five sound men, counting Blue as a man, and three

wounded ones. The pirates had suffered more. One I had disposed of at the first rush, just before they reached the cabin, and the flunky had wounded one of the firemen.

Yeager had picked off Johnson in the run for the bridge, and Sam had wounded Caine. In addition to these at

(Continued on Page 29)



**Save Time and Labor  
with the John Deere  
No. 660 Series  
Two-Row Lister**

## Increase Your Crop Yields by Accurate Listing

Proper preparation of the ground and accurate dropping of the seed are the chief factors in bringing increased yields and increased profits from your listed crops.

Because they plant the correct amount of seed per acre uniformly and at the proper depth, you will find John Deere Listers a real paying investment.

Genuine John Deere lister bottoms, built like John Deere plow bottoms, pulverize the soil, scour well, open up even trenches and give long service.

The saw-tooth type picker wheel for cotton and the "999" drop for corn are John Deere planting devices famous the country over for their greater accuracy and dependability.

## You Get Double Capacity With This John Deere Two-Row

With the John Deere 660 Series Lister you will plant as many acres daily as two men using one-row listers.

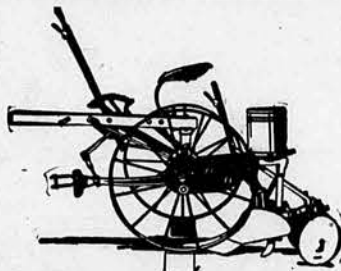
You can use either horses or tractor with the "660". Row spacing is changed easily from 36 to 38, 40 or 42 inches. Wheel tread adjustable from 67 to 78 inches.

In the field you can make all adjustments from the seat. Levers give you easy control of depth

of listing and depth of covering. With handy crank adjustment you can adjust bottoms for proper penetration and suction.

You will find the double-capacity No. 660 as convenient and easy to handle as a John Deere One-Row Lister.

Tractor hitch and press wheel attachment available as extra equipment.



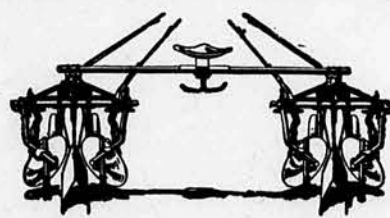
### Every User Likes the "440"

The John Deere No. 440 one-row lister is popular with thousands of farmers because of good work and accurate planting. It has the same bottom equipment and planting devices that have made John Deere listers famous for good work and accurate planting under all conditions.

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Furnished with cotton and corn can or corn can only; disk or shovel coverers. Press-wheel attachment available.



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Cultivate two rows every trip across the field—do the job right, save time and labor—with the No. 400 John Deere Listed-Crop Cultivator.

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# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# Breakfast Food and the Dinner Dessert

## Leftover Cereals May Be Transformed Into Tempting Delicacies

**W**HO eats the left-over cereals at your house—the babies or the chickens? Remnants of breakfast foods always are with us. It is a human impossibility for any woman to determine accurately just how much cereal the family will consume at the day's first meal. And natural it is for her to wish to provide an ample quantity at all times. Since appetites vary, there will be left-overs even in the best regulated households. It is no disgrace to have them, but the problem is how to dispose of these foods thriftily.

The chickens thrive on such food, of course, but so do children, even very young ones, and adults. Sometimes when the left-over cereal is discarded,

### Recipes Have Made Me Money

**R**ECIPES that have won prizes at fairs, both county and state or recipes for products for which you have found a market, are now in demand. In this list will also be included recipes for foods that have proved unusually successful for clubs in serving luncheons to raise money. The contest editor has a prize of \$3 for the best recipe, \$2 for the second best and \$1 each for about 15 other recipes which will be used in our leaflet "Cooking for Coin." Send your recipes before March 16 to Contest Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

the dessert given to the family at the noon or evening meal is not a worthy substitute. Most cereals, combined with fresh, canned and dried fruits, make tasty puddings. Easier they are to fashion, too, than pies and cakes, forbidden foods in small children's worlds.

I have been struggling along evolving recipes for use in my household. Some of the ones we like best are these.

### Cereal Molds

Use any fine wheat cereal which has been left from breakfast. If it is very stiff, add a little milk and stir until smooth. Then add a few scalded and cut figs or dates. The fruit is best cut very fine with the kitchen scissors. Pour into a bowl or molds and chill. Serve for dessert sprinkled with sugar and cream.

### Oatmeal With Raisins

Cover 4 tablespoons raisins with rapidly boiling water and let stand long enough for them to swell and soften. Then cut the raisins in halves if they are large. Stir these into left-over oatmeal. As much as 2 cups of the cereal may be used. It is a good plan to have the oatmeal warm when the raisins are added. Moisten small molds or cups with cold water and then pour in the cereal mixture. Chill and serve with a little sugar and cream or rich milk.

### Cereal Sponge

Stir into 2 cups cooked wheat cereal, the beaten white of 1 egg and 1 teaspoon vanilla. The cereal should be thin. If it is thick, add warm milk or water to it before folding in the egg white. Chill in molds. Serve for dessert with a soft custard.

### Cereals in Baked Apples

Use any left-over cereal you have. Wash and core the apples and fill the centers with the left-over cereal. Put the apples in a baking dish. Place a dot of butter and 1 teaspoon sugar on each apple. A few drops lemon juice may be sprinkled over all. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are soft. Serve hot with cream for breakfast or as the dessert at dinner or supper.

### Browned Oatmeal

Cut cold oatmeal in slices. Beat 1 egg with 4 tablespoons milk and dip the oatmeal in this. Heat a little butter in a frying pan and brown the oatmeal slices on both sides. Serve for dessert with a little maple sirup.

### Peach Pudding

Chop cold cooked cereals quite fine. Butter a deep pudding dish. Spread a layer of the cereal on the bottom. Cover with sliced, cooked and sweetened dried peaches. Sprinkle with a little sugar. Repeat this process until the dish is filled. Cover the top with

By Nelle B. Nichols

buttered cracker crumbs. Bake until well browned. Serve with sweetened cream. Canned peaches or pears or sliced apples may be used instead of the dried peaches if you wish.

### Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### Cleaning an Old Iron Skillet

**I**F YOU have an old iron skillet and it has become black and rough on the outside, put it in a heating stove when there is a good bed of coals and burn it, then it can easily be polished inside and outside with a piece of sand rock without hurting the skillet.  
Crawford Co. Mrs. Eli E. Neher.

### Remedy for Spoiled Icing

**F**OR those who have trouble with boiled icing going to sugar, before it is spread on the cake, add 1 teaspoon sweet cream and 1 tablespoon flour. It will spread nicely and taste like powdered sugar icing.  
Woodson Co. Mrs. S. A. Dennis.

### Fruit Juices in Roasts

**O**NE way of disposing of left-over fruit juices in roasts of various kinds. Ham, beef or lamb roasts are much improved when this extra tart flavor is added in the cooking. Unsweetened apple, plum or grape juice adds a pleasing flavor, giving a taste that is different.  
Reno Co. Dorothy Brown.

### A Game to Play in March

**O**N A pedestal or small table at one end of the room place a medium-sized bottle. Over the mouth of the bottle lay a small circle of white paper and on this stand the cork, upright. Starting at the opposite end of the room, each player then walks as rapidly as possible toward the bottle, holding his left hand over his left eye while his

right hand, with forefinger extended, is stretched out before him. The object of this stunt is to knock the cork from the bottle with the extended forefinger, without slackening speed. It will not be so easy to do as it seems.

Little pasteboard pigs filled with small candies or salted nuts, chocolate bars wrapped in white tissue paper and decorated with shainrocks or potato shaped boxes filled with green and white mints, make nice prizes for any of the games or stunts.

### Little Cooks Make a Cheese Dish

**I**F YOU like cheese—and every little cook should, because it is very, very good for you—you will surely like this dish made of macaroni and cheese, which I am going to tell you about today. Are you all ready to cook?

You will need 2 cups cooked macaroni, 1 cup grated cheese, 1 1/2 to 2 cups medium thick white sauce and a good amount of buttered bread crumbs. Place alternate layers of macaroni, cheese, and white sauce in an oiled baking dish. Cover the top with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the sauce bubbles and the crumbs are brown.



Yum, yum! Doesn't that sound good? I'm going to make some of it just as soon as possible, and hope you will all try it too.

Mother will help you so that it will be made just right. If mother does not have a recipe for white sauce I will be glad to send you a very special one.

Little Miss Jessie Porter, 12, of Prescott, Kansas, is the winner in the cooky contest. Her recipe is one well worth trying, and the cookies are especially good for little cooks—girls and boys. I will print Jessie's cooky recipe here so you may all paste it in your notebook:

### Fruit Cookies

- 1 cup lard
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 1/2 cups sour milk
- 2 level teaspoons soda
- 1 teaspoon ground mixed spices
- Vanilla to suit taste
- 1 cup raisins
- Flour to make stiff
- 1 cup chopped nuts

Cream sugar and lard. Add salt and well beaten eggs. Dissolve soda in the sour milk. Add spices, vanilla, raisins, and nuts to this batter. Lastly put in the flour and roll out on board and cut with cooky cutter. This recipe makes about 8 dozen cookies. It may be divided very easily, using only one-half of the recipe.

I haven't had any letters from little boy cooks for some time, and would be very interested in hearing from some of them. Won't you little girl cooks ask your brothers to write to me and send me ideas?

Your little girl cook friend,  
Naida Gardner.

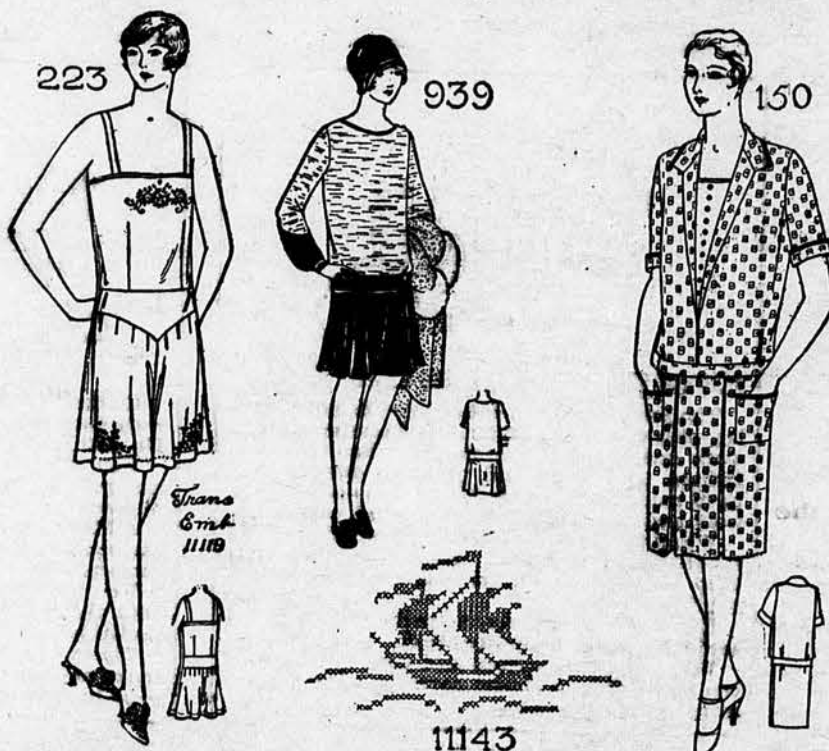
### The Mice Disappeared

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

**I**HAVE never lived so peaceably without mice or rats in the house as this season. In 1927 the gophers tore up my garden. I went to the county agent and got a quart of poisoned grain and stuffed a tablespoon down each of the holes in the garden, then covered these holes with grass, bean vines and asparagus and the gophers failed to throw out new mounds. This measure was a little late, for they had gnawed the roots from four grapevines, and several seedling elms.

Then my chickens were attacked by rats and some were killed so I removed the chickens and put out a handful of grain in the coop. I watched it carefully, a little of it disappeared and then it was not touched. I removed it and returned the chickens and they were not bothered again. Then rats had been boring out the sand from under the cement in the basement and the mice were coming into the house thru the basement. I put a handful of grain behind the steps and I have never had a mouse or rat since. This poison cost me one thin dime and saved me several dollars, altho I cannot get back my trees.

## As Spring Steps Forward



223—Fitted combination. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

939—Youthfully smart for the young girl. Features the flare skirt so popular this season. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

150—Smart morning dress. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

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



# After exposure, gargle with LISTERINE



**JOINED YET?**  
Get in the circle of men  
who've found the perfect  
shave — the cool  
shave with  
**LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM**

## Checks Sore Throat because powerful against germs

**C**OUNTLESS colds and sore throat start as a result of being overheated, then chilled, exposed to drafts or getting your feet wet. Body resistance becomes low, thus permitting germs in the nose and throat to get the upper hand.

### FOR SORE THROAT



If, however, you can combat the disease producing germs at the first sign of

trouble, you can often escape the usual prolonged siege of cold or sore throat.

Therefore, when you feel a cold coming on, or your throat is irritated, gargle with Listerine, full strength, several times a day. You will be delighted to see how quickly you improve unless the trouble has made too much headway, in which case consult your physician.

It is not difficult to understand Listerine's effectiveness against infection. Used full strength, it's entirely harm-

less, yet so powerful it kills even such vigorous germs as the B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) within 15 seconds. Naturally, it is effective against less powerful germs.

Keep Listerine handy and use it at the first sign of trouble.

Lambert  
Pharmaceutical  
Company,  
St. Louis,  
Mo., U. S. A.

### TO AVOID COLDS



**The safe antiseptic—kills 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds**

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Standard school. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. We live on a 4,042 acre ranch. We have lots of chicks. For pets I have a dog named Beans, two ponies named Star and Running Deer. I have one sister. She is 9 years old and in the fifth grade. She has three cats. Their names are Blacky, Fluffy and the mother one is Mother Cat. My dog gets in the car and goes to school with me. Then Mother takes him home and brings him to school at 3:30. He waits on us then and we take him home. I like the girls' and boys' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.  
Doris Anne Skinner.  
Lake City, Kan.

## Billy Has Plenty of Pets

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My teacher is Miss Puderbaugh. I like her very much. They call the school Possum Trot. I live 1 1/4 miles from school. My pets are a little mule called Pee Wee, two dogs named Speed and Sport and a black cat named Middy.  
Billy Meyer.  
Winchester, Kan.

## NUMBER PUZZLE

3	4	15	9
8	35	21	
17		40	
19	50		
27		1	
5	16	2	27
8			



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.



How many frogs can you find hidden in this picture? When you have found the correct number 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.

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.

## Takes Music Lessons

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Daisy school. My teacher's name is Miss Moore. I live on a 160-acre farm. I have brown hair and blue eyes. I belong to the 4-H club. I have taken music lessons three years. I have one brother. His name is Merle. For pets I have some sheep

and two dogs. Their names are Tip and Jiggs. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.  
Lois Marciel Carr.  
Oatville, Kan.

## Try These on the Family

Which is the strongest day of the week? Sunday, because the others are week days.  
If you were to ride upon a donkey, what fruit would you resemble? A pear (pair).  
What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.  
What part of a fish weighs the most? The scales.  
What is the difference between a

young lady and a mouse? The one charms the hes, and the other harms the cheese.

What is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an extracted tooth? One is too thin, and the other is tooth out.

Why is a good sewing machine like a kiss? Because it seams (seems) nice.

Why is a business man like a divinity student? Because he studies the prophets.

Why is a young lady like a promissory note? Because she ought to be settled when she arrives at maturity.

## Likes to Live on Farm

I was 10 years old January 5. I go to school at Navarre. I like school. I stay with my grandparents near the schoolhouse during school days. I live on a 320-acre farm and enjoy farm life very much. I do not have any brothers or sisters. I have a Collie dog named Carlo. I have four cats—one white, one buff, one gray and one Maltese. I took music lessons last summer. My teacher came from Herington. My grandfather and grandmother Reed live in Abilene. I like to visit them. I go to Sunday School and church at Navarre. Mrs. Pritchard is my Sunday School teacher. Miss Christo is my school teacher. I like both of them very much. I certainly enjoy reading the girls' and boys' letters. I would be pleased to hear from any of them.  
Navarre, Kan. Lovene Shockey.

## Animal Silhouette Puzzle



Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture of an animal. When you have found what animal this is 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.



The Hoovers—Let's Hope Dotty Doesn't Become a Cartoonist!



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Medicines That Relieve One Case of Asthma May Be Entirely Worthless in the Next

PLEASE tell me a medicine that will cure asthma!"

I wish the cure of asthma were that easy. I can tell you of a dozen medicines that I have thought a cure, at different times. I can tell you of medicines that relieve one case, yet do not touch the next. I can tell you of asthma that is terrible if the patient lives in one county but disappears if he moves into the next. I can tell you of asthma that yields to morphine and that only. But I cannot name a single medicine that will cure asthma, and the man who claims that he can, simply does not know.

I am inclined, as a matter of personal experience, to classify asthma into two varieties. One is cardiac, the other allergic. The cardiac type comes because of some form of heart strain. It usually can be relieved, but very seldom cured. Anyone subject to it would better get his doctor to prepare palliative remedies that he can keep at hand, for he must be on guard against sudden attacks. He also must make up his mind that his method of living shall be such as to avoid putting strain upon the heart.

Allergic asthma covers a hodge-podge of symptoms. A broad definition of allergy is "exaggerated sensitiveness." The patient's system is upset by simple things that are quite harmless to ordinary folks. In an article I stated that such an apparently innocent thing as sleeping on a feather pillow caused asthma in sensitive ones. Two months after publication a subscriber wrote that he always had supposed a feather pillow indispensable but had substituted cotton batting in the hope that his asthma might be improved. In six weeks he had not suffered a single asthmatic attack, altho a sufferer since 1923. Undoubtedly he was allergic to feathers. Others may find the obnoxious factor in pollen, white of egg, and other foods; dust of various kinds, horse dander, and other agents too numerous to mention. It is a job of great magnitude to search out the special cause of asthma. Some doctors now make a specialty in treating allergic cases and have fair success.

I cannot name a cure for asthma. There are things that will relieve the spasm, but there is no cure short of finding the offensive agent and escaping from it. One reason that asthmatics so often find relief by a change of residence is because they leave their bugbear behind. I do not think the cure for asthma is hopeless but asthmatics should not waste money on "cures."

### Use Nature's Remedies

I would like to know about my blood. I have very thin blood and not very good. I would like to know what would make it thicker and better and redder. Do blood purifiers make blood better? Some tell me it makes blood thinner. I would like to see this in the paper next issue. Subscriber.

You do not really know that your blood is thin or that making it "thicker" would do you any good. The most anyone can tell about the quality of blood, without scientific examination, is to determine whether or not color is good and this test is quite fickle. When you say "blood purifiers" of course you mean medicines. Don't take them. The best blood purifiers are fresh air, sunshine, plenty of rest, nourishing foods such as whole milk, butter, eggs and meat and above all plenty of green vegetables. There is no medicine that will freshen and revivify the blood like a mess of greens.

### Has High Blood Pressure

Would it do my high blood pressure any good just to cut out tobacco and coffee? R. E. S.

It is true that the use of stimulants and narcotics of all kinds aggravates high blood pressure, but I don't think you are going to work at the problem in the right way. Instead of selecting certain things and offering to cut them out in the hope that by so doing you may possibly make some gain you should go right to the bottom of this

matter. You should insist on a searching investigation as to the cause of the high blood pressure. If there is cause for suspecting that excessive indulgence in tea, coffee or tobacco may be the source of your trouble, by all means cut out these luxuries, but first make sure that such is the case or you will be disappointed in your hopes of a cure.

### By an Electric Needle

Our daughter has a hairy mole on side of cheek. Would you advise us to have it removed? Can an ordinary doctor do it? What could be the probable cost? Another question: A semi-hard growth formed on my middle finger, on the joint that joins the finger to the hand. It is under the skin and seems to be attached to the bone, as it works back and forth with the joint. What can it be and should I leave it alone? R. A. Z.

The hairy mole should be removed by a doctor who understands the use of the electric needle. The cost will depend somewhat upon its size, as it may take more than one sitting. I cannot judge for another doctor about such work. Your finger trouble is a calcareous node. I do not advise any action but to drink plenty of water and eat green vegetables or fruit every day.

### Smut Took Shares in Oats

(Continued from Page 3)

present in the state, according to the college. But this new relation of the disease is very virulent, and Kanotas went down just as readily as Red Texas. Tests at the Kansas Experiment Station—your laboratory—with the old strain of oats smut, proved Kanotas as resistant as in the past. In plots where the new strain was introduced, the infection was severe. But the bright spot in this is the fact that the formaldehyde treatment prevents either strain of smut appearing.

Oats smut is caused by a fungus parasite that takes its food from the oats plant, Mr. Graves explains. It produces spores instead of seeds, but these have the ability to sprout and grow like a seed. They are carried from one season to the next on the outside of the oats kernel. The smut fungus enters the oats plant soon after the oats kernel sprouts. If the proper conditions are present, the smut spores germinate by sending out a tiny root-like structure. It penetrates the oats seedling. Once inside the fungus lives a parasitic life, growing up with the oats plant.

When the plant is ready to produce seed, it is robbed by the smut of the food that naturally would go to make up the new oats kernels. This food is consumed to produce a dusty mass of spores. In the case of loose smut, these spores blow about in the field and lodge on the hulls of healthy heads. With covered smut, the dusty spore masses are broken in threshing and distributed to the healthy kernels.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at Wooster, apparently has found success in treating oats against smut with formaldehyde dust. The most successful method of treatment was in a closed container, with 4 to 6 per cent dust. This treatment showed no injury to the seed even after it had been sacked for 30 days. Eight per cent dust gave slight damage in this length of time. The method of applying the dust is simple. A salt or sugar barrel makes a good container. Cleats nailed inside to act as baffles insure thoro mixing. Six ounces of dust should be put with 2 bushels of grain in the barrel, and then the barrel should be rolled back and forth across the floor. The Ohio folks say the treated grain should be sacked and allowed to stand over night; it then is ready to plant. But they also have discovered that no harm will result if the seed stands indefinitely, and if all is not sown, the surplus can be used as feed.

It's good betting that Mr. Hoover every now and then wishes he was back in the peaceful calm of a battleship.



## For People Who Want Something Different in Coffee



TRY this new coffee flavor from the West Coast of Central America. Experts say its rare tang and rich, mellow body are different from any other coffee in the world.

PERHAPS you have wondered if there is any coffee that is really different. Like thousands of others you may have discovered that 70% of all coffee sold in the United States—regardless of the brand you buy, or who recommends it—is practically alike. For it is all of the same common type and comes from the same country. That is why you notice so little difference when you change from one brand to another.

Down in Central America, however, on high western mountain slopes, nature grows a coffee that is different. It has a rare, flavorful tang utterly unlike any other coffee you ever tried. It is unforgettable. Experts concede that this coffee is not only different, but probably the finest flavored of any region in the coffee world.

Folger first introduced this new coffee in San Francisco. From the famous Bohemian restau-

rants of that city its reputation spread. Travellers who discovered it, wrote back for shipments. For years that was the only way it could be obtained. Today, however, your grocer has it, sealed by Folger in vacuum tins that keep the flavor always fresh.

### Accept Please, The Folger Test

Because Folger flavor is so different we make this unusual offer. Buy one pound 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 take a vote. If for any reason Folger's is not the family choice, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. It will be our treat. That's fair, isn't it? You risk nothing—so why not order a pound of Folger's today? Folger Coffee Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

# FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED



G. E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

# Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing and 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.

## Rules for Successfully Raising Baby Chicks Are Given by Hatcheryman C. R. Baker

**R**EQUEST your station agent or postmaster to notify you immediately upon the arrival of your chicks. Call for them in person. Examine the shipment before taking it from the express or postoffice and obtain a receipt for any loss or bad condition. Mail this receipt to the shipper. A report of arrival of the shipment, favorable or otherwise, will be appreciated by the hatchery.

Make suitable provision for safely transporting your chicks home. Avoid drafts or extremes of heat or cold. They must be kept dry and comfortable. A cold wind whistling thru the boxes will result in chick losses. A hot sun shining thru the glass in closed cars injures many chicks. Common sense will tell you a lot whether the chicks are comfortable in your car or not. Remember they are babies and must be handled accordingly. Many chicks are ruined on the way home.

### Leave Chicks in Boxes

Leave chicks in the boxes with lids on. Boxes should be spread around on tables or floors, each box to itself, with air all around it. Remove dead chicks twice daily and destroy any sick ones that show up. Leave chicks in the boxes until the morning of the second day after they were hatched. The hatching date is marked on the boxes. A room of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit warmth is all right for chicks in the boxes. Do not set boxes in the sun or near a stove or other heat. Use a thermometer in order to know the temperature of your room. If you have boxes of chicks in your brooder house be sure that boxes are placed where the temperature is not above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Often chicks are overheated in boxes by having them too close to the brooder stove. Better keep them in your residence and be safe. Darken the room if the chicks begin to make too much noise on the last day before placing with brooder.

### Brooding With Hens

Place your chicks under the hens, after dark, the first night that you have them home. Have nests in a protected place. Start feeding chicks

### Just for Good Luck

*If you are going to raise baby chicks, you could not do anything better than to keep on hand these successful baby chick raising rules learned from experience by one of the best known hatcherymen of Kansas. C. R. Baker of Abilene along with Kansas Farmer is anxious that folks who buy baby chicks thru Kansas Farmer advertisements raise a high percentage of the chicks ordered.*  
—The Editor.

with hens the following morning. Feed little and often, being careful not to over feed, but do not starve them. If you are not sure of your hens, try them out the first night with one or two chicks, leaving the rest of your chicks in the box in your house. Then give them the balance the following night after dark. The chicks must learn the

hens as well as the hens must learn to take the chicks. Be sure your hens are free of lice. Dust them with sodium fluoride before placing chicks with them. Keep them dry. Use reasonable care and you will raise a large percentage of your chicks.

### With Brooder Stoves

Of course, your stove has been heated for several days and you have it regulated perfectly. If not, disappointment may be just around the corner for you. Your brooder house and floor must be dry. If it has been used before, a thoro disinfecting should have taken place and everything be clean.

Spread a light skiff of clean sand on the floor with a light sprinkling of alfalfa or clover leaves or fine straw. Do not use too much. Renew frequently. Be sure there is no salt in the alfalfa or clover leaves. Place entirely around the hover or stove, evenly, about 2 feet from edge of hover, a guard of half-inch wire or hardware cloth or screen wire a foot high. After two or three days the guard may be removed in daytime but replaced at night for the first two weeks. A dim light left burning over the hover all night has proved to be excellent in preventing crowding and straying.

Hang a thermometer from the hover edge with a cord so the bulb just about touches the floor. This thermometer should read 100 degrees Fahrenheit constantly for the first week or 10 days; then the heat may be lowered

5 degrees a week until 70 degrees is reached. For best results, keep your house at 70 degrees from that time on until your chicks are feathered and starting to roost. A cold house before this stage may be ruinous. Place feed hoppers within the wire guard with feed in ready for chicks. Allow one inch of hopper feeding space for each chick. Ample water fountains should be in place, with a constant supply of clean, fresh water at all times, unless you feed sour milk to take its place. If sour milk is used, feed it in granite ware, or earthenware fountains. Tin and galvanized vessels should not be used with sour milk or buttermilk. Early on the morning of the third day (chicks should be 60 hours old) take the chicks to the brooder house, place them under the hover and watch the fun begin.

### What to Feed

If you have a successful feeding method which you have used, go ahead. If you use a prepared commercial chick mash, then follow the instructions of the feed manufacturer. Do not do it half-way; do it right. If you mix your own feed, be careful. Better ask your county agricultural agent about it. Remember, chicks are babies the same as lambs, calves, pigs, etc., and must be fed, kept dry and warm accordingly. There are many good feeds on the market. Use good feed according to instructions. Cheap feed is expensive.

A square foot of floor space will accommodate three chicks. Example: A house 12 feet wide and 16 feet deep makes 192 square feet, or room for about 500 to 600 chicks, until they are feathered. For the average poultry raiser that is a large enough number

(Continued on Page 33)



# How this delicious food supplies ENERGY quickly to people who work hard!

**K**ARO is a delicious food—but more—it is a real energy food.

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

No effort to digest Karo is required as in many other staple foods.

Which means, Karo supplies energy quickly.

And this is important to those who work and play hard. Especially good is Karo for growing children as your doctor can tell you.

Serve plenty of Karo—keep the folks healthy, happy and satisfied.



# DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES

### The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 23)

least two more had been blooded in the scrimmage at close quarters outside the wheelhouse.

"Eight of them left against five of us, not counting the wounded on either side," Yeager summed up.

"What has become of Philips?" I asked, remembering that I had not seen him since the row began.

"Thought I saw him run down stairs when the beggars poured in on us here, sir," Alderson answered.

Later the poor fellow was found in his berth, trembling like an aspen leaf. He had locked his door and buried his face in the pillows.

A shock of red hair above a very white face appeared at the head of the companionway. "Is—is it all over?" gasped a small voice.

"Yes, Jimmie, right now it is. And you'll notice that we're still sticking to the saddle, son, and not pulling leather, either," observed the plainsman cheerfully.

"I—I didn't know it would be like this," murmured the boy. "I thought—" His voice trailed out and he dropped limply into a seat, his fascinated eyes fixed on my bleeding arm.

Yeager clasped a hand on the boy's shoulder.

"Brace up, kid. The first round is ours, strong. We've had to hustle, but I reckon we've given them a hectic time of it. They'll not bother us for quite some hours. Captain Bothwell is busy explaining to a real sore outfit just why his plans miscarried."

"Is Mr. Sedgwick—killed?" asked the boy, swallowing hard.

I laughed faintly.

"He's worth a dozen dead men yet, Jimmie."

And to prove it I fell back among the pillows, unconscious.

#### Losses on Both Sides

My opening eyes fell upon Evelyn. She was putting the last touches to the bandage on my arm, which was already dressed and bound. Evidently I had been unconscious some time.

"It's all right. We won," were my first words to her.

"I know," she answered with a faint glow of color. "Thanks to the brave men who risked their lives for us!"

"Poor Williams was killed, and Morgan was hurt. Has his wound been looked to?"

"On the job now," sang out Yeager. "When I get thru with him he'll be as good as new. Eh, Morgan?"

"Yes, sir. Thank you, sir," returned that impassive individual.

"Where's Sam?" I asked.

"Back at the wheel."

"Alone?"

"Alderson is with him. Don't worry about them. You couldn't dynamite that bunch of pirates on deck just now. There'll be nothing doing until they get Dutch courage from the bottle. We jolted them a heap harder than they did us," Tom rejoined lightly.

It was all very well for him to keep up his cheerful talk to raise the spirits of our friends, but I did not forget the fact that since the beginning of hostilities we had lost as many men as they had in killed, and only one less in wounded. To be sure, with the exception of Dugan, their disabled were in worse condition than ours. Morgan had only a scratch, and a day or two of rest would set me right.

"Time is fighting for us too, you bet," continued Tom briskly. "We're a unit, and I'll bet they're pulling already every which way. We've got them traveling south, Miss Wallace."

Perhaps his cheerful, matter-of-fact talk was the best possible tonic for the depression which had settled upon us. I could not help thinking what a blessing it was that we had picked up at Los Angeles this competent frontiersman whose strong, brown hands could make or dress a wound with skill.

#### Not of Much Use

It was plain to me that during the next few hours I would not be of much use. Out of ten thousand, Tom Yeager was the one I would have picked to take charge of the defense in my absence.

When a few minutes later the beat of the screw began again the sound of it was like wine to me. It meant that, for the present, the mutineers had had enough. They would join in a tacit truce while the yacht was being worked south.

"Help Mr. Sedgwick down to his cabin, Morgan, and then both of you turn in for a few hours' sleep. We'll look out for trouble. Won't we, Jimmie? You and I and Billie Blue, eh?"

"Yes, Mr. Yeager."

"You'll call us if another attack threatens?" I asked.

"Sure."

The steady "throb—throb—throb" of the propeller was again shaking the yacht as she took up her journey. This might be a ruse to throw us off our guard, but I did not think so. The enemy was badly demoralized, and the chances were that Bothwell would welcome a chance to whip his forces into shape again.

"Is the door from the galley to the main deck locked and nailed up, Billie?" I asked of the flunky.

"Yes, sir."

"Nail planks across the window, too. Philips will help you get dinner if you can find him. I'll expect you to see that our party is well fed."

"Yes, sir," the young fellow promised.

"You must go to your room at a moment's notice, Miss Wallace. Have Philips nail up your porthole. You need

not be a bit afraid. We hold a very safe position at present. Get all the sleep you can tonight."

"That's good advice, Mr. Sedgwick. Take it yourself," she returned with a little flicker of a wan smile.

For an instant her hand, warm and firm, rested in mine. If I had not been sure of my love before, there was no uncertainty now. While her brave eyes met mine I seemed to drown fathoms deep in the blue of them. Trouble was what I read in them, but part of that trouble was for me. I gloried in that certainty.

She might not love me—it was presumptuous to suppose she did—but at least I held a place in her regard. That was the thought I carried with me down-stairs, and it stayed pleasantly with me till I fell asleep in spite of the pain in my arm.

#### Dinner on a Tray

About nine o'clock I was awakened by a knock on the door. Philips had brought me dinner on a tray.

His eye would not meet mine. He was ashamed because he had shown the white feather in the scrimmage.

"I—I've got a wife and three little children, sir," he blurted out before he left.

I nodded pleasantly at him. "You're going to see them again. But you must help us beat those ruffians. You see we can do it. We've done it once."

"Yes, sir. I—hope to do better next time."

"I'm sure you will, Philips."

We shook hands on it.

I must have fallen asleep again almost immediately. When I opened my eyes it was day. I pushed the electric bell. Philips presently appeared.

"All well?" I asked him.

"Yes, sir. No more trouble. The yacht is still on her course. Doing about nine knots, I should judge."

"Heard from Dugan this morning?"

"He isn't doing just what you could call first rate, sir. I think he is delirious. Miss Wallace and Miss Berry are taking care of him by turns."

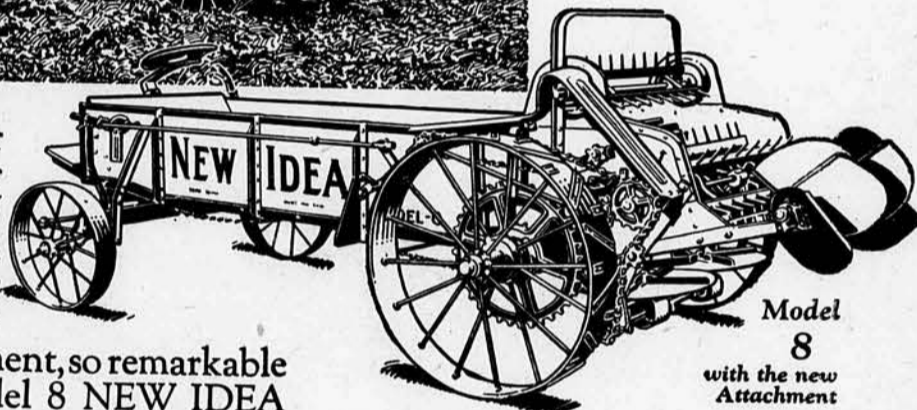
"And Morgan?"

"Quite all right, sir. Your arm must be stiff. Shall I shave you this morning? I used to be a barber, sir."

"Thanks. If you have time."

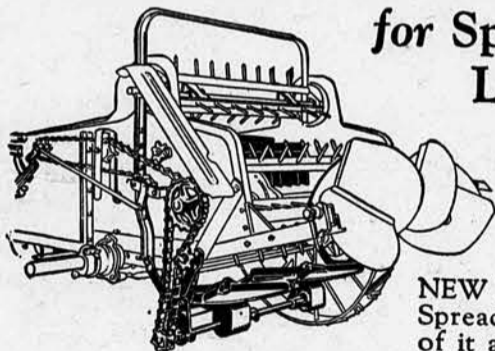
# NEW IDEA Spreader

## now offers Double Service



LEADING all spreader development for thirty years, NEW IDEA has long been the spreader of *double value*. And now comes still *another* improvement, so remarkable as to make every Model 8 NEW IDEA actually the spreader of *double service*.

### Remarkable new Attachment for Spreading Lime



A simple, strong, low-cost device that attaches only to the

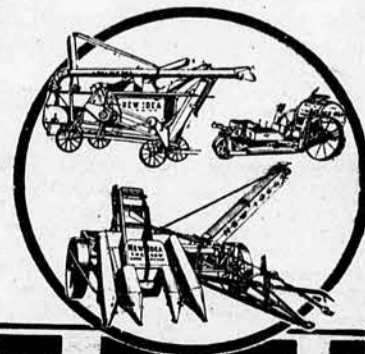
NEW IDEA Model 8 Spreader and makes of it an absolutely practical, one-man

lime sower. No shoveling back of load, no dusty labor. Handles lime, marl—anything finely pulverized. Controlled feed (1½ to 5 tons per acre). Large capacity. Spreads 15 to 20 feet wide. Attached or removed in 30 minutes. Lime and manure are nature's own fertility combination. Here at last, with one machine, you can be ready to handle either job cheaply, correctly and easily.

All present owners of NEW IDEA Model 8 should write at once for description of the new liming attachment.

NO Model 8 NEW IDEA has ever been reported worn out, although it has been tested for five years on a hundred thousand farms, often at the rate of two, three—and even more—loads per day every day in the year. Strength and durability are built into all its features. Yet for light draft, short turning radius, easy loading, free ground clearance, comfortable operation and absolute control, this machine has never been excelled. Neither does any owner ever expect less than a perfect spreading job from his NEW IDEA. And now, the new Lime Spreading invention makes NEW IDEA absolutely supreme.

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



## THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

Kansas City, Mo.      Syracuse, N. Y.      Jackson, Mich.      Omaha, Nebr.  
Columbus, Ohio      Minneapolis, Minn.      Moline, Ill.      Nashville, Tenn.  
Indianapolis, Ind.      Harrisburg, Pa.      Oakland, Calif.  
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Factory at Coldwater, Ohio, U. S. A.



Breakfast was served in the English fashion, for it was necessary to keep some one on guard all the time. The Arizonian was making play with a platter of bacon and fried eggs when I joined him.

"How d'ye do? Ready for the round-up again?" he asked cheerfully, with his mouth full.

"My arm's stiff, and when I move there's a pain jumps in it. Otherwise I'm fit as a fiddle. Anything new in the way of trouble?"

"Not a thing. We've arranged a code of signals with our friends at the wheel. You'll find the code pasted up in the saloon. Say, what do you think? That girl slipped out with breakfast for Cap. Blythe and Alderson while I wasn't looking."

"Crossed the deck with it?"

"That's whatever, and sauntered back as cool as you please. Two or three of them were on the fore-castle deck, but they didn't lift a hand to hurt her."

### A Pretty Good Outfit

I drew a long breath.

"We mustn't let her do it again."

"Not while I'm in the game. She's an ace-high trump just the same. Wonder if she would have any use for a maverick rancher from the alkali country? I got a pretty good outfit in the Flying D."

"Better ask her."

"I'm going to," he answered coolly.

"Drift that butter down this way, will you?"

"Where is she now?" I asked.

"Not up yet. She took a two-hour turn watching while we slept. Then she sat by Dugan for a while. You'd ought to have seen her at the piano singing 'My Maryland' and 'Dixie' to us just as if she had starred in a mutiny every week of her life. She was doing it for what they call the moral effect, and it sure did keep up the nerve of the boys. I could see Jimmie and Billie get real gay again. Used to live in Tennessee, you know."

"Jimmie or Billie?" I asked innocently.

"You know who I mean all right, you old son of a gun. Try this bacon. It's the genuine guaranteed article. That Billie boy is some cook. Seems her mother was a Southerner before Wallace married her."

"What was she afterward?"

"My, you're a humorist! Say, do you reckon that little bald spot on the

crow of my haid would be objectionable to her? I've never monkeyed with these here hair tonics, but I'd be willing to take a whirl at them."

"Here she comes now. You can ask her."

"Did you sleep well?" the young woman asked, after we had exchanged morning greetings.

"Clear round the clock and then some more. You must have had a fine night's rest yourself from what I hear. On watch till one, and nursing Dugan from one. Wasn't that about it?"

"Not quite. I had three hours' sleep. Is your arm paining you much?"

"Don't waste any sympathy on him, Miss Evelyn," the cowman interrupted. "His arm's just as good as a new wooden one, and his repartee is as sharp as the cutlas that broke the skin on it."

She smiled as she began on her grapefruit. "Are you boys quarreling?"

"He hasn't had time to quarrel. He has been making a dreary waste of what was once a platter of eggs and bacon."

"Now I like that," Tom protested.

"So I judge. Never mind, Miss Wallace. Billie can cook you some more."

"Who is on guard?" Evelyn asked.

"The kid. He's a scout for fair too; imagines he's Apache Jim, the terror of the Navajos, or some other paper-backed hero. I hope his gun won't go off and shoot him up."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Took the Pigs to Market

We started from our Gove County ranch near Quinter, with a 1-ton truck loaded with 18 hogs, at 12 o'clock at night on February 11, 1929 and reached Kansas City at 2 o'clock on February 12, just 14 hours for the 360 miles. We took in the automobile show and looked after a little business. We loaded up with molasses feed and 500 pounds of tankage, and started home at 12 o'clock on February 13. We slept at the White House at Ellsworth and ate breakfast at home at 8:30 o'clock the morning of February 14.

We associate with Ayrshire cattle and drink their milk, which accounts for our pep.

Hays, Kan.

J. F. Walz.

One of the Coolidge policies Mr. Hoover is already carrying out is silence.

## A Man's Own Job

Dr. John W. Holland

FIFTEEN years ago a man dreamed a dream of making better tires for automobiles. He succeeded. Today, makers of tires, in referring to that inventor's life, say, "He took it upon himself."

Getting something upon his brain, he helped his brawn to accomplish. Not long ago I talked with a man who is giving his life in an attempt to improve the varieties of present breeds of wheat. He believes that a thoroly rust-resisting wheat can be produced. He has taken it upon himself. If he shall succeed, millions of people, who may never know his name, will be blessed by that man's fidelity.

Five Points, New York City, was a generation ago, a human habitation almost unbelievable in its degradation. A man who had been converted from a life of great wickedness opened a little mission there. His name was Jerry McAuley. He was, at first, hooted and egged and stoned. He kept on. The neighborhood was gradually transformed into one of great respectability. The mission worker took something worth while upon himself.

In a certain city, juvenile crime had reached alarming proportions. No one seemed to care about it. Finally a woman became possessed with the idea that if the so-called good people of the city would provide adequate recreational places for the children who were running the streets, something good might be done. She took it upon herself. For months she worked and prayed and pled. At last she obtained a hearing, and something was done for the children in certain sections of her city. A judge of that city said later, "Within three years juvenile crime in that part of the city was wiped out."

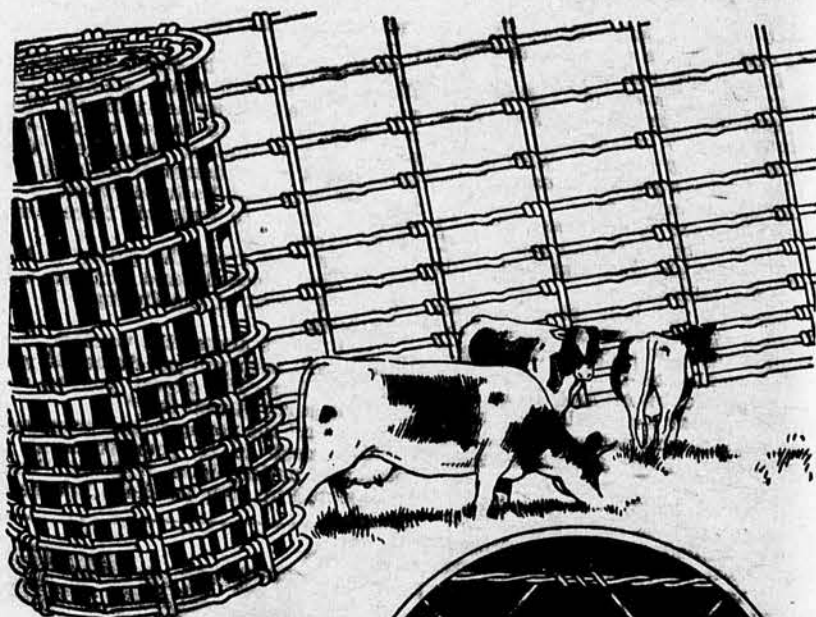
Carrie Nation was not a type of heroine to be lauded to the skies. Yet, as I have read of her escapades in smashing saloons in the olden days, I cannot but respect any woman who takes upon herself the difficult task of making the world a safer place in which little children can be born.

A little church at a country cross roads had a wonderful record for many years. Then, the people began to move away, and the religious life of the community waned, almost to the vanishing point.

In that community was a faithful man and his wife. They could not think of bringing up their children in an un-churched neighborhood. They began the agitation for a church that would serve the social as well as the religious needs of the people in the vicinity. Finally, other people caught the idea, and took it upon themselves. Today, at that corner stands a new church, better built than the old one. Back of it is a fine community building. A practical miracle has happened in the entire township. New farmers, moving in, have caught the spirit of goodwill and helpfulness. The work goes on, because some people took it upon themselves.

How many things are you taking upon yourself? Or, are you trying to see how many things you cannot take upon yourself?

This world was not redeemed by a Nero, or a Herod, but by the Man of Nazareth who took the task upon Himself!



COLORADO FENCE



HEXAGON MESH NETTING

—from  
Cattle to  
Chickens

—and for all stock in-between, there's a MINNEQUA Brand Fence to meet your needs.

COLORADO Field Fence is best for live stock. It is made from rust-resisting copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to further resist wear, weather and time. Its line and stay wires are strong and evenly spaced. The tension curve and special knot insure even, upright fence, easy to erect over rough or smooth ground.

Note the wire spacing in COLORADO FENCE, near the ground; close enough to shut out preying animals and to keep in small stock. That is economical, correct construction.

MINNEQUA Hexagon Mesh Netting, made from copper-bearing steel, is strong, looks well, is easily erected and requires no top rail nor bottom board. The most desirable sizes for poultry are 2" mesh, made from 19 or 20 gauge steel wires; also the 1" mesh of same gauge. The 2" mesh is for general poultry use; the 1" mesh is especially designed to confine the smallest chicks. By using the 1" mesh at the bottom and the 2" mesh above it, a most effective and economical poultry fence is assured.

For foxes, MINNEQUA Hexagon Mesh Netting is most desirable in the 1½" and 2" mesh, 15 or 16 gauge wires, for sides and bottom of pens; 16 gauge for top. For other small fur bearing animals, such as muskrats, mink, skunks, etc., use MINNEQUA Hexagon 1" Mesh, 16 or 18 gauge. This type is galvanized after weaving, making a strong, rust-resisting fabric of great durability.

WESTERN DEALERS  
SELL THESE FAMOUS FENCES  
ASK FOR THEM BY NAME

AMARILLO  
EL PASO  
FORT WORTH  
LINCOLN  
SALT LAKE CITY

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company  
GENERAL OFFICES - DENVER, COLO.  
LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

KANSAS CITY  
WICHITA  
SPOKANE  
PORTLAND  
OKLAHOMA CITY

# What the Folks Are Saying

**C**ROWS are pirates and their black flag should be an incentive for all farmers to war upon them. They have some redeeming features, one of which is that they will overturn cow-chips and eat grubs. They also eat carrion, but in doing so frequently spread disease. They hunt for food both in the air and on the ground, and few birds' nests are safe from their depredations. They are moving westward in Kansas. There are more in Central Kansas than in any other part of the state. Forty years ago they were almost unknown in this section. If every person in Kansas killed a crow during the next year there would be more than enough left to satisfy the sentimentalist. And if something is not done to control this bandit the state will no longer be safe for useful birds, game and otherwise.

J. B. Doze.  
Pratt, Kan.

## The Izaak Walton League

The Izaak Walton League is a friend of the farmer, working for the protection of the farmer's property, while at the same time it encourages the appreciation, protection and restoration of all woods, wild flowers and wild life.

A chapter of the national organization was formed in Kansas five years ago, and within 12 months 20 other chapters were organized. Today the membership of the Izaak Walton League in this state consists of more than 5,000 persons. Important conservation legislation has been enacted by our legislature thru the influence and efforts of the league. These laws are mainly the State Parks Law of 1925, providing for a Forestry, Fish and Game department; and the Anti-Pollution Law of 1927, providing for official investigation of cases of pollution of streams and lakes detrimental to the animal and aquatic life of the state.

This organization is not merely an organization of fishermen, despite the inference suggested by its name. It is not even an organization of sportsmen; but is composed of folks interested in the outdoors, and its work is in behalf of all. The name was not taken because Izaak Walton was a fisherman, but because, in the opinion of the founders of the league, he exemplified, thru his book, "The Compleat Angler," the precepts of true sportsmanship, and his attitude toward the outdoors was such that it was regarded as worthy of perpetuation in every way possible.

The objects of the Izaak Walton League are, in a general way, threefold. First, to conserve our outdoors—to fight on the side of outdoor recreation areas as natural resources of our country which must be considered on equal terms with the more tangible products such as lumber, power and metals. Second, to promote the propagation of wild life, foster reforestation, combat pollution of waters and indiscriminate drainage of marsh lands, so that there may be more fish, more game, more forests for camping, more clean streams, and more recreation for everybody. Third, to create and encourage interest in outdoor recreation, especially among the younger Americans, to the end that the basic character of this nation may continue to rest on the health of mind and body which comes only from association with the outdoors.

Members of the league are in sympathy with farmers who are obliged to nail up "No Trespass" signs on their property adjoining highways. There seems to be a feeling that the land of the farmer is a sort of public property, and careless picnickers every week-end descend upon him and succeed in not only rousing his ire but also in making the countryside look most disreputable. Vandal picnickers are, however, their own worst enemies, and they are gradually shutting themselves out of their favorite sport, as well as spoiling it for the more careful outers who respect the property of others. More and more farm land is necessarily being shut off every year; and unless this sort of petty vandalism is stopped, people will have to camp in their own backyards or not at all.

There is a peculiar idea prevalent among unthinking autoists that any land along the road is public property, while most of it is just as private as their own front yards. In taking liberties with this property the trespass-

ers are doing the same thing that the farmers would do if they came to town and descended on homes with hatchets, knives and camp fires. The Izaak Walton League is engaged in a warfare against prevalent carelessness with the land of others and desecration of highway scenery.

A code of ethics has been compiled by Seth E. Gordon, conservation director of the league and an outstanding authority on outdoor ethics and practice.

- The code follows:
1. Your outdoor manners tell the world what you are when at home.
  2. What belongs to the public isn't your own—play fair.
  3. Respect the property of rural residents—ask before using it.
  4. Save fences, close gates and bars, and go around planted fields.
  5. People, livestock, trees and birds were never meant to be target practice back-stops.
  6. Respect the law—catch enough legal fish to eat, then quit.
  7. Protect public health—keep springs and streams clean.
  8. Clean up your camp and don't litter the highways with trash.
  9. Finish what you start—carelessness with fires is cussedness.
  10. Leave flowers and shrubs for others to enjoy. Do your share to keep outdoor America beautiful.

The Walton League is combating pollution as a national menace, not only to the sport of the angler, but also to the health of everybody, and

especially to the welfare of the American boy. It is the contention of the league that the boy of today must enjoy the advantages of outdoor recreation such as that available to earlier generations, if the tradition of health and physical and mental energy is to remain as one of the cornerstones of American life. Thru a nation-wide pollution survey recently made, it was found that the old swimming hole and other institutions of American boyhood which center around the river may soon be a part of the past. The streams of America are much more badly polluted than those of England and Europe, despite the fact that this country prides itself on its sanitary standards of living, and in spite of the more congested population of European nations.

Thousands of municipalities have been compelled to install expensive filtration systems to remove the filth dumped in by their neighbors above, and so make their only available water supply reasonably safe for domestic and industrial uses. These very same cities and industries, however, often dump all their own filth back into the same stream, imposing the same wasteful tax burden on their neighbors below. Many otherwise delightful residential areas have been destroyed because of needless pollution. Recreational facilities everywhere have suffered greatly because of pollution. It is the contention of the league

that the greatest part of this pollution which comes mainly from industrial and municipal wastes, is unnecessary; and that such pollution, which endangers the health of everybody in addition to its undesirable influence on outdoor sports and the scenic beauty of our streams and lakes, can be remedied at a cost which is surprisingly low in comparison to the benefits to be derived. In many cases industrial wastes can be eliminated to the profit of the polluters. Experiments have shown that in a high percentage of cases the reclamation of raw materials that follows the installation of sewage disposal plants shows actual profit. The pollution of streams by picnickers is relatively unimportant, but is just as offensive to the eye.

Clean, fish-filled streams—the angler's dream—game-filled whispering green woods—the hunter's and camper's paradise—represent something more than simply a source of pleasure for local residents. They are an asset. To the community they insure progress, to the individual prosperity, measurable by swelling bank accounts. Americans, old and young, must learn to play in the wide open spaces because it is good for their bodies, minds and souls. Who can come close to the beauties and wonders of nature and fail to come away finer, cleaner and stronger?

Topeka, Kan. A. Mary Fisher.

Let's grow more Sweet clover.

# The COMBINE the FARMER

Has Been Waiting For



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It is new in simplicity of construction. New in operating ease. New in grain handling efficiency.

Mail the coupon today for complete information on this Great Combine; also on Wood Brothers Threshers.

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Wood Brothers Thresher Company,  
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Please send me your 1929 Thresher Book, "Profitable Threshing," and specifications on the Wood Bros. Combine.

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DISTRIBUTORS: R. B. George Machy, Co., Dallas, Texas; Truck-Tractor Company, Columbus, Ohio; Sanderson-Rader, Inc., Denver, Colo.; Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Ltd., Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

# More Money From Poultry

## Operations Must Be on a Basis of Quality if Profits Are to Be Maintained

BY GILBERT GUSLER

THE poultryman's market landscape is not so pleasing in some aspects as at the start of 1928. Then, virtually all the signs pointed to improvement over 1927. The industry has now gone thru the better year indicated at that time, but there is some question whether the gains will be fully sustained thru the next 12 months.

Henry Ford once was asked to make a forecast of the future of general business. His answer was "It will be different." So will the poultry business in 1929 be different from 1928. The chances are that the ingenuity of the individual producer will be taxed a little harder to make the same profit as in the last year.

The basic factors will not be decidedly different, however. Well managed flocks of high producers are certain to pay cost of production plus. In the main, flocks that made money in 1928 are not likely to require red ink in 1929. Counting both eggs and poultry and considering prospective production costs, the aggregate net returns for the industry promise to be nearly as large as in the last 12 months. The industry will not "go haywire" during the year.

### But No "Hen Fever"

If this view is correct, it follows that producers should try to increase profits by raising the efficiency of their flocks thru lowering production costs, and thru improving the market quality of their products instead of counting on higher market prices to bring them an increased measure of prosperity. Flocks should not be expanded in size, except where production costs are low enough to give reasonable chance of a profit. If prices should average somewhat lower than in the last year. The folks stricken with a sudden attack of "hen fever" should weigh the possibilities of increased competition in the next five years very carefully before launching into the business. The race is not always to the swift, but it generally is, and the winners in the poultry business in the future will have to travel a faster pace than in the past.

The immediate situation in the egg and poultry market affords powder and shot for both the optimist and the pessimist. The "silver lining" is found in the poultry market, where hens and young chickens are selling at the highest prices ever paid at the corresponding season, with the exception of one or two war years. The egg market, with prices the lowest at this time of the year since 1916, supplies the accompanying "dark cloud." It is obvious that the current conditions in these two market divisions are unlike.

Egg prices to producers in 1928 averaged 2 cents a dozen higher than in 1927. Production was curtailed as a result of low prices in relation to feed

costs during the heavy laying season in 1927, and storage demand was stimulated by the profitable outcome of the eggs stored in that year. Last spring, when producers were marketing in largest quantities, prices averaged 20 to 30 per cent higher than at the same time a year earlier.

### And Mild Weather, Too

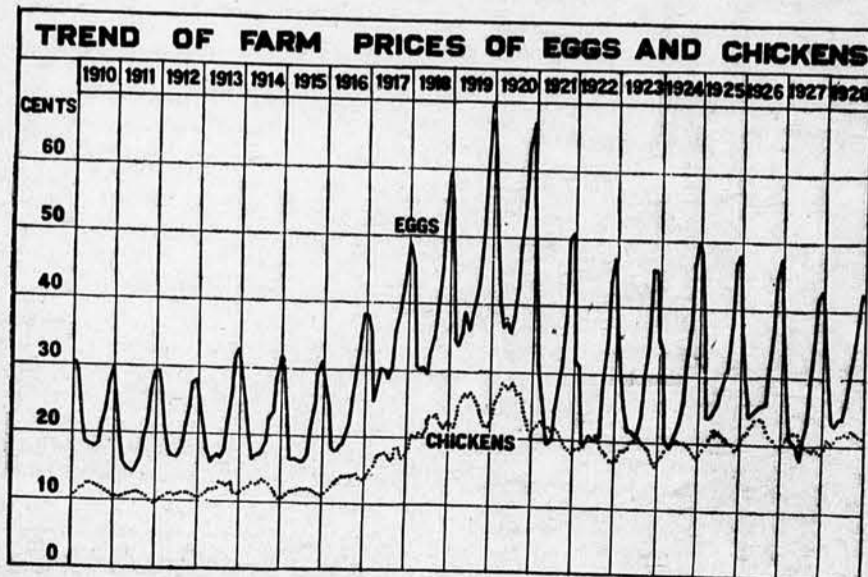
High prices checked consumption to some extent and, at the end of the season of accumulation, about as many eggs were in storage as in 1927. Owing to high costs, dealers were unable to move their holdings at a profit in many cases, so that the distribution of storage stocks lagged during the early fall, leading to considerable pressure later. The tendency to increase fall and winter production and the improvement in market quality in recent years resulted in a fairly liberal supply of good eggs during the normal period of small receipts. Fresh eggs did not reach such a high premium as they usually do. Mild weather during the early winter also favored production. December in the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Plains states, where a large fraction of the poultry population is located, was one of the warmest on record. As a result of these conditions, the egg market went lame in the latter part of 1928 and entered 1929 on a low basis.

It is probable that egg prices for the next six months will be somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of 1928. Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that the number of hens and pullets of laying age on farms last fall was about 4 per cent less than a year earlier but 3 per cent more than two years before and 6 per cent more than three years earlier. A similar estimate of numbers in commercial flocks was not made. As far as it goes, this report points to a slight decrease in the productive capacity of flocks, altho the difference is moderate and may be overshadowed by variations in feed supplies and weather conditions.

### Dealers Are Gloomy

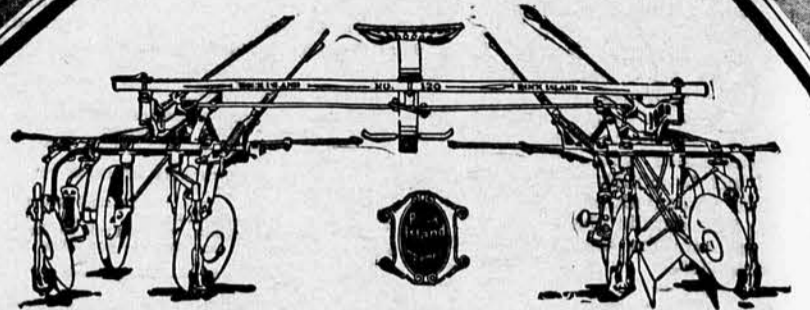
Consumptive demand probably will be about as active as last year, but storage demand is likely to be smaller owing to the unfavorable outcome of the last season's storing operations. Many storage eggs were sold at about the same price as they went into storage, and some for considerably less, whereas the carrying charges and allowance for loss in grade necessitates a margin of 3 to 5 cents a dozen. Many of the eggs stored at interior points where costs were relatively low were moved out without loss, and many of the frozen eggs were sold on contracts made last spring at prices fixed on the cost at which they went into storage.

Taken as a whole, storing opera-



Winter Peaks in Egg Prices Have Been Dropping Lower for the Last Five Years. The Spring Low Point in 1928 Was Substantially Higher Than in 1927. Prices of Chickens Have Held up Better Than Eggs in the Last Few Years and They Have Been Much Farther Above the Pre-War Level Than Egg Prices

# Trails the Furrow LIKE A HOUND



## ROCK ISLAND Lister Cultivator

No. 126

SET its wheels to fit the furrows made by your two row lister and the Rock Island No. 126 Lister Cultivator will follow the rows like a faithful dog. Makes light work. Does good work. . . . The Rock Island No. 126 is built to last. The construction is simple. The frame is steel and malleable iron. The wheels are pressed steel. Shovels and discs are easily adjustable. Long shields prevent covering young cotton or corn with dirt. The discs may be set to throw the dirt toward or away from the rows. . . . Cut your time and labor cost on crop production with a Rock Island No. 126 Lister Cultivator. See your Rock Island dealer. Read all about it, too. Just write for Booklet M-32.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY

Rock Island, Illinois

# Now is the time—



—to give your cows, horses, sheep and hogs Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. Remember—they have been on winter rations for a long time.

## Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders —MINERAL-IZED—

Contains mineral and vegetable ingredients scientifically compounded to produce an efficient tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator for all live stock.

### Satisfaction Guaranteed

Get from your dealer, enough Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders for all your live stock. Use it for sixty days. If not fully satisfied with results, your dealer will refund every cent of your money.

### Use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

A wonderful Iron and Nux Vomica Tonic, Conditioner and Regulator for poultry.

Get enough for 60 days from your dealer. Use as directed. If not satisfied, return empty containers and your money will be refunded.

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



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S. (In Surgeon's Robe)

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



tions were unprofitable to dealers, and, as usual, they will try to make producers foot the bill. Having paid too much for eggs last spring, they will not be ready to pay as much as they should this spring. It seems probable that egg prices during the storing season from March to July in 1929 will be lower than in 1928, unless, due to unfavorable weather or some other cause, production should be lighter than is now indicated. More emphasis probably will be placed on high quality in the eggs bought for storage than ever before.

The course of prices from late summer on to the end of 1929 will depend on the number of eggs placed in storage and the volume of fall production. It seems probable that the storage situation will be healthier next fall than it was in 1928, so that the egg market may finish the year on a better basis than at the end of 1928.

Owing to the unsatisfactory results in 1927, the number of chickens produced in 1928 showed a substantial decrease. Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture during the summer and fall indicated that the number of chickens hatched in 1928 on farms was 9 to 10 per cent less than a year previous. Market supplies of poultry in the latter part of 1928 were moderate, and the quantity of poultry placed in storage up to January 1 was less than a year previous. In fact, holdings on that date were the smallest since 1924. Consumptive demand has been excellent right along, and apparently has not been hampered by comparatively high prices. The high price of beef may have been of some influence in this connection.

With small stocks in storage, reduced numbers on farms and with prospects of continuation of excellent consumptive demand, prices of chickens and hens promise to stay on a relatively high level until the next crop begins to dominate the market. If these high prices stimulate hatching operations next spring, and weather does not interfere, the crop will increase more than the normal growth in demand, so that prices at the close of 1929 may not be so attractive as at the end of 1928.

**Lower Winter Prices**

The accompanying chart shows monthly prices paid to farmers for eggs and chickens since 1910, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is noteworthy that the winter peaks in egg prices have been dropping lower for the last five years. During the low period early in 1928, prices are shown to be considerably higher than a year previous, and higher than in any other year since 1920, with the exception of 1925 and 1926.

Prices of chickens have held up better in the post-war period and show a much greater gain over the pre-war level than is true of egg prices. In the last year, chickens were about 80 per cent over the 1914 level, while eggs were only 40 per cent over. This may be attributed to the greater ease of expanding egg production, to the increase in Pacific Coast production, and commercial flocks elsewhere, to the marked increase in the number of flocks of Leghorns which do not contribute so heavily to the poultry meat supply, and to the possibility that consumption of poultry is stimulated more by a period of industrial prosperity than is true of eggs. Consumers may look on eggs as a staple food, whereas chicken is something of a luxury only to be indulged in freely in flush times.

Feed costs seem likely to average lower in the first six or eight months of 1929 than in the same period of 1928. Crops of all grains were larger and the number of livestock on farms to be fed slightly smaller than a year earlier. By late summer the size of the 1929 crops will be the controlling factor in price levels.

**Can Reduce the Costs**

Individually, the producer can do nothing to raise the general market price level of eggs and poultry. Hundreds of thousands of producers, individually, can reduce their production costs 3 to 5 cents a dozen, which would be equivalent to a rise of that amount in the market price. This can be done by utilizing the blood of high-producing strains, closer culling, feeding adequately, especially protein, improving the housing to shelter the

flock more completely from bad weather and to reduce parasitic infestation, and applying sanitary measures to reduce losses from disease.

Individually, also, the producer can often raise his own market price thru improving the quality of his product. To do this requires developing a flock of large thrifty birds of a standard variety to obtain large eggs of uniform color and size, providing plenty of clean nests, and an abundance of litter, taking other measures needed to keep the eggs clean, removing males after the breeding season is over, and gathering and marketing the eggs frequently enough to preserve their freshness until they leave the farm.

So far as poultry is concerned, it means more attention to meat qualities in the selection of breeding stock. Then, the birds must be brought to desirable market weights—that is, 1½ to 2 pounds for broilers and 4 to 5 pounds for roasters and hens. Some finish should be put on before marketing. Heavy birds weighing around 5 pounds have been at a decided premium in the last year or two, and this seems likely to continue. Having the birds ready for sale at seasons when markets normally are high will help to raise the average price received.

Then, if he does not already have it, the producer must find an outlet that will pay a premium for quality in eggs and poultry. This may be done thru sales direct to consumers, local dealers who buy on grade, or shipments by express to dealers in large markets who emphasize quality and will pay in accord with real commercial value.

Many producers, by modernizing their methods, and putting their flocks on a real business basis can readily make 1929 a better year than 1928.

**Protective Service**

(Continued from Page 28)

In one flock. Provide another unit for more chicks.

Chicks must be warm and dry, but they must have pure, fresh air. A house about 12 feet wide by 16 feet deep should have two muslin or burlap covered frames about 2 feet wide and 4 feet high spaced about 2½ feet from the floor in the south side of the building. Two similar spaces in the south side and one each in the east and west sides, spaced the same distance from the floor and in about the center of your house, may be covered with glass substitute, screen reinforced. Those on sides should not be open, but those in the front may be made to work like windows. All ventilation should be in the south front, to avoid drafts. Keep at least one burlap frame exposed at all times. Zero weather might require placing a solid covering over the other burlap frame. When the weather permits, drop one or both burlap frames so direct sunlight can fall on the chicks.

**Feed Bottled Sunshine**

Each night remove and clean all fountains. Remove and fill the feeders. Do not leave them on the floor with the chicks at night. See that the chicks are evenly distributed around the stove, are relaxed and comfortable. You can tell by their actions when they are all right. Watch them carefully at dusk unless you have a dim light on all night. Use a good brooder, good fuel and a reliable thermometer. Do not guess that your heat and fire are correct. Be absolutely sure at all times. Millions of chicks are ruined by chilling, with consequent piling up and sweating. Then cooling off causes pneumonia and dead chicks. Somebody then is blamed unduly. Be careful not to overheat the chicks while they are confined in the wire enclosure around the hover where they cannot get away for relief. Chicks require care, and unless one is willing to give it to them, he had better not buy chicks.

Codliver oil is good bottled sunshine. Use it plentifully, especially in cloudy weather. Be certain the oil is of good grade, as adulterated oils are on the market and they are injurious. A pint of good codliver oil to the hundred pounds of mash is efficient.

President Coolidge has become such an ardent sportsman, and such an expert with the rifle, that we should think the photographers who accompany him on his hunting trips would be a little nervous after all the provocation they've given him.



**New WILLRODT Tractor Guide**

**Positive Guiding Action! Makes Row Straight, Uniform! Saves Time, Labor, Money!—at Low Cost!**

NOW, avoid the tiresome back-breaking labor of steering your tractor by hand! Cut perfect, straight, even furrows clear across your field or in a circle, without once touching the wheel—with the WILLRODT Tractor Guide! Helps you list, cultivate, ridge-bust better, cheaper and so much easier. Has positive advantages over any other type tractor guide made—

**Advantages Over Any Other Guide**

1. Only tractor guide made that is successful for listing, cultivating and ridge busting. Enables farmer to watch lister to be sure seed is dropping, and sub-soiler and covering discs are working. 2. Width of rows can be adjusted from driver's seat, without stopping. 3. Ride or walk while cultivating—watch field to see machine gets all the weeds. 4. A boy can operate your tractor. Safe. Positive steering.

Write, today, for details! Learn how thousands of tractor farmers are doing better work, easier and cheaper with the WILLRODT! Send coupon, NOW!

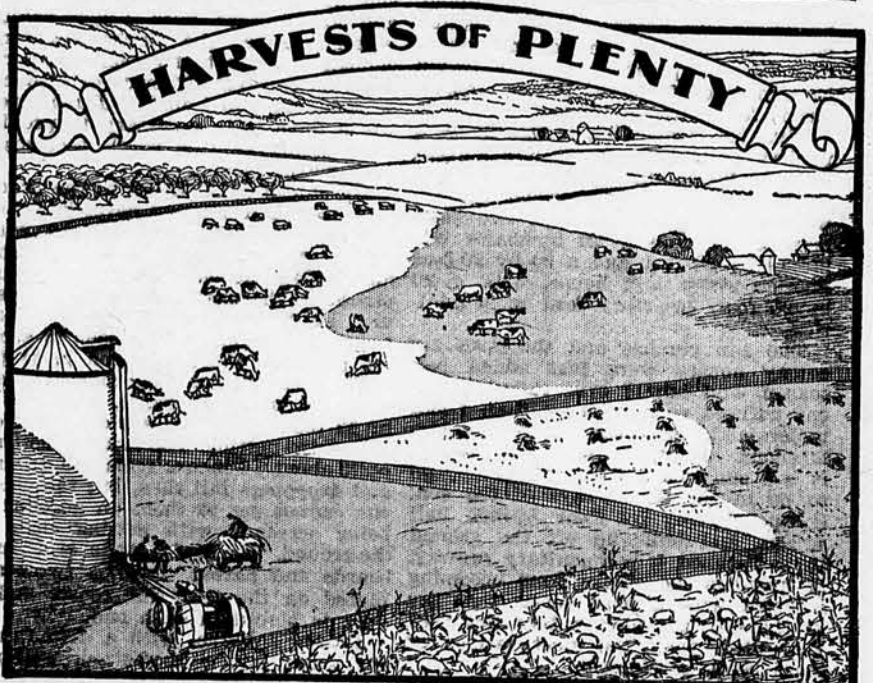
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Send me your free illustrated literature, and prices of Willrodt All-purpose tractor guide.  
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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.



**HARVESTS OF PLENTY** year after year are dependent upon a modern management plan of rotating fields with crops and live stock, thus diversifying products and maintaining soil fertility. This also eliminates single crop risks and balances the farming work.

The first requirement of modern farm management, field rotation and hog sanitation is a system of good, hog-tight fences. This practice is characteristic of the more prosperous farmers throughout the country. The condition of the fences on a farm practically tells whether it is a profitable one. The best fences that experience, research and money can produce are Pittsburgh Fences.

Gentlemen:  
Please send me, FREE, your new fence catalogue, Farm Record Booklet and name of nearest dealer.  
Name.....  
Address.....

**Pittsburgh Fences**  
**Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay**

Pittsburgh Fences are made of full gauge wires from a special formula of steel. They are Super-Zincd, that is, armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. This Super-Zincd coating is so closely bonded to the special steel that it will not flake or peel. Remember, galvanizing that flakes or peels will not protect a fence from rust.

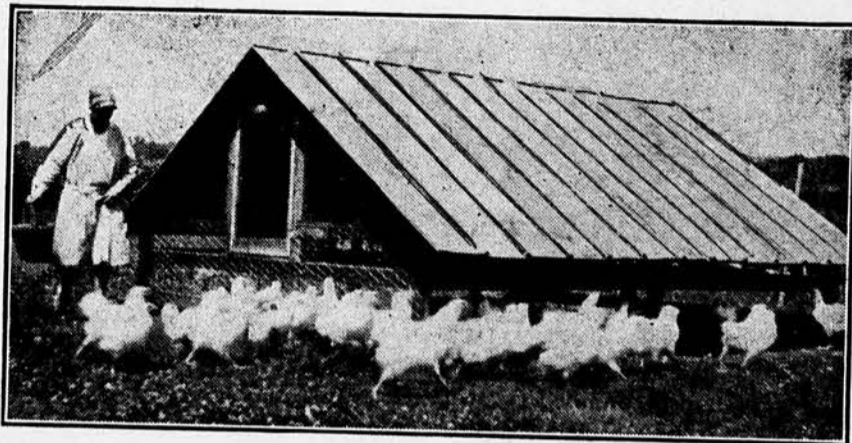
There is a Pittsburgh Fence for every need or preference; hinge-joint and stiff-stay types in the standard farm and poultry styles, Pittsburgh Chictite Fence—the wonderful close mesh poultry fence, and beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence. Every rod guaranteed. Write today for new catalogue and name of nearest dealer.



# Made Sun Porch for Chicks

## Open Air Colony Houses, Also Added Last Season, Are Boon to Growing Stock

BY MRS. ETHEL M. BRAZELTON  
Doniphan County



This Open Air Colony House Proved Valuable to the Brazelton Poultry Work Last Year, and Mrs. Brazelton Thinks Every Farm Where Poultry is Kept Should Have One

THIS farm, to which we came eight years ago to make our home, did not boast a hen house. There was, however, a building which answered that purpose, but it did not possess one single feature that a hen house should have. No floor, one single window placed high in the front and a door some place, I do not remember where. It had been built on poles set in the ground to which 12-inch boards had been nailed, and over this some old corrugated roofing had been nailed to stop the cracks. We still think of it as the same old house, but the poles were sawed off just above the ground, new floor laid, new roof, new ends and new front replaced the old, and with a new coat of paint it scarcely would be recognized for what it was. I now use it for a brooder house.

With the remodeling of this house a poultry building program was started on this farm, and up to the present time consists of five brooder houses, with sun porches in front, two summer colony houses, an incubator cellar 14 by 28 feet and a 20 by 20-foot Kansas straw loft house, with a 20 by 20 foot, two-story feed room addition.

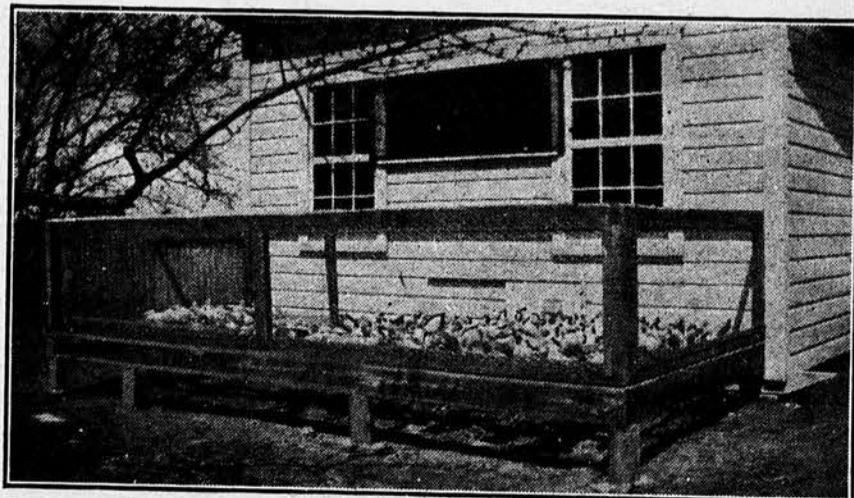
The sun porches and the open air colony houses were just added last season, and how I ever raised chickens without them is more than I can understand. The sun porch has two missions. First, as the name implies, it is a sun room where chicks may go to be in the direct rays of the sun. Second, having its floor 1/2-inch high screen, and built up off the ground some distance, it is a sanitary runway. It prevents the chicks from becoming infected with disease germs that are in the soil of runways that are used year after year, the most serious of these being coccidiosis.

If I might add a third mission for this porch I would say that it is worth every cent it costs just to train chicks to go in and out the port hole of the brooder house. The wire floor of the porch being on the same level as the floor of the brooder house, the chicks readily learn to run back and forth from one to the other. We all know

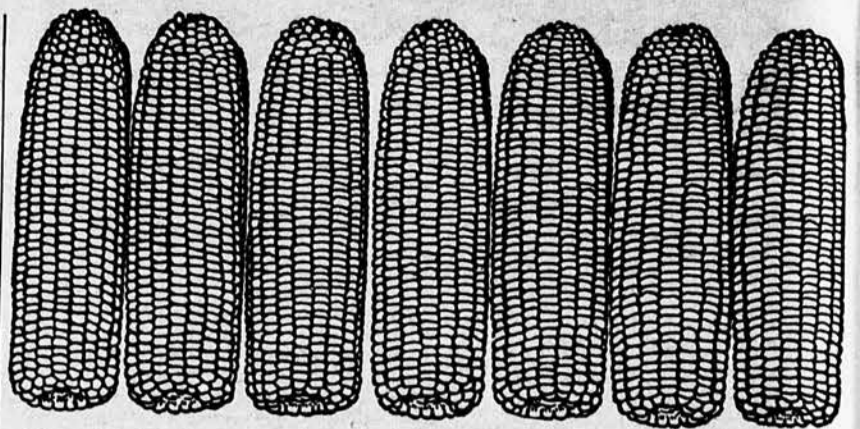
what a task it is to train chicks to go "up" the gangplank the first time or two they are turned out. With some 1,600 chicks it was not necessary for me to rush out a single time to see that they got in when a shower came up. The porches can be made any size. Mine are 6 by 12 feet, and the hall screen used on the floor is the 1/2-inch mesh and 2 feet wide. The frame work was made from old material, the 2 by 4 running lengthwise and spaced 2 feet apart to carry the 2-foot wire. Short brace pieces were placed about every 3 feet to reinforce it. The ends and side are 2 feet high, made as panels, and are covered with 1-inch poultry netting. After the chicks are large enough to begin to fly over, the porch must be covered. This cover also can be made in panel form. During real warm days it is necessary to provide some shade as this porch becomes a very warm place.

My chicks were placed in the brooder houses in March and never had their feet on the ground until in June, when pullets and cockerels were separated and pullets moved to clean range and placed in the open air summer houses also built from old material. These houses are as much of a boon to growing stock as the sun porch is to the baby chicks. Like the brooder houses they are made on skids, and are 10 by 12 feet. They are enclosed entirely with wire netting. The floor is netting, built about 18 inches from the ground, and droppings fall thru, but the chickens cannot get to them on account of being screened with netting clear to the ground. The roof is made of 12 inch boards and batted. Two by two's are placed on the floor for roosts and a door is placed in each end.

I have a barrel with a drip faucet for water and a good-sized, well-protected, outdoor feed hopper. Birds cannot help but thrive under these conditions. At least I have found it so with my White Rocks this last season, and my wish would be that every farm woman who is raising poultry might have at least one sun porch and an open air summer house for this next season.



Here is a Sun Porch for Baby Chicks on the Brazelton Farm in Doniphan County. It Affords Direct Sunlight, Provides a Sanitary Runway and Teaches the Future Egg Producers to Get in Out of the Rain



# A Message to You About Seed Corn Treatment from 180 Practical Corn Growers

See how these men profited by treating seed corn this way

Thousands of practical corn men have already used Bayer Dust, the organic mercury treatment for their seed corn. Today, these men have a message for you. Let them tell it to you in their own words:

"The corn did not decay in the soil but came up and did good in spite of the cold wet season." "Never had corn come up so since I have been farming—I had a splendid stand." "Found very little disease." "I secured a vigorous stand of corn apparently quite free from blight." "My neighbor planted on the same day and did not treat his seed and had to plant over." "The treated corn was much better quality—solid dry ears." "Had fewer barren stalks than other years—dry rot and moldy ears very nearly eliminated." "Increased my yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre." "The corn that was not treated was not as good by 10 bushel to the acre." "Bought about 25 lbs. Bayer Dust this year for myself and neighbors." "I can see a lot of difference between my corn and some other fields close by."

The above statements are all taken from the answers to a questionnaire sent out by three leading farm journals to determine the value of Bayer Dust for treating seed corn. 180 men filled in the questionnaire. 160 were enthusiastic about the way Bayer Dust increased their yield and improved the quality of their corn. They stated definitely that they in-

tend to continue its use. 8 men were undecided, and only 12 out of the entire 180 did not think it had helped their corn.

Bayer Dust is a proven treatment for seed corn. Remarkable results have been secured over several years by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, and practical corn growers throughout the Corn Belt.

It protects seed corn from many diseases both on the seed and in the soil. It prevents seedling blight and root rots that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields.

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

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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.

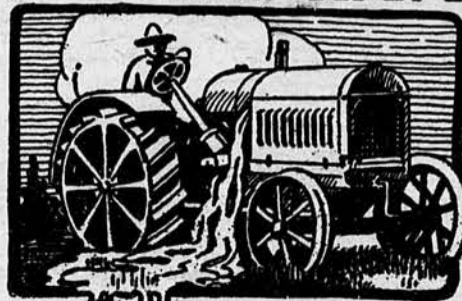
Get your supply of BAYER DUST today. Ask your dealer too for free pamphlets on other Bayer Semesan Seed Disinfectants for small grains, potatoes, vegetables and flowers.

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn

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BAYER-SEMESAN CO., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York City

## IT'S LIKE HAVING A LEAKY GAS TANK



Running a tractor without a Pickering Governor is like having a leaky gas tank. Such tractors use more fuel than necessary. Farmers who own Pickering Governor-equipped tractors report savings of 2 to 5 gallons of fuel a day—enough in 60 days to pay for the Governor. That's because Pickering Governors respond instantly to the slightest load change—they automatically measure the power for the load. It's the reason why Pickering-equipped tractors deliver smooth, steady power always. —Why there's never any hesitation when a heavy load goes on or any engine-racing when the load is dropped.

—Why Pickering-equipped tractors are working long after others are junked. Pickering Governors are furnished for McCormick-Deering, "Omaha," "Oil Pull," Hart-Parr, Minneapolis, Twin City, Huber "Super Four," Fordson — all standard tractors. Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells about the Pickering for your tractor. Also what farmers say who have equipped with Pickering.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn. Send me your free pamphlet \$1E.

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# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IF WE had lived 500 years ago, the church would have dominated our lives, from the cradle to the grave. We could have lived under the shadow of one of the great cathedrals and our schooling would have been under the guidance of the priests. Business would have looked to the church for protection, and one of the choicest callings for bright boys would have been the priesthood. In the home the authority of the church would have been undisputed, and in affairs of state we would see emperors making pilgrimages to Rome, to receive forgiveness and blessing. And if we had lived in New England 200 years ago we would have felt the influence of the church at every turn. The clergyman would have been the best educated man in the community, and the most respected. It would have been he who picked out the brightest boys in the town and saw that they were educated for the three learned professions, of which the ministry would have been first.

How different today! Instead of education being guided by the church, colleges are hastening to erase the names of the denominations with which they were once associated, from their charters. They feel that somehow a church label limits freedom in the teaching of science. The Bible is rigidly excluded from the public schools in many states. In a recent American novel this passage occurs, typical of much of the writing on the church today. The hero of the novel takes refuge in a church from a sudden storm. "Phillip sniffed at the dried air about him—it was sick and musty—the whole church had the smell of clothes shut up in a closet that had not been worn or used in a very long time. From its altar with its limp cloth border that said 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' forever to emptiness, to the crisp black hymnals bought two years ago and still stiff and rattling, as good as new, God's official house drowsed in a plushy solitude, a prim catalepsy, that belonged neither to the queer drunkenness of living nor the queer sobriety of death."

But let us turn to the other side. Is the church necessary? As necessary, say, as the automobile? Is it as indispensable, as flour and sugar? I will answer that by a reference to a little book, "Empty Churches," by Doctor Galpin, of the United States Department of Agriculture. One night Doctor Galpin stayed with a well-to-do farmer. He helped his host with the milking and other chores. After supper the farmer took down the Bible

and read a chapter to his family. His was the only family in all that rich farming region that was being reared in the knowledge of God. There was no church, no Sunday school, no Bible class, for miles around. Said the farmer, "I am going to sell and move, or let my children sink in the mire."

"What do you mean—'sink in the mire?'"

"Perhaps this will give you some idea," said Galpin's host. "Since I have lived here, now 12 years, there has not been a wedding anywhere hereabouts that has not been forced, and that is not the worst."

"Why don't you start a Sunday school?" asked Galpin.

"Too late! My children are almost grown up. I was too busy with cows and pigs, and my children grew up before I knew it."

"What are your plans?" asked the guest.

"The only thing I can do is to yield to my wife's judgment—sell the farm and go to some safe community where there is a church, a Sunday school and a high school. We people in this region made our mistake in starting out wrong. We made a religion of our purebred hogs and cattle, and let the boys and girls go to the dogs."

Is the church indispensable? Certainly some sort of institution is, where religion is taught, where men and women are reminded of the great realities of God, of conscience, of duty, of love to one's fellowmen, of the power of Christ to save and heal, of the life everlasting.

Another instance that Doctor Galpin gave was of a community where there was no well-conducted church. The chronicle of that community reads like an anthology of despair. Some of the things you could hear almost any day: "She drowned her babies regularly in the creek." "This woman is subnormal and has three illegitimate children." "This woman is a menace to every man in the community." "He committed suicide." "She poured kerosene on the cat and set fire to it."

What can the church do? It can do heaps. One of the dynamic leaders of church life in England says, "The function of the church of God in the world is to be a pillar and ground of truth: not to play up to man, but to stand up to man, to hurt man if need be, to comfort him, to contradict him, to yield to him not a hair's breadth upon occasion. That is what the church is here for."

Lesson for March 3—The Function of the Christian Church.—Matt. 16:13-20. Eph. 1:15-23. Golden Text—Romans 12:5.

## What About Farm Relief?

CONGRESS is scheduled to convene soon in special session for the enactment of farm relief legislation. It is a big job to tackle. It has been on hand for some time, and action of a constructive nature is imperative. This industry, among the greatest of the United States, cannot longer be permitted to suffer the inequalities to which it has been subjected. Not only must emergency relief be obtained, but a long range program must be mapped out which will safeguard the future of the agricultural business. Getting the facts on which to base intelligent action in itself is a big undertaking. Members of Congress will welcome all the information they can obtain that will help them perform this task in the most constructive way.

I always have believed in going to the farmers for their opinions and suggestions. They have the facts, and know what agriculture needs better, I think, than anyone else. Consequently, I extend an invitation to every subscriber to Kansas Farmer and to farmers and farm women everywhere, to write to me on the subject of farm relief legislation. In your letters I would like to have you state why you believe agriculture is entitled to this consideration from Congress, what are the difficulties with which agriculture now is confronted, what your own experiences have been so far as your farming operations are concerned and what suggestions you have to offer Congress as to remedies and practical ideas you can suggest which might enable Congress to help farmers get on a safer economic basis.

I always have been in favor of giving agriculture a chance to be heard in shaping the big program of agricultural policies, and I will be pleased to lay before Congress any letters I may receive from you folks. I believe such letters will aid Senators and Congressmen, especially those from Eastern states, in informing themselves about actual conditions as they exist in the farming regions and in solving the problems that confront us. Letters should be addressed to Senator Arthur Capper, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. I cordially invite your co-operation in this undertaking, which is of such vital concern to farm people.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.



## The standard for quality radio sets

ALFRED H. GREBE, PRESIDENT OF A. H. GREBE & CO., INC., SAYS:

"In replacing worn vacuum tubes we strongly advise all owners of Grebe Receiving sets to use RCA Radiotrons. Our laboratory tests have proved that they give the best results with Grebe instruments."



RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

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# RCA RADIOTRON

# The VOSS

Lifetime Copper Tub

## FLOTO-PLANE WASHER FOR THE FARM HOME

Before you buy any washer, investigate the VOSS (engine-powered) Washer!

You will find that the VOSS, which sells for only \$145, is priced \$7.50 to \$30 less than any other washer of equal quality.

You will find, as thousands of other farm women have found, that the VOSS has every worth-while feature that you expect in a modern washer. And in addition, it has the advantage of the famous Floto-Plane Agitator—an exclusive VOSS feature.

You will find that it will wash ALL of the laundry cleanly, quickly and safely, at the lowest cost and with minimum effort on your part.

You will find that every part of the VOSS from the Briggs and Stratton gasoline engine to the Timken bearings, is of highest quality, designed to give a lifetime of service.

You will find that you can not buy a better washer regardless of the price you pay.

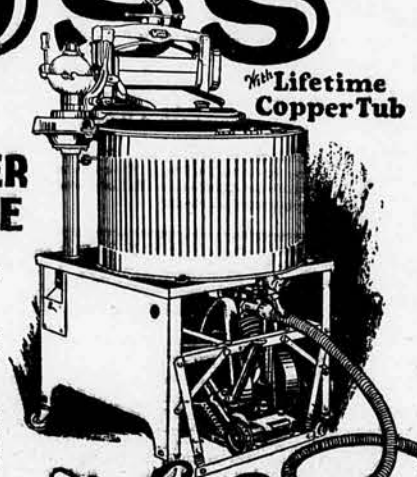
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which illustrates and describes the many exclusive features of the VOSS Floto-Plane Washer, and explains the 12 great features of VOSS superiority. Send the coupon NOW.

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### Secretary Jardine Retires

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, will retire from the Cabinet on March 4 and give his time to agricultural activities, with particular emphasis to the co-operative marketing movement. He has accepted a position as Counsel for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, with his offices in Washington, D. C. This is a co-operative organization with headquarters in New York City, and it reaches into many states in its business dealings.

In accepting the position with the federated organization, Secretary Jardine has an understanding that he will give to it only such time as may be necessary for the conduct of its business, thus leaving him free to participate in other agricultural activities.

Arthur R. Rule, Executive Vice-President of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, in carrying on the negotiations with Secretary Jardine, said, "The Federated has no desire to monopolize your time or your effort. We want you to have unlimited freedom in giving to the co-operative marketing movement, as a whole, the results of your experience and the benefits of the constructive policies which you have so strongly advocated."

In making this announcement, Secretary Jardine said, "I have held the hope that four years in public life is all that would be expected of one who must make a personal sacrifice to perform federal service."

"During the last four years I have consistently held that the stabilization of agricultural production and prices is our most urgent economic problem; that sound co-operative marketing associations and stabilization corporations must be the basis of aid extended by the Federal Government; that we should greatly increase our agricultural research; and that we must keep the domestic market for American farmers."

"I have fought for these principles. Even those who have differed with me on the fundamentals of the farm problem, know I have been sincere, consistent and determined in my stand. I believe that the bill introduced in Congress by Senator McNary will serve as a basis for solving many of the ills which have confronted the farmers of the nation since the war."

"While I appreciate deeply the confidence so generously expressed in me, I wish it known that because of obligations to my family and for my own personal interest, I feel I must retire to private life."

"I have repeatedly discussed with Mr. Hoover my desire to retire from public service and I have advised with him in my business negotiations. In considering the many proposals which have been presented to me I have expressed the wish to remain in Washington in order that I might give to Mr. Hoover and his Administration every possible aid."

### Poultry Will Pay This Year

(Continued from Page 3)

conforms to the standard and preferably with known production breeding back of it. A flock that has been forced for winter production will not produce strong chicks.

Have brooder houses thoroly scrubbed with lye water and disinfected with a dip solution. Brood chicks in confinement on sanitary runways or on clean range, far enough away from the house so that the old flock will not have access to the chick range. When only a few chicks were brooded in a coop out under the cherry tree, little care was given the chicks. We never expected to raise more than half of them anyway. But when several hundred of chicks are raised on the same ground year after year, some day the poultry raiser will wake up to the fact that he has a flock of chickens badly infested with worms. Chicks must be raised on clean ground if one would avoid a world of trouble. Movable brooder houses and sanitary runways will eliminate the infestation of round worms as well as control of coccidiosis.

Use sanitary methods of feeding. The Poultry Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College recommends the new K. S. A. C. "All Mash Method" of feeding chicks. It is more sanitary, easier to feed and is the best balanced feed possible to use. It should be fed in mash feeders.

The formula is too long to give at this time, but anyone interested should write to the Extension Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. Blue prints for the sanitary runways may be obtained by writing Walter Ward, Extension Architect, Kansas State Agricultural College.

The temperature of the brooder house is of great importance. Chilling and over-heating have killed more chicks than over-feeding. Losses from wrong temperatures often are laid to bacillary white diarrhea.

No matter what kind of stove is used, make sure it is large enough to adequately heat the house. A 1,000-chick brooder stove usually is sufficient to heat a 10 by 12 brooder house. A small sized brooder stove is a nuisance. It is not wise to try to brood too many chicks in one house. One can safely figure three chicks to each square foot of floor space. We like to brood from 300 to 350 in our 10 by 12 foot houses. This will allow plenty of room, providing the cockerels are separated from pullets at about 10 weeks old and fattened for market. A 10 by 12 foot house can easily be moved to clean ground whenever necessary.

We have heard a great deal about

bacllary white diarrhea and about testing the flock to determine the carriers of the disease in the flock. There is not a 100 per cent sure test as yet. There are two or more different tests now used. At the Kansas State Agricultural College the Agglutination test is the only test recognized. However, the loss from bacillary white diarrhea occurs during the first two weeks before a great amount of feed has been consumed.

The real test of a poultryman's ability comes in the fall. If he is able to put into the laying house a fine bunch of vigorous, healthy pullets of good size and that conform to the Standard of Perfection, he will be well paid for the care and feed by the eggs the pullets will lay during the winter.

We have heard so much about the 300-egg hens until we almost look with scorn on a 200-egger. If one would read the advertisements, he would believe there are thousands of such hens in the United States. Two 300-egg hens have been produced at the Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College after more than 20 years of trapnesting. The pen that was awarded the cup for having laid the greatest number of eggs in all of the laying contests of the United States laid 3,014 eggs, or an average

of 301 eggs a hen. However, the eggs from this pen averaged only 22.9 ounces a dozen. Eggs of this size would not only be penalized on the market, but would be unfit for hatching.

Another pen laid the same number, but these eggs averaged only 21.5 ounces a dozen. Give us, therefore, the 200-egg hens that will produce eggs weighing 24 ounces a dozen, well-shaped eggs, of good shell texture, that will hatch a large percentage of strong, vigorous chicks. The next 10 years should see breeders working for a combination of production and standard qualities. However, one cannot expect to pay \$1 for a bird from a hen with a trapnest record of 200 or more eggs, and one that combines this production with excellent exhibition qualities.

### Here's a Scotch Gag

A Scot and his wife went into a restaurant and ordered one sandwich and two plates, cutting the sandwich in half as it was served. He was chewing away ravenously, while his wife looked on, which led the waiter to ask, "Is there something wrong with the sandwich, madam?" "Na," she no'ed, "but Sandy is using the teeth."

## Announcing New De Laval Milkers

No matter if your herd be large or small, or your cows the world's finest, regardless of the quality of milk you produce, there is now a De Laval Milker to meet your milking needs more satisfactorily, efficiently and economically than can be done in any other way. Save time, milk your cows better and faster, produce cleaner milk, get more profit and pleasure from your work with a De Laval Milker. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.



Less Power  
Simplified Installation  
Easier Handling  
Perfect Milking

## New De Laval Magnetic Milker — the World's Best Milker

THIS milker combines all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers, plus a simplicity of construction and installation, minimum power requirements, uniformity and perfection of milking, with reliability and dependability of operation never before approached. Once again De Laval is first.

Extensive trials during the past three years in various parts of the country prove the Magnetic to be the world's best milker. Users are delighted with it—cows respond to it with fullest production.

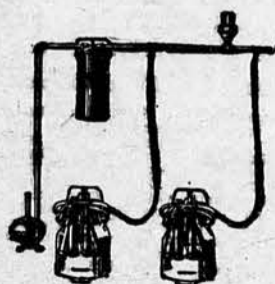
In the De Laval Magnetic, pulsations are controlled by means of a simple, efficient and patented application of electro-

magnetic force, which is created at the pulso-pump and transmitted by wire to the units. Not only is the famous De Laval principle of controlled and uniform pulsations retained, but it is accomplished with less power, less expense, less installation and greater reliability than was ever before possible. In the Magnetic, pulsation control is instantaneously uniform, simultaneous and perfectly balanced.

This means that with a De Laval Magnetic Milker every cow will be milked in the best possible way and in exactly the same manner at every milking, which is most essential if cows are to produce to the fullest extent of their abilities.

Made in a variety of sizes for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Can be operated with gas engines or electric motors.

## New De Laval Utility Milker — For the Low Price Field



THE De Laval Utility Milker Unit was developed in response to a demand from users of single pipe line milkers for De Laval Units to work with their outfits. A new and ingenious type of pulsator was developed which enables the Utility Units to work on such installations in a very satisfactory manner. Many of these Utility Units were put into operation and have proved so successful that it was decided to offer for sale a complete Utility Outfit in one and two unit sizes.

Tests have shown that the De Laval Utility will give better results than can be obtained from any other milker in its class. It is a quality milker and reaches a lower price field so that more users can enjoy the advantages of De Laval milking.

Send coupon for full information

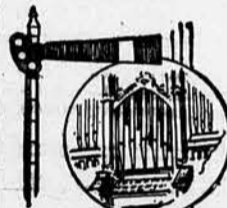
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4222  
New York Chicago San Francisco  
165 B'way 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale St.  
Please send me complete information on the following (check which):  
De Laval Magnetic  De Laval Golden   
Milkers Utility  Separators Utility   
Alpha Dairy Power Plant   
I milk.....cows.  
Name.....  
Town.....R. F. D.....State.....



THE De Laval Golden Series is the world's best separator and will continue to be the choice of all who want the best. The De Laval Utility Series for a lower price field are ideal separators for all those who have always wanted De Laval's but have thought they were beyond their means.



### Magnetic Force Lightning fast reliable, efficient.



Through the use of the electro magnet railroads operate the complicated signal systems that assure the safe and swift operation of trains. In the wonderful pipe organs, electro magnets control the hundreds of valves. In the telegraph, the telephone, the steel and ore cranes—wherever positive control, lightning speed and dependability are needed—the electro magnet is used.



In the De Laval Magnetic Milker the use of magnetic force provides the simplest, most dependable and most effective pulsation control ever devised. The generator shown at (1) creates the magnetic force. When contact is made by a revolving cam in the pulso-pump, instantaneous contact is made with a magnet in the pail top.



which immediately exerts its force and lifts the metal disc shown at (2). This causes the front teat-cups to massage the cow's teats, while the two rear teat-cups are opened and milk is withdrawn. When contact of the revolving cam is broken the action is instantly reversed.

### New Alpha Dairy Power Plant

For operating De Laval Milkers and Separators. Built like an automobile engine. Has mechanically operated overhead valves, splash oiling system, roller bearing crankshaft.



Heats water

while engine is being run, for washing milker.



# Gray

## WIDE DRIVE DRUM TRACTOR



The greatest tractor ever built for plowing, seeding, harvesting and belt jobs. Pulls four bottom plow easily in soil so wet ordinary tractors stall and bog down.

Handles combines with ease because it has ample power and plenty of traction. The Gray needs little attention, operates easily.

**Special Bargains in Rebuilt Tractors**

We have on hand a few unusual bargains in rebuilt Grays. These tractors are mechanically perfect and can hardly be told from new. They carry our new tractor guarantee. Also other tractor bargains from \$150.00 up.

Write at once for price list, description and testimonials.

**GRAY TRACTOR CO.**  
277 S. Wichita St.,  
Wichita, Kansas

### We Visit the Burden Boys

(Continued from Page 20)

the Burden show was 1,000 pounds, and at Kansas City, 970 pounds. The price was \$15 a hundred or \$145.50 for the calf.

Ross Triplett won sixth prize, \$2.50 in cash. The weight of his calf in the fall was 325 pounds, with a gain of 455 pounds. At the Burden show the weight was 780 pounds, and at Kansas City, 740 pounds. The price was \$13.75 a hundred, or \$101.75 for the calf.

Kenneth Brooks was awarded a special cash prize for good sportsmanship and care in feeding. Altho he labored under the handicap of having to take the last calf in the herd and one that had little promise at the time, he managed to get excellent gains, and ranked well up in the line on the final count.

Gail Thompson stood first in the sow and litter contest, winning both the Capper Cup and \$12.50 in cash. He took a \$5 prize for gilt, \$5 for sow, \$5 for junior boar, a special prize, \$2.50 from Winfield National Bank, and a special prize of a \$2.50 lumberjacket from J. B. Lynn.

These and other prizes were very encouraging to the Burden boys, and the example set by this community should be followed by many others over Kansas. It is the hope of Capper Club management that we may have the opportunity of co-operating with many other vocational classes, local clubs and 4-H Clubs in building up a club spirit similar to that in the Burden community.

In former years, Burden club work has been limited to beef calves and sow and litters. This year poultry will be included, and it is expected that many more girls and their mothers will enter poultry projects.

Since the last club story was published three more counties, Riley, Sherman and Rawlins, have been added to the Capper Club territory. There is now a total of 52 counties in Kansas where Capper Club members are active. The membership far exceeds last year's enrollment, and the last week has been one of the big enrollment weeks. We are glad to welcome the following who have just enrolled in Capper Clubs for the first time: Deyo McClain, Norton county; L. O. Wheaton and John Ary, Edwards county; Hugh Snodgrass, Shawnee county; Dorothy Johnson, Republic county; George Fulton, Marshall county; Mary Lesperance, Emma Lesperance, Carolyn Lesperance and Mrs. Emma Hesler, Rooks county; Arthur Ruppe, Trego county; Dale Morton, Sherman county; John W. Davis, Charles R. Smith, Gordon Davis, Eldridge Kuether, Horace Anderson and Franklin Roehrman, Dickinson county; Herbert Heitschmidt, Osborne county; William Raeser, Susian Rabe and Raymond Rabe, Shawnee county; and Elsie Skupa, Washington county.

We also are glad to have in our ranks again these who made excellent records last year: Eunice Howes and Mrs. Walter Howes, Marshall county; Elva Ruppe, Horace Ruppe, Orphus Ruppe, Chelsea Ruppe and Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego county.

In the Membership Campaign during the last week, more special honors have been won. James Hesler, Rooks county, Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county and Elva Ruppe, Trego county, are now blue ribbon members. Douglas Hull and Billie Hull, Dickinson county, are both pink ribbon members, while John Ary, Edwards county, Millard Kohler, Sherman county and Clyde Passmore, Republic county, have attained to the honor of yellow ribbon members. Complete roll of honor will be published soon.

Several club members are reporting that they have begun keeping records on various projects. Interest is increasing all the time. The outlook is still bright for record breaking accomplishments this year.

### Let's Save the Lambs

If the orphan lamb cannot be given to another ewe, it may be raised satisfactorily on a bottle. Of course, it is better to get another ewe to adopt the lamb if possible. When necessary to raise a lamb on a bottle, it will need to be fed several times a day at first. The number of feedings may be reduced until by the time the lamb is 6 weeks old, three or four times a day will be sufficient. A lamb creep should be provided where some ground grain may be kept for the lambs.



## A tire for car-owners who want their money's worth

THE outside of a tire doesn't tell you how much mileage has been built into the carcass.

As the old saying goes, "Handsome is as handsome does."

There's only one safe way to buy tires, and that is to buy a well-known reputable make.

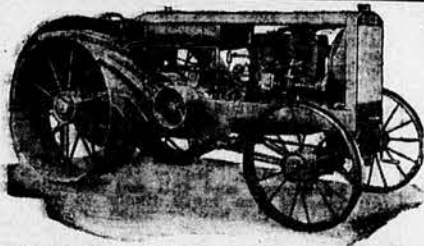
If you want to be SURE of getting all the ruggedness and long life that can be built into a tire, buy Kelly-Springfields.

For 34 years Kelly has been building the quality product of the tire industry. Since this quality product sells for the same price as most other tires, why be satisfied with less?

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

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

## KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES



### 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.

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

### WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down, no waste. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.



Special introductory price. Write quick.  
**PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO.**  
4056 N. Perry Ave. Peoria, Illinois

## Free Poultry Bulletin

How to Raise Chicks Without Loss and 100 Other Poultry Secrets

RECENT discoveries will save thousands of dollars to poultry raisers this season. This new bulletin tells just what to do. The next few months is the time to make poultry pay big. There was never a brighter future for the poultry business than right now. But you must start your chicks right. Save chick losses. Save on cost of feed. Get more eggs. Avoid Chick Bowel trouble, Diarrhea, Coccidiosis, leg weakness and worms. Know how to feed from start to finish. How to get Vitamins and minerals into your mash. Grow better, huskier, quicker maturing chicks this year than ever. This Bulletin tells 100 secrets you should know. Write today to Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, American Poultry Experiment Station, Dept. 1028, Kansas City, Mo., and this Bulletin, also a big poultry book, will be sent you absolutely FREE by return mail. Mention variety poultry you like best.

## Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?



## CHASE Harrow for Listed Corn

Gives Listed Corn an Extra Early Start

See those narrow sections that get right down into the furrow bottom and break up the soil crust. Enables you to harrow listed corn before and after it comes up. Destroys the small weeds when they are most easily killed. Helps the soil to absorb and retain utmost moisture. Speeds up the sprouting and growth of the corn. Pays for itself over and over.

Two horses will pull a 3 or 5 section harrow. Four horses will handle two 3-section harrows. One man can handle from 25 to 50 acres a day.

Convenient levers adjust the angle of the teeth easily. Teeth can also be moved sideways on the bars for cultivation over the corn or beside it.

See this improved harrow at your dealers. Or, write for free folder and prices. Send card or letter—NOW!

**CHASE PLOW CO., Dept. 910, Lincoln, Nebr.**





## Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks—danger of diarrhea in some form and other loose bowel and intestinal troubles. Don't let a few chicks infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

### Mrs. Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 40, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

### You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonderful working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will reduce your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or \$1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 40  
Waterloo, Iowa

### 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

Headquarters for Livestock engravings  
Write for prices  
Copper Engraving Co.  
DEPT. M  
TOPEKA — WICHITA

Boston market, the trade as a whole was slow last month, and prices, while irregular, showed an easing tendency. The recent freeze in Southern Texas has delayed Bermuda-type onions from that state, and has strengthened the situation for northern storage stock. Shipments from Texas will be delayed probably a week or 10 days. Both domestic and imported yellow varieties are jobbing generally within a range of \$5 to \$6 a sack. Some far-western onions sold as high as \$6.25 and \$6.50. Remaining domestic supplies are in strong hands.

The Chicago carlot market on Northern Round White potatoes was somewhat lower at 75 to 90 cents, but Idaho Russets advanced to \$1.65 to \$1.80 for 100 pounds. Severe cold weather was reported in many of the northern and western states, which had some effect on potato trading.

Old cabbage has been unable to hold its recent gains, partly because of the liberal supplies of new stock from the South. Texas shipping points reported a further decline to \$15 to \$18 a ton.

The butter market has continued firm, with tops well above 50 cents, altho the undertone is still nervous and unsettled. At Chicago, prices were maintained at a relatively high price as compared with New York. Reports of production indicate a small increase over a week ago instead of a decrease as was anticipated by some of the operators and as indicated by the lighter arrivals. Movement from cold storage has been fairly active so far this year. Some sales of cheese at western points were at higher prices.

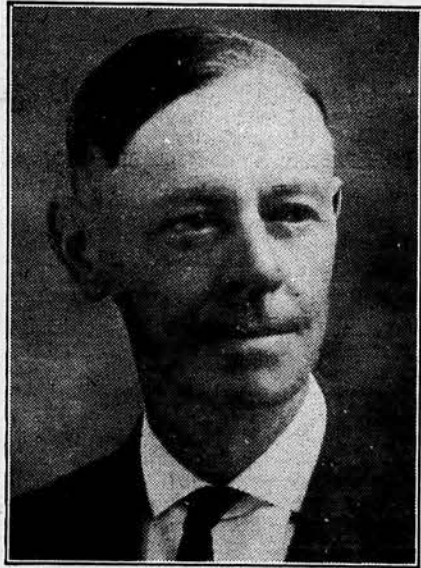
The egg market has shown unexpected strength, due to very severe wintry weather. But such weather has been favorable for holders of storage eggs and prices of these have been better than in January. As soon as weather moderates, we may look for heavy arrivals.

Fresh killed poultry has continued in light supply—a considerable part of the receipts being frozen, and the market has shown little change.

### A Thief Catcher in Action

Arranging recently for a series of Kansas Farmer Protective Service broadcasts over radio station WIBW, the Protective Service department wrote to Sheriff Ernie G. Carroll of Johnson county. Following is the sheriff's answer:

"In regard to your letter of February 8, I very gratefully accept your



Sheriff Ernie Carroll Will Talk on How Much It Helps for Sheriffs to be Notified Promptly of Farm Thefts

invitation to speak, sing and dance over radio station WIBW on March 4 at 6 o'clock in the evening. I will try not to embarrass your organization. I have been on a thief chasing trip to Indiana, but so far as I know now I will be 'Johnnie on the spot' on March 4 with one hand full of chickens and the other full of harness."

Going to tune in on Sheriff Carroll? Don't miss it.

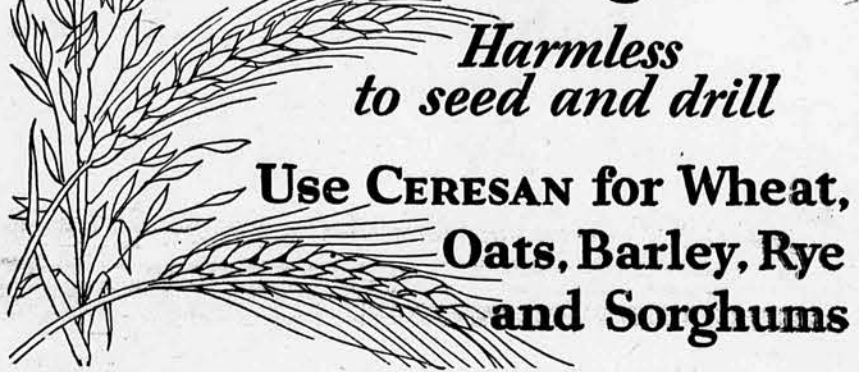
### Meat Exports Gain

Exports of meats and fats from the United States during 1928 increased 60 million pounds, or 5 per cent, over 1927, but the value—180 million dollars—showed only a slight increase. A total of 1,263,806,635 pounds valued at \$180,234,125 was exported, compared with 1,203,207,274 pounds, valued at \$179,399,297 during 1927. The increase in value was less than half of 1 per cent.

The most substantial increase during 1928 was in exports of lard. During 1928, 759,722,195 pounds valued at \$98,700,668 were exported, compared with 681,302,778 pounds valued at \$92,034,613 during 1927. This represents an increase during 1928 of 13 per cent in volume and 7 per cent in value.

Bacon exports also increased. These amounted to 117,686,967 pounds, valued at \$16,680,807, compared with 105,649,020 pounds, valued at \$16,684,137, during 1927. This represents an increase during 1928 of 11 per cent in quantity, but the value is approximately the same for the two years.

# This new disinfectant treats all seed grains



Harmless to seed and drill

Use CERESAN for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Sorghums

Now you can treat all your seed grains with a single dust disinfectant, Du Bay Ceresan. With it you can treat wheat, oats, barley, rye and sorghums easily, quickly and economically. Ceresan is not only remarkably effective in its control of 9 important diseases that annually steal millions of dollars from grain farmers—but it is also harmless to seed and does not clog or corrode metal parts of seed drills.

While new to the farmer, Ceresan is backed by the most remarkable record of field results ever obtained for a seed grain treatment. Impartial farm tests conducted by many authorities, including the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and numerous State Experiment Stations, have definitely proved the value of Ceresan to grain farmers in controlling important cereal diseases.

**Wheat**—Bunt or stinking smut, and seed-borne flag smut. On 1928 spring wheat, Ceresan reduced smut to almost nothing. The check plots had up to 32% of smut.

**Oats**—Both loose and covered smut.

Dr. Benjamin Koehler, of the Illinois Experiment Station, reported Ceresan gave perfect smut control on oats, and produced a yield increase about double that obtained by treatment with formaldehyde.

**Barley**—Stripe disease, covered smut and loose smut, in certain six-row winter varieties.

Ceresan is the first satisfactory dust disinfectant for the control of barley stripe. Dr. H. A. Rodenhiser of the University of Minnesota, reported it entirely checked this disease.

**Sorghum**—Kernel smuts.

**Rye**—Seed-borne stem smut.

Ceresan will not clog or corrode the drill. Treats seed for only 6 to 9 cents a bushel. Harmless to seed. Directions with package.

Diseases of many other crops can be controlled with Du Bay Seed Disinfectants. Mail the coupon below for information, or ask your seedsman, druggist, hardware dealer or general merchant for pamphlets on Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Semesan Bel, the instantaneous potato dip; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seed and bulbs.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, INC.,  
Successors to Seed Disinfectants Divisions  
of The Bayer Company, Inc., and  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.



Seed Disinfectants

# CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains

BAYER-SEMESAN Co., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.  
Please send FREE, Du Bay pamphlets checked below.

Cereal  Corn  Potato  Flower  Vegetable

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Town.....County.....

State.....Dealer's Name.....

(G-12)

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.

## BOWSER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"Combination" Mills

Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. 10 sizes—5 to 17½ bush. per hour. Handy to operate.

Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished. Circular Free

E.N.P. BOWSER CO., South Bend, Ind.  
Patterson Mch. Co., Gen. Agents,  
1221 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Get Your Copy of the new Catalog of Cowboy Equipment

Everything for rider and horse  
Hats, Boots, Chaps, Shirts,  
Cuffs, Belts, Gloves, Rope, Bits, etc.  
Prices that save. Quick service.  
Satisfaction Guaranteed or your money refunded. Catalog free—write today.

STOCKMAN-FARMER SUPPLY CO.  
1629 Lawrence Street 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

# COUNTING THE COST the WRONG WAY!



You first have to know cost to determine profit. Any successful poultryman knows that Oyster Shell is essential to profitable egg production.

But here's a good one.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL is priced slightly higher than other shell—say 5c or even 10c per 100 lbs. more.

But you are figuring wrong if you buy cheaper shell or low priced substitutes to cut down your costs.

PILOT BRAND is all egg shell material, every pound of it.

There is no waste, poisonous matter or rat gathering odor in PILOT BRAND. You don't pay for 30% or 40% of matter your birds won't eat.

You can always safely figure PILOT BRAND as the cheapest egg shell material you can buy.



**OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION**  
Shell Building, St. Louis

FOR POULTRY

## 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 Red, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes 50 100 200 to 700 to 1,000  
 Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Rhode Island 15c 14c 13c 12c  
 White Minorcas, 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 poultrymen. 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

**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 MFG. CO.**  
Box 1077  
Ottawa, Kansas

**FREE FENCE BOOK**

**Fords Milker**

**DON'T PAY MORE!**

Ford's Milkers are used on prize herds. Thousands in satisfactory service. Not surpassed in quality of construction. Gas engine or electric. Many models.

Send for Catalogue No. 68  
**BYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY**  
213-15 N. Dearborn St., Chicago

**CHICKS 200 EGG BRED**

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog free.

**PRICES PER 100 CHICKS**

BREED NAME	500y	1000y	2000y
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00
Minorcas	11.00	12.00	13.00
Barred Rocks	12.00	13.00	14.00
White Rocks	13.00	14.00	15.00
S. & R. C. Reds	14.00	15.00	16.00
Wyandottes	15.00	16.00	17.00
Orpingtons	16.00	17.00	18.00
Light Brahmas	17.00	18.00	19.00

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

**Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" is Cheapest to Buy**

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It's Free. Make green egg-making "seed" in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Separator.

35 Years of Big Success

See Moines Incubator Co., 246 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkison

### This Year's Chicks Cannot Make the Best Progress on Last Year's Filth

ONE word resounds as the keynote of poultry work all over Kansas; that word is—cleanliness. On every farm where the poultry flock gets due consideration, the urge is felt this year, more than ever, to start the season with clean chicks from clean flocks, and to provide clean brooders and fresh ground.

It is time to move the brooder to a location free from contamination. Before you do this, however, make sure that the house itself is clean. Ralph P. Ramsey, county agent in Jewell county, sends out a letter that can well be followed by all poultrymen.

"Last year's filth," he writes, "should be destroyed by scraping, sweeping, washing and disinfecting." He is talking about clean brooder houses. "Remove all dirt, dust, litter and filth, and thoroly scrub the floor and walls of the brooder house with boiling lye water at the strength of 1 pound of lye to 30 gallons of water. This wash should be applied as near the boiling point as possible. Follow with a 5 per cent solution of cresote dip made by diluting 1 part of dip with 20 parts of water.

"In treating the brooder house for mites, apply carbolineum in the pure form with a paint brush. This should be used at least three weeks before chicks are placed in the house to avoid injurious effects from the fumes.

**Merchandise Your Chicks**

There are many good ways to sell your surplus chicks. A lot of Kansas farm folks are doing this to pay for incubators, brooder houses and equipment, and for time and labor expended in hatching and handling the infant egg producers.

First of all, we wish to mention the use of local, state and sectional papers for advertising. That is merchandising your chicks. But there are many other ideas. One Kansas poultryman worked up a mailing list of customers several years ago. He got names from meeting folks, thru newspaper advertisements and various ways. To these folks he sent a letter just before hatching season started, asking for orders.

Another satisfactory way to advertise your chicks is to get some merchant in town to let you help him fix up a window display that will attract attention. Work in your fluffy little chicks and the information that you have more of them to sell.

Several livestock men in the state put calves in the hands of boys and girls who are in club work or who are studying vocational agriculture, with the understanding that the calves will be theirs without cost if they exhibit them at fairs or livestock shows and take at least second place in class. Why wouldn't the same thing work with poultry? It's good advertising.

For results this season why not give club boys and girls a commission or perhaps a certain number of chicks, for making a set number of sales? If you care to do so, it might pay to extend this selling privilege to all the school children in your district. Contests could be staged, in which special prizes would be offered for the most sales made by any boy or girl.

**Kansas Pen a Winner**

Doniphan county, and Kansas as well, should be proud of the way one Kansas flock is holding up the honor of the state. The pen of White Rocks owned by Mrs. Fred Dubach, jr., of Wathena, which is entered in the Texas National Egg Laying Contest at College Station, Tex., is making a mighty fine record. One pullet has been high hen of this contest for the last three months. She has produced 77 eggs in that time. The other birds in the pen also have made a creditable showing. It should be understood that this record is made in competition with all breeds. Pens are entered in the contest from the egg type breeds as well as from the heavier, general purpose breeds.

**Graded Eggs Pay Best**

In the Kansas Poultry Talk for February 2, there was some discussion

about the present grading system of eggs. I have been selling my eggs on this basis in White City for some time, and I am perfectly satisfied. I hope this system continues. It nets me from 3 to 5 cents more than the ordinary market, and this means considerable to anyone with a very large flock. It requires a little more time and some trouble, but it surely is worth it. I know of no way to improve the present system, and I am heartily in favor of it remaining.

H. E. Schaeffer,  
White City, Kan.

**Need More Brooder Room**

We have a brooder house 10 by 20 feet and a coal burning brooder. We have ordered 800 chicks, but we have been told that we will need another brooder. Will you please advise me what to do?

Hugoton, Kan. S. P. Moon.

In the first place, Mr. Moon, you should not try to put more than 600 chicks in your 10 by 20 foot brooder. This is at the rate of three chicks for each square foot of floor space. It would even be better to reduce this number somewhat; say an average of 2 1/2 chicks to each square foot. Crowding brings on numerous troubles.

Obviously you will need another brooder stove with extra brooding space for your chicks. If you continue your poultry work on the present scale your extra investment in brooder house and stove soon will be paid by the better care you give all of your chicks. If you try to crowd 800 in a space that should accommodate 600 or less, your losses soon would amount to more than the cost of extra equipment. Extensive experiments along this line prove these facts beyond doubt. Presumably you have a 1,000-chick brooder stove. This should take care of between 500 to 600 chicks very nicely.

**But They'll Stay Put**

Incubators and brooders have been the leaders in my success with poultry. I wouldn't want to go back to the old way at all. It is so much easier now.

Remember the trouble we used to have watching the sitting hens? About the time we would have them all sitting nicely, or thought we had, one would not go back on her nest or quit sitting with no other hen to take her place. Maybe we would find mites ready to take possession, and we would end up with a great loss and would have all our trouble and get no chicks.

With an incubator we would have been spared all this worry. Incubators wont run themselves, but they will stay where we put them at least. With a reliable incubator and good hatchable eggs from vigorous flock of healthy hens we will be able to hatch our chicks in larger numbers and at less expense.

One will profit a lot right off by having chicks all the same age. There will be no running over the smaller ones by the larger ones, and crowding them away from their feed.

Here's where good work of the brooder stove comes in. It keeps these large numbers warm and dry. They soon learn where the heat is and will run to it when chilly. If a shower comes up they will make a run for the brooder house and you will find them under the hover picking their feathers. Brooders are constructed so the heat all is on the floor where we need it most. Warmth means everything to little chicks. An old hen cannot do these things. In wet weather she is dragging the chicks out doors if not confined to her coop. Or she will become uneasy and tramp them to death.

I will take the brooder stoves and incubators for my part of the poultry business. I have three 240-egg incubators and two brooder stoves. I think anyone will profit by using them. I saved enough on my first bunch of chickens to pay for my brooder stove and incubator, considering the luck I had been having before I bought this equipment.

Florence Cosens,  
Prescott, Kan.











# Nutrena

STANDARD  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
MASH

## CHICK SAVED EVERY CHICK



**the  
SAFEST  
FEED to use**

Nutrena—the safest feed to use—provides the life-giving and life-sustaining vitamins—minerals and proteins needed to grow 2 pounds at eight weeks or 4 pounds at 14 weeks—fully matured pullets ready to lay at 5 or 6 months.

Nutrena makes it easy for you to grow early chicks indoors—even without sunshine. Nutrena fed chicks have uniform maturity throughout—bones—body—frame—feathers—because Nutrena is all feed. It supplies every need. That is why it is natural for chicks to grow to two pounds at eight weeks easily. Nutrena makes "Pert Little Pullets and Foxy Little Roosters." Be sure to start your hatch on it. Nutrena is sacked in 10, 25, 50 and 100 pound bags. A bag for any size flock.

"Nutrena Chick Mash is the best I have ever used. I haven't lost a chick since I began using it. I think it is the best that money can buy."—Mrs. Sallie Wieland, Boligochia, Ark.

"I am feeding Nutrena Chick Mash, and I think it is just wonderful. I have 251 chicks two weeks old and fed Nutrena Chick Mash from the start and I never lost a chick."—Mrs. Sander Wheelhouse, Lennox, So. Dakota.

"Nutrena Chick Mash is the greatest I ever fed. It produces large strong chickens. Three weeks ago I got 72 chickens and they began dying, and I went to feeding them Nutrena Chick Mash, and we haven't lost another one. Nutrena is the greatest."—G. C. Bryant, Brent, Okla.

"We use Nutrena Chick Mash for our baby chicks and highly recommend it to any one for chicks. We have pure bred Buff Leghorns. Have 102 baby chicks and haven't lost any."—Mrs. B. E. Arnold, Blue Rapids, Kans.

"We fed Nutrena to our baby chicks last year and had wonderful luck, so we are feeding our baby chicks Nutrena this year, and we are having fine luck, especially considering the fact that we have had cold weather and some snow here. We have not lost a chick since hatched."—Mr. R. W. Parker, R. F. D., Winfield, Kans.

"I have 162 little baby chicks which will be a week old tomorrow. I began with Nutrena Chick Mash and haven't lost one."—Mrs. M. Rueter, R. F. D., Rogersville, Mo.

MANUFACTURED BY

# Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc.

KAW STATION - KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

You can raise 90% or better of every healthy hatch with Nutrena. Read letters from some of the 350,000 Nutrena Feeders. Nutrena fed chicks have vigor and vitality fed into them. They resist disease and grow. Records of thousands of satisfied poultry raisers prove it is the safest feed to use. Whenever it is possible to do so Nutrena will raise every chick.

Judge E. C. Branch spent 36 years perfecting Nutrena—the safest feed to use. He made countless experiments—accepting this ingredient—rejecting that one—until today Nutrena is the modern poultry feed. Contains in one sack everything the growing chick needs—except water and grit. Easy and convenient to feed.



JUDGE E. C. BRANCH  
America's  
Premier Poultryman

Assures results. Takes the guesswork out of poultry raising and produces profits every time. When Judge Branch endorses a feed it has to be good. Judge Branch knows what Nutrena will do. That is why he says it is the Safest and Surest feed to use.

A child can successfully follow the simple feeding directions packed in every sack of Nutrena. Easy to feed—results assured—economical—profitable—a complete feed—used and endorsed by over 350,000 poultry raisers. Nutrena will make profits for you too. Raise all of your chicks this year. Don't accept substitutes. If you don't have a dealer, write us and we will tell you where to get Nutrena.

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